ANDREWS OPPOSES THE BILL

Gives the Senate Silver Substitute Some Hard Hits in the House.

MAIDEN EFFORT PROVES A WINNER

McKeighan's Successor Commands Attention While He Argues His Position on Money with Unusual Force and Effect.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.-(Special Telegram.)-Representative Andrews of the Fifth district had given up hope that a measure of time would be granted him in which to present a few thoughts on the silver question pending before the house, but an opening was tolay given and he utilized it to an extent which will capture readers of the Congressional Record. There were not a great many congressmen on the floor when Andrews arose to speak, but he commanded attention from the beginning, and when he had developed his line of thought there was distinct recognition throughout the chamber present a few thoughts on the silver questinct recognition throughout the chamber that a maiden speech such as this warranted more than mere perfunctory recognition. After stating that he was in favor of the coinage of the silver product alongside of gold upon conditions that would firmly maintain their parity, he went on to say that he would be giad to vote for any measure that would accomplish this result, but he was firmly convinced that the senate substitute would render such a result absolutely impossible. With a slight touch of humor and yet profound recognition of existing con-ditions, he said that the logical title of the bill, if expressed in words, would read as follows: "An act to establish silver monometallism; to retire gold from use as money; to reduce all of our silver money to its com-modity value; to depreciate all forms of our paper money almost 50 per cent on the dollar; to contract the present volume of money more than \$1,000,000,000, and to usher in a reign of financial ruin for the common peoof this country at the rate of ten grains of adversity to one of prosperity.

will be paired with Representative McRae of Arkansas. Representative Mercer, who is arranging pairs for the absent Nebraskans, Hainer and Meiklejohn, had not completed a pair for Mr. Hainer when seen.

Senator Allen presented papers to the senate to accompany a bill to remove the charge of desertion against the military record of Miles F, Durkee of Greeley, Neb. He also presented a memorial of the peace commission of the Friends of Philadelphia on the attitude of congress, relative to the Monro TO END THE FEE SYSTEM.

Representative Updegraff of Iowa intro-duced a bill today fixing salaries of United States attorneys and marshals, instead of permitting them to thrive on the fee system as now in vogue. The bill fixes the salaries in Nebraska at \$4,000 each; northern and southern Iowa, \$5,000 each; South Dakota, \$4,000 each; assistants to be appointed when needed at salaries not to exceed \$2,500.

A bill giving \$50 per month to the widow of George E. Spencer, formerly a senator from Alabama, was reported favorably from the pension committee today. Spencer was well known in Nebraska, being a member of the First Nebraska regiment and later of the staff under General George M. Dodge.
The War department has decided that it

would be a good thing to convene army boards in a multiplicate of places, with the result that the bulletin today showed the following boards convened for March 2: For mental and physical examination of ap-pointees to the United States Military academy-Fort Adams, R. I.; West Point, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Columbus Barracks, O.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Fort Sheridan, III.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Fort Snelling, Minn.; Fort Douglass, Utah; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Presidio, San Francisco; Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Second Lieutenant Edward T. Winston, Fourteenth infantry.

Leave on surgeon's certificate of disabil-ity is extended one month to Second Lieu-tenant Matthew C. Butler, jr., Fifth cavalry. Captain Thomas Wilhelm, Eighth infantry,

Captain Clarence A. Stedman, Ninth cavalry, secures a further leave of fifteen

Jasper N. Morrison, a young lawyer, came here from Missouri a few years ago and obtained a clerkship in the bureau of the judge advocate general of the army. He made a careful study of military law, and on his merits he was advanced until he became chief clerk of the bureau, one of the most important of the War department. Last year Mr. Morrison was given charge of the Major Armes court martial, and conducted it with such skill that when the time came to fill vacancy of judge advocate of the army Mr. Morrison's name was suggested to the president and supported warmly by Secretary Lamont, General Schoffeld and others, desirable one. It carries with it the commislife, with the privileges of retirement, and the usual allowances of officers of the regular army. Morrison has relatives in the western part of Missouri, and is well known

in the state.
Dr. J. C. Pomeroy was today appointed a member of the Board of Pens'on Examining Surgeons at Waverly, Dr. Henry M. Swigert at Hastings, Dr. C. M. Holbrook at Sidney, Neb., and Dr. Lefille at Sundance, Wyo. G. L. Wagner was appointed postmaster at Creston, Platte county, vice C. B. Campbell,

R. Edmiston and Charles C. Allison and wife of Nebraska, are at the Arlington.

Quay a Candidate for President. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.-It has been determined that Senator Quay's name shall be presented to the republican national convention at St. Louis for the presidency. This determination was reached today and it is believed there was a conference of friends of the Pennsylvania senator today, when the conclusion was reached to present his name.

Postmasters Confirmed. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 .- The senate i executive session today confirmed the following nominations of postmasters: Kansas, W. A. Wagoner, Sabetha; Iowa, J. I. LeitENPORCING THE ANTI-TRUST LAW. Attorney General Harmon Sends

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.-Attorney General Harmon today sent to the house a reply to the resolution of January 7, requesting him to report what steps he has taken to enforce the law against trusts, combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade. The

attorney general says: "Many compaints have been made against lifeged trusts, combinations and mo alleged trusts, combinations and monopolies, which, in so far as they appeared to relate to matters within the jurisdiction of the federal government. I have endeavored to investigate as well as the means at my disposal permitted. Some such investigations are now in progress. Two actions are now pending, based partly or wholly on alleged violations of what is known as the Sherman act. They both relate to agreements among interstate carriers.

interstate carriers. "The question in the resolutions as to what further legislation is needed to prothe incidents of their real business and not its direct and immediate object. The virtual effect of this is to exclude from the opera-tion of the law manufacturers and producers

of every class, and probably importers also. As a matter of fact, no attempt to secure monopoly or retain trade or commerce could possibly succeed without extending itself largely if not entirely over the country, so hat while engaging in interstate commercial may not be the direct or immediate object, it is a necessary step in all such undertakings. While congress has no authority in the matter except what it derives from its power to prevent and punish such commercial combinations and conspiracies, congress may make it unlawful to ship from one state to another, in carrying out or attempting to carry out the designs of such organizations articles produced, owned or controlled by them, or any of their members or agents. The limitation of the present law enables those engaged in such attempts to escape from both state and federal governments, th former having no authority over interstate commerce and the latter having authority When the final vote is taken tomorrow on the cilver question Congressman Meiklejohn will be paired with Representative McRae of accomplish the professed object of the pres

The attorney general says several of the circuit courts have held that the Sherman anti-trust law, which used general terms with no attempt to define them, made nothing unlawful, which was not unlawful before but merely provided punishment for such agreements and conspiracles against trade and commerce, as the courts have always refused to enforce between the parties. The result has been of great doubt and uncertainty, and the failure of the law to accomplish its purpose.

If it is proposed to persist in that purpose the attorney general suggests an amend-ment which shall leave no doubt about what is meant by monopolies, by attempting to monopolize and by contracts, combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade and commerce. The attorney general thinks the law should contain a provision like that of the interstate commerce law, to prevent the refusal of witnesses to answer on the ground of self-incrimination. He suggests the propriety of making the penalties of the law applicable only to general officers.

the law applicable only to general officers, managers and agents, and not to subordinate, and says the difficulty of obtaining proof might be diminished, if not removed, by enacting as a rule of evidence that the purchase or combination in any form, of enterprises in different states, which were competitive before such purchases or combination, shall be prima facte evidence of an attempt to monopolize. A similar provision should be made with respect to well known methods of doing business throughout the country, which are designed to deprive dealers of which are designed to deprive dealers of liberty of trade and compel them to be in-struments of commercial conspiracy.

In conclusion, the attorney general sets forth that if his department is expected to conduct investigations of alleged violations of the law, it must be provided with liberal appropriations BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Another Meeting of the Pan-American Delegates Strongly Urged. is ordered to report to the governor of Wyo-ming for duty with the National Guard of bish, director of the Bureau of American Republics, strongly urges that steps be taken to reconvene the representatives of the nations party to the union in order to arrange a line of work for the bureau for the future. This is made necessary by the practical completion of the principal work of compiling and publishing the series of handbooks of the various American republics. This was brought to a close with the issue of the handbook on Peru, and the bureau is now preparing general handbook, intended to be of interest to all of the countries.

The work of preparing the code of com-mercial nomenclature, which is intended to be a help to commercial firms in transacting business with each of the others, is progressing well, although it is said it may be necessary to reset the first edition, because was prepared on a scale that has proven to inconvenient for business mer

The plan adopted last year of selling the special publications of the bureau at a figure just above cost price worked well and the director says that the business interest which are benefited make no complaint,

Provided with Committee Places. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.-On motion of Senator Mitchell of Oregon, chairman of the republican caucus committee, the Utah senators have been assigned to committee places as follows: Senator Brown to the committee on mines and mining, forest reservations and Indian depredations; Senator Cannon to the committees on pensions, manufactures and relations with Canada. To render these assignments possible Senator Pettigrew resigned from the committee on mines and mining, Senator Mantle from the forest reservations, Senator Sewell from Indian depredations, Senator Lodge from pensions, Senator Cameron from manufactures and Senator Perkins from relations with Canada.

Settlers Get an Extension. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The senate has passed the house bill granting leave of absence of one year to homestead settlers on the Yankton Indian reservation in South Dakota, with an amendment extending for one year the time for making final payments on lands in any Indian reservations in South

REJECTED THE -SILVER BILL

Hall and De Armond Become Decidedly Personni in Their Remarks-Intimation of an International Conference.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.-After a ten days' debate the house today, by a vote of 80 to 190, in committee of the whole, rejected the senate free coinage amendment to the bond bill and reported the bill to the house with a recommendation to nonconcur, and insist on the house bill. The strength developed by the silver men was disappointing. They had been confidently claiming over 100 votes. After two hours' debate tomorrow the final vote will be taken. Mr. Dingley to the American product, and it was declared will close for the majority and Crisp for the minority. Propositions were offered during the day to concur, with amendments as follows: To coin the American silver product; for the retertion of the seignlorage by the government, and to open the mints to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 1516 to 1, when Germany and France should have agreed upon similar action. All were deagreed upon similar action. All were de-feated by large majorities. The last propo-sition, offered by Mr. Towne of Minneapolis, mustered fifty-three votes, the largest num-ber of any. Mr. Towne had stated to the house that similar propositions would be submitted to the Reichstag and the French Parliament at the present sessions.

The most significant statement today came in the form of an intimation from Mr. Ding-

ley that a bill might be reported from the ways and means committee, looking to the initiation by this country of a project for another international monetary conference to meet within a year. While Mr. Dingley to meet within a year. While Mr. Dingley said he was simply expressing his personal position in the matter, it was generally understood from the manner in which he said it that the suggestion had already matured into a well defined intention on the part of the republican leaders of the house.

Although the galleries were thronged to-day and there was a good deal of outside interest manifested in the closing of the debate, as evidenced by the presence of Senator Sherman and others from the other end of the capitol, the debate itself was only saved from utter stagnation by a very spirited and very personal encounter be-tween Mr. De Armond and Mr. Hall, both of Missouri, on differences on the financial question. The gentlemen had paid their re-spects to each other before during the debate, but each in the absence of the other. Today the encounter was at close quarters. Mr. Hall took the initiative, but he met an adversary worthy of his steel. Mr. De Armond had criticised the language Mr. Hall had used in announcing his conversation to

the cause of "sound money." (Mr. Hall the last congress voted for free coinage.) MISSOURI MEMBERS LOCK HORNS. Today Mr. Hall opened by referring to the fact that Mr. De Armond had mentioned the names of Benedict Arnold and Judas Iscariot "without the apparent courage to make a personal application." Proceeding he indignantly denied that he had been 'Washington convert' to the cause of sound money, and adverted to a standing challenge he had posted in Missouri last summer to discuss the issue on the stump. He also denied that he had intended to charge his sonal corruption.

"Why should the gentleman feel that he has been hit?" he asked, turning to Mr. De Armond. "I do not know, unless the solution is found in the old adage that the bird which has been hit flutters." Mr. Hall, continuing, replied to the charge that he has been posing as the author of the income tax been posing as the author of the income tax. By this time the house was intensely in-terested, and the members crowded about

the combatants. Mr. De Armond had fire in his eye when he arose to reply. He did not feel, he said, that anything the gentleman bad said had struck him, but felt, as one of the repre-sentatives from Missouri, that when the new convert from that state to the so-called sound money doctrine saw proper, in making his platform, to class the Chinese, people from the East Indies and the depths of Af-WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.-In his annual rica, and the lower animals in the category of those who did not change their opinions, that perhaps it might not be appropriate to suggest that there might be changes of opin-ion that would evidence no tremndous ex-altation above those referred to. (Laughter.) As to the income tax business, he said the gentleman had allowed himself to be paraded as the author of the bill, when he knew he was not. "He said he had been in-formed and believed that eight senators who voted for free coinage," continued Mr. De Armond, "had said they believed it would bring bankruptcy and ruin to the country." He did not identify them; he did not name one; he never will do it. If eight senators, or one senator made such a remark, he morely did what the gentleman himself does not and will not dare deny that he has done.

HAS A RIGHT TO CHANGE. The gentleman talked of Gladstone. In night, if I had chosen, commented upon the exquisite modesty that resides in my col-eague when in talking about his own conversation, his own elevation, his own progess, he thrust into such close conthat little incident about the change in the opinions of Mr. Gladstone. (Great laughter.) Any man has a right to change his opinion Any man has a right to change his opinion, but my impression was, and it has been greatly strengthened, that when a man changes his opinion and departs from his old associates, he ought hardly to prate at the first opportunity about the "courage" which led him to do it, or talk about the "cow-ardice" (without identification or specifica-tion) that resides in those who do not do likewise, or talk about the Chinese and the lower animals as being typical of those who do not change when he does. (Laughter). As to the gentleman's reference to people 'feathering their nests," I do not know just what they meant, but I venture to say that if the feathers are to be had for the asking or for the plucking, the gentleman, if he is round, will get his full share. (Applause.) Mr. Hall sprang to his feet when Mr. emulate the gentleman in Billingsgate." said he, hotly. "I do not expect to equal him in it. he, hotly. "I do not expect to equal him in it. But I wish to reply to some pertinent matters that he has referred to. He says represent my constituents. I desire to call his attention to the fact we have but democrats here from Missouri, instead of fourteen, as in the Fifty-third congress; that of those five democrats, three of us are sound money men (applause), and that the leader of the 16 to 1 idea in the United States is now at home upon his rocky farm in Laclede county, unless he is still lecturing to his one man audience in the south. (Laughter and applause.) My statement with regard to the United States senators was made for the purpose of illustrating a was made for the purpose of industrating a broad proposition, for the purpose of pointing a moral and enforcing this truth—that public men, not in this body merely, or in the senate, or in the legislatures alone, but public men generally, are tending in the direction of cowardies toward the people. I am not called upon to answer to him for my course in congress. I propose to go back to my district and make the fight for sound money. (Applause.) He will go to his and make the fight for silver monometallism. Let the roll call of the Fifty-fifth congress show which is right. I have unlimited confidence in the honesty, the uprightness, the integrity and the brains of my people. I believe they will sustain me; I believe f shall receive their endorsement, and that the gen-tleman will come back (if he comes back at

al!) with less than the thirteen majority he received in the last election. (Applause.) DINGLEY EXPLAINS THE BILL.

The session of the house from 11:30 to 12 o'clock this morning was devoted to general debate on the bond bill, the speakers being Messra Grout, McCall, Hadley and Willis, against, and Mr. Doolittle in favor of free coinage. This closed the general debate. The house immediately reconvened. General debate on the bond bill having closed, the senate substitute to the bond bill under arrangement effected was then open DINGLEY EXPLAINS THE BILL Song General under arrangement effected was then open for amendment and debate under the five-

senting the minority of the committee, would move concurrence. The latter motion took precidence and would be the pending motion House by a Large Majority Refuses to Concurrent in the Senate Measure.

MISSOURI CONGRESSMEN HAVE A TILT

precedence and would be the pending motion open for amendment antill 4 o'clock, when the vote in committee of the whole would be taken. Under an arrangement made with the minority, he make two hours would be allowed tomorrow for closing the debate in the house, an hour en a side, and the final vote would be taken about 2 p. m. tomorrow.

Mr. Dingley and Mr. Griap then formally entered their motions.

tered their motions, it me Mr. Johnson had the honor of of-fering the first cameridment. He moved to amend the motion to concur by striking out the first section of the senate substitute and inserting a provision for the free coinage of the American silver and for levying a prohibitory duty on foreign silver. The latter portion of the amendment was withdrawn in deference to a point of order that it was not germane.

Mr. Brumm's amendment to the silver bond bill for the retention of the selgniorage by the government was defeated, 35 to 85. Mr. Corliss offered an amendment for the coinage of the American product and re-tention of the seigniorage, which was de-feated without division.

While the amendment was being formally

prepared Mr. Long offered an amendment to the same effect, adding a proviso to the

VOTING ON AMENDMENTS.

The debate then proceeded under the five minute rule. Mr. Maguire and Mr. Hutcheson spoke for concurrence and Mr. Blue against. After some further remarks by Messrs. Grow, McCall and Boatner, Mr. Ding-ley closed the debate on this amendment with a warning against a loose provision for the coinage of the American product. sion should be made for a duty on foreign silver and for ascertaining exactly what was the American product if such legislation was to be enacted. Mr. Long's resolution was

Mr. Brumm offered an amendment which provided that the difference between the coinage and the market value of silver should go to the government.

Mr. Hartman endorsed the amendment, but

it was defeated, 35 to 85.

Mr. Corliss offered an amendment for the coinage of the Amercian product and the retention of the seigniorage by the treasury, which was also defeated without division. While this amendment was being discussed Mr. Corliss, who insisted that something should be done looking to the restoration of silver coinage, asked Mr. Dingley whether he could give any assurance that the ways and means committee would take early action. Mr. Dingley replied as referred to heretofore. Mr. Towne's amendment fol-

Mr. Owens, speaking to the amendment while ridiculing the position in which the republicans were placed, created something of a sensation by describing the republicans of the senate "following the brutal leadership of a man who called himself a farmer. but who was more like the farm bug that traveled backward."

At this point the Hall-DeArmond incident Mr. Towne's amendment was defeated, 33

At 4 o'clock the vote was taken on Mr. Crisp's motion to concur in the senate free coinage amendment. The vote, a rising one, resulted in the defeat of the motion, 80 to 190. Cheers greeted the announcement of the defeat of the silver men. On Mr. Dingley's motion, then, without division, the committee reported the bill to the house with the recommendation that the

IS NOT DESERVING OF SYMPATHY. Correspondent Mannix Lucky to Get Out of Cubit Alive.

WASHINGTON, Peb. 113.-Although William F. Mannix, the newspaper correspondent, who is about to be expelled from Cuba by the Spanish officials, has lodged a protest with the State department through United States Consul General Williams, this will certainly not command any sympathy in his case, in view of the record of the proceedings of Mannix, which is now in the possession of the State department. This record is in his own bandwriting, in the shape of letters addressed by him to certain officials and shows clearly that he proposed to the Spanish authorities to act as a spy upon Cuban insurgents, that he offered to betray to them a Cuban officer, with whom he slort to them a Cuban officer, with whom he slept and that he proposed to cultivate a feeling of friendship toward the Spanish the United States, through the medium of etters to many newspapers in the United States, including the most important publications in this country, and all of this for consideration. In one case, Mannix offered if he were appointed an officer in the Spanish army, to come out in a public declara tion to the effect that he, an influential mem ber of the Cuban party, had left the Cubal cause in disgust with their actions. His let ters also abound with appeals to the Span lards for money, and it is in evidence that he was negotiating with both sides in Cuba. On the whole, the officials here con elder that Mannix will be lucky to get away from Cuba on the terms offered by the Span

Where American Shipping Loses. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.-There has been heavy reduction in freight rates from China to New York, amounting to a cut of from \$13 to \$6 per ton. United States Consul Seymour at Canton says that American sailing ships will be driven out of the business by these low steam rates and he says American commerce will be greatly bene-fited if similar rates of freight could be obtained from the United States Atlantic ports to China, as at present all American goods shipped to China must be transferred in

Surope and pay two freight rates. England Will Make a Showing. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.-Ambassador Bayard has briefly informed Secretary Olney by cable that the British government has acceded to the request of the Venezuelan commission to supply all of the information in its possession on the boundary line be-tween Venezuela and British Guiana. Touching the report from London that Venezuela is about to send a representative to London to negotiate directly for the settlement of the undary question nothing official can be learned here.

Sold Damaged Goods in Germany. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.-American wall paper makers entered the German market with unexampled success the past year, but Consul Stephan reports from Anneburg that after delivery of the goods signs appeared in many cases that the papers were not freshly printed, and in some instances they soon turned yellow. He says the unfavorable impression made by these goods in Germany not easily be forgotten when offers are again made.

Bourds to Examine Cadets. WASHINGTON, Feb., 13,-Numerous boards

of officers have been appointed by the secretary of war to meet March 2, for the examination of appointees to the United States Military academy, including those at the following places: Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Fort Deuglas, Utah; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming; Presidio, San Fran-cisco; Vancouver Barracks, Washington. Gold Withdrawnis Henvy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.-Heavy with drawals of gold, presumably for the purpose of making payments on bond purchases, continue to be reported from the subtreasury at New York. Today the withdrawals at New York. Today the withdrawais amounted to \$1.271,690, of which \$1.200,000 was in coin and \$71,690 in bars. This leaves the true amount of the reserve, so far as reported, \$63,664,371.

Will Not Use American Sugar Bags. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.-United States Consul Grimke at Santo Domingo reports to the State department that American bags for sugar are to be driven out of Santo Domingo by Calcutta bags, which are su-perior in quality. The latter are being used even though they are, unlike American bags, subject to duty on importation into the United States.

Ambassador Uhi Sworn In. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 .- Edwin F. Uhl is now ambassador to Germany, having taken the oath of office yesterday afternoon at the State department. He will go to his home at Grand Rapids, Mich., before starting for his post at Berlin, in order to close up some private business, so that it may be thirty days before he reaches Berlin.

"Getting Rid of Our Surplus"

Not every day-but only once a year-do we have a special sale of this kind-and then it's Genuine with a big "G"-No bankrupt stock to dispose of-nobody's goods but our ownthat's the reason the sale is so remarkably successful. . . .

We have between 300 and 400 pairs of all kinds of sizes and widths of boys \$1.75 all solid leather Shoes, with heavy soles of good quality sole leather, to go at Our ladies' French calf 20th century shoes that sell regularly for \$6.00, that we've always sold for \$5.00, cut down

for this sale to..... The ladies' \$6.00 patent leathers, with cloth tops and medium toes, that we've been selling at this sale for \$2.48 are

All Hanan & Son's \$7.00 and \$7.50 and Edwin Clapp's celebrated enamels, with visible and invisible cork soles, lace, razor, or new round toe, widths AAA up and all sizes so that we can fit Cent. anybody, get a discount of...

Also 20 per cent off on all 20 our lace \$5.00 and \$6.00 Per Cent

cut again to.....

Men's patent leathers-in small sizesden's patent leathers—in small sizes—\$175 and not many left now—regular \$5.00 and \$7.00-cut down still more-one pair to a customer

See our east window for those fine \$4.00 men's calf Shoes with razor toes that go in this sale at.....

Ladies' fine lace Shoes, regular \$2.50 quality, in narrow square toes, cut down to

Our men's \$ heavy sole enamels in all sizes and widths, lace and pointed 2.48

148

Men's \$3.00 pointed or narrow square toe shoes, with 2.25 Misses' shoes, \$1.25 for the \$2.50 line of cloth top but-ton shoes. Misses' all kid shoes, best in the world, cut from \$2.50 to 1.48 Ladies' spring heel shoes cut from \$2.75 to \$1.75. Many big cuts in this department be-sides

Men's \$5.00 heavy winter tan shoes for \$1.50. The box calf, on which we have had such a run for two winters, are in the lot. Double sole, calf lined, pointed toe, \$6.00 3.50

Our box calf \$4.00 20th Cen- 2.48

Misses' \$2.00 lace shoes, patent leather trimmed, narrow square toe.

1.25

Getting Rid of our Surplus for Cash—and cash only— No express paid, although mail orders will be filled,

Child's cloth top button shoes 1.00

The \$2.50 shoe for...... 1.75

The \$2.00 shoe for...... 1,25

Ladies' \$5 shoes, 98c-sizes 2½, 3, 3½, regular \$5 shoes, in lace or button, plain or tipped

DREXEL SHOE CO.,

1419 Farnam Street.

TARIFF MEASURE SET ASIDE

Democrats and Populists All Voted Against The discussion brought out the fact that the hearings thus far had not been under

Senator Allen of Nebraska Makes Few Caustle Remarks Concerning the Pending Hearing Before the Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 .- The friends of the tariff bill met an unexpected repulse this afternoon, when, by a vote of 21 years to 29 nays, the senate defeated the motion of Mr. Morr.ll, chairman of the finance committee, to take up the tariff bill. The negative vote which defeated the motion was given by democrats, populists and four republican senators, viz.: Teller, Mantle, Dubois and Carter. The affirmative vote was entirely republican, but its total of 21 is less than half of the aggregate of the republican strength. Mr. Morrill's motion has been anticipated for some days, but it was not pressed pending consideration of the urgent deficiency bill. This measure was disposed of at 4 o'clock today and the struggle to advance other measures began at once. Mr. Morrill was hurriedly summoned from the finance committee room to submit his motion. In the meantime Mr. Morrill had secured the enforcement of an agreement entered into some days ago that the Cuban question should be taken up. Mr. Morrill was deterred by the agreement and pressed his motion to take up the tariff bill. There was a hurried assembling of senators who remained without the capitol, but this was considerably short of a full vote. The result of the vote left the Cuban resoluhave yielded temporarily to the military academy and other appropriation bills.

The urgent deficiency bill was passed today. It carried about \$6,000,000, a consider able increase over the bill passed in the

A resolution was adopted directing the Pacific railroad committee to make full inquiry into the status of the Pacific railroads. manner of hearing the interested railroad officials and not the disinterested persons who came before the committee. Later in who came before the committee. Last the day Mr. Pettigrew made a savage speech against the "highwaymen and conspirators" connected with the Pacific roads and urged son, democrats. The PETTIGREV the foreclosure of government liens. The adjournment of the senate was until Mon-

Pacific railroads came in for unexpected discussion in the senate today. Mr. Allen sought to secure the adoption of a resolution calling on the secretary of the interior for full information as to the status

Sloux City & Pacific roads.

Mr. Brice suggested that the senate committee on Pacific railroads could better conduct an inquiry. He suggested that the committee be directed to make the investigation. with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Alien accepted the suggestion, saying he d'd not doubt that the committee would prosecute its inquiry in good faith. Mr. Wolcott, a member of the committee gave assurance that this would be the fullest

This brought out some criticisms from Mr

This brought out some criticisms from Mr.

Allen. Thus far, he said, the stockholders, bondholders and their agents and attorneys had appeared before the committee, but the patrons of the road had not been examined. He had failed to notice that boards of trade and commercial bodies from cities along the Pacific roads had been heard. He suggested that the Pacific roadr committee could profitably turn from the stock brokers, stockholders, attorneys and lobbyists and give attention to the honest patrons of the road.

Mr. Wolcott pointed out that every one who came before the committee was heard, including delegations from western cities. There was no means of advertising for patrons of the road and bring them here.

Mr. Morgan secured the adoption of an amendment empowering the committee to administer oaths to wit-

come before the committee did so voluntarily to serve their personal interests. While there he wanted them put under oath so asto make them responsible for their stateto make the come before the committee did so voluntarily his motion its consideration was indefinitely

nesses.

FIGHT FOR PRECEDENCE. Consideration of the urgent deficiency bill was then resumed and soon afterward was

passed substantially as reported. Immediately there was a skirmish to advance various measures. Mr. Teller sought to take up the military academy appropriation bill. Mr. Call insisted upon the Cuban resolution having the right of way by an agree-ment entered into on Tuesday last and th's was sustained by consulting the record. This made the Cuban question the unfinished busi-

Mr. Call yielded to Mr. Teller to proceed with the military academy bill. meantime Mr. Morrill had entered the chamber and vigorously protested against further delay on the tariff. He had waited, he said, two days, and had come to the senate today at much personal inconvenience to urge tha the tariff b'll be taken up. He would insist on this and he moved that the senste pro-ceed to the consideration of the tariff bill. This precipitated an unexpected tariff vote. The vote proceeded amid considerable ex-There was some delay while pairs were being arranged and the fullest possible strength registered. The vote in detail is as

Proctor, Quay, Sherman, Squire, Warren-21. Hill, Jones (Nev.), Mantie, Morgan, Pasco, Peffer, Cockreil,

The pairs announced were as follows; th first named would have voted to take up the bill, so far as their position was stated: El-kins with Faulkner, Gear with Gordon, Hansborough with Palmer, McBride with Daniel, Wilson with Lindsay, Shoop with White, Wet-more with Irby, Gallinger with Mills, Hale with Jones (Ark.), Cannon with Blackburn, Burrows with Blanchard, Lodge with Stewart, Chandler with Murphy, Sewel with Mit-chell of Wisconsin, Davis with Kyle, Thurston with Tillman.

No announcement was made of the pairs of Baker, Pritchard and Wolcott, republicans, or Caffery, Harris, Martin and Gib-PETTIGREW ON PACIFIC ROADS.

This left the Cuban resolution as the reg-ular order. Mr. Call yielded to Mr. Teller and the military academy bill, and the lat-ter in turn gave way to Mr. Pettigrew for a speech in favor of his resolution to foreresolution calling on the secretary of the interior for full information as to the status of the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and Sioux City & Pacific roads.

Mr. Brice suggested that the senate committee on Pacific railroads could better committee on Pacific railroads could be the committee of these roads. further partnership between the government and the "dishonest men" operating these roads. The senator spoke of the "highroads. The senator spoke of the "high-waymen and conspirators who had robbed the government for thirty years." Mr. Pet-tigrew declared that E. Ellery Anderson, one of the government. one of the government directors, was in sympathy with the managers of the roads. The speech was very personal in its ar-raignment of those connected with the roads. The senator urged that this "swindle" should be closed by a government foreclosure on the roads.

Mr. Allen interrupted with an inquiry as

to whether the republican party had not been in power during all these years of irregularity.

Mr. Pettigrew said he would decline to furnish campaign material for the people of Nebraska. Proceeding, Mr. Pettigrew appealed to the Pacific roads committee of the senate to bring to an end this "corrupt partnership" which had long been a disgrace to the nation.

On motion of Mr. Quay a resolution was adopted directing the finance committee to

on motion of Mr. Quay a resolution was adopted directing the finance committee to investigate the alleged invasion of our markets by the products of Oriental labor, and to report on the causes and remedies. During the morning hour the free ship bill was reported adversely by Mr. Frye from the committee on commerce, and on

Democrats and Populists All Voted Against

Considering It.

The discussion brought out the fact that the hearings thus far had not been under oath.

The resolution was adopted, directing the committee to make inquiries and empowering the administration of oaths to witnesses.

Nr. Daniel called attention to the approach of Washington's birthday, and stated that the National Society of the American Revolution desired the national incorporation of their society at that time. The bill incorporating that association was thereupon passed. Mr. Peffer's resolutions offered yesterday

one for a senate investigation of recent bond issues and another calling for information as to political assessments at the Postoffice department—came before the senate, but went over to be called up again. At 5 o'clock the senate went into execu-tive session, and at 5:10 p. m. adjourned until Monday.

VENEZUELA WILL SEND EVIDENCE. Accepts the Invitation of the United

States Boundary Commission. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.-Through Senor Andrade, its minister here, the government of Venezuela has notified Secretary Olney that it will respond affirmatively to the invitation of the Venezuelan boundary commission to submit all of the evidence in its possession touching the location of the true boundary line. Senor Andrade also stated that officials of the government of Venezuela are now at work compiling this record, and that it would be forwarded to the commisthat it would be forwarded to the commis-sion at Washington as soon as possible. Pre-sumably the Venezuelan government will be represented before the commission by an agent or counsel as suggested in the invita-tion, as the minister has strongly recommended this course.

Cable May Be Thrown Over. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 .- Although the selection has not been made, it is learned from one who ought to know that the sergeant-at-arms of the democratic national convention will not be a Chicago man. A number of prominent democrats are men-tioned for the place, among them John J. Curley of Philicalchia, with Curley of Philadelphia, who is said to be slated for the position if his business engagements will permit. Among the other information picked up in regard to the recent visit of the subcommittee to the convention city is that the movement to oust Ben F. the national committeeman, and sub stitute Gahan of Chicago will be successful.

Cost of Coust Defenses. WASHINGTON Feb. 13.-General W. .. Craighill, chief of engineers of the army, has written a letter to Senator Squire, chairman of the committee on coast defenses, on the subject of the cost of the engineer-ing work planned for the fortifications of the twenty-seven principal coast cities of the country, as recommended by the Endi-cott board in 1886. General Craighill places the outside cost at \$70,000,000, but he thinks the outside cost at \$70,000,000, but he thinks it possible to do the work with \$60,000,000 if it can be done under the continuous contract system, and for \$55,000,000 if the eighthour law were not applicable.



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Minute rule.

Mr. Dingley, chairman of the ways and means committee, explained the parliamentary situation. He would make the motion to non-concur in the senate free coinage substitute, while Mr. Crisp, repre-



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