WHY COMPLAIN OF HARD TIMES

WHEN YOU CAN BUY AT THESE PRICES? f-gallen oil can. 20c; gallon, 25c. allen oil can, with faucet, \$1 15. 8 tin ten kettle, copper bottom, 4 int retinned searnless dipper, 10c. puert anti-rust dipper, lie. junct coffee pot, 20c; 3-qt., Zic; 4-qt., 25c. our eifter, 10c. galvanized chamber pail, 50c.

14-quart smit-rust poil, plain, 50c.
Anti-rust pail, painted, 50c.
Acquart round dinner buckets, 20c.
No. 8 steel kettles, 50c.
No. 8 steel kettles, 50c.
10-quart dish pan, 25c: 14-quart, 35c.
No. 8 granute tea kettle, \$1.50.
1-quart granute codice pet, 55c: 2-quart, 70c.
1-quart granute sauce pun, 20c: 2-quart, 50c.
-quart granute sauce pun, 40c; 4-quart, 50c.

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1895 \$3, \$4 and \$5 MEN'S SHOES \$3, \$4 and \$5 1895 NEEDLES FULLAM \$4 BROADWAYS MIDWAYS

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GRATEFUL-COMPORTING.

BREAKPAST-SUPPER. one use of since arrives of size that a consci-lion may be gradually built up until strong ough to resist every tendency to disease, unstreat of subtle maindles are floating around ready to attack us whetever there is a weak just. We may escape many a fatal shinft by sping ourselves well fortified with pure blood of a properly sourished frame."—Civil Service

JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homeopathic Chem-ica, London, England.

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LEA & PERRIN'S SAUCE THE WORCESTERSHIRE

Has been the favorite throughout the world for

your country trade in Oregon, Washington and Idaho by advertising in the Northern Pacific Newspaper Union list of 90 local papers. Office, 245 Stark St.

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tial classes to reach. You can increase

Wholesale Butchers and Packers OF THE

EVERTING A FARRELL. - DOR. FRONT AND ALDER STREETS Shield Brand of Hams, Bacon -AND-

Strictly Pure, Kettle-Ren-dered Lard.

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Rubber Belting, Packing and Hose

STANDARD & EXTRA QUALITY & A1 SUPERIOR & GOLD SEAL is a Cetter Grade Is a Very Good Grade I is the SE SURE THE HOSE YOU PURCHASE HAS OUR NAME ON - NASUFACTURED BY -

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"CASTORIA is so well adapted to children | CASTORIA cures Colic, Constipution,

use of 'CASTORIA' is so universal and

Its merits so well brown that it seems a work of supersognition to indores it. Few are the in-telligent families who do not keep Castoria so, as it has invariably produced beneficial re-within easy reads."

CARLOS MARTYN, D. D.

recommend it as superior to any pren knewn to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,

111 So. Oxford St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Without injurious medication.

EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., "The Winthrop," 125th St. and 7th Ave.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, IT MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

YOU WILL REALIZE THAT "THEY LIVE

WELL WHO LIVE CLEANLY." IF YOU USE SAPOLI

Satisfactory Progress Made Yester- no other bill. day by the Senate.

TWO IMPORTANT FEATURES REMAIN

They Refer to the Government Printing Office and the Proposed Certificates of Indebtedness.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-The senate began today the last week of the 53d con-gress with the consideration of the great appropriation bill to provide for the sun-dry civil expenses of the government, for the fiscal year ending June 20, 1886. Be-hind it, as yet untouched by the sepate, 1895 \$3, \$4 and \$5 MEN'S SHOES \$3, \$4 and \$5 1895 were the legislative, executive and judi-dal appropriation bill, the naval appro-oriation bill and the deficiency bill, while seven other appropriation bills (pensions, ortifications, diplomatic and consular, fortifications, diplomatic and consular, District of Columbia, postoffice and Indian), were still in the hands of conference committees. The sundry civil bill covers 185 printed pages, at 6 when the senate took a recess till 8 P. M. It had disposed of about one-fourth of the bill, or 35 pages. No less than four hours were occupied in discussion of the amendment reported from the committee on appropriaported from the committee on appropriations to sequire for the government Mrs. Blaine's interest in the property on Lafay-ette square, Washington, paying her \$150, 909 for it, hesides an indefinite amount for simple title," were voted down, and finally the committee amendment, slightly modi-fied, was agreed to—ayer 31, noes 55. An amendment was also agreed to for the purchase of sites for public buildings at the capitals of Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho and Washington, the cost of none of the buildings to exceed, includ-

ing site, \$120,000.

The arrangement for dispensing with the The arrangement for dispensing with the reading of the senate journal, and crowding all usual morning business aside for the appropriation bills, was a surprise to all but a few senators, who were in their seats when the order was made. The programme was arranged on the democratic side by Senator Cockrell, and on the remunican side by Senator Platt. There publican side by Senator Platt. There were not over 20 senators present. The senate plunged immediately into the ap-propriation bills, and was well under way when senators arrived who might have had other business to present in the morning hour. Cockrell, chairman of the appropriation committee, asked that a recess be taken at 6 o'clock tonight until 8, and the session then be continued until 10 or II. The request went over until later in the day, when it was agreed to. The sundry civil bill was considered with

little interruption from 11 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. and seein at the night session. The item for an examination of the subsoil of the lot for a new public building at San Francisco was changed to make it mandatory on the secretary of war to have two or more army engineers conduct the investigation. Perkins spoke incidentally of the needlessness of the investiga-tion by those more versed in politics than in scientific engineering, and desirous of taking a pleasure trip to the coast.

The appropriation of \$75,000 for a public building at Annapolia, Ma., was struck out. There had been some indirect crit-Believe that the trade is in the country, ask any merchant how long he would keep open if his country trade were cut icisms as to including Annapolis with Cheyenne, Boise City and Helena, and off. If you have all the country trade forman created surprise by a personal equest to omit Annapolis. Wilson, of Washington, secured \$20,000 you want don't advertise in the local

country papers, for they reach the profor a public building at Olympia. Vest, chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, warned the senators of the Northwest that by sading amendments on the bill, the apropriations for Cheyenne, Boise City, Sympia, etc., would fail. Other senate amendments agreed to

ring the day include: For a temporary ederal building at Chicago, \$380,000; for regioning the new government building at Thicago, \$400,000.

Consideration of the bill continued until 5:25 o'clock, when the senate held an executive session, and then took a recess The night session of the senate was at-

tended by about 29 senators, but as the question of a quorum was not raised, work proceeded on the sundry civil appropria-tion bill. The appropriation for the chief officials of the coast and geodetic survey caused much debate. The house had reduced the number of the bureau assistants from 42 to 24. The senate committee restored the original number. Me-Laurin read a letter from the superintend-ent of the coast and geodetic survey, say-ing the reduction was desirable, and if not made, the extra men would become Cockrell declared that Superpensioners. Cockreii declared that Super-intendent Duffield, of the bursau, had pro-posed the reduction with all the enthusi-asm of an officer auxious to inaugurate reform, and he knew the needs of the office. Allison said Duffield was attempt ing to override his superior, Secretary Carlisle, who had estimated for the full corps of the bureau. The senator said sere was some secret history as to the way this reduction was recommended without the knowledge of the secretary of the treasury. The enlarged staff of 42 as recommended by the committee, was greed to.

Committee amendments were agreed to appropriating \$5000 to the widow or other heirs of each of the killed in the Ford theater disaster; and \$44,000 for an electric lighting plant for the capitol. The amendment increasing the appropriation for surveying the public lands within the limits of railroad land grants and amending the law on the subject was also

agreed to. /Cockrell offered an amendment, was agreed to, appropriating \$30,000 for completing the statue of General Sherman. The committee amendments were approved until the concluding features were reached—first concerning the government printing office, and second concerning the important financial plan for an issue of \$100,000,000 of certificates of indebteducts. These were reserved until to-morrow. Then, at 19.55, the senate adjourned.

Night Sessions Regularly. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.-There is no ger any doubt that the senate will hours a day.

hold night sessions regularly from this time until final adjournment. In giving notice of his intention to move an ever ing session today, Cockrell said he would ask the senate to sit until 11 o'clock for consideration of the sundry civil bill and

THE DEFICIENCY BILL PASSED. Behring Sea Bill Defeated-Extra-Salary Clause Agreed To-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3-The general deficiency bill, the last of the regular appropriation bills, passed the house toappropriation bills, passed the house today. Almost the entire day was spent in
discussing the amendment to pay Great
Britain \$425,800, the amount of damages
agreed upon by Secretary Gresham and
Sir Julian Pauncefote to be due under
the award of the Paris arbitration tribunal, on account of the sesure of some
20 Canadian scalers by the United States
previous to the modus vivendi of 1821. The
amendment was strongly attacked by
Cannon of Illinois, Henderson of Iowa,
and Hitt, on the ground that the amount and Hitt, on the ground that the amount was unreasonably large; that some ves-sels were owned by citizens of the United States, and that \$27,000 was for constructive or speculative damages (the estimated catch.) Only \$81,000, they contended, was due Great Britain. Brecklinidge, Mc-Creary and Hooker and Dingley supported the amendment, maintaining that the government, no matter how bad the bargain, must carry out the awards of the Paris tribunal in good faith. Dingley declared that it was preferable to pay Great Brit-ain \$42,000 than to leave the assessment of damages to an umpire appointed by a some excitement was caused by the at-

tempt to strike out in the house the ap-propriation for an extra month's salary for employes of the house and senate and clerks of members, but it falled, and the the cancellation of the lease, estimated at 330,000, but stated by the opponents of the measure at an amout equal to the purchase money. Amendments requiring "a complete and perfect title," and a "fee down, and finally imple title," were voted down, and finally imple title," were voted down, and finally imple title, and the opposition dwindled to a point where it opposition dwindled to a point where it can be opposited as the could not get the ayes and noes. It then the could not get the ayes and noes. It then the could not get the ayes and noes. It then the could not get the ayes and noes. It then the could not get the ayes and noes. It then the could not get the ayes and noes. could not get the ayes and noes. It then surrendered, and the bill was passed. The amendment to pay Great Britain \$425,000, the amount of the awards made by the Paris Behring sea tribunal against the United States, precipitated quite a long debate. Breckinridge, in charge of the bill, explained the details of the Paris the bill, explained the details of the Paris arbitration, and the decision against the justice and legality of the sclaures the United States had made in Behring sea. Great Britain, through Sir Julian Pauncefote, demanded \$50,000, and Secretary Gresham had agreed to \$12,000. The government in fairness should accept the judgment and pay the damages. Cannon, of Hinols, said the fatal defect in the judgment of the Paris tribunal was the judgment of the Paris tribupal was the facts that citizenship of claimants had never been passed upon. He called attention to the modus vivendi, entered into in 1805 by Sir Charles Russell, representing the British government, and E. J. Phelps, representing the United States,

> "Under it, all claims for speculative damages were solemnly waived. In the Geneva award all claims for speculative or constructive damages tangenting to hundreds of millions), were led out on the ground that they depends on contin-gencies too uncertain. What made sauce for the goose made sauce for the gander. Why should we now pay speculative claims? Some \$258,000 of the present award s purely speculative damages. Besides, have reason to believe that several of the owners of yessels were American citiens and not British subjects. At most zens and not British subjects. At most but \$80,000 could be claimed. When Secretary Gresham offered Sir Julian \$45,000 the British government jumped at it like a bass at a fig. I will never vote to carry out the agreement made by Secretary Gresham."
>
> Henderson analyzed the statement that

and said:

\$80,000 represented the maximum damages that could justly be assessed against the United States, and that 10 of the vessels seized were owned in whole or in part by Americans, and, therefore, were excluded. McCreary, chairman of the for-eign affairs committee, favored the ap-propriation on the ground that the United States must do one of two things-pay this \$125,000, or submit the question of as-sessment of damages to a commission. sessment of damages to a commission.

If the latter course were followed, it would cost the government twice \$425,000 before the matter was settled. Hitt attacked the amendment vigorously, saying: "Of the \$425,000 claimed, positive testimony shows that \$260,000 was for vessels wned by citizens of the United States. Boskawiz owned almost all the fleet, and had sent it out to Behring sea to lay the foundation of a scoundrelly and fraudulent claim. It looks to me as if the state

department were making a desperate struggle to maintain the parity between claims and payments. Breckinridge closed with a declaration that the Paris arbitration was an un-fortunate chapter in our diplomacy, and its result was a complete flasco, adding:

"Yet we must keep our faith and pay Cannon demanded a roll call on the amendment to pay the Behring sea award

and it was lost-122 to 141. The amendment to pay the employes of the house and senate, and the individual clerks to members an extra month's salary, carried-143 to 108.

curred in the senate The house cor ents to the Indian appropriation to require railway mail-clerks hereafter to be appointed to reside at one of the terminals of the routes between those they were assigned to. Without further action the house adjourned.

The Defendant Is Very Rich

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 25.-A sensational livorce case filed today is that of Mrs Anna E. Griffith vs. J. M. Griffith, head of the J. M. Griffith Lumber & Mill Com-pany. The defendant is a very rich man. The plaintiff alleges they were married in 1888. Soon after the defendant began treating her badly, refusing to take her to places of amusement, and finally sent written orders to the merchants not to credit her. She prays for divorce and all-

In Favor of the Letter-Carriers. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-The court of laims today announced judgment in favor of 130 letter-carriers of New York, Bos-ton, Detroit, Philadelphia and Memphis for services rendered in excess of eight

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Food Report.



Comment It Has Called Out From an English Journal.

COURSE OF THE UNITED STATES

London Telegraph Says the Speciacle Is One to Astound and Scandalize the World.

LONDON, Feb. 26.-In a leader on the

evolution in Hawaii, the Telegraph this orning says: The spectacle is one to astound and candalize the civilized world. Presiden Harrison played into the hands of the sugar pirates openly, and Mr. Cleveland did not dare to wash his hands of the baseness and brutality wrought by his fellow president at Honolulu. American warships have played cat and mouse with the islands, and are dodging about just enough to give the fillbusters chances to escape if things come to the worst. Thus, because justice was nobody's, and Liliuokalan, was not rich and powerful enough to command friendship, England and America have allowed this flagrant of damages to an umpire appointed by a crime to be committed in open daylight. It is everybody's interest, except the declining race of the islanders, to hush the matter up and allow speculators to erect a spurious government and stain the a spurious government and stain the American flag by taking upon it this bas-tard republic. We do not suppose that any power will protest, unless it be Japan when she has leisure; but the spectacle is a sorry one for Christian morality, and is a bitter lesson of what feeble races may expect when the interests of civilized pow-

> The Case of Camarines. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—P. G. Camarines, a well-known planter of Hawaii and a brother of D. D. Camarines, of this city, is in the list of those to be deported by the island government. He will arrive here on the next steamer from Honolulu. About a month ago his brother wrote him from this city and inclosed in

wrote him from this city and inclosed in his letter a note to Robert Wilcox, the rebel leader, from his brother-in-law, A. Sabrero. The authorities opened the letter, and, finding the note, ordered Cama SUGGESTED CHANGES.

Carlisle Wants the Tariff Law Re-

Heved of All Ambiguity. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Secretary Carliste today sent to Chairman Voorhees, of the senate finance committee, "certain suggestions for amendments to the pres-ent tariff law," which are designed to make more clear the intention of congress and lessen the chances of litigation by re-moving the ambiguity now existing in the paragraphs referred to. Most of these

paragraphs referred to. Most of these suggestions originated with General Approximations of the paragraphs sought to be amended are:
44, 48, 76, 88, 89, 124, 216, 217, 218, 248, 25415, 263, 265, 266, 268, 268, 276, 308, 221, 328, 338, 351, 367, 341, 443, 467, 481, 542, 585.

Paragraph 44 relates to varnishes, and is so constructed as to make it appear that Japan varnish is sometimes known as gold, which is not the case. The correction provides for their separation, but leaves the duty as fixed in the act at 25 per cent ad valorem. In the act as it stands there is a misplaced comma between "spirits" and "varnishes," is proposed to strike out. The change in the 48th paragraph adds the word "art-ists" before "colors in tubes," so as to provide a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem. The amendment suggested to paragraph 78 adds the word "vitrified," so as to make it read "brick, not glazed, vitrified, etc., 25 per cent." Paragraph 83 relates to botproposed to strike out. The change in tles lenses, wholly or in part manufac tured, which are specially excepted from the operation of paragraph 28, relating to spectacles, isinglass, etc., which pay 40 per cent ad valorem. Paragraph 124 relates to wire. Fresh salmon are added to paragraph 210, fixing a duty of 15c per pound on fish.

Paragraph 210 is changed to read, "Her-

rings, pickled, frozen or salted, and salt-water fish and salmon, fresh, frozen, or packed in ice, one-half of one cent per The words "salmon, fresh," are pound." inserted. Paragraph 217 is changed to read

Plums, prunes, figs, raisins, dried grapes and Zante currants. Paragraph 218 to read: "Comfits, sweet meats and fruits preserved in sugar, syrup, spirits or molasses, not specially provided for in this act, prepared or desiccated cocoanut and copra and jellies of all kinds, 30 per cent ad valorem." The word "spirit" is inserted, and "or copra" changed to "and copra."

Paragraph 23P6 is amended so as t add: "Provide for the collection of a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem, when erchids and other plants are imported chiefly for forcing under glass for flowers." The word "chiefly" does not appear in the

present act.
Paragraph 248 relates to bottles in which ale is imported. Paragraph 265 relates to Henderson, of North Carolina, presented the conference report on the postoffice bill. The only point in dispute between the houses was the senate amendment to require railway mail-clerks when the conference report on the postoffice bill. The only point in dispute between the houses was the senate amendment to require railway mail-clerks when the conference. Then 188 Paragraph 278 relating to laces, edgings, etc., is amended 290 as to include the mbroidered wearing appared and textile fabrics at 50 per cent ad valorem. Paragraph 278 relates to lithographic relates to flax, and 286 to hemp, as does paragraph 268. Paragraph 266, relating to laces, edgings, etc., is amended so as to include customs officer at Tapachula. This mornings, etc., is amended to as to include customs officer at Tapachula. graph 398 relates to lithographic prints, and 328 to toys. Paragraph 361 relates to umbrella sticks.

Paragraph 401 amends the free list so as to read, "Birds and wild land or water fowl, dead or alive," and \$31 so as not to include strings for musical instruments. Paragraph 436 relates to coal tar and

In the free list paragraph 467, strike out subhead "diamonds," and insert in para-graph 338 (of the dutiable list) a provis-ion for "diamonds cut but not set." This would take diamonds from the free lis and put them on the dutiable list at 25

Paragraph 451 now reads: "Fish, from or packed in ice, fresh." As amended it will: "Fresh-water fish, frozen or packed in ice, and other fresh-water fish not otherwise herein provided for." The finance committee will tomorrow sider these suggestions.

THE SUPREME BENCH.

Neither Justice Field Nor Jackson Good Physical Condition. CHICAGO, Feb. 35.-The Herald's Wash-

ington correspondent sends the following: "Notwithstanding the determination of Justice Field to remain on the supreme bench until some democratic president besides Mr. Cleveland may appoint his successor it is now believed that the old gentleman will be compelled to retire and permit Cleveland to fill the vacancy. His health is failing at last and members of his family endeavor to convince him that he should stop the hard work entailed upon him by the court, and pass On the supreme bench there is a sort of the government and crush the whites.

unwritten law and every justice must take his stint and struggle through it. The work is hard, requiring justices to sit up till late hours at their homes, "With Justice Field failing and Justice Jackson unable to sit on the bench at all, the court is very much in need of assist-

ince. If the wishes of the the other me bers of the court were consulted, not only Justice Jackson, but Justice Field, would immediately retire and permit the president to appoint younger and more vig-orous men in their places."

In Behalf of Major Seward. HARTFORD, Feb. 23.-A petition is being circulated and extensively signed in this city asking President Dole, of Hawaii, to exercise elemency toward Major Sew-ard, a Connecticut man, under sentence of death in Honolulu, for participating in the recent insurrection.

THE FRENCH EMBARGO. Official Notification of the Boycott

Against American Cattle. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Secretary Gresham received from the United States consul at Paris a cablegram stating that the council has entered a decree prohibiting the importation, until further orders, of American eattle into France. Cattle shipped before the 3th inst. will be permitted to enter under restrictions to be

imposed by the minister of agriculture.

Mr. Eustis, ambassador to France, will be instructed to enter a vigorous protest against the French decree. As the decree is ostensibly based on the existence of pleuro-pneumonia and Texas fever in cattle from the United States, the ambassa-dor will call for proof of the fact. That will mean long and tedious expert examinations by veterinarians and much correce, which may be of little avail.

APPOINTMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Named by the President. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The president today nominated Major Theodore Swan, assistant adjutant-general, to be lieuten-ant-coloneland assistant adjutant-general; Second Lieutenant Semuel Shindle, of the Third artillery, to be second lieutenant of infantry; Second Lieutenant Rogers, of Fort Gardener, Sixteenth infantry, to be second lieutenant of artillery. The presi-dent nominated Olin Wellborn, of Cali-fornia, to be United States district judge for the southern district of California, and John W. Showalter, of Illinois, to be United States circuit judge of the seventh judicial district.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25,-The senate toconfirmed the following nominations day confirmed the following nominations:
United States consuls—Fred Ellison, of
Indiana, at Belinee, British Honduras;
William W. Masterson, of Kentucky, at
Aden, Arabia; Samuel W. Thome, of
Pennsylvania, at Asuncion, Paraguay;
William C. Richton, of West Virginia,
secretary of the legation in Brasil. Also
Charles J. Kress to be postmaster at

These Were Confirmed.

Charles J. Kress, to be postmaster at Lewiston, Idaho. Resignation of a Consul. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The secretary of state has received the resignation of Charles S. Hazeltine, of Michigan, as

United States consul at Milan. OTHER NATIONAL NEWS.

Governor Hughes to Be Removed. PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 25.—It is reported this evening that the removal of Governor Hughes has been decided upon at Wash-ington, and that A. V. Quinn, of Phoenix, has been decided upon for the place. Mr. Quinn was formerly a resident of Wyoming. He is a strong democrat, and for several terms served his party in the Wyoming logislature.

Rather Exacting Requirements. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-Applicants for mounted inspectors of customs along the Mexican border will have to furnish evidence that they can ride anything from a cow pony, saddled for the first time, up to a bucking mustang; that they are proficient shots; sober, honest and experts in handling and judging cattle.

The Proclamation Issued.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-The presiden as issued a proclamation postponing the effect of the new rules of the road at sea until some future date, in accordance with the act of congress approved on Saturday. In the proclamation it is stated that this action is taken at the request of Great Britain.

Quarterly Payment of Pensions. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-The secretary of the interior has made a requisition of the secretary of the treasury for \$10,850,000 for the quarterly payment of pensions to be distributed to the pension agencies,

The Alert Gone to Gautemala. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25. — The cruiser Alert sailed from La Libertad today for San Jose de Guaiemala, where she will remain pending an adjustment of the Mex-

A SIGN OF PEACE. Miues Allowed to Cross the Gunte-

co-Guatemala boundary question

mala Frontier. CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 25.-Some timago the Mexican government issued a de-cree that no mules should be permitted to cross the border to Guatemain. ing the foreign office telegraphed a permit that the mules might go on. As the pro-hibition of the export of mules was a war measure, the government's action b regarded as a sign that all danger of open hostilities is past, although there is still-considerable friction between the two countries.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 25 .- Everything on the Guatemala-Mexico frontier is re-ported quiet. Hopes of a peaceful settle-ment continue. There is no change in the

negotiations. Battle Neur Call.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—A special to the Herald from Panama says: News has been received from Buena Ventura of a battle near Call, in which the rebels were defeated. Many were killed on both sides. The government forces captured a large body of prisoners. Fourteen hundre government troops are marching rapidly against Cartago, which, it is reported, has been seized by the rebels. General Renji writes from Call that Eduardo Maffes, chief of the rebel forces in Cauca, has been captured and tried by court-martial. He has been sentenced to eight years in prison.

For Newfoundland's Poor.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 25.-The steamer Grand Lake was dispatched by the gov-ernment last night with a cargo of pro-visions to relieve the distress existing among residents on the northern coast. The railway lines have been blocked by snow for over a formight, and it is im-possible to send relief by that means.

Charged With Sedition.

his remaining years in quiet and rest."

"Justice Field is now nearly 80 years old, and white his mind is still sound, he finds tit impossible to concentrate his mental powers as he did, even as recently as five years ago, making it so much harder for him to keep up his share of the work.

The the supreme beach there is a sort of the povernment and crush the whites.

Leaders Said to Have Met With Much Encouragement.

WEAVER THE PRINCIPAL MOVER

A Platform Agreed Upon Which Plants the Whole Party on the Plan of Free Silver.

WASHINGTON, Peb. 25,-It is understood the leaders in the movement to or-ganize a free-cilver party have received advices from different parts of the counadvices from different parts of the country that such progress has been made as to make them feel fairly confident that they will be able to organize a new party, which will command the support of silver men throughout the country. A platform has been agreed upon which plants the whole party on the pian of free silver, eliminating all other demands of the pop-ulist platform of 1892. It is impossible, however, to obtain particulars, for all those in attendance upon the conference now in session here are pledged to absolute secreey. It is understood that General Weaver is the principal mover in this effort to secure the union of the sil-ver forces and the dissolution of the old parties, and it is stated he has the co operation of General Warner and the sympathy of Mr. Bland.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S CONVENTION.

A Wide Split Among the Lenders of the Dominant Democratic Faction. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—It appears that there is a wide split among the lead-ers of the reform or dominant faction of the South Carolina democratic party. It appears also that an agreement was re-cently made by Senator-elect Tillman and Governor Evans with a committee representing the conservative minority, on the action of the democratic party, by which those two members of the trium-

rirate agreed to give the conservatives half of the membership in the constitu-tional convention to meet next summer, providing they agree to certain lines of policy for the making of the new con-stitution. Tonight Senator Irby has given out a letter, in which he denounces the deal. In his letter Mr. Irby recalls his services in leading the reform faction to success at a time when Tillman openly retired from politics because he thought the strife with the conservatives too unequal. He claims but for his work in shelving the other reform candidates for governor last summer Evans would not have been elected to that office. He de-nounces a combine or compromise with the conservatives as a surrender of all the reformers have fought for, and fa-vors a straight fight between the two factions, if the conservative faction combines with the negro, who are willing to wate for them provided they guarantee them against disfranchisement, which is the object the reformers had in view

when they had secured the calling of the operitutional convention An Agreement Reached. COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 26.—At 2 A. M., the committee of conservative or minority

democrats, who have been in session all night, issued an address indorsing the Till-man proposition for an equal divide be-tween the two factions of representation in the constitutional convention

OTHER POLITICAL NEWS.

More San Francisco Election Francis. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—More elec-tion frauds were uncarthed today. A re-count of the ballots in the 11th district loss of 71 votes from Alien to Glyan, the rival candidates for recorder.

Another Appointment by Strong. NEW YORK, Feb. Z.-Mayor Strong his afternoon, appointed Major William sloner of jurors to s Robert B. Mooney, at a salary of \$5000 a. year.

TRIAL OF GRAUER. A Witness Who Confessed to Being

"Firebug." NEW YORK, Feb. 35.-The trial of Max M. Grauer, the fire insurance adjuster, al-leged to be 'he leader of a band of "fireugs." was continued today in the court of general sessions, Simon Rosenbaum was again placed on the stand and cross-examined. He denied that he started a fire in Lynn, and then admitted he was out when the fire referred to was started and had his hands burned at the time. He claimed that the gang of firebugs there tried to burn him. He knew that a man gamed Max Luckman started a fire in Walker street. He got \$30 for his work, The wilness then told of a zeries of fires that he had started or helped to start. Some of the houses were tenements full of women and children. He recounted five fires whose origin could be laid at his door. Some he set and was paid for his work; others he set because he lived in the house and had his effects heavily insured. Counsel for the defense worked to shake the evidence, but did not do so in any im-portant particulars. The witness related how he had signed a contract with the elder Grauer, in the presence of witnesses, engaging him to obtain a man to burn his store in a building where lived six familles. The case will be continued tomorrow.

Vigilance Committee in Little Rock. LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 25.-A mass meeting of citizens was held tonight to take ction relative to the reign of lawle which has terrorized the citizens of Little Rock for the past two weeks. A vigilance committee was organized, and a large number of citizens signed a document to spond to the mayor or chief of police whenever they deem it necessary. It decreed that no person would be all on the streets tomorrow (Maril) night in disguise. ups have occurred nightly during the past fortnight.

Working for Small Wages. VANCOUVER, B. C. Feb. 5. Burglars blew open a safe in the office of Robertson & Hackett, sawmill-owners, at an early hour this morning. They expected to make a big haul, but blew open the wrong safe and found only books inside. The charge of powder was large, and the safe and dilce furniture were blown to pieces. Only, 9 cents in the drawer was all the burg-

lars secured. A Brute for a Father.

OAKLAND, Cal., Feb. 25. - Adam shmegner, convicted of various acts of inumanity toward his daughters, was senenced by Judge Ogden today to 40 years' imprisonment at San Quentin. Schmeg-ner, who is 60 years old, was charged with frequently making his 2-year-old daughter so intoxicated that she could not stand.

Rain at Last in Nebraska. OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 25 .- The drouth of Nebraska was broken with a heavy rain, the heaviest which has fallen in the state southwestern part of the state.