WANTS TO SELL BOTH ROADS

Maguire of California Proposes to Solve the Pacific Railroad Problem.

HIS RESPECTS TO COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON

Would Have the Southern Pacific Magnate Shut Out as a Bidder-Senate Committee Will Henr Pierce's Proposition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 - (Special Télegram.)-Representative Maguire, before the house committee on Pacific reads today, advocated the sale of both the Union and Central Pacific properties, fixing a minimum price to be paid for the government interest, the government to operate both roads through receivers or a commission created by congress, until such time as the minimum bid could be realized. He objected most strenuously to any funding bill, and thought a gross sum would permit Collis P. Huntington, against whom he said many hard things, to come into the property. He admitted that under the minimum price Huntington could come in and still continue squeezing California, as he is doing now, and thought if Huntington could be restricted from bidding on the ground that only those known to have paid their debts were recognized as bidders, it would be a godsend for all concerned.

When asked how much he would consider a air lump sum for both properties, he said that the Pattison investigation report stated, when it was published, that an offer of \$67,000,000 had been made for the Central Pacific and about \$80,000,000 for the Union Pacific. Beyond this he refused to commit

At the suggestion of Representative Arnold of Pennsylvanja Chairman Powers will appoint a subcommittee of lawyers to report on the priority of the lieu of the government as being essential to comprehensive legisla-

The senate committee on Pacific roads will have a meeting tomorrow at 10, at which time Winslow S. Pierce, for the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific, will, it is thought make a definite proposi-tion for the purchase of the government's The scheme is only in the formative period at present.

Representative Melklejohn has been suc cessful in incorporating in the Indian appropriation bill an item of \$8,000 for the benefit of claimants who furnished supplies to the Genoa Indian school under the superintendency of Henry Chass. The amendment provides that the claims shall be presented and passed upon by the commissioner of Indian affairs. The Indian anti-liquor law has been by the vote of the entire committee. with the approval of Mr. Meiklejohn, referred attorney general to ascertain its constitutionality.

Congressman Gamble of South Dakota, who is deeply interested in the question of irrigation, and who introduced a bill ceding 1,000,000 acres of arid land to his state for purposes of irrigation experiments, has presented a new bill which is farreaching in its character. It is an amendment to the so-called Carey act. It defines as desert or arid lands "those lands which will not successfully produce ordinary agricultural crops without artificial irrigation. He also introduced a bill confirming the title of mixed blood Indians to their lands and al-

lowing the same to be allenated under cerc roumstances. actor Thurston today presented resolutions of the Congregational club of Crete. Neb., relative to the Armenian atrocities and urging congress to take steps to protect Americans. He also presented resolutions signed by many old soldiers of Grand Island, Neb., urging the repeal of the arrears of pension act of 1880. He introduced a bill n Mrs. Catherine E. O'Brien, widow of General George M. O'Brien of Omaha, at

the rate of \$30 per month.

Mrs. Phelana E. Johnson, teacher at Winnebago school, Omaha and Winnebago agency, has been transferred and promoted to superintendent of the Ramona school, New nebago

tended the corporate existence of the Second National bank of Dubuque, Ia., to January

UHL WILL SUCCEED RUNYON.

Secretary of State to Be Ambassador to Germany WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- Edwin F. Uhl of Michigan, first assistant secretary of state, will probably be the next ambassador of the United States to Germany.

Mr. Uhl was at the white house last evening. Just before he called the president had a conference with Don M. Dickinson of Detroit, a warm personal friend of Mr. Uhl.

Mr. Dickinson went from the white house to the State department, where he had a conference with Secretary Olney, Mr. Uhl at the time of Secretary Gresham's death was seriously considered as his successor as secretary of state. Mr. Uhi's experience a assistant secretary of state makes him well fitted for the post of ambassador to Germany. It is expected that within the next few days his nomination will be sent to the senate The other gentlemen most prominently mentioned for the post were Lambert Tree and Potter Palmer of Chicago, and Charles De Kay, who is now consul general at Berlin. Mr. De Kay is closely related to Richard Watson Gilder, one of President Cleveland's warmest friends.

UNITED STATES BALANCE SHEET. During January.

monthly statement of the government re- matter sent from the State department celpts and expenditures for January will show answer to the aggregate receipts to be approximately \$29,237,670, and the expenditures \$32,696,830, leaving the deficit for the month about \$3,459,160, and for the seven months of the present fiscal year about \$18,853,867.

The receipts from customs during the present month will amount to about \$16,380 .-796, from internal revenue \$11,041,401 from miscellaneous sources about \$1,815,472. This is a decrease of about \$1,000,000 in the \$2,000,000 in the receipts from internal reve-

As compared with last month, there is on increase of over \$4,000,000 in the receipts from customs and a decrease of nearly \$1,750, in the receipts from internal revenue. The pension payments this month amount to about \$9,980,000, a decrease from last month of about \$1,386,000.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE. Nothing but Routine Business Under

LOW HOLLY

Consideration. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- The house passed a bill teday granting the Christian Endeavor society the use of some of the government reservations in Washington during their meeting here next summer.

Mr. Jenkins, republican of Wisconsin, called up the elections committee report on the cortest of Roesenthal, republican, vs Crowley from the Tenth Texas district. He explained that Mr. Rosenthal had decided not to avail himself of the courtesy of an hour's speech granted yesterday. Accordingly, the unaninous report in Crowley's favor was adopted vithout debate or division. Mr. Evans, republican of Kentucky, who

was at one time commissioner of internal revenue, reported from the committee on ways and means a bill to amend section 3255 of the Revised Statutes, so as to extend the exemptions therein allowed dealers in brardies, distilled from prunes, apples and grapes, to brandies distilled from pears, pineapples, oranges and berries. The bill has recommended by the commissioner of

internal revenue and was passed. A resolution was adopted on motion of Mr. Crowther, republican of Missouri, authorizing the president to appoint John T. Ryan. John L. Morey and Chester Wells, cadets, assistant engineers in the navy; also, on motion of Mr. Brown, republican of Tennessee, to change the time for holding Tennessee, to change the time for holding the district and circuit courts in the eastern district of Tennessee.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Payne of New York in the chair, and took up the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

The annual effort of Mr. De Armond was used to compel the District of Columbia to bear all the expense of the district government, but figures were adduced to prove that the value of the government's property in the District exceeded that of private individuals by over \$7,000,000. The chair finally ruled the amendment out on a point of order. At 5 o'clock a recess was taken until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to

the consideration of private pension bills. The house struck a snag early in the session tonight. A bill to pension Susan B. Wright, who, prior to her marriage to Artemus Wright, had been the widow of James W. Walls, company I, Tenth regiment, New York Veteran Cavalry, met with opposition on both sides of the house. General Curtis of New York was in charge of the bill and refused to withdraw. The result was that it went to a vote and Mr. Miles, demo crat of Maryland, made the point of "No

"I am surprised that a member of the invalid pension committee should make the point of 'no quorum,' " said Pickler, chairman of that committee. 'You may be surprised very often." re-

"at what I consider a proper exercise of moral courage. A call of the house followed and the roll call showed exactly 100 members present—a quorum in the committee of the whole, under the present rules. Thereupon a count was challenged by Mr. Miles, who claimed that some one had answered to the name of Mr. fitzgerald of Massachusetts, who is ill in Nashville.

"You have no right to challenge the count," cried Mr. Hardy. "We have some rights here," retorted Mr. Miles.

The situation was becoming exciting, when it was explained that Mr. Fisher had answered to Mr. Fitzgerald's name by mistake. Another vote and another call of the house followed. A quorum appeared and then disappeared, several democrats dissolving into the cloak room each time a vote was taken, but Mr. Hepburn, who was in the chair, finally counted a quorum and the bill was laid aside with a favorable recommendation. After some further filibustering, the house

MANY BIDS FOR THE NEW BONDS.

No Difficulty Will Be Experienced in Selling the Entire Lot.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.-Nothing definite can be learned at the Treasury department as to the number and amount of bids already received for the new bonds. As fast as received the bids are deposited in a safe place and will remain until next Wednesday, when It is certain, however, that a large measure. number of bids have been received, and every mall brings considerable additions. As to the amounts or prices offered, even the secretary of the treasury knows

except in the few cases where he has been tely notified There seems to be no doubt that the amount of bids will exceed the \$190,000,000 to be offered, and it is expected the foreign offers will be considerably more than expected when the loan was announced. The improved political situation abroad, it is believed, will contribute to this end. Th semi-official announcement that bidders who intend to pay for their bonds in foreign soin will be given the preference in making

the awards is expected to stimulate foreign competition for the bonds. The thing most feared in connection with the sales, it is said at the treasury, is a possible combination by which a large percentage of the offers will be at unifo ow rates. Should this be the case, seems to be no doubt that Secretary Carlisle would not hesitate to reject bids below what he would regard as favorable both to the government and the purchaser.

STUDYING MAPS OF VENEZUELA.

President Cleveland's Boundary Commission Hard at Work. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Venezuelan today with all the members present. A great portion of the session was taken up Total Deficit Mensurably Increased in the consideration of matters touching on the merits of the controversy, including a WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The forthcoming large number of maps and a quantity of requests, collected by persons specially charged with the task.

Up to this time the commission has not received notice from either the British or Venezuelan government of an intention to avail itself of the invitation extended to avail itself of the invitation extended to appear before the commission through repre-

Nothing has been determined yet as to sending a representative to Europe to collect evidence there for the consideration of the commission. It is said this work could not receipts from customs as compared with be intelligently undertaken until the mass January, 1895, and an increase of about of reading matter already before the comof reading matter already before the mission has been thoroughly digested and a knowledge acquired of just what gaps remain to be filled from the European archives.

PEN PICTURES PLEASANTLY AND POINTEDLY PUT.

VILAS ON THE SILVER BILL

Denounces Both the Bond Bill and the Substitute as Iniquitous.

THREE CLASSES OF SILVER ADVOCATES

Severe Arraignment of the Politicians from the Rocky Mountain States by the Senator from Wisconsin.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.-The final vote on the bond silver bill will be taken in the senate at 2 o'clock tomorrow, an agreement to that effect having been reached today, This brings to a conclusion a debate lasting many days. The agreement came rather unexpectedly at the close of Mr. Vilas' speech. He had talked for three hours and was about to be followed by Mr. Bate when Mr. Chandler precipitated the final vote by announce ing that he would ask unanimous consent for a recess from 4 to 7 o'clock. Mr. Harris put the voting proposition in a more definite form by asking that the motion cover a recess from 4 to 7:30, a further recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow, then the five-minute rule to apply except to Mr. Morrill, the venerable head of the finance committee, and finally a vote on the bill and all amendments at 2 o'clock." The presiding officer declared the unanimous consent to the agreement to be in force. Aside from this, the day was given to speeches on the pending bill.

When the senate convened today was technically a continuance of the session of Thursday, as a recess was taken last night. The silver bond bill therefore had an immediate right of way, with Mr. Vilas (democrat of Wisconsin) recognized to speak.

There was a very meager attendance. Mr. Alien, populist of Nebraska, called attention to the absence of a quorum. This neces-sitated a roll call, which brought members from cloak and committee rooms and disclosed forty-six senators present, than a quorum. Mr. Vilas then addressed the serate.

"It will," said Mr. Vilas, "doubtless never be necessary to discuss this bill as it came from the house. But it may be said that i deserved its fate. Strangled by silver. I was the fraudulent pretext of response it professed exigency which and to the reasonable suggestions of the president which it denied, while it averted their visdom. With the exception of provision for emergency certificates-which ought to stand in the permanent statutes—the bill contained nothing commendable. Every thing else was but mockery of the legisla tion demanded by our fiscal conditions. And so again, as a year ago, partisanship, or imbecility, or both, has stricken congress with paralysis, and the rescue of business prozperity from its recurring peril has been thrown upon the executive. It is almost as fortuitous as fortunate that an old statute has remained untouched during our financial which can again serve and, although in a clumsy way, when considered with reference to existing conditions and suitable measures of relief, yet it shows God's pity and mercy are not wholly withdrawn from us.

he continued, "any trusted agent in private affairs should so deny duty and abuse trust as congress did a year ago, and now repeats, no judgment in their condemnation would be too severe. Over \$156,000,000 in the public debt were then thrown away in the reckless rage of partisanship, and the njury that must now be sustained by the people for the same reason is probably no ess, although the exact measure of it is not juite so clear. Then republican manage ment was about to show pretense that but for the populists and free silverites there might have been relief. It was not true then and this bill has now unmasked the fact by denying under republican dictations the only remedy available to the increased naschief.

SHAM AND A FRAUD Declaring that the bill as it came from the louse was a mere sham and fraud, Mr. Vilas show that the senate amend-The comptroller of the currency has ex- they will be opened and their contents an- ments made it worse than the original

"It was a bad stock," he asserted, "though it has been budded with a warm scion. Th best hope is that both will shrivel and die in the desert air of the senate."

"In the senate Midas is the horror of horeverything turns to silver." He said he had hitherto concluded that it was the wisest policy to sit quiet and allow the silve. advocates to do the talking, as they were in the habit of doing at the ratio of about 16 to 1, but he had heard it asked why the op ponents of free coinage did not justify their faith in debate.

He then proceeded at considerable length to discuss the free coinage provision of the pending bill, declaring that the financial disress and public misery for the past three years were the direct products of the effort o force silver upon the country. "And," he said, "our course of relief is a return to sound

believed especially that every step of the fatal progress in error had been opposed to the cardinal doctrines on which the democratic party is based and by which it must abide or sink in recreancy while the spirit flies from our institution of liberty. He divided the silver advocates into three classes First, those who were interested in silver mining; second, heavy debtors, and third those who believe in the principle of bimetal lism. Of the first class he said that they WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Venezuelan were few in number but wonderfully potential tial. Of the second, that they might "de serve sympathy if they did not shock it. The third class he regarded as honestly mis aken and to them he addressed himself. He contended that the silver mine owners wer largely responsible for the agitation for free coinage, and after asserting that silver mining was confined to the western states, said the nines were owned by comparatively few people and largely by corporations, who, by the employment of labor, often make large profit on comparatively small outlay. The keenest and best trained intellects, he said, were en-listed by this solid interest, which was possessed of "great strength of numbers and riches, powerful in intelligence, learning and skill, keenly perceptive of its special interest." That interest was to win, to secure the best price for silver. He declared the people of the Rocky mountains to be subservient to

SILVER KING OF THE ROCKIES. "The veriest despot of story the 'grand khan' of Tartary, the great mogul, never had more submissive subjects than the silver king WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows:
Available cash balance, \$180,021,329; gold reserve, \$50,109,613.

More submissive subjects than the silver king of the Rockies; nor was ever tyrant more philiessly exacting. No independence of thought or speech is tolerated there. No party, no creed, no business can thrive which dares to doubt in the realm of that monarch the law of finance as it is in silver. The HAMMOND APPEALS FOR HELP business men find it prydent to say nothing, and as for the politician who dares to flaunt

his independence, woe tittle him "Where," he exclaimed, "is that sturdy senator, that braye, unbending Carey? Where is Dolph, the brave, strong and in-defatigable? Look on the bloody moloch of

silver to learn their tate."

He traced the past legislation of silver to the theory of protection which he characterized as victous and withit. The senator the proceeded to a review; not only of silver legislation, but of silver production and silver coinage, in the United States, showing that the production was small before the civil

Bimetallism is, he mid, a high sounding, splendid word. If only limetallism, but also, what is it and where is it? Like dreams that wane before the half shut eye or gay castles in the clouds that pass, forever flitting in the summer sky, always dancing before the vision, always seeming to be gained but never realized, the glittering bauble flitted on afar before the fatuous pursuit on which the public have so long been deluded, yet always to disappear save to the property of the public have so long been deluded, yet always to disappear save. pleasing speech of silver advocates the realities of gain could be matched by the other and mastering purpose.

WOULD INJURE PENSIONERS. He declared that from the beginning prac-

tical bimetallism had never been proposed to congress. He declared that Senators Tel-ler and Wolcott, as champions of silver, had based their contentions upon a protective foundation. Referring to the claims of the debtor class,

saying that at best they asked to have some thing taken by law from one class for an-other class, he claimed that a free coinsge law would be especially hard upon pension-ers—an unspeakable and unparalleled outrage. Indeed, such a piece of legislation would be, to sum up, a genuine shame, Mr. Vilas' speech was a vivid word-picture of democracy, menaced on the one hand by

federalism, rejuvenated in the republican party, and on the other by that "portentious cloud of a party never known in the days of democratic Justice, charged with wild, fantrstic theories of social disorder and wilder schemes of remedy, threatening. should it grow apace, no one can fortell with what violence of social tempest."

After reciting the glories of the old party

of Jefferson and Jackson, the senator con-cluded: "This party will continue on its great career, yielding neither on one side or the other to the reactionary forces of old absolutism or the red fires of anarchy." As Mr. Vilas proceeded there were occasional sharp exchanges between him and other senators. Mr. Mitchell interjected a question as to the bond transaction of las Mr. Vilus justified the course taken under the exigencies of the time, while Mr. Mitchell denominated the course of the bond purchaser in buying on the theory of eliver payments and yet demanding and expecting gold payments as a "bunco game." The talk of the bond issue last year brought Mr. Tillman of South Carolina to his eet for the first time since his recent sens ional speech. Mr. Vilas had readily yielded o several senators, but in response to Mr. 'illman's request to put a question, the Wisconsin senator abruptly declined to yield further, saying it interrupted the course of his argument. There was a momentary wkward pause, with Mr. Tillman still on hi eet, and Mr. Vilas yielded the question. "What was the price of bonds on the mar ket on the day of the bond sale?" asked Mr

wisp," responded Mr. Vilas, "I have already answered that, and I refer the senator to record. "But would it not be well to have the fact ight here," pursued Mr. Tillman. "No," answered Mr. Vilas. "Having answered that I do not care to be diverted from

"I decline to chase down that will o' the

Tillman.

my present arguments by pursuing these inidental inquiries."
"Then you decline to answer it?" asked Mr. Tillman, as he sat down, and Mr. Vilas

FIXING A TIME FOR A VOTE. Mr. Vilas closed phortly before 3 o'clock, and the skirmishing at once began to fix a time for voting on the bill. Mr. Harris, who as been closely associated with Mr. Jones of Arkansas in the direction of the measure with characteristic earnestness of manner irged that an exact time be fixed for taking the vote. Mr. Jones, in the meantime, had entered the chamber and hurried to a place beside Mr. Harris. "Let the agreement include a vote at 2

'clock tomorrow, suggested Mr. Jones to his colleague. "Yes," said Mr. Harris, "the proposition ontemplates a vote at 2 o'clock. There was a momentary pause without objection being made, and the vice president, master. who was in the chair, put the question

there no objection?"

Mr. Hill had risen. "There is no question," said he, "as to the precise meaning and effect of this proposition." Mr. Hill did ot seek to combat Mr. Harris' statement, but adopted his most deferential manner in urging that the senator (Harris) extend the understanding so that it would permit not only a motion to postpone or to lay on the but also to take up another bill.

Mr. Harris seemed disposed to yield. "My only desire." said he, "is to reach a vote at o'clock tomorrow without reference to incidental stops and I shall have no objection to the proposition of the senator from New York (Hill) as long as we are enabled to vote at that hour."

Mr. Hill added that such motions as might e offered would be made before 2 o'clock. "Not only that," said Mr. Harris, "but the taking of the yeas and mays on them will before 2 o'clock. This brought about an understanding for

the first time and the presiding officer, without waiting to adjust further differences, announced that unanimous consent was given

SET FOR 2 O'CLOCK. The main feature of the agreement was that the vote should be taken at 2 p. m. Saturday, with Mr. Hill reserving the right to make motions to indefinitely postpone, lay on the table or take up another bill before that hour. Incidental to this were the prop esition for a recess from 4 until 7 o'clock to day, another recess until 11 a. m. tomor-rew, then the five minute rule of debate except in the case of Mr. Morrill and a vote

With this arrangement reached, th debate proceeded with Mr. Bate addressing the senate

favor of the silver amendment. He said he was unable to support either of the fis cal measures sent to the senate from the house, as an emergency tariff bill increase taxes not necessary to the support of the government and the gold bond bill imposes heavy burden, both present and future Trade and business desired a rest from tariff agitation for at least two years. With an existing surplus of \$175,000,000 in the treasury, there was no justification for another agitation. Mr. Bate quoted the assurances of the president and secretary of the treasury that the present financial embarrassments were not due to a deficiency of revenue. Bate combatted what he termed the fiction of a gold reserve. It had created a "danger signal" until private had created a "danger signal" until private navigation dangerous, many collisions result-corporations now placed gold payments in ing from the inability of steamers to keep recent lean by a Norfolk, Va., corporation of \$1.100,000 of 5 per cent forty-year bonds "payable in gold." In conclusion, Mr. Bate commended the pending silver amendment as clearing away all clouds of doubt and st. Mary rivers. General Alger stated that the street of the speakers. Special mention was made of rafting in the St. Criox and St. Mary rivers. General Alger stated that to its sovereign rights. Mr. Pascoe followed Mr. Bate in support of

the silver amendment. He said the great body of the American people are bimetal-lists and referred to the platform of all parties to show that party professions were for both metals. Mr. Pascoe resented the charge that silver legislation is in the in-terest of silver mine owners. The people of Ficrida had not such pecuniary interests. The profit to mine owners is merely inci-dental, and he expressed the belief that bimetallism would bring in its train business activity and commercial prosperity.

At 4 o'clock Mr. Passoe yielded for the re-

cess which had been agreed to until 7:30 tonight When the senate ression was resumed a there were in all twelve senators present, but this number gradually swelled to twenty-two as the evening progressed. Mr. Pascoe concluded his speech begun during the

Mr. Palmer of Illinois gave notice of an amendment to the pending measure declar-ing it to be the policy of the United States to maintain the parity between gold and silver dollars and to maintain the equal power of gold and silver in the markets and in the payment of debts and directing the treasury to exercise the vested discretion in the judgment of the secretary to better advance and

premote the policy thus declared.

Mr. Caffery spoke in opposition to the silver amendment. At the conclusion of his speech the senate took a recess until 11 a. m. tomorrow.

Writes a Letter from Pretoria to His Friends in America.

SAYS HE HAS COMMITTED NO OVERT ACT

Gives the Full Bistory of the Upris ing and Shows that No Idea

of Treason Was En-

tertained.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- Senator John P. Jones has received a message from John Hays Hammond, who is in jail at Pretoria, South Africa. In it he says: "I was ar rested, with sixty-four others, charged with sedition and high treason. The circumstances are as follows: The history of the Transvaal is that of a small, unenlightened, retrogressive community. The government is a narrow oligarchy, with a bad, inefficient administration. The new population, including many prominent Americans, comprises more than twice the number of the governing class. They are the wealth-producers capable of all industries, yet they bear nine-tenths of the taxation. They feel themselves alone, have no voice in affairs, are excluded from franchise, have no municipal government, no participation for the children in the publi schools. They are oppressively taxed and badly treated. The independence of the supreme court is constantly assailed by legislature. This condition of affairs has prevailed for years.

"In December the leading citizens of Johannesburg, including all the prominent Americans, constituted a reform committee to obtain constitutional redress and Issued manifesto of their demands, baving first noisted the Transval flag and sworn to maintain the integrity of the republic. While agitating the questions constitutionally the Jameson incident occurred. It was quite disassociated from the reform movement. "December 31 the government sent a com-

nittee to Johannesburg asking the reform committee to send a deputation to Pretoria. The deputation went and conferred with the government. No understanding was arived at.

"The battle of Doornkop was fought, Jame son's column surrendered, and Johannesburs were asked to lay down their arms which was done on the understanding from the government that their demands would be favorably considered, which were made solely to protect the lives of our women and children and property. The government agree to this.

"The demands of the government were carried out without any demonstration of vio ence on our part. Nevertheless, many pron inent Americans and others, numbering about sixty, were arrested and prosecuted for sedition and treason under penalties involving morisonment and confiscation of property valued at millions of pounds sterling. "The detention of all the prisoners is un justifiable and the confiscation of property a monstrous oppression. Ask our governmen

o urge on the Transvaal government that he demands of the reform government committee were reasonable and based on primary principles of the republic "Protest against the treatment of all, and f the Americans in particular. If the Transvaal government persists in its present course government can only invoke the aid of Great Britain as the paramount South African

forfeits the moral support of a sister repub ic. This course the Transvaal would fear. "Urge the reasonableness of our claims then warn the Transvaul government of the iences of the loss of support and in voke aid of Great Britain, which is much dis-

ower to coerce the Transvaal, which ther

liked by the Transvaal government." NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

Recently Promoted Lieutenants As signed to New Stations. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- (Special Tele gram.)-First Lieutenant Clough Overton. promoted from second lieutenant, Fourth cavalry, and assigned to the First cavalry, troop

master First Lieutenant William J. D. Horne, pro moted from second lieutenant, E gith cavalry, is assigned to the Ninth cavalry, troop G, vice Bingham, appointed assistant quarter-

H, vice Aleshire, appointed assistant quarter-

moted from second lieutenant, Fifth artillery, is assigned to Fourth artillery battery I, vice French, appointed assistant quarter master. First Lieutenant Robert L. Howee pro

moted from second lieutenant, Sixth cavalry is assigned to the Ninth cavalry, troop A vice Swift, deceased. An army retiring board is appointed to

meet at Fort Porter, N. Y., for examination of officers. Colonel Alfred T. Smith, Thirteenth infantry, is president of the board.
Captain Platt M. Thorne, Twenty-second infantry, is ordered to report at Fort Porter, N. Y. Colonel Alfred T. Smith Thirteenth. N. Y., to Colonel Alfred T. Smith, Thirteenth infantry, for examination for retirement First Lieutenant John Baxter, jr., Ninth infantry, is relieved from duty at Brown university, Providence, R. L. at his own request, on account of sickness. Leave of absence for four months, on sur

ceon's certificate of disability, is granted First Lieutenant John Baxter, jr., Ninth in fantry.
Additional Second Lieutenant Joseph Wheeler, jr., Fourth artillery, is assigned to a vacancy of second lieutenant, Fifth ar-

tillery, battery L, with rank from June 12 1895, vice Blake, promoted. Following transfers of officers are ordered to take effect this date: Second Licutement Conway H. Arnold, jr., from the Second infantry to the Fifth artillery, battery L; Second Lieutenant Joseph Wheeler, jr., from the Fifth artillery to the Second artillery, battery

Leave of absence for one month and fourteen days, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted First Lieutenant Ormond M. Lissak, Ordnance department. Leave of absence for one month is granted First Lieutenant Charles G. Dwyer, Third

COMPLAIN OF THE RIVER RAFTS

Shipping Interests Appear Before the WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.-A large delegaion of representatives of the shipping interests of the Great Lakes appeared before the house committee on rivers and harbors today to ask for legislation to restrict the size of raft tows in the rivers tributary to and connecting the lakes. The complaints of the speakers were that the big river rafts rmed often completely block the channels of the It rivers and collide with other craft and make The senator referred to a out of their paths. General Alger, who has rafting timber in the latter river had practically ended. TO FACILITATE FOREIGN COMMERCE

House Will Appoint a Commission to Investigate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.-The house committee on ways and means today adopted resolution providing for an investigation of tariff discriminations against American products and of the effect of the repeal of the reciprocity laws. The resolution which was introduced by Mr. Tawney of Minnesota recites that it is desirable to extend the export of surplus agricultural and manu-factured products of the United States to actured products foreign countries; that in certain countries their importation is prohibited, restricted or subjected to burdensome inspection, over-valuation or discriminating duties, and authorizes the committee to prepare a report which shall show in what countries such dis-criminations are in force and the effect of the reciprocity treaties on treaties of con merce and of their abandonment. Experto make the investigation are provided for.

Presidential Appointments. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate: William H. Cannon, to be United States marshal for the western district of

Postmasters-Arthur A. Maynard, Crown Point, Ind.; William Galloway, receiver of public moneys at Gregon City, Ore. WAS AN EXTRAORDINARY WEDDING. Two Exponents of Theosophy Unite Hands and Hearts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- An extraordinary wedding ceremony was performed in this city Wednesday night. Theosophy was the medium which joined in the bonds of matrimony 'new woman" and a "new man." Adelatde Johnson, the sculptress, whose busts of Lady Stantin, Susan B. Anthony and Dr. Carolin Winslow occupied a central position in the Woman's building at the World's fair, was the heroire of the nevel affair, or mony-up-to-date." Miss Johnson twenty friends somewhat mysteriously "white evening" at her tonic. No hint was given of the nature of the occasion. The guests, including Mrs. Richardson of Boston Anthony, Clara B. Colby and Colonel Charles, arrayed themselves in white as requested, and strived promptly appointed hour. They found the drawing room draped in snowy cheese cloth, white curtains hid the windows and doorways and white cushioned the chairs and covered the tables, on which crystal bowls of calla lilies were placed. A bust of General Logan on pedestal in one corner gazed sternly on the marble semblances of Lucretia Mott, with Quaker cap and with folded handkerchief. The suspicion of the guests was first aroused by the sight of a white satin ribbon divided a part of the room. This en closed a sort of chancel containing a sofa uphoistered in white and made comfortable by half a dozen white beruffled pillows.

Curiosity was set at rest at the announcement that the wedding of Ade laide Johnson to Alexander Frederick Johnson was about to take place. Cora V. Richmond. the spiritualist, passed behind the ribbons attended by the groom, who wore a suit of white broadcloth with white silk tie. Mrs John Vance, Chency, wife of the poet, fol-lowed immediately afterward and read a poem on "Music," the last stanza of which was accompanied by the strains of Lohen grin's wedding chorus, played softly by Susa. Oldberg. The bride soon appeared gowne In white tulle heavily embroidered with pearls and made over white satin, escorted by her brother Charles G. Johnson of Chi cago. Cora V. Richmond performed the ma riage ceremony, "under inspiration."

Only a week ago the groom by power of aw changed his name of Alexander Fred erick Jenkins for Alexander Frederick John son, in order that his talented wife should not forfelt the name by which she is known not 20, with light hair and penetrating dark eyes. He was born in England, has traveleall over America, spending nine months alon on an Arizona ranch, and now lives in Nev That is all that is known of him here. except that, like his bride, who is twelve years his senior, he is thoroughly imbued with the beliefs of Christian science and theosophy and is a vegetarian as well. Ade-laide Johnson is the daughter of a '49er and began her art education in St. Louis. After studying there and in Chicago, she became he pupil of Monteverde of Italy. Washingand Rome are the cities between which she divides her time. Mrs. Johnson will receive the congratulations of friends at studio reception" this afternoon. Mrs. Johnon will make her home here as heretofore while Mr. Johnson will reside in New York.

EXPERIMENTS IN PHOTOGRAPHY Impressions Taken Through Opaque Bodies.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.-Prof. A. W. Wright, who occupies the chair of experimental physics at Yale university, and is in charge of the Sloan physical laboratory, has, according to the Evening Post's New Haven correspondent, made successful experiments recently in photographing objects behind paque bodies by the agency of cathode rays, n which Prof. W. C. Ronetgen of Germany has been reported to have achieved remark Prof. Wright used in his experiments

which the exhaustion is carried to so high a point that the tension of the gas left in the tube is measured by a few illionths of ordinary atmospheric pressure The so-called Crookes tubes are connected to the poles of an induction coil in action. The d'scharge from the negative electrode of such a tube gives the cathode the rays which, it must be emphasized, are almost non-luminous.

Prof. Wright's experiments were made with a great variety of substances and it was found that strong impressions were obtained upon a photographic plate, even when was enclosed in an opaque wrapping of black paper and covered with a pine boars half an inch thick. It was evident at the outset that the order of transparency of different subjects for the light rays was very different from that which is found with cathode rays. Thus, pieces of glass were opaque to those rays and some of the metals as ebonite, which is perfectly opaque t luminous rays, but transmits the cathod rays with great freedom. Among the metals aluminum is especially distinguished, and in one of the experiments of Prof. Wright an aluminum plate left its impression of the plates so as to show the lettering. In this latter case the layer between the meta and sensitive plates was absolutely opaqu bonite, which is the substance used b photographers to darken completely the platholder. In other experiments which were made by Prof. Wright with a pine board interposed in a closed paper box containing duminum grain weights they left a trac upon the plate, which appeared as though the box was almost transparent and the weights themselves somewhat translucent An ordinary lead pencil lying near the box upon the interposed board showed its graphite core by a darker trace in the middle of the fainter impression of the wood of the pencil. Another paper box contained, bedded in cotton, three small spheres, one of platinum, one of brass and one of aluminum. In this case the box appeared so nearly transparent as to leave but a slight impression on the plate. The brass and platinum spheres intercepted a large portion of the cathode rays, the aluminum sphere much smaller proportion. A number American coins-sliver, copper and nickelproduced strong impressions

OPERA SINGER WANTS A DIVORCE Marie Engel Alleges Her Husband Has Deceived Her.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.-Marie Augusta Amberg, better known as Marie Augusta Engel, the opera singer, has filed a bill for divorce from her husband, Gustav Amberg. The latter is well known as a manager of operation divorce from him charges that he grossly de ceived her before the marriage and has treated her with cruelty since. The complainant says she was married to Ambers time of her marriage to him he represented that he was an unmarried man, although he admitted that he had once been married and diverced. The complainant says that in 1867 Amberg married, under the Gustaf Anselberg, a woman named Ida, and that about ten years later he married one Julia Emma and lived with her for several years without procuring a divorce from hi first wife. The second marriage was an nulled as bigamous, and the wife, Ida, afterward secured a divorce. Shortly after her marriage to Amberg, the complainant says, he became so cruel that she was compelled to leave him and go to her brother for protection, but that on promises of her hus-band to referm she returned to him. But since that time, she says, he has renewed his violence, and she is now afraid to live with

Heavy Penalty for Train Robbery. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.-The epidemic of train robberies in the Indian territory during the post year induced the house committee on judiciary today to approve a bill intro-duced by Mr. Broderick of Kansas, partly aimed to prevent these crimes. The bill provides a penalty of not more than twenty years imprisonment for shooting at trains in the Indian territory, throwing missiles, or derailing trains. If any person is killed indirectly through such acts the crime is made murder.

The little daughter of Mr. Fred Webber Holland, Mass., had a very bad cold and cough which he had not been able to cure with anything. I gave him a 25-cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says W. P. Holden, merchant and postmaster at West Brimfield, and the next time I saw him he said it worked like a charm. This remedy is intended especially for acute throat and lung diseases, such as colds, croup and whooping cough, and it is famous for its cures There isn o danger in giving it to children for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by druggists.

TO FINISH THE POSTOFFICE

Mercer Secures Favorable Action on a Bill for More Funds.

RAISES THE COST TO TWO MILLIONS

House Subcommittee Agrees to Rece ommend an Additional Appropriation of \$500,000 for the Comples tion of the Federal Building.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- (Special Telegrem.)-The subcommittee of the house on public buildings this afternoon agreed to report favorably on Congressman Mercer's bill to increase the limit cost of the Omaha federal building to \$2,000,000. The original limit cost was placed at \$1,200,000. Mercer's bill will add \$800,000 to the appropriation and complete the proposed west wing of the structure. The committee also reported favorably upon other public building bills, as follows

Altoona, Pa., \$150,000; Indianapolis, Ind., \$1,250,000; St. Paul, Minn., increase limit ost to \$1,000,000; Hot Springs, Ark., \$100,000; Oakland, Cal., increase limit cost \$350,000; Salem, Ore., \$100,000; Spokane, Wash., \$500,-000; Topeka, Kan., additional to complete 000; Topeka, Ka building, \$30,000.

The amounts named in the various cases are subject to change by what is known as the revisory committee, which goes over all the bills before they are reported to the

RESOLVED TO CENSURE BAYARD. House Republicans Agree to Support

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.-The question of censure of Ambassador Bayard for his speeches in England will be considered again by the house committee on foreign affairs at a special meeting tomorrow. Since yesterday's meeting the republican members of the committee have talked with their arty colleagues in the house and a majority of them have agreed to support a resolution drawn by Mr. Cousins of Iowa, which cen-sures the ambassador. The democrats of the ammittee under the leadership of ex-Chair-McCreary, will antagonize any resolu-

fficers. Favor Seating Dupont.

ion of censure and even a general expression

disapproval of speeches by diplomatic

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.-The senate comnittee on privileges and elections has decided to report in favor of seating Mr. Dupont, epublican, as senator from Delaware. The divided on strict party lines, being five for to four against.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the VV transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts-gentle efforts-pleasant efforts-rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, prompt-That is why it is the only ly removes. remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all repitable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative. then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and rives most reneral satisfaction.

WRICHT'S Buckwheat.

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