ABOLISHES DEATH PENALTY

Senate Passes the House Bill Restricting Capital Punishment.

RESOLUTIONS CALL OFFERS CUBAN

House, in Committee of Whole, Considers Loud's Bill to Amend Laws Relating to Second Class Mail Matter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- The senate today passed the house bill abolishing the death penalty in a large number of cases. The measure is in the line of recent state laws abolishing capital punishment and applies the same principle to the federal offenses, although the change is not extended to a total abelition of the death penalty. The present laws, which have come down from colonial times, have a sanguinary aspect and prescribe death for offences of various character. The bill passed today reduces the offenses to five, viz: Treason, rape, murder and two offenses applica-

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Mr. Hoar called attention to a petition from the Massachusetts society urging that the old ship Constitution be permanently preserved and placed at the Washington navy yard, where, like Nelson's famous frigate Victory, at Portsmouth, England, the ship should be used as a naval museum. Among the bills introduced were those by Mr. Peffer to "improve the banking busi-ness," and by Mr. Shoup of Idaho as to allen ownership of lands in territories. The first reference to Cuba was in two resolutions offered by Mr. Call. The first requests the president to send to the senate in secret or open session, as he may deem best, all reports relating to the condemnation to life imprisonment in chains by the Spanish authorities at Havana of Sanguilly, an American citizen. The second resolution recites the circumstances of the Sanguilly trial and condemnation and directs the sec-retary of state to "demand his immediate release." The resolutions went over Mr. Call stating that he would make some remarks on them.

Mr. Pettigrew offered a resolution, which was agreed to, asking the secretary of the treasury for information as to the Bering sea seal fisheries and particularly asking information so to why only \$1,000 was yielded to the government in 1896 for the privilege of taking 630,000 seal skins.

Mr. Peffer then addressed the senate, reading from manuscript, on his resolution for rom manuscript, on his resolution for national monetary commission.

resolution recites that whereas result of the recent election not show a majority of voters favorable to any one monetary policy, that a commission of five senators be created to investigate the entire monetary subject and report within a year, Mr. Peffer's peech dealt largely with the heterogeneous character of our various kinds of money and the uncertainties of the present financial system.

At the close of Mr. Peffer's speech his resolution was referred to the finance commit-

A message was received from the president transmitting the report of the secretary of state concerning the death of Charles Goving The bill providing for free homesteads in Oklahoma for bona fide settlers, which has

the right of way as "unfinished business," as laid aside until tomorrow. Mr. Hoar then called up the bill "to re duce the cases in which the penalty of death be inflicted." After brief discussion the

bill was passed as reported. Mr. Proctor, republican of Vermont, gave notice that he would speak next Monday on his resolution extending the presidential term to six years and fixing the term of

embers of the house of representatives at three years.

At 2:25 p. m. the senate adjourned.

Official Papers Missing. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- According to communication sent to the senate by Secretary Olney today, some of the papers in the account showing the amount due the Pa cific roads sinking fund on account of the subsidies paid the Pacific Mail Steamship company have apparently been lost. senate adopted a resolution on the 10th ult, calling for them, but acting Secretary Curtis replies today that they cannot

be found. Named for Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- The president has cent the following nominations to the senate: Postmaster, John F. Champton, Globe, Ariz.; Bedford F. Hamilton, Wynne, Ark. M. Getchel, Silver City Charles Hammond, Montpeller, Idaho; A. Fairchild, Gainesville, Tex.; George F. Col-cord, Sutherland, Ia.; Alva Humeston, Humeston, Ia.; George A. Crone, Dexter, Ia.; William C. Lee, Wynnewood, I. T.

Wool Growers Confer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- The committee o the American Wool Growers' association. which is to appear tomorrow before the ways and means committee, had before them today delegation from the Philadelphia Wool Dealers' association, who presented their views of what modifications should be made in the

TWO TAILS.

Several years ago one of the popular hu

morists, scientifically inclined, concluded to make some experiments with iced tea, the popular summer drink. The result of investigation is given in his own words: "I secured a sample of the tea at one of the restaurants in toown to get a fair aver age of the article used. I took a teaspoonful of the liquid to the household pump; it was stirred into a large tub filled with water and in a moment the color of the tea had disappeared. Anyone would admit that this solution would seem harmless even to the healthy lower animals. We had some young pupples in the barn yard and I procured two of the smallest of them; they were allowed to lap at the liquid and then their heads were held under the water for fifteen minutes. It resulted in the death of both the stead of devoting the funds to more populous pupples and the dangerous properties of the sections. decoction were made apparent.

It is all very well to have a bit of fun from the experiments in food and drink, but there are many nowadays who are really hurt, and hurt seriously from the use of

A new breakfast beverage has been produced which looks like coffee in the deep seal brown color and which changes to the rich golden brown of thick Mocha when cream is added. It has been introduced extensively this season and is made from cereals, the common grain of the field. It is nourishing and healthful, without having the huriful properties of coffee. The weak-est stomach can handle the grain coffee and the tasts and color is so agreeable and coffee-like that it fills the place nicely. This food-drink, Postum, can be given to small children regularly for coffee at breakfast and is nouriching and fattens their bodies. It is a liquid food made from the grains the Cre-ator intended for man's subsistence. Manu-factured by the Postum Cereal Co., Lim., Battle Creek Mich

"Just as good" as Postum Cereal are words used to defraud the public.

SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

Lively Discussion of the Subject in the House. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- The house entered upon its work immediately after reassembling today by taking up the Loud bill to amend the laws relating to second class mail matter. The whole day was devoted to general debate of the measure under a special order which will bring the bill to a vote tomorrow afternoon at 4

bill to a vote tomerrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mr. Loud of California, the autilior of the bill, is its champion on the floor and Mr. Quigg of New York, has charge of the opposition.

Those who took part in the debate today were Messrs. Kile, democrat of Mississippi; Burton, republican of Ohio, Bromwell, republican of Ohio, and Ogden, democrat of Louisiana, in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Quigg, republican of New York; Johnson, republican of California and Cummings, democrat of New York, against it.

Large Delegation of Cattlemen Argue for a Change in Rates—Others Want Hounties on Agricultural Products.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—A large delegation of Cattlemen Argue for a Change in Rates—Others Want Hounties on Agricultural Products.

New York, against pany to which patents have not yet been

Whereas, Most of these lands have been "Whereas, The land office at Topeka has allowed and is allowing homestead entries to

mation as to the condemnation of Julio Sainguilly at Havana to life imprisonment, and also directing the secretary of state to demand Sanguilly's immediate release.

Mr. Peffer, populist of Kansas, delivered a speech in support of his resolution for a monetary commission.

THE CUBAN QUESTION. Mr. Loud and Mr. Quigg should control the time for and against the measure. Mr. Loud, having already made the opening argument, Mr. Quigg took the floor to reply. He characterized the bill as revolutionary and reactionary. He said it proposed to deny to the people privileges they had enjoyed for half a century, and if passed would be a blow at every person engaged in the printing and publishing of books and newspapers and in their distribution.

PRESENT LAW NOT ADDISED.

PRESENT LAW NOT ABUSED. Mr. Quigg directed his argument chiefly against the provisions of the bill which cut off serial publications and newspaper sample sample copies from the mails, denying emphatically that the transmission of books as serial publications was an abuse of the present law. He argued that it was imgovernment involved in the bill. The friends of the bill claimed it would effect a saving of \$8,000,000 and upward, while ex-Postmaster

General Wanamaker estimated the saving at only \$2,000,000. Mr. Kyle, democrat of Mississippl, followed Mr. Quigg in support of the measure. He said he was unwilling to differ in such a case as this with the judgment of successive postmaster generals, who had studied the abuses of the present law and each of whom had recommended some measure for

their correction. Mr. Burton, republican of Ohio, also sup-ported the bill. Mr. Johnson, democrat of California, made a speech in opposition to the bill, ridiculing Mr. Loud's statement that the bill would effect a saving of \$40,000,000 annually and scoring the arguments of other advocates of the measure. The cheap distribution of the English classics, he said, would outweigh all the injury that could would outweigh all the injury that could would outweigh all the injury that could be done by the dissemmination of bad books. If people wanted bad books they would get them. He did not care, he said, if it did cost \$185 to send a letter to Alaska. If there was an American citizen in Alaska the government should get his mail to him at any cost. He said every country newspaper and every cheap magazine in the country was opposed to the pending bill. Mr. Bromwell, republican of Ohio, a mem-

ber of the committee which prepared the bill, advocated its passage on the ground that the income and that its passage would be in the interest of public morality.

Mr. Ogden, democrat of Louisiana, favored

Mr. Cummings, democrat of New York, in vigorously antagonizing the measure, denied that the newspapers of the country favored the bill. He presented a petition signed by over 1,000 newsdealers of New York against the bill. "This bill," he said, "is drawn in the interest of De Luxe publica-tions and the express companies, and I warn every member representing an agri-cultural district that if he votes for this bill his constituents will remember him." At this point the committee rose and the

house, at 4:40 p. m., adjourned. New Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- After being in ssion much of the day and evening, the becommittee agreed upon the form of a bill o be presented to the ways and means comittee. Its features are embraced in the emorial of the Farmers' National congress, dopted at its session at Indianapolis last n December last. In brief it asks congress impose on Merino wool and wools of the mutton breeds of sheep unwashed, 12 cents a pound; on other wools 8 cents a pound; double duty on all if washed, and treble if scoured. It provides that Australian and similar wools of light shrinkage in scouring, as shorn in native condition, shall be deemed washed; that wool in any other than ordinary condition of whole fleeces shall be subjected to double duty, and defines what shall be

News for the Army. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- (Special Telegram.)-The president has accepted the resignation of Allan H. Jackson as captain of infantry only, he having been appointed

deemed scoured wool.

paymaster with rank of major. A board of officers, to consist of Lieutenant Colonel James Gillis, deputy quartermaster general; Major Henry H. Adams, engineer corps, and Major John D. Hall, surgeon, is appointed to meet at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., to select a site for the hospital to be

erected at that post.
First Lieutenant Charles G. French, Fifteenth infantry, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Dakota Agricultural college, Fargo, N. D. Leave of absence to Major William M. Van Horne, Twenty-second infantry, has

been extended two months and twenty days.

Indicts an Editor. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- The grand jury has returned an indictment for criminal libel against ex-Representative Conn of Indiana, the former proprletor of the Washington Times. A bench warrant for his arrest has been lasued. The alleged libel charged that District Attorney Truesdale had used his public office for his personal and private interest, instead of the public good, and by means of his office and the public appropria tions had sought to benefit sections of the city in which he was a property owner, in-

Bonts for Lighthouse Service. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.-The secretary

the treasury today awarded a contract for the building of a vessel for the lighthouse service to Wolfe & Zwicker of Portland, Ore., at \$73,000, to be finished within ten-months. The vessel will be stationed on San Francisco bar. Contracts for two other light vessels and two lighthouse tenders were awarded to eastern firms.

Daily Treasury Statement WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balances, \$239,562,134; gold caerve, \$128,119,511.

Sherman Will Not Visit Cuba. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- There is no truth in the report that Senator Sherman, chairman of the foreign relations committee of the senate, intends to visit Cuba.

A neglected cold often terminates in consumption. Take Dr. Buil's Cough Syrup in time, and foretail the dreadful disease.

Representatives of Various Interests Present Their Cases.

TALK TO WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

New York, against et.
On motion of Mr. Broderick of Kansas immediately after the session opened;
"Whereas, There are large and valuable tracts of lands in Kansas embraced in the grant to the Union Pacific Rallway compared to the Union Pacific Rallway composed high duties. The McKinley rate opposed high duties. being agricultural products and cattle. The on cattle, he said, was prohibitive and had injured the farmers of Kansas, who were sold by said company to purchasers, who are in possession and who have made last-ing and valuable improvements thereon.

Six to eighteen months. Last year the six to eighteen months. Last year the Kansas farmers were paid \$22,000 for grain

murder and two offenses applicable to the army and navy. In all other offenses hard labor for life is substituted as the maximum punishment, and even in cases of murder and rape hard labor may be substituted if the jury states in its verdict "without capital punishment." As the bill has passed the house after a long crusade by Representative Curtis of New York, and is amended but slightly by the senate, it is likely to go to the president when the minor disagreements are arranged in conference.

During the day Mr. Call, democrat of Florida, introduced resolutions calling for information as to the condemnation of Julio Sanguily at Havana to life imprisonment, and who had invested their money in Mexico. "Then you think that the tariff should b

governed by the nationality of the producers of the goods?" Mr. Grosvenor asked. Mr. Sherman assented to this, whereupon Mr. Grosvenor inquired what effect this system would have upon imported goods in

ADVANTAGES GRANTED IN MEXICO. Chairman Dingley said there were plenty of ranges in Colorado and Wyoming and other western states. It was impossible to acquire title to ranges in this country was the answer, and moreover, said the wit ness, the American laws gave a man's competitors the advantage of all the improve ments he introduced into his business. It Mexico the cattlemen owned their ranges. Mr. Tawney questioned him as to why Importations from Mexico had increased from ,000 head a month under the McKinley law o 14,000 under the Wilson law.

He replied that this was largely due to congestion in the market, but for various reasons Mexico never could become a competitor of the United States.

The next speaker was Representative Curtis, who said that he represented the district in which more Mexican cattle were fed than any other in the United States, and in behalf of these cattle raisers, feeders and in behalf of these cattle raisers, reeders and farmers of Kansms he asked to have restored the duty of \$10 a head on all cattle one year old and over, and \$2 a head on calves less than one year old. In the first twelve months under the Wilson bill 361,-000 cattle had been imported into the United States of an average raise of \$2.50 a head. States of an average value of \$2.50 a head, paying 51 cents duty each. The cattlemen of Kansas had been unable to raise as good stock as formerly because of the importa-tions of Mexican stock. The consumers of beef had been fed a poorer quality under the Wilson law than ever before. If congress would restore the duty Kansas would pledge itself to produce its share of cattle without Representative Turner asked Mr. Curtis

if he would sacrifice the \$432,000 produced from cattle. "Revenue can be raised on other items," was the reply, "as it has been heretofore by republican legislation. There never has been any trouble about revenue under republican administration."

"Then you are for a duty for protection only ?" "I am for protection and revenue and would have a duty absolutely prohibitory on

every agricultural product that can be raised in this country. Kansas would like duties on hay, cate and flax seed." "How about silver?

"A large duty on silver would be a good plan. Representative Powers of California de

clared that the Wilson law had killed the cattle business in California, flooding th state with Mexican cattle. Labor was 50 cents a day in Mexico. He combated the statements of the cattle raisers that but little of the Mexican stock imported was old, being brought in for feeding. Mr. Bowers, in behalf of the California rult growers, asked for higher duties on \$16,000,000 worth of fruit im ported annually, he said, might be grown by Americans. He suggested duties of I ents a pound on raisins, plums, prunes and all other dressed fruits, and 25 cents ;

cubic foot on oranges. AMERICANS PECULIAR. Americans were peculiar about some things, and preferred foreign wines and fruits at higher prices, as some of their daugnters preferred greasy libertines and gamblers because they had a foreign label. He read petitions from raisin growers of

Fresno and other places. Senator Perkins of California presented th memorial recently adopted by the State Fruit Growers' organization. In addition to he recommendations by Mr. Bowers, he aske for duties on nuts, lima beans and chicory. and thought the duty of the Wilson law o cocoanuts should be dropped. asked on lima beans was 50 cents per 100 pounds; on raw chicory, 11/2 cents a pound and on manufactured, the present rate of 3 cents. A duty on pearl barley was asked

The almond growers of California were epresented by T. P. Armstrong of Campo He stated that \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 was invested in the business and from 20,000 t 30,000 hands employed. The business had been brought to the verge of bankruptcy by the Wilson law, and an increase of rates from 3 cents to 6 cents was asked.

At the afternoon session a commissio onsisting of Burnett Landreth, W. F. Drev and W. A. Burpee of Philadelphia, repre senting the seed farmers, laborers and im porters, asked that the present ad valoren rates be changed to specific duties levied

by the bushel or pound.

Representative Blue of Kansas spoke for a duty on cattle which would accomplish the practical exclusion of the lower grades. W. B. Sutton, formerly of the diplomati nded an ad valorem tariff If Mexican cattle were again on cattle. barred out Mexico would retaliate against our hogs.

RICE INTERESTS.

The rice interests were represented by large party of southerners. The spokesman T. J. Barker of Charlestown, said the industry was absolutely dependent upon pro-tection. An article called uncleaned rice was evading the duty and should be barred The duty asked was 2 cents a pound o cleaned rice (present rate 11/2 cents) and on uncleaned 114 cents (present rate 8-10

Macaroni was represented by A.

Toomey of New York, a manufacturer in raw materials, who advocated the restora-tion of the McKinley rate of 2 cents a pound instead of the Wilson 20 per cent ad valorem. Francis Woodruff of Brooklyn, an importer f salt, held that a duty on that produce eli heavily on the southern states and Nev England. He was subjected to a lively cross examination by Messrs. Payne and Grosvenor and declared that under the Wilson law Syracuse salt was more largely sold in New York markets than the foreign article. David Lubin of California made a brief in advocacy of export bountles o agricultural products

FARMERS ASK A BOUNTY. Grand Master Roe of the Pennsylvania State Grange advocated protection for the While the leather manufacturer ly protected, a republican congress had placed raw hides on the free list,

TARIFF TINKERS AT WORK fusing to give the American farmer the same protection given the manufacturer. A republican congresse had reduced the duty on wool and a democratic congress had placed wool on the free list. The farmers knew that protection could not do for them what it disk-for manufacturers—it could not add a cent in the price of wheat or flour—therefore the only protection for the former segment the characteristic formers and the could not add a cent in the price of wheat or flour—therefore the only protection for the former segment the characteristic flow of the manufacturers—in the characteristic flow of the manufacturers—in the characteristic flow of the the farmer against the cheap lands and cheap labor of the world was by export cheap labor of the world was by export bountles en corn, cotton, wheat and other products. State Senator G. C. Brown of Pennsylvania, a member of the legislative committee of the Grange, presented a memorial from that body. It asserted that the prices of many agricultural products were below the cost of production and that the opening of the Siberian railway by Russia would open great tracts of land to be cultivated by improved machinery, which would reduce the prices of cereals. Export

ould reduce the prices of cereals. Export The fishing interests were represented by Charles H. McCue of Gloucester, Mass., who announced that he spoke for 37,800 deep sea fishers, manning 6,400 vessels in 1892, and for 153,900 other fishermen. They desired duties of three-fourths of a cent a pound on mackerel and halibut, one-fourth on cod more than the Wilson rates and one-half on skinned and boned fish.

The other side of the question was pre-sented by B. F. Debutts, who said he represented sixty firms in Boston which wished the continuance of the present tariff rates. Fred W. Keisey, chalinnan of a committee of the Florista' club of New York, presented a resolution, asking a duty of 10 per cent ad alorem on plants, bulbs, cut flowers and lopings.

Representative Wilbur of New York pre-sented statements from the hop growers, asking for 15 cents a pound duty on hops and asking for 15 cents a pound duty on hops and for the cost of maintaining the plant and from the National Hay association for \$4 a the nickel now furnished by the government

The committee adjourned at 4 o'clock,

WORK OF THE FISH COMMISSION. Results Accomplished Last Were Very Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.-Probably never n its history has the United States Fish mmission accomplished nearly as much work in eight months as it did during the period from April 1 to December 1 of last year. The annual report of the commission, made by Commissioner Brice directly to the president, shows that not only has the ordinary work been steadily pursued on an enlarged scale, but the field has been very much broadened, especially in the direction of propagating fish not before the subject of extensive cultivation. All these experiments have been followed by marked suc-cess. If congress approves a bilt submitted to President Cleveland for a few auxiliary stations, the commissioner says he will be enabled to raise the output of shad and lobster in the near future. In the line of new work steps were taken to propagate the mackerel, which valuable fish is constantly given attention, and 24,000,000 eggs were collected. The work was largely experi-mental, but it is believed that in the ap-proaching season valuable results will fol-

The salmon work on the Pacific coast re The salmon work on the Facilic coast re-ceived comparatively little attention during the past few years, but the past season Commissioner Brice made a new departure and located auxiliary stations on some of the streams tributary to the Columbia river to operate in connection with the permanent station at Clackamas, Ore., with the as-tonishing result of reducing the cost per 1,000 of salmon eggs from \$1.81 to 11 cents. Enough eggs were taken to run the hatch-eries to their full capacity and to send 5,600,000 to the east for distribution. The total take of salmon eggs, 37,600,000, amounted to three times as many as were ever collected before in one season. Encouraged by the success of this experiment the commission proposes the coming season to supplement all of the central hatcheries in the country by small egg collecting stations, to be run only during the spawning season, at small expense. Undismayed by the mysterious disappearance of a splendid lot of western calmon fry placed in castern rivers, several years ago, the commission is about to make another attempt to evicinize the Pacific sal-mon in the east. To accomplish this 7,090,-000 eggs have been transferred from the Cali-fornia stations to New York, Vermont and Maine, where they will be hatched and the fry liberated in Penobecott, Merrimae, Hudon, Delaware and Susquehanna rivers.

The output of Atlantic, or landlocked sal-

has been largely increased and ake fisheries have been fostered, the col-ection of lake trout eggs being increased by 2,000,000 or 3,000,000. The whitefish work was set back by the destruction of the fishing gear in the height of the season, but i hoped that the collection of eggs will unt to 140,000,000.

To give the Pacific coast people the oppor unity to feast on the best fruits of Atlanti waters, the commission made starts towar-introducing there the eastern lobster and vster and diamondback terrapin. They are ved in excellent condition and were plante Yaquima bay, Oregon, and Humboldt bay California, without loss. The lobsters wer ery difficult to transport, but ninety eggearing females were safely deposited Monterey bay, an equivalent to 1,200,000 fry The terrapin were deposited in sultable waters in San Francisco bay. In return the commission felt that the Atlantic coast and the lake dwellers would like to have the great steelhead trout, one of the finest game and food fish on the Pacific coast, where attains eighty pounds on a maximum and ten pounds on the average, so plants aver-aging 80,000 fry were deposited in the waters of Lakes Superior and Huron

Summing up the work of the commission the report shows that in the case of the twelve more important tood fish, the crease in planting has ranged from 10 cent to 80 per cent. The station authori by congress last session is to be located in Unico county, near Erwin, and steps are being taken to investigate the advisability of establishing a station near Spearfish in

Declares a Dividend. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- The comptroller of the currency has declared a dividend o 50 per cent in favor of the creditors of the

To Pay a Penalty for Dining is rather hard, isn't it? Yet how many are mpelled to do this after every meal. compelled to do this after every meal. Dys-pepsia, that inexorable persecutor, never ceases to torment of its own volltion, and rarely yields to ordinary medication. But tranquillity of the stomach is in store for those who pursue a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This fine corrective also remedies malarial and kidney complaints. rheumatism constipation, billousness and

January 20.

Steel Men Could Not Agree. PITTSBURG, Jan. 5 .- The Chronicle-Tele graph this afternoon says! The special com mittee appointed to collect data for the steel oillet pool did not agree at the meeting in New York yesterday, and no date was fixed for a meeting of the pool. As a result the market so far as steel billets are concerned. will remain open until a meeting is held.

Telegraphers' Convention Called. the Order of Railway Telegraphers has been called to be held in Peoria on May 17.



BIG MONEY IN ARMOR PLATE

SECRETARY HERBERT SHOWS THINGS UP

Turns the X Ray of Searching Inves tigntion Upon Government Contracts for Plate_A Sensational Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- Secretary Herbert today transmitted to congress his reply to a provision in the last naval appropria tion bill directing him to examine into the actual cost of armor plate and report to congress before January 1, 1897, and to make no contract for armor plate for vessels authorized by that act until after the report was made to congress, . This provision of the bill grow out of a heated debate i the senate, and in which the main contention was that the government was paying to much for armor plates.

The report is a very important and many respects a sensational document. The present cost of armor is \$573 per ton. Mr. Herbert's conclusion is that the cost of material and labor is \$198.70, and allowing and 50 per cent profit to the companies, the net cost to the government would be, in round numbers, \$400 per ton. The Carnegle and Bethlehem companies have both expressed a desire to sell out their plants to the government

Secretary Herbert, in his reply to congress, explains the methods of investigation he pursued, and the difficulties which beset him. Both the Carnegie and Bethleher companies declined last spring to give the information, on the ground that they were not obliged to give to the public the secrets of their business, a position to which Mr Herbert took exception, on the ground that the government had bound itself not to buy armor plate abroad, and therefore was entitled to know whether the prices charged were reasonable. The government inspectors at the works of the companies were exam-ined. In November, 1896, however, the Bethlehem Iron company sent to the department the following statement of the cost of armor plate:

Estimated cost of labor and material, \$250 nterest on plant, \$78.29; maintenance and ciation, \$132.72; working capital, \$33.55; tonl. \$494.56.

OFFERS TO SELL OUT.

This statement concluded in these ser sational words: "When, at the instance of the United States government, we undertook this difficult and vexatious business, it was obvious that this could not be prudently done for the order which the government then desired to place, but we were given to expect such further orders as the governmen might have to give.

"The obstacles and delays that always beset the pioneer had, however, been over-come when the government gave a private come when the government gave a private contract on the same terms as ours to a rival concern, which, guided by our sacrifices, was spared the outlay of more than \$1,000,000. And now the government is urged to set another plant to work operated by itself. Under the circumstances we now confirm the informal suggestions made to yourself and others and state that we desire to withdraw from this troublesome business by selling to the government, below cost, our entire armor government, below cost, our entire armor plate plant, which we believe to be the best

in the world." The letter is eigned by Mr. Lindeman the president of the company. Secretary Herbert severely criticises President Linde-man's calculation, calling attention to the fact that the Bethlehem company claims 10 per cent for depreciation, where the Car-negie company claims but 5 per cent, and he entirely dissents from the charge for main-He also criticises the working

maintenance of plant, armor, \$81.52: ton of armor, \$67.94; loss by abandonment of cost per ton, \$198, or \$248. He concludes the plant when navy contract shall have been \$250 may be taken as the cost of a ton of

To this the Carnegle company also adds \$25 per ton for working capital. The Carne-gle company then also animadverted on the fact the work of making armor had been undertaken at the request of the govern-ment, and said it would, if the government sired to manufacture its own armor, only too happy to sell its plant at cost. The company, in case the plant was pur nesed, agreed to furnish steel in the ingot at the price fixed by three arbitrators. CARNEGIE CRITICISED.

The Carnegie company's statement is also everely criticised by the secretary, who oncludes that he needs "no assistance in that he needs "no assistance in arriving at a conclusion, unless it be as of the Bethlehem plant, which iven at \$4,000,000, and the Carnegie at \$3, 00,000, is insisted upon Mr. Herbert says the government experts to not sustain the estimates of the Carnegie company. The Bethlehem, he says, cost

more, without doubt, the Roher heard estimating it at \$4,081,000 alls attention to the fact that the companies made no statements until he had returned from Europe, where he had procured two esfrom Europe, where he has produced two castimates of the cost of armor plate.

"An inspection of the prices paid to the American companies." Mr. Herbert says, "will indicate that they agreed with each other as to prices. They divided the con-

of this government between them selves, each bidding lower on one-half of the armor required by the government."

He speaks of the armor furnished by the companies to Russia at \$249 per ton, and later at \$520 per ton, and concludes from a comparison of prices that there is at least a "friendly understanding or agreement among the powerful armor manufacturers of the world to maintain prices at or about

the same level. summing up, the secretary asks what will be a profit sufficient to justify manufacturers in maintaining armor plants. "These two contractors have already been repaid the cost of their plants, together with fair profits. The government is under no obligations to pay them more than the cost of their orig nal investment, but should pay them enough a very large profit, but that some considera o maintain the plants."

It has been determined, he says, that the ost of labor and material in a ton of double-

part of a watch movement at its own factory in Waltham, but also the machinery by which those parts are made. Foreign watches are mostly made by a system of scattered and disconnected labor, many different trades being employed all working separately. This is one reason why WALTHAM watches are the best timekeepers made in this or any other country. There are different grades of finish in the various movements made by the American Waltham Watch Company, as there are different sizes and shapes to suit

THE AMERICAN WALTHAM

WATCH COMPANY has for forty

years devoted enormous capital

covering and applying every de-

in scientific watch making. The

Company makes not only each

vice and improvement possible

and unlimited energy to dis-

For sale by all retail jewelers.

all tastes and means, but all are

to give satisfaction under all con-

warranted as timekeepers and

ditions or circumstances.

orged nickel steel Harveyized armor, including allowances for lesses in manufac-ture, is \$198.78. This comprises every ele-ment of cost save maintenance of plant. He allows 10 per cent for this, and says it I enough and more. He estimates the cost of the plants of the two companies to be \$1,500,000, and an allowance of \$159,900 per annum would be sufficient for maintaining the plants. The Carnegie company also sent a letter Supposing that 2.500 tons of armor is manabout this time, declining to give a full ufactured yearly, it gives an allowance of statement of the cost, but giving the elements entering into the cost, exclusive of cost of armor plate, \$250 per ton. cost of armor plate, \$250 per ton. If 3,000 tons were manufactured, the price could be ascertained by adding \$50 to the origina upleted, per ton of armor, \$75.49; total, armor when the companies have fair order

PRICES TO RUSSIA.

This estimate is almost the exact figure which the Bethlehem company bid for fur-nishing armor to the Russian governnent, which was \$249 per ton. The ansportation and insurance was \$4 per to the nickel furnished \$20 per ton, leaving the net cost \$225 per ton, which, the secretary says, if the company can barely make armo at a cost of \$250 per ton, was a loss of \$2 per ton, or \$35,000 on the 1,400 tons furnished He points out that in the last contract which this company made with Russia, the price was \$570.20 per ton for 1.137 tons, and may that the profit must have been very large

The secretary says it is essential that these or other armor plants be kept in operation. The Carnegie and Bethlehem companies have erected plants costing at least \$1,000,000, but this was done upon the faith of immediate contracts guaranteeing them large profits If congress shall decide, as the report recommends, that no such profits as have hereto fore been earned are to be allowed in the future, it is not probable that other business corporations will venture upon the estab-lishment of plants, although it has been shown by testimony that plants can be erected at a much reduced cost. Should the present armor contractors refuse to make ontracts at the figure decided upon by con-ress, it is not probable that others would undertake the work.

Mr. Herbert says it is not desirable tha the government manufacture armor, and for these reasons very liberal profits should be offered to the present contractors to induce them to continue their plants in operation and he recommends as a fair profit 50 pe cent on the cost of manufacture, which would be \$375 per ton. The secretary further advises that the contractors hereafter furnish the nickel, which now costs the government about \$20 per ton, making the cost \$395 per ton, or \$400 per ton. This figure he believes to be a fair price for the armor for the three new battleships last authorized

GOVERNMENT WANTS THE BEST. The secretary suggests that this may seem ion must be given the risks taken, and that the government demands the very best ar-The secretary says that in fixing a perature

price he has performed a very delicate duty and suggests that congress keep in view all the considerations favoring liberal treatment to the Bethlehem and Carnegie com-panies. The government is now paying \$563 a ton for the armor, and, with the nickel added \$583. At the prices suggested by Mr. Herbert \$500,000 would be saved on each battleship. In conclusion, Secretary Herbert says

it is possible his conclusions are erroneous, and therefore suggests that if his methods of securing information are not correct, the facts can be obtained by an exhibition to ongress of the books of the companies. If ongress should fix the prices, he recom-needs that provision be made for a course to be pursued in case the companies refuse to make contracts at the prices determined pon. Unless the present law is changed, the secretary could not obtain armor for the battleships already under contract if the companies refuse to bid within the limit congress might fix it. To eliminate this difficulty, Mr. Herbert recommends that, upon fixing a price for armor, congress also authorize the accretary to crect or buy or lease an armor plant or a gun plant, if necessary. If this is done better results, he believes, could be obtained.

BROOKLYN POLICE ALSO WANT HIM.

De Juster, the Roumanian Count, Cuts a Wide Swath. CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Word has been received at police headquarters from a private detective agency in Brooklyn requesting the authorities to hold George J. De Juster, the alleged Roumanian count, who is under arrest here, until an officer can arrive with requisition papers to take De Juster back to Brooklyn, where it is stated he is wanted for swindling. The charge upon which he is under arrest here is that of misappropriating a scalskin sack be-longing to a woman known as Belle Cutts, who says she is his wife. The count, whose name is said to be William J. Juster, is 28 years old and is supposed to, be a native of Buda Pest. It is said by the police that De Juster passed a large quantity of bogus checks and that \$100,000 will hardly cover the amount he has swindled people out of in various cities during his three years' resi-

Southern Rivers Overflow. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5 .- A special dispatch from Poplar Bluff, Mo., to the Post-Dispatch says the late rains in that section have caused the Black river to overflow its banks

and the eastern part of the county is a broad sheet of water. The eastern part of this city is also submerged. Radiroad traffic be-tween here and Cairo, III., is suspended and much suffering prevails among the flood vic-tims by water and the great fall in tem-

PUT. PICTURES POINTEDLY PLEASANTLY AND



UNDERWEAR HALF OFF ... We have decided to close out all our winter underwear at a big discountsome of it at 50 per cent off-some 40some 30-and none less than 20 per cent off-This includes all winter underwear except a few contract goods-The celebrated Holroyd's underwear-\$7 a suitwill go for \$5.00-because we're closing a garment up-subject to these discounts, tee satisfaction.

> ALBERT CAHN, 1322 FARNAM



COME TO ORDER ... As speaker pro tem of the Nebraska legislature now in session I. Drex L. Shooman, because of the authority and confidence reposed in me, do hereby declare that there shall be no white washing or enameling of charges brought against officials at this session-that the only enameling that will be allowed is on our \$5 and \$4 shoes that we're selling men for \$3-this is the best kind of out the line-We have underwear at 50c French enameled leather and we guaran-

DREXEL SHOE CO,, 1419 FARNAM STREET



In these days of cleaning up after the Christmas rush every live storekeeper is anxious to be rid of his remnants-We haven't many-but those few we are willing to take cash for in order to make a speedy riddance-Novelties in frames and pictures-and various bric-a-brac at unheard-of prices-We have some notable bargains in slightly used planes and organs which we are selling on the easiest kind of terms.

> A. HOSPE, JR., 1513 DOUGLAS.