Harrison plan, intrusted to the subcommit-tee. Mr. Harrison said today that his bill probably would be amended to give the gov-

ernment committee authority to forecless upon the roads in case it falls to make a set-

tlement with them. This change was sug-gested recently by ex-Secretary Hoke Smith, who took an active part in the Pacific rail-roads question when in office. One point provided for by Mr. Harrison's bill, on which

The names of J. Pierpont Mergan and Sen

the senate are inclined to give them terms such as they labored under the delusion

ernment from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 more

New Hampshire Senator Pares Down

Sceretary Herbert's Estimates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 .- Senator Chand-

ler of New Hampshire has prepared a re-

port on the cost of armor plate which will

be submitted to the naval committee of the

senate at its first meeting. Mr. Chandler

Folger, who was chief of the bureau of

large amounts of armor were contracted for.

figures from the recent report of the secre-tary of the navy, but pares down several of

the estimates. In the first place the secre-tary's estimate for the labor and material

is \$186 per ton and Senator Chandler's \$168

The double forging both estimates give as

\$126 per ion. For maintaining the plant Mr. Chandler allows \$30 per ton and the

secretary \$50. The secretary's estimate thus

numbers, while Mr. Chandler's is \$210. The

secretary added 50 per cent profit, bring-ing the cost to \$375, while Mr. Chandler

\$395, which he makes in round numbers \$400

an ample sum to pay for armor plate and

says it is \$50 more than the price paid by

Individual members of the committee re

use to express any opinion as to what the

in case a majority of the committee does not

ter before the senate in a minority report.

Civil Service Examinations.

neur, Senator Chandler will bring the mat

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-The civil service

commission has completed its schedule of

examinations throughout the country for

the next six months. Legal residents of

the District of Columbia, Maryland and

Virginia will not be admitted to the clerk,

copylst, mersenger, watchman, stenographe

or typewriting examinations because of their excessive share of appointments. This is an annual autouncement. The first examina-

nati, Pittsburg and Richmond, Va. The last

examinations are on April 26, at points in almost every state. There are six routes to

be covered by the examiners of the com-

Fixed Import Charges.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-United States

onsul Spencer at Curacoa, W. I., has

notified the State department that by an

ordinance which went into effect December

10 per cent on horses and all other goods

Chance for Borticulturists.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The United

examination in Washington and in all other

large cities where there are applications, on

February 10, to fill a vacancy in the position of expert horticulturist in the office of ex-perimental station, Department of Agri-

Estimate for a Penitentiary.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The secretary of

the treasury transmitted to congress an es-

Court Bill Vetoed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The president to

day sent to the house his veto of a bill to

establish a new division of the eastern judicial district of Texas and to provide for

Receiver for a Broken Bank.

of the currency has appointed J. B. Atwater

of Minneapolis receiver of the Columbia Na-

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 .- Today's state-

ment of the condition of the treasury shows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-The comptroller

ther courts at Beaumont, Tex.

ional bank of Minneapolis.

except salt, which is 3 per cent.

tions of the season are on March 17.

ommittee will do, but it is believed that

Mr. Chandler strongly urgen that \$300 is

desired.

by Secretary Herbert.

The report severely

so much money.

Washington special says:

Eenate Passes the Free Homestead Bill by a Decisive Majority.

MILLION ACRES INVOLVED

All Public Lands Acquired from Indians Thrown Open to the Publie Without Money and Without Price.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14,-The senate today passed the measure known as the free homestead bill, which has been under discussion since the holiday recess. It is a measure of far-reaching importance, particularly to the west, and the interest in it was shown by the fact that a plank concerning it was a feature of several national platforms.

The effect of the bill is to open to settlement all the public lands acquired from Indians free of any payment to the government beyond the minor office fees and to release from payment those who have heretofore settled on those lands.

The number of acres involved, according to an estimate made by the commissioner of the general land office, is 33,552,541, which would have yielded the government, at the prices heretofore established, \$35,343,006. To offset this statement, it was brought out during the debate that the lands were mainly arid and that those who had settled upon them were unable to make payment by reason of the scanty products of the

The western senators, in the main, favored the bill as an extension of the gen-eral homestead policy of the government. The opposition was directed mainly by Mr. Platt of Connecticut and Mr. Vilas of Wisconsin. As the bill passed in the house it covered only the lands acquired from In-dians in Oklahoma, but as passed today the bill includes Indian lands. The vote was taken by agreement at 4 o'clock with a decisive majority in favor of the bill. Following the decision of this bill, which

had held the advantageous position of the unfinished business of the senate, Mr. Morgan sought to have the Nicaragua canal bill made the unfinished business. This precipitated a vote, which, to some extent, was a test of atrength of the bill itself. In Mr. Morgan's motion to take the bill up the vote was 33 to 6, or less than a quorum, so the motion did not prevail, although it disclosed

the strength of the measure.

During the day Mr. Morgan secured the adoption of a resolution for an inquiry by the judiciary committee as to whether the properties of the Union and Central Pacific companies now belong to the United States by reason of alleged defaults in the pay-ment of bonds.

A resolution by Mr. Cullom, calling on the Civil Service commission to explain the delay in making annual reports, was adopted. The senate adjourned over to Monday. MORGAN'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. Morgan's resolution relating to the Pacific railroads is as follows: "Whereas, It is alleged that certain bonds sued by the United States in aid of the Central Pacific railroad and also the Union Pacific railroad have fallen due and remain unpaid, and that by reason of default the property held and owned by said companies that time became the property of the United States and that said property of every description so held and owned by said companies at the time of such default now rightfully belongs to the United States.

"Resolved, That the committee on judi-ciary is directed to examine into and report whether such allegation is true in fact and in law, and that they report the nature and character of the right and title of the United States in and to said property and the description or class of property that has so inured to the United States under the law, and whether either of said railroad companies has any lawful right or equity in redemption of said property."

The resolution was ordered to lie on the Senator Morgan announced that he desired to address the senate upon it. The bill for free homesteads on public lands acquired from the Indians was taken up with a view to taking the final vote at Mr. Jones, democrat of Arkansas supported the bill, saying it was for the benefit of the body of the people, whereas most of the legislation of congress was fo

HELP BUILD UP THE WEST. Mr. Teller, republican of Colorado, said that the bill would help build up the west. while the defeat of the measure would re sult in the humiliating spectacle of the United States taking everything these settiers had made from their lands. Mr. Allison of Iowa, speaking for the first

time this session, made inquiries as to the extent of lands covered by the law in that Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota explained

did not cover Indian lands not yet "But another bill will come in," interposed Mr. Cockrell of Missouri, "giving away the rest of the land."

"I have no doubt of it," conceded Mr. Pet The latter explained that the meas ure was restricted to agricultural lands and did not cover the timber portions of Min nesota and other states.

Mr. Teller, resuming his remarks, spoke in impassioned tones on the tendency to grant millions to a favored interest and withhold this small pittance from the set-tiers. Congress wasted more than the sun involved annually on the army, on rivers and harbors and on naval expenditures which brought wast profits to the makers of armor And yet this bill, in effect giving a settler

\$400, was resisted and the settler was to be turned out as a tramp. The great dan-ger to the republic, declared Mr. Teller, was in its not encouraging the great farming community. There were too many people h the cities and the factories. The idea of ou forefathers that the people should not b crowded into shops was being forgotten. Mr Teller then referred to the free planks in the various national platforms and criticised the course of senators in opposin this principle of platforms, which they proto necept.

Mr. Platt, republican of Connecticut, said the logical result of this bill was that the United States should embark on the policy of donating 'lands to the landless and homes to the homeless, not only through the ben-efficent terms of the homestead laws, but by buying lands and then giving them away. Mr. Platt declared that the question of the east against the west was not involved.

MEASURE TOO BROAD. Mr. Allison sald the bill appeared to be to aweeping and too general. It had come from the house relating to lands in Oklahoma and was now broadened to cover all lands thus far acquired from the Indians. He did no believe in going into this wholesale manner of dealing with these lands, some of them near towns and worth up to \$50 and possibly \$500 per acre. He might vote for the bill. but it should be limited to those agricultural lands actually held by settlers and not those valuable lands near towns held by specula-

Mr. Cockrell, democrat of Missouri, de-clared that this bill was a perversion of the homestead laws. It was in the interest of a comparatively few as against a vast number of people who were unable to get homesteads The senator related the circumstances of the scramble for homesteads in Oktahoma, showing that a small proportion of those who sought homes got them.

Mr. Allison moved an amendment limiting the operation of the bill to lands acquired from Indians prior to the passage of this act After further debate, Messrs. Stewart of Nevada, Allen of Nebraska, Carter of Mon Pettigrew of South Dakota speak ing for the bill, a vote was taken. nittee amendment extending the bill all lands acquired from Indians and also obligating the United States to pay the In-dians the sums of money released by the change from existing law were agreed to

The amendment of Mr. Allison limiting the bill to lands acquired prior to this act was agreed to.

The bill as amended was passed, yeas, 25;

nays, 11. Those voting against the Democrats-Vest, ! Vilas, Walthall-19 Faulkner, Gray,

Republicans-Total, 11. In favor of the bill: Republicans—

Baker, Brown, Carter, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Democrats-Bacon, Blackburn, Call, Murpay, Populists-Peffer. Stewart-3 Independents-

Total, 25. TEXT OF THE BILL. The bill na passed in as follows:

Pettierew,

The bill ma passed is as follows:

That all settlers under the homestead laws of the United States upon the rubile lands acquired prior to the passage of this act, by treaty or agreement from the various indian tribes, who have or who shall hereafter reside upon the tracts entered in good faith for the perion required by existing law, shall be entitled to a patent for the land so entered, upon the payment to the local land officers of the usual and customary fees, and no other or further charge of any kind whatsoever shall be required from such settler to entitle him to a patent for the land covered by his entry, provided that the right to commute any such entry and pay for such lands in the try, provided that the right to committe any such entry and pay for such lands in the option of any such settler and in the time and at the prices now fixed by existing laws shall remain in full force and effect; provided, however, that all the sums of money so released which, if not released would belong to any Indian tribe, shall be raid to such Indian tribe by the United States.

Mr. Morgan, democrat of Alabama, at once moved to take up the Nicaragua canal bill, the purpose being to get this measure in the favorable parliamentary status of unfinlahed business. Mr. Morgan's motion, which was indirectly a test on the canal bill was, yeas, 33; nays 6, less than a quorum. Mr. Morgan was about to ask for a call of the senate, but yielded to Mr. Hill's motion to adjourn. The vote on the Morgan motion was as follows: Those voting against taking up the bill were:

Democrata—Berry, Blackburn, Chilton, Cockrell, Gray-5. Independents, Teller. To-Mr. Cullom, republican of Illinois, secured the adoption of a resolution calling on the civil service commission for information as to whether it had submitted an annual report for 1895 and 1896, in accordance with law, and if not, to give the reasons for such failure and neglect.

At 4:55 the senate adjourned until Monday. TO REGULATE OLEOMARGARINE.

House Passes the Grout Bill Relating

to the Subject.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The house spent almost the entire day debating the Grout bill to subject olcomargarine and other imitation dairy products to the laws of the states into which they are transported. The advocates of the measure took the view that the states should be allowed to regulate the sale of a product satiling under false col-ors, and the opponents argued that the bill would establish a dangerous precedent and invade the power of congress to regulate interstate commerce.

Those who supported the measure were Mesars. Northway, republican of Ohio; Morae, republican of Massachusetts; Lacey, repub-lican of Iowa; Huiner, republican of Nen of Delaware son, republican of Iowa. Those who opposed it were Messrs. Cooper, democrat of Florida; Tucker, democrat of Virginia; Cannon, republican of Illinois, Boatner, democrat of Louis-lana; Cleary, republican of Kentucky, and Williams, republican of Massachusetts. The bill is as follows:

The bill is as follows:

That all articles known as oleomargarine, butterine, imitation butter or imitation cheese, or any substance in the semblance of butter or cheese not the usual product of the dairy and not made exclusively of pure and unadulterated milk or cream, transported into any state or territory or temalning therein for use, consumption, sale or storage therein, shall upon arrival in such state or territory, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such state or territory enacted in the exercise of its police powers to the same extent and in the same manner as though such article or substance had been produced in such state or territory and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise; provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to permit any state to forbid the sale of oleomargarine except in such a manner as will advise a customer of its real character.

Mr. Cooper, democrat of Florida, was the first to oppose the bill. For argued that it would take away from congress the right to regulate commerce between the state. Con gress had abrogated its power in the case o whisky. That was perhaps defensible, but moment congress delegated this power in the case of another product interstate com terce would be demoralized. The preceden would arise to plague congress in the future

and lead to infinite confusion.

Mr. Northway, republican of Ohio, argued in favor of the bill and said the people of one state should not be allowed to import into another state and sell products which the people of that state could not them-selves put on the market.

Mr. Lacey called the attention of Mr. Williams, democrat of Mississippi, who was charge of the opposition to the bill, to he fact that the state of Mizsouri prohibited the sale of olemargarine except when branded s such. He said that the states certainly should have the right and had the right to regulate the sale of deleterious food just as they had the right to regulate the sale of whisky and tobacco,

Mr. Cannon, republican of Illinois, insisted hat olemargatice was not a deleterious food product, but was in fact, more wholesome han three-fourths of the butter sold in the United States. If the principle of this bill were applied, he said, all these manufacturers ould be barred from sale in other states.

HAINER SPEEKS. Mr. Hainer, republican of Nebraska, sup orted the bill and said 99 per cent of the 7,000,000 pounds of olcomargarine which anually invaded the domain of the genuine product was sold as butter. The interests had a right to protection

rom this counterfelt product Mr. Boatner, democrat of Louisiana, said he advocates of the bill were proceeding on the theory that oleomargatine was a cheat and deleterious to the public health. If that were true, he declared, the dairy in as the states had a perfect right, in the excreise of their police power, to interdict the sale of something which threatened the

health of her citizens.
Mr. Cleary, democrat of Kentucky, and Mr. Williams, democrat of Tennessee, also spoke against the bill and Mr. Willis, demo-

rat of Delaware and Mr. Grosvenor, repub-ican of Ohio, in favor of it. The later closed the general debate. In course of his remarks he said it was eculiar comment on the march of politica pinion to see old line democrats who had n the past defended state rights with the sword now arguing that the hands of the states were tied and that congress had the cower to force into a state against her will products which she did not desire sold there. Mr. Grout, in charge of the bill, offered a amendment providing "that nothing in this act shall be construed to permit any state to forbid the manufacture or sale of olso-

margarine in such a manner as will advise the customer of its real character."

During the debate on this subject, Mr. Henderson, republican of Iowa, recalled the ong filibustering fight against the original bleomargarine bill, when, he said, the com-

anies of Chicago and Kausas City were (Continued on Third Page.)

PLANNING THE FORECLOSURE

Reorganization Committee Begins to Feel Its Way Again.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND HAS SOME IDEAS

Will Make the Government a Party to the Pending Suit and Bring All Interests Together at Once.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 .- (Special Telegram.)-The reorganization committee of the Union Pacific, it is understood, has had a definite un lerstanding with President Cleveland as to the manner in which the government shall figure in the forcelosure suits now pending. From a reliably informed source it is learned that President Cleveland had inclined to the idea that the committee could secure the government against possible loss by having the United States appear as a party in the present pending foreclosure suits. To this end ex-Governor Hoadley of Ohio, special counsel of the government in the Union Pacific cases, has been notified to appear, and it is understood that he will appear, and it is understood that he will fair return for the money it is out through file a cross bill in the cases now pending. Its pecuniary advances to the companies. As thereby bringing all parties of interest into the suits and forcing foreclosure at the carliest possible moment. An upset price has been agreed upon, which will probably be in the neighborhood of \$30,000,000 above the amount of the first mortgage, which President Cleveland believes to be a fair settle ment of existing liabilities on the part of the Union Pacific to the government. Confirmation of this rumor comes from the source suggested, but there is another factor o be considered in the matter which may play no small part in the settlement of the Union Pacific difficulty. Three or four syndicates are known to

be organizing for the purpose of bidding upon the property under the government foreclosure, and there is no fear among those who know the value of the property and the interest of companies desiring an entrance into the west that the government will lose any great portion of the amount involved. F. S. Chamberlain of Boston, assistant to J. C. Coombs, general counsel of the Credits Commutation company of Sioux City, appeared before the house committee on Pacific railroads in antagonism to the bill intro-

duced at the last session of congress for a settlement of the debt of the Sioux City & Pacific, operated now by the Northwestern system, and asked for an extension of time that his company might be further heard in opposition to the measure. The total amount of the subsidy bonds issued by the government to this road is \$1,600,000 which, added to accrued interest which the government had to pay thereon, makes a otal debt due the United States of about \$4,000,000 in round numbers.

JOBST GETS THE CONTRACT. B. J. Jobst of Omaha was awarded the conract today for putting in the interior finishing of the basement and first story of the Omaha public building at his bid of \$83,598. The contract calls for its completion it eight months. Mr. Jobst was held up for some time by the Treasury department in order that it might ascertain his stand-ing and several of the congressional delegation united in a letter signifying that he was perfectly competent to perform the

Senator Thurston today introduced the resolutions passed at a recent meeting of citizens of Omaha in favor of recognizing the independance of Cuba. The resolutions were signed by C. R. Scott, J. M. Westberg, M. F. Singleton, M. E. Morse and J. R. Web-Mr. Thurston also introduced persion bills for the relief of Aurellus Roberts and

Representative Gamble of South Dakota to day, by request, introduced a bill granting lands in South Dakota to aid in the construction of the Dakota Pacific railway, from Sloux Falls to Granger, Wyo.

The case of James M. Dewesse against Rinehard was submitted during the morning hour of the supreme court, having come

over from yesterday on argument. The Civil Service commission has decided upon dates for holding examinations during the first half of this year of applicants for positions in departmental service. In the orthweet the dates are as follows:

Nebraska-Omaha, clerk, copyist, etc., April 7; for railway mail service, April 8. Grand Island, April 21. A special examina-tion of applicants residing in the vicinity will be held at Beatrice April 7 South Dakota-Aberdeen, April 2; Sloux Falls, April 5: Deadwood, April 23. Special for residents in the vicinity of Pierre, April and at Yankton, April 5.

Iowa-Dea Moines, clerk, copylst, etc., April 9; railway mail service, April 19. Du-April 12; Burlington, April 14. Wyoming-Cheyenne, April 19. Special for applicants in vicinity, April 21.

PACIFIC ROADS CASE IS REVIVED.

Another Plan Evolved for Bringing About a Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.- The course taken by the house committee on Pacific roads today makes it probable that the railroad question will be brought before congress again this session in the form of a propos!tion to adopt the plan of Representative Harrison of Alabama for a government committee to make a settlement with the roads. With but one dissenting voice, the committee decided to empower a sub-committee to con-sider Mr. Harrison's plan, which is embodled in a bill, and it is predicted by most o the committeemen that the bill will be re-ported to the house. It was decided to give hearing on the question next Wednesday The members of the subcommittee are: Powers of Vermont, Hepburn of Iowa, Patterof Tennessee, Harrison of Alabama and shade of opinion on the railroad question is

It was impelled to its action by the strong feeling entertained by most of its members against the forecleaure by the government with the probability of government ownerhip which the members consider nearly inwas conceded that funding in any form was lead. Nothing was said in committee today about the views of the railroad companies on the committee plan, but it is assumed that they will prefer an opportunity to continue negotiations with the government to fore-

estions made to congress by ex-President Harrison, names the secretaries of the treas-ury and the interior and the attorney general to constitute the commission. A minittee of men, not government officials appointed by the president, it being argued that the cabinet officers would not have time to engage in the negotiations. Another suggestion was that the secretary of the in-terior and the attorney general with three other persons, one selected by the and one by each of the two cabinet officers,

stitute the committee. The railroad question was opened before the committee by another attempt by reprecentatives of the Sloux City & Pacific com-cany to secure an independent settlement with the government. Attorneys for the Chicago & Northwestern appeared with their representative, Mr. Brown, to urge the adoption of a bill introduced by Mr. Hepbura authorizing the secretary of the treasury to make a settlement of the road's indebtedness to the government. There are \$1,600,000 of subsidy bonds mainring on January 1, 1898, and the government him paid interest on these which brings the road's indebtedness up to about \$1,000.000.

A majority of the Sioux City & Pacific stock is held by the Chicago & Northwestern, which helds a lesse of the road, so that

Available cash balance, \$231,326,217; gold reserve. \$140,107,749. Eckels Starts for Chiengo. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-Comptroller a settlement practically would be made with the latter corporation. Counsel for the Cur-is Commutation company of Sioux City. Eckels has gone to Chicago on business contis Commutation company of Sioux City, nected with the cettlement of the affairs of which includes 340 banks in twenty-two the National Bank of Illinois.

culture.

states, holding the securities, spoke against the bill. The Sloux City interests have op-posed the funding bill and are antagonistic PLATT CARRIES THE CAUCUS

to any settlement with any of the Pacific railroads. They desire an arrangement by which the Union Pacific will be prevented from discriminating against them in traffic arrangements. Gathers in the Senatorial Plum in the Em-The Sioux City question was, with the pire State.

OPPOSITION CUTS VERY LITTLE FIGURE by hanging himself to a bolt in his cell with

Decisive Victory Won by the Man Who, in Company with Conkling, Resigned the Senatorship In 1881.

he is insistent, is that all testimony taken by the committee shall be given under oath. The witnesses before the committee when the funding bill was being prepared were not aworn, and Mr. Harrison says no weight ALBANY, Jan. 14.-Thomas C. Platt, 152; Joseph H. Choate, 7; absent 2, was the result of the republican caucus for United should be given to unsworn ex parte testi-mony in dealing with a question involving States senator tonight. Fow men have been more in the public

eye during the last fifteen years than Thomas PACIFIC ROADS ARE CORNERED. Collier Platt. His entrance into national President Cleveland in a Position to Drive a Good Bargain, ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—The Globe-Democrat prominence in 1881 was under conditions so unusual that his earlier public career and prominence as a banker and merchant have been generally forgotten. Unable, on President Cleveland has assurances from account of ill health, to pursue his college two syndicates that if the Pacific road is course beyond the sophomore year at Yale, sold under foreclosure proceedings the bids Mr. Platt took up a business career, which made will be far enough in excess of the led the way to the precidency of a national first mortgage lien to give the government a bank at Tioga, N. Y., and to a successful venture in the lumber trade in Michigan. on as these assurances are made formal, In 1872, when 39 years of age, he was elected which they will be in a short time, the president, under the authority given him by a representative to congress and in 1876 was elected United States senator in sucthe act of 1887, will enter an appearance for the government in the foreclosure pro-ceedings began by the first morigage bondcession to Francis Kernan, his term ending March, 1881. In May of the same year, in consequence of a quarrel with President Garholders, and an order for the sale of the property will be obtained. The net amount due the United States by field over the distribution of patronage in New York state, Senators Conkling and Platt The net amount due the United States by the bond-aided roads, after deducting the amounts credited on account of transportation service, is \$121,310,876, the original principal of which was \$64,623,512. In addition to the amount for which they were obligated to the United States, the companies, under authority granted by congress, issued bonds amounting to \$64,613,000; which have since the original property and congress become a first line on the resigned from the senate, expecting to be re-elected, instead of which the places they had vacated were given to Mesers. Lapham

and Miller.
Mr. Platt held the office of commissioner of quarantine of New York City from 1880 to 1888, when he was removed by proceedings instituted on account of his alleged non-residence. He has been a delegate to all y act of congress become a first lien on the of the republican national conventions, beginning with that of 1876. He has been the recognized director of the republican party In order that the government should receive the full amount which it advanced to the reads, it would be necessary that a bid organization in New York state for the last twelve or fifteen years, and through his title made equal to the government's loan, o supremacy has frequently been attacked, out he has often demonstrated his ability to plus the mortgage bonds. Assurances received by the president ere that bids suffihold it against all comers, Mr. Platt is the president of the United States Express company. He is in his 64th year. ciently near this amount will be made to satisfy the most scrupulous guardian of the government's interests.

SENATOR LODGE VISITS CANTON.

ator Morgan are mentioned in connection with the syndicate. The Union Pacific com-pany, realizing that neither the house nor Smokes a Cigarette and Says He's Not a Cabinet Possibility. CANTON, Jan. 14 .- Senator Lodge, who they could obtain, and realizing also that President Cleveland is in earnest in his came here this morning, left for the east at 3:05 p. m. this afternoon. The object of his determination to foreclose, is now ready to make the proposition which will not the govvisit he declined to state. But he said sufficient to show the inference did not concern himself and cabinet. He was seen by than it would have obtained under the bill proposed by the house committee. This is on the Union Pacific debt alone. The govthe Associated press representative just as he was leaving the city. In response to an inquiry concerning his visit, the senator said: "We had a confidential talk and what ernment's position is now all that could be we said, I certainly cannot speak of."
"There is some talk to the effect that you CHANDLER ON ARMOR PLATE.

are a cabinet possibility. Is that true?"

'Almost every prominent man has been named as a possibility for the cabinet. As for myself, Major McKinley has known right along that I had no desire to enter the cabinet, and I have had no occasion to change my mind since. My desire is to remain in the senate." "Ex-Governor Long of your state has been

estimates the cost of armor plate at \$300 per ton, a reduction of \$100 from that made is strictly confidential. However, Governor Long is a splendid man and well thought ordnance of the Navy department when of in our state and all New England." Mr. Chandler, in reaching a price which he thinks should be offered for armor, takes

'Do you think Senator Sherman has ac epted the state portfolio?" "I have not seen Senator Sherman for some days," was the senator's reply, as he puffed contentedly at a cigarette, "and I cannot say what his latest decision is. I see the papers have fixed him for the portfolio." Mrs. McKinley gave an informal luncheo

n honor of Mrs. Judd Brooks of Sewickley, Pa., sister-in-law of Vice President John Riving Brown of Pennsylvania county,
Geteral Williams, ex-department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic
and ex-state chancellor of the Knights of
Pythias of this state, with several promient knights made a social call during th

MOVEMENT TO BOOM SHERMAN.

allows a profit of 33½ per cent, making a cost of \$280 per ton. The cost of nickel, \$20 per ton, is added, making Mr. Chandler's total estimate \$300 and Secretary Herbert's Friends Laying the Wires to Return Him to the Sennie. CLEVELAND, Jan. 14.—The movement to send John Sherman to the canate for another term in case he is not made a cabinet ministor, is being pushed here. Several Ohio newspapers have wired Colonel A. T. Bringmonde, who is at the head of the movement. for information as to the exact situation as regards Sherman. He replied today, stating that there was a strong probability of Sher nan going into McKinley's cabinet, but in the absence of absolute certainty the effort would be continued to have the next repub lican state convention endorse Sherman for the cenate, as Foraker had been, in Sherman does not take a cabinet portfolio.

Illinois Senatorial Struggle. SPRINGFIELD, III., Jan. 14.-M. B. Madden, the Chicago alderman who has been one of the leading candidates in the senatoria contest, withdrew from the race tonight throwing his support to ex-Congressman W E. Mason of Chicago, who has been most prominent as a rival for Senator Palmer's eat. His withdrawal was immediately fol owed by that of Samuel Allerton, the millionaire packer of Chicago, who went at one to personally congratulate Mr. Mason. M Madden's candidacy has been bitterly fought by the anti-machine element of the state but, up to the moment of his withdrawal. 17 last import charges have been laid as follows: One-half per cent of the value on raw cotton, cocoa divi-divi, goat skins, had been supposed he would go into the caucus tomorrow well backed by supporters It is generally believed tonight that Madhides, quinia bark, dyewoods and lignum den's action makes the selection witae; 5 per cent on cattle, sheep and mules; by the caucus tomorrow a certainty. den's action makes the selection of Mason

Senator Sherman Goes to Canton. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-Senator John Sherman, who has accepted the position of States civil service commission will hold an secretary of state in Mr. McKinley's cabinet oft tonight for Canton to have a conference with the president-elect. Sherman's departure has been delayed on account of the extradition theaties in the senate, of which he had charge. It is understood that during Senator Sherman's visit to Ohio it will be definitely determined when his resignation will take effect. here will be no delay in the appointment of his successor. His resignation will be ten-dered to Governor Bushnell of Ohio, who timate of \$50,000 to catablish a site for the erection of a penitentiary on the reservation at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. will, as now agreed upon, name Mr. Hanna serve until the meeting of the legislature.

> Populists Protect Themselves KANSAS CITY, Jan. 14 .- A special to the lournal from Topeka, Kan., says: The populist leaders of both houses of the state legislature have formed a combination to provent the introduction of any "freak" bill that might tend to bring their party into disrepute or ridicule. A sort of an advisory board bas been established, and each popu-list representative or senator reports his bills disrepute or ridicule. to this board to be considered before introduction.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 14.-In the bailot fo United States senator today one democrat who voted for Claggett yesterday, left him and he also lost one of the populist votes Claggett, 31; Dubols, Cooper (populist), 6; Western (populist), 2; Crook (populist), 1; Angeli (populist), 1; Nelson (populist), 1; Budlong (republican), 1.

NEBRASKA MAN H Desperate Convict

nnsylvania Prison Dead Cell. PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan Special Telegram.)-Harry Spencer tlum Valley. Knox county, Neb., was rooms dead in his cell at the Western penitentiary this morning at 6 o'clock, having committed suicide

He was confined in a special cell, as he bore the reputation of being a desperate convict. Spencer moved from Blum Valley to Omaha in 1890, and worked in the yards of the Union Pacific railroad. He came to Pittsburg after leaving the west and asso-ciated himself with two men, named Walker and Wilson, who are now doing twelve years each in the penitentiary. Spencer had been in Pittsburg but two months in 1893 when he was arrested for a number of daring burglaries and convicted. Walker and Wilon were each sentenced to twelve years. but Spencer, on account of his youth, he being but 19 years of age, and his pleadings, received only ten years, although it was proved at the trial that Spencer had planned all the thefts and was the leader of the

small piece of cord about his neck.

gang.
While being led from the court house to the jail after his sentence, Spencer attacked the deputy sheriff having him in charge, knocked him down and made a dash to Jump through the window of the bridge of sighs, which connects the court house with the fall. Although breaking the glass, Spenballots on the constitutional amendments.

cer failed to get his body through.

Spencer had scarcely been in the penitentiary two months before he planned escape the jamb, so that it would not lock. When the guard came to stoop down to examine it. Spencer was to strike him saved.

Spencer then planned the largest wholesale jail delivery ever known. The convicts are collected together in the chapel on Sundays for worship and after the services any grossed and enrolled and then presented to prisoner is allowed to approach the warden to speak to him, it being the only time during the week such a liberty is permitted. Spencer had conspired with about fifty other men to strike a blow for liberty, the signal of which was to be that Spencer would step up to the warden to speak to him, strike him down, disarm him, all the guards were to be overpowered simultaneously and all the orisoners in the penitentiary were to be therated.

Spencer acted his part. He struck Warden Wright a terrible blow on approaching him, but he had falled to count on the guards in the gallery above the chapel, who covered the prisoners below with their rifics and cowed them. Spencer had served two years last October.

World eavs:

The World correspondent sent to Buda t as possible before the inevitable parting. The correspondent was with the princess

recently mentioned as a possible member of the coming cabinet. Have you said anything to Major McKinley about him?"

"As I caid before," was the reply, "what has passed between Mr. McKinley and major make the princess, before whom the coming cabinet. Have you said anything to Major McKinley about him?"

"As I caid before," was the reply, "what interviews with the princess, before whom the complex of March 1, the two eled constantly. has passed between Mr. McKinley and myself | they laid some propositions for engagements to sing at these places. ing in Cannes, is princess telegraphed for him.

ces to see her.
"If," the correspondent continues, "the

rince had been well advised be would have

ILLINOIS TO BE REPRESENTED.

Bill Appropriating \$100,000 for the Transmississippi Exposition. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 14.—A ten-minute salon of the senate was held this morning. during which a number of bills were inroduced, Including one by Senator Crawford providing for the participation of the state the Transmississippi and International Ex- are now in the legislative swim. position at Omaha in 1898, appropriating 100,000 to be used in creeting a state that the governor appoint a committee of three to execute the plans,

Mitchell of Oregon Renominated. SALEM, Ore., Jan. 14.-The republicans John H. Mitchell to succeed himself in the United States senate. Forty-four members ere present and letters were read from others, who were detained by sickness, stating they would abide by the will of the caucus. This gives Mitchell a bare majority the legislature. The Mitchell men are their votes for Mitchell.

Kerens Given an Empty Honor. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 14.-The republican caucus to nominate a candidate to succeed Senator Vest was held here tonight and resulted in the selection of Hon. Richard Kerens, national committeman from Missouri, over Chauncey Ives Filley, chairman of the state committee, by a vote of 30 to 6. There was a big fight in the caucus between the two factions. The honor is an empty one, as it is conceded that the demorats will re-elect Senator Vest.

Bliss Not in the Cabinet NEW YORK, Jan. 14.-Cornelius N. Bliss oday confirmed the rumor that he is not to be a member of the next cabinet. He was seen by an Associated press reporter, to whom he said: "I am not to be a member of Major McKinley's cabinet." Further than this Mr. Bliss would not go. He declined to admit that he had been effered a place in their claims for seats in the legislature: the cabinet, neither would be give his reason for making this statement today.

Campaign Too Much for St. John. NEW YORK, Jan. 14.-William P. St. John, treasurer of the democratic national committee, has been ill at his home in this city since his return from a trip to North Carolina in search of health. The cause of he iliness is a general breakdown and nerv ous prostration, due to work in the recent campaign

Croker Out of Polities for Good NEW YORK, Jan. 14.-Richard Croker made a speech at the Tammany Central club last night in which he reiterated that he was out of politics and denied emphati-cally that he had taken up his permanent residence in England. "New York is my home," said he, "and always will be my

home. Movements of Ocean Vessels, Jan. 14. At Queenstown—Arrived—Britannic, from New York for Liverpool, Sailed—Teutonic, from Liverpool for New York, At New York—Arrived—Berlin, from Ant-werp, At Marseilles—Arrived—California, from New York, via Naples.

HIMSELF. COUNTING IN AN AMENDMENT

Neatness and Dispatch with Which the

Feat Was Accomplished.

LITTLE BIT OF NEBRASKA'S HISTORY

How the Assembly of 1885 Arranged Matters and Provided for a Sixty Instend of a Forty-Day

Session.

LINCOLN, Jan. 14 .- (Special Telegram.)-The members of the legislature have not succeeded up to the present time in working up anything bordering upon the sensational, Many bills have been introduced in both branches, some of them important and far-reaching in their effects; but as none of them have as yet come from the hands of the printers consequently few members have had an opportunity to study the proposed legislative reforms. There is one bill, however, the purport of which is fully understood in both houses.

Members of both houses fully realize the work cut out for them by this bill. The with half a dozon other prisoners. Spencer bill provides that the votes on the amend-had secured a short piece of lead pipe and ment must be counted and reported to the ment must be counted and reported to the the guard came to stoop down to examine it. Spencer was to strike him senseless with the lead pipe. One of his confederates gave the plan away, and when the guard came to lock the door he was escorted by two others with rifles.

Spencer the stoop down to examine will become a law without encountering the delay of a determined opposition, it cannot reach the governor for his signature earlier than some day next week. The bill is still in the hands of the printers. is still in the hands of the printers. It will have to be considered in committee, then reported back to the senate, run the grossed and enrolled and then presented to the governor. All these movements concume time. It is generally conceded that t will be a difficult matter to find the votes necessary to declare the amendment carried. Still, the task is not necessarily a hopeless one. It has been done before. ONE AMENDMENT CARRIED.

In 1884 the people voted down, apparently, an amendment to extend the legislative term from forty to sixty days. It was generally canceded that the amendment failed; but the history of the legislature, which met in Janusry, 1885, developed otherwise. On January 5, 1885, after both houses of the legislature had been organized and the joint convention had assembled to canvass the returns, the last October.

Spencer had served two years legislative amendment was duly declared lost. It was not until the life of the legislative had nearly expired that the members Princess Chimny and Her Gypsy Lover forty days really was. On February 15, Sen-NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—A copyrighted accept with an inspiration. It took the form cablegram from London to the Evening of a joint resolution, providing for a re-canvass of the votes on the legislative amendment. In two days the joint resolu-The World correspondent sent to Buda tion was passed. It went to the house and Pesth writes that it is his judgment, after was passed on February 26. Two days later mearly a fortnight of daily interviews, lunchcome and dinners with the Princess de Chimay and her gypsy lover, that both are already tired of their elopement. But the
gypsy wants to make as much money out of
it as possible before the inevitable parting.

Was passed on February 26. Two days later
was passed on February 26. Two days later
the received the official sanction of Governor
Thayer and became a law. The recanvage
and Auditor H. A. Babcock, assisted by
Senators J. K. Vandermark and Paul
Schminke and Representatives Frank E. White and W. H. McCann. The work was ast Saturday, before returning to his post finished in a surprisingly short time. The policy constants ounties were forwarded to the state capi-

On the evening of March 1, the two houses met in joint convention to canvass They dined with the votes. The results surprised the exthe princess, but she declined their offers for the present. The correspondent adds:
"Her brother, Ebsen Ward, who was staying in Canasa is available to the with the correspondent adds:
"Her brother, Ebsen Ward, who was staying in Canasa is available to the with the received 72,497 votes. The n Ward, who was stay-expected here, as the vete against it was 22,135. Then 2 voters failed to express a choice and 16,012 "The next few days might bring matters to a crisis. The princess says that if she could only find somebody else who would run away with her, she would like to do on the amendment is compared with the o immediately, and probably would choose total vote cast for state officers on the same Japan as her next hunting ground.

"However, nothing the princess says can be depended upon, for she changes her inind every moment. She finds pleasure in telling all kinds of stories to every one who is the state to the total vote on the state ticket. On governor, 135,555; lieutenant governor, telling all kinds of stories to every one who is 134,088; auditor, 134,039; attorney general. 134,056; commissioner of public lands and buildings, 134,233; superintendent of public instruction, 134,094. For the first time in the asked to have his wife examined by experts history of the state more votes were cast in mental disorders. There is no doubt that for a proposed amendment than were cast if this had been done she would have been placed in an asylum." January 5 to the effect that the legislative amendment had not carried was by formal

DOUGLAS COUNTY CONTESTS. The Douglas county contests are develop-ng more interest as the session grows older. The attempt of the republican minority in the house to force an immediate rejection of the claims of the contestants has brought the cases to the surface, and they committee on privileges and elections met tonight to man out a program for action.

The committee on privileges and elections held its first session this evening, all the members being present but Representative Schram, whese illness prevented his attendn joint caucus tonight, by a unanimous of procedure was first held, and then the rote of the members present, nominated work on the contests was mapped out. It lohn H. Mitchell to succeed himself in the noon tomorrow until noon Monday. house agrees, an open meeting of the committee will be held tomorrow afternoon, another in the evening, one Saturday fore-noon, and, if necessary, one Monday morn-ing. An attempt will be made to dispose of abiliant tonight and claim four members the case and make a final recommendation who refused to go into caucus will cast Monday afternoon, but the time of the hearings will be extended indefinitely if merits of the case demand it. One thing may lead to delay. The committee proposes to subpoena George W. Holdrege and interro-gate him as to the charges made by contestants that passes were used with which to bribe large numbers of voters. The effect of railroad participation in politics will be studied in the light of the testimony which the committee hopes to elicit from

The briefs of the contestants were filed with the committee today. John Jeffcoat has been occupying a seat on the floor of the senate for two days and John O. Yeiser has been hovering around the fringe of the legislature for about the same length of time. There is, likewise, a cloud of attorneys from Omaha, who are doing their best to stand around in an attitude that implies simple, disinterested motives in the cause of elective reforms. The brief sets forth the following

their claims for seats in the logislature:

1. Seven hundred and fifty foreigners were made voters by bribery and induced to vote for the contestees for the cost of their naturalization mapers.

2. A \$40,000 corruption fund was expended by the republican party and its affles in Douglas county alone to secure the election of its nominees, by the use of which money it bribed and purchased a greater number of voters than would be necessary in number to change the result of the election.

3. Intimidation and correlon of employes on the part of corporations and moneyed institutions.

4. Interference of railroads by giving free passes to voters absent from Douglas county on condition that they would re-turn and vote the republican ticket.

SENATORS DO LITTLE BUSINESS. Effort to Dispense with a Republican

Employe the Main Thing. LINCOLN, Jan. 14.—(Special.)—After the preliminary work had been cleared away in the senate this morning the free silver men devoted some little portion of the state's time to the consideration of ways and means for dispensing with a custodian of the senate water closet, who had been appointed by ex-Secretary of State Piper, in order to geeure the appointment of one more likely to be in