



The Interest

In our January sale increases as the month gets older, Many new lines are added for tomorrow.

Another One of Those Remnant Sales That You Have Been Waiting For—

On Monday morning at 8 o'clock, we place on sale all of the accumulated remnants of silk embroidered or printed waist flannels at a mere fraction of their value. For instance

- \$1.25 per yard quality of Silk Embroidered Flannel—the entire remnant of 2 1/2 yards for 75c.
- \$1.00 per yard quality of Silk Embroidered Polka Dot Flannel—the entire remnant of 2 1/2 yards for 60c.
- 90c per yard Bordered French Flannels—the entire remnant of 3 yards for 75c.
- 37 1/2c per yard Zephyr Waist Flannel—the entire remnant of 3 yards for 45c.
- 50c per yard Printed French Flannels—the entire remnant of 2 1/2 yards for 35c.

These prices prevail until all of these remnants are sold. We have plenty of them now, but they won't last long. Come early.

Special Underwear—

Superior quality is combined with low price in the stock of reasonable underwear from which these items are selected:

- Women's Wool Vests and Pants—color gray, flat goods, all sizes—regular \$1 quality, 75c per garment.
- Women's Cotton Pile Vests and Pants—medium weight, color white—regular 50c quality, 35c, or 3 for \$1.00.

Handkerchief Special—

Monday morning we will place on special sale, all of our women's fine linen handkerchiefs that were displayed in our show windows, and have been slightly mussed and soiled. Note the prices:

- \$2.00, \$1.75 and \$1.50 Handkerchiefs—reduced to \$1.00 each.
- \$1.25—reduced to 75c each.
- \$1.00 and 75c—reduced to 50c each.
- 50c—reduced to 25c each.
- 25c—reduced to 15c each.
- 15c—reduced to 10c each.

RULERS EXCHANGE NOTES

Emperor William and President Roosevelt Cable Their Greetings.

Coming Event Will Convey Great Political Significance, Says German Press, as Emperor's Brother Represents Him.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Emperor William's yacht Hohenzollern will go to New York to participate in the launching of his majesty's new yacht. Prince Henry of Prussia will also be present at the ceremony as representative of Emperor William.

LAUNCHING OF THE KAISER'S YACHT

In connection with the proposed trip Emperor William telegraphed as follows, in English, to President Roosevelt: "I am most gratified by your kind permission for Miss Roosevelt's performing the christening ceremony of my yacht. It gives me great pleasure to announce to you that I have ordered my yacht, Hohenzollern, to cross the ocean to the United States on Monday, January 28th, and to arrive at New York on Tuesday, January 29th. My brother, Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, will appear as my representative and will be accompanied by my wife and my children. I have also ordered my yacht to be accompanied by the German battleship, the Admiral Scheer. I hope you will accept my sincere feelings and friendship for the United States, and that your illustrious head, I, K. W. VON HOFFMANN-ROOSEVELT."

Preparing for the Cruise.

Hohenzollern was placed in dry dock at Kiel today to have its bottom scraped and painted. It is under orders to be fitted out for a ten weeks' cruise and will sail for New York, January 22, according to present plans, arriving there about February 3. Prince Henry will sail early in February on one of the North German Lloyd steamers. He will be attended by several officers of high rank, whose names have not yet been announced. The date of the launching of the emperor's yacht, it is understood, has been fixed for February 26. The length of Prince Henry's stay in the United States is undetermined, and will depend in part upon the wishes of President Roosevelt and the program for his entertainment.

Marks of Friendship.

Prince Henry's visit to America is regarded by the court as another evidence of the emperor's desire to win the goodwill of the American people and government for Germany. During the last few weeks the emperor has shown Ambassador and Mrs. White various marks of his consideration and has sent President Roosevelt a personal letter expressing his esteem.

ATTEMPT TO NIP REVOLUTION

Nicaraguan Government Arrests General Vasquez on Charge of Inciting Trouble.

The Great Special Sale of Haskell's High Grade Black Dress Silks, Still Continues—

Guaranteed Black Dress Silks—such a statement is unnecessary from our standpoint of never selling trash. Yet the markets are filled with the trashy kinds. No matter what we charge for silks, there is never any evasion of responsibility. Come and see these fine values. All being closed out at greatly reduced prices, as long as they last.

Muslin Underwear—

We are ready to show our new line of muslin underwear. Some almost equals the French in beauty and style, yet they are distinctly American.

Ladies White Petticoats—of cambrie, neatly finished with hemstitched flounce—at \$1.00. White Petticoats—of cambrie, with embroidery ruffles—at \$1.00 each.

Corset Covers—of nainsook and India linen, daintily made and trimmed—at prices ranging from 50c to \$6.00 each.

Dimities—

The new imported dimities are in. Special price 25c a yard.

Embroideries—

Is there any stock so interesting and handsome. You let yourself wander through hundreds of yards of embroideries, from the finest work done on hand machines, to the more strong, but equally well made Schifflie—it's absorbing.

January Linen Sale—

TABLE DAMASK. All our \$1.50 bleached Table Damask, in this sale, 98c yard. All our \$1.45 bleached Table Damask, in this sale, \$1.10 yard.

Embroideries—

SWISS EMBROIDERIES—There are the handsome All-Over, with flouncings, 18 to 18 inches, and Insertings to match. A large range of prices. You should not fail to see these goods.

NAINSOOK EMBROIDERIES—

These take in the dainty patterns known as "baby sets," and will be a special delight to mothers.

CAMBRIC EMBROIDERIES—

Here we have the stronger, heavier goods for more common use. They come in pretty matched sets, too.

TUCKINGS—

Small or large tucks, plain or fancy, and prices ranging from 50c to \$6.00 a yard.

REMNANTS—

We shall place on the counter a lot of embroidery remnants, accumulated from our former stocks—marked at exceedingly low prices.

Curtain Special—

We have several dozen pairs of Swiss curtains left.

Umbrellas Reduced—

All the fine Christmas umbrellas are reduced.

REEVES BACK ON THE STAND

Admits Knowledge of Intended Fraud in Postal Affairs.

SAYS NEELEY TOLD HIM OF THE SCHEME

Witness Denies Getting Any Part of the Fifteen Thousand Dollars Procured from Burning the Stamps.

HAVANA, Jan. 11.—At the opening of today's hearing of the charges arising from the Cuban postage frauds, the government asked for a further examination of W. H. Reeves. He submitted several letters from Charles F. W. Neeley, the government's purpose being to show the intimacy which existed between Reeves and Neeley.

Reeves said he did not get any portion of the \$15,000 from the stamp-burning incident. Reeves said Neeley told him he had given it all to Rathbone.

The cross-examination of Reeves by attorneys did not bring out any new evidence. When cross-examined by Rathbone's attorneys, Reeves said he was appointed by Perry S. Heath, the first assistant postmaster general.

The contention of the government today to prove intimacy between Reeves, Rathbone and Neeley, by introducing correspondence between them, brought out a letter from Rathbone to Reeves which the government had in its possession.

Counsel declares that the letter of itself shows that Rathbone was not desirous of concealing fraud. The letter was written while Reeves was in Florida in February, 1900. Rathbone wrote that Colonel Burton's examination of Reeves' books had disclosed a discrepancy of \$500. Colonel Burton thought the error lay with the bank and suggested that the matter be left open until the next investigation, but Rathbone insisted on finding the discrepancy and waiting until Reeves returned to explain. Reeves admitted having received the letter and said he thought it was an honest expression from Rathbone.

While under cross-examination by counsel for Neeley and Rathbone, Reeves took advantage of his position as defendant, refusing to answer verbal questions. The chief points brought out were that special agents from the United States examined Reeves' accounts in May, 1899; had reported them correct. Reeves admitted that if he had examined the accounts correctly frauds would have been discovered after July 18, 1899. He said Rathbone had no authority to order an inspection of his accounts, this step being only within the jurisdiction of Colonel Burton, under orders from the military governor. Reeves said that after his arrest Rathbone suggested that all three get together and they could fool the government. He said an auditor had authority to allow certain accounts without vouchers when the accounts were approved by Rathbone.

The defense contends that the law forbids this. Reeves declared that no orders had been issued to audit the monthly accounts of the postmaster. He said an auditor did not audit the alleged orders shown by the defense and he said it was never posted on the postoffice bulletin boards as other orders were.

Sharp Cross-Examination. Neeley's counsel sharply cross-examined the witness. Reeves recalled the stamp burning and said the packages were sealed, though he was not sure whether with the Washington seal or with another. He took down the amounts marked on the outside. He said, he said, corresponded with the amounts which it was reported was destroyed, \$310,000. He knew, he said, that

fraud was intended, but he did not know exactly how it was to be committed. He did not know of any fraud. He said that Neeley told him there was one, and he knew there was from the investigating committee's report, which stated that the number of stamps sent from Washington did not correspond with the stamps accounted for at Havana.

On the second burning the greater part of the stamps was thought to be the Washington seal. Neeley, Reeves said, kept the stamp books and his receipts stubs showed the amount distributed throughout the island. Reeves did not keep the stamp account.

The court has allowed Rathbone's lawyer to ask the Philippines for a deposition by Abraham L. Lawshe, deputy auditor for the Postoffice department, who was sent to Cuba to investigate postal affairs there, and who proceeded to the Philippines later to make an investigation.

DEATH RECORD.

JAMES J. DONAHUE. RAPID CITY, S. D., Jan. 11.—(Special.)—James J. Donahue, employe in the erection of the building for the new smelter here, was found dead at the plant Thursday evening. He was lying face downward and there were several shallow cuts on the face. It is believed that he came to his death from heart disease and that the contusions appearing on the face were the result of his falling forward upon a scolding. He came from Springfield, Mass., about three weeks ago.

WIFE OF DEADWOOD PIONEER. DEADWOOD, S. D., Jan. 11.—(Special Telegram.)—Mrs. Harris Franklin, wife of the president of the American National bank and general manager of the Golden Reward Mining company of Deadwood, died last night in Chicago after a long illness. She has been a resident of Deadwood twenty-five years. She had one son, N. E. Franklin, who was with her when she died. The remains will leave Chicago tonight for Deadwood.

HORACE ELISHA SCUDDER, Author. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 11.—Horace Elisha Scudder, the author and litterateur, and a former editor of the Atlantic Monthly, died at his residence here tonight in his 64th year. He had been ill for nearly a year. Heart trouble was the ultimate cause of his death. He is survived by a widow and a daughter.

CHAPLAIN DROPS DEAD IN HOSPITAL. NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Wall, chaplain of the Presbyterian hospital for the last ten years and for ten years previously the superintendent, died tonight in the hospital. He was about 78 years of age.

F. P. IRELAND. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Jan. 11.—(Special Telegram.)—The funeral of F. P. Ireland will be from the family residence tomorrow afternoon at 3 p. m. The pallbearers have been selected from members of the Otoe county bar.

Mrs. H. S. Cleary. NORTH LOUP, Neb., Jan. 11.—(Special.)—Mrs. H. S. Cleary of Merrimac, Mass., died of pneumonia at the home of her son, A. S. Cleary, where she has been visiting this winter. The body was taken to Merrimac for burial.

Francis G. Russell. DETROIT, Jan. 11.—Francis G. Russell, a prominent resident of Detroit, died at his home here tonight, aged 65 years. He was private secretary to Governor Baldwin in 1894.

Mexican Foreign Minister. VIENNA, Jan. 11.—Senator Jose Y. Miranda, the Mexican minister to Austria-Hungary, died tonight after undergoing a surgical operation.

DISCUSS THE PACIFIC CABLE

House Committee and Manufacturers Confer at the Capital.

VIEW EFFECT OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

It is Admitted that the Marconi Plan Has Depressing Influences—Several Companies Ready with Offers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The effect of wireless telegraphy on the future of the submarine cable was developed to some extent today by the house committee on commerce in connection with the hearing on the proposed Pacific cable. The hearing was largely attended. Vice President Ward of the Pacific Commercial Cable company, continuing his statement of yesterday, said he believed the company represented would be able to make exclusive traffic arrangements from points beyond the Philippines and connecting with China and Japan.

He maintained that while there was no purpose to set up a monopoly, yet it was likely his company would have exclusive arrangements with the far east. He also stated that there would be questions as to the right of the United States to land a cable on foreign shores. Representative Stewart of New Jersey interposed the statement that Germany's present course was to give to the cable the same treatment as she had given to the German government made little distinction between public and private rights, so that a government cable station would have about the same status as a private station.

Chairman Hepburn asked a series of questions as to the effect of wireless telegraphy on the submarine cable. Mr. Ward replied that the new system presented a serious question. He was not certain that the Pacific cable project would have been undertaken if the long-distance experiments had occurred earlier. As to the claims against the cable, Mr. Ward said that 2,000 miles across the Atlantic, Mr. Ward said that if the claims were made good they would deter people from laying any more cables.

Depressing on Cable Business. When asked as to the effect thus far on the cable business, Mr. Ward said it had depressed cable interests. Mr. Stewart tried to know if cable companies had not chased Marconi out of Canada, to which Mr. Ward answered that he believed the cable companies had insisted upon certain exclusive rights they held.

James Flood stated that the Atlantic association doing business in the Orient favored private control. It was opposed to the government entering the field of private enterprise. President Scrymgeour of the South and Central American cable system made an extended argument favorable to government control of the Pacific cable, citing incidents of the Spanish-American war, showing the importance of governmental control of the cable. In one case cited, the Spanish minister of marine cable Admiral Cervera to leave Santiago. If this dispatch had not been intercepted, Mr. Scrymgeour said, the battle of Santiago bay would not have been fought and the conduct of the war might have been changed.

Thomas E. Hughes, representing an American company which produces cable, stated that as good as American cables at the United States as in any other part of the world, and he asked that American capital have the advantage of doing this work.

Chairman Hepburn asked if this American company was prepared to make a selling business of American cables to the United States government. Hughes said that such a proposition would be submitted in due form within the next two days. Mr. Hepburn asked that the formal proposition be in alternative form, first, for selling the cable to American cables at San Francisco; second, for making and laying the cable to Hawaii, Guam and Manila. Hughes thought the government better able to do its own cable laying, using the army transports.

Cost of Different Cables. As indicating the general character of the forthcoming proposition, Hughes said the cost would be \$200,000, per cent of the world, and he asked that American capital have the advantage of doing this work.

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RUSSIA SUBMITS ITS BRIEF

United States Makes No Response to Sur-Relinquer in American Sealer Claim Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The State department has received a copy of the sur-relinquer of the Russian government to its last brief in the arbitration of the claims of American sealers, growing out of the seizure of the vessels owned by them, amounting in value to about \$500,000, in the waters of Asiatic Russia.

The Russian brief, though extremely inhumane in the view of the officials, is based entirely upon a plea already contravened by the United States; namely, that the seizures by Russia were justified under the terms of the existing modus vivendi between the United States and Great Britain intended to protect the Bering sea seal fisheries.

The Russian brief introduces considerable testimony bearing on that modus, but Assistant Secretary Pierce of the United States has made the point that Russia having declined to accept an invitation to join in the modus, is thereby debarred from its benefits at this time. The last plea is not expected to have much effect on the mind of Dr. Asser, the distinguished Dutch publicist, who is serving as the sole arbitrator in this case.

The United States will make no response to the Russian brief and the case will be regarded as closed unless the arbitrator desiring special information on some points calls for a further presentation. He is allowed six months to render his decision in the case.

PUGET SOUND COALING YARD

Station Will Be Built at Estimated Cost of Three Hundred Thousand.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Three hundred thousand dollars is the estimated cost of the proposed coaling station to be erected at Puget Sound yard, plans for which have been completed.

The bureau of yards and docks has in its possession the sum of \$128,000 toward the construction of the coaling station. That bureau proposes to enter into a contract for the erection of a coaling shed and apparatus to cost about \$112,500, and for dredging to cost \$15,500.

It is the purpose of the bureau to have two coaling sheds and a wharf 650 feet in length and to have coal handling machinery of the highest grade. The capacity of this appliance will be sixty tons per hour.

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Morgan, "you appear to have had the canal on the bargain counter ever since the company was organized."

The witness protested to the contrary. He also said that the old lottery scheme was still in existence. The company had abandoned all idea of a sea-level canal. The French law, he said, could not prevent the canal from being built through the United States, as the canal company was a perfectly independent concern.

The fact was developed at the hearing that the bonded indebtedness of the old company was \$800,000 francs and also that since the new company had come into existence it had paid 12,000,000 francs to the Colombian government for concessions. It was also shown that the lease from that government was for ninety-nine years and that at the end of that time the property would revert to Colombia.

Mr. Lamoreaux had been questioned at length about the Panama railroad, but said he knew little or nothing about its affairs.

Mr. Bouffeur was asked whether the proposition to sell the canal for \$40,000,000 had been made with the authority of the French government. He replied in the negative, saying that that government had no connection whatever with the transaction.

GUARDS OPEN DOOR POLICY

Secretary Root is Quoted as Averse to Commercial Reciprocity with Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—There is authority for the statement that Secretary Root is strongly opposed to commercial reciprocity between the United States and the Philippines on the general ground that any such arrangements would be destructive of the open door policy which has been engrafted in the treaty. It is argued that the United States itself secured the open door in China after patient and assiduous diplomatic negotiations with other foreign governments concerned, and to now deny to other governments the same trade facilities with the Philippines, employed by the United States would result in closing the principal markets in China to the United States.

Speaking on this subject today a cabinet officer said that the only way the United States could expect to be treated the same by Russia, France, Germany and Great Britain in the Chinese provinces, now in the virtual possession of these governments, would be by granting the countries named equal privileges and facilities with the United States for trade with the Philippines.

The above statements represent the position of Secretary Root on general relations with the Philippines, and the conclusion is that President Roosevelt holds similar views.

QUAY WILL SERVE OUT TERM

Pennsylvania Senator Denies that He Intends to Resign His Place.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, who has just returned from Florida, where he went for the benefit of his health, called on the president today. He said his health was much improved and denied he contemplated immediate retirement from the senate.

"I shall serve out my term," said he.

FARMERS NOT ALL PLEASED

Some of Conventions Felt Against Resolutions Felicitating James J. Hill.

FARGO, S. D., Jan. 11.—There is a great deal of discussion among farmers attending the tri-state grain and stock-growers' convention over the status of the resolutions before the convention yesterday referring to J. J. Hill of the Great Northern. The general impression prevails that the resolutions were regularly adopted. Mayor Fleming, secretary of the convention, gave out the following official statement today:

"All resolutions relating to J. J. Hill were adopted, 94 to 55. A motion to reconsider carried. A motion to table the Hill part of the resolutions was lost by a majority of 107 to 78. On Mr. Hill's appearance the proceedings were dropped, leaving the matter before the house; and after Mr. Hill's speech the convention adjourned sine die."

SAYS HIS COMPANY CAN SELL

Panama Agent Declares France is Not Connected with Deal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—M. Eduard Lampro, representing the Panama Canal company, appeared before the senate committee on oceanic canals today in obedience to the summons of that committee to testify concerning the affairs of its committee and its offer to sell its property and franchises to the United States.

M. Lampro was questioned at great length by members of the committee. He said his mission to the United States had been to ascertain to whom the proposition for the sales of the Panama property should be made. Having informed himself upon this point he had conferred with Admiral Walker, chairman of the Isthmian Canal commission as to the form of the offer. He then had called his principals, the result being that the offer to sell for \$40,000,000 had been made directly from Paris and not by him.

He said that it was his understanding that the proposal included both the franchises and the property of the Panama company, but not the money in its treasury, of which there is about 15,000,000 francs that he made no inquiry upon the subject concerning the title of the present Panama company, several members of the committee expressing doubt as to whether those now claiming ownership had secured unquestionable title. He replied that they had made the inquiry through the liquidator of the old company and that the transfer was regular.

"Can Meet Conditions." In response to other questions, he said that in case the transaction should be consummated the money would be distributed among the members of the original company and those of the present organization by arbitration. He said that the company had been made in good faith and that the company was able to "deliver the goods."

In response to inquiries, M. Lampro contended that the new company had a perfect right to sell the property and that in so far as the old company was concerned he had no right in the property. Senator Morgan asked what the corporation had been organized for, and the witness replied that the purpose was to build a canal. The senator then asked whether an attempt to sell the canal was not a proceeding in bad faith. M. Lampro maintained that it was not. He also said that the American Panama Canal company had been organized in New Jersey for the purpose of disposing of the property in this country.

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Morgan, "you appear to have had the canal on the bargain counter ever since the company was organized."

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APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT

Chinese Exclusion Advocates Seek Intervention of the Chief Executive.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Hermann Goodstadt and Truxton Beale, commissioners appointed by the governor of California to aid in securing Chinese exclusion legislation at this session of congress, had an interview today with the president. They were accompanied by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. They were especially interested in ascertaining the president's position relative to the exclusion of Chinese from our outlying possessions. The president asked them to place their views in writing and said he would consider them.

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS.

War Survivors Remembered by the General Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—(Special.)—The following western pensions have been granted:

Nebraska: Increase, restoration, release, etc.—William H. Haney, Carns, 25; William T. Spaulding, Hastings, 25; Original widows, etc.—Special accrued December 28, Boston, Iowa, Hubbard, 25; Mariah Brooks, Holdrege.

Original—George Masson, Story City, 25; Alexander Cargill, Cedar Rapids, 25; John Allen, Albia, 25; Original December 27, George