TAKE UP NEW TARIFF BILL

Ways and Means Committee Goes Over the Proposed Schedules.

DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS WANT MORE TIME

Estimates on Revenue from Sugar Schedule Vary from \$16,000,000 to \$50,000,000 Democrats Will Offer Amendments.

WASHINGTON, March 15 .- The democratic members of the ways and means committee received their first official information on the new tariff bill today when the bill was considered at a secret session of the committee. Chairman Dingley said that he desired to report the bill to the house when it meets

Mr. McMillin, democrat of Tennessee, complained that this plan would not give the democrats sufficient time to analyze the measure and prepare a report. The democrais contended that they had treated the republican members more generously in the matter of time, when the Wilson bill was

Half an hour was consumed in sparring over this point and no definite conclusion was reached. Three hours were spent in analysis of the bill by sections, the republican members of the committee, who had been most active in the preparation of the various schedules, explaining the changes from existing rates and comparing the proposed duties with the McKinley act. Chairman Ding-ley and Mr. Payne of New York discussed the chemical schedule, Mr. Dolliver of lowa the agricultural schedule, Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, lumber; Mr. Payne, sugar, and Mr. Dalzell, glass, earthenware and metals Mr. Wheeler of Alabama and Mr. McMillin took the leading part in the

discussion for the democrats.

Concerning the sugar schedule, Mr. Payne asserted it was practically a return to the law of 1883. He represented that the proposed rates would be equivalent to an ac valorem duty of 72 per cent on 95 per cent of all the sugar imported. He said the schedule contained no concealed differential between raw and refined sugar such as the Wilson bill had. While the revenue which sugar would yield had not been actually calculated, it would bring from \$16,000,000 to \$18,000,000 more into the treasury than un der the Wilson law, Mr. Robertson of Louisiana, a democrat

gave an opinion that \$50,000,000 would be derived from this sugar schedule. FOR THE CHICORY GROWERS.

In the agricultural schedule it was said that the countervailing duty on fish to offset bountles paid by governments of foreign na-tions was directed against France. The democrats objected to the imposition of a duty of one-half a cent on fresh water fish which are now on the free list. They also contended that the proposed rates on seeds are double the McKinley duties. The southern members took an interest in the rice paragraphs. It was explained that the increased rate on broken rice had been levied to discourage the growing practice of break-ing rice which is brought in for the use of breweries. The duty of 3 cents a pound on chicory root, which is now on the free list and which is used as an adulteration of coffee, Mr. Dolliver explained, was for the benefit of the middle west, where

chicory growing is a new industry.
When the glass schedule was reached, Mr Wheeler criticised the increase in duties on cast, polished, plate glass, sixteen by twenty four, from 6 to 9 cents and twenty-four by thirty from 10 to 16 cents, the increase being over the McKinley bill. Mr. Dalzeli said it had been demonstrated that the duties on plates of these sizes were not protective, but to offset these increases the rates on

plates of higher grades had been reduced.

The imposition of a duty on cotton ties now on the free list, was also opposed by the democrats. Mr. Wheeler said the American manufacturers were able not only to supply the home market but to fill large orders for India, without any protection on the article. It was contended by the democrats that the additional duty of 14 cent on all articles of steel finished cold would prove very farreaching in its scope. The average rate of cutlery was stated to be about 46 per cent. democrats opposed also the propos duty of \$2 a thousand on white pine, which is double the McKinley rate. They also critical cised the paragraph placing telegraph and telephone poles and railroad ties of cedar and all other woods under a 20 per cent duty. The other woods are not now dutiable, and the opponents of the new bill asserted that they constitute the most extensiv

The democratic members of the committee will offer amendments to the bill in the com-mittee meeting tomorrow as a matter of Their amendments will of course b rejected by the republicans. SCHEDULES FINISHED

In its second session of the day the com-mittee finished the review of the bill, but did not go so much into detail in the last schedules. Mr. Evans of Kentucky explained the spirits and wines schedule. The demoed the advance on brandies from \$2.50 on the ground that it enthe placing on the market of purious goods, imitations of standard brands Russell of Connecticut explained that the cotton schedule was practically the Wil son rates reduced from ad valorem to specific Mr. Payno said that the hemp, flax and jute schodule was practically that of the McKiney act with the blanket clause on hemp, flax and ramie increased from 35 to 50 per cent. The democrats criticised the restora-

now on the free list. The other schedules were gone through informally. The democrats criticised the transfer of many articles from the free list to the sundries schedule with duties, but were dis posed to acquiesce in the action of the reiblicans in placing a duty of \$1 a ton on peat moss to encourage that infant industry imittee adjourned until Thursday, but the democratic members will meantime have a conference tomorrow to outline their

tion of duties on cotton bagging, which is

SENATE IS NEARLY SWAMPED.

Intions Are Introduced. WASHINGTON, March 16 .- In the senate today 438 bills and eight joint resolutions were introduced. They embraced nearly every phase of public business.

Mr. Allen's batch of bills numbered abou seventy-five. They included bills directing the foreclosure of the government lien on the Union Pacific railroad; to prevent professional lobbying; defining the powers of the judiciary; for service pension, etc. Bills introduced by Mr. Hale related to a cable between the United States, Hawaii and Japan and to the twelfth census. There was a general laugh at one of the pension bills of Mr. White of California, "For the relief of William J. Bryan." Mr. Lodge's bills in-cluded those to amend the immigration laws and for a Hawaiian cable. Bankruptcy

THREE TO ONE.

And in the Right Direction It is not alone the wealthier classes who

are using Postum Cereal, the grain coffee, instead of the old kind. Working people have found, first, that 25c

worth of Postum will go as far as 75c worth of coffee, and that while it is not as bitter as cheap coffee it has the deep rich color of xpensive Mocha and much the same mellow Postum is a food in liquid form, made at Battle Creek, Mich., of pure grains, and almost every old coffee drinker who has some

aliment of body will find in less than ten days after leaving off berry coffee and using Postum Cereal, the health coffee, that in many cases the old trouble will be gone; in cases there will be an improvement in health. There is a simple and good reason for this, as coffee is known by physicians to carry a positive per centage of polsonous alkaloids which directly attack stomach. heart and liver and from them to the nerves.

Beware of the fraudulent imitations of the original Postum Cereal Grain coffee. Insist

were presented by Mr. Nelson of Minnesota and Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky. Mr. Morgan reintroduced the Nicaragua canal bill before the last congress, and also a joint resolution to the prospective assignments to to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Numerous bills relating to the Pacific rall-

Numerous bills relating to the Pacific rallroads were presented, including that of Mr.
Morgan, to create a board of trustees for the
Union Pacific and Central Pacific railways.
One of Mr. Thurston's bills provided for the
increase of all pensions.

A resolution by Mr. Frye calling for information as to the operation of civil service
rules to river and harbor work was agreed
to, after some criticism of civil service operations. Mr. Cockrell asked if the resolution
was a step toward abolighing the civil service was a step toward abolishing the civil service rules. Mr. Frys said it was a step toward abolishing these rules so far as they re-lated to labor on engineering work of the government. The president had extended the civil service rules to all classes of labor so that an engineer officer away up on the Columbia river, who wanted a laborer for river and harbor work, had to apply to the civil service commission. "It is interfering with all manner of public work," declared Mr. Frye, "and it is absolutely absurd and stupid."

stupid. The president's message, which had been iaid on the table after being read, was referred to the committee on finance, on motion of Mr. Morrill.

All the measures introduced were referred to the several committees, with the exception of the bill pensioning the widow of Brigadier-General Stevenson at \$50 per month, which was passed, being the first bill passed at

Several hours were spent early in the day on the question of admitting Mr. Henderson, appointed by the governor of Florida, to fill the temporary vacancy from that state. debate was largely of a legal and technical character, concerning the precedents on admitting senators. The case finally was re-ferred to the committee on privileges and elections, where the cases of Mr. Corbett of Oregon and Mr. Wood of Kentucky are pending. The senate adjourned over to Thursday, so neither branch of congress will be in session tomorrow. At 3:20 p. m. the senate went into executive session, and at 3:27 p. m. adjourned until Thursday.

and after a brief rest in the private portion of the white house, in company with Mrs. NAMES TWO OF THE AMBASSADORS Hay Goes to England and Horac

Porter to France. WASHINGTON, March 16 .- The president ent to the senate today the following nominations: State-To be ambassador extraorlinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, John Hay of the District of Columbia to Great Britain; Horace Porter of New York, to France; Henry White of Rhode Island, to be secretary of the embassy of

the United States to Great Britain.
To be assistant surgeons in the marine ospital service: Hill Hastings of Kentucky Claude H. Lavinder of Virginia, Talifeire Clark of the District of Columbia.

War—Major H. H. C. Dunwoody, signal corps, to be lieutenant colonel; First Lieutenant L. P. Brant, First infantry, to be captain; second lieutenants to be first lieutenants, H. M. Howell, Second infantry, F. W. Sladen, Fourteenth infantry, H. H. Bandoltz, Sixth infantry, H. T. Ferguson, Twenty-third infantry, B. G. Learned, Nineteenth infantry, W. M. Rowell, Tenth cavalry; cor-porals to be second lieutenants, P. Brown, Fifth artillery, W. D. Courad, Fifth cavalry, L. H. Gross, Fifth infantry, G. H. Steel, Fifth infantry, and Sergeant Thomas Frank-lin, Eighteenth infantry.

Navy-Passed Assistant Engineer E. R. Freeman to be chief engineer; Assistant Engineer Holmes, to be passed assistant engineer. Ensigns to be lieutenant, Junior grade: G. F. Cooper, E. T. Witherspoon, Benton C. Decker; Commander C. V. Gridley, o be captain.

All the nominations sent to the senate to session to the proper committees. It is expected the foreign relations committee at its meeting tomorrow will agree to report the ominations for ambassadors, and they probably will be confirmed Thursday.

John Hay is a native of Indiana and is 59 years of age. He graduated at Brown university in 1853 and began the practice of law in Illinois in 1851. President Lincoln appointed thim assistant secretary and kept him in that capacity throughout his administration. He also acted as Lincoln's adjutant and aide d'camp and was breveted lieutenant colonel and colonel. Entering the diglomatic service in the '60s, he was at various times in charge at Vienna; first secretary at Paris and secretary of legation at Madrid. In 1870 Mr. Hay connected himself with the press and for nearly six years devoted himself to editorial work on a leading New York newspaper. In 1875 he entered politics, taking an active part in the presidential campaigns in 1876, 1889 and 1884, being then a resident of Cleveland, O. President Hayes appointed him first assistant secretary of state which post he filled for nearly three years.

President Hayes appointed him first assistant, secretary of state which post he filled for nearly three years.

Since his retirement from office Colonel Hay has resided chiefly in this city, where he occupies a palatial home on LaFayette park and has devoted himself to literature with the greatest success. Some of his best known works are "Pike County Ballads," "Castilian Days" and a history of Lincoln, written in collaboration with John Nicolay, John Hay has also been a frequent contributor to the highest class of periodicals and to him has been ascribed the authorship of the anonymous novel, "The Bread Winners," which caused such agitation in labor circles.

thor circles. General Horace Porter comes of revolu-onary stock, his grandfather, Andrew Por-er, being one of Washington's most valued flicers, General Porter's father was David tionary stock, his grandfather, andrew roter, being one of Washington's most valued officers. General Porter's father was David Rittenhouse Porter, at one time governor of Pennsylvania, and a prosperous manufacturer. Horace Porter was born sixty years ago in Huntington, Pa. He was well educated in his own state, at Harvard, and finally at West Point. Soon after his graduation from the military academy he was designated to duty in the south, then in secession. He was an ordnance expert, so most of his service was in the artillery branch on the staffs of McCleilan Rosecrans and Grant, where he earned a reputation as a gallant and fearless fighter, as shown by his brevets. He served in the Chickamauga and Wilderness campnigus and the first assault on Charleston, where he was wounded. General Grant was greatly attached to General Porter and made him assistant secretary of war, while he himself filled the secretaryship.

He surrendered his army commission in 1873 and plunged at once into active business, being first president of the West Shore railroad; vice president of the West Shore railroad; vice president of the Pullman Car company and associating himself with other great corporations in a directive capacity. He is well known in the field of literature, being an author of repute and a much-sought after public speaker.

The appointment of Henry White to be secretary of the American embassy in Great Britain is practically a reappointment, as Mr. White had held this office for eight years previous to the beginning of Mr. Cleveland's last administration. He has been in London most of the time since his displacement and the fact was brought out offer his nomination was sent to the senate today that he had rendered Mr. Olney important service in the recent venezuelan negotiations. The present secretary, Mr. Roosevelt, resigned some time ago.

RETIREMENTS IN THE NAVY Rear Admirals Step Down and

Many Promotions Follow. WASHINGTON, March 16 .- A number of

important changes in the navy will occur within the next few months in consequence of the compulsory retirement on account of age of three ranking officers, viz: Rear Admiral George Brown, commandant at the Norfolk navy yard, who retires in June; Rear Admiral J. C. Walker, chairman of the Lighthouse board, who retires on March 20; and Rear Admiral F. M. Ramsay, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, who retires

early next month. The three retirements will result in the promotion to the grade of rear admiral ommodore Miller, commanding the navy yard at Boston: Commodore Montgomer Sicard, commanding the navy yard at New York, and Commodore Matthews, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. The examination of these officers has just been conluded and their names certified to the presient for appointment to the grade of rear

admiral. It is expected that Captain W. S. Schley, low in command of the New York, who has been ordered to this city for duty as a member of the Lighthouse board in place o Rear Admiral Walker, relieved, will succeed to the chairmanship of the board vacated by that officer, notwithstanding he is junior in rank to General J. M. Wilson, corps of engineers, Upited States army, who is also a members of the board. While the latter might be smilled to the chairmanship on account of his superior rank, it is not likely that he will be a candidate for the office for the reason that his operous duties at the nead of the engineer department of the army would not permit him to give it the atten-tion demanded of the incumbent. Although there are three army and three naval officers on the board, the chairmanship has

concerning the prospective assignments to the vacancies at the head of the Norfolk Thousands of Acres Laid Waste by the navy yard and the Bureau of Navigation, but it is expected that the last named detail Father of Waters, will be announced in a few days. The place held by Rear Admiral Ramsay is regarded as one of the most important in the naval service, and Secretary Long will take all the time at his disposal in the selection of

his sucremor. Captain Evans was an applicant under the last administration, but it

is understood he is no longer in the field. It is not improbable that Commodore Miller

will be chosen for the duty. He will be a rear admiral before the vacancy occurs.

Work at the White House Rapidly

Becoming Systematized.

WASHINGTON, March 16.-Business is be-

proceedings that facilitates the transaction

of a great deal of business in a short time. The president himself is to be credited with

this, for his wide experience in departmental

Facilities for the press, heretofore un-

nodious table and comfortable seats Lave

welcome in the place.

The president also is settling down to a

but hereafter the white house is to be closed

to the state of the weather. In the evenings

and becomes a social center. The president

is fond of company and scarcely an evening passes that half a dozen friends do not sit

WOLCOTT MAY BE SENT ABROAD.

duct Bimetallic Negotiatons.

WASHINGTON, March 16 .- Senator Wol-

ott said today that he knew nothing of any

intention on the part of President McKinley

to ask him to go to Europe as a commis-

sioner on the part of this government to

conclude his negotiations looking to an inter-national agreement on silver. He made the

statement upon being shown an article in a New York paper, saying that he would

be asked by the president to accept this mission, but declined to discuss the question

law and appointment by the president.

SHERMAN CONFERS WITH SENATORS

Said to Have a New Treaty with Nic-

mittee on foreign affairs by his own ap-

pointment, and was closeted with them for

some time. The principal subject under con-

sideration is understood to have been the

beginning of Mr. Cleveland's first ad

ministration. Secretary Sherman, when die

negotiata a treaty on the old lines and sup-

ported the contention made in the letter The probabilities are that in case a nev

treaty is made in regard to the canal it wil

be upon the lines of the Frelinghuyser

agreement. Secretary Sherman's long con

nection with the senate led him to consul

the senate before any definite terms of

Interesting Complication.

WASHINGTON, March 16 .- An interest-

ing complication, it is said, is liable to

arise in the near future between the Brit

ish embassy and the Spanish legation here

The recent prolonged trip of the Bermude

from Philadelphia to Bermuda and back to

Fernandina is a mystery vet to be solved

but it is said to be certain that she did no

take on arms or men from the United

States. If she has engaged in filibustering

she must have taken on her cargo and men

on the high seas. As the Bermuda is a

under the British foreign enlistment act

rather than the American neutrality laws and therefore the British and Spanish dip-

lomats here, it is expected, will exchange

White House Grounds Thrown Open

WASHINGTON, March 16 .- President Mc

Kinley has issued an order that the road

back of the white house running through the

former function as a public thoroughfare

It is part of the presdient's grounds and is subject to his orders. Up to within the last

our years it has always been open to the

use of the public, during the excepted period

Examining Board for Promotions.

WASHINGTON, March 16,-Mr. Vanderlip,

private secretary to the secretary of the

treasury, Mr. Huntington, chief of the bond

division, and Mr. Nesbit, appointment clerk,

have been appointed a board to have direction of examinations for promotion in

Sioux City Bank Resumes.

WASHINGTON, March 16 .- The First Na-

tional bank of Sioux City, Ia., which sus-

complied with all the conditions precedent

to resumption and its capital stock being

Private Secretary to Bliss.

WASHINGTON, March 16 .- Forest Reynor

of New York City has been appointed pri-

vate secretary to the secretary of the in-

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, March 16 .- Today's state-

ent of the condition of the treasury shows:

Available balance, \$213.880,870; gold reserve.

Three Firemen Fatally Burned.

CLEVELAND, March 16.—Three firement were fatally burned at the Emma blast

furnace today by a series of explosions of molten metal. The injured men were taker to St. Alexis hospital, but cannot live.

CASTORIA.

CASTORIA.

terior, assuming charge today.

unimpaired, has been permitted to re-

he grounds were given over to the

notes on the subject.

to the general public.

the Treasury department.

sume business.

over the fillbustering steamer

indicated

aragua Under Consideration.

further

white house loses its official characte

proper official.

RIVER CONTINUES TO RISE STEADILY

Two Lives Lost Yesterday and Many Persons in Imminent Danger-Memphis Cares, for One Thousand Refugees.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 16 .- The Missis sippi river at Memphis tonight gauges a frac tion over 36.5 feet, a rise of over one-tenth ginning to run more smoothly at the white of a foot since morning. The river continues The mails are enormous and the to rise steadily.

clerical force is heavily taxed to keep up with Two lives are known to have been lost dur the rush, yet there is a system about the ing the day. Two negroes who live near Marion, Ark., attempted to cross Mound lake in a dugout. When they were caught by the mighty current, their boat capsized and they were swept away.

and congressional methods has enabled him to direct the course of papers with accuracy The change in the situation in the past and speed to their proper places and to refer each application in the same manner to the twenty-four hours has been decidedly for flood and the flood victims are concerned known at the white house, have been Localities that were expected up to the last provided for by Secretary Porter, A com- moment to withstand the overflow, are at last under water. People who thought they were safe from the angry river, find themoffice in such a favorable position that the reporters, for whom the place is reserved, are enabled to see for themselves all the selves hemmed in, and their danger is the greater because of the confidence that pre-vented them from providing against the president's visitors and to talk with them if they desire, and there is a general air of

From every direction come reports of unexpected and unprecedented disaster. Over at Marion and the adjacent country 400 peoprudent set of rules for his own health and comfort. In office hours he is a hard worker, ple are reported to be lined up on the rail-road track, over which occasional waves sweep, threatening to carry off the desperate to official callers at 4 o'clock, and at that hour the president will retire from his office people and live stock that there find a pre-carlous foothold. Along the other railroads leading out of the city into Arkansas a sim-llar condition of affairs exists. Down on McKinley he will go out of doors and take some exercise, walking or riding according President's island, where it was supposed that all persons in danger had been carried off last night, it is learned that from fifty to 100 people were this morning standing in the water and praying for the sight of boat that would take them off. Island Forty came reports that the water is lown at the president's mahogany for everywhere, that human beings and dumb brutes are huddled together wherever shal-

low water offers standing places.

There are many other points from which come appeals for aid. It may easily be understood, therefore, that the relief committee in this city has its hands full of work. This work is being looked after without delay, nevertheless. All the local river craft have been requisitioned for this luty and Captain Fitch, in charge of the United States fleet, has placed every steam ressel and barge in his command at the dis-cosal of the committee. The Harbin is aking care of President's Island, the Abbott and Itaska are looking after Island Forty, the C. B. Bryan, the Minnehaha and the Welcome are running far up beyond Marion. This, in brief, is the disposition of the vessels. Barges are carried wherever necessary.

dimetallic movement developed the fact that CARING FOR THE REFUGEES. some understanding has been reached that Nearly 1,000 people have been brought o this city already from the overflowed special commission or commissioner will be selected under the law of the last con-gress who will go abroad to forward bimetalcountry. Only a few of these are white, and all such have been able to take care of lism. It is believed that Senator Wolcott will be selected because he has already been hemselves on arrival, as well as to extend a hand to the negroes who come in their train. But most of the refugees are negroes, who saved nothing but the clothes on their abroad and from the reports he has brought backs and maybe some stock, the latter being an incumbrance rather than an as-sistance in the matter of finding food and accommodations in town. But the citizens' relief committee has found places to house the refugees and food is furnished them also make the effort under the authorization of is stated that nothing has yet been definitely from time to time. This morning a quarter of women arrived on the level with provender. They brought substantial food. The WASHINGTON, March 16.-Secretary of food put new life into the disconsolate negroes and caused the happy ones to should State Sherman today met the senate com-

the loudest. Many rumors of wholesale drowning are current, but these cannot be verified. A well-defined report reached here last night that five colored people had perished near Marion, and a colored man and child are known to Nicaragua canal. It is understood that an attempt is making to negotiate another have been drowned at West Memphis. Today two negroes were drowned on Moun treaty similar to that made by Secretary Frelinghuysen, which was withdrawn at the lake. The conditions are such that there wil the helpless ones are relieved.

At Helena the river rose very slowly tocussing the Rodriguez letter adainst the old day, standing tonight 45 S, two inches below high water mark. In the vicinity of Helena rain came down in torrents all last night and today. The steamer Maud left there late this afternoon with a crew of forty laborers for Modoc, where the government boat Titan | Grant Shoe company estimate their loss a with a crew is sacking the levee. The | \$25,000 entirely the result of water. The at Modoc was within eighteen inches of the top of the levee at last reports.

RUMOR OF LOSS OF LIFE. The people in and around Marion, Ark., are ertain that back in the woods, to the rear of Marion, there has been great loss of life. There was a rumor to the effect that several egroes had already been drowned in attempting to get to a place of safety, but the names and other facts could not be learned. The Memphis and St. Louis packet Mary Morton arrived in port today and reports extending relief to flood sufferers below Cairo. Something over a hundred men, women and children and a quantity of live stock were picked up and carried to Fulton. From all counts there is great suffering in the district mentioned and aid is being asked of the citizens of Cairo.

RAILROAD TRACKS UNDER WATER. Southeastern Missourl Gets a Touch of the Flood.

is almost entirely inundated and today the Cotton Belt and Iron Mountain railroads will Cotton Belt and Iron Mountain railroads will and were insured for \$5,000 in the Spring-probably have to abandon their trains into that place. The water is over the Cotton known whether the contents of the yaults white house grounds, be restored to its Belt track nearly one foot deep at several are injured or not, but the most important points between Bird's Point and Smithton, the first station south. Forty thousand acres NORFOLK, Neb., March 16.—(Special Telethe first station south. Forty thousand acres of land in Mississippi county, Missouri, are protected by levees which were built since the last flood. They are holding against the the Cleveland children and the gates closed water, but the Iron Mountain railroad embankment, which forms the southern boundary of this drainage district, is not raised to the grade of the levees. Water has commenced ouring over the railroad and will flood this trict sowed wheat for the first time this year, feeling safe from floods, and the growing crop, which was half a foot high, will be entirely destroyed. At Caruthersville, Mo. work on the levee is being kept up night and day, and in Pemiscott county the levee is in good condition. Twelve miles below Osceola, Ark., the levee broke yesterday and the flood is doing great damage in that sec-tion. At Tyler, thirtoen miles below Caruthpended payment November 19, 1896, having there are ten families camped on a sawdust pile for protection, having been driven from their homes. At Cottonwood, nine miles below Caruthersville, the water dwellings. At Gayoso, six miles above him over backwards and caused a piece of Caruthersville, the water is all over the town meat which he had in his mouth to become and from three inches to two feet deep in the lodged in his windpipe, choking him to houses. Prisoners had to be moved from death.

1419 Farnam St.

Our Grand Spring Opening

We intended to announce our opening of spring fashions and fabrics for Monday last, but we are glad now that we did not do so. . The Millinery opening of the Misses Kahl and Jonhston on our second floor, announced for Monday and Tuesday, claimed the undivided attention of all lovers of head adornment. & Neither nippy air, nor slushy streets prevented the Millinery Department from being crowded all the time. A Never was seen, in this section at least, such a display of choice and elegant Millinery-flowers in such profusion and so natural that ladies almost imagined they inhaled the fragrant odors. & But-we can't go on-no word picture of ours would do the subject justice. * We fear we might get lost in the mazes. * Those of you who have not been there should go-a cordial invitation is extended.

cuss Dry Goods. Know therefore that tion-think of silks from 25 cents per Wednesday morning, will find us prepared to make our spring exhibition of the worse in every respect, so far as the fashionable fabrics for milady's wearo which everybory is asked to come. No longer any excuse for buying abroad. Nowhere can you find a more select stock-not drawn from the circumscribed limits of one city, but culled from the leading markets of the world. Of the prices you will be the judges. In Dress Goods we show exclusive things in Fancy Colored and Black Goods—elegant Irish Poplins—illuminated Canava-Coverts the like of which you can get nowhere else-English Checks-Scotch Mixtures-Linen, open meshed patterns-Mohair effects-Grenadines, delicate as the spider's web. Everything made by Priestly in black goods that is good. Plain weaves, every imaginable color and some colors impossible of imagination—must be seen.

We are more at home when we dis- that our manufacturers ask for protecyard, possible only where hours are long and wages low.

Then the Foulards-so fashionable by the score. Give your little girl or let them indulge their artistic genius for an hour or so, and there you have it— we mean the fashionable impressions as tas with silken sheen, with rustle or without—Brocades—Checks—plain Chi-Pointelle-Dimitire, fine and dainty- this, our cordial invitation. Silks from the best American makers— Bishop's Lawn—Lappet Mulls, things Almost forgot to mention Gloves. from France—from England—from Ire—of beauty and joys while they last. Go have a COMPLETE NEW STOCK. Silks from the best American makersland-and from Japan. Small wonder | to our trimming counter and ask to

see our Silk Applique-Embroidered Chiffon-Persian Tinsel, Jeweled, etc.

Stop at the lace counter, see the Boleros, jet and lace, hard to resist tempjust now-we show designs and colors tation here. We have a complete as sortment of Russian Coronation Patboy a can of paint and a brush and be terns—should be called inauguration sure to conduct them to a clean wall—patterns, so many were worn at the patterns, so many were worn at the recent national event.

The Linen Baptiste Curasse-a decided novelty-everything late and new in jet they are called in silks this year. Taffe-tas with silken sheen, with rustle or fronts of all kinds-and the Ribbonshundreds of styles and colorings-colnas, all the colors of the rainbow—plain lars made while you wait without weaves—and a large assortment of charge. Moire Soleil—watered sunshine Black Silks-Wash Goods, from the or something of that sort-plaidscheapest print or gingham, which we an guarantee, to the most delicate organdle, designed by French artists and have them—a pleasure to show you. woven in foreign or domestic looms. No one is importuned to buy here. You Linens with spots of silk, known as will be in good company if you accept Almost forgot to mention Gloves. We

Thomas Kilpatrick & Co.

the jail to the court house to escape the water. Gayoso is the county seat of Pemilor PASSING OF THE SHORT LINE Granger, Wyo., to Huntington, Ore., including the branch extending from Shoshone, scott county.

RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING. Chinook Wind Sweeps Over the Sec-tion to the North.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 16.-Specials from Bismarck and other western and North Dakota points state that the snow is rapidly melting under chinook winds. Twenty-four hours ago the mercury at Bismarck was 36 below. This noon it is 50 above. This will probably save the lives of many thousands of cattle that were dying from cold and hunger

Rivers Continue to Rise. WASHINGTON, March 16 .- The following hanges in the rivers have occurred: Risen Nashville, 0.8; Memphis, 0.1; Vicksburg, 0.8; hey are above the danger line and rising at Cairo, 9.4; Nashville, 2.4; Memphis, 3.4; Ar-kansas City, 2.8; Vicksburg, 0.3. The river is above the danger line and falling at Chat-tanooga, 4.1. The following heavy precipitation was reported: Chattanooga, 1.4; Shreve port, 1.6; Arkansas City, 2.0.

BIG BLOCK ENTIRELY CONSUMED. Loss Will Foot Up Over a Million and a Half Dollars.

ST. LOUIS, March 16 .- Nothing remains of the big block between Eighth and St. Charles streets and Washington avenue, occupied by the Ely-Walker Dry Goods company, but a mass of ruins. At 1 o'clock to-day the flames had not entirely been subdued, and at least half a dozen streams were playing on the smouldering mass. A conrvative estimate made today, pla total loss at \$1,600,000. The tock of goods, valued at about \$1,200,000 is a total loss. The loss on the building, which was owned by John R. Lionberger, is estimated at \$300,000. The adjoining building, owned by Liggett & Meyers, was damaged to the extent of about \$10,000. The Versteeg-Gauss-Shelton Hat company estimate their loss at about \$25,000, from the same cause, and the Kelley-Goodfellow company at about \$5,000. The insurance agrregates \$1,000,000 A defective electric light wire is supposed t

BASSETT, Neb., March 16,-(Special Tele gram.)—At about 8 o'clock this evening the inhabitants of this usually quiet town were startled by the cry that the court house was on fire and within a few moments nearly every citizen had reached the building. A heroic struggle was made for nearly an hour in trying to overcome the flames, but it was seen that the efforts were useless and the fight was given up. During this time nearly all of the office furniture was taken out and when it was found that the building could not be saved it was decided to take the principal records the vaults, which was accordingly within two hours from the time the fire broke out. The building was completely burned up. The fire caught in the dwelling apartments over the fail, where the sheriff's family was living. Sheriff Smith was badly burned in trying to put out the fire, yet ST. LOUIS, March 16.-In southeastern Missouri, on the Mississippi river, Bird's Point it is not thought that his condition is serious. The court house and jail were built seven years ago at a cost of about \$7,000

> gram.)—At midnight last night fire broke out in the residence of Joseph Thornton. The latter was occupying the house alone for the night and was nearly overcome by smoke before he could knock out a window of his bedroom and climb out. Some late pedestrians heard his cries and hastened house and by their timely arrival saved the building, with only slight damages, though the furniture was badly wrecked. KANSAS CITY, March 16 .- Fire tonight Eli Cahn's Golden Eagle clothing store at Main and Eleventh streets, destroyed everything on the third and fourth floors, causing a loss of \$59,000. The stock, valued at \$100,-

000, was insured for \$75,000. Choked on Army Beef.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 16.-An autopsy has disclosed the fact that Private Gollie, who dropped dead while scuffling with Private O'Shay at Fort Russell recently, died of nine miles below Caruthersville, the water strangulation. In the scuffle O'Shay gave is in nearly all houses, both business and Gollie an uppercut on the jaw which knocked

Last Act of the Segregation is Now Formally Complete.

OUT FROM UNDER UNION PACIFIC CONTROL

One of the Principal Branches of the "Overland" System is Now Operated as an Independent Road.

The Oregon Short Line Rallway company came into existence when yesterday was ushered in. At midnight there went out from the Union Pacific system what has long been regarded as one of the most valuable portions of the road. There was no ceremony about the separation, the formal act of transferring the road from the receivers of the Union Pacific to its new owners merely taking place at that hour of the night. All the accounts of the Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern road were closed by the receivers of the Union Pacific at midnight. All transactions from that date will be in the books of the new owners.

The segregation of the Short Line has long been anticipated by the receivers of the 137.24 miles. Union Pacific, and no effort has been spared to place the line that was about to be operated independently in the very best physical Short Line will, by reason of the improvements that have been made to the road, start to work with what is conceeded to be ne of the most valuable railroad properties in the west, and in the very finest physical

It is announced from the Boston headmarters of the Short Line that \$200,000 way expended during the past year in improve nents on the Short Line. The roadbed has been placed in as good condition as that o any western road. Eight iron and stee orldges have been erected by the Union Pa fific's engineering department. These bridges and their lengths are as follows: American Falls, 900 feet; Indian creek, 180 feet; Boise river. 450 feet; second crossing of Snake 1,050 feet; third crossing o river, 1,100 feet; Payette, 450 feet; Weisser 280 feet, and fourth crossing of Snake river 800 feet. All of these bridges are in Idaho They are regarded as superior pieces of engineering and all embody what is known in engineering circles as "the Pegram truss, russ designed by Chief Engineer Pegram of the Union Pacific.

EQUIPMENT OF THE ROAD. The equipment of the Short Line has not materially varied during the past year. At the beginning of 1896 the equipment of the Short Line & Utah Northern road was as follows: Passenger care, standard gauge 77; narrow gauge, 34; freight cars, standard gauge, 4,206; narrow gauge, 527; roadway cars, standard gauge, 33; narrow gauge, 8; total car equipment, standard gauge, 4,316 narrow gauge, 569. Locomotive equipmen as follows: Standard gauge, 122; narrow gauge, 3. A greater part of this equipment has gone through the Omaha shops during the past several months, and has been placed in the best condition. All of this equipment has been turned over in good and the rolling stock in the very best connew owners in good shape and all ready to with its many northern connections them large dividends. The amount of the capital stock of the

new company is fixed at \$60,000,000, which is represented by 600,000 shares of stock of the par value of \$100 each.

subscribed for by each are as follows: T. Jefferson Coolidge, jr., Manchester, Mass., one share; N. Thayer, Manchester, Mass., one share: A. E. Orr, Brooklyn, N. Y., one share: W. E. Glyn, New York City, one share C. H. Coster, Tuxedo, N. Y., one share F. A. Bangs, New York City, one share Gardner M. Lane, Cambridge, Mass., one share; Oliver Ames, Easton, Mass., share; Walter G. Oakman, New York City 91,530 shares; Samuel Carr, Boston, Mass. 91,530 shares; Henry G. Nichols, Boxton Mass., 91,532 shares. The various branches which the company

will control are as follows: infor The old Oregon Short Line railway from upers.

being 611.81 miles in length.
The old Idaho Central railway, running

from Nampa, Idaho, to Boise City, Idaho, a distance of 16.24 miles. The old Utah & Northern railway, run-ning from Ogden in a northerly direction through Idaho to Stuart, Mont., and from

Stuart to a junction with the Northern Pa-cific railway at Garrison, Mont., including a branch from Cache Junction, Utah, to Preston, Idaho; length of these lines (excluding line between McCammon and Pocatello, 22.81 miles, included above in mileage of Oregon Short Line railway between Granger and Huntington, 466,40 miles. The old Utah Central railroad, running from Ogden to Salt Lake, a distance of 36.34

ning from Syracuse Junction to the Great Salt lake, Utah, a distance of 5.85 miles. The old Utah & Nevada railway, running from Salt Lake to Tooele, Utah, a distance The old Utah Southern rallroad, running

The old Salt Lake & Western railway, running from Lehi Junction to Tintfe, Utah, together with the branches extending from such line from Ironton to Silver City Junetion, Mammoth Junction and Eureka, from Silver City Junction to Northern Spy mine and from Mammoth Junction to Mammoth, the length of these lines being 65.39 miles. The old Utah Southern railroad extension, running from Juab to Frisco, a distance of

A mortgage or trust deed was filed by the Short Line company in favor of the Guaranty Trust company of New York, providing that in consideration for the conveyance of the railroad franchise and other property, the Oregon Short Line company agrees to execute a mortgage or deed of trust covering the railroad to the Guaranty Trust company of New York for \$12,328,000. Eubject to the Guaranty Trust company is a sec gage or trust deed in favor of the Old Colony Frust company of Boston for \$7,185,000 of the ffty-year 5 per cent income bonds payable A patent was also filed deeding to in 1998. A patent was also filed deeding to the Union Pacific company 7,554,480 acres of and in Salt Lake, Davis, Weber, Morgan and Summit counties, Utah.

Rendy to Pay Missouri Pacific Coupons NEW YORK, March 16 .- The announceneat by President Gould of the Missourt Pacific that he was now prepared to pay the April coupon, less 6 per cent for dis-counting, and the report of the probable receivership, was inspired for the purpose of covering shorts, and has reassured holders of that stock. The effect was apparent on e exchange, where a rally occurred to 18. Mr. Gould said the January net earnings nerensed \$148,000, and that the February returns were also encouraging.

Railway Notes and Personals. Gus Stiles, traveling passenger agent of the Union Pacific, sent out thirty-six people settle in southern California near Los Angeles during the past week.

Chaster Nason has been appointed city passenger agent of the Oregon Short Line at Salt Lake City. Ho was formerly assistant agent at the Union depot, Ogden. For the meeting of the National Association f Travelers and Merchants, Chicago, March

24-31, all western roads have agreed to make

a rate of one and one-third regular fare for the round trip. The folder of the Kansas City, Pittsburg shape to the purchasers of the Short Line. & Gulf railroad has been received and dis-With improved roadbed, new steel bridges tributed among the local passenger offices. It is of tasty design, and on the map the new north and south line is shown in red

> black. The work of tearing down the old brick structure at Tenth and Mason streets is in progress again, after an interruption of a days on account of the cold weather. At the rate the work is being pushed along would seem probable that the relic will be entirely removed within a fortnight.

The Official Shippers' Guide of the Union Pacific has just made its appearance. It is handsomely bound in red and ornamented with gold. It contains an alphabetical list of every station on the line, giving the state, town and population, also all industries loated on the tracks of the Union Pacific toether with the names and location of ail calers in grain, coal, lumber, produce, hay, room and corn as well as a list of cattle dealers and shippers, flouring mills and other information of interest to buyers and ship-

Drex L. Shuman says he's got to take something for that tired feeling-it's so near spring-and then he was up so late last night at that great meeting-Oh, well-it's more fun selling shoesthere's more unanimity of opinion-all the ladles like our \$2 and \$2.50 shoes that are in either lace or button styles -with choice of the new Columbia or razor toes-often you pay twice as much for not as good. Drexel very low prices on them. Shoe Co.

The new Model Washburn Mandolin for 1897 that we are selling for \$15while it may be considered a special bargain-and is if seen elsewhere-but it's very rare indeed when we have not a great big snap in a musical instrument-Our store is full of the highest grade, lowest priced instruments on earth-including a new lot just from the factory of slightly used planes taken In trade for Kimballs-We are making



A. Hospe, Jr., Music and A ..