TEXTILE MEN'S TARIFF IDEAS

Manufacturers of Cottons and Silks Express Themselves.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE

Some of Them Do Not Ask for Much an Increase, but They Mostly Prefer the Speeiffe Dutles.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25. - The ways and means committee devoted the day listening to the reports of delegations interested in the schedules relating to cotton manufacture and silk and silk goods. The attendance was not as large as yesterday and the number who appeared to make oral arguments was much smaller. The committee is encouraging the filing of briefs wherever possible. The feature of the day was a brief oral argument made by I. C. Hovey of New York, representing the Textiles Manufacturers' association, in favor of more stringent regulations to prevent undervaluattons and fraud on the revenue. Mr. Hovey has a quasi connection with the New York board of general appraisers. The others who appeared before the committee today were Arnold E. Sanford of Fall River, in the Textile Manufacturers' association, a behalf of specific instead of ad valorem peared to make a general argument in tax utres on cetton yarns; Simon B. Chase, in chalf of some amendments relating to cotton John; Robert Pillings of Philadelphia for a change to specific duties on cotton hostery, and silghtly higher; Robert M. Cooper of Olmeyville, R. I., who asked for 40 cents a dozen and 30 per cent ad valorem on cotton hosiery; James Talcott of New Brittain, Coon., and W. H. Bilyen of Philadelphia for higher rates on hoslery; W. R. Craig of Vicksburg, Miss., for a duty on Egyptian cotton; B. T. Stoner of Wrights-yille, Pa., for a new classification of embroidered goods and an increase of the rate, and W. H. Chapman of East Hampton. Mass., who asked that silk buttons be placed in the silk schedule, A. P. Sanford of Fall River, Mass.,

representing the Spinners' association of the United States, about 1,900,000 spindles, said that the main trouble with the preswas that the duties levied practically ad valorem and permitted an extensive undervaluation. The present schedule will be satisfactory if the two provisos were stricken out, which limited duty on yarns not exceeding 25 cents pound to 8 cents, and on varns exceed-25 and not exceeding 40 cents, 15 cents, and exceeding 40 cents, 45 per cent ad va-

Mr. Sanford produced statistics showing that in 1893 the importation of yarns was 47,000 pounds, and in 1896, 2.431,000 pounds. He said that the commoner grade of yarn could be manufactured in this country, and especially in the south, owing to long hours and cheap labor, perhaps as cheap as in England. He recognized, he said, that some time in the future the south might become a competitor in the manufacture of the

ASK FOR NO INCREASE.

Simon B. Chase of Fall River, Mass., on behalf of the cotton cloth manufacturers said those whom he represented did not asl an increase of duty, although on the fine grades they have no adequate protection They recognized that the new classification of 1894 was in the right direc tion. What they desired were two or three amendments to compel importation of cer-tain classes under specific duties, as they were persuaded that abuses had crept in They also desired one definition of cloths of 300 threads and upward to the square inch. Upon embroidered or figured woven goods, a class of goods of recent manufacture, they asked an additional duty of 50 per cent. Mr. Chase also asked for some provision which would protect them from handkerchief manufacturers, who manufac tured cloth marked off with simple lines of color. This, he claimed, was a clear eva

Mr. Chase and Mr. McMillin had a sharp tilt over the offectiveness of ad valorem du-ties. "Ad valorem duties." Mr. Chase said, "catch nothing in the custom house. In reply to a question from Mr. Wheeler Mr. Chase expressed the opinion that it was hardly possible that the output of the man-ufacture of coarser cloths in the south was but two-thirds of the country's manufac-ture. He said the exports of the south went chiefly to China, and were of such a class that the cost of the raw material made up the bulk of the value. Proceeding, Mr. Chase said that the selling price of ods was kept down to the lowest point by competition.

25r. McMillin attempted to show that this was hose the fact in the case of many protected artisles, but Mr. Chase insisted that it was true exampt that where artificial combinations existed.

Then in your opinion artificial combina tions do exist?" asked Mr. McMillin.
"I have so understood," copiled Mr.

Well," elaculated Mr. Steele of Indiana "Well," elaculated Mr. Steele of Indiana, looking blandly across the table at Mr. Mc-Millin, "what are you going to do about it?"

A series of interesting questions put by Mr. Dingley developed the fact that the manufacturers here paid much heavier taxes than in England. Mr. Chase said his mili paid \$24,000 taxes, while a similar mill in England would pay but \$3,000. In England everything was done to stimulate manufactures, the employes were dealt lenienti with and the workmen were forced to give up part of their wages. Here the employer paid all and the employer paid all and the employe paid nothing. "Come down into our country," said Mr. Wheeler, "and we will fairly exempt you from the taxation."

That is one of the advantages the south offers," replied Mr. Chase. AGAINST EGYPTIAN COTTON.

A representative of cotton growers of the Mississippi valley, W. R. Craig of Vicks-burg, Miss., appeared to urge a tariff duty on Egyptian cotton. This product was under selling the extra staple cotton of the Mis-sissippi valley, having greatly decreased in price during the past ten years. Extra staple, he explained, was worth 4 to 5 cents a three questions to be determined. One is three questions to be determined. One is the could be used for most grades of glossy goods in which Egyptian was utilized. Many New England manufacturers bought Egyptian or American for the same purposes, according to which was cheapest. year's growth of extra staple in the Mis sissippi valley was 100,000 bales, and the Egyptian importations from the port of Alexandria alone were 60,000 bales, the Egyptian bales being 50 per cent heavier than American. If the industry were once established it would need no protection, for no other country could grow cotton so cheaply as the United States. For the present a duty of 3 cents a pound on Egyptian cotton was taxed, and such a duty would help to improve the quality of cotton grown

The same question was discussed by C. P. Baker, treasurer of the Lawrence Manufac-turing company of Lowell, Mass, He said that the Egyptian cutton was finer than the American goods, that it had less waste and a better color; that the American product could not be used for certain goods. for which the Egyptian was employed, and manufacturers were willing to pay 1½ cents a pound more for the Egyptian goods, in which either class could be used. The ex-pense of producing Egyptian cotton was

great because the land had to be irrigated.
"The south would be selling its birthright
for a mass of pottage to ask for this protection." commented Mr. Wheeler of Alabama.
"What do you call its birthright?" asked

Chairman Dingley.
"Free institutions, free trade, free every-thing," replied Mr. Wheeler.

MADE CHEAPER IN GERMANY. Robert W. Cooper, president of the British Hoslery company of Oine, alle, R. I. pre-mented figures to show that the cost of pro-ducing the grade of goods manufactured by his firm is \$1.66 per dozen is the United States and 85 cents in Germany. The labor cost is 72 cents in the United States and 24 cents in Germany. Workmen in th American mills earned \$12 a week an women \$6, while men in Germany made \$4 and women \$1.75. In behalf of his firm he asked that a duty of 40 cents a dozen and 30 per cent ad valorem. S1 cents per dozen protection being needed to place the American goods on the market on an equality

with the German.
Mr. Payne of New York, incidentally, said that the freights from Germany to New York and Chicago were often as cheap as from New England points to the same cities. reserve, \$135,338,661.

James Talcott of the American Hosier ny of New Brittain, Conn., manufact of full fashioned hoss and underweat that at the present rate of ent ad valorem his mills had been idle or running on limited time under the Wilson law. The rate should be raised high enough give the government revenue, or to keep

it foreign goods. W. H. Bilyeu of the Philadelphia Knit-ting mills stated that the bose manufac-turors would later present a schedule of rates desired by them.

Rubert Pillings of Philadelphia, represent-ing the manufacturers of cotton hosiery, gave notice that he would later submit a brief in favor of sume changes in this whedule. The main difficulty with the present schedule, he said, was in the impor-ation of fashion goods, mostly from Germany. In reply to a question by Mr. Dingley as to the later conditions in Germany, the chief manufacturer of eption hestery, he said the wages here were four times those paid in Germany.

SILKS AND SILK GOODS. At the afternoon session silk and silk goods were taken up. P. F. Stoner of Wrightsville, Pa., filed a brief asking for a new classification of embroidered curtains and other embroidered goods. The duty on such goods was reduced by the act of 1891 from 60 to 50 per cent. Most of these goods he said, were now made in Belgium, and many millions were annually imported. asked for both ad valorem and a specif

W. H. Chapman, a silk button manufac turer of East Hampton, Mass., made a brie-argument in favor of placing silk button

Hovey of New York, representing of a return to specific duties. The subject of undervaluations leading to extensive frauds of the revenue, he urged, should be carofully examined by the committee. H said he had made an extensive tour abroad last year to look into this subject and as a result he appealed to the committee to look carefully at every schedule to see if could not wipe away every loophole which the dishonest importer got the ad-vantage of the honest men. Mr. Hovey was also connected with the Board of Genera Appraisers of New York and says he is mo interested in the administration of the law than the duties imposed. He expressed the opinion that specific duties, where levied vers a perfect remedy against fraud, bu he realized that specific duties in many cases were impracticable. In reply to questions by Mr. Dingley he said that the dutie imposed by Great Britain, France and Ger

many were almost exclusively specific "I know of but two countries," said be which cling to ad valorem duties. One is the great United States and the other i (Laughter.)

Mr. Hovey severely scored "the stoo sigeons" to whem imported goods were con igned and declared that so long as thes stool pigeons were permitted to receiv nment be defrauded. He did not s by the responsible consignee could not nade to go on record. He gave it as hions, the government received but 35 per ent, while the duty was 45 per cent

This completed the hearing for today and o'clock, when the sugar schedule will be

JEFFERSON BARRACKS WILL STAY

Fears of St. Louis Allayed by an Of fielal Statement. WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.-In view of the emmotion that has been caused among the people of St. Louis and vicinity over the reported determination of the War department to abandon the army post at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., the following official statement of the facts in the case has been given out at the headquarters of the army "The last of October General Miles, com-

Jefferson Barracks more complaint concern-ing the location of the post than of any or all of the other stations he inspected. was complaint that there was and had been many cases of typhold and other fevers, and that the principal cause to which this was afteributed was the fact that the land was all, but was a mere voluntary liquidation honevcombed with deep lagoons, some depths which reach below the level of the river, and it was believed that the sewerage from St. Louis sceped through the quicksand at high water, and as the waters receded left poisonous germs at the base of the great that there were a large number of them on the reservation, which also reered it difficult to maneuver a considerab body of cavairy. In fact, the commandin officer stated to the commanding general of the army that it could never be made a cavalry post. He said that it could never be made a cavalry post. He said that it could up one of here impoons, and that there were at least fifty on the reservation, which would render the expenditure appalling. The commanding general of the army streeted a board of experienced officers to make a thorough investigation of the sanitary condition of that ground and report results, and for no other purpose than to preserve the health and welfare of the troop and guard the interests. The silly pretens that General Miles was actuated by any prejudice toward St. Louis or the action of any members of the Loyal Legion is utterly

without foundation General Miles has not the slightes rejudice against St. Louis or any other section of the United States, and he neve knew until he saw it in the paper that the representatives of the Loyal Legion voter for his old friend, General Gibbons, instead of for himself. In fact the meeting in this city at which General Gibbons was made commander of the Loyal Legion, General Miles did no tattend, although invited to do so by his friends. The election of General libbons was entirely satisfactory to him.
"The question of the Arcadian valley wa

a matter already decided as far as General Miles was concerned, as he had before this Miles was concerned, as he had before the on November 10 recommended the purchase of that ground for the rifle range, so that a discussion concerning the healthfulness of that region was not called for by his instructions. General Miles has never recommended the abandonment of Jefferson barracks, and his future action will be governed. by the professional and official reports and facts concerning that station. There are just be taken by the government."

DELGADO IN A MILITARY HOSPITAL

Spanish Authorities Requested to Give Him Full Treaty Rights. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29. - Secretary Olne; oday received a report from the United States consul at Havana regarding the case of Henry Delgado, the Cuban correspondent of the Mail and Express, whose capture and confinement by the Spanish authorities the secretary ordered investigated. The secre secretary subsequently made the following public statement: "It appears from a report of the Havana consul that Mr. Delgado was made a prisaner by the Spanish troops in the course of recent military operations the province of Pinar del Rio; that he reported to have belonged to the staff of insurgent major general, Maceo, and to have been in command of the artillery; and the a letter to Maceo and one from Maceo to the profect of Las Tumbas were found on h person. It being represented to the consthat Delgado is a native born America citizen, all the rights to which he is en-titled under our treaty with Spain and subsequent protocols have been claimed for him."

Mr. Delgado is confined in the military hospital of San Ambrosio, outside of Havana. hospital of San American, The rights spoken of in this statement con-sist of a trial by the ordinary judicial substation unless the prisoner "is taken authorities unless the prisoner 'is taken with arms." Then he must be tried by a council of war.

News for the Army. AVASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—(Special Telegram.)-Captain W. H. James, Twentyfourth infantry, has been detailed for duty with the National Guard of New Mexico. The resignation of First Lieutenant Frederick Wooley. Tenth infantry, has been accepted by the president, to take effect Jan-

Private James P. Jones, company Twenty-second infantry, now at Fort Crook, Neb., has been ordered discharged.

Condition of the Trensury. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 .- Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$227,067,516. Gold

COMMISSIONERS COME NEXT

President Cleveland Suggests the Exposition to His Cabinet Officers.

NO HASTE WILL BE TAKEN TO NAME THEM

Directors of the Government Exhibit at the Transmississippi Exposition May Soon Be Unofficially Announced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29,-(Special Tele gram.)-At the cabinet meeting today the matter of appointing commissioners for the Transmississippi Exposition was but informally alluded to, suggestion being made to the cablest officers present to suggest. The proceedings against the vossel are representatives for appointment to the presidont, who would take the same under adviselogislation begon during his term.

Representatives of the best sugar facorles in Nebraska are arriving, to be present at the hearing by the ways and means ommittee tomorrow when the sugar schedtle will be taken up. Norfolk and Grand Island representatives arrived today,

Secretary Prancia today affirmed the deision of Commissioner Lamoroux in the case of Lewis A. Simmons and Anselm El Cobb against James M. Smith, from the Des-Moines land district, Iowa, Cobb's contes against allowing Smith's transfer to Sim mons rejected. In the cases of F. Donaldsor and Peter Rivets from the Huron district South Dakota, the commissioner's decision was also affirmed. Leave of absence was denied on the ground that the reason as-signed for the same does not come within the scope of the statute.

Representatives of the Crow Creek band of Sioux who have been in Washington for he past few days were given an answer today to their request for payment to the tribe of \$187,000, now held in the treasury o their credit. Commissioner Browning in formed them that the act of congress ap ropriating the money provided that in should draw 4 per cent interest. This in-terest, when it comes due, will be paid in installments on recommendation of the agent. Chere is new about \$21,000 due

H. G. Leavitt of Grand Island and R. M. Allen of Ames, Neb., and Silas W. Gardine: nd wife of Clinton, In., registered in Wash ngton tonight. L. B. Partridge has been appointed post

naster at Kenesaw, Adams county, vice H. D. Einspahn, removed. J. W. is appointed postmaster at Phebe, Perkin county, Neb., vice H. A. Lea, resigned. The postoffice at Finis, Henry county, Ia. has been discontinued. Mail will go to

BANKS ARE IN GOOD CONDITION Comptroller Eckels Says There is No

Cause for Alarm.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 29,—Comptrolle Eckels said this afternoon that he feels no apprehension over the bank failures which have occurred of late. Two more failures the Commercial National bank of Roanoke Va., and the Columbia National of Minne apolis, were added to the list today. They are comparatively small institutions, however, and under ordinary circumstances their failure, it is said, would attract only passing attention. Mr. Eckels, when asked today by a representative of the Associated press as to the general banking situation manding the army, in returning from his tour said: "Of course bank failures are more of inspection of military posts, found at less disquieting, but those which have on "Of course bank fallures are more or urred recently have little or no general significance attached to them. They were due largely to local causes, wholly uncon-nected with the general condition of the banks throughout the country at large. The case of the Atlas bank was not a failure at every depositor being paid in full. The two failures today are of minor importance, in each case the bank's capital being only \$200,000. As against these few failures, basel on local causes, the general condition of the banks is excellent. The reports re-ceived under the last call, that of December 17, are universally favorable and show an average reserve held of considerably above the 25 per cent required by law. One of the last reports, that of the Brooklyn banks shows the average reserve held to

per cent, and most of the reports run 10 per cent above the legal requirements. It each case, too, the assets in detail make a entirely satisfactory showing as compare with the liabilities. On the whole it i evident that the national banks today are a stable as they ever were, and the sporadic failure of the banks here and there through lefects peculiar to the falling bank is o mail importance, wholly without general 'I am advised from Minneapolis that the

failure there has occasioned no disturbance beyond the institution concerned."

DEMOCRATS WILL HELP DUBOIS Senator Returns to Idaho to Work

for His Re-Election. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Senator Dubo and C. A. Wetz, secretary of the democratic national committee, have gone to Idaho b conduct a campaign in aid of the former's re-election. The democratic senators bave

re-election. The democratic senators have written a letter to the democrats of Idaho urging Dubois' re-election.

When asked today what part the democratic national committee would take in the Idaho contest, Chairman Jones, chairman of that organization, said the committee had had no meeting and could not act as such, but several members and many leading democrats of the country had expressed themselves as desirous of promoting Dubois' chances in every way possible. ing Dubois' chances in every way possible.
"We consider," he said, "that Senator
Dubois and the element he represents were of material assistance to us in the late campaign, and I, for one, feel as anxious that Dubois should be returned to the senate as though he were a democrat. The democratic senators feel thus about the matter, and they have united in a letter to the Idaho democrats expressing their opinion to this effect. We feel that no effort which can properly be made should be neg-lected in Dubois' behalf, and will continue our exertions in his interests as long as there is any likelihood of success." Senator Blackburn takes the position that the alliance between the Idaho democrats and populists made by their respective state conventions cannot be binding upon the

senators and members who derive their power from other sources. "We owe Dubais a debt of gratitude." he said, "and nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of its settlement. It is a debt of honor, and like all debts of honor uld be paid in advance of all other obli-

MARRIED BY CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Louise Eugenie Bonaparte Become Countess de Moltke-Huitfeldt. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Miss Louise Eugenie Bonaparte, only daughter of the late Colonel Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte and Count de Moitke-Huitfeldt of Denmark, were married at 11:30 o'clock today at St Paul's Roman Catholic church. Cardinal Gibbons officiated. Only 100 invitations were issued. The marriage ceremony was followed by the celebration of a nuptial mass by Rev. Father Foley and later Mrs. Bonaparte, mother of the bride, entertained the bridal party, relatives and a couple of intimate triends at breakfast. Count and Countered Moitke-Huitfeldt left this afternoon for a honeymoon jaunt, and will return by January 6. They will sail for Europe January 16, and will spend this winter in Paris. and will spend this winter in Paris, where the mother and immediate family of Count de Moltke-Huitfeldt reside at present. The bride is the great granddaughter of Mine. Elizabeth Patterson Bonaparte, daughter of William Patterson of Baltimore, who, on Christmas eve, 1803, became the wife of Jerome Bonaparte, the youngest broiner of Napoleon, first consul of France.

Self-Evident Counterfeit Note. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29,-Chief Hazen of the secret service has issued a circular warning against a new counterfelt \$19 national banknote on the Union National bank of Detroit, Mich. The note is the product

of the same hand which produced the recent counterfelt on the National Bank of Com-merce of New York. One distinguishable feature is that the back of the note is up-

THREE PRIENDS IN A SICE PICKLE. Will Be Tried Under a New Section

of the Neutrality Laws.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 25: The authorities
of the Treasury department and the Department of Justice, expect the presecution of Friends, will be under section 5,282 of the revised statutes. This will be a new method of proscention. Heretofore the proceedings have been mainly under section 8,286, covering expeditions. Section 5,281 is directed against the arming and mounting of guinous a vessel intended to be used against a friendly nation. As those on loard Three Priends have given circums'antial tail as to the mounting and firing of a Honore severe than in the case of a like citing out an expedition. The statute dont, who would take the same under givisement. It is not expected that any basis
will mark the appointment, two months
will remaining for the president to close up
logislation begun during his term. s not reporting on the details of the press the legal officers of the government on he arrival at Jacksonville, and thereafter Mr Clark will have entire control of the fresect

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 29. -The mas ter and owner of the filibustering atcome Bauntless today presented a manifest of he cargo and naked for clearance papers t Neuvitas, Cuba. The cargo consisted of and and autumnition. The collector roused clear ance until he should hear from Washington and a telegram was sent, asking for in structions. No reply was received up to a late hour. In case clearance shall be re-fused, the owners of the Dauntless will bring of against the government for damage NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Officials of

uban funta in this city disclaim any knowl edge of Dr. Belancourt, whose Havana has been reported. The The Junta o ficials also deny all knowledge of the re-ported failure of the Three Friends' exdition, and assert that so far as they know

CINCINNATI Dec. 29 -A special to the ommercial-Tribune from Jacksonville, Fla. ays: The tug Dauntless, one of the alleger tuban fillbusters of this port, left here this efternoon, ostensibly on a towing expedition An application was made for clearance papers to Port Autonio, Jamaica, but thi as only to cover her purpose to clear with lector refused to lesue papers until he had informed Washington of the matter. After waiting until late this afternoon the tus examed down the river. While Washing on officials were studying the legal aspec her captain's demand the Dauntless lefescorted by the Boutwell. A night repor from the observer at Fort George, belog Mayport, at the mouth of the river, to show her present whereabouts. The well is at Mayport now, but whether the Dauntless has shipped her cargo and es caped from the cutter cannot be ascertained

CHANGES IN PENSION PROCEDURE

Two Rudient Changes Designed to Minimize Delay in Service. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.-Two radical hanges in the procedure of the pension office have been made. All claims for increase save in extraordinary cases, hereafter will be sent direct to the medical division of the bureau without having to be passed upon by the board of review, as has been customary for years. This action is taken on the ground that the bulk of increase cases in-volve only medical action, and that much routing detail in going through other chan nels of review will be saved. Another step in the simplification and quicker adjudica tion of claims is that hereafter there wil be no necessity for cases before the board of review being passed upon by three or four examiners. This has been a long continued practice, but Commissioner Murphy has fixed the number of examiners who must review each claim at two. This, he thinks, will minimize errors and delay and be of benefit to the service. Both new rules are in line with a decision to abolish useless detail in pension adjudication.

PRISONS UNDER CIVIL SERVICE.

etween Chicago and Rock Island, Council Bluffs and Omaha, have joined in a notice to their connections from Evansville, Nash-ville, Chattanooga and Louisville that on and ofter the first of the year the application of short line rates from these points, via Thicago, must cease. The reason given from the notice is that the regular rates between Chicago and the points named are seriously demoralized by the short line rates. After January 1 all reads running out of Chicago will insist upon their divisions being paid in full local rates.

For rheumatism and neuralgia you can-not get a better remedy than Salvation Oil.

Mexico Improving Its Harbors, SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 29.—The Mexican government, recognizing the increasing importance of its west coast commerce, is determined to improve the harbors. Arrangements have been made to raise a considerable sum for this important work, in addition to the \$5,000,000 for the improvement of Coatzacoalcos and Salina Cruz, the eastern and western terminus of the Tehuantepee road. The move to improvement of the harbor is also caused, it is said, by the rapidity of railroad building toward the Mexican Pacific coast, which will open fertile country and develop a large company and develop a large com

VOUCHES FOR THE CHARGES

Galbraith O. K.'s Them, but Dickinson Turns Them Down.

WITNESSES TESTIFY BEFORE CORNISH

alleged filibustering steamer, Tiree Investigation into the Management of the Union Pacific Railroad Hospital Fund is Resumed in Mass ter-in-Chancery Court.

> The investigation into the management of the Union Pacific hospital fund, instituted by a number of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, was continued yesterday before Master-in-Chancery Cornish. The peti-Doners opened the case and occupied about an hour's time in introducing evidence through various officials of the company to show that Chief Surgeon Galbraith had endorsed two claims against the hospital fund and which were later turned down by General Manager Dickinson, General Solicitor Kelly then began the defense, and introduced representatives of various branches of the company's service to prove that there was no general dissatisfaction among the employes with regard to the management of the fund. The testimeny brought out iuring the morning session appeared to be most favorable to the defendants.

> Erastis Young, suditor of the Union was the first witness called. He said that two vouchers had come to him from the hospital department, approved by Chief Surgeon Galbratth, and that he referred them to General Manager Dickinson. The one was for \$43.70, expenses of William T. Canada, chief of the Union Pacific's special service, for a trip to Hot Springs and ex-penses there. The other was for Robert R. utherland, assistant superintendent of Nebraska division, and amounted to \$117.15. It was for the expenses of a trip to Excelsio Springs, Mo., and botel board there. Mr Young had objected to the payment of the claims because he thought they were not proper charges against the hospital fund. The matter was referred to the general manager. Neither of the bills, nor any part them have been paid out of the hospital

Auditors of Disbursements Anderson was Auditors of Disbursements Anderson was next called. In his opinion the charges of Messas, Canada and Sutherland were not proper claims against the hospital department. R. S. Ege, chief clerk in Mr. Anderson's office, testified that he had objected to the approval of the bills. He had held a conversation with Chief Clerk McMullen of the nedical department, who also thought that the claims were not proper ones. MADE A TEST.

General Manager Dickinson was called by General Manager Dickinson was carried on petitioners. In response to a question y Attorney Dolphin he said that it was ithin the bounds of his duty to pass upon uch vouchers. He did not undertake to he petitioners. iss on all vouchers, but anything out of he usual run always came before him-sither Secretary Orr or Chief Surgeon Galraith had called his attention to the matter before the vouchers were presented to him. He had told them that he would pass upon te matter when the vouchers came before ersonally advised Dr. Galbraith that the harges could not be approved. He did not onsider them proper charges against the ospital fund and refused to approve them. le had written a statement to Dr. Galbraith

that effect. On crozs-examination Mr. Dickinson stated that Galbraith had told him that he wanted to make a test of such charge and have the matter settled once for all. Galbraith and said he had been urged to approve the asyment of the two expense bills and wanted payment of the two expense bills and wanted to know whether such charges were proper. Judge Cornish at this point ordered a note made in the record of the court that Dr. Palbraith's signature was attached to a statement that the charges were correct and hat the blanks for the names of the officers. proving the payment of them had never

sen filled.

A letter signed by E. Dickinson, general nanager of the Union Pacific, addressed to the auditor's department, was exhibited asked on what theory such bills could be llowed. Below was a postscript in the eneral manager's handwriting. It said: decided departure from the rule

Order Extending the System to Fedewashington, bec.
has extended the civil service passes he to include all officers and employes in the federal

has extended the civil service PMSS as to include all officers and employes in the federal
penitentiary service, who are by law subject
to classification. This principally affects the
federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan.,
though it is to apply to all such government
institutions and to all penitentiaries hereafter created immediately upon their establishment. Attorney General Harmon is subjecting the recent civil service schedule as
affecting the Department of Justice to a rigid
acrutiny. The present amendment is to
overcome a defect in the rules promulgated
November 2. Further amendments on similar lines may be expected.

Will Stop the Short Line Rates.
CHICAGO Dec. 25.—All the direct roads
between Chicago and Rock Island, Council
Was a proper charge.

to the hospital fund and felt that the bill was a proper charge.

THOUGHT IT WAS ALL RIGHT.

William T. Canada, chief of the Union Pacific's special service, was closely questioned about his expense bill for \$43.70. He resilied that he had been injured on the railroad on February 18, 1895. Since then he had been a sufferer from scialic rheumatism. He was advised to go to Hot Springs for his health. He was a contributor to the hospital fund and when he came back he put in his bill. He gave it to Dr. Galbraith, who said he thought it was all right. The charge was never paid.

General Solicitor Kelly then called B. M. Smith of Omaha. He was familiar with the management of the Union Pacific hospital in this city and had an opportunity for observing considerable of the work done at the hospital. Attorney Bolotin protested against this testimony, declaring it was not the propose of the plantiffs to question the against this testimony, declaring it was not the purpose of the plaintiffs to question the methods of the hespital itself or the work done by the physicians and surgeons there. An agreement was therefore made between

BEST with a big B. Blackwell's Genuine Bull Durham is in a class by itself. Von Sill a class by itself. coupon tristde each two ounce bag, and two cou-Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them

not taken up the complaint against the management of the hospital fund. He had never heard any complaint. He believed the reputation of Dr. Galbraith among trainmen was good. On cross-examination he admitted he had not attended the meetings of the order for the past six months. He belonged to the lodge in Council Bluffs, and

rot in Omaha

Theodore Livingston, a locomotive engineer, testified that he was the chie engineer of the local branch of the Brother hood of Locomotive Engineers. He had never heard any complaint against the hos-pital department. He thought Dr. Galregards reputation among the engineers was good. On cross-examination he admit ted that he did not serve on the grievance committee of the brotherhood, and said he would not know of any action that committee took unless he heard of it through an outside channel.

Engineer Kirk gave similar testimony He had not heard the matter discussed a will. He admitted he was not authorized to appear or speak for the Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers in any way. He was not a member of the grievance committee. He had received beneats from the hospital fund in 1886, when he was injured while in the employ of the company. The investigation will be continued, and possibly concluded this foreneen

TAKE UP GILLILAND CASE. At the afternoon matinee in Judge Cor nish's court the scenes were shifted some what, and matters pertaining to the discharge of F. E. Gilliland from his position as station agent at Papillion were rehearsed and the hospital show pushed into the back ground. L. H. Korty, superintindent of the Union Pacific telegraph department, was the principal actor, and he was well equipped with the original telegrams on which Gilli-land is alleged to have made overcharges. Mr. Korty was on the stand most of the fternoon. He identified Gilliland's hand afternoon. writing on telegrams, on which the amounts had been raised. A telegram on which the tariff charge was 25 cents had cost the sender 10 cents. Another telegram on which the proper charge would have been 40 cents had cost 53 cents, and the latter amount had first been written in pencil and then marked over with 40 cents in ink. Attorney Dolphin asked if it might not be pos-sible that a mistake had been made abouthe proper charge, and then when the operator discovered his error had corrected the amount on the telegram. Mr. Korty enlied that such a course was possible, but that it was hardly likely to occur in so many

It was brought out that if there were any shortage in an operator's accounts he was the one compelled to stand the losses. If he made any undercharges it was his loss. in reply to a query Mr. Korty said that the company always endeavored to collect such sums, but that many times it could not. owing to the departure of the operators for other paris of the country. He was further questioned at much length about the man-ner of handling such matters and the relalong sustained between an operator and

he telegraph department. Nothing of a noteworthy character wa brought out in the examination. The de-fense announced that it would prove that Billiland was in North Platte on the days the senders of the overcharged musages allered to have paid him the amounts of coney in question, and that the messages ore received by persons connected with the

formation concerning the telegrams in que It merely corroborated what had already byen proven. At 4:30 o'clock the court adjourned until that the case will be finished today.

Pleased by Mr. Denton's Promotion At a meeting of the Freight Agents' association of Council Bluffs, held yesterday, the following resolutions were adopted:

Fast Freight Service to Omaha. The Northwestern, the Nickel Plate and the Fitchburg railroads have recently completed arrangements for faster freight serv ice between Boston and Omnha. B. E. Mor gan, general western freight agent of the Nickel Plate, has been working to secure

way Conductors since 1884. That order had practically handled on express time. It will leave Boston at 3 o clock n. m., reach Chi-cago on the morning of the third day, and be delivered into Omaha warehouses on the morning of the fifth day.

> CROKER SAYS IT IS NOT TRUE. Story of the Pacific Short Line Project is Absurd on Its Pace.

> SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29 .- The anconnectment that arrangements were in progress for surveying a new transcontinental line from Sinux City, Ia., to San Francisco, to be known as the Pacific Short Line, is regarded by local rathroad officials here as erroneous. It was stated that the work was in charge of Donald McLean, a railroad omoter, who was backed by \$32,000,000 of English capital. Vice President Crocker of the Southern Pacific company, when seen oday, said: "There is no truth in the re-ort, in my judgment. It would not be a vise business move to parallel the lines now running to this coast from the Misouri river in any case. Secondly, I do not elieve this man Melean, of whom I never heard until today, could get capital to the amount of \$32,000,000 to eagage in the enterprise. In the third place, the govern ment is about to foreclose its liens on the Union Pacific system, in which case the read must be sold. Under such circum-

to invest in such a gigantic enterprise. There is nothing to the story." Other railroad officials, when questioned, expressed similar views.

cances foreign capital could not be induced

TRAVELING MEN ARE UP IN ARMS.

Threaten the Western Roads with an Agitation for a Two-Cent Fare. CHICAGO, Dec. 29.-Last night in this city a convention of traveling men adopted a resolution, saying in effect that inasumeh as the roads of the Western Passenger association had refused to take action looking toward the adoption of a 5,000 miles in-terchangeable mileage ticket, the conven-tion, as a body and individually, pledged itself to work for the pessage by the next taelf to work for the pessage by the next egislature in this state of a law making 2 ents per mile the maximum rate for pas-enger traffic. The roads, in fact, have senger traffic. ever refused outright to adopt any such ticket as the traveling men demand. They have all along said that they were entirely willing to adopt some form of an inter-changeable ticket, but as long as the eastorn roads have put the ticket into opera-tion, they have thought it better to walf a short time and see how the plan works. If it goes well it is altogether probable that the western roads will adopt it, but if it does not work in a satisfactory manner the western lines will try some other method of neeting the demands of the traveling men.

Objecting to Railroad Legislation. TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 29.—By appointment President E. P. Ripley, Third Vice President nd General H. C. Whitehead of the Santa e Railway company held a conference with overnor-elect Leedy at his office in this city. The officials, it is said, argued against a maximum freight rate bill, claiming it is impracticable and that a simila Kansas was introdute intimated that the road would have no objection to the passage of a stringent inti-pass law.

Asks for No More Dividends. NEW YORK, Dec. 29.-Justice Pryor, in the supreme court, granted an order today o show cause why the Manhattan Elevated Railroad company should not be restrained from paying dividends on its stock. The order is returnable December 31. The pro-ceedings were ex-parte. The action was aken at the instance of Mortimer Hendricks, who some days ago asked the state attorney general to proceed against the Manhattan Railway company to prevent its paying divi-dends upon its stock and compel it to ac-count for dividend payments, which he alloges were illegally made. Hendricks is a small holder of Manhattan securities.

Amended Articles Filed.

LINCOLN, Dec. 29 .- (Special.)-A copy of the amended charter of the Kansas City Northwestern Railroad company has been filed with the secretary of state. The road filed with the secretary of state. The road is intended to run from Kansas City to Virginia, Gage county, Neb., a length of 173 miles. The principal office for business will be at Kansas City. The names of the nine directors are: George J. Gould, Howard Gould, C. G. Warner, W. B. Duddridge, F. W. Ireland, B. P. Waggener, W. P. Waggener, E. A. Sherrill, C. M. Rathburn, This amended clarter is filed in accordance with a resolution adopted by the board of directors on the 21st day of December, 1896.

Earnings of the Santa Fe. CHICAGO, Dec. 29 .- The net earnings of the Atchison system for the month of No-

PICTURES PLEASANTLY AND POINTEDLY PUT.



Want to buy a plano?-of course you do-it's the price that holds you back-How's \$55.00?-it's been used-but we've put it through our factory and it shines now-its in first class condition—another for \$88.00—a \$300 one for \$190—a \$500 Kimbali concert piano for \$285-all on the easiest kind of terms-and we throw in a handsome searf and stool with each one-these

are grand plane bargains. A. HOSPE, JR., 1513 DOUGLAS.



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