Omaha, Jan. 19, 98.

Our Great January Sale—

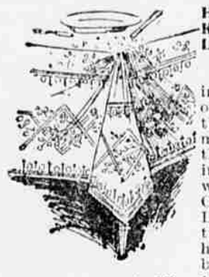
Is nearing the end—many choice bargains have disappeared—many yet remain to be taken by the early buyer—today—tomorrow—New goods are taking the place of those sold—and by large odds the largest and most attractive stocks we've ever shown are now crowding our store—Bargains to be picked up in every department.

DRESS GOODS BARGAINS

This is no guesswork statemest—for not only are reductions very decided but they are made in the face of higher prices. We are making sweeping reductions, one-third to one-half less than original prices. But the bargains read—

40c cheviots—now 15c.
39c suiting—now 15c.
35c cheviot novelty—now 15c.
33 1-3c two-toned suiting—now 15c.
40c novelties—now 15c.
Other dress goods—the prices are clipped one-third to one-half to make brisk selling.
50c English checks—now 25c.
50c two-toned checks—now 25c.
50c Scotch cheviots—now 33 1-3c.
50c novelties suitings—now 33 1-3c.
40c two-toned cheviots—now 22½c.
And the wonder is the pleasingly little prices—A splendid showing to choose from.
37 styles at 15c.
39 styles at 25c.
18 styles at 39c.
48 styles at 33 1-3c.
Then here are our Paris novelties—styles that are exclusive—at prices you cannot help taking them away.
$1.00 novelty imported—now 50c and 59c.
$1.25 and $1.50 Paris novelties—English Suitings—covert suitings—etc, 95c and 98c.

HOUSE-KEEPING LINENS—



Every morning finds some opportunity of the day before missing from the linen showing. So it will be in this Great Clearing Linen Sale until the last hoarding of before the tariff on linens is gone.

Then comes bigger prices—These hints of chances that you may benefit by today—
NAPKINS—
All our $2.00 ⅝ Bleached Napkins—now $1.38.
All our $2.50 ⅝ Bleached Napkins—now $1.79.
All our $3.00 ⅝ Bleached Napkins—now $1.97.
All our $3.25 ¾ Bleached Napkins—now $2.38.
All our $3.50 ¾ Bleached Napkins—now $2.50.
TABLE LINENS—
All our $1.50 Bleached Table Linen—now 98c.
All our $1.25 Bleached Table Linen—now 89c.
All our $1.00 Bleached Table Linen—now 75c.
All our 85c Bleached Table Linen—now 65c.
TABLE CLOTHS—
We shut our eyes to the fact that these Table Cloths must sell for almost double very soon. Two hints—
200 Table Cloths 2½ yds long—was $2.50—clearing out price $1.65.
100 Table Cloths 2½ yds. long—was $1.85—clearing out price $1.25.

LADIES' SILK MITTENS An odd lot of ladies' silk mittens at clearing out prices—
50c Silk Mittens—now 25c.
$1.00 Silk Mittens—now 50c.

SILK CLIPPINGS While these last, we look upon it as quite the most favorable silk sale offered this season.
Prices clipped one-third or one-half of former prices.
COLORED SILKS.
French Faille—purely all silk—beautifully finished—would be good value at the old price—one dollar—navy, olive, hunter green, drab, grey, heliotrope, etc.
Price slipped to 49c yard.
Colored Satin Rhadame, such an opportunity to buy the very choicest things in silks at the very time they are the most wanted—and at such inviting prices—it is purely all silk, handsome rich luster—one dollar quality—prices clipped to 49c a yard.
NOVELTY SILKS—
And here is more good news.
65c novelty silks—now 29c.
$1.00 novelty taffeta silks—now 39c.
75c novelty silks—now 37½c.
$1.25 novelty velour black—now 62½c.
$1.50 novelty velour black—now 75c.
$1.00 black brocade satin—now 63c.

FRENCH ORGANDIES.

The daintiest of party dresses are made from these sheer effect fabrics, holding water color tints. Our store is abloom with flowers, and lilacs and poppies and tiger lilies and with bloom from the mountain heights.

HINTS—
Real linen printed lawns.
Real Irish India printed dimities.
Real French organdie raye.
Real French organdie Lisse.
Real French organdie Carreaux.
Real French Plumetis.
Real hand woven figured Swisses.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR 45c—reduced from 65c.
Ladies' fine black Cashmere Hose, with spliced ankles and soles—also a French foot.
35c—REDUCED FROM 50c.
Ladies' extra fine quality silk fleeced hose with ribbed tops.
A very good line of ladies' black ribbed wool hose only 25c pair.
We are closing out an odd line of Infants' cashmere hose in black, tan and white—some that sold at 45c—your choice at 25c pair.
Children's plain black cashmere hose 25c—reduced from 35c.
Children's black ribbed fleeced hose seamless with double toe and heel—50c.
Ladies' gauze ribbed wool vests—very fine quality—in black, white and natural—$1.00 each.
Children's Stuttgarter Union Suits—regular made garments—and strictly all wool—to be closed out at $1.00 each.
Children's fleeced lined cotton union suits—buttoned across the front, and drop seat—25c each.

REMNANTS SILK AND DRESS GOODS Necessity knows no law—these splendid remnants must go—like everything else for what you will give.

STAMPED LINENS— We call your attention again to our great reduction in stamped linens—
18x18—21x21—and 24x24 inch—center pieces—at 15c each.
Stamped table covers—36x36 inch at 20c each.
A few Denim Sofa Pillow Covers left over—at 5c each.

OUR CLOAK DEPT—

The policy of our cloak department is not to carry over any of the present season's stock for next season's selling. Spring goods are pushing us hard—present stocks MUST GO—therefore note prices—examine cloths and if you can buy the CLOTH coats, linings, makings, etc., thrown in—bring them back and get your money.
No coats or capes more than $5.00 each—no matter what they cost if we have your size—the price will more than please you.
SPECIAL SALE OF DRESS SKIRTS—
About 100 dress skirts in black and colors—in all kinds of materials—will be closed out at exactly half price—$5.00 skirts will be $2.50—$4.00 skirts will be $2.00—$3.00 skirts $1.50—$2.00 skirts $1.00 each. AT THESE LOW prices we will NOT make any alterations—they will be sold only as they are—don't miss this chance.

WHILE THEY LAST You can get blankets at prices that will never be offered to you again.
White cotton blankets—
Now 38c—were 50c.
Now 55c—were 75c.
Now 69c—were 90c.
Now $1.15—were $1.50.
White cotton and wool mixed blankets.
Now $1.50—were $2.00.
Now $2.00—were $2.75.
Now $2.25—were $3.00.
All wool white blankets—
Now $2.40—were $3.25.
Now $3.00—were $4.00.
Now $3.50—were $4.75.
Now $5.75—were $7.75.
You want to see this quality to appreciate the value.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Men's Muslin and Sateen Night Shirts, in sizes 14 and 15, only 69c, reduced from $1.00 and $1.50.
Men's domet flannel night shirts—sizes 19 and 20—50c each—reduced from 75c.
Boys' domet night shirts 35c—reduced from 50c.
We have an odd line of men's unlaundered white shirts that formerly sold at 50c and 75c—we are closing them out at the extremely low prices of 25c each—sizes 14, 16½, 17 and 17½.
Men's heavy ribbed cotton shirts and drawers—50c each—reduced from 85c.
Men's heavy ribbed cotton shirts and drawers—40c—reduced from 60c each.

CORSETS The W. B. Cyclist Corset, cutaway hip, silk elastic sides, was originally designed for cycling and athletic purposes for which it has proven an unqualified success. We also recommend it to ladies with large hip development and to those who are confined to sitting positions, running machines and sedentary occupations. It is specially suited to their requirements and is decidedly comfortable, healthful and perfected fitting corset.
Black, white or gray at $1.00 each.

PATTERNS Agents for Mc Calls Bazar Patterns.
10c and 15c—none better—no matter how much you pay.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

Hood's Pills
Are gaining favor rapidly. Business men and travellers carry them in vest pockets, ladies carry them in purses, housekepers keep them in medicine closets, friends recommend them to friends. 25c.

istration for following the example of its predecessor in sending out the United States navy to hunt down the sympathizers with the struggling Cubans when Mr. Steele (rep., Ind.) and Mr. Hitt both called the attention of the chair to the fact that Mr. DeArmond was not discussing the point of order.

Mr. DeArmond said he well understood this, but he would not flinch from his purpose. He would say no more, but if the point of order was sustained he declared it was his purpose to appeal from the decision of the chair and give the house the opportunity to determine this question for itself. He felt constrained to do this out of a sense of public duty.

Mr. Bailey, the democratic leader, reinforced the views of Mr. DeArmond, arguing that a proposition to recognize a state of war in Cuba was certainly germaine to this bill. It had been his purpose, he said, to have offered the same Cuban belligerency resolution as an amendment. The climax of his speech came when he offered to withdraw the amendment if Mr. Gilt, the chairman of the foreign affairs committee, would give assurance that the senate resolution would receive consideration within a reasonable time. The democrats applauded this challenge. He paused to await Mr. Hitt's answer, but Mr. Hitt did not rise.

MR. HITT IS SILENT.

"The gentleman" (Hitt), added Mr. Bailey, "is as silent as the republican party on this question." (Again the democrats cheered and the galleries applauded).

Mr. Hitt arose, but instead of replying to Mr. Bailey's challenge, he called the attention of the chair to the fact that Mr. Bailey was not discussing the point of order. "It is an attempt to have two general debates," said he. The democrats jeered this statement.

Mr. Hepburn, in the chair, sustained the point of order, whereupon Mr. DeArmond, in order to get the question before the house in a better form, offered the senate Cuban resolution as an amendment, and when it was overruled, made his appeal from the decision of the chair.

By this time the greatest excitement existed in the house. The galleries had filled to overflowing. Messengers had been sent scurrying to all quarters of the capitol to summon republicans who were absent from the hall. It was evident that there was fear on the part of the house managers that the house might be carried off its feet on this first occasion of a test of sentiment toward Cuba. The house managers made their fight for regularity of proceeding. The speaker, who was in the lobby, came into the hall and helped to rally his followers.

Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the majority, took the floor. He characterized Mr. DeArmond's appeal from the decision of the chair as a most extraordinary proposition. It was a proposition to overrule the rules, he said, and establish a new mode of procedure and to destroy the orderly transaction of business. "Many a time," he was saying, "I might have been tempted for partisan purposes—"

"Then the gentleman concedes this is a partisan question?" shouted Mr. Terry (dem., Ark.); "that the democrats are on one side and the republicans are on the other."

APPEALS FOR THE RULES.

Mr. Dingley waved Mr. Terry to one side and paid no attention to the question. He appealed to his side to sustain the rules. The republicans indicated their support by warm manifestations of approval.

Mr. DeArmond got the floor again, and in reply urged members on both sides of the house to vote "to free this house for one hour from a dominion so absolute that it is impossible to get consideration for any question, no matter how important or urgent, without the consent of those in authority in the house."

"It seems," he added ironically, "to be our loftiest duty to observe the petty shifting rules of the house, no matter where they lead, or what the exigencies of the time demand."

Again Mr. Hitt protested that the debate was not on the question before the house, and again the minority jeered.

"I am sticking as close to my text," shouted Mr. DeArmond, "as the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Dingley) did." He declared that no code of rules should violate the plain dictates of common humanity and decency.

Mr. Simpson (pop., Kan.) interrupted to state that the speaker himself had violated rule 10 by not appointing the committees of the house.

Mr. Henderson (rep., Ia.), a member of the rules committee, answered with spirit and much evidence of feeling. He said the Missouri member (DeArmond) was again lecturing the house.

He was interrupted by Mr. DeArmond, and the colloquy was fast. When at one point Mr. DeArmond got a round of applause, Mr. Henderson exclaimed, "It is your political buncombe that you are applauding. There is no committee in this house so mighty as to act or retard action unless the house is behind it; and there is no man so mighty as to retard action unless a majority of the house is behind him."

The confusion redoubled as the debate proceeded, many members contending for the floor, while the area in front of the speaker's desk was crowded.

Mr. Henderson gave a parting shot by declaring if a majority of the house desired action on that resolution, "then that action will be taken despite the fine play of the gentleman from Missouri."

A brief clash occurred between Mr. Bailey and Mr. Dingley on the procedure in the present case.

Mr. Lewis (dem., Wash.) gave a breathing spell by making a long speech on precedents favorable to the Cuban amendment.

The Cuban theme temporarily disappeared, and Mr. Cannon and others discussed the parliamentary status.

"If the Cuban amendment is not in order," asked Mr. Bland (dem., Mo.) of Mr. Cannon, "how can the question be brought before the house so that we can vote on it?"

"I am not required to answer how you must proceed," answered Mr. Cannon, amid derisive laughter from the democratic side. "Do you yourself believe this amendment is in order?"

"Yes, I do," responded Mr. Bland, "because this is the only way we can get at it. It is a law of necessity just now."

Again the debate drifted into a contest between Mr. Bailey and Mr. Dingley over parliamentary procedure.

Mr. Lacey (rep., Ia.) argued that the minority could ill afford to counsel the defiance of the house. The rules were for the protection of the minority.

Mr. Fleming (dem., Ga.) declared that while he was in favor of acknowledging the independence of Cuba, he had sworn to support the rules of the house and he could not bring himself to vote to overthrow them. These remarks earned for him several rounds of applause from the republican side.

Immediately a break occurred in the republican ranks when Mr. Colson (rep., Ky.) denounced the inaction of the house on the Cuban question and applause was transferred to the democratic side. This was shortlived, however, as Mr. Colson concluded his remarks by declaring that he should vote to uphold the decision of the chair. "But I warn my republican friends," he added, "that we have delayed too long the recognition of the insurgents. If we do not act, we will be swept out of power; and if we are not given the opportunity to act, I for one will join any revolutionary tactics in order to cast my vote for Cuba independently. (General applause.)

CAN'T SHUT OFF DEBATE.

After some remarks by Mr. Grow (rep., Pa.) there were cries of "Vote," "Vote" from the republican side, but the debate proceeded for some time.

When Mr. Hitt moved to close debate on the pending paragraph Mr. Bailey attempted to make the point of order that the question was on the appeal and not on the paragraph, and that Mr. Hitt's motion was not in order. But Mr. Hepburn, who was in the chair, held that Mr. Bailey's point of order came too late. This announcement was greeted with democratic jeers.

"I would appeal from that decision," said Mr. Bailey, "were it not that two appeals are not in order at the same time."

There was no break in party lines on this motion, which was sustained, 153 to 118. Speaker Reed marched through the tellers with the majority.

The question then recurred on the appeal from the decision of the chair. A solitary democrat, Fleming of Georgia, voted with the republicans to sustain the chair. No republicans voted with the minority. The chair was sustained, 152 to 114. No applause marked the announcement.

The clerk proceeded with the reading, but at the next paragraph appropriating $175,000 for ambassadors to Great Britain, Germany and France, Mr. Williams (dem., Miss.) moved an amendment to appropriate $5,000 for an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cuba. The democrats cheered.

Mr. Hitt raised the point of order that the amendment also was a change of existing law.

Mr. Williams argued that as there was no law on this subject, this could not be a change of existing law.

Upon this amendment Mr. DeArmond also urged the members to assert themselves and override the rules. If the republicans did not, he said, they must accept the responsibility. Professedly for Cuba, now was the time. "In the presence of your master, ruler and leader," he shouted, "in whose presence you scarcely dare to think, I ask you to give freedom and liberty to Cuba, or meet your outraged constituency. Let us see which course you will follow." (Uproarious democratic applause.)

The chair then sustained the point of order, and on motion of Mr. Hitt the committee arose.

The Indian appropriation bill was presented, and at 5:05 p. m. the house adjourned.

TO INVESTIGATE PENSION RULING.

Senate Passes the Resolution of Senator Allen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Today's open session of the senate was brief. Practically the only business accomplished aside from the routine proceedings was the passage of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. The measure as finally passed by the senate carries $1,281,310.

The Teller resolution providing that bonds of the United States may be paid in standard silver dollars was favorably reported by a majority of the finance committee, and notice was given that it would be called up at an early date.

An effort was made to fix a time for the final vote on the pending census bill, but was abandoned until tomorrow.

The senate committee on finance voted today to report the Teller resolution declaring for the payment of the national bonds in silver as well as gold. The vote stood 8 to 5. The resolution is practically the same as the Stanley Matthews resolution adopted some years ago.

Those voting for the resolution were: Vest, Jones (Ark.), White, Walthall, Turple, Daniel, democrats; Jones (Nev.), silver republican, and Wolcott, republican.

Those against: Morrill, Allison, Aldrich, Platt (Conn.) and Burrows. Senator Jones of Nevada was not present, but his vote was by his request recorded in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Platt of Connecticut and Mr. Morrill of Vermont desired to be understood that the report of the committee on finance, relative to the Teller resolution, was not unanimous.

Mr. Daniel of Virginia secured the adoption of a resolution directing the secretary of state to supply the senate any information the Department of State has respecting the killing of Frank Epps, a sailor of the United States steamship Olympia, by Japanese subjects in the harbor of Nagasaki, Japan, in December, 1897, and to inform the senate if any steps have been taken looking to reparation.

The resolution presented to the senate yesterday calling upon the secretary of the treasury for the reasons why the item of $11,000,000 interest due the United States from the Pacific railroads had been dropped from his statement, which went over under objection, was agreed to.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska called up his resolution calling for an investigation by the pension committee on the authority of the commissioner of pensions to promulgate an order that no consideration should be given to applications for increases of pensions within twelve months after the last application had been made. Mr. Gallinger, chairman of the pensions committee, announced that he believed the resolution to be entirely proper and it was agreed to.

In accordance with notice previously given, Mr. Hale of Maine called up the urgent deficiency bill. The bill, as it passed the house, carried $1,741,845; as it was reported to the senate it carries $1,891,923, an increase of $150,080.

The bill, carrying $1,913,810, was passed after a few amendments were made.

Mr. Foraker of Ohio of the Pacific railroads committee asked for consideration of the bill reported yesterday conferring upon the president authority to bid on the Kansas Pacific branch of the Union Pacific road at the forthcoming sale.

Mr. Thurston of Nebraska announced that he would earnestly press an amendment to the measure conferring authority on the president to sell the road in case it should be purchased by the government and would oppose any authority to purchase the road unless his amendment was agreed to.

It being evident that the bill would provoke considerable discussion, Mr. Foraker withdrew his request for immediate consideration.

Mr. Davis moved that the senate go into executive session.

Mr. Carter, chairman of the census committee, said he desired to call attention to the notice given yesterday that he would today call up for consideration the pending census bill. The committee, he said, regarded this bill as of great importance and felt that it should be passed promptly. "From published statements made by members of the foreign relations committee, said Mr. Carter, it appears that the senate may be engaged perhaps for ten days in consideration of the Hawaiian annexation treaty. The census bill ought not to be delayed so long as that. The necessity for effecting the preliminary arrangements for taking the census is evident to all senators. The census committee cannot look with equanimity on a possible delay of thirty days. My opinion is that we shall make progress with the treaty by promptly disposing of the census bill, the consideration of which will require only a few hours."

Mr. Davis, however, insisted upon his motion.

Mr. Carter then wanted a time fixed for voting on the census bill, but at the request of Senator Faulkner, who spoke for the democrats, agreed to postpone his request until tomorrow morning.

The senate then at 1:10 p. m. went into executive session, and at 4:45 adjourned.

PLANS FOR ENTERTAINING DOLE.

To Be Met at Chicago by the Official Representatives of Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Arrangements are making for the entertainment of President Dole of Hawaii on a scale befitting his rank as the chief magistrate of a friendly nation. It has been decided that he shall be regarded as the nation's guest and that our government shall bear the expense of his entertainment while in Washington. The formal visit paid to President Dole yesterday by General Shafter of San Francisco was not by direction of the authorities at Washington, but it is said the call was required by the army regulations, although in making it the general displayed a faculty of remembrance that is well regarded by the officials here, who had no opportunity to provide for a reception.

President McKinley has decided to have the official tour of the Hawaiian president begin at Chicago, and at that point in his overland tour he will be met by the representatives of the president and of the United States government. This is brought about by the fact that the representatives would not have time to reach San Francisco before the departure of President Dole for the east. The personal representative of the president will be Third Assistant Secretary of State Thomas W. Cridler, the army will be represented by Major H. O. S. Heistand, assistant adjutant general, and the navy probably by Lieutenant Commander T. S. Phelps, now in this city on leave of absence, the last named being personally acquainted with the distinguished visitor and speaking the Kanaka language fluently. The three representatives of the president and of the government will go to Chicago as soon as they receive notice of the probable arrival there of President Dole and escort him to Washington.

When he arrives here he will be quartered at the Arlington, where Li Hung Chang, Princess Eulalia and other national guests have been entertained, and his comfort will be closely looked after by the government representatives.

It is expected that his stay will not be long, and while the exact nature of the powers reposed by the Hawaiian government in President Dole is not known at the State department, there is reason to believe that he may be authorized to act for his government in the matter of accepting any amendment that may be made in the annexation treaty, and thus save valuable time in the conclusion of the negotiations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—President Sanford B. Dole has decided to resume his journey to Washington tomorrow afternoon. The party had intended to remain in San Francisco for some time, as President Dole is well acquainted here, and wanted to renew old friendships, but dispatches received by him from Minister Hatch at Washington advising him to reach the capital as soon as possible, have changed his plans. The Hawaiian president and his wife and attendants will go by way of Chicago and New York, stopping one day in each of those cities.

MORGAN PLEADS FOR ANNEXATION.

Delivers the Second Installment of His Speech on Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Senator Morgan occupied the attention of the senate during the entire time of the executive session today in the presentation of his views on the subject of the annexation of the Hawaiian islands. This was the second installment of the senator's speech, and when he concluded a few minutes after 5 o'clock he had not then reached the end.

He spoke for about three hours today and his speech was a general presentation of the importance of the islands to the United States. He dwelt especially upon the military importance of the islands, quoting General Schofield and Captain Mahan at length in support of his position that the islands were a natural outpost for the United States and necessary to the proper protection of our western coast and of our general commerce in case of war.

Mr. Morgan predicted that if the United States did not take advantage of the present opportunity to acquire the islands there would be war between this country and some other power within ten weeks. It was not, he said, within the bounds of possibilities, in view of the present European competition for territory in Asia, that the Hawaiian islands should be allowed to remain independent for any length of time if the United States should finally announce its determination not to make them a part of American territory.

"Does the senator from Alabama mean to say," interrupted Senator Pettigrew, "that the Hawaiian government would voluntarily seek the protection of some other power and thus forego the great advantage these islands now enjoy in their reciprocity arrangement with the United States, which results in our remitting to them annually not less than $6,000,000?"

To this question Senator Morgan replied that the reciprocity treaty had been negotiated for the purpose of giving this country cheap sugar. He said that it had been of greater benefit to the United States than it had been to Hawaii, because it had accomplished its purpose of making cheaper one of our great commodities and one of the necessities of every household. We want, he said, not only the sugar from Hawaii, but cheaper coffee as well, and many other necessary articles could be grown in those islands.

The senator displayed a number of large maps, from which he contended the islands were in the roadway of commerce between our western coast and the orient, and said all ships, whether laden with the articles of commerce or the munitions of war, must necessarily pass them in going to and fro between this country and the Asiatic coast, and thus, he said, the nation which controls Hawaii will control the commerce of the coast.

In closing he said failure to annex the islands means inevitable bloodshed and the responsibility for that bloodshed would rest upon the senate of the United States for its failure to perform its duty at this critical hour in the history of the two countries.

HOMESTAKE WOULD LIKE TO SETTLE

Offers the Government Big Money to Drop Its Suit.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—(Special Telegram.)—Some years ago the Interior department discovered that the Homestake Mining company of the Black Hills had been raiding government timber. A special inspector and other officials were sent out to investigate, and the result was that a bill aggregating some $500,000 or $600,000 was submitted to this successful corporation and settlement asked. The company objected strenuously to paying any such sum, and, in fact, the claim was made that there was no indebtedness to the government. The matter dragged along, but at last a day for bringing the case into court was finally fixed, and February 1, 1898, was named as that day. It is said at the Interior department that a conviction is so conclusive that unless the jury is tampered with there must be a verdict in favor of the United States.

Ex-Senator Moody of South Dakota is attorney for the Homestake company. He arrived in the city some days ago and registered at the Ebbitt house, and alongside his name is that of Superintendent Grier of the Homestake mine. Senator Moody told The Bee the day of his arrival, that his principal business here was in connection with an extension of time for holding back the proclamation of Cleveland in regard to forest reservations. It was learned today that Superintendent Grier and ex-Senator Moody have been engaged in trying to bring about a compromise between the United States and the Homestake Mining company. They have offered a very large sum to settle the dispute concerning the timber alleged to have been taken from government lands. The whole matter is before the secretary of the interior for his consideration, and he will consult with the attorney general before referring the subject to the commissioner of the general land office. Later Mr. Herrmann will be asked for his views before a final agreement to the tender is given.

AGREE ON ANTI-SCALPING BILL.

House Committee to Make a Favorable Report on the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The house committee on commerce today voted to report the anti-scalping bill in the form of a substitute prepared by Mr. Sherman of New York. The substitute follows the general lines of the original bill with some additional features. It places a penalty on railroad officers who deal with scalpers. Heretofore, the plan has been to hold the corporation liable, but the new provision extends the liability to officials making them subject to a misdemeanor, with fine or imprisonment on conviction. A new paragraph is inserted in section 2, making it unlawful for general passenger agents to supply tickets to other than authorized ticket agents. Another substitute provision provides that unused tickets shall be redeemed at any time within one year. Any company failing to redeem a ticket is made liable in a civil action to a penalty of $100 in excess of the redemption money on the ticket.

Mr. Sherman will write the report and present it tomorrow.

Vest Reports Teller Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Mr. Gallinger of the committee on public health and national quarantine today reported favorably to the senate a bill providing for an investigation of the subject of leprosy and it was passed.

Mr. Vest of the finance committee reported the Teller resolution, which was reported by that committee today, and gave orders that he would call it up at an early day.

The vote in the senate committee on finance on the Teller resolution was preceded by a discussion which was generally participated in by the members of the committee. The general tenor of the discussion was along the same lines as that of a week ago, the republicans contending that the resolution was useless and would be devoid of results, and the democrats and their allies taking the opposite position. The republicans especially deprecated the agitation of the financial question at the present time, saying there was no effort and likely to be none to pass a general financial measure through the senate committing the country more definitely to the gold standard.

To this the democrats replied by citing the efforts of Secretary Gage and ex-Senator Edmunds to have congress take up the question in a way which looked to placing the country definitely upon a gold basis. They contended that it was the evident purpose of the administration to secure legislation in the interest of the single standard whenever opportunity afforded and avowed their purpose of securing a declaration in favor of a double standard such as was proposed in this resolution, if possible to do so, in order to show that there had been no change in sentiment. If, they said, the business interests were to be injured by the agitation of the financial question at this time, the blame should be placed upon the republican administration, and not upon themselves.

When some of the republican senators were reminded that they had voted for the resolution when presented by Hon. Stanley Matthews twenty years ago they admitted such to be the fact, but said in explanation of their present attitude that conditions had changed. Senator Wolcott did not vote with his republican friends, but heartily supported the resolution, saying he would vote for it every time it came up.

SECURITY FOR BANK CIRCULATION.

Secretary Criticises the Monetary Commission Currency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Secretary Gage proceeded today with the currency hearing before the house committee on banking and currency. Today's hearing took a general range with a view to developing Mr. Gage's views on general financial questions, and his judgment on various measures, including his own, for currency revision. Chairman Walker in a series of questions sought to show that the guaranty required in the Gage bill and the monetry bill on unsecured circulation was too great, thus imposing an onerous burden on the banks far beyond the losses which experience had shown would occur. Mr. Gage said that the safety fund in his bill was placed at a point which he regarded safe, and if found too high it could be reduced.

Ex-Secretary Fairchild said in a step of this character it had been deemed best to make the guaranty too great rather than too little.

Mr. Gage stated in this connection his objection to the plan of imposing mutual responsibility on all banks as proposed in the monetary commission bill. It would be an unfortunate requirement, he felt, as it would operate to keep desirable banks from entering the system, and imposing on themselves responsibility for outside banks. The banker, as a rule, did not want to be responsible for losses other than his own. Whether the guaranty was to be by a 2 per cent tax on banks, as he provided, or by a mutual guaranty from all banks, as the commission provided, or some other adequate plan, Mr. Gage said he was willing to concede this detail so long as some safe security for the redemption of the bank notes was provided.

The committee occupied the afternoon going over the Walker currency bill. Chairman Walker sought to show that of the currency bills pending his stood the best chance of passage, that it was least objectionable because, while accomplishing similar results, it did not flaunt before the minority interests the direct preamble declarations to the gold unit standard. It would, he said, absolutely relieve the government of having anything to do with the current redemption of money of any nature, and from keeping anything except an ordinary exchequer balance as in a private establishment.

Secretary Gage referring to the statement of purposes in the Gage bill as to "fixing the gold standard more firmly," briefly explained why it was best to incorporate that declaration. The obligations of the United States, he said, are payable in coin. There is a deep dispute as to what that means. On the one side of congress it is said the government can pay in silver; the other says gold only, otherwise the government is guilty of bad faith and dishonesty as to obligations. So long as there is doubt there will be a constant pressure to open the way for the payments in silver, and the contention was that better assurance of maintaining the gold standard than now exist should be given the country. So, the secretary thought, it was the wisest plan to make the positive and unequivocal declaration as to the purposes of the bill.

Secretary Gage and ex-Secretary Fairchild will be before the committee again tomorrow.

MEETING OF BIMETALLIC UNION.

Executive Committee Preparing to Circulate Literature.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The executive committee of the American Bimetallic union met here today in their offices on F street. The members present were: President A. J. Warner of Ohio, Joseph Sheldon of Connecticut, Representative Towne of Minnesota, H. F. Bartine of Illinois, Senator Allen of Nebraska and O. W. Underwood of Alabama. The meeting was called for the purpose of disposing of an accumulation of routine business and for consultation regarding the future work of the union. Since the currency reform question has been brought prominently before the country, the committee feels that it be promptly met and what they regard as the fallacies of the plan suggested by Secretary Gage and the monetary commission will be pointed out in literature to be prepared upon this special subject. General Warner before the meeting said that his health had suffered very much of late by overwork, and it was his intention to spend the next few months in Georgia. He did not at present feel physically able to continue the work in hand and some time during the present session he would ask the executive committee to name some one to take his place, temporarily at least, at the head of the union.

URGES POSTMASTERS TO RETRENCH.

Seeking to Avoid a Deficit at the End of the Year.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—As a result of the protests which have reached the department against the reduction in mail deliveries as proposed in several cities, Postmaster General Gary is casting about to see if something can be done to avert it. He has caused First Assistant Heath to communicate with the postmasters at fifty of the larger presidential offices, asking them to report whether they can drop a carrier here or there, or dispense with some other employes paid from the same appropriation, for the remainder of the year. The threatened deficiency is over $100,000, and the postmaster general believes that part of this may be made up by temporarily dispensing with the services of some employes.

BREAKS THE RECORD FOR EXPORTS.

Calendar Year 1897 Overreaches All Its Predecessors.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—According to statistics at the Treasury department the value of exports by the United States for the calendar year 1897 aggregated $1,100,000,000, an increase of $93,000,000 over any preceding year.

Another record was smashed, with the trade balance of $356,000,000 in favor of Uncle Sam, the highest point ever reached in the history of this country. Exports for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1897, were valued at $1,032,000,000, thus furnishing a third record, for the top notch prior to these figures was reached in 1892, when the exports amounted to $1,015,000,000. Breadstuffs furnished the bulk of the exportations in every instance.

Appointments by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The president today sent these nominations to the senate:

Treasury—Thomas S. Sholers, assistant appraiser of merchandise, district of New Orleans, La.

Justice—William J. Mills of New Mexico, to be chief justice of the supreme court, territory of New Mexico.

Postmasters—Illinois, D. E. Keene, Mt. Carmel; J. F. L. Rector, Cairo; Augustus Gibson, McLeansboro; Jerome B. Stewart, Wilmington; William A. Stienbarger, Augusta. Indiana, J. W. Hess, Indianapolis. Iowa, Frank S. Appelman, Emmettsburg; Milton A. McCord, Newton. Kansas, Eldon Lowe, Fort Scott. North Dakota, Agatha G. Patterson, Bismarck.

Interior—To be register of land offices: Archibald K. Gardner, at Rapid City, S. D.; William E. Chaplin, at Cheyenne, Wyo. John S. Mayhugh, agent for the Indians, western Shoshone agency, in Nevada.

Navy—To be an assistant paymaster, George Brown, jr., of Indiana.

Money for the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Indian appropriation bill, as reported to the house today, carries an aggregate of $7,727,524 against estimates of $7,375,617 of the amount recommended $270,000 are reimbursable to the government. The total amount for the support of Indian school, from other than the treaty funds, is $2,554,540; and for fulfilling treaty stipulations, $3,250,399 is appropriated.

Mrs. Lane on the Road to Recovery.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Mrs. Lucille Lane, the daughter of ex-Senator Blackburn, who was accidentally shot Saturday night, continues to improve, and the physicians now think there is no doubt of her recovery.

Claims to Be Allowed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—(Special Telegram.)—The omnibus bill, as promised by Senator Aldrich when the tariff bill was under discussion, has been completed by the committee on claims, and while still held as confidential, enough has been learned to show that the following claims have been given recognition and incorporated in that measure, which will be reported shortly: John Brietling, Nebraska, $738.25, for commissary stores furnished by him in 1862 at Clinton, Ia.; S. A. Brown, Sioux Falls, S. D., $485.27, for services as past assistant surgeon, U. S. N.; Henry T. Clarke, Omaha, $2,900, for rent of buildings at Fort Crook; John Little and Hobart Williams, Omaha, $1,432.75; Stout, Hall & Bangs, $31,802.52.

Help for Southern Hotels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—There was a special train from New York enroute to Jacksonville, Fla., that passed through this city this morning with about 500 help for the various hotels in the "Land of Flowers."

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $239,838,417; gold reserve, $162,836,177.

TREATING CATARHH

Can Only Be Reached by Internal Medications.

So many people in this climate suffer with catarrh of the nose that much useless snuffing of inhalants will be avoided by a brief reference to what catarrh really is. It is a result of a succession of colds, each one finding the mucous membranes a more convenient place to locate than the former cold, hence catarrh is a chronic cold in the head. Now, we do not take cold by breathing in cold air, but by getting the feet damp or exposing the body to varying degrees of moisture, so that it will be readily seen that outside influences do not attack the air passages directly, but travel from the feet or other exposed place to the nasal passages, simply because the mucous membranes at this place are more susceptible to cold than the stomach, bowels, bladder and other parts of the body provided with these mucous linings.

To cure a cold, therefore, we need to give attention to restoring the mucous lining of the body, giving the blood such elements as will scatter the inflammation in the diseased places and enable the natural nutrition of the body to replace the waste tissue with new material. This is a very rapid process when the habits of living, the diet, bathing and proper remedy are all employed. Probably the best remedy to use, is the Gauss Catarrh Tablets. They are sold by most first-class druggists at 50 cents a box and are prepared by C. E. Gauss, Marshall, Mich. He mails them prepaid to any address if your druggist will not supply you. He sends a little book free on Catarrh which will be found very useful for those who are troubled with this disagreeable malady.

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