pean financial capitals. A sharp colloquy occurred between Aldrich and Vilas. Aldrich said the recent bonds should have been sold at 10 per cent above what they brought.

"If the senator had stood at one end of a cable, as the secretary of the treasury stood," said Vilas, "and had for days solicited all the great money centers of the world for their terms on our bonds, he would not make such a statement."

Aldrich said that if he had the resources available in the treasury and yet had to pay 10 per cent premium on bonds, he would "go out of business."

"It is a singular fact," said Vilas, addressing Aldrich, "that the best men are not the ones employed to discharge the transactions of the government."

There was a laugh at Aldrich's expense, in which he joined. Vilas proceeded:

"So imminent was the danger to the treasury that from the black thundercloud the lightning was almost ready to descend. Was the secretary to delay for a fraction of a cent? There are times in the history of nations—in peace as well as in war—when great consequences depend on quick action, and he whose arm is palsied or whose foot falters is not worthy of the trust."

Vilas took up personal charges that had been made against the administration. One of these was that Mr. Stetson, formerly a law partner of Mr. Cleveland, was a witness to the bond contract. Vilas said Mr. Stetson was the legal adviser of the Morgan banking house, and as such passed on the contract, and signed it as a witness. The senator said it was lamentable that such slanders should be brought into a debate with great men's names. Vilas also repelled the statement of Lodge that the bond contract was the "blackest page" in our financial history. At most it was but a matter of unwisdom; in no sense was it black.

Squire pointed out that in 1878 a resolution had been adopted in congress reciting that the coin obligations of the government would be redeemed in either silver or gold at the option of the government. This showed, Squire said, that it would be no breach of honor or faith to pay obligations in silver.

Vilas closed at 5:15 with a brilliant peroration for sustaining the national honor and credit. He had spoken nearly four hours.

Platt said the pending silver bill was the most indefensible bill of the kind ever presented here. It sought to double the value of silver by delivering it to the treasury department.

At 6:30, Aldrich renewed his motion for adjournment. Jones called for the ayes and noes with apparent confidence of having the votes to defeat the adjournment. The motion was defeated, ayes 15, noes 32, two more than the necessary quorum.

Jones named several hours at which he wanted a vote taken, but all times were objected to. Jones said he was willing to fix the hour for voting at any time tomorrow, but the opponents of the bill refused to fix the time. At 7:45, Quay suggested the absence of a quorum, and the roll was called. Fifty senators responded, four more than a quorum. Aldrich moved to go into executive session; lost, 7 short of a quorum.

The senate was thus brought to a standstill, for although a quorum was present, a quorum could not be obtained for a vote. Then began the tedious see-saw of calls for a quorum and the roll-call on the Aldrich motion, and again for a quorum. Each call showed the same quorum present, but not voting. At 8:30, on motion of Jones, the sergeant-at-arms was directed to request the presence of absent senators. In the meantime, business was entirely suspended.

The galleries had filled during the evening, and the spectators were evidently much interested in the proceedings. At 8:55, business was resumed, a quorum being secured. It was evident that an understanding could not be reached. Wolcott, one of the most active of the silver men, followed with a resolution. It was as follows:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the senate that the welfare of the United States requires the enactment of a law for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

"Resolved, That in view of the fact that this congress will expire by law March 4, and that there are important appropriation bills requiring the attention of the senate, it is the sense of the senate that the consideration of such a law be not entered upon at this session of congress."

Jones asked that the resolution lie over. Then he added, somewhat wearily, "I move that the senate now adjourn."

At 9:02 the senate adjourned.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The house spent today in the further consideration of the naval appropriation bill. The points of order made by Mr. Sayres against the items which increased the enlisted force of the navy were overruled and his amendments looking to their elimination were defeated.

The committee on naval affairs was victorious on every test of strength taken today. The paragraphs providing for the increase of the navy; the building of battleships and torpedo boats, will be reached tomorrow, and the committee is sanguine that the increases recommended will be authorized, despite the determined opposition of Chairman Sayres of the appropriation committee, who announced today that he would fight the authorization of the new ships until the close of the session.

The conference report on the bill to extend the time for making returns under the income tax law was agreed to, and several bills of minor importance were passed at the opening of the session.

The house today agreed to a joint resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to suspend operations of so much of the revised statutes as permits the transfer in bond through the United States of articles destined for the free zone of Mexico.

A general resolution was adopted authorizing the secretary of the navy to donate certain cannon to the Oregon state soldiers' home.

The consideration of the naval appropriation bill was resumed, the pending question being the decision of the chair (O'Neill of Massachusetts) on the point of order raised by Sayers against the item in the bill authorizing the secretary of the navy to enlist at his discretion 2000 additional seamen with which to man the new ships.

The chairman announced his decision overruling the point of order. Sayers appealed from the decision of the chair. The chair was sustained, 147 to 37.

An amendment was offered by Springer authorizing the detail of any retired officer of the navy or the marine corps upon his own request without additional compensation as teacher in any college or school, and it was agreed to.

Sayers' amendment to strike out the provision authorizing the enlistment of 2000 additional seamen was lost, 21 to 51. He then moved to substitute for it a provision authorizing the secretary of the navy to assign as many officers and soldiers of the marine corps to active duty on the secondary batteries of the warships as he might deem necessary.

In the committee of the whole, informally, the senate amendments to the agricultural appropriation bill were first agreed to, and the bill sent to conference.

The committee rose temporarily in order to give McMillin, from the ways and means committee, an opportunity to present the conference report on the joint resolution to extend the time for making income tax returns. The report was agreed to and the naval bill was again taken up.

At 5:10 the house adjourned.

SMALL CHANCE OF A HEARING.

It Is Not Probable the Jones Bill Will Get Before the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The probability that the Jones silver bill will secure a hearing in the house, if it is passed by the senate, is very small. An apparently impassable barrier stands before the first step necessary to bring it before the house, the favorable report from that committee. The bill will be referred to the coinage, weights and measures committee, of which Mr. Bland, the silver advocate, is chairman, in the course of house routine, but unfortunately for the silver men, that committee is very narrowly divided on the question of free coinage, with a probable majority of one against it. With a full muster of the 17 members, there are eight to be listed on each side of the question, with Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, holding the balance of power. Mr. Kilgore was formerly accounted a free-silver advocate, but has been recently thought to hold views antagonistic to free silver. An additional advantage for the opponents of free silver is found in the absence of Mr. Sweet, of Idaho, who is engaged in a contest for the senate at home; so at best, the silver men could only hope for a tie vote in committee.

Chairman Bland says he will exert every influence in his power to secure a quorum if the Jones bill is sent to the house, but he does not entertain strong hopes that he can secure a report on the bill. If it could be reported, he could call it up as privileged in the house and the body would be compelled to place itself on record on the silver question, unencumbered by other issues, a proposition that it has not yet been called to vote upon.

TO MEET DEFICIENCIES.

Secretary Carlisle Thinks He Should Have More Authority.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Secretary Carlisle today sent a reply to the senate resolution inquiring whether "it is necessary or desirable that legislation should be had authorizing the issuing of bonds, treasury notes, or other securities to realize moneys for the purpose of paying current deficiencies in the revenue." The secretary says he does not consider such authority now necessary. His communication is as follows:

"The cash balance in the treasury at the close of business on the 18th inst., exclusive of $55,104,704 gold reserve, was $99,875,254.

"It is my opinion that the secretary of the treasury ought to be permanently invested with the authority to issue short-time bonds or other obligations of the government for the purpose of raising money to meet such deficiencies in the ordinary revenues as may occur from time to time; but I do not think that there is any necessity at the present time for the exercise of such authority, if it existed. It is not probable that such deficiencies will occur during the remainder of the current fiscal year as will exceed the available balance on hand, and it is estimated that during the next fiscal year the receipts will exceed the expenditures."

This letter is accepted in the senate as having a direct bearing upon the amendment to the sundry civil bill proposed by the senate committee on appropriations providing for an issue of certificates of indebtedness. Many senators who have given their assent to the amendment have stated from the beginning that they would agree to the proposition only upon the direct request of the secretary for such action. This has been especially true of the silver senators.

INDIAN WAR VETERANS.

Hermann's Pension Bill Reported Favorably.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19. — The house committee on pensions voted today to favorably report Representative Hermann's bill to amend the act of 1892, granting pensions to survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842; also that men who served 30 days or more in several other wars will be pensionable at the same rates, and their widows also. The wars embraced in the proposed amendments are the following: The Florida and Georgia Seminole Indian war of 1818-19; the Fever river Indian war of Illinois of 1827; the Sabine Indian disturbances of 1836-37; the Cayuse Indian war of 1847-48; the Texas and New Mexico Indian war of 1849-55; the California Indian disturbances of 1851-52; the Utah Indian disturbances of 1850-53, and the Oregon and Washington territory Indian wars of 1851 to 1856, inclusive.

OTHER CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

No More Silver in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19. — The silver fight in the senate is finished, and no vote will be had on the Jones bill. The day devoted to the bill shows conclusively that no amount of pressure would bring about a vote, and if the silver bill was kept before the senate it would interfere with appropriation bills and force an extra session. Silver men feel they have shown their strength, and have gained a substantial victory in securing the promise of a vote on the resolution presented by Wolcott, declaring the sense of the senate. Although the agreement was not entered into in the senate, all senators present who were opposing the resolution agreed privately that a vote should be had on the resolution tomorrow. It will be debated somewhat, and senators will briefly express their views.

A Prohibition Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Blair of New Hampshire introduced in the house today a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and sale of alcoholic liquors in the United States. The measure was offered at the request of the general officers of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, and as the legal expression of the polyglot petition just presented to the president of the United States.

A Pardon Vetoed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The president today sent to the house his veto of the bill to remove the charge of desertion against Jacob E. Eckert, who was a private in the Fifty-first Ohio volunteers, and was convicted and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment by a court-martial.

The Prospect for a Deadlock.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—It is stated by a republican senator that an understanding has been reached by which the silver bill will not be allowed to come to a vote in the senate. As Jones appears determined to have a vote, a deadlock seems inevitable.

Rules for Inland Navigation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The president has approved the act to adopt special rules for the navigation of harbors, rivers and inland waters of the United States, except the Great Lakes and their connecting and tributary waters.

Military Post at Santa Fe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19. — The house committee on military affairs today favorably reported a bill to establish a military post at Santa Fe, N. M.

CONSUMPTION NOT CONTAGIOUS.

The Great Legal Battle Dr. Amick Has Begun.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 19.—(Special.)—Dr. W. R. Amick has authorized Attorneys Johnson and Levy to associate with them in his legal battle against the hospital authorities to prevent the removal of consumptives to the pest house, Dr. O'Sullivan, the great medical jurisprudence specialist of New York. Dr. Amick is molding public sentiment by mailing free, to all applicants, extra copies of the Tribune, detailing the fight, also charts covering his full theory.

He Was a Popular Gambler.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 19.—Eli Marks, probably the best-known gambler in the South, died in this city at 2 P. M. today. For years he made gambling a business and acquired quite a fortune, but of late he had reverses and died practically reduced to poverty. He was a member of Morgan's famous band of raiders that went through Ohio and Southern Indiana during the war, and was universally known and loved for his many acts of kindness. He left a widow and two sons. He was 49 years of age.

BOND PROSPECTUS

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BELMONT-MORGAN SYNDICATE.

The Offering Is Only a Mere Formality, as the Whole Sale Is Already Completed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The managers of the Belmont-Morgan government loan syndicate issued their prospectus for the American half of the new 4 per cent bonds late this afternoon. The bonds are issued for public subscription, and they can be paid for in currency or gold. The managers of the syndicate, it was said today, will undoubtedly sell the bonds on terms which they consider will be most advantageous to the object the syndicate has in view, viz.: building up and maintaining the government's gold reserve. They may sell the bonds to one bidder or to several; they may sell them for gold or for currency, or to whichever bidder or bidders whose bid or bids may be considered most advantageous to the syndicate. The circular is as follows:

"On behalf of the syndicate, we offer for sale the above described $62,315,000 United States 4 per cent bonds, bearing interest from February 1, 1895, and maturing February 1, 1925. The price is 112¼ per cent, of which 12¼ per cent will be payable on all the amount, and the remaining 100 per cent on or before March 1, or upon delivery of the bonds as provided below, with interest at 4 per cent per annum from March 1. The bonds will be delivered as soon as they are prepared and executed by the treasury department. Purchasers desiring to complete their payments before delivery of the bonds will be given negotiable scrip. The subscription will be opened at 10 A. M., February 20, and will be closed without notice. Bids will be received by either of the undersigned, and payments must be made to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., in cash or by certified check on New York banks. The right is reserved by us to reject any applications, and to apportion all amounts between American and European applicants in any way we may deem best. At least one-half of the bonds will be allotted in London on such terms and conditions as may be provided for in the London circular. Our allotments will be made within four days from date by notice mailed to applicants."

The profit to the syndicate will be from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000, according to the cost of securing the gold and the losses on the sterling operations by which gold exports are checked. J. Pierpont Morgan says that the offering of the bonds to the public is a mere formality, as the whole sale is already completed. Subscriptions are already in for twice the amount of the bonds to be sold in this country, and it is probable that subscriptions will be closed tomorrow night. The gold deposited by the syndicate in the subtreasury today amounted to $2,457,417, the amount deposited throughout the country now aggregating over $32,000,000. The deposits of gold due from this country are practically completed.

Rothschilds' Prospectus.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—N. M. Rothschild & Sons and J. S. Morgan & Co. have issued a prospectus for a 4 per cent loan of $62,317,500 nominal, both principal and interest payable in the United States, one-half of which is reserved for issue in the States. The price is £227 per $1000 bond. The scrip will carry a coupon of £3 5s, payable August 1, but thereafter the interest will be paid quarterly. The loan is to run 30 years, when it is redeemable at the pleasure of the government. At the price of issue, the return to the investor would be £3 1s 6d. The list closes on or before Thursday. The bonds are quoted tonight at 3½ per cent premium. There is no doubt that the loan will be covered several times.

Received at the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The United States treasurer reports that up to and including February 18 the treasury had received in gold coin on account of the recent sale of bonds to the Morgan-Belmont syndicate, $20,484,500, and had given in exchange for the same, certificates entitling the holders to $19,603,402 in the bonds when ready for delivery. The amount of gold paid in represents the principal and accrued interest. The bonds will bear date February 1, 1895, and interest on them will be paid by the treasury from that time. As the gold is paid in by the syndicate, the accrued interest from February, 1895, ceases.

Gold on the Way Here.

LONDON, Feb. 19. — The Ems, which will sail from Southampton for New York tomorrow, will take $1,015,000 in gold bars. The total amount of gold then on the way to America will be $5,730,000.

MEXICAN MANIFESTATIONS.

Appreciation for the Tributes to Minister Gray's Memory.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Secretary of State Gresham has sent the following message to Mr. Butler, at the City of Mexico, upon receipt of one from that official, describing the manifestation displayed at the funeral of United States Minister Gray:

"The president, to whom I communicated your telegram, reporting the exceptional honors paid to Minister Gray's memory, directs that you express in his behalf and that of the people of this country, deep appreciation of these signal and touching tributes of esteem on the part of the president and government of Mexico."

Secretary Gresham has addressed the following telegram to Mrs. Gray, at the City of Mexico:

"The president directs me to convey to you his heartfelt sympathy in your deep affliction, and I add my own sincere condolence. Your husband's sudden death, terminating a diplomatic career of great usefulness, is a public loss."

AT MARE ISLAND.

The Electric Search-Lights of the Olympia Tested.

VALLEJO, Cal., Feb. 19.—The electric search-lights of the Olympia were tested again Monday evening and cast a great flood of light about the harbor and town. There are four of them, and each is 25,000-candle power. They are the most powerful ever seen in this harbor, as no ship that has ever been here has had a light exceeding 1700-candle power. The Olympia's lights are under the charge of Lieutenant Phelps.

A number of shipwrights have been taken on to work on the Hartford, and the force will be largely increased soon. Work upon the historic old vessel is to be pushed with vigor.

The Albatross, Monadnock and Comanche are to follow the Monterey in the dock. All three have been in the water without cleaning much longer than is usual, and require attention.

Secretary Carlisle's Son.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Secretary Carlisle and wife left Washington this morning for the purpose of bidding W. L. Carlisle, their son, farewell, previous to his sailing for Europe in the hope of regaining his health. It was stated the trip has nothing to do with financial matters.

A Gorgeous Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Morton gave a dinner tonight at the Portland in honor of the president and Mrs. Cleveland and members of the cabinet. Next to the diplomatic banquet at the White house, the dinner of tonight was the most gorgeous of the season.

The guests were the president and Mrs. Cleveland, Secretary of State and Mrs. Gresham, Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont, Attorney-General and Mrs. Olney, Postmaster-General Bissell, Secretary of the Navy and Miss Herbert, secretary of the interior, Mrs. Perrine and Mrs. Daniel Manning. Mrs. Bissell was absent, owing to a slight indisposition, and Mrs. Hoke Smith was not able to be there. The occasion was the final cabinet reception of the season.

The President's Callers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Among the president's callers today were Speaker Crisp, Senator Jones, of Arkansas, Vilas, Faulkner, Palmer and Call.

A BOLD THIEF.

Pawnbroker's Store Robbed of Diamonds While Street Was Crowded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—Franklin's pawnshop, which is in the heart of the business section of the city, on Dupont street, between Post and Sutter, was robbed tonight about 8 o'clock. The robbery was a particularly daring one. The street was crowded with people, when a boy slipped up to the open doors of the pawnshop, and closing them, slipped a Yale lock through the staple on the outside and locked Franklin in. At the same time a man smashed the window and seized a tray of diamonds. Probably 100 people saw the act, and one man, bolder than the rest, seized the robber from behind. With an oath, the robber commanded him to let go, at the same time firing his pistol. The shot did not take effect, but it scared the captor, and he released his hold. The robber darted to an alley near by, and mounting a horse, was soon out of sight. The boy also escaped. In his haste the robber dropped some of the diamonds and the tray, but got off with most of the jewels. The exact value of the diamonds is not known, but it is at least several hundred dollars.

THE SAME WHIPPLE.

An Absconding Merchant, Army Contractor and Ex-Convict.

OMAHA, Feb. 19.—Nebraska and Iowa people were startled today by developments which indicate that Albert Whipple, the absconding merchant and army contractor of Crawford and Hyannis, now a fugitive from justice, with creditors left in the lurch for $15,000 to $20,000, and Albert B. Whipple, who was sent to the Fort Madison prison in Iowa in December, 1886, are one and the same man. Whipple was an agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road at Coin, Iowa, at that time, and was sent to the penitentiary for forging railroad tickets. A young woman, who was desperately in love with him, was instrumental in securing his pardon. Whipple went West and became a quartermaster's clerk in Wyoming. Later he secured army contracts, opened stores at Crawford and Hyannis and started a bank. One day Whipple was found locked in the bank vault and $2000 stolen. He said the bank had been robbed and he had been locked in the vault. His story was believed, until a fine wire was found leading into the vault by means of which he had been able to slip the bolt. One stockholder of the bank made Whipple buy his stock at the point of a gun after this. Whipple's friends think he is insane.

THIS WAY OUT.

Marco Hellman Shot Himself Because He Couldn't Pay Creditors.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19.—Marco Hellman shot himself, in the Tufts-Lyons Arms Company's store this afternoon, and inflicted a wound which it is thought will prove fatal. He entered the store about 4 o'clock and asked for a 38 Colt's revolver. He purchased one without question and requested that it be loaded. The loaded weapon was handed him, and, after crying "Good-bye, all," placed the weapon to his breast and fired, the shot taking effect in the ligaments just below the heart. He was conscious when taken to the receiving hospital, and said he had shot himself because his creditors were pressing him and he would never be able to earn enough to pay them.

The young man was a relative of Isaiah Hellman and Herman W. Hellman, the bankers, and has been in financial difficulties off and on for several years, his relatives assisting him on several occasions. Of late he has been getting into money troubles again, and was arrested a few days ago for giving a tailor a check on the Farmers' and Merchants' bank in payment of a bill, when he had no funds on deposit.

MUST COME TO HER.

Japan Will Only Negotiate for Peace in Her Own Country.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 19.—Japan has refused to negotiate with China at Port Arthur or anywhere else except in Japan.

Japanese warships are reported off Formosa and on the Chinese coast between Swatow and Hong Kong.

General Ho Ming, who is now at Kin Chow, has been ordered to join Liu Kun Yi's army. He is reputed to be a very brave soldier.

A society, called the Thaili, numbering 50,000 members, recently planned an outbreak at Peking, but the plot became known to the authorities and was nipped in the bud.

A Manchu official, Ting Kung, has been appointed taotai of New Chwang, with the powers of a provincial judge.

All foreign officers who fought against the Japanese at Wei-Hai-Wei, except John Wilde, the American who violated his oath not to help China, have arrived at Che-Foo on parole.

Some of the Chinese torpedo boats at Wei-Hai-Wei deserted to the enemy. Their crews mutinied on the island of Liu Kung and refused to fight.

A REMARKABLE SHOWING

Annual Report of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The annual report of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, Richard A. McCurry, president, shows the following remarkable results for the year 1894:

Increase in total income	$ 6,067,724 26
Increase in premium income	2,528 825 84
Increase in assets	17,931,103 82
Increase in surplus	4,57,718 91
Increase of insurance in force	51,923,039 96

The assets of the company now amount to $204,638,783.

The Rio Verde Canal.

PHOENIX, A. T., Feb. 19.—Arrangements were today perfected wherein a heavy firm of Minneapolis contractors will within 30 days start work upon the long-projected Rio Verde canal, a reservoir project which is to involve the expenditure of $3,000,000 and the construction of two huge dams on the Verde river and 80 miles of canal. Two hundred thousand acres of fertile land in the northern part of Salt river valley are to be irrigated, the locality being especially suited for the growth of citrus fruits.

Daughters of the Revolution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The fourth continental congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was opened today with the largest attendance in the history of the society. In the absence of the president-general, Mrs. Stevenson, Mary Lockwood, of Washington, presided. The session was almost entirely occupied with routine business.

Millers to Organize.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The officers of the old National Millers' Association and representatives of many state and local millers' organizations agreed, at a conference held here today, to amalgamate all the local associations in the country into a new national organization, to be incorporated. Many approving letters were received from millers in all parts of the country.

A DANGEROUS SPORT

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS AT A BICYCLE TOURNAMENT.

Second Night of the San Francisco Races May Be the Last, as the Men Refuse to Ride.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—The second night of the bicycle tournament proved to be much worse than last night, as regards accidents. There was hardly a heat but that some one was hurt. Frank Fuller, of the Olympia club, was so badly injured in the fourth heat of the half-mile, class A handicap, that he may die. The accident occurred in the last lap, and three men were bunched and riding furiously, when Fuller lost control of his wheel and collided with a post. He struck head foremost, breaking the post from its fastenings. His nose was broken, six teeth knocked out, his upper lip cut badly and his shoulder bruised. He also sustained internal injuries. The races resulted as follows:

Quarter-mile, class B, scratch, Ulbrecht won, Terrill second, Wells third; time, 0:35.

Half-mile, class A, Battles won, Barley second, Byrne third; time, 1:09 4-5.

Two miles, class B, handicap, ended in a running race for second and third place between Ulbrecht and Terrill, who fell. Terrill got second prize, Ulbrecht third, and Osen, who rode in from scratch, was given first place in 4:56.

It is probable that tonight's accidents will put a stop to the tournament, as almost all the men refuse to ride further.

League of American Wheelmen.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The national assembly of the League of American Wheelmen, in convention here, today adjourned to meet again on March 6. The convention was adjourned to that day to give the new executive committee time to consider the question of re-establishing the official organ, which has been known as the L. A. W. Bulletin. The question of the Bulletin took up nearly three hours of the time of the assembly. Many of the delegates wanted the matter settled then and there, but it was the sense of the majority that the executive committee ought to have time to thoroughly consider the question. The stumbling block in the way of the league's official organ's financial success is the refusal of the postoffice authorities to allow the bulletin to go through the mails as second-class matter. The executive committee will report to the league March 6. Howard E. Raymond, the retiring chairman of the racing board, presented a number of petitions for reinstatement of various riders who had been declared professionals by the racing board. The first petition acted on was that of F. W. Van Sicklen, who had been suspended in 1889 for selling a gold medal won by him in a bicycle race. Under a suspension of the rules, Van Sicklen was reinstated by an unanimous vote of the assembly.

It was decided to change the date of the national assembly meeting from the third to the second Monday in February of each year. A resolution was adopted providing that within two months after a league had failed to pay its dues, it should be dropped from the roll of the league. An amendment, by Raymond, favoring the omission in the racing rules which provide that class A riders shall be limited to medals, diplomas, jewelry and cycling sundries, was adopted without dissent.

When the by-laws came up for discussion, President Luscombe made a motion to reduce the salary of the secretary from $3000 to $2000, which was postponed. An amendment providing that one day of each national convention shall be set aside for consideration of ways and means for advancing the work of road improvement on the various states was passed. The amendment also provides that other than members of the league who are interested in good roads shall help the league in the matter. On motion of Elliott, a clause was inserted in the by-laws providing for impeachment of officers for malfeasance in office.

After recess, President-elect Willison appointed George D. Gideon, of Indiana, as chairman of the racing board for the year. A long communication was read from the national board of trade of the bicycle manufacturers' association, requesting that the league take some action in holding class B riders to their contracts, and a committee was appointed to confer with the board of trade. Clause D, section 1, of the constitution, was discussed. The clause as amended reads:

"On and after the date of the passage of this rule, no club shall be entered as a league club if its name shall be the same or similar to that of any club already enrolled, except by consent of the local league club which is similar. The appearance in the title of the name of the city or town in which the club is located shall constitute the name a similar one, and therefore it shall be deemed prejudicial to the interests of the club already enrolled."

Application of L. L. Price, of Portland, Or., for reinstatement was rejected. A delegate from Ohio stated that, as the League of American Wheelmen was in somewhat straitened circumstances financially, and that as Ohio had a surplus in the bank, Ohio would be happy to lend the league $1000 or $1500. There were cheers when the proposal was made, and on motion the proposition was accepted with thanks. The assembly then adjourned.

Zeigler Is Confident.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—Otto Zeigler, the San Jose bicycle crack, stated today that on Friday afternoon next he would go against the flying mile start indoor record, at the bicycle tournament. Zeigler is in splendid condition and expressed his confidence of lowering the record considerably.

FAVORITES WON AGAIN.

A Little Excitement at the Bay District Tract.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—Favorites held the upper hand again today, four out of five winning, the bookmakers losing heavily in consequence. The combination book, run under the name of the Carlton Club, welched on a ticket calling for $375, the proprietors are Italians. They gave out that they had plenty of money down town and promised to pay the ticket tomorrow. The races resulted:

Five furlongs, selling, Lark, in 1:03; six furlongs, selling, Nebuchadnezzar, in 1:14; six furlongs, selling, Abi P., in 1:17¾; mile and a half, hurdle, Bell Ringer, in 3:43½; six furlongs, selling, Robin Hood II, in 1:15¾.

A Scientific Contest.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 19.—Frank Maciewski, of Cincinnati, and King Tuttle, of Covington, Ky., fought 10 rounds to a draw tonight in this city before the Olympic club. The fight was lively, but little or no slugging was indulged in, scientific sparring being the chief feature.

Fighting for Charity.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Knifton has accepted Ted Prichard's challenge for a 10-round contest in behalf of charity. Pritchard offered to meet Jem Smith on the same evening, and whether he will meet Knifton or Smith has not yet been arranged.

Sued Her Father for Maintenance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—Mary Rosenthal, who has been a helpless invalid for more than 20 years, has brought suit against her father, Isaac Rosenthal, for maintenance. She alleges that she is penniless, while her father is amply able to support her, as his income averages $300 a month. She asks for an allowance of $100 a month.

China at the Mexican Exposition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—A. K. Coney, president of the American Mexican Exposition Company, this morning visited the consul-general of China in relation to the exposition of Mexico, the result of which was that the consul-general of China will call a meeting of the six companies in order to appoint a special committee to represent the interests of Chinese merchants at the coming exposition. It is promised that the Chinese will make an elaborate display.

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WE TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING AMONG OUR SPECIALS THIS WEEK—
Baby Carriages—UPWARDS OF 100 STYLES, NEW IN DESIGN. A VERY HANDSOME FULL-SIZE CARRIAGE FOR....$6.50 AND THE BEST EVER DREAMED OF FOR $10.00
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Buttermilk Toilet Soap—THE GENUINE ARTICLE GUARANTEED. A NEW LOT JUST OPENED, BETTER THAN EVER. BOX OF 3 CAKES FOR 25c
Unscented Glycerine Soap—MANY LADIES USE NO OTHER. PER CAKE, WRAPPED........5c
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PROCEEDINGS AT OLYMPIA

Business Transacted in Both Houses of the Legislature.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 19.—Local option and woman's rights had an inning in the senate today. The former lost by one vote, and the latter won without a vote to spare. Local-optionists, however, would not despair, and ere half an hour had passed they were breathing in hope again under a motion for reconsideration by Senator Kellogg, who had voted in the negative.

When the Taylor local-option bill came up in the senate under special order at 2 o'clock, fair ladies filled the lobby, overflowed into the sacred space within the bar, and even engaged attention of some of the senators themselves. Further back were the saloon representatives and lobbyists whose work was ended, and who were awaiting results without apprehension. There were several minor amendments made to the bill, the most important being the changing of the date of issuance of licenses from August to January. Debate was generally indulged in. Deckabach, Lesh and Dorr opposed the bill with energy, the latter displaying a hitherto dormant eloquence. Belknap, Crow and Taylor urged its passage. Senator Belknap considered it a question paramount to all other questions to be discussed by the legislature. Senator Taylor said this was the first step toward getting control of the saloons. Today an open attack could not be made, as the saloon was all-powerful, but this would be followed by another and more destructive attack. "This bill," he said, "was drawn to force pious deacons, who give underhand support to saloons, to have their names published, if they went on a saloon man's bond or allowed him to occupy their premises." The vote was:

Ayes—Belknap, Brown, Campbell, Crow, Foss, Harper, Helm, Hutchinson, Lewis, Miller, McManus, Pusey, Range, Sergeant, Shaw, Taylor, Wooding—17.

Noes—Deckabach, Donohoe, Dorr, Easterday, Field, Gilbert, Hall, Horr, Ide, Kellogg, Lesh, Megler, Roberts, Van Houten, Washburn, Wilson—16.

Senator Frink, who is classed with members favorable to local option, was, it is said, intentionally absent, and, the constitutional majority required being 18, the measure was declared lost. Later, Senator Kellogg gave notice of reconsideration, when an effort will be made by local-optionists to have Frink in attendance.

The bill by the committee on constitutional revision was taken up. It provides for an addition to section 9 of article 6 of the constitution, to read as follows:

"The elective franchise shall never be denied any person on account of sex, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this constitution."

It is to be submitted to the people at the general election held in November, 1896. Senator Sergeant presented a petition, to which 9487 voters had attached their signatures, and Senator Taylor called attention to the fact that petitions from 10,000 voters had previously been presented. There was little debate before roll-call was asked for. As it proceeded, Senator Shaw left the room. The vote lacked one of having the two-thirds constitutional majority. Senators Horr and Sergeant insisted on Shaw being brought in, and Sergeant-at-Arms Mitchell was ordered by President Luce to bring Shaw in. The latter was found in the anteroom enjoying a cigar, and was escorted to his seat. He voted aye, and the bill passed. The vote was:

Ayes—Belknap, Campbell, Crow, Deckabach, Easterday, Field, Foss, Harper, Helm, Horr, Hutchinson, Ide, Lesh, Lewis, Miller, McManus, Range, Sergeant, Shaw, Taylor, Van Houten, Wilson, Wooding—23.

Noes—Brown, Donahoe, Dorr, Gilbert, Hall, Kellogg, Megler, Pusey, Roberts, Washburn—10.

When the vote was anonunced there was some applause from the ladies, and President Luce was not ungallant enough to check it.

The house has already defeated a woman suffrage bill, but it is now believed the present senate bill will pass that body and the people of the state will be given an opportunity to express their views on the subject at the polls.

In the senate the question of mileage was again considered, on the resolution of Senator Sergeant, to allow all committees regular mileage instead of actual traveling expenses. The matter met with opposition from Senator Easterday, but was adopted.

The bill by Senator Lewis, in relation to exemptions, was lost by one vote. It provides that the earnings of any person for his personal services, not to exceed the sum of $100 per month, where it is made to appear, by his oath or otherwise, that those earnings are necessary for the use of a family wholly or partly supported by his labor, shall be exempt from execution, garnishment and attachment, or other process. Senator Horr gave notice that he would move to reconsider.

The senate passed the bill presented by the committee on constitution, which requires county commissioners and the mayor or council of municipal corporations to take a bond from persons contracting to do work, which bond shall be conditioned upon the payment of all laborers, mechanics and material men. The bill applies to all contracts in excess of $100.

Senator Lesh's bill, relating to appeals, was passed without dissent. It requires that in civil actions and proceedings an appeal must be taken within 60 days after entry of final judgment. In criminal cases an appeal must be taken within 90 days.

Four bills were passed in the senate and seven in the house today, in addition to other work, by which several measures were disposed of. It was a good working day, and demonstrated a disposition on the part of the members to expedite matters. These bills passed the house:

Miller—To punish misrepresentation and deception in the sale of trees, plants, roots, etc.

Nelson—To provide for voting on a constitutional amendment relative to the qualification of voters.

Albertson—To extend the right of eminent domain to electric companies.

Hanford—Amending the code relative to the exercise of corporate powers by private corporations. This bill allows a majority of the stockholders of a corporation to reside out of the state, and is directly intended to further the establishment of a large iron-working plant at Seattle.

Miles—To encourage and protect the livestock interests of Eastern Washington.

Kittinger—To provide for limited copartnership associations.

Alberson—Allowing school districts to fund outstanding indebtedness.

The house passed the senate concurrent resolution by Wilson, indorsing the election of United States senator by direct vote of the people.

Reports of the joint committees of the house and senate to investigate the school for defective youth at Vancouver and the state reform school at Chehalis were read in both houses and adopted. Miles' bill creating superior-court commissioners was defeated in the house by a vote of 35 ayes, 25 noes. Notice of reconsideration was given.

Governor McGraw sent his first veto to the legislature today, when he returned without his approval Scobey's house bill to prevent dissection and vivisection in common schools. The governor explained his disapproval of the bill at length, and held that passage of the bill would prevent proper and valuable scientific research. The house sustained the governor's objections by a vote of 48 to 17.

Another bill passed was Taylor's, providing that in all cases of foreclosure of mortgages, and in all other cases in which attorneys' fees are allowed, the amount thereof shall be fixed by the court at such sum as the court shall deem reasonable, any stipulations in a note, mortgage or other instrument to the contrary notwithstanding, with the proviso, however, that the fee shall not be in excess of the amount named in the note or mortgage.

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The fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured thousands of others is certainly sufficient reason for belief that it will cure you. It makes pure, rich, healthy blood, tones and strengthens the nerves, creates an appetite, and builds up the whole system. Remember
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Ruptures of the skin, ring shaped, discolored patches on the face, scalp or body, rheumatic pains in the joints, muscles or deeper organs, are soothed and relieved by this wonderful Anodyne. It also heals and cures burns, bruises, cuts, chaps, cracks, corns, chilblains, deafness, freckles, irritations, inflammations, pimples, stings, scalds, sprains, soreness, sideache, backache, lame arm, lame neck and lame shoulder. It is the sovereign remedy for asthma, bronchitis, bleeding lungs, colds, coughs, catarrh, colic, croup, cramps, cholera morbus, summer complaints, dyspeptic pains, diphtheria, gout, hacking, hoarseness, headache, heartburn, whooping cough, influenza, neuralgia, nervousness, pneumonia, tonsilitis, sore lips, sore throat, la grippe and all pains in the chest, bowels or kidneys. All who use it are amazed at its wonderful power.
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It is marvellous how many different complaints and diseases it will cure. It was devised in 1810 by an old fashioned, noble hearted Family Physician, for the good of his fellow men, to allay pain and cure inflammation, both Internal and External. Over 80 years the demand for it has steadily increased. It has stood on its own intrinsic merit, while generation after generation has used it with entire satisfaction and transmitted the knowledge of its worth to their children as a valuable inheritance. It is the best. It is unlike any other. It is superior to any other. It is not merely a Liniment, it is the Universal Household Remedy from infancy to old age. Every Mother should have it in the house, dropped on sugar suffering children love to take it. It is used and recommended by physicians everywhere.
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