who are invincible in time of peace are generally invisible in time of war." (General

At 10:30 p. m. the house adjourned until

TO BUY OUT THE GOVERNMENT

Latest Phase of the Union Pacific Re-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-Mr. Winslow

organization Plan.

Pierce, acting for the reorganization com-

mittee of the Union Pacific Railroad com-

pany, today submitted to the senate com-

mittee on Pacific railroads the reorganization

committee's draft of a bill for the reorganiza-

1. Appointment by the president, subjec-

to approval of the senate, of a commission

of three members to investigate, determine

and report to the president the fair cash

value of the claim and lien of the United

2. Authority to the commissioners to sul

poena and examine witnesses and to have

3. The report of commissioners or a major-

ity, subject to the approval of the president,

is to be conclusive as to the sum which

may be paid for the claim and lien of the

United States; the secretary of the treasury

upon such payment to execute the instrument

of assignment of the lien and cialm, re-

serving a sinking fund.
4. Authority to purchasers to organize a

new company, empowered to acquire and coperate the lines and the property of the

railway company with such corporate powers

5. The repeal of the provisions of prior acts which would be inapplicable to the reorganized company under the new condi-

tions and reserving the government's pre

ferred right for the transportation of mails

6. Authority and direction to the attorney

general in default of payment of amount fixed by commission to foreclose the lien of the government, and upon sale to bid the amount of the indebtedness to the United

7. Reservation of the remedies to th

United States and of power to alter, amend

PROTEST AGAINST THE SALE.

necessarily involved.

troops, munitions of war, etc.

tion of that road. This bill provides for:

laughter)

tomorrow.

process of courts.

Pull Vote in the House Shows an Overwhelming Sentiment Against Silver.

ALL BUT THIRTY-SEVEN ACCOUNTED FOR

Crisp and Turner of Georgia Closed the Debate for the Respective Sides -Galleries Filled but Heard Nothing Sensational.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 .- The majority Against silver in the house today when the was taken on vote concurthe senate free rence. in by 100 to 80, a majority of 110; today it was beaten 215 to 90, a majority of 125. The vote today was a record making vote, and, counting the pairs, but thirty-seven out of 356 members were unaccounted for. Perhaps a few absentees dodged, but most of them were unavoidably absent and were unable to secure pairs. The silver men, who yesterday predicted a much greater showing of strength today, were disappointed. The "sound money" leaders had been disposed to concede the silver forces 100 votes. An analysis today shows that 184 republicans and thirtyone democrats voted against concurrence, and fifty-eight democrats, twenty-five republicans and seven populists for concurrence.

The debate which preceded the vote was of an interesting character, but devoid of any sensational features. The galleries, as usual on a field day in the lower branch of congress, were crowded to the doors, and quite a number of senators sat through the five-hour debate. Secretary Herbert was also present. Ex-Speaker Crisp presented the closing argument for the silver men, and was replied to by Mr. Turner, a democratic colleague from Georgia, in a two-hour speech. The personal rivalry between the two leaders of the opposing factions of the democratic side of the house added to the interest of the occasion. Mr. Dalzell closed in behalf of the republicans. The partisans of the respective champions missed no opportunity to acclaim their approval when telling points were made, and at the close the honors

Mr. Crisp, representing free silver, said was an economic question, and, matter what views the members he assumed that in casting his vote today each member would do so conscientiously in ac-cordance with the dictates of his convictions. Mr. Crisp opened his argument proper with the familiar words: "In 1873 congress de-monetized silver." At the very threshold of the subject, he said, this was denied, and it was also denied that up to 1873 we had had bimetallism in this country. He quoted Baron Rothschild's statement that prices were regulated by the aggregate amount of the circulation, gold and silver. Prices were fixed by the amount of primary money in the world. If the standard in England were gold, in France silver and in China silver, the measure of values would be the combined amount of both gold and silver circulating a money. Money was the one thing for which all contended and the sum of the demand for money was equal to the demand for all things else on earth. If a metal were made money by law a demand for that metal would be created among all people and its value would necessarily increase with the increased de

QUOTED SENATOR SHERMAN. Here he read from statements made by Senator Sherman in 1878 that the demonetiza-tion of silver had caused a reduction of its price and had created a mad scramble for gold on the part of England, France and Germany which had appreciated its price and had induced a fall in prices throughout the world. The fall of prices, Mr. Crisp asserted, was largely due, he would not say wholly, to the demonetization of silver. It was not the fall of prices that was complained of, but the constant and steady fall of prices due to English Parliament, attributing the decline of agriculture in the old countries to advantages it gave to silver countries. Mr. Balfour had also declared that the obstacles to reform came not from abroad, but were put forward at home.

the price of silver in order to prevent its renetization. He cited the manner in which the Bland-Allison act of 1888 was executed, the coinage of the minimum amount under the act and the refusal of the treasury after a few month to coin silver under the act of 1890. He cited Secretary Carlisle's refusal to give silver for gold in 1893 because the silver was needed for the redemption of treasury notes, and his course a few months afterward in redeeming those notes in gold.

He then directed his attention to the man ner in which the parity between the metals had been maintained. Every obligation of the government bonds, greenbacks and treasury notes was payable in coin. If this was not true and there were gold obligations, why did not those who believed that have the courage to may so and save the tax-ridden people millions of interest? In February, 1895, congress could have saved the people \$16,000,000 in interest by authorizing gold

"Congress refused," said Mr. Crisp, "we paid \$16,000,000 for the privilege of paying in silver and now you attempt to deny our CLEVELAND ON HIS KNEES.

"Mr. Speaker," said he, continuing, "a few days ago our condition was pitiable. The greatest nation in intelligence and trade, we had just applauded to the echo the president's message warning European powers that the would not be permitted to secure lodgment on the American continent. The reverbrations of that applause had hardly ceased before administration, with shaking knees, was hysterically calling on congress for help. was feared that Great Britain would take our gold. We were absolutely helpless in the face of the enemy. And yet now you want

at condition perpetuated."
Criticising the bond bill, he declared that purpose was to impound the greenbacks to do indirectly what the majority dare not do directly. It was a plan to retire all the greenbacks by holding them in the treas-ury at the cost of outstanding interest-bear-

INCREASED THE MAJORITY ing bonds, a plan which Mr. Carliste had characterized as the "most remarkable experiment suggested in modern times." periment suggested in modern times."

Coming down to the practical question, whether the United States independently could maintain with free coinage the parity between gold and silver, he said that there was no difference of opinion that it could be accomplished by an international agreement. As an historic fact, France has maintained the parity for seventy years. If four or five countries could maintain a parity it was conceded that law could effect the result. How powerful must a state be then to effect the result?

He quoted from Jackson and defferent

He quoted from Jackson and Jefferson and contemptuously said it had remained for modern economists to assert that to create demand and value by law was "a physical and a metaphysical absurdity."

POINTED TO FRANCE. He also quoted Sherman and Carlisle (while he was in the house) to the effect that the united action of several countries could sustain silver. As to the ability of the United rence in the senate free coinage amendment was larger than that of yesterday in committee of the whole. Yesterday the motion to concur was defeated by 190 to 80, a majority of 110; today it was ceeded that of England, Germany and France combined and our resources were as yet undeveloped. Our population exceeds either of those three countries. Of our mints when opened to the free coinage of silver the commercial value of the metal would be equal to its legal value in this country because any one having 412½ grains could bring it here and get a standard silver dollar's worth of commodities. In this connection he went somewhat extensively into figures to show that there had been no very figures to show that there had been no over

production of silver.

In conclusion Mr. Crisp declared that if the United States would but assert its political and financial independence, prosperity would return and continue the perpetual heritage of our people.

Mr. Crisp spoke an hour and a half and was liberally applauded when he sat down.

ANOTHER VOICE FROM GEORGIA. Mr. Turner was then, at the request Mr. Dingley, recognized for one hour.
Mr. Turner in opening said he did not pretend to be actuated by greater courage than others, nor did he assume wisdom beyond that of his day and generation. He should state opinions that had been slowly and carefully formed, and he should submit them with the greatest respect for those who dif-fered with him. He expounded exhaustively, with copious illustrations from our history, Gresbam's law, that whenever an attempt to circulate concurrently two metals of different values, the cheaper metal would always drive the dearer out of circulation.

He then addressed himself to the question He then addressed himself to the question whether the United States independently could restore the parity of gold and silver. He would, he said, use every test known to human tribunal. He would summon Mexico and China, where sliver was coined, and was worth its commercial value. He would summon Japan, that noble stripling of the east, just feeling her strength and just about to abandon the exploded theories of silver monometallism. On the other hand, as witnesses against this theory, he would sum-mon the enlightened and cultivated countries of the world, England, Germany, Russia, Austria and France. They had all closed their mints to silver.

Proceeding he took up the Bland-Allison and Sherman silver laws, under which \$400,-000,000 of silver had been coined.

DISCREDITED EVERYWHERE. Yet those laws had not imparted value to silver, for its value had gone down and down until India, the great reservoir of the white metal, had in 1893, driven the final nail in the coffin of silver by closing her mints. There were \$4,000,000,000 in the world according to the report of the director of the mint. Over \$2,700,000,000 had been coined by the countries of the world. If a liberal use of silver or legal enactment could sus-tain value, why had the commercial price, view of these facts, gone down steadily

Mr. Turner was enumerating some of the reat names abroad that stood for gold standard when Mr. Terry interrupted him. German Reichstag has declared for bimetal-lism," he said, "and the common people of England favor bimetallism. Of course the Rothschilds are for the gold standard. Burton of O. Calderhead, They hold a mortgage on everything in Cauchings.
Europe as they held a receivership of the Chickering
United States treasury." (Applause.)

United States treasury." (Applause.)

"Mr. Balfour, the most conspicuous bimettallist in England," replied Mr. Turner,
Coddin.
"has declared that Great Britain alone could
Coffin.
Colson. not enter on bimetallism and the gentle-man should have been candid enough to state the constant appreciation of gold. He read that the German Reichstag declared for from Mr. Balfour's speech of the 11th inst. bimetallism, 'with the aid of other commercial nations.' Thus one by one their arguments evaporate." (Laughter and ap-Proceeding, he announced it as his opin-

ion that a debtor nation should pay its debts in the best money of the world in order to maintain a high standard of credit. More-Continuing, Mr. Crisp affirmed the exist- over, not an individual would profit by paying ence of a well defined purpose by those in his debts in a depreciated currency. In the authority, both here and abroad, to depress ethics of nations we could not afford to take advantage of a technical error and pay our creditors in a cheap money. Instead of paying one dollar for two he would rather pay two for one; but this was not required. Like the treasury after honest men we must only pay dollar for under the act of dollar. (Applause.) In the present distressretary of the treasury was being criticised, maligned and denounced for exercising an option which the law allowed, why did not some one propose some relief? Why was afterward in redeeming those notes in gold, some one propose some relief? Why was "What kind of juggling is that?" he asked, the secretary not forced by a mandatory "What sort of friendly treatment of silver is that?"

An interesting exchange followed with Mr. Crisp and Mr. Terry, over some testimony of Secretary Carlisle before the appropriation committee, in which Mr. Turner took the position that instead of there being a subtle ourpose to discredit silver at the Treasury lepartment, the sole purpose there had been

to austain it. Turner met a volley of questions toward the close of his speech. He declared that if the law authorized the secretary to sell gold were repealed, that moment the parity would fail and the country would law congress did not make, and could no repeal, was already operating. The in daily circulation was sliver and silver He concluded with the state ment that the poor man, in whose interest the restoration of silver was asked, was most

interested in preserving a sound financial system. France has tried free coinage. It had failed and she abandoned it. He had been trying to expose the lessons of experience. Agitation of the silver question should cease. Perhaps when credit and enterprise had gone down in the wreck the people would con-clude that it was better to follow the paths of experience and honestly seek to maintain the credit and honor of the country. Mr. Turner spoke two hours. He received a demonstration when he closed.

NEED OF THE COUNTRY. Mr. Dalzell, also a member of the finance committee, brought the house back to the question whether it should abrogate its duty and judgment to the senate. Whether the

house should abandon its bill and accept that of the senate. Mr. Daizell analyzed the contentions of the silver men. It was agreed that the present relation between silver and gold is 32 to 1. Silver men contended that the opening of the mints to silver would make that metal appreciate in value until the commercial value would be brought to the legal value; but this was mere assertion and dogmatism. Mr. Daizell said there was conclusive proof in the past experience of Europe that silver would not appreciate as a result of opening the mints to silver coinage.

He devoted some time to replying to the argument of the silver men that the fall of prices since 1873 has been coincident with the fall of silver, which latter fall was due to the demonetization in 1873. The fall of prices was due to invention, competition.

to the demonetization in 1873. The fall of prices was due to invention, competition, the reduction in the cost of transportation, etc. Methods had been revolutionized since 1873. What the country wanted was not free silver, but more revenue through the cus-tom houses, more blazing furnaces, more factories and mills, more and cheaper transportation, wider fields for labor and an enstimulate production, increased wages to decrease the hours of labor. "These are the

cluded. "In our march to the conquest of our manifest destiny as the leader of the world in agriculture, men need a commerce whose life blood shall be a monetary system as good as gold and as respected as the national flag." (Prolonged republican applause)

tional flag." (Prolonged republican applause.)

At the conclusion of Mr. Daizell's remarks Mr. Dingley demanded the previous question, which was ordered, whereupon the vote was taken on Mr. Crisp's motion to concur in the senate free coinage amendment to the house bill. The members who had retired from the hall or were lounging in the cloak rooms came in, resumed their seats and followed the roll call with great interest. The vote was 90 to 215. The aninterest. The vote was 90 to 215. The announcement of the 125 majority against free silver was cheered by the anti-silver forces. detailed vote was as follows:

Yeas:

urtis of

owning.

Nays:

Crump, Curtis of Ia., Curtis of N. J.,

irchild.

Gillett, N. Y.,

ler and Adams.

private pension bills.

1	OTE IN DETA	AIL.
	Hilbern,	Newlands,
	Hutcheson,	Ogden,
Miss.	Hyde,	Otey.
Utah.	Johnson of Cal	
2000	Jones,	Richardson,
Kan.	Kem.	Robbins,
Kan.	Kendall,	Robertson, La.
The second	Latimer.	Sayers,
of Ga	Layton,	Shafroth,
040.	Lester,	Shaw,
Tex.	Linney,	Ekinner,
Ga.,	Little.	Spencer.
and the same	Livingston,	Stokes,
	Lockhart,	Strait.
	Loud,	Strow,
	Maddox,	Bwanson,
CTex.	, Maguire,	Talbert,
	Marsh,	Tate.
	McClure,	Terry,
100	McCuiloch,	Towne,
Kan.,	McKenney,	Tyler,
4,	McLachlan,	Underwood.
	McLaurin,	Walker of Va.
	McMillin,	Wheeler,
	McRae,	Williams,
	Meredith,	Wilson, Idaho,
	Mondell,	Wilson S. C.,
	Money,	Woodward,
	Moses,	Yoakum-90.
	Neil.	
	Gillett, Mass.	Overstreet.
	Graff,	Owens,
	Griffin,	Perker,
	Grosvenor,	Patterson,
t. I.,	Grout,	Payne.
	Grow,	Perkins,

fuling.

Loudenslager,

McCormick, Wanger,
McCreary, Ky., Warner,
Mercer, Washington,
Meyer, Watson, Ind.
Miles, Watson, O.,
Miller, W. Va., Wellington,
Miner, Wis., Wilber,
Wurphy, Willis,
Noonan, Wilson, O.,

Wilson, O., Wood, Wright-215,

Mahaney.

Noonan, Northway, Odell,

Pairs were announced as follows, the firs

being in favor and the latter against the

senate amendment: McDearmon and Wood

man, Stallings and Leonard, Kyle and Rus-

(Ala.) and Powers, Howard and Eddy, Pick

The house then took a recess until 8

o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to

A very exciting row was only prevented at the night session of the house, which was

sion bills, by the good temper shown by Mr.

Talbert of South Carolina, whose utterances at the night session some days ago caused Mr. Barret to offer a resolution to censure

Tonight Mr. Talbert was opposing a bill to

pension a soldier's widow, who had subsequently remarried and been divorced from her second husband, when Mr. Hardy arose

and made a savage attack upon Mr. Talbert. South Carolina, he said, had slways been raising her voice in opposition to the union. "We have heard from South Carolina," said

he, "year in and year out, except the four

years when she was out of the union. She has caused more trouble than any state in the

1832, and Jackson threatened to hang him

him for "treasonable and seditious language

devoted to the consideration of private pen

sell (Conn.), Pendleton and Hanley,

perry.

Stewart, Wis, C. W. Stone, W. A. Stone., Strode,

The hearings by the committee on the Pa railroad question was continued today with Mr. Coombs, an attorney for the Credit Commutation company, on the stand. He ch-jected to the sale of the Sioux City & Pacific roalroad except on condition that another road be built by the government. He said Hagar, Hall of Mo., Halterman, Pitney. the Sioux City road was the only outlet from Fremont, the terminus of the Elkhorn, and Prince, Pugh, Quigg, Ray, Reeves, Reyburn was the only competing line of the Union Pacific running east, and suggested this as the reason for the desire to secure the male Hartison,
Hart,
Hatch,
Heatwole,
Heiner of Pa.,
Hemenway,
Henderson,
Hendrick,
Henri, Conn., of the Sloux City. The Vanderbilt family would thus come into the control of the above Royse, Kusk, Bussel, Ga., one-tenth of the Trailroad mileage of the United States, and about 1 per cent of the assessed property valuation of the world, so that they would be able to combine with ninety-nine other families in like fortunate Sauerhering notnet; Settle. circumstances and say to the remainder of the population: "We own the earth; you Sorg, Ecuthard, Southwick, Spalding,

Hon. David Littler, speaking for the Chi-cago & Northwestern, replied briefly to Mr. saying there was nothing in Mr. plea except that he wanted the United States government to step in and help a lot of bankers, who made a bad in-vestment at Sioux City, out of their di-lemma. Mr. Littler also asserted that the Chicago & Northwestern's proposition to buy the Sloux City line had been made entirely independent of the propositions made in be-half of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific. He had no consultation with the representa-

tives of the other lines.
Mr. C. P. Huntington took the stand next He began by saying that when the Pacific roads were built so much was not heard of their being built for war purposes as had been since. They were built for the policing of the country and to permit easy communi-Tucker,
Turner, Ga.,
Turner, Va.,
ss., Updegraf,
in, Van Voorhees,
of Wadsworth,
Watker, Mass.,
Walsh,
Wanger,
Ky., Warner,
Washington,
Watson, Ind.,
Watson, O.,
Watson, O.,
Watson, Watson, O.,
Watson, Watson, O., cation between the east and the west. The promoters of the lines were regarded as crazy. When the road was completed the issets were not sufficient to meet the obligations of the road by several millions. The road had benefited many and injured none Among other things, it had vastly enhanced the value of the lands through which i passed. It had also had the effect of caus ing a discontinuance of Indian hostilitie Mr. Huntington dwelt upon the fact that the road had been kept in fine condition; it was, he asserted, now in condition to do tinental lines. The cutting of rates and re-duction of time had been responsible for the

fact that the company was not able to mee its obligations Replying to the charge that the Central Pacific had not shown a disposition to co-operate with the Union Pacific so as to form a continuous line, he said that the charge was without foundation. Of the through freight passing over the Central Pacific and the Southern Pacific for the ten years ending in 1892, the Central Pacific had carried 54 per cent against all competing lines, while it had for the same time done 58 per cent of the passenger business. The records show that the Southern Pacific and its ocean connections to New York had gotten the greater part of their increased business by driving off the ships that had been carrying freight around Cape Horn, and had taken very little business that would have gone

via the Union Pacific. Senator Morgan questioned Mr. Huntingto concerning the contract of his road with the Pacific Mail company for the control of the tonnage of this line, via the Panama rallroad, with a view to showing that the pur pose was to force business over the Southern Pacific, but Mr. Huntington contended that he had no interest in the Pacific mail company, and that the object of the arrange-ment was to afford a fair remuneration to the capital invested.

union from the time John Calhoun tried to nullify the statutes of the United States, in NEVER USED COMPULSION. Continuing, he denied with emphasis the for his pains, up to the present time, when the gentleman from South Carolina appears in this body, and a gentleman with similar assertion that compulsion was used to get California business for the Southern Pacific and said that company obtained its ness by goins into the competitive field for it. He asserted that the Union Pacific it-self initiated the competition on the Oregon Short Line, which was owned by the Union Pacific, and by charging exorpitant rates on Pacific, and by charging exorpitant rates on business done for the Central Pacific, while the Central Pacific had stood by the Union on all through business where it could do so without injuring the public welfare. Mr. Huntington expressed the opinion that a consolidation of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific, as contemplated by Senator Thurston's bill, would be injurious to the owners of both lines. He thought such a combination would result in the extension of other lines west from Ogden and believed it advisable, in the interest of all that an equitable arrangement should be made whereby the Union Pacific should be an independent line. The same remark would apply to the the Union Facine should be an independent line. The same remark would apply to the Central Pacific, and the question before the committee, as he comprehended it, was whether the Central Pacific should be a bridge over which the business concentrating at Ogden on all the roads should be trans-ported, or whether it should serve that per-pose for only one of these roads—the Union Pacific.

In concluding his prepared statement, Mr. Huntington said that while this govern-ment obligation was not a personal debt of his, he felt as great interest as if it were such, and he was anxious that an advantage-ous arrangement should be made for all parties. He suggested that the debt should be retunded at the rate of 1½ per cent and provision made for the payment of a fixed sum, say every six months, until the debt should be wiped out. He thought the security would be good.

In reply to questions by Senator Gear, Mr.

Huntington said it was not true that the Southern Pacific had been built largely upon moneys carned by the Central Pacific, but the former road had been constructed largely on credit.

The committee adjourned until Monday next without concluding the examination

BLAMES THE UNION PACIFI

Collis P. Huntington Gives the Senate Committee Some Freight Rates.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR HIGH CHARGES

says His Central Pacific Road Got the Short End of the Divide Every Time-Opposed to Consolidation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-(Special Telcgram.)-Collis P. Huntington was before the enate committee on Pacific railroads today and the amount of history which Mr. Hantington failed to recall would fill a large vol-Senator Morgan endeavored to elicit from Mr. Huntington the rates charged by the Southern and Central Pacific, but the smooth old man could not be caught that way, and he asked for further cross-examination on Monday, when he stated he would be fortified with figures to answer all questions. He criticised the Union Pacific suvercity, holding that road responsible for the excessive rates, and in his speech told how the Union Pacific charged the Utah Northern from Ogden to Silver Bow, Mont., first class, \$4.10; second, \$4; third, \$3.75, and fourth, \$3.25 per hundred pounds. When through rates were established between San Francisco and Silver Bow, he stated the Utah Northern (Union Pacific) received \$4.25, first class, as against 80 cents for the same class to the Central Pacific. He also stated that when the Central Pacific commenced taking ccal from the Union Pacific in 1870 his company paid from the Almy mine \$4.10 per tou for a haul of seventy-five miles, mostly down crade to Coden 51 grade, to Ogden or 54 cents per ton per mile. He said the Central Pacific had stood with the Union Pacific as a rule against other the Union Facine as a rule against other lines in all maters relating to through traf-fic. He epposed the theory of the continuous line, Omaha to San Francisco, on account of the injury it would do both roads. Congressman Mercer, when Mr. Melkle-john's name was called on the silver bill, stated that he had been able to secure a pair for that gentleman, but as for his colleague, Mr. Hainer, who was absent from the hous find a fre silver democrat who would pair with that gentleman from Nebraska. "Hew-ever," said he, "if Mr. Hainer were present he would vote nay." The whole Nebraska delegation present voted nay with the excepion of Kem. Gamble of South Dakota voted n the affirmative. Pickler being paired. The owa delegation was against the senate bill.

actively pushing his bills for government sites at Norfolk and Grand Island, and will go before the committee on public buildings and grounds next week in support of the ap-propriations asked, \$10,000 for each city. Congressman Lacey of Iowa has introduced a bill to pay for paving around the postoffice at Ottumwa. No bill of this kind has passed congress in seventeen years. He also introduced bills to pension J. B. Goldsberry of Davis county and Margaret Kirkpatrick

that he will be able to secure for that tribe an increase in lands and money. He is also

Dr. Lewis J. Perkins of Des Moines was today reappointed physician at Utilla Indian reservation, Oregon. Prof. S. U. Fellows of Fayette, Ia., is in the city asking the government for an appropriation to build homes for the Indians in Tama county.

Postmasters were commissioned as follows:

James H. Longnecker, Hansell, Ia.; James H. Harris, Kellerton, Ia.; Robert Schmidt, Belle, S. D., Charles Oman was appointed postmaster at Spanuth, Lincoln county, Neb. vice T. C. Elder, resigned.

A board of officers to consist of Colonel John C. Bates, Second infantry, Lleutenant Colonel Charles A. Wikoff, Nineteenth in-fantry, and Captain Marion P. Maus, First infantry, is ordered to meet at Fort Leaven-worth, Kan., on Monday, February 24, for the purpose of preparing rules and regula-tions for small arms firing, for the use of infantry troops during the coming practice

First Lieutenant Samuel Reber, Signal corps, having completed his work here, is ordered to rejoin his proper station. Captain Charles S. Smith, Ordnance cepartment, is ordered to Sandy Hook on gov ernment business, Captain Cunliffe H. Murray, Fourth cav-

alry, is detailed as professor of military science at Brown university. Second Lieutenant Charles G. Lyman, Sec ond cavalry, is relieved from temporary duty at Frankfort arsenal and ordered to join his station at Fort Wingate.

WINDING UP THE WORLD'S FAIR. Board of Control Today Holding Its Final Business Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 .- The World's fair board of control, which is the executive body of the Columbian commission, is in session here considering various odds and ends relative to the Chicago exposition that remain yet undisposed of. One of the board's duties is to officially promulgate the award of the 23,000 to 25,000 medals and diplomas to exhibitors at the fair. The cases for the medals have been finished and some kind of a tubular device will be prepared for the safe transmission of the diplomas. It is expected that everything will be ready in less than a month.

The action of Director General Davis in making his report to congress instead first submitting it to the board of control a source of dissatisfaction to the members It is felt by them that this report should have been made to the board in the same manner as those of all the bureau officers. Then if it was ever regarded as incomplete or slighted any one of the branches of the exposition or included anything that was not properly within its scope, what was missing could be inserted and the objectionable and unsatisfactory features be changed or climi-nated as the board might see fit.

Members of the board say they do not know what are the contents of the report. The senate today passed a bill appropriat ing \$18,000 to reimburse Mr. Davis for the money expended by him in the preparation of his report. Today also the board of control adopted a resolution for the appointment of committee of four to confer with the mem ers of congress regarding the matter. committee will, it is said, in no way antagenize the payment of the money to Mr. Davis, but will present the case of the board, making the claim that the director general should have submitted his report to the board or to the Columbian commission, and not pass directly over the heads of either body. committee will probably urge the propriety of having the report submitted to the board for alteration before it is printed.

The members of the board at the meeting to be held here are Messrs. T. W. Palmer, president; Massey of Delaware, St. Clair of West Virginia, Platt of Ohio, Tousley of Min esota, Sanders of Mississippi and Lannon of

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Venezuelan committee was hard at work today with the members present. The geological survey, brough Mr. Baker, reported that the physical map of the country in dispute was almost finished. It is proposed to have this map divided into sections, which will be enlarged. Upon these onlargements notes may be made, so that each member commission may make independent studies of the situation.

The committee is highly gratified at the position taken by Great Britain in responding favorably to its request to be supplied with nformation relative to the location of th Territory Railroad Bill Approved.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-The president has approved the act granting to the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway company the right to construct a railway and telegraph and telephone lines in the Indian territory also to authorize the use of the White house lot in Washington, D. C., for the encampuent of Christian Endeavorers.

Civil Service Examinations. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The United States civil service commission will hold examinstions on March 10 in Boston, New York, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Jer-sey City, Chicago, Los Angeles and San sey City, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco for positions of meat inspector, stock examiner and tagger.

WHAT FRANCIS C. GRABLE SAYS. Confidence is Restored—The Crawford

Canal and Other Interesting Views on Western Projects.

Among today's arrivals on the morning train from New York were Mr. Francis C Grable and his family, Mr. Grable, who is known to be among those foremost in the development of Nebraska and the transmissouri country, has been in the east the Bee's representative sought and obtained a following words: pleasant interview with Mr. Grable, during

business situation both east and west, The ease with which the last government loan was placed, Mr. Grable states to have had a very good effect on the general business of the east. "As entire confidence is restored money will become still easier manufacturers will be less timid in anticipating the markets, and wholesalers will it their turn buy more freely. Through this heightened activity the reciprocal demands of the consumers of one class of goods for those of the others will increase, making each able to work with full force on full time and buy more plentifully of the products of every other industrial department. The feeling in the east is that this successful public bond issue marks a change from a two-year period of stationary business conditions, during which the country has advanced little, if any, to one of progress in which the expansion and growth of the nation will go on again with increased energy and renewed vitality."

Mr. Grable said that among the matters connected with business enterprises he is interested in which have detained him in the east so long the securing from the gov-ernment of the right of way for the Craw-ford (Neb.) canal across the Fort Robinson military reservation was not the least.
"I am now quite ready to believe," said
Mr. Grable, "in the proverbial 'red tape' of

the government bureaus. The government is very chary about granting to public or private enterprises any rights upon its mill private enterprises any rights upon its mili-tary domains. There are many papers to be prepared and filed and hearings to be had before the approval of cautious officials is finally obtained. But however slow the government was in recognizing the worth of the enterprise in question and the rights proper to be accorded it, the people of Craw-ford and northwestern Nebrasia are such ord and northwestern Nebraska are quick to realize its value. They are on the ground and know of what inestimable benefit to them and know of what inestimable benefit to them the construction of this canal will be. The canal, or 'dich,' in irrigation parlance, is nine miles long and waters a large area of fertile land. It is now entirely finished, and the coming season will see great agricultural activity along its route. At its terminus the canal has a fall of 132 feet, greater than the famous Falls of St. Anthony at Minne-apolis. It will provide a fine water power and prove of tremendous importance in the upbuilding of Crawford and northwestern Nebraska. Senator Allen had a long conference with Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning relative to the Santee Sloux, and believes

"The Edgemont grindstone and its intro-duction is one of the things," Mr. Grable went on, "that has kept me away from Omaha. For razor grinding and fine cut-lery work the Edgemont stone is rapidly lery work the Edgement stone is rapidly supplanting that which has always been imported from Bavaria, Germany. For glass grinding of all kinds, such as beveling, fluting, puntying and mitre work, the 'Edgement' is unsurpassed. A very expensive stone called the 'Cragleith,' imported from Scotland, has hitherto been the only stone in the world capable of performing satisfactority all the work named above. The factorily all the work named above. The beautiful and intricate cut glass work, which is so expensive, is done on a grind-The 'Edgement' is the kind that does

Another enterprise which has required the expenditure of considerable time and energy on Mr. Grable's part has been the establishment and building of the Edgemont woolen mill at the bustling little city of Edgemont, S. D. A large four-story stone building has been entirely completed, and four other smaller ones are planned and will be erected at once. A million pound. be erected at once. A million pounds of machinery are now in the mill, and more has been purchased and is on the way. The

mill is completely equipped. It can take the raw wool at the start and turn out fin-ished products of all kinds, from coarse woolens to fine dress goods. There is also a knitting department, where hosiery is man-ufactured. But the output of the mill will be confined to such goods as are most demanded by the western trade, which it will Our Edgemont canal is a demonstrated

success," Mr. Grable continued. "A colony has been made up in the east and elsewhere to cultivate the land along the Edgement 'ditch.' Each family will have forty acres, all that is needed for sustenance where irrigation prevails. Pains have been taken to Burnham, to act as pall bearers. Sunday secure only honest, sober and industrious morning the following former residents of farmers, who will build up a model country community, rivaling the celebrated irrigated miles distant, and paid the last tribute of

district of Greeley, Colo."
"There is one deplorable feature of the situation in northwestern Nebraska," added Mr. Grable. "That is the county seat fight now being waged against the town of Hemingford, in Box Butte county. The town-site is controlled by a company of which I am an officer. The fight is entirely uncalled for. Hemingford is in the center of the county, and is very conveniently situ-ated for the farmers, who enthusiastically support its retention of the county seat. Every legitimate effort will be made to keep t at Hemingford, and there is no doubt of the result.

"On the whole, I may say that the out-

look for the year in northwestern Nebraska and the Black Hills country is very encour aging. I do not think that the Omaha job bers realize all that is being done for the upbuilding of that section of the country. It is territory which geographically and commercially lies tributary to Omaha. The ex-ploiting and estblishment of these irrigation enterprises and communities will add to the population and prosperity of a section whose trade naturally belongs to Omaha. South Dakota has only 100 miles square of mineral country, far less than any other western mining state, yet her gold output is exceeded in value only by that of Cali-fornia, long famed as the modern Eldorado. and Colorado, whose renown for the produc-tion of gold has encircled the world. Al though the product of South Dakota is less in value, yet when the proportionate mineral areas are accorded consideration it takes the lead in America and stands-second only to the celebrated Transvaal of South Africa, which recent events have brought into such conspicuous notice. Yet the Black Hills region is comparatively undeveloped. It has had no great 'bonanza' discoveries like those of Stratton in Cripple Creek and Barnato in the Transvaal to rivet the world' attention and attract mining men and cap'-tal from all nations. But the Black Hills have numerous mines that go right on pay ing dividends year after year, whose production will bear a close and favorable comparison with those of other mining districts. An example is found in the well known Homestake mine, which has distributed \$6,000,000 of dividends to its fortunate stockholders. With the expansion and cheapening of smelting facilities the mining in

THIS

Have Men and Women Been Growing Wenker and Losing Vitality?

"Men are generally supposed to be the stronger and women the weaker sex." It was a professor connected with one of our leading colleges who recently made this greater part of the last few months. The strange remark. He explained it in the

"But is this really the fact at the present which he talked with him concerning the day? Isn't it more true that the two sexes are both deteriorating in strength and vitality? We live more rapid, wearing lives than people did fifty years ago, and are showing the terrible effects of it in health and constitution. If you doubt my words, try to think of how many people you hear complaining of tired feelings and other miserable symptoms that show they are suffering from some form of disease. You will certainly be surprised to find how many you can remem-

That the professor is right, and that these dangerous symptoms are far more common than we generally suspect, seems to be clearly proved by the opinions of many people who speak from actual experience. The following is a case in point:

Mr. F. W. Whiting, a prominent gentle-man well known in connection with the telephone industry, recently said: "Yes, we do live too rapidly. We succeed and accumulate wealth, but we exhaust ourselves in doing it. wealth, but we exhaust ourselves in doing it. The average American spends the first half of his life in acquiring wealth and losing health, and in the last half he spends his wealth to regain health. I know this from my own experience. The pace at which I did business nearly killed ne. A few years ago I was nervous, irritable and run down. I lorged for life and yet did not care for it. I dreaded death but living was undesirable. dreaded death, but living was undestrable What! In perfect health now? Yes, I am I saved my strength, used good judgment and took Warner's Safe Cure regularly. I have found it to be indispensable to my health and happiness. Do I work? Yes, hard every day, and I believe all Americans

can do the same thing, regardless of the climate, competition or social demands, if they will act upon my suggestion." It should be remembered that the great remedy above described is not a new thing or an experiment. It is a scientific prepara tion which has stood the test of years. I by eminent physicians. There is nothing like it for making weak men and women strong and well. If you are in need of such a remedy, will you not try it?

Omaha's advantage, and her people should lose no opportunity to help along the devel-opment of northwestern Nebraska and the Black Hills country by pen, word or deed."

FUNERAL OF LEAVITY BURNHAM. Facts Contained in a Letter from M. G. McKoon.

M. G. McKoon, writing from Los Angeles, under date of February 10, concerning the death and funeral of Leavitt Burnham,

Bays: "On Saturday, February 8, the sad news reached this city of the death of Leavitt Burnham (formerly of Omaha), who died at Monrovia the evening before.

"Leavitt Burnham was born September 8. 1844, at Essex, Mass., was educated in the eastern colleges and came to Omaha in 1867; studied law in the office of Hon. A. J. Poppleton, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. Was married in 1872 to Miss Sarah E. Gibson of St. Johnsburg, Vl. He made his home in Omaha and practiced law until 1878, when he was appointed land commissioner of the Union Pacific railway, which office he filled with honor and credit until 1886.

"For several years he was a member of the board of regents of the State university of Nebraska. He was a member of the city council from 1887 until 1896.

"Mr. Burntam's health falled several years ago. Two years since he came to southern California, hoping to restore his health, but was too far gone to recuperate.
"The news of Mr. Burnham's death was

conveyed to this city by his son and J. G. Borglam. Being warm friends of Hon. Lewis A. Groff and his family, they went to Mr. Groff's office and desired him to notify and request some of the former Omaha people who were well acquainted with Mr. respect to the departed friend: Hon. Lewis A. Groff, R. N. Withnell, Augustus Pratt, E. V. Smith, and M. G. McKoon. H. S. Pratt, formerly of Massachusetts, was one of the pall bearers. Mrs. Putnam, sister of Mrs. Burnham, and her son were present, also Mr. and Mrs. Borglam, formerly of Omaha, and a goodly number of friends and residents of Monrovia. The funeral was held at the large and commodious residence of the deceased

"The floral decorations were very ap-propriate, simply elegant, as we can always have here either in winter or summer. The services were conducted by Rev. W. D. services were conducted by Rev. W. D. Shearman and Rev. A. P. Brown, Episcopal ministers of Monrovia. Burial was at the cometery at Monrovia. "A good exemplary Christian man, a long

and patient sufferer has gone to rest; his gain and our loss. The deceased leaves a loving wife and three children, Carl, aged 19; Wilbur, aged 17, and Margaret, aged 14 years. The family will remain at Monrovis

WESTERN PENSIONS.

Veterans of the Late War Remem-bered by the General Government. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—(Special.)—Pen-sions granted, issue of January 30, were: Nebraska: Original-Franz Weirichs, Campbell, Franklin; Frederick Steinmeyer, Claytonia, Gage; William A. Royce, Crawford, Dawes. Reissue-Isaac C. Barnes, Colber-Bawes. Reissue—Isaac C. Barnes, Comer-ger, Pierce. Mexican war widows—Mary E. Bishop, Broken Bow, Custer, Colorado: Original—John Connor, Denver, Arapahoe; James Gallagher, Denver, Arapa-hoe, Original widow—Jessie Day, Greeley,

Weld,
Iowa; Original—Caleb A. Hesser, Nichols,
Muscatine; Warren E. Buckley, Cinton,
Clinton. Restoration and increase—James
N. Gardner (deceased), Davenport, Scott,
Increase—Luman Jones, Wappello, Louisa.
Original widows etc—Sue E. Gardner,
Davenport, Scott; Sylvester B. Bork (father)
Cedar Rapids, Linn; Serpeta R. Anderson,
Runnel's, Polk.

Marriage Licenses. Licenses to wed were issued to the folowing parties yesterday:



PEN PICTURES PLEASANTLY AND POINTEDLY PUT.



"WHEN MOTHER PLAYS.

"There's music-she knows how-she says she would not trade our plano for any \$600 plane she ever saw." There's no such tone in any piano as in the Kimball, the lowest priced high grade plane made. For nearly a quarter of a century we've been selling it, renting and trading it, and the first complaint is yet to come.

A. Hospe, Jr.

Music and Art. 1513 Douglas St.



WE'RE UP A TREE-Those colored shirts didn't come-they were shipped from New York on the 7th and should have been here yesterday-some delay somewhere—some fool break somehow our regular stock we are selling—selling it -but they'll be here-may be here for Saturday-but this announcement has to be

Albert Cahn,

Agent for Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Wool Underwear, Exclusive Men's Farnishings for Cash. Mail orders filled 1322 Farnam.



The bargain tables are teeming with snaps -real, genuine snaps, too-our determination to be rid of our surplus accounts for it. It's at such prices because we are loaded too much with shoes. There's our boys' \$1.75 written on Friday-but they'll surely be shoe for a dollar; or the ladies' 20th century here Monday-anyway, we'll let you know \$5.00 shoe for \$3.48. Those are bargains.

> Drexel Shoe Co., Send for our illustrated Catalogue. 1419 Farnam.