SENATORS REVEL IN ITS LAST STRUGGLES

Vest, Chandler, Teller, Allen and Others Engage a Hot Crossfire of Caustle References to Tariff, Free Silver and Prosperity.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- The session of the senate developed the most eventful and exciting debate that either branch of congress has heard in a long time. It brought forward the recognized leaders of the various parties and elements including such conspicuous figures as Mesars. Frye, Teller, the delegates there had been bargained for Sherman, Gorman, Vest, Aldrich, Piatt, 1 Mitchell of Oregon, Chandler, Hale and Allen in notable statements in leading questions which have engaged the attention of tions which have engaged the attention of congress and the country of late. Nor were the lines laid down on tariff and finance, but the debate partock of all the pent-up feeling resulting from the recent national contest. Often it was dramatic in its intensity, and at all times absorb-In its intensity, and at all times absorbingly interesting to the crowded galleries before in his experience had he known a and latent body of senators. Political differences came in for a fair share of attention, and the names of Mr. McKinley and Mr. Bryan often were heard. President Cleveland also came in for a share of at-tention, Mr. Allen declaring that the president was a republican who rejoiced with republicans over the recent mutual victory. out, he said, by Mr. McKinley, which could not be fulfilled by levying more taxes on the people. There were frequent sharp and amusing crossaires between Mr. Vest and Messes. Aldrich, Chandler and Frye. ALLEN STARTS THE WAR.

The debate advanced to a more acute stage when Mr. Aller, with his usual bluntness began to question Mr. Chandler as to the fu ture of the Dingley bill. He asserted that the republicans had no need to fear op-position from the president who had "gone over" body and soul to the republican party. This brought forward Mr. Sherman and Mr. Teller. The Ohio senator spoke with deep earnestness, declaring that it was a crime for congress not to give the government ample revenue for needful expenditures. He characterized the silver substi tute to the Dingley bill as a monstrosity designed to cripple legislation and obstruct the operations of the government. He ap proved Mr. Cleveland's course in issuin bonds to maintain the gold reserve. M Teller followed, pointing out the futility of urging the Dingley bill. As to future tariff legislation he reserved his judgment on it until the measure was presented and its merits considered. Mr. Gorman also pointed out the uselessness of urging the Dingley bill, conceding, however, that after March 4, next, the republican senators would be in sufficient strength to pass tariff bill. As to the course of the domo cratic side, he said, he anticipated no ob struction to such a measure beyond in-sistence on reasonable debate. Throughout the debate, the sentiment had prevailed that the Dingley bill was dead, and to give this final and apparently official sanction Mr. Platt of the finance committee announced that no effort would be made to urge that bill to passage. The superintendent, Mr. Sherman, promptly arose, and said in view of what had been said, he acquiesced in the general sentiment that no further effort should be made on the Dingley bill. This was regarded as the disposition of the bill.

The bitter debate came on in an apparently Innocent way, when Mr. Vest, democrat, of Missouri, called up the Dingley bill, upon which to submit a few remarks. There was when he stated his appreciation of the fact that he was about to speak on a dead issue. The bill he regarded as a remarkable piece of legislation, borne of the presidential warn-ing to congress that the country's finances were in such a dangerous condition that the usual holiday recess might well be abau-doned. The bill had not come from the wool growers or from the iron interests. The pro-duction of tin plate, said Mr. Vest, had increased, notwithstanding the decrease of 1 cent per pound on tin secured by the pres-And yet that reduction had been secured only at the point of the legislative bayonet. This brought on a spirited passage between Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Vest. The former declared that it was well known that the iron schedule of the Wilson bill was protective in character, and that if iron and tin had been treated as other articles had been, they, too, would have been struck down. This production was due first to the original protective duties on tin and to that partial remnant of duty maintained in the

VEST ON THE TIN QUESTION. "The senator from Rhode Island does a seem to agree with the president-elect, Mr. McKinley, on this tin question," responded Mr. Vest. The senator said he had read a recent interview with Mr. McKinley at Can-ton, in which he said that the increased production of tin was due to the use of the natural oil of Indiana in the manufacture of the tin plates. But Mr. McKinley must be the tin plates. But Mr. McKinley must be mistaken, said Mr. Vest, for he found that Indiana had only five tin works out of seventy-seven in operation. "No." said Mr. Vest, "this can be answered only by an absolute surrender of the senator from Rhode Island of the contention that the enormous duties of the McKinley law are necessary to the domestic industries of the United States. The senator asserted that the opium habit had no more deadly hold on its victim than this advocacy of protection. He analyzed the results of the wool schedule of the present law, showing that many factories had been established during the year. A return to the old system, as proposed by the Dingley bill, meant disaster to those manufacturers of woolens. Why is it, asked the senator, that with the balance of trade in our favor, and with the gold standard in force, the country is in a state of distress?

"We were told," said he, "that after the election of McKinley prosperity would flood the land like sunshine. McKinley was elected, but has the prosperity come? Will the increased prosperity come with your tariff. He had no hesitation in declaring as an

bill adding more taxes to the tressury? Will that give the people the resources to buy either foreign or domestic goods? While I may be subjected to the charge

of being a lunatic, an anarchist and repudi-ator," declared Mr. Vest, "I assert that the only relief for the people is to give them more money. If we are lunatice and an-archiets because we ask for the opening of the mints to the free coinage of sliver, then ver 6,000,000 American freemen who voted or William J. Bryan are lunatics, and may God help the republic. But it is a vile slan-der. The men who supported the great leader. William J. Bryan, are as loyal and as intelligent a body of men as any in this country. The gold standard, at the root of this evil, is the vilest monopoly ever conceived in the mind of mortal."

LAST ELECTION A PARODY. The senator spoke of the recent election is a paredy on free institutions. He was invited by the senator from Neurosaka (Allen). He was inclined to think the senator from Neurosaka (Allen). We was inclined to think the senator from New Hampshire was right. when he declared that the St. Louis conven-tion was honeycombed with fraud, and that

To a question by Mr. Aldrich as to why was that the woolen industry and all her industries were asking for more proction, Mr. Vest answered that of course

answer to the Missouri senator, First, never woolen mills were closed. The wool schedule was the very worst ors of all in the present tariff law. It had resulted in an inundation

of the country with cheap, shoddy goods.

Mr. Vest asked way it was that sixty-five republicans over the recent mutual victory. The debate came unexpectedly when Mr Vest called up the Allen resolution for consideration of the Dingley bill, in order to make some remarks on it. Mr. Vest was in his usual caustic vein, and his speech teemed with those graceful and catchy phrases for which he is noted. He severally the process for which he is noted. He severally the process for which he is noted. He severally the process of the process of the Dingley bill was not passed to say that if the Dingley bill was not passed to say that if the Dingley bill was not passed. teemed with those graceful and catchy to say that if the Dingley bill was not passed phrases for which he is noted. He severely he predicted an enormous increase of imports arraigned the doctrine of protection and derided the promises of prosperity held of the greater duties thereafter. The disussion drifted into technical lines concernng the wool schedule process at various times, etc.

times, stc.

There was a burst of laughter at one point when Mr. Aldrich referred to the position of Mr. Vest and his great leader, Mr. Cleveland.

"My former leader," interposed Mr. Vest, with such vigor on the "former" as to make senators and galleries roar, Mr. Mitchell. spublican of Oregon, also came into the de ate. It was a constant crossfire of quesradictions. Mr. Vest remarked that he was greatly surprised to hear senators on the other side talk of mills being closed now. How could that be, now that McKinley was elected? "We are living under democratic laws,"

"Yes, but everybody assumes that the elec-on of McKinley means the return to Me-inley tariff rates. The Dingley bill is dead, reposes in the temb of the Capulets, and its place a bill reviving all the old rates being matured."

EXPECTS A RADICAL MEASURE. Mr. Mills of Texas said he looked to a edical tariff measure in the next congress or the republicans had the presidency and his judgment, both branches of congress youd much doubt. He spoke of the shoddy and hair which was in general use as woo

a result of wool protection.
Mr. Chandler came forward at this point urge that the immigration bill had the ight of way, but he was soon involved in a ively and amusing collegay with Mr. Allen. Mr. Chandler said that as the Dingley bill was, according to Mr. Vest, in the "tomb of the Capulets," why was it brought forward ow? There was no serious purpose by the enators from Nebraska or Missouri (Allen and Vest) to urge the bill to a final vote.
Did the "tomb of Capulets" apply to the enate chamber or the finance committee

isked Mr. Chandler amid laughter.
Mr. Chandler pointed out that the opposition of the president must be considered in connection with the prospects of the Dingley bill. "He is not my president, although he helped to elect my president, added Mr. Chandler.

reason to fear Mr. Cleveland's opposition reason to fear Mr. Cleveland's opposition. "The precident is with the republicans on gaid monometallism," declared Mr. Allen "I understand he laughs and rejoices with republicans over their mutual victory this fall. The president of the United States in a republican and you would have to put a teg on his principles and those of the re-publican party to tell them apart."

Mr. Gallinger pressed a question as to whether the president would sign a bill with free silver amendment. a free silver amendment.
"I do not stand near his excellency,"
answered Mr. Allen, "and I cannot say what
be will do. He has no party. He had a
hars remnant of a few thousand votes with
him last fall. I assume he has gone over hody and soul to the republican party."
Mr. Sherman and Mr. Teller were both on their fect as Mr. Allen closed, seeking recognition, and there was intense interest on the floor and in the galleries. Mr. Sher-

man was first recognized. He spoke with great earnestness. CONGRESS COMMITS CRIME. It was a crime, Mr. Sherman declared, that congress remained idle, failing to do its paramount duty of providing sufficient revenue for the expenses of the government. From the civil war down to 1893 congress had never failed to provide the government with necessary revenue. After the passing of the Wilson bill the revenues fell off \$50,-000,000. The deficit resultant was the direct result of the Wilson law. With this deficit

xisting it was the plain duty of congress o provide revenue "We ought to do it," exclaimed the senator; "it is a shame, a disgrace to the United States, to compel the issue of bonds in time of peace to meet the government's

"That silver rider to the Dingley bill is mere cowardly evasion of legislation," dedared Mr. Sherman, passionately. "I say t with all the emphasis I can give to it. It was placed there to prevent action on a measure framed to aid the operations of the government." The fault of the bond issues was on congress. The president had done what he was forced to do when he

sold the bonds, said Mr. Sherman.
There was an added interest when Mr Teiler, republican of Colorado, arose to contribute his share to the debate.

PEN

earthly reason for supposing it could pass.

It was the basest pretense to pretend that the bill could become a law. Without desiring to violate any confidence, he would say that there was an obstruction in the senate, which would not permit it to become a law without a silver attachment.

bated, but all went deviation of the decision of the chair declaring the amendment to except the Hot Springs hospital out of order was overruled by the house. Mr. Little made we plea for the restends of the hospital repeaking of it as a memorial to General Logan, who founded it. The amendment was adopted.

agencies which enabled it to do so." He house adjourned, leaving the bill unfin-added parenthetically. I may discuss that ished: party, I repeat, is about to come into power, promised and pledged to dissipate the dispromised and pledged to dissipate the dis-tressed condition now prevailing in this country. We were (old during the cam-pain that the erg of prosperity would begin as the election was over. If the predicted prosperity has appeared on the horizon, I have failed to see it. You must pass a reblican standpoint. I assume it will not the McKinley bill, because I discovered n the St. Louis platform a statement that the republican party was not attached to schedules, and when I saked a prominent republican what it meant, he replied: 'It means that we do not promise to re-enact the McKinley law, Why should the Amerisenate waste its time discussing the

or introduced to be passed, but for polit-

cal advantage."

When Mr. Hale called for the facts to sustain this "extraordinary statement." Mr. Teller declared that everything touching the bill showed it was a political move to distract attention from the financial issue. Mr. deller sald it was the duty of the lucoming ormulate a bill and try to pass it. In con-lusion, he declared that he wanted to see a oturn of presperity. He believed it could be only brought about by a decent financial system, but if any other system was proposed that would stand the test of logic be would support it. He did not mean that he would vote for a tariff bill. He would reserve the right to decide that question later. Mr. Teller then gave way to Mr. Gorman. emocrat of Maryland, who criticised the Dingley bill, and said that it was unjust and unequal. He then congratulated the rebublicans that not once during the campaign had they lowered their colors. They stood by the declaration that their victory would mean a restoration of high duties. He accepted the result, "but," said he, addressing the republican side. "you have not the sower to pass such a monstroaity as this, or he inclination to remodel; you are triffing with the country by assuming that it has a chance of passing. You will, in my opinion, have a majority for a protective measure after March 4. We will puncture the bill you present, but I do not think there will be any desire to obstruct your party meas-ANNOUNCE THE DEATH KNELL.

Mr. Hale admitted if what had been said by Mr. Teller, who represented a faction on the floor, and by Mr. Gorman, who could be assured to voice the sentiment of the ther side, were true, there were many diffi-rulties in the way, and he expressed the ope that the country would take notice of

hese difficulties. After some sparring, Mr. Gorman said: "You know you cannot accomplish anything at this session. The Dingley bill will not suffice. You cannot afford to pass it and upturn the business of the country again at the next session, and, moreover, we won't per-mit you to do it." With this definite statement Mr. Gorman closed. Mr. Hale looked relieved and remarked:

"That is ample," while Mr. Allen, from his seat, said: "Then it is understood that the lingley bill is dead. pon Mr. Platt of Connecticut got on and announced decisively: "I aphis feet and announced decisively: "I ap-preciate that the republicans did not have

the votes to pass the bill and have less now than they ever had." But it remained for Mr. Sherman to formally announce that the Dingley bill was dead. He said he could not always speak dead Mr. Chandler.

This turned Mr. Allen's attention to the for his associates, but in view of what had be resident and he epoke bitterly against the been said on the floor he felt he could safely been said on the floor he felt he could safely been said on the floor he felt he could safely been said on the floor he felt he could safely here. for his associates, but in view of what had ince now that th

motion of Mr. Quay, the senate, at 4:32 p. m., went into executive session, and soon ifterward adjourned. During the morning hour the bill was passed extending the time for building a

ridge over the Missouri river at Lexington, When Mr. Sherman, republican of Ohio, favorably reported several bills authorizing the acceptance of medais, etc., from foreign governments to United States citizens, Mr.

Allen, populist of Nebraska, interposed an objection and the bills went over. The pension appropriation bill was passed without division. It is identical to the bill as it passed the house and carries \$141,328,-580. The bill will now go to the president.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Resolution Offered for an Inquiry Into the Defects of the Texas. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- The day in the house was productive of little progress. The army appropriation bill was under discussion, but a deadlock occurred over the proposition for the abandonment of the army and navy hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., and the house adjourned.

and the house adjourned.

Mr. Bailey, democrat of Texas, created a ripple of excitement at the opening of the session by asking for the immediate consideration of a resolution to investigate the construction of the battleship Texas.

Mr. Dingley, republican of Maine, thought the resolution such to be considered by the resolution ought to be considered by the committee on naval affairs before being

acted upon by the house. He therefore objected and the resolution was referred. The house then, on motion of Mr. Hull, chairman of the committee on military affairs, went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the army appropria-tion bill. Mr. Hull explained the provisions of the bill, which carried \$23,126,344, \$775,-73 less than the estimates and \$155,558 less than the current law. The only new provision in the bill was for the abandon-ment of the army and navy hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., and the surrender and transfer of the reservation to the Interior department.
Several amendments looking to abandon-

ment of the hospital were offered and de-

PLEASANTLY

come a law without a silver attachment.

TELLER SEES NO PROSPERITY.

"The republican party." he continued, "is about to come into power. If it was not so late, I might express an opinion as to the agencies which enabled it to do so." He house adjourned, leaving the bill unfin-

Senate Committee Favors Independ-

ence, but Wants Information. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 -- The senate com mittee on foreign relations held a meeting today, which was devoted to a consideration

"I am not so well satisfied, medical and supporting the bill in good faith, there were protests from Messrs. Chandler and Gallinger of New Hampshire, Frye of Maine and Sewall of New Jersey.

Sewall of New Jersey. read and commented upon, the general tendency was toward the simple declaration for independence contained in the Cameron joint resolution, which was introduced immediately after the close of last week's meeting, and it is believed that an affirmative vote would have been reached on a proposition embodying this idea, but

for the plea of some of the more conserva-tive members for delay with the hope of getting more definite information than is ow obtainable. All the members of the committee complain of the absence of accurate data upon which to proceed and some of them complain that there is a tendency to exaggera-tion on both sides of the Cuban contro-

ersy. The Cameron resolution, as introuced, is as follows: Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that the independence of Cuba be and the same is hereby technologically by the United States of America.

merica.
Section 2. That the United States should se its friendly offices with the government f Spain to brive to a close the war between pain and Cuba.

Senators Sherman, Cameron and Turple ere appointed a subcommittee to go to the are department and confer with Secretary Olney for the purpose of seeing if he has any further information which might be placed at the disposal of the committee, and also to ascertain more particularly what his views are upon the effect of any definite declaration by congress.

The question was raised in the committee

hat action by congress might produce results of great seriousness and this had the effect of postponing action today. Another point raised was that it would be in violaion of all precedent for congress to recog nize republics or other forms rnment, but several members declared that the time for ignoring precedents had arrived, consequently it is predicted that on Friday the Cameron resolution will be re-ported favorably. One reason given for the delay is that although the committee may report a resolution, it is not desirable to have it passed before the holiday recess. The result of passing such a resolution by the senate might be such as to demand im mediate action by congress and by terms of the resolution already agreed to. ngress will not be in session from December 22 to January 5.

HEARING ON THE NEW TARIFF BILL Many Men Anxious to Present Argu-

ments to the Committee. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- The hearings to be given by the ways and means committee on the tariff question promise to atmot be passed now, and that it was useless to men to Washington than usually gather waste further time on it.

This closed the exciting debate, and, on plated. The committee is already overmention of Mr. Opay the senate at 1.22 p. whelmed by applications from representa-tives of the various interests who are anxious to present arguments for increasing the rates. The democratic members of the committee intend to marshall witnesses in rebuttal to advocate the continuance of the Wilson bill. They desire to have their side the case included in the printed record of the hearings.

It will be practically impossible for the committee to hear all the applicants who want to present arguments in the limited time assigned to the subject. The commit-tee expects that those who appear will have their arguments prepared in writing to be placed on file and printed.

Young Man Commits Suicide. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.-Frank R. Phiser, a well known young man, the son of the late Elijah C. Phister, who represented the Tenth Kentucky district in the Fortysixth and Forty-seventh congresses, com-mitted suicide at his boarding house early this morning. Phister was a clerk in the Indian bureau. His remains will probably be taken to Marysville, Ky., for interment.

Agricultural Bill Completed. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- The house agricultural committee today practically completed the house agricultural bill. This bill gress the restriction of immigration oppose

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- "General" Jacob water; offering aid and affiliation to the S. Coxey of commonweal army fame had S. Coxey of commonweal army fame had an interview today with Chairman Walker courts for making and administering law. of the house banking and currency com-mittee regarding the financial schemes he represents

New National Bank Authorized. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.-The comptroller of the currency has given authority for the organization of the People's National bank of McDonald, Pa., with a capital of \$60,000.

AND

LABORERS BEFRIEND CUBA

Convention at Cincinnati Adopts a Strongly Worded Resolution.

FEDERAL COURTS TO BE DISCUSSED NEXT

Much Routine Business Transacted and the Main Part of the Report of the Resolutions Committee Adopted.

CINCINNATI. Dec. 16 .- When President of the Cuban resolutions which have been Gompers called the convention of the referred to it. No action was taken and the American Federation of Labor to order at committee adjourned to meet Friday. It was 9 o'clock this morning there was a full said the sentiment of the committee was attendance. The secretary was directed to favorable to reporting one of the resolutions, though its form was not determined.

The postponement of action until Friday and restaurant waiters that their representations of action until Friday was for the purpose of securing further insentative, W. C. Pomercy of Chicago, had president Gompers announced that the boyformation from the State department as to the situation in Cuba, especially as to the latest developments in the island. There is that alternates would be scated. The com- New York had been declared off. Mr. Chandler of New Hamrshire suggested by Coneul General Lee. Many the ground signs giving the various of the committee to ascertain exactly what the movement to consider the bill came of the committee to ascertain exactly what the ground signs giving the various was reported by Coneul General Lee. Many the or cardboard signs giving the various documents can be sent to the committee or labels be made and distributed pro rata documents can be sent to the committee or labels be made and distributed pro rata documents can be sent to the committee or labels be made and distributed pro rata documents can be sent to the committee or labels be made and distributed pro rata documents can be sent to the committee or labels be made and distributed pro rata documents can be sent to the committee or labels be made and distributed pro rata documents can be sent to the committee or labels be made and distributed pro rata documents can be sent to the committee or labels be made and distributed pro rata documents can be sent to the committee or labels be made and distributed pro rata documents can be sent to the committee or labels be made and distributed pro rata documents can be sent to the committee or labels be made and distributed pro rata documents can be sent to the committee or labels be made and distributed pro rata documents can be sent to the committee or labels be made and distributed pro rata documents can be sent to the committee or labels be made and distributed pro rata documents can be sent to the committee or labels be made and distributed pro rata documents can be sent to the committee or labels be made and distributed pro rata documents can be sent to the committee or labels be made and distributed pro rata documents can be sent to the committee or labels be made and distributed pro rata documents can be sent to the committee or labels be made and distributed pro rata documents and labels be made and distributed pro rata documents and labels be made and distributed pro rata documents and labels be made and partment might not wish to be made public at this time.

C. Frick of the Carnegie Ire at this time. curred in.

Invitations were accepted to visit the union breweries. Chamber of Commerce and other places;

The grievance committee reported in favor of granting the application of the American here today unanimously adopted the follow Agents Association of Cincinnati, as soon as it complied with their constitution. There being a fight between the organiza-tion and the Canvassers' union of Cincinnati the application was referred back to the grievance committee with instructions to give the canvassers a hearing.

The grievance committee reported on the

ntest between the Lathe union and the machinists of Toledo without recommendation on the question of separate organizathat the lathe men are machinists and should belong to the Machinists' union and that the charter of the lathe men should be revoked. The Lathe union of Toledo had a charter from the American Federation of Labor prior to the machinists. After a long discussion on the subject the matter was referred for a report to the delegates in the convention who form the machinists' and lathe men's unions,

The report of the grievance committee that the United Labor League of Western Pennsylvania was not an affiliating body and its application could not be considered, The report that the stationary engineers

and marine engineers at St. Louis should belong to separate organizations was Pending consideration of the case of the New York Brewers' union, C. E. Clark, grand secretary of the Railway Conductors'

association and fraternal representative of railway telegraphers and five allway organizations, was introduced. NEW YORK BREWERS GIVEN TIME. The report that the Brewers union of New

York he given until January 1 to comply with the conditions of an agreement provided for at the last convention, brought out a ong discussion on the old trouble between the brewers and coopers of New York, which consumed most of the forenoon session. Some charged that the action of the New York Brewers' union was such that it should have been refused representation in he convention this year.

Mr. Clark reviewed the Olney arbitration

bill at length and urged that all labor or-ganizations exercise the fullest influence to secure the passage of the bill, and that there would be no trouble over reductions or other changes in the event of it becoming a law. Mr. Clark's address was ordered printed and referred to committees.

was worked up and forced through and he modity. If a duty of 50 cents an ounce wa was not surprised at the result.

rously. Adopted and referred to Mexico, upon which p

a number of resolutions ready for presenta-tion on the Cuban question, that subject was made the topic for the afternoon, after which a recss was taken. It was afterwards ington outlining an elaborate scheme for announced that British Fraternal Delegates duty on silver in the new tariff bill are mere Woods and Mallinson would address the con-vention as soon as it reassembled. On reassembling President Samuel Woods

and John Mallinson, representatives of the English labor congress, were introduced, and their addresses occupied much of the time of the afternoon session. Delegate George W. McNeill of Boston responded to the address of Mesars. Woods and Mailin son of the English congress. Vice President James O'Connell offered a resolution of thanks to Woods and Mallinson and spressing greetings to the British congress of labor. The motion to give the New York Brew-ers' union till January I to comply with

an agreement was carried. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED. The committee on resolutions made an elaborate report. The resolutions were considered and adopted seriatim. Among those adopted were those recognizing the labels of the Jeurnymen Tallors' union and of the United Garment workers; for the appointment of a special committee to urge on confollows very closely the lines of the one drawn last year, and the amount to be appropriated will be about the same, which was, including the weather bureau, \$2.298,532.

Coxey Urges His Financial Schemes, for the inspection of boilers on land and

National Harness Makers' union. as well as interpreting it, in the Debs and other cases, was discussed at length and finally made the special order for 4:30 p. m. tomorrow.

The most exciting debate of the day was brought out when the committee on resolu-tions closed its report by offering the fol-

You should keep Salvation Oil on hand; it will cure all aches and pains. Price 25 cts.

Resolved. That the American Federation of Labor, in national convention assembled thereby tenders its hearty syspathy to all men struggling against oppression and es-

PUT.

secially the men of Cuba, who for years have sacrificed and suffered to secure the pecially the men of Cuba, have sacrificed and suffered to secure the right of self-government.

Resolved, That the example of the people of France in glying recognition and ald to our fathers in their struggle to secure the independence of the colonies is worthy of imitation, and we hereby call upon the president and congress to recognize the beliger entrights of the Cuban revolutionists.

More Compete. McNeill, Weismant

Messrs, Gompers, McNelll, Weismann Warner, Sullivan, O'Donnell and others made vigorous speeches favoring the resolution and some wanted it amended so a to censure the president of the United States for alleged indifference to the patriots of Cuba. Andrew Puruseth, the Sweds delegate from San Francisco, made the most vigorous speech against the resolution He held that a war with Spain would no be limited to naval operations; that it would mean invasion of Spain, and the working classes would not only be the sufferers in the war, but that the standing army of th United States would be strengthened for the future, and that would be the most un desirable thing of all. After the discussion

be the special order for 2:30 p. m. Friday President Gompers announced that the boy cott on the Eastman Packing company

A resolution was adopted petitioning the governor of Pennsylvania for the pardon of Alexander Burgman, serving a sentence of twenty-two years for shooting Manager H. C. Frick of the Carnegie Iron works. Ad-

WOOL GROWERS ASK FOR A TARIFF National Association Presses for Ac

tion as Early as Possible. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.-The National Wool Growers' association at its meeting

Resolved, That this association favors at extra session of congress as soon as practicable after March 4, 195, and asks congress to enact the wool tariff bil as agree upon, and we declare that nothing less will satisfy the wool growers of the United States or fill the measure of the womise of the most ample protection for the won industry, sanctioned by the votes of the people in November, 256.

The association will meet in Washington January 4, 1897, to present the claim of woo growers to the benefits of the proposed bill the ways and means committee on the 6th of January, and the association will as semble here two days earlier for consulta tion upon the matters to be presented to the

On motion of Mr. Frank P. Bennett of Boston and Secretary W. B. Markham of New York, the following resolutions were

adopted:

Resolved, That we do not oppose the immediate passage of the Dingley bill, providing only that the following amendments are incorporated therein: First, removing the provision that the law shall continue until 1898, and, second, that the duties on wooden rags, shoddles, wastes and other wool substitutes shall be practically probablicate. A preamble to the resolution recites that

the association recognizes the desirability of immediate action to prevent the flood of speculative importations of foreign wools which would occur in advance of a proposed increase of duties, and insists on the speedy passage of a law which shall give to the wool growers the "most ample protection" promised by the St. Louis platform; also that, while doubting the expediency of pass-ing the Dingley bill, in any event, it is the expectation that a proper wool tariff bil will be enacted at an extra session of con gress, if a spirit of concession deems it ad visable to interpose no objections to the passage of the bill or the amendments speci-fied in the resolution. NO TARIFF TO BE PLACED ON SILVED

Ways and Menus Committee Denies Pretty Story,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Senator Teller

was asked today for his opinion of the propo sition which, it has been stated, would be incorporated in the new tariff bill for a duty on silver and replied: "It is a very foolis W. C. Potter was taken in a carriage to-day to his old home at Ludlow, Ky. He would not talk on the action of the con-vention further than to say that the case of the gold men that silver is a mere com-P. E. Duffy of Kansas City offered a resolution reaffirming the Armour packing house boycott and insisting on pushing the boycott that is imported into this country is from a special committee to report plans for make a profit in bandling. That is all right pushing the boycott.

The report of the American delegates to the British Federation of Lahor was read, accepted and ordered printed. There being a number of resolutions ready for presenta-Members of the house ways and mean committee my the reports sent from Wash fiction. No such proposition has been co sidered in the preliminary discussions of th bill, although it has been generally under stood from the beginning that there would bi-product.

A member of the committee said today
"A duty on silver would be as useless as duty on rainwater for the reason that no silver is imported into this country. The only thing we can do for the silver miners will be to put a duty on Mexican lead ore of which silver is a bi-product. By doln this we will give protection to the lead in-terests and incidentally to the silver miners No such scheme as a eliding tariff on slive bullion based on its market price has been thought of."

Accounting at the Soldiers' Home WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.-William T Kent, accountant in the office of the inspector general, appeared before the Leavenworth Soldiers' Home investigating committee to day. The greater part of the testimony given by him dealt with the methods of accounting in use at the home, which, he said, should be changed. General Franklin, he said, wa a member of the Hariford Steam Boiler In-spection company, which had been paid by the home for inspection of boilers. Completing Fort Wadsworth Defense

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- The fortifications board his recommended the immediate completion of the defensive works at Fort Wade worth, one of the forts guarding the entrance to Sandy Hook, N. Y. It is intended to make this point a model on the lines of latest de velopments in the theory of coast defense It will then be used as a testing station for all proposed devices in the way of range inders, submarine telephones, battery con trolers and the like.

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Is a round in your ladder of life! You know how many steps you have climbed

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