which the country suffers so long as the present laws remain unchanged. The silver senators, so-called, insisted all through the debate over the repeal of the Sherman act, that unless other financial legislation took the place of the Sherman act, dire distress would come to the country. The distinguished senator from Indiana (Voorhees), said, during that debate, that financial legislation would not stop with the repeal, but that repeal would be supplemented by legislation in behalf of silver. Other distinguished advocates of repeal stated the same thing.

"Well, Mr. President, we have been waiting 15 months for this promised legislation, but nothing has been offered. The longer we wait, the worse off the country grows. It does not take much of a financier, nor an adept in figures, to arrive at the conclusion that you cannot redeem $1,143,159,879 with $100,000,000. Of course, I do not admit, in fact, I insist, the government is under no obligation to redeem this volume of paper money with gold, but the administration has insisted, and still insists, that no matter what sort of money, or what is written on it, it must be paid in gold, if its owner demands gold. The public has had two bond issues of $50,000,000 each. Gold has been withdrawn from the banks to buy these bonds. As soon as the gold reached the treasury it began to dwindle again, being exchanged for these various paper notes, which were presented for payment. This process can and will go on just as long as the government issues bonds and redeems its paper with gold. The only result is to burden the people with an increasing interest-bearing debt.

"Any scheme which proposes to enlarge the currency, without broadening the basis of money of ultimate redemption, will certainly add to our complications. That has been the chief fault with all bills for the reformation of our currency system, which have been formulated up to this time during this session of congress. I sincerely believe four-fifths of the members of this body conscientiously believe there will be no permanent prosperity in this country until the basis of our currency is broadened. I will be glad to witness the return to the free and unlimited coining of silver, as well as gold. A great many senators on this floor—I think a majority—are fully convinced there can be no substantial relief without unlimited coinage of silver, and it is my impression no financial bill will pass the senate, at any rate, which does not fully recognize silver.

"The folly of makeshift legislation enacted only to be repealed, has fully demonstrated this. It were better to continue as we are with the gold standard and all of its necessary and attendant evils than to resort to any more experiments in that line. We are threatened that if the present currency laws are unchanged, the country will soon be upon a silver basis. Perhaps this is true. I am somewhat inclined to believe it is. The prospect, however, has no terrors for the silver advocates. They are contending for gold and silver, and, to choose between the two, would greatly prefer silver. This, at any rate, is the position which I would wish to take, and in doing so I would be serving the best interests of the entire country, in my judgment."

Quay moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill and amendments until February 1, saying it was the duty of congress to exert all power to prevent the collection of the income tax. He added:

"I believe it is the highest privilege of the minority of this chamber to prevent the carrying out of this, the highest crime of the criminal tariff act placed on the statute books by the last session of this discredited congress."

At the conclusion of Quay's remarks, his motion was defeated—1 to 42, Quay requesting the yea and nay vote, and Hill not voting.

Sherman said he had listened with pleasure to Hill's speech, and agreed with him in the main that the income tax was inquisitorial and unjust, and that it ought, perhaps, to be repealed. He did not agree with Hill, however, in supposing that the amendment offered by him was requisite in order to give citizens the right to sue in the courts if he considered the tax unjust or unconstitutional. He thought every citizen had the unquestionable right to raise the question by a suit at law in the courts. He went on to argue against the right of the senate to originate the question of collection of taxes, saying:

"The house of representatives is supreme on that subject. The senate has no moral right to refuse the appropriation. If the law is bad, it is the law, and congress is bound to furnish the money necessary to carry the law into effect. The best way to reform the law is to enforce it. If the senate fails to appropriate the money necessary to carry the law into effect, it fails to do its duty. It is a violation of the constitution to attempt to change the recent tariff. There is no justification in withholding the appropriation. Such a course is destructive of forms of legislation."

Hill, in reply to Sherman, stated that he could not agree with him in the contention denying the right of the senate to act originally on the question.

Mitchell of Oregon said there ought not to be any difference of opinion among senators in regard to these two propositions:

First, that the appropriation opposed the pending bill, and ought to be made, and, second, that the amendment offered by the senator from New York ought to be adopted.

The discussion was further participated in by Allison and White. Morgan then raised the point of order against the amendment, holding that it was general legislation on a general appropriation bill, and the chair so ruled. Hill appealed from the decision of the chair, and this appeal he addressed to the senate, holding that the amendment was proper, and he wanted to take the judgment of the full senate on the matter tomorrow. Before Hill spoke on the appeal, McPherson introduced a bill on the currency question, which Aldrich asked to have read in full. Objections were made, and McPherson withdrew the bill. Later, leave was given to print the bill in the Record, and also the bill presented by Vest today on the same question.

The senate then at 5:10 went into executive session, and at 5:20 adjourned.

More Army Promotions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The president today sent to the senate the following nominations: War—Lieutenant-Colonel William Winthrop, deputy judge advocate-general, to be colonel and assistant judge advocate-general; Major Edward Hunter, judge advocate, to be deputy judge advocate-general, with rank of lieutenant-colonel; First Lieutenant Herbert Crowder, Eighth cavalry, to be major and judge-advocate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—President Cleveland has decided to send to the senate the nomination of Captain W. A. Tibbals, of Rock Island, steamboat inspector for the fifth district, which includes the Upper Mississippi. The nomination of Captain Tibballs was strongly urged by the Hon. Ben Cable.

Judge and Doctor Fought.

CARSON, Nev. Jan. 11.—Judge Bigelow of the supreme court, and Dr. Guinan came to blows today on the street. They were separated by friends during the fight. The trouble started over a decision rendered by the supreme court against Guinan, who attempted to oust School Trustee Cutts, recently elected.

Injured by Natural Gas Explosion.

PERU, Ind., Jan. 11.—By a natural gas explosion this morning John Slegeraft was fatally burned, one of his children was seriously injured, and the house was almost wrecked. Though badly injured, he managed to save his family. The cause was a leak in the pipes.

Below Eighty Millions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The gold reserve is now down to $77,000,000.

THE NEW CURATIVE

OUR CONSUL'S REPORT UPON THE USE OF ANTI-TOXINE.

He Gives a Detailed Description of Every Step in the Progress of the New Remedy's Production.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Frank Mason, United States consul at Frankfort, has submitted to the department of state a most interesting report on anti-toxine, the new curative and preventive of diphtheria. He explained that he is impelled to do this because the subject is about to engage the attention of congress, because of the large number of inquiries for information concering anti-toxine, and because, at Frankfort, is the only establishment where it has been produced commercially in quantities adequate to meet the rapid increase in demand. He suggests the early publication of the report. Mr. Mason gives a clear and detailed description of every step in the process of the production of the new remedy, preceded by an accurate history of the discovery and its developments. The factory at Frankfort, to which he refers, is the "Farbroerke," at Hoeschet-on-Main. Sheep and goats at first employed to produce the serum were discarded because their tissue was affected by the various foods they consumed, and recourse was had to horses. The establishment now utilizes the blood of 75 horses, and has a trained corps of more than 50 men employed in this one work, producing at present about 2000 doses per day, and by the end of this month it will supply the demand. It is absolutely requisite that the horses be young, vigorous and physically perfect, and no racing stud was ever better housed, exercised, fed and cared for. The anti-toxine improves with age, at least, during the first two months. The German physicians no longer use it fresh when it is apt to cause a skin eruption. An early application, however, is of the utmost importance. In 72 cases of children treated within two days of the first appearance of diphtheria, but two cases were fatal, and the death rate in such cases is placed at 4 per cent. In Germany, where the fatal cases used to average 60 per cent, and not less than 5000 lives were annually sacrificed to the diphtheria scourge, the mortal list has been reduced to less than one-fourth, and it will be still further reduced when the country physicians use it freely. A serious epidemic of diphtheria at Tricste has been successfully mastered by anti-toxine.

THAT HAWAIIAN CABLE.

Representative Hitt Still in Favor of Granting a Subsidy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Representative Hitt, recognized as the republican leader in the house in foreign affairs, said today that he fully agreed with the president that the Hawaiian islands should have the benefits of telegraphic communication with the world at large, but was strongly opposed to putting their cable facilities under the control of any government but that of the United States. Hitt favors of a subsidy for an Hawaiian cable. In the 51st congress, Hitt offered an amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, providing for a survey of a feasible route for a cable between the Hawaiian islands and San Francisco, and for the preliminary steps toward the organization of a company. On the grounds of economy, the proposition was defeated by a small majority, the attendance being limited. Hitt is still in favor of a subsidy for a Hawaiian cable. He said today:

"The United States controls most of the commerce with the islands and should control any cable company that is to be under government domination. Doubtless Americans would be free to use the British cable for commercial purposes, but it is doubtful whether we would be permitted to send messages in cipher, and no treaty arrangements would be practicable by which this government would have the privilege of communication for naval purposes in time of war or other troubles. Great Britain maintains a cable between Bermuda and Nova Scotia which does not begin to pay for its maintenance. Bermuda is a great strategic point for a fortress. Americans can order onions by that cable, but Secretary Herbert cannot request one of our ships to put dynamite on a British vessel and blow her up in the event that such a proceeding was deemed advisable."

This was, of course, said to illustrate his point. He then added that had there been cable communication with the United States, the complications in Hawaii for the last two years would have been greatly simplified and partly averted. He declared it to be a doubtful form of economy to expend $25,000,000 annually for the maintenace of a navy and neglect comparatively small expenditures for the control of vessels, by which they could be effectively handled and kept under working orders by the home government.

SUED HIS CORPORATION.

A Shareholder in This Way to Test the Income Tax.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Lewis H. Hyde, who resides at Orange, N. J., commenced suit today in the United States circuit court against the Continental Trust Company, of which he is a shareholder, to test the constitutionality of the new income tax. It is understood that a number of corporations and individuals largely affected by the income tax have combined to protect their interests, and to contest the constitutionality of the act. The new bill of complaint by Mr. Hyde raises questions entirely distinct and separate from the Moore suit, to be argued in Washington, and has no connection with that proceeding. The complaint seems to have been carefully prepared, after full consideration, and many new points are suggested.

ABOUT THE NAVY.

Crews of the Philadelphia, Ranger and Alert to Have Exercise at Sea.

VALLEJO, Cal., Jan. 11.—It is expected that when the Philadelphia leaves Mare Island she will cruise down the coast to San Diego. The Ranger and Alert may go along with her, and an opportunity will thus be afforded, for fleet maneuvers, target practice, brigade drills, etc., which will be beneficial to all concerned, and correspond in a measure to the annual exercises of the North Atlantic fleet.

The Mohican Has Started.

VALLEJO, Cal., Jan. 11.—The United States ship Mohican left the navy-yard at 7:20 this morning, and was to proceed directly through Raccoon straits to sea, going up to Puget sound to test coal.

The French Were Victorious.

TAMATAVE, Jan. 11.—The French bombarded Fara-Fatra, four miles inland from Tamatave. The Hovas answered with seven guns, but the French were successful and the Hovas retired with a heavy loss. The details of the engagement are: At 8 o'clock in the morning the French cruisers Prima Ouet, Du Petite, Thuars and Papin, supported by two guns of the shore battery, opened fire upon the Hovas' position outside of Tamatave. At 11 o'clock the Hovas withdrew their seven guns mentioned. They were badly aimed and their projectiles did not reach the French ships. Firing ceased about an hour later, the Hovas having suffered serious loss. The cruiser Prima Ouet sailed away later, in order to occupy Mojanga.

Trainrobbers Foiled.

CARROLLTON, Miss., Jan. 11.—An attempt was made at Indianola, Miss., 45 miles west of here, to hold up the Southern railroad's eastbound passenger train. As the train started, after a brief stop, several men flagged it. The engineer, suspecting their purpose, crowded on all steam. A fusilade of shots were fired at the moving train, and Charles H. Ewing, of Moorhead, was wounded in the neck. A negro was also badly hurt. The doors of the express car were bombarded, but no one was hurt.

JUST LIKE DANA.

Rich Men and Newspapers Discussed at Cornell's Founders' Day.

ITHACA, Jan. 11.—Founders' Day was appropriately celebrated at Cornell, the principal exercise being an address in the armory by Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun. The exercises began at 11 o'clock with music, the armory being crowded to the door with townspeople and students, probably 2500 in number. On the platform were Mr. Dana, President Schurman, Dr. C. M. Tyler and Hon. H. W. Sage. President Schurman made a few remarks pertaining to Founders' Day, and at 11:30 introduced Mr. Dana, who said:

"I esteem myself fortunate in being chosen to make the Founders' Day address to the students and officers of this famous university. Every age requires new exemplars to do the work that age has to do in the vast drama of man's existence on earth. There are two kinds of usefulness in this age. The first is the man of thought in the realm of science and invention, such as Edison."

Mr. Dana then spoke a few moments on the wonders this age has produced in the way of inventions. He then stated that the second class of useful men was that of those endowed with the gift of amassing wealth or getting riches, against whom people were wont to disclaim, and against whom legislation was directed. Among these, he said, were Ezra Cornell and Henry Sage. These men knew how to save, and to give for great public enterprises and uses. Wealthy men were a useful and necessary part of the age and were doing good.

He then turned his attention to the newspaper, saying it was a primary necessity; that a man must have his breakfast, but he also must have his paper. The newspaper profession required the utmost learning. Many newspapers were very sparsely supplied with this necessary article. Mr. Dana then described the revolution as regards typesetting, by the advent of typesetting machines, and described their workings. He then spoke of greatly reduced cost of paper, and said that it was so cheap now that some papers with a circulation of 100,000 could strike off a few additional hundred thousands at little cost and ship them to, say, Glen's Falls, where they could be made into paper boxes, while the newspaper got the benefit of additional circulation.

Mr. Dana was emphatic as to certain kinds of newspapers. He stated that if one of the young men before him were to start in the newspaper business, he must decide what kind of a paper he would like to edit. There were two kinds. One a newspaper for sensible people, and another for fools. He had high testimony that there were certain portions of every community made up of fools, and therefore it was perfectly right to provide newspapers for them. Some newspapers were taking care of this class—in fact, making a specialty of it. The Sunday newspaper, Mr. Dana thought, was a good institution. If it were wrong to make it, it was wrong to read it, and the American people had stamped it with their approval, because the circulation of Sunday newspapers is double that of the daily, and as long as people will buy them, they will be made. People complained because, perhaps, there were noxious things in the newspapers, but there would always be. The newspaper was the mirror of the day's events, and had to chronicle the good things and the bad, and, as the bad predominated, naturally something noxious would have to be chronicled. If one paper did not print a certain item, people would take another that did. If a divine providence permitted such things to occur, surely we must be permitted to tell the facts to each other.

Mr. Dana then spoke of the necessity of a newspaper having independence. As to the qualifications of a newspaper man, he said he must have a complete education, and especially a knowledge of the English language, otherwise he may write that which he does not mean. He must also be practical, have a knowledge of chemistry, electricity, history and political economy. The latter was not so essential, he thought, because no one understood it. He then spoke of the news agencies, the pay of employes of papers, etc. The artists employed on papers also received attention. First of importance on a newspaper he put reporters, enlarging on their gift of knowing the truth when they saw it. Mr. Dana then expatiated on the value of a free press. In closing, he gave some maxims:

First, never be in a hurry; second, all the goodness of a good egg can't make up for the badness of a bad one; third, stand by the Stars and Stripes and stand steadfast for liberty.

Mr. Dana's address took one hour and a quarter for delivery.

Fidelity is like a jewel—so is Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

ASSOCIATIONS IS SESSION

The Dairymen Discuss Legislation and Elect Officers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The morning session of the National Dairyman's Association at Willard's hotel today was devoted principally to addresses containing suggestions pertaining to the work of organization. Congressman Hainer, of Nebraska, urged the dairymen to organize their interests in congress. He suggested the urging of the Grouthill bill, which gives the several states power to enact laws with regard to oleomargarine, and other food adulteration. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Danby also addressed the meeting. He said that the agricultural department considered the dairy interest as the foundation stone of agriculture, and argued for diversity in farming products. At the afternoon session addresses were made by Representatives Hatch and Grout and ex-Governor Herd, of Wisconsin, on the subject of dairy interests in their states, after which the members were received by the president at the White House. They then visited the capitol. At tonight's session, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

W. D. Herd, Wisconsin, president; D. W. Willson, Illinois, secretary; C. S. Martin, of New York, treasurer.

Chicago was decided upon as the next meeting place, and the third Tuesday of January, 1896, was fixed as the time. An adjournment was then had until tomorrow, when the convention will adjourn sine die.

California's Road Convention.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 11.—The board of Sacramento supervisors today unanimously voted to attend the state road convention, to be held here February 8. Secretary of Agriculture Morton, will send from Washington General Roy Stone, United States engineer of the department of road inquiry, to attend the convention, as requested by invitations from California. All supervisors are delegates, and all county surveyors and road engineers; also all colleges, scientific and commercial bodies, and municipal councils, are entitled to send delegates, and there are 20 at large, appointed by Governor Markham. Governor Budd will be asked to name 20 more. All preparations for the approaching convention have been made here for a meeting place.

The Federation's New Treasurer.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—John D. Crimmins was elected treasurer of the Irish National Federation of America, to succeed the late Eugene Kelly, at a special meeting of the trustees and officers at the residence of Dr. Emmett.

ONE DEMOCRAT IS IN

GREAT DAY AT SACRAMENTO OVER BUDD'S INAUGURATION.

His Inaugural Says California's Scandalous Extravagance Is a Part of Permanent Literature.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 11.—This has been a gala day in Sacramento. The partisan friends of James H. Budd made it a democratic holiday and the ceremonies attending the going out of ex-Governor Markham and the coming in of Governor Budd were marked by a pomp and enthusiasm that threw the whole city into a fever of excitement. By 10 o'clock this morning lower K street presented a scene of animation that caused old Sacramentans to gaze in open-eyed astonishment. Not only had all the regular trains and steamers come in loaded to their utmost capacity, but there had been an extra train from Stockton and way points, and the big steamer Bay City brought up a multitude of enthusiastic democrats from San Francisco. The various organized bodies began the formation of a column on lower K street. The parade of military and uniformed political organizations was immense. As the column moved, Governor Markham, Governor-elect Budd and Justice Henshaw, under escort of special committees of the legislature in carriages, took their places in the procession. A multitude of people crowded on the sidewalks, in the street, on the housetops and in windows and every other point of vantage, cheered the column as it moved up the principal street of the city.

There had been a steady stream of people pouring into the capitol grounds. By 11 o'clock the corridors of the big building and all the steps and walks leading to it were literally swarming with people. An hour before the time set for administering the official oath, every seat and every inch of standing room on the floor and in the galleries of the great chamber had been occupied. Women were there in even greater numbers than the men, elbowing right and left for position. At 11:30 the assembly was called to order by the speaker pro tem., Spencer, and Rev. Summers, the colored chaplain of the house, offered prayer. Soon a great cheer was heard from the corridors without, and a moment later Governor Markham, Governor-elect Budd and Justice Henshaw entered. The governor and the governor-elect were given seats immediately in front of the bar of the house, while Justice Henshaw was escorted to a seat beside the speaker.

After prayer, the roll of the joint assembly was called, and then Governor Markham was introduced by Speaker Lynch. There was a tremor in his voice, and it was evident as he began to speak, that he was deeply moved. He began by saying that four years ago he took the oath, pledging himself to faithfully perform the duties of the office he assumed, with misgivings as to his ability. Whatever the results might prove, he had endeavored at all times to be guided by his obligation. Now that the time had come to be relieved from that responsibility, feeling that he had done his duty, he stood ready to accept the verdict of his fellow-citizens. Speaking of his successor, he said that Mr. Budd had on other occasions been entrusted with honorable and responsible office, and had done his duty.

Budd was then introduced amid tremendous cheering. The oath of office was administered by Justice Henshaw, and a cannon salute of 19 guns was given. Then Budd delivered his inaugural address. He opened with the declaration that for the next four years he was to be charged with a very responsible duty, and he pledged his honor, manhood and best ability to its faithful execution. He stated that after the recent election he had hoped to make a thorough study of public affairs in the state preparatory to entering upon his duties, but had been deterred from doing so by the necessity of remaining in conference with his friends and his party to protect the result which was achieved at the polls. He then entered at length upon the subject of economy in the administration of state affairs, and declared that the condition of state extravagance in California was a matter of common notoriety, and that the recklessness prevailing in the past and necessitating a high rate of taxation amounted to almost a public crime. He called attention to the fact that while, owing to the general business depression, retrenchments had been made in all kinds of private enterprises, the conduct of affairs of state had been permitted to go forward with their usual extravagance and with a tendency from bad to worse. Correction of these evils rested with the executive and the legislative departments, working together harmoniously, and he advised the passage of laws designed to bring public expenditures within limits of reason; to lop off redundant functionaries; to reduce salaries so far as consistent, and to place state affairs on a safe business footing. Referring to needed constitutional amendments, the governor recommended an amendment abolishing the clause making the findings of the railroad commission conclusive, and another amendment requiring special qualifications for eligibility to office. He said in California any one who could get a nomination had been held eligible to election on a state commission. Continuing on this subject, the governor said:

"In 14 years' experience in this state we have not covered ourselves with glory through the operation of the law as it stands. Almost any kind of change would be an improvement. I here state nothing new to the people, and intend no reflection upon any individual member of the railroad commission, past or present, when I say that the conduct of this department of our state government has been from the outset a scandal and a disgrace. It appears to have been impossible hitherto to elect a commission the majority of whose members would not fall under the influence of the powerful interest whose relations with the people they were chosen to regulate. This scandal has not only been a perennial topic of discussion in the newspapers, but it has gone into permanent literature as an example of the low standard of official morality in the community."

On the subject of transportation matters in general the governor said:

"While as legislators you cannot pass any act directly bearing upon the subject of transcontinental transportation, still you may instruct your senators and advise your representatives in congress thereon, and I would suggest that you so advise and instruct in favor of government construction and control of the Nicaragua canal. I also suggest that you instruct and advise against all Pacific railroad refunding bills. The government might, with profit to the Pacific states, foreclose on the property and operate the mortgaged roads, under proper regulations, at a rate of charges to be measured by cost of service."

Governor Budd concluded the delivery of his message at 1:20 P. M., after which the joint assembly arose and all present marched to and through the governor's chambers. As the throng went by in single file, each shook the hand of the new governor. This reception, which was as cordial as it was informal, lasted until late in the afternoon. Tonight the city has again taken on its wonted aspect and California is under the rule of a democratic governor.

Millard's Oath of Office.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 11.—Lieutenant-Governor Millard today received a telegram from Sacramento requesting him to forward by mail an official record of his oath of office, which was taken before Superior Judge Clark yesterday. The oath, which was witnessed by Congressman McLachlan, will be forwarded to the capital at once and it is said that, in the event of Lieutenant-Governor Reddick's refusal to relinquish the chair or the refusal by the legislature to recognize the oath thus taken, a resolution will be submitted authorizing the appointment of one member from each house to personally supervise the swearing in of the lieutenant-governor. If this plan does not work, Millard will postpone his proposed trip to Indio and will go to Sacramento instead. If this becomes necessary, he will ask for leave of absence immediately upon the administration of the oath before the joint session.

In Tennessee's Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 11.—The gubernatorial contest continued to be the all-absorbing subject in the senate today. The entire morning session was consumed in the discussion, the republicans insisting that the vote shall be canvassed, while the democrats take the ground that an investigation should be made beforehand. In the house this morning something of a sensation was created by Mr. Robertson, democrat, who arose to a question of privilege and read a letter from W. A. Davis, a republican from Dixon, who stated that there was a lot of republican boodle floating around, and that he could secure some of it for his vote. The senate, by a vote of 19 to 14, in the afternoon, decided to postpone counting and publishing the returns of the recent gubernatorial election until an investigation could be made.

Suffrage for Women Favored.

BOISE, Jan. 11.—A resolution for an amendment to the constitution granting suffrage to women, passed the senate today, without a dissenting vote.

Governor McConnell has sent a telegram to the Spokesman-Review, concerning the position of Representative Gamble, of Latah county (the governor's home), on the senatorial question. Gamble was instructed by the county convention to vote for Sweet, but kicked over the traces and is now for Shoup. McConnell is endeavoring to bolster Gamble's present attitude, and says the latter cannot be forced to obey the mandates of his county convention.

Matthews' Message In Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 11.—The legislature met in joint session today, and heard Governor Matthews' message. At a session of the senate, a resolution was introduced to investigate the affairs of the attorney-general's office, as conducted under Green Smith, whose term recently expired. He is accused of wholesale fee-grabbing.

THE FIGHT FOR OFFICE.

California's Contest Transferred to San Francisco.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 11.—The politicians and lawmakers, or at least most of them, deserted Sacramento this afternoon at the close of the inaugural ceremonies, and tonight the scene of the senatorial conflict has been transferred to San Francisco. Both Senator Perkins and M. H. De Young went with the crowd. It is not known whether either of them will return with the lawmakers, who adjourned until Monday afternoon. The De Young men are still insisting that Perkins won no great victory when he captured the caucus last night. They refer to the fact that 61 votes are required to elect, and assert that the Perkins men cannot rally the necessary number. This afternoon, however, Perkins' managers were claiming to have gained six votes since the caucus, increasing their total strength to 51. De Young's supporters are making no exaggerated claims, but content themselves with the broad assertion that Perkins positively cannot be elected.

Tom Carter Nominated.

HELENA, Jan. 11.—Thomas H. Carter was nominated tonight for senator by the republican caucus. The caucus was held in the courthouse. When Carter was nominated he was lifted on the shoulders of men and carried triumphantly through the corridors. Carter is a Catholic and his election is a defeat for the American Protective Association, who worked to defeat him.

Elkins Had No Opposition.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 11.—Ex-Secretary of War Stephen B. Elkins was nominated for United States senator tonight by the republican caucus. He had no opposition and was put in nomination by State Senator Whitaker, who has been talked of for United States senator.

No Change at Boise.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 11.—There is no change in the senatorial situation. An unsuccessful effort was made to hold a caucus tonight.

THE SICK AND THE DEAD

Governor-Elect Morrill, of Kansas, Now on the Sick List.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 11.—Governor-elect Morrill has been feeling bad for several days, and his physicians say his ailment is an attack of intermittent fever. The governor's intimate friends are very much alarmed about his condition, and have expressed fears lest he will not be able to participate in the inaugural ceremonies Monday. Mr. Morrill, himself, does not seem to be alarmed, and, although he had a high fever today, he is at his desk in his room, trying to make the final corrections in his inaugural address and message to the legislature. He thinks he will be all right for the inauguration.

Edward J. Pierce Dead.

DETROIT, Jan. 11.—Edward J. Pierce, one of the most widely-known and popular railroad men in the country, died at his residence here this afternoon from a complication of diseases, after an illness of two months. Mr. Pierce was 53 years old, and for 30 years had been connected with the Grand Trunk Railroad Company.

Constructor Street Is Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—Assistant Naval Constructor George W. Street, United States navy, constructor in charge of the naval vessels building at the Union iron works, died suddenly at 4:45 this morning from pleuro-pneumonia.

A Nova Scotian Legislator.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 11.—Michael J. Power, aged 62, a member of the Nova Scotian legislature from 1882 to 1894, and speaker of the assembly during the past eight years, died today.

An Old San Franciscan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—Charles C. Harvey, of the Union Consolidated Church and Gray Eagle Mining companies, and an old citizen of San Francisco, died this morning.

Godard, the Composer, Dead.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Godard, the composer, died at Cannes today, after a lingering illness.

Adams Repeated His Charges.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 11.—Pres. A. A. Adams, of the Ohio miners, in a speech to miners at Shawnee yesterday, reiterated the charge that not a miners' strike had been settled during the past five years in which the settlement was not brought about by corrupt influences. Local labor leaders say that President McBride will have to prove his innocence of the charges made against him by Adams, or suffer the consequences.

Another Nail Combine.

MONTREAL, Jan. 11.—Another nail combine was formed here today. The price of cut nails was advanced 50 cents per keg. The following manufacturers are included in the pool: The Canada rolling mills, Pillow, Horsey & Co.; Montreal rolling mills, Abbott & Co., Graham nail works, and the Ontario rolling mills.

The Loss in Toronto.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 11.—Losses by last night's fire will amount to $750,000, with insurance for half that amount.

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR,
Cor. Third and Morrison Streets.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Cohen, Davis & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm has been purchased by D. Solis Cohen & Brother, who will continue the same, paying all debts and collecting all outstandings.

D. SOLIS COHEN,
ANDREW M. DAVIS,
ANSLEY G. DAVIS.

Referring to the above notice, we respectfully inform our friends that we have formed a copartnership under the firm name of D. Solis Cohen & Brother, and will conduct the business known as "THE GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR" on the same lines, under the same management and in the same premises as heretofore. We hope to merit a continuance of the same generous patronage which has been extended to us during the past fourteen years.

D. SOLIS COHEN,
I. LEESER COHEN.

FINDING OUT HER SINS

SAN FRANCISCO WAKING TO HER WICKEDNESS.

A Mass Meeting to Secure the Enforcement of Laws Without Respect to Persons.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—At a special meeting of the Civic Federation, held today, a resolution was adopted to send to the various clergy of the city a copy of a call to be issued for a mass meeting and ask that they read it from their pulpits. The call is addressed to the citizens of San Francisco and is as follows:

"A mass meeting is hereby called, to be held in Odd Fellows hall Sunday, January 13. The object of the meeting is to protest against and denounce the appointment of M. A. Gunst as police commissioner and to take action relative to the recent election frauds and other instances of municipal corruption. Also, to adopt measures to bring the offenders to justice and to insure the enforcement of our laws without respect to persons."

The call is signed by about 20 ministers and prominent men and women of this city. Speaking of the work of the meeting, Secretary Gibson said:

"Nothing has yet been planned that is absolutely definite, but we fully expect that the work done at the Saturday night meeting and the Sunday afternoon meeting will end in a grand harmonizing of all these societies and that, as a further result, there will be a sweeping out of the immoral forces that so insolently confront us."

The Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie, of the First Presbyterian church, has taken much interest in the moral uprising and its causes leading to it, and has spoken on the subject from his pulpit and made it a topic for a lecture to his students in the Montgomery theological seminary. Speaking to a reporter, he said:

"I interpret the late governor's appointment of police commissioner as an invitation to all who have regard for the city's character to investigate the whole municipal fabric. Evidently such a man as Mr. Markham would not ignorantly make a mistake in his appointments. He must have inferred that this is the kind of men we have at the head of affairs, although wo do not know it, and made this appointment in order to open our eyes. It was very kind of him, but still it is in keeping with an administration that seldom rose above this level. Certainly the time has come not only for the citizens to talk, but to act in this matter. We will be helped by the example of New York and also hindered, because the guilty are aware of the storm that is coming and are already putting their houses in order. I take it, however, that while we are talking, some judicious body of men should be gathering sure facts, so that, in due time, we may be able to talk to the point."

The Rev. William H. Moreland, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal church, said:

"I will give hearty encouragement to any effort in the interest of municipal purity. I had occasion recently to investigate the saloon question here, and I found that in San Francisco there is one drinking place to every 18 voters. In the whole state there is one to every 32 voters. I do not think that such a movement as is contemplated could be led by a clergyman. It should be a citizens' movement, led by laymen. The clergy can do much to awaken the public conscience, but are called upon to lead such movements only when the laity will not. Church members should join such movements as citizens and not as church members."

The Rev. Dr. E. R. Dille, who will be one of the speakers at the popular meeting Sunday afternoon, and who has been prominent in the movement to organize the Civic Federation, expressed himself in his usual strong way concerning the appointment of Moses Gunst as police commissioner. He said:

"It was an outrage on this community and an offense to every decent citizen. It is putting at the head of the city's government a man identified with the law-breaking element. I think that good will come of it in the end, however. I have no doubt that it will strengthen the freeholders in adopting measures to secure local home government, for one thing. It is a shame that the city, in any of its departments, should be governed from abroad, and such an appointment would never have ben made if the police commission was subject to local control. The appointment and the attendant indignation will strengthen and give speed to the movement for the organization of a Civic Federation, which will combine the order-loving elements of the city and work for municipal reform and cleanliness."

Huntington Interviewed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—C. P. Huntington has been confined to his house for some days with a severe attack of rheumatism. Today he was asked if he would comment on the proposition made to impeach District Attorney Knight for not causing his arrest. His answer was that the information conveyed to him was the first intimation he had received of the coming mass meeting and the specifications of the memorial which caused Mayor Sutro to act.

Run by "De Gang."

OAKLAND, Jan. 11.—Assessor Henry Dalton, in a second public letter, continues his arraignment of the board of public works. He says it is actuated by political motives. He claims that the board is responsible for the existence of various low resorts and that the police force and street departments are run in the interest of a political gang.

SMALLPOX AT ROBY.

A Disease Does What the Law Was Not Able to Do.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Aid from unexpected sources has come to the Indiana authorities who have for two months been racking their brains as to the best method of closing and keeping closed the race track at Roby, Ind. An epidemic of smallpox has broken out there and there is a wild scramble among the stablemen and jockeys to reach a healthful locality. The authorities of Illinois have for some time been keeping a close watch on the track to prevent too many hangers-on of the place from invading Chicago. Every jockey or stableman who cannot show an approximation to a clean bill of health is told that Chicago has troubles enough of its own without importing them from the Roby track. When the man shows symptoms of smallpox he is promptly taken to the pesthouse. A census being taken, it was found that seven men from the Roby track, all with smallpox in its worst form, had been brought to the pesthouse within three days. Chicago authorities are powerless to move against the plaguespot, as it is under the jurisdiction of the Indiana board of health.

New York Epidemic.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The board of health officials announced this morning that the grip was raging rampant. Ten deaths have occurred today. The opinion prevails that the filthy condition of the streets and the bad weather are the causes of the epidemic.

FOR A TREASURE ISLAND.

A Captain's Voyage to Search for an Island Not on Charts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—The schooner yacht Vine, Captain John E. Burns, sailed this morning for a four months' trading voyage in the South Seas. She will go first to Guayamas, and thence to Honolulu, Tahiti and the Gilbert islands. There is a touch of romance in this voyage, from the fact that Captain Burns is planning to do a little prospecting for a lost island, in addition to his trade with the South Sea people. It seems that in 1863, Captain Williams, an acquaintance of the owner and master of the Vine, discovered a valuable guano island about 1000 miles off the coast of Peru. The island, according to Captain Williams, was about 4 miles long and 1½ miles wide. It is not down on any of the charts, and Captain Williams, after claiming the discovery for himself, kept its location a secret, intending that some day it should make him rich. The vicissitudes of a sailor's life prevented the realization of his dream, and the old sailor died, leaving his papers and charts and the story of the valuable place to Captain Burns. It is the intention of Burns, should he find the island, to hoist the American flag and take possession in the name of the United States.

Certainly Received a Consideration.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—It is learned here that E. S. Gardner & Son, of Saunderville, Tenn., have relinquished their control of the foreign betting privileges of the various tracks of the country to the Western Union Telegraph Company. The Gardners have for over a decade had control of the foreign betting privileges on all Western tracks. Racing men do not believe the Gardners gave up their monopoly voluntarily.

Must Praise Hood's

"I was troubled with Dyspepsia, and was in such a condition I could not walk. In a week after I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I Felt Better Since taking four bottles I am perfectly cured—never felt better in my life. I can work hard, eat heartily and sleep well. My wife says there is nothing like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Can't help praising Hood's." JOHN W. SNYDER, Saville, Pennsylvania. Remember,

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Constipation, Sick Headache, Indigestion.

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RHEUMATISM, WOUNDS, BRUISES, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, PILES, SORE EYES, CATARRH, ALL PAIN AND INFLAMMATIONS AND HEMORRHAGES.

1848. The effect of Pond's Extract in calming and quieting pain is surprising. It is a remedy perfectly invaluable, so soothing and healing in its action. It not merely relieves, but cures all sorts of Aches, Pains and Inflammations. JOHN C. SPENCER, Sec. of War.

1893. I can frankly say that Pond's Extract stands at