colored member of the house, when his name was called, declined to vote at all, answering "present," but at the conclusion of the roll call he thought better of his resolution and voted "aye." The motion to lay the appeal on the table was carried 168 to 126.

QUESTION WILL NOT DOWN.

There were no manifestations of approval on the announcement of the vote. The house then, on Mr. Hitt's motion, went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. As soon as the first paragraph was read, the struggle was resumed. Mr. Williams (dem., Miss.), offered an amendment to direct the president to appoint three commissioners to proceed to Cuba and if possible negotiate a treaty of peace, amity and commerce with the republic of Cuba, and appropriating $15,000 for defraying the expenses of the commissioners. It was ruled out of order.

Immediately afterward Mr. Lewis (dem., Wash.), offered an amendment providing that to emphasize the fact that a state of war existed in Cuba, the consul general of the United States at Havana be withdrawn and the government of Spain be notified of a suspension of diplomatic relations at that point.

Mr. Hitt quickly raised a point of order, which Mr. Hepburn in the chair sustained.

"I appeal from the decision of the chair," said Mr. Lewis.

"And I make the point that the appeal is dilatory," exclaimed Mr. Dalzell (rep., Pa.).

"The chair sustains the point of order," declared Mr. Hepburn, who directed the clerk to proceed with the reading. Excitement was at the boiling point and Mr. Terry (dem., Ark.), shouted his protest.

"Can it be possible that we have reached the point where this side of the house cannot appeal from the decision of the chair?" he called.

Mr. Hepburn directed Mr. Terry to take his seat and the clerk droned on with the reading. Mr. Lewis found a parliamentary way of discussing his amendment, however, by moving a pro forma amendment to strike out the last word.

The reading of the bill went on, interrupted every few minutes by speeches from the democratic side on Cuba.

WOULD GIVE SPAIN NOTICE.

Mr. Sulzer (dem., N. Y.) offered an amendment directing the president to notify Spain that unless the war ceased in thirty days we would recognize the independence of Cuba and enforce our position by force of arms.

It went the way of its predecessors, but Mr. Sulzer managed to get five minutes on a pro forma amendment, in the course of which he asked Mr. Hitt whether the committee on foreign affairs intended to suppress all resolutions and bills recognizing the frightful state of affairs in Cuba.

Mr. Hitt paid no heed to the question.

"The gentleman, like his party, fails to answer," exclaimed Mr. Sulzer. "I refer him to the St. Louis platform." (Democratic laughter and republican jeers.)

Michigan politics were injected into the proceedings at this point by a controversy between Messrs. Brucker (dem.) and Bishop (rep.) of that state. The former read some remarks of Governor Pingree from this morning's paper denouncing the trend of affairs in the republican party. Mr. Bishop asked if Mr. Brucker stood sponsor for Governor Pingree's sentiments, to which the latter replied that the republican party elected him.

REPUDIATES PINGREE.

"We repudiate him," said Mr. Bishop.

"If I helped to elect a governor on a democratic platform I should stand by him," said Mr. Brucker.

"We did stand by Governor Pingree until he ceased to be a republican. Did you stand by Grover Cleveland?" (Laughter.)

"I did," replied Mr. Brucker, "until he became dominated by the same republican methods Governor Pingree denounces." (Republican jeers.)

Mr. Wilson (dem., S. C.) presented the Cuban question in still a new form in hope to engraft it on the bill. It provided for a change in the salary of the United States consul general at Havana, pending the continuance of the present war. Mr. Wilson declared that it will be a blot upon the name of the house of representatives if it prevented a vote on the question of war in Cuba, a blot comparable only to that of the law written in blood, and of the law written so high it could not be read.

Mr. Hitt's point of order disposed of this last amendment. Mr. Hitt thought the spirit of yesterday's agreement had been violated and that the general debate should be curtailed somewhat. He asked that the debate be closed at 1 o'clock tomorrow, but finally agreed to 4 o'clock.

Mr. Williams (dem., Miss.) gave notice that a motion would be made at the conclusion of the general debate to recommit the bill.

HITT GETS THE FLOOR.

Mr. Hitt opened the general debate with a brief but important statement as to our foreign relations with Spain and Cuba and the course of the amendment.

"The present executive," he said, "had come into power a year ago. His sentiments were well known. On this floor and in all his public utterances he had shown his sympathy with any people struggling to better their condition."

Hastily he sketched the course of affairs since Mr. McKinley's advent to power. Mr. Hitt said the president had immediately demanded the release of the American prisoners in Cuba. In many cases his command was complied with, but not in all. Then by the hand of an assassin the leader of the policy of stern conservative oppression had fallen. His successors pursued the same policy. The liberal ministry came in and the president had again pressed for the release of the American prisoners. The ministry yielded at last and all had been given their freedom.

But the president had gone further. He had protested with such emphasis and energy against the barbarities of the war and the policy of concentration that General Weyler had been recalled in disgrace and the policy of concentration had been abandoned.

Further even than this the president had gone. He had notified the Sagasta ministry that the war must cease and proposals of settlement made within a reasonable time. These representations had been made, owing to the great interest all over the country in the struggle the Cubans were making.

SPAIN HEEDS THE PRESIDENT.

The president's representations had been listened to by Spain, and the scheme of self-government, modelled upon that of Canada, had been issued. Whether it would be successful, he said, whether it was practicable or sincere many might doubt. Perhaps it would be a harsh judgment now to say it had already failed. But that it was sincere events had already shown. Those who understood Spain and its machinations far better than we, had passed judgment and had already attempted to destroy the autonomy scheme and to pull down the Sagasta government which had proposed it. The commercial class of Havana, Cubans of Spanish birth, had vented their rage in riot and turbulence. They had threatened the very existence of Havana.

Every act of the president, continued Mr. Hitt, had shown the spirit which animated him in his public utterances in the past. He had achieved much in a few months, but he thought it unwise for the United States at this time to recognize the belligerency of the insurgents.

Mr. Hitt admonished the members that action must be vindicated before the world, and we must prove by what we do that we are actuated by no desire to rob a neighbor or to seize property of others. A declaration of belligerency, he explained, would allow Spain's war ships to hunt our vessels on the high seas.

In the existing situation good men sympathizing with Cuba's cause were constantly making their way to the islands. Supplies, guns and ammunition were going from the United States. It was said that every pound of powder fired for the cause of Cuba's freedom had come from this country. Members, he said, might ask why, with all these disadvantages in store for them, the agents of the Cuban republic in this city desired belligerent rights.

CUBA'S FRIENDS SELFISH.

"I could explain it," said Mr. Hitt, "but I prefer to do so in the words of one of these agents to me. 'We know,' said this gentleman, 'that we have much to lose in the matter of supplies, but we also know that if Spanish cruisers begin to stop American ships it will not be long before a hasty shot is fired. With that shot public opinion in Spain and the United States will plunge those countries into war. Then our battle will be over.'"

"That perhaps is a very just argument for the Cuban," continued Mr. Hitt, "but not for an American. If we are to have war, let us face it directly, not be forced by a chance."

Mr. Hitt spoke of Spanish authority in Havana as tottering between armed forces without and tumultuous riot within, but with impressive words warned the members that the vast responsibility of action, with the momentous consequences that might ensue, rested on the shoulders of the executive, not on members of congress who might be making speeches for publication.

"Let us remember," said he, "that we have a faithful pilot at the helm, and if the ship of state is not near the rapids, we should be patient and ready to support him if he takes the step which the honor and the interests of our country may demand."

LEE IS ON GUARD.

He referred to General Lee as an officer of ability and experience, who can be relied on to guard jealously our honor at Havana, and concluded with an eloquent appeal to the members of the house, though they might have differences, to drown all other voices as they did in the Venezuelan crisis, and stand by the president and the country. While he could not prophesy as to the future, he assured the country that the house would not disappoint the expectations of his countrymen.

Throughout Mr. Hitt's speech he was listened to with the closest attention. Members crowded about him and thronged galleries leaned over to catch his words. As he concluded a roar of approval swept the floor and the galleries.

Mr. Dinsmore (Ark.), a democratic member of the foreign affairs committee, declared the time had come for giving the Cubans the recognition they had so long sought. He arraigned Mr. Hitt and the republican side for alleged inconsistency, citing their Cuban speeches under the Cleveland administration, and then branched off to tariff, civil service, bimetallism and various other topics. Returning to Cuba, he declared that no act by this government could bring war with Spain, for a bankrupt monarchy which could not put down 35,000 ragged Cuban soldiers, would not enter upon a contest with the United States.

CONTRASTS ADMINISTRATIONS.

Mr. Adams (rep., Pa.), a member of the foreign affairs committee, followed Mr. Dinsmore, and contrasted the apathy of the last administration toward Cuba with the achievements of this, dwelling particularly on the release of all American prisoners in Cuba, the change in the Spanish war methods and the abandonment of the policy of concentration. He maintained that the recognition of belligerency was purely an executive function.

"Did you not vote for belligerency in the last congress?" asked Mr. Sulzer.

"I did," responded Mr. Adams, "but then we were seeking to protect American property; that property is now destroyed. We were seeking to free American prisoners; they are now all free. This whole question is nearing a solution of its own weight. Spain is bankrupt. It cannot send another man to Cuba. There are riots in Havana. The handwriting has appeared on the wall."

In reply to a direct question as to why his subcommittee had not reported the senate resolution he said the committee had called for official information. "We cannot rely on newspaper reports when we see in this city the two sides of the question presented by different newspapers."

Mr. Berry (dem., Ky.) eloquently pleaded Cuba's cause. After 30,000 Cubans had gone down to their death during the last four years, he said, it was absurd for members to stand on the floor of the house and deny that a state of war exists on the island today.

"I don't fear war," said Mr. Berry. "I think a little blood running would be good for us. Let Spain fire on the American flag just once and the flame will be kindled that will free Cuba."

"But what will happen to us?" asked Mr. Mahaney.

"Oh, we can take care of ourselves," replied Mr. Berry.

After some further remarks by Mr. Wheeler (dem., Ky.) in favor of granting belligerent rights to the insurgents the committee rose, and at 5 o'clock the house adjourned.

DISCUSS OUR MAIL FACILITIES.

Senators Give Some Attention to Postoffice Department Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—A spirited debate was precipitated in the senate today by the introduction of a resolution by Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts providing for an inquiry by the committee on postoffices and postroads concerning the recent order of the postmaster general regarding the force of letter carriers in several cities of the country. Mr. Hoar declared that the order had the effect of a dynamite bomb in creating consternation among business men throughout the country while apparently all that was needed by the Postoffice department was an appropriation of $150,000 to fully maintain the efficiency of the carrier system.

The debate took a wide range, Mr. Wolcott, chairman of the committee on postoffices and post roads, insisting that many New England people represented by the senator from Massachusetts were responsible for the deficiency in the funds of the Postoffice department, because they insisted that the government should carry second-class mail at an enormous loss; and Mr. Allen of Nebraska, charging that the government was annually defrauded out of millions of dollars through the underweighing of mail matter. The resolution in a modified form is still pending.

Mr. Vest gave notice that he would move tomorrow to take up for consideration the resolution reported by the finance committee providing that bonds of the United States may be paid in standard silver dollars. Mr. Vest's notice seems to indicate an intention on the part of some senators to displace, temporarily, the Hawaiian annexation treaty, as it is evident, as Mr. White of California said, that the consideration of the resolution would "precipitate some slight discussion."

After the reading of the journal in the senate Mr. Vest of Missouri gave notice that he would, at the conclusion of the morning business, move to take up the Teller resolution which was reported by the finance committee yesterday.

A bill authorizing the attorney general, the secretary of the treasury and the secretary of war to compromise and adjust certain claims of the United States against the state of Tennessee and the state of Tennessee against the United States was passed.

A joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to make a survey of a ship canal from the lower part of Lake Michigan to the Wabash river was offered by Mr. Turpie (Ind.) and referred to the committee on commerce.

Mr. Hoar offered a resolution relative to the recent order of the postmaster general reducing the number of letter carriers in some of the large cities on account of a deficiency in the free delivery appropriation, the appropriation providing that the committee on postoffices and post roads should immediately ascertain what amount was necessary to protect the free delivery service of the country. For his resolution Mr. Hoar asked immediate consideration.

Mr. Wolcott, chairman of the committee on postoffices and post roads, objected to the reference of the resolution to his committee. He said the committee was utterly powerless to afford relief for the trouble at which the resolution was directed. He thought the resolution ought by all means go to the committee on appropriations. The committee on postoffices and post roads, he added, is anxious to extend and make more efficient the letter carrier system, but it was powerless.

Mr. Hoar thought the question was a most important one, affecting, as it does, hundreds of thousands of people who receive mail. "This order of the postmaster general," declared Mr. Hoar, "created consternation among business men. The order was based upon a deficiency in the appropriation for free delivery of about $150,000.

"All that is needed to remedy the difficulty encountered by the Postoffice department and which confronts the business men of the country is a small additional appropriation. It is absolutely intolerable that this great branch of the public service should stop or be crippled. Many of the smaller cities of the country are to be deprived practically of the mail delivery facilities, and it is time something be done to avoid serious business embarrassment."

Mr. Allison urged that the postmaster general be sent a resolution inquiring why the issuance of such an order as had provoked this discussion was necessary and what remedy was needed. No suggestion had been made to the committee on appropriations that the postmaster general has not at his disposal sufficient funds to meet the needs of his department.

At this point Mr. Wolcott said he desired to call the senate's attention to the real basis of the trouble with the financial affairs of the Postoffice department. "It is well understood," said Mr. Wolcott, "that the second-class mail of this country absorbs 65 per cent of the expenses of the Postoffice department and supplies only about 3 per cent of the revenues. This is the serious point of this discussion, and if congress should enact into law the measures relating to second-class matter which will be laid before it the recurrence of the present difficulty will be obviated."

Mr. Wolcott then called attention to the opposition of the publishers of New England to the enactment of the bill restricting second-class matter.

Mr. Allen spoke sarcastically of the good times the people of New England were having under the Dingley law with their strikes and lockouts. He thought that a good many of them would now have time to go to the postoffices to get their mail if it was not promptly delivered by a carrier. He thought the great point involved in the discussion of postoffice finances was the charge that there was an annual leakage of from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 on account of the underweighing of mail matter.

"It is most remarkable," said Mr. Allen, "that charges of such gravity should be made in the public prints, and yet the party in power should remain with reference to them as silent as the grave. If we only had the nerve to take hold of these frauds and eradicate them we should have money enough to put a corps of efficient letter carriers in every city in the land."

Mr. Chandler objected to the present consideration of the Hoar resolution, suggested by Mr. Allison, and it went over.

Mr. Chandler presented and secured the passage of a resolution directing the committee on interstate commerce to inquire whether the funds provided for in rules 16 and 17 of the Joint Traffic association is lawfully in existence; to examine the details of its expenditure as to whether or not it had been expended for lawful purposes, and whether any illegal or improper use of the funds could be prohibited and punished by law.

Mr. Hansbrough called up a bill which had been sent to the senate by the house, providing that receivers of public money should be responsible under their bonds for all money received by them from the sale of Indian lands. The bill passed the senate on Monday, but Mr. Hansbrough's desire was that the bill should be enacted into a law by the passage of the house bill. The bill was passed.

Mr. Tillman presented a resolution for which he asked immediate consideration, extending the authority of the Interstate Commerce commission so it might inquire to what rate railroad companies issue passes, whether the railroads give transportation for any other consideration than cash, and what arrangements they had with newspapers regarding transportation.

Mr. Cullom, chairman of the committee, objected to the consideration of the resolution, as it would involve a long and tedious investigation by the committee, which was anxious to get some bills before congress during the present session. He said he had no desire to evade the truth in any part of the investigation, but he was satisfied that the committee now had sufficient testimony before it to indicate the need of stringent legislation. It had been shown, he said, that in the scalping business not only outsiders but the agents of some railroads were engaged. "I do not want to investigate throughout the year," said he, "but desire to prepare some bill which will cure the evils we have found."

Mr. Vest recalled his notice that he would move to take up the Teller resolution for the reason that several senators interested in it were absent. He gave notice that he would move to take it up tomorrow.

At 2:20 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Davis, the senate went into executive session, and at 5 o'clock adjourned.

MANY AT BUTTERWORTH FUNERAL.

President and All but One of Cabinet Among the Number.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Funeral services over the remains of the late Major Benjamin F. Butterworth, commissioner of patents, were held this afternoon at the Church of the Covenant, Rev. Teunis Hamlin, the pastor, conducting the simple exercise of the Presbyterian church. The church was crowded, those present including President McKinley and all the members of his cabinet except Secretary Alger, who is ill, besides a number of senators and representatives, members of the bar and resident Washingtonians. The church was decorated with palms and trailing smilax and easter lilies were scattered about. The body was encased in a handsome black covered casket with silver handles, on top of which was a silver plate with the inscription "At rest." Numerous floral offerings almost hid the coffin from sight as it was borne up to the chancel rail, one of the handsomest being a wreath of ivy and roses from the White House. During the services a quartet rendered "Lead, Kindly Light" and "I Cannot Always Trace the Way." After the services the remains were taken to Oak Hill cemetery and deposited in a vault. The honorary pallbearers were: Secretary C. N. Bliss, Speaker Thomas B. Reed, Senator Mark A. Hanna, Judge Jere Wilson, Judge William R. Day, assistant secretary of state; Judge Thomas Ryan, assistant secretary of the interior; Representative Joseph G. Cannon, Judge Louis E. McComas, Senator J. C. Burrows, Representative Amos G. Cummings, Mr. G. L. Ely, assistant commissioner of patents, and Henry W. Coffin. The active pallbearers were examiners in the patent office.

QUIET IS REPORTED AT HAVANA.

Order Permitting Free Imports of Cattle is Extended.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—General Lee cabled the State department at 2:41 o'clock this afternoon that all was quiet at Havana. He also reported that the decree issued November 4 last admitting free cattle imported into Cuba until January 18, had been extended until March 10, 1898, under the same conditions contained in the first decree.

Orders were today telegraphed to Captain Sigsbee of the Maine, at Key West, to join the North Atlantic squadron for drills and maneuvers when Admiral Sicard passes Key West on the way to the Portugas harbor. It is expected that the whole squadron will pass Key West by tomorrow and a good deal of powder will be burned in drills near there.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

H. M. Bushnell Named as Postmaster at Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

To be consuls—Oscar de Durante of Illinois at Cateni, Italy; E. Sulzer of Indiana, Liege, Belgium; Henry M. Hunt of Illinois at Antigua, West Indies.

Claude M. Bernard, attorney of the United States, Eastern district of North Carolina; Charles D. Warner, receiver of public moneys at Coeur d' Alene, Idaho; Samuel R. Crumbaugh of Kentucky, supervising inspector of steam vessels for the Seventh district.

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—(Special Telegram.)—Fourth-class postmasters were appointed today as follows: Nebraska—Samuel J. Stewart at Meadow, Sarpy county, vice Edward W. Kirkpatrick, resigned. Iowa—W. F. Perkins at Metonville, Worth county, and Lars J. Larsen at Scola, Montgomery county. South Dakota—Knud Colby at Lebanon, Potter county.

Clerk hire at Blair has been increased from $40 to $80 per year.

Buried at Arlington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—General Christopher Colon Auger, U. S. A., retired, was buried with military honors at Arlington this afternoon. Funeral services were held at St. John's church, the remains being borne on a caisson draped with the flag under which he had fought through two wars and a score of Indian campaigns. The religious services at the church were performed by Rev. J. Mackay Smith.

Vote on Statehood Bills Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The house committee on territories today, after concluding the hearing of arguments fixed on the next Wednesday meeting for the vote on the statehood bills of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balances, $240,151,695; gold reserve, $162,909,102.

Receiver for Broken Bank.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The comptroller of the currency has appointed William J. Keenesaw receiver of the First National bank of Pembina, N. D.

GARY MAY CAPTURE THE TOGA

Postmaster General Believed to Be the Coming Man.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE VOTES AGAIN

Judge McComas Gains Two, but His Friends Expected More, and the Result is Disappointing to Them.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 19.—The senate and house met in joint session, and after casting one ballot for United States senator to succeed Arthur P. Gorman, adjourned until tomorrow. The ballot resulted as follows: McComas, 36; Shaw, 11; Shyrock, 2; Milliken, 2; Barbour, 6; Urner, 1; Gorman, 46; Findlay, 2; Parran, 6; Lowndes, 1; total, 113; necessary to choice, 57; absent, 4.

The vote cast for Judge McComas shows an increase of two over that received by him yesterday. One of these came from Senator Dobler of Baltimore city, who left the Shaw ranks, and the other from Delegate Dryden of Somerset, who was absent on the first day of the balloting. Major Shaw's loss through the desertion of Senator Dobler was made up by the accession of Delegate Robinson of Baltimore city, who voted for General Shryock yesterday. Senator Gorman gained a vote in the person of Senator Applegarth, who voted yesterday for Judge Henry Page.

The outcome of the day's balloting was a distinct disappointment to the followers of Judge McComas, they having confidently expected a gain of at least eight more votes than they got. This feature is thought to indicate the possible return of Postmaster General Gary as a candidate, as these votes are looked upon as his whenever he wants them.

Many expect a "Shryock landslide" within a few days if some one is not chosen in that time. A caucus of the republican majority will almost certainly be held tomorrow night and an attempt will be made to force the recalcitrants into line. Thirty-one signatures have been appended to the call and it is asserted that six more will be added before midnight. Thirty-four are necessary to secure a majority of the republican members and senators of the general assembly.

It is said that Postmaster General Gary has requested his six supporters, who have voted for Thomas Parran, to go into caucus and abide by the decision of that body. It is claimed that a majority of the six have signified their willingness to do so.

Tonight's developments indicate that tomorrow's battle will be a repetition of today's vote. Indication of an attempt at coalition between the "faithful eleven" and the democratic members for the purpose of electing a Baltimore city man, are growing stronger every hour. Such a combination would probably mean Shaw or Malster.

REFUSE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

Ohio Senatorial Investigating Committee is Having a Hard Time.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 19.—The investigation into the charge of bribery at the recent election of a United States senator reached a crisis tonight. No matter what may be the final result of the investigation there will likely be several witnesses arrested for contempt. The committee had seven witnesses subpoenaed for tonight, but they were not all examined, because none of them would testify.

The senate committee last night examined Samuel Bentland, Frank P. Ross, W. F. Truesdale and Shepherd M. Dunlap, who then asked to confer with their attorneys and were excused till tonight for that purpose. When they appeared tonight they said their attorneys held that the senate had no jurisdiction in the investigation of the alleged bribery of a member of the house, and had advised them not to answer any further questions before the committee. They all followed the advice of their attorneys as did Mr. Hollenbeck, who was not on the stand last night.

When the committee found that the advice of the attorneys was being followed uniformly by all the witnesses called, the open session was closed and the committee went into executive session on plans for further procedure.

The senate chamber was crowded while the committee, in open session, attempted from 7:30 to 9 p. m., to examine the witnesses, and the action of the witnesses caused demonstrations of derision. The witnesses did not decline to tell the name of their counsel and their replies showed that most eminent lawyers had been engaged in the case.

It is not denied that the house has jurisdiction, but attorneys have told the witnesses that the senate has no jurisdiction, and that they need not reply to their questions. The members of the house investigation committee were present today by invitation, and they were requested to ask questions, but none of them took any part. Judge Robertson, who has served with distinction on the bench at Cincinnati, is a member of the senate committee, and is prosecutor. He wore himself out tonight in asking questions and geting the monotonous reply, "On the advice of counsel I decline to answer."

As the committee will make a partial report to the senate tomorrow a lively time is expected. The committee will ask the senate to punish the witnesses for contempt and to give the investigators full authority.

The committee was in executive session from 9 to 11 o'clock and adopted by a vote of 4 to 1, Garfield voting in the negative, a resolution to refer the whole matter back to the senate and ask for further instructions and power.

SEVEN BALLOTS WITHOUT RESULT.

Tennessee Democratic Senatorial Caucus Adjourns Till Today.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 19.—The democratic members of the legislature held a caucus tonight to nominate a United States senator. The hall of representatives was crowded and great interest was manifested. Ex-Senator Turley, Congressman McMillin and Governor Taylor were placed in nomination. The first ballot was: McMillin, 39; Turley, 30; Taylor, 19. Seven ballots were taken without essential changes and the caucus adjourned until tomorrow night. Forty-five votes are required to nominate. The last ballot was the same as the first.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

Governor of Florida Issues an Invitation to Other States.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 19.—Governor Bloxham has issued the following invitation:

We respectfully extend to the governors of the southern and western states an invitation to attend the fifth annual session of the South and West Commercial congress, to convene at Tampa, Fla., February 8, 9 and 10, 1898.

We also respectfully request the governors of the southern and western states to appoint delegates to this congress, which should command the earnest attention of all good citizens. Trusting that this congress will receive the consideration it deserves and prove beneficial to all concerned,

(Signed) W. D. BLOXHAM, Governor of Florida.

The principal objects of the congress are to consider the means to increase the interchange of all merchandise and manufactured articles between the south and west and to promote the movement of grain and all other products of the western states to southern distributing markets, and through southern ports for export.

All the governors, commercial organizations, municipal governments and transportation companies of the southwest have been requested to appoint delegates to this congress. A great many have already responded and the success of this congress is now assured. Excursions to points of interest on the Gulf of Mexico and other forms of entertainment will be provided for delegates and their friends. The congress will convene on Wednesday, February 9, at the Tampa Bay hotel auditorium. The sessions will continue three days.

For general information communicate with H. Cunningham, secretary of the Tampa Board of Trade, Tampa, Fla.

MORGAN GIVES HIS THIRD SECTION.

Says Mr. Cleveland Favored Annexation of Hawaii and Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Senator Morgan continued his speech in advocacy of the ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty in the executive session of the senate today. He announced at the conclusion of today's session that he probably would require one more day in which to complete his presentation of the subject.

Senator Morgan dealt today with the questions of the agricultural and commercial possibilities on the islands, with the character of the present government and with the position of the residents of the islands on the subject of annexation. He repeated his assertion that President Cleveland was favorable to the acquisition of the islands, and expressed the opinion that it was his intention to have restored Queen Liliuokalani and to have negotiated with her a treaty of annexation.

He elaborated his views on this subject at considerable length, saying while he believed it was Mr. Cleveland's intention to have annexed the islands, he naturally changed his intention to do this through the restoration of the queen, when she made known her bloodthirsty disposition toward those who had dethroned her. He expressed the opinion that Mr. Cleveland would never have taken such a positive position as he did take against the Dole government, and in opposition to annexation but for the antagonistic and misleading report of Commissioner Blount.

The senator was interrupted at this point by two or three senators who were opposed to the treaty, who wanted to know if it was not true that Mr. Cleveland had withdrawn the treaty for annexation made by the Harrison administration.

He admitted that this was the case, saying it was a matter of record, but he still contended that under conditions entirely to his liking Mr. Cleveland would have supported annexation.

Mr. Morgan had been convinced from private interviews with the ex-president that he not only believed in the wisdom of annexation of Hawaii, but that he would also have recommended the annexation of Cuba under right conditions.

Mr. Morgan took up the criticisms on the present government of Hawaii, defending it in strong terms and eulogizing Mr. Dole as one of the most competent rulers of the time. He reviewed Mr. Dole's history and said his record showed he would be a creditable head of any nation.

He controverted the idea that the present government was, as had been charged, a missionary government, claiming it was in every way stanch and enterprising and abreast of the times. He said the people naturally sought a close alliance with the United States because they always had the friendship and support of the people of this country.

Speaking of the resources of the islands Mr. Morgan said they were manifold, and the time would come when they would produce enough coffee to supply the demands of all the people of the United States, while, he said, sugar production had already reached its limit. He estimated there were at least 176,000 acres of land in the islands adapted to the growth of coffee, and said that industry was rapidly developing. He thought at least 7,500 tons of coffee would be exported from the islands the present year. He concluded that the resources of the country were such as to insure a very prosperous future, and predicted that Honolulu would some time in the not distant future attain to great commercial importance, equal, in all probability, to that of Hong Kong, or other cities of equal magnitude.

BRYAN IS MINISTER TO BRAZIL.

Senate Confirms the Nomination of the Illinois Man.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The senate confirmed these nominations:

Charles Page Bryan of Illinois, to be minister to Brazil; E. H. Conger of Iowa, to be minister to China.

To be consuls: C. C. E. Weber of Ohio at Nuremburg, Bavaria; J. R. Ruffin of Tennessee at Ascension, Paraguay; W. W. Tovelle of Ohio at Belfast, Ireland; S. M. Taylor of Ohio at Glasgow; B. F. Stone of Ohio at Huddersfield, England; Rufus Fleming of Ohio at Edinburgh, Scotland.

News for the Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—(Special Telegram.)—Corporal Maxwell A. Williams, company B, Twenty-fifth infantry, Fort Missoula, has been placed on the retired list. Captain Charles H. Wilson, Twenty-eighth inafntry, has been relieved from duty as acting Indian agent at the Shoshone agency, Wyoming, and ordered to join his regiment. Captain Charles L. Cooper, Tenth cavalry, has been detailed as agent at the Pueblo and Jicisrilla agency New Mexico.

DISCUSS PARDON FOR REBELS.

Hawaiian Cabinet Has Matter Under Advisement.

HONOLULU, Jan. 12 (via San Francisco, Jan. 12.)—Along and important cabinet meeting was held yesterday. The main subject under discussion was pardons to be granted on the 17th. It is understood that the counicl of state will be asked to restore civil rights to all who took part in the uprising in 1895. The men found guilty of participation in the rebellion have been at large on parole. An effort will now be made to make their pardon complete.

The difficulties between the master and sailors of the American ship W. T. Babcock were settled today by United States Consul General Haywood. After an investigation of the charges preferred by the men against Captain Graham and his mate Mr. Haywood decided that there was enough merit in the complaints to warrant him in discharging the men from the vessel, although not sufficient evidence to cause the arrest of the alleged offenders. Thirteen of the Babcock sailors bore witness at the official inquiry as to the cruelty of the captain and mates. Each of them said he had been struck over the head with an iron belaying pin weighing nine pounds. The captain will ship a new crew here.

Trial of Brazilian Conspirators.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 19.—Senor Peinheidro, Senhors Jose Marino and Timotes Castro, members of the Chamber of Deputies of Brazil, and two civilians, all of whom were accused of complicity in the recent plot to kill President Moraes and upset the existing government, have been tried by the extraordinary tribunal and set at liberty. General Clycerio of the Brazilian army, who took part in the revolutionary plot, has been convicted and the government has decided to degrade him. It is rumored that the person who advanced bail for Pereira, accused of leading the revolutionary plot, will withdraw. This may result in the imprisonment of Pereira.

EVENTS ON THE RUNNING TRACKS.

Two-Year-Old Race is a Feature at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19.—The first 2-year-old event of the season, barring the California race, was run today. Seven youngsters were carded to make the initial appearance, and despite the bad weather and heavy track all went to the post. J. Hatchett's colt, Fort Henry, was made favorite, but his chances were spoiled by messing about, and Green B. Morris' Tyrba won easily by a length and a half at the comfortable odds of 4 to 1. Results:

First race, selling, six and one-half furlongs: Glenmoyne won, Lexington Pirate second, W C T third. Time: 1:29.

Second race, three furlongs: Tyrba won, Fort Henry second, Top Roller third. Time: 0:42½.

Third race, the Gentilly handicap, one mile: Wilson won, Tole Simmons second, Surmount third. Time: 1:53.

Fourth race, selling, one and one-half miles: Nannie L's Sister won, Ransom second, Wells Street third. Time: 2:55.

Fifth race, selling, seven and one-half furlongs: Amateur won, Gypceiver second, Aunt Maggie third. Time: 1:45.

Sixth race, selling, six furlongs: Eton Jacket won, Milt Boykin second, Rhett Goode third. Time: 1:22.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—Results:

First race, selling, eleven-sixteenths of a mile: Aluminum won, Brambetta second, Bluebell third. Time: 1:11½.

Second race, six furlongs: Catawba won, Blarneystone second, Imperious third. Time: 1:17.

Third race, three furlongs, 2-year-olds: Buena Venture won, Bonnie Bell second, Clarendo third. Time: 0:37¼.

Fourth race, six furlongs, Acme Club handicap: Ostler Joe won, Mainstay second, Caspar third. Time: 1:24½.

Fifth race, selling, one mile: Garland Bar won, Harry Thoburn second, Souffle third. Time: 1:44½.

Sixth race, selling, eleven-sixteenths of a mile: Castake won, Lolo second, Lucky Star third. Time: 1:11.

IVES HAS A MAGIC SKILL

Defeats Sutton in the Third Game of the Billard Tournament.

HIS PLAYING SCIENTIFIC AND BRILLIANT

Wins Out the Game in Fourteen Innings, with One Run of One Hundred and Twenty-Three Points.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—After one of the finest displays of scientific billiards ever shown in Chicago Frank Ives tonight defeated George Sutton by a score of 400 to 160. Ives won the bank, but missed the lay-off shot. Sutton made ten and then Ives proceeded to show the possibilities of the game. He kept Marker Mathews busy calling off the shots until 123 was reached. Then Frank fell down on a hair-line shot. Sutton piled up fifty-one in his third inning, nineteen in the fourth and thirty-six in the fifth. The Canadian was responding to the applause of his many friends in the audience and had he been facing any other player than Ives would undoubtedly have won the game. Ives put up forty-five in his fourth and in the sixth gathered eighty-three, but four short of the handicap. A miss and four small innings left him one short, as Sutton had been putting up a few buttons for himself, and at the end of the eleventh inning the score stood: Ives, 295; Sutton, 156.

Then Ives took a new lease of life and with runs of twenty-nine, forty-nine and twenty-seven filled his score, leaving Sutton with but 160 to his credit.

This was the first game in the tournament in which the winner of the bank has won the game, and many bets were lost because of the break.

Sutton and Spinks play tomorrow afternoon and Schaefer and Sutton in the evening.

Tonight's score:

Ives—0, 123, 0, 45, 1, 83, 0, 29, 7, 6, 1, 29, 49, 27—Total, 400. Average, 28 4-7; high runs, 123, 83.

Sutton—10, 0, 51, 19, 36, 0, 1, 16, 22, 1, 0, 0, 4—Total, 160. Average, 12 4-13; high runs, 51, 36.

Referee, John Matthews; marker, Charles Matthews.

CATTON DEFEATS SPINKS.

Catton defeated Spinks this afternoon in the third game of the 18-inch balk line tournament by a score of 260 to 249. This leaves the situation as regards the player who is to be left outside the money still undecided. Had Spinks won this afternoon he would have been sure of fourth money, with a fair chance for third. His victory last night over Schaefer gave him confidence, but Catton, after getting warmed up, began piling up the caroms in a most disheartening way, and in the eighteenth inning took the lead with a clever run of 30. Spinks came back with a pretty cluster of 44, but the Rock Island boy was not to be denied, and returned the compliment with a run of 34, to which he added 56 in the twenty-first inning, practically clinching the game. Spinks made three double figure runs in the next ten innings, but offset them with four singles and three goose eggs, so he did not become dangerous. Then Catton in turn lost his grip, allowing Spinks to creep up on him. He, however, managed to stay long enough to run the game into the thirty-eighth inning. The score:

Catton—19, 0, 0, 3, 0, 1, 7, 0, 1, 0, 8, 2, 4, 18, 1, 18, 0, 30, 24, 1, 56, 6, 1, 7, 16, 6, 9, 0, 4, 3, 0, 0, 3, 6, 1, 2, 1—Total, 260. Average, 6 1-19; high run, 56.

Spinks—8, 0, 1, 27, 6, 2, 0, 1, 12, 3, 3, 6, 4, 0, 0, 2, 2, 19, 44, 8, 3, 1, 16, 1, 1, 1, 15, 19, 0, 0, 19, 0, 10, 10, 3, 17, 0, 0—Total, 249. Average, 6 21-38; high run, 44.

Referee, John Matthews; marker, Charles Matthews.

NEW FOOT BALL RULES SUBMITTED.

Several Important Changes Are Suggested by the Committee.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—The revised western foot ball rules, over which Prof. A. A. Stagg of the Chicago university and Prof. H. H. Everett of the University of Illinois have been peering for over a month, were sent out after a final conference yesterday. The rules must now be submitted to the seven universities which united in presenting the committee and a hard fight is likely over their adoption.

The alterations in the rules are less sweeping than many anticipated. The vital change is that radically altering the present system of scoring. The goal, after a touchdown, is slated to count for only one additional point; the drop kick for four, the place kick for three, and the safety for two.

There is no change of the men in the line, but it is provided that if two men are drawn back of the line they shall be outside of the line of scrimmage. Another safeguard against roughness is that imposing a penalty for laying hands on opponents before the ball is put into play.

An important alteration also is that permitting to the side scored on the choice of kick off.

Other changes suggested are in defining the safety; allowing fifteen yards instead of ten on the kickout after a kick for goal on the first down; permitting only two minutes of time taken out for injuries, and modifying the penalty impositions when the ball is close to the goal line. The committee reserves several suggestions on duties of officials, which will be submitted if the committee is continued.

MUCKENFUSS IS NOW "DER BOSS."

He Succeeds Von der Ahe as President of the St. Louis Browns.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—Benjamin Stewart Muckenfuss is now, according to himself, the "whole thing" at Sportsman's park. Chris Von der Ahe has no official connection whatever with the Sportsman's park and club, having resigned as a director when he was appointed trustee.

Muckenfuss is now president and he says he will run the financial end of the club, with Tim Hurst as manager of the ball team for the coming season, unless Trustee Von der Ahe should dispose of the property.

"We have taken up the $12,000 Becker note," said Mr. Muckenfuss, "and the affairs of the club are now in better shape than they have been in years. All our creditors have agreed to a settlement of their claims on the basis we offered them. Trustee Von der Ahe is now in a position to give a clean bill of sale. His place on the board of directors will be taken by a well known business man. When he gets his affairs straightened out Mr. Von der Ahe will take a trip to Europe. There is no truth that he went to Louisville for the purpose of asking Brewer, Fehr or anybody else to go on his bond as trustee. When he is asked to produce a bond Mr. Von der Ahe will be able to get ample bond in St. Louis."

Bray Wins.

COOK, Neb., Jan. 19.—(Special.)—Yesterday occurred one of the most beautiful races in live bird shooting ever witnessed in Nebraska, between Dan Bray of Cook and C. D. Linderman of Adams, Neb., fifty birds each, and thirty yards' rise. The contest was held at Bray's home, six miles north of Cook and was for a bet of $50 per side and the price of the birds. The day was calm and the birds a good strong-winged lot, and some beautiful stops were made. Bray won out with forty-eight birds to Linderman's forty-seven, with his other two birds dead out of the bounds, making a clean kill of fifty birds for Bray and forty-nine for Linderman and one miss. Considering the fact that Linderman holds the state championship for live bird shooting, Bray's fine shooting is given considerable prominence. A return match will be shot off at Adams in the near future under the same conditions.

COURTNEY SELECTING HIS MEN.

Picking the Material for Cornell's Racing Crews.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Coach Courtney today began the thinning out process among the freshmen crew candidates. All men under 150 pounds were ordered to report from 3 o'clock to 4 o'clock each afternoon and hereafter heavier material will be given at least two full hours daily for more careful practice. The advantage which these candidates have has already caused a considerable dropping off of the lighter material, and at present nearly one-third of the original candidates have failed to report for daily training on the rowing machines. However, at least eighty fairly good men remain from which to choose eight to represent the class of 1901.

The great number of men in training has rendered it necessary to change the training quarters to the large assembly rooms of the gymnasium. Here Courtney, Coulson and the 'varsity men spend the greater portion of the afternoon working with the freshmen. Courtney appears entirely satisfied with the prospect for the season as regards the quality of material, and early next week will begin work with the regular 'varsity candidates.

Shooting Match at Linwood.

LINWOOD, Neb., Jan. 19.—(Special.)—A live bird shooting contest took place here yesterday afternoon between N. B. Updike, the crack shot of Harvard, and A. Korb, Linwood's leading sporting man. Owing to scarcity of birds each man was allowed but twelve birds. Korb won the match with eight out of twelve. The birds were exceptionally strong, which, with the gloominess of the day, accounts for the poor score made.

Australians Win at Cricket.

ADELAIDE, Jan. 19.—The Australians, in the cricket match with the visiting English team, won by an inning and thirteen runs.

Johnston Succeeds Trenholm.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The trustees of the American Surety company today elected Walter S. Johnston president in the place of William E. Trenholm, who recently resigned. Henry D. Lyman, David B. Sickles and B. A. C. Smith were elected vice presidents, and W. E. Kerr secretary.

RED ROUGH HANDS

Itching, scaly, bleeding palms, shapeless nails, and painful finger ends, pimples, blackheads, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching, scaly scalps, all yield quickly to warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Produce Soft, White Hands," free.

ITCHING HUMORS Instantly relieved by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOYD'S PAXTON & BURGESS, Managers. Tel. 1919.

..TONIGHT..

Mme. Sofia Scalchi

The greatest contralto in the world will appear in a miscellaneous concert and in acts of—

Grand Italian Opera

2nd Act MARTHA.

4th Act IL TROVATORE

Prices lower floor—$1.50, $1.00. Bal. $1.00, 75c, 50c. Gallery, 25c.

THE CREIGHTON—Paxton & Burgess Mgrs. Tel. 1531.

O. D. WOODWARD, AMUSEMENT DIRECTOR.

WOODWARD STOCK CO.

ALL THE TIME.

TONIGHT AT 8:00

—FORGIVEN—

Specialties this week: Morris' Ponies, Stanley and Jackson, Van Aukens.

Sunday—MASTER AND MAN.

BOYD'S | PAXTON & BURGESS, Managers. Tel. 1919.

NEXT FRIDAY NIGHT.

De Wolf HOPPER Sousa's EL-CAPITAN

150 Singers and Musicians in the Finales including 1st Infantry Band in full uniform. 150

Prices—Lower Floor $1.50. Bal. $1.00-75c. Gallery, 25c. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

BOYD'S. | PAXTON & BURGESS, Managers. Tel. 1919.

SUNDAY MATINEE AND EVE.

....JANUARY 23....

Thrilling Scenes of Peace and War,

"THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME"

A Thrilling and Romantic Play, By Belasco and Fyles.

Prices—Lower Floor $1.00, 75c. Bal. 75c, 50c. Matinee—Lower Floor, 75c, 50c. Bal. 50c, 25c.

NANSEN

TWO LECTURES

Matinee—CREIGHTON THEATER.

Eve.—FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

JANUARY 25th

THE ARCTIC VIKING

Eminent Scientist and Explorer

DR. FRIDJOF NANSEN

Will Lecture on His

Thrilling Experiences

ACROSS THE

POLAR REGIONS

Magnificent Illustrations.

Prices 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50. Tickets at Kuhn's drug store, Friday, Jan. 21.

Those Dreadful Sores

They Continued to Spread in Spite of Treatment but Now They are Healed—A Wonderful Work.

"For many years I have been a great sufferer with varicose veins on one of my limbs. My foot and limb became dreadfully swollen. When I stood up I could feel the blood rushing down the veins of this limb. One day I accidentally hit my foot against some object and a sore broke out which continued to spread and was exceedingly painful. I concluded I needed a blood purifier and I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. In a short time those dreadful sores which had caused me so much suffering, began to heal. I kept on faithfully with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time my limb was completely healed and the sores gave me no more pain. I cannot be too thankful for the wonderful work Hood's Sarsaparilla, has done for me." MRS. A. E. GILSON, Hartland, Vermont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

EXPOSITION LAGOON

Fine Skating

Exciting Tobogganing

Day and Night.

Admission including admission to the ice 15c

Professor Weltz—Champion Skater. Commencing Thursday Evening

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—AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.—

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THIRTEENTH AND JONES STREETS.

140 rooms, baths, steam heat and all modern conveniences. Rates, $1.50 and $2.00 per day. Table unexcelled. Special low rates to regular boarders. DICK SMITH, Manager.