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Write for Our Catalogue.

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BUTTER IS DELICIOUS
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT
EVERY SQUARE IS FULL WEIGHT & STAMPED

Office: HOTEL COLUMBIA BUILDING, VANCOUVER, WASH.
CHEESE
GARDEN GRASS FIELD FLOWER
SEEDS
LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT ON THE COAST
Of our Home-Grown Seed I sell large quantities every year to Eastern Shippers. Write for Catalogue.

E. J. BOWEN, PORTLAND, OR.
SEATTLE, WASH. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Yes, I do Repairing
The cleaning and repairing of Fine Watches, and the resetting of Jewels into modern mountings is given careful, intelligent attention by skillful workmen in my store. You will be surprised to learn how little it will cost to have your Diamonds reset in latest-style designs. Estimates cheerfully given.

THEODORE HANSEN
Gold and Silversmith
271 Morrison St.
Bet. 3d and 4th

Seasonable Gifts
Mackintoshes, Linen Napkins and Towels,
LACE & CHENILLE CURTAINS
Can be bought this month below
WHOLESALE COST
—FROM—
HONEYMAN & MCBRIDE
Importers, 225 Ash Street
Bet. 1st and 2d

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
2nd Street, bet. Seventh and Park.
Beginning With the Year 1854, the Price of Membership Will Be
\$5 PER YEAR, instead of \$10, as heretofore.

PORTLAND ACADEMY
Winter term opens January 7, at 9 A. M. Advanced work in Chemistry, English, French, Latin and Drawing.
For catalogue, address
PORTLAND ACADEMY,
191 Eleventh street.

DRINK LIPTON'S TEA
For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
Sealy, Mason & Co., 229 Yamhill St., - Portland

LAND PLASTER
\$1.50 PER BARREL
DEVELOPING & FINEST, FOR FRONT AND ALDER STREETS

CAUTION
About the Use and Selection of Spectacles
Persons having normal vision will be able to read this print at a distance of 14 inches from the eyes with ease and comfort; also will be able to read it with such ease, if unable to do so your eyes are defective, and should have immediate attention. When the eyes become tired from reading or sewing, or if the letters look blurred and run together, it is a sure indication that glasses are needed. The lenses used in the cheap glasses are of unequal density and have imperfectly formed surfaces. Continued use of these lenses will result in a positive injury from the constant strain upon the muscles of accommodation to supply the defects in the glass.

REED & MALCOLM
Oculist Opticians
Oregonian Building

SCHMIDT & CO'S "SARSAPARILLA AND IRON"
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA
DR. RUSSELL'S "PEPSIN CALISAYA BITTERS"
W. J. VAN SCHUYVER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, Portland, Oregon.
Nos. 105 and 107 Second St.

CHANCES FOR REFORM

How the Legislature Can Cut Down Appropriations.

WHERE SOME OF THE MONEY GOES

Expenditures Undertaken Two Years Ago Which Will Not Be Necessary at This Session.

The legislature is the great arbiter of the state finances. It is not only the safety valve, but the whole engine, boiler and steam. It has always contrived the estimates made by the state officers, and last session went so far as to vote some \$80,000 for buildings, land, repairs and improvements, after receiving estimates and recommendations from the state officers aggregating something like \$25,000 for those purposes. The session laws include the following appropriations, made from the general fund by special and separate acts:

Object	Appropriation
Soda springs, at Sodaville	\$500
Electric light plant	10,000
Fishway, Oregon City	10,000
Lakewood graded school	5,000
National Guard (uniform and equipment)	40,000
Maxwell relief	850
J. J. Hembric relief	478
World's fair exhibit	60,000
Agricultural college, improvement	20,228
Western normal school	24,000
Soldier's Home	12,000
Jute mill	190,000
Insane Oregon insane asylum	165,000
Deaf mute school, land and buildings	25,000
Total	\$600,999

Items of an unusual nature were also carried in the general appropriation bill, as follows:

Object	Appropriation
Blind school, building, etc.	\$12,000
Purchase of stove foundry	6,000
Waterworks, fair grounds	11,415
Revolving capital	2,000
Electric wiring asylum, penitentiary, etc.	7,500
Improving main building, asylum	2,000
Cottages, asylum farm	41,700
Fencing, asylum farm	1,300
Improving main building, asylum	2,000
Drainage, capitol grounds	3,600
New roof and painting, capitol	4,000
Portage railway	1,000
Penitentiary improvements	62,500
Improving Mill Creek	2,500
Land, penitentiary	2,500
Dormitories, university	25,000
Reform school, land and buildings	165,000
Penitentiary, fencing, etc.	4,150
Total	\$599,275

Here is a total of \$999,000, without any reference to maintenance of the state institutions or commissions. The bill carried for commissions and societies the following amounts:

Object	Appropriation
Pilot commission	\$2,000
Health officer	4,000
High commission	2,000
Fish commission	3,000
Steamboat commission	20,000
High commission buildings, etc.	4,000
Portland exposition	1,000
Eastern Oregon fairs	5,000
Southern Oregon fairs	5,000
Board of horticulture	7,000
Domestic animal commission	12,000
Equatorial of equatorial	1,000
Oregon Pioneers	500
Weather bureau	1,000
Total	\$86,000

The legislature also appropriated for its own expenses \$5,000, half of which has been estimated to have gone for clerk hire.

Reverting now to the appropriations of an unusual character for buildings, etc., some appropriations will be needed of this kind at this session, but of course as buildings are put up and completed, the \$10,000 for the electric light plant will probably need to be renewed. The Western normal school will want about the same amount, \$24,000. The Soldier's Home will be asking for \$24,000 this time instead of \$22,000. Of the Eastern Oregon insane asylum appropriation of \$165,000, some \$25,000 has been expended. The remainder, for prosecuting the enterprise, will have to be appropriated, and probably will be. The asylum's needs for new things will be about \$25,000; those of the capitol, probably \$100,000; those of the penitentiary, \$80,000 to \$100,000, chiefly for steel cells. The reform school, which had \$75,000 for buildings and improvements, will want something for its farm and shops. The superintendent will recommend \$25,000; but this may be cut down to \$15,000 or \$20,000. This comprises the needs of those objects during the ensuing two years, for which the last session appropriated \$269,000. If the legislature does more, the responsibility will be its own.

A movement has been started looking toward the substitution of a state orphan's home, to be located at one place, and under state management, for the present existing aid to the various charitable institutions scattered about the state. Quite a lot of money is now spent in this way. Thus, the last general appropriation bill shows:

Institution	Appropriation
The Home, Portland	\$5,000
Orphan's Home, Salem	5,000
Orphan's Home, Albany	5,000
Refuge Home, Portland	2,000
Baby Home, Portland	4,000
Margaret Home, Portland	4,000
St. Mary's Home, Beaverton	2,000
Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, Portland	2,500
Patton Home, Portland	2,000
Total	\$31,500

Of course, not quite all of this is for orphans; yet most of it is for eleemosynary work now carried on with very little, if any, state supervision. The movement for the concentration of this charitable work in state hands would and will, probably, arouse energetic opposition from the benevolent institutions. It might result in the defeat of all such appropriations—which would not be an unmitigated evil.

THE STATE FINANCES.
Showing Made by Treasurer Metcalf's Report.

SALEM, Jan. 10.—From advance sheets of the biennial report of State Treasurer Metcalf, the following statement of receipts and disbursements appears, being for the two years ending December 31, 1894. The receipts, including balances standing at the beginning of the two years, aggregate \$2,933,418.94, and are credited to the following funds:

Fund	Amount
General	\$1,568,934.43
Common school, principal	558,388.41
Common school, interest	248,118.42
Agricultural college, principal	22,575.65
Agricultural college, interest	16,275.95
University, principal	12,710.94
University, interest	12,697.46
Swamp land	20,829.54
Tide land	12,697.46
United States 5 per cent.	60,138.22
University tax	20,829.54
Military tax	20,829.54
Direct tax	20,829.54
Thurston monument	7.22
Insane	1,109.40
Salmon industry	1,109.40
Total	\$3,003,418.94

The disbursements aggregated \$2,756,016.85, and were made out of the various funds, as follows:

Fund	Amount
General	\$2,096,491.49
Penitentiary	84,593.85
Insane	26,577.08
Insane and idiotic	24,744.56
Common school, principal	2,507.19
Common school, interest	2,507.19
Judicial	11,274.52
Legislative	55,693.88
University	25,553.42
Convict	23,211.71
Fugitive	1,131.96
Swamp land	2,082.95
Public building	45,718.28
Insane	27,823.20
Soldier's Home	24,000.00
Reform school	118,576.47
Jute mill	2,470.89
Deaf mute school	25,000.00
Deaf mute school	25,000.00
Common school, principal	499,011.28
Common school, interest	248,118.42
Agricultural college, principal	19,500.00
Agricultural college, interest	13,935.44
University, principal	12,710.94
University, interest	12,697.46
Swamp land	12,710.94
Military tax	32,320.02
University tax	20,829.54
Direct tax	20,829.54
Thurston monument	7.22
Salmon industry	1,109.40
Total	\$2,756,016.85

It has been another hard year for the trust funds. People who used to be very prompt in payment have not had the money and have been compelled to ask for leniency. This the board has accorded as far as possible. The constant aim has been to be just to the state and to the debtors upon whom the financial depression has been visited. These facts account for the small amounts on hand. These amounts are:

Common school fund (principal)	Notes representing loans from the fund
\$1,098,261.26	\$1,098,261.26
Land notes as reported by the clerk of the board	\$32,239.93
Total	\$1,130,501.19

University fund	Notes representing loans from the fund
\$97,560.56	\$97,560.56
Land notes as reported by the clerk of the board	\$3,250.30
Cash on hand December 31, 1894	\$99.44
Total	\$100,910.30

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\$1,098,261.26	\$1,098,261.26
Land notes as reported by the clerk of the board	\$32,239.93
Cash on hand December 31, 1894	\$99.44
Total	\$1,130,501.19

THE STATE TAX LEVY.
It is Three Mills Upon the Total Taxable Property of the State.

SALEM, Jan. 10.—The state board, consisting of the governor, the secretary and the treasurer, met today and practically agreed upon the tax levy for the coming year. The levy for 1895, their estimate of state expenses, including deficiencies of 1894, is \$694,524. This includes \$30,000 for current expenses of the state militia, and \$30,000 for the support of the state university, which, prior to 1894, was raised by special taxes for those purposes. These sums are fixed in the laws of 1893, repealing the special tax law aforesaid. It also includes deficiencies of certain funds of 1894, estimated at \$61,000. To meet these expenses the board has set apart a balance of \$17,842, saved out of funds heretofore levied for the expenses of 1893 and 1894, and the miscellaneous receipts of 1894 and the estimated miscellaneous receipts of 1895, amounting to \$35,842, making a total surplus of \$23,842, applicable to the payment of the items set forth in this levy. This leaves a balance of \$45,138, which will be raised by a tax of three mills on total taxable property of the state. These injunctions, he said, are a very great convenience to corporations, when they can be had for the asking by a corporation lawyer, and these were the processes of court to enforce which the president sent federal troops to Chicago. Governor Altgeld speaks of the numerous arrests for "contempt of court" made under these injunctions, and of the fact that the federal government, in spite of having at hand in Chicago the complete machinery for the enforcement of the law, retained another attorney and he an employee of one of the railroads involved in the strike, and adds: "Never before were the United States government and corporations of the country so completely blinded as never before was the process of justice made a mere handmaid for one of the combatants. It is evident that if the attorney-general of the United States did not outline and advise the policy that was pursued, it required his approval and was carried out through his assistance. When the interstate commerce law was taken into court by the railroads a few days ago, these same federal judges proceeded to hold sections of the law unconstitutional until they had made the law as harmless as a dead rabbit. Then, after having nullified an act of congress intended for the protection of the people, they turned around and made of it a club with which to break the backs of the man who took with his hands. If both the constitution and our past experience are to be disregarded and the federal courts permitted to set up and form a new government it would be equally proper for the courts to do so, and we shall soon have government by injunction from head to toe. All affairs will be regulated, not

SAID BY GOVERNORS

Altgeld's Last Message to the Assembly of Illinois.

THE DOCUMENT A LENGTHY ONE

What He Says of the Usurpation of Power on the Part of the Federal Judiciary.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 10.—The 39th assembly of Illinois convened here today. The most important business of the day was the reading of the biennial message of Governor Altgeld. It was a very lengthy document. In the beginning the governor devotes space to a review of the condition of the various state institutions, and makes numerous recommendations. Among other things, he takes up the question of capital punishment, and asks whether the death penalty does any substantial good: "Whether we are any better off than they are in those states where it was long ago abolished; whether it is not barbarous and degrading in its effects, and whether it would not be better to have a more rational system of managing our prisons, and abolishing capital punishment entirely."

On the question of civil service, the governor says there is urgent need of legislation that will relieve executive officers, both state and municipal, of the constant and overwhelming importunity for place. He doubts the wisdom of a system that forever keeps the same men on the payrolls, for it is not calculated to produce the highest order of proficiency. A man should be struck between the retention of incompetents and the distribution of spoils. The governor, speaking of the administration of justice in large cities, says: "The courts of Chicago already amount to a denial of justice. The whole system should be revised and simplified at once. The governor also calls attention to the conditions surrounding the highest order of justice in Chicago, which he declares a disgrace. The revenue system in this state is declared, in its practical workings, to be a giant of injustice. The governor speaks at length of the manner in which the rich escape property taxes, and urges legislation especially looking to the proper taxation of corporations. He says the state board of equalization is a failure, and should be abolished. The governor calls attention to the act providing for the publication of newspapers shall be assessed as the property of private individuals is assessed. When carefully examined it is found that only the United States courts are affected, and many newspaper corporations which have not such tangible property, but do have a large business that would sell for cash in the market and which makes enormous profits, practically escape taxation."

Coming down to the settlement of labor troubles, the governor says the question of dealing with them is a difficult one. No practical method of enforcing a decree of compulsory arbitration has been found, but there is no difficulty in the way of making a compulsory investigation in every case, and this alone would be a great preventive as well as corrective. The governor also speaks of the public schools, and says that the actual conditions in each case arouse a moral sentiment that often forces a settlement. The governor strongly urged legislation on this subject, and also to the effect of ascertaining and settling public schools by squads, as they generally have, to displace an equal number, who being suddenly thrown out, become a public charge.

Governor Altgeld speaks in terms of the highest commendation of the work of the Illinois National Guard during the troubles of the past year. Taking up the question of the great strikes, he reviews the many reports which have been made, and says that the Illinois National Guard troops on duty in Chicago under the conditions that existed presents a question of the most far-reaching importance. "The old doctrine of state rights," says the governor, "is no longer tenable. It is a momentous question the supremacy of the Union. The great civil war settled that we should not have anarchy. It remains to be settled whether we shall be destroyed by despotism. If the president can, at his pleasure, in the first instance, send troops into our city, town or hamlet under pretense of enforcing some law, his judgment being the sole criterion, there can be no difference in this respect between the powers of the president and those of Emperor William of the empire of Russia. If the acts of the president are to stand unchallenged and form a precedent, then we have undergone a complete change in our form of government, and whatever possible the germ being a distinctive and rapidly increasing central power controlled and dominated by class and corporate interests. It is a matter of special regret to many of our patriotic citizens that this blow at free institutions should have been struck by a president who was placed in power by a party that has made local self-government a cardinal principle for more than a century."

THE MOBILEN COMING NORTH.
VALLEJO, Cal., Jan. 10.—The Mohican will leave the navy yard, Mare Island, Friday morning, and head north for Seattle. She will go up to Port Townsend and Seattle for the purpose of testing coal.

SAN FRANCISCO GOES TO GIBRALTAR.
NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 10.—The cruiser San Francisco sailed for Gibraltar today, where she relieves the Chicago as flagship of the European station.

EQUAL TO VACCINATION.
The Highest Possible Praise for the Anti-Toxin Treatment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Surgeon Kinyon of the United States marine hospital service, who has made a thorough study abroad of the anti-toxin treatment, in an address before the medical fraternity of Washington, said that the use of anti-toxin in diphtheria cases were little short of marvelous. Since the discovery of diphtheria bacillus, the absolute diagnosis of the disease by microscope was possible, the germ being a distinctive one as that of tuberculosis. The speaker said 80 per cent of so-called membranous croup were really diphtheria. With the serum treatment, he said, there was no reason why the disease should not be stamped out entirely. There was no question that the discovery of the anti-toxin treatment was on par with that of small-pox vaccination. He favored government control of the manufacture of anti-toxin to insure its being of standard quality.

OTHER NATIONAL NEWS.
Opened for Settlement.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Jan. 10.—When Register Freeman opened the government land office at 9 A. M. today a long file of prospective homesteaders blocked the corridors and extended outside. The first man presenting an application had remained in front of the building since Monday noon, experiencing very severe weather. A portion of the forfeited railroad land grant in Ontonagon county, containing 825 acres, was opened for settlement today.

HE IS NOW A GENERAL.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The senate confirmed the nomination of Colonel C. Norman Lieber, assistant judge-advocate-general, to be judge-advocate-general with the rank of brigadier-general.

A MILLION-DOLLAR FIRE.
Toronto's Second Big Blaze This Week.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 10.—Fire started at 7 o'clock this evening in the Osgoode building, on Melville street, in close proximity to the ruins of the fire of last Sunday. The Osgoode building was soon destroyed. The flames spread west and southwest to Wellington street, and in less than an hour burned out the following places:

R. H. Gray & Co., fur; E. Boyse & Co., clothing; Robert Darlington & Co., wholesale woolens.

The fire then crossed Wellington street to Hunter, Rose & Co., printers and wholesale booksellers; Hart & Kiddell, wholesale stationers; and Burton, Read & Co., paper manufacturers, where it was brought under control. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000.

A NEW CURRENCY BILL

No Abatement of the Effort to Secure Such Legislation.

TO BE URGED ALONG NEW LINES

Separated as Far as Possible From Any Loss of Position Attached to the Old Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Notwithstanding the reverses suffered by the Carlin currency bill in the house of representatives yesterday, there is to be no abatement in the effort to secure currency legislation. It is said by a gentleman conversant with the facts that a new measure having executive approval will be introduced in the house in about two weeks. It is probable that Springer will not direct the course of the new measure, for the desire will be to urge it along new lines and with new leaders, with a view to separating it as far as possible from any loss of position attaching to the old measure. The lines in which the new measure will be framed are not definitely known. To some extent it will follow the old bill, with such changes as the experience of the recent debate shows to be desirable. It is pointed out that the vote of 121 to 123 is an adverse majority of only five, so that the chance of its passing would show a majority supporting the bill. Under these circumstances, it is felt that concessions can be made securing the adherence of a number of members whose opposition has been based on specific objections. It is said, however, that there will be no concessions in the nature of a surrender to the silver element, if they push their demands to the point of remounting silver at a ratio of 15 to 1. It is held that the compilation of this radical element is not deemed necessary, although there will be every desire to accept the assistance of those silver men who will aid in meeting the emergency. Even though the result is not a full realization of their hopes, while the general plan is well defined, it has not yet been communicated to the house leaders, and is not, therefore, a subject of comment among them. Other subjects have been taken up, but there is apparently a unanimity of opinion that the currency question is not lost.

WISCONSIN'S NEW GOVERNOR.
MADISON, Wis., Jan. 10.—Governor Upham's message deals with the use of the blacklist by large corporations at length. The governor says that it cannot be regarded as an arrangement among a large number of employers not to employ or permit to be employed, if they can prevent it, competent and faithful men, simply because they quit the service of some other employer, as a conspiracy, which should not be tolerated by law. The employer has no more right to be protected by law against a conspiracy of employees than the employer has to be protected by law against a conspiracy on the part of the employers."

THE ATLANTA IN DANGER
A Valve Broke and the Engines Had to Stop for Repairs.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Word comes to Boston through a private letter to the effect that the United States steamer Atlanta, while on her way to Bluefield, Nicaragua, at 10 o'clock, on the night of December 13, was in a gale north of Cape Hatteras, when suddenly the thump of the screws ceased, and the steamer drifted from the engine-room told that something had happened to the engines. On examining them it was found that one of the valves had burst, and the engine could not be run until it was repaired. The situation was a bad one. The vessel was only a little more than seven miles from the lee shore, and that one of the most dangerous coasts in the country. The captain, however, and his crew were taking her toward the shore at the rate of about four knots an hour, and it was uncertain just how much time was needed to repair the damage. Fortunately it did not take long, for in little more than an hour things were straightened out sufficiently to allow of starting the engines, and the ship was run out of her dangerous position.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE'S MEETING.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The senate finance committee met at 2 o'clock today for the purpose of considering the currency question. It adjourned after a brief session until Saturday. It is understood no bill was submitted to the committee.

URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL.
It Continues to Demand the Attention of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Senator Ransom elected president pro tem of the senate during the absence of Harris, resigned today. Ransom expressed a deep sensibility of the honor conferred upon him. On motion of Morgan, a resolution was adopted that the senate should pro tem. Then, in accordance with his announcement made yesterday, Cockrell moved that the senate proceed to consideration of the urgent deficiency bill, which contains an appropriation to carry the income tax law into effect. An aye and no vote was taken on Cockrell's motion, and it was agreed to, 43 to 23. Cameron and Hill voted in the negative. After the vote was announced, the reading of the bill was proceeded with. The appropriation of \$2,000 for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act caused some discussion, and the fact was developed that the secretary of the treasury had estimated that \$75,000 was actually necessary for the remainder of the fiscal year, but for the present the committee recommended the amount in the bill.

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