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VOL X. MORO, SHERMAN COUNTY, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1897. NO. 17

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

I. O. O. F.—MORO LODGE, NO. 113.—MEETS every Saturday night at 7:30 o'clock. All visiting brothers to our city cordially invited to attend.
H. S. McDANEL, Secretary. WM. HOLDER, N. G.

A. O. U. W.—MORO LODGE No. 64.—MEETS in Odd Fellows hall every Tuesday evening. All sojourning brothers are invited to attend. H. A. THOMPSON, W. M.
H. S. McDANEL, Recorder.

DEGREE OF HONOR.—HERREN LODGE No. 2, A. O. U. W.—Meets in Odd Fellows hall, Moro, every Monday night. Sojourners respectfully invited to attend.
MISS MARY PEOPLES, Recorder.
MRS. AMERICA MOORE, C. of H.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD—MORO Camp 331 Woodmen of the World, meets in Odd Fellows hall every Wednesday evening. Visiting choppers are invited to attend.
WM. HOLDER, Clerk. W. H. MOORE, C. C.

SHERMAN CO. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—Meets the 2d Saturday afternoon of each month in Moore Bros. Hall, Moro. All persons interested in fruit culture in Sherman county are invited to attend.
J. M. PARRY, Secretary.

R. E. HOSKINSON
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AND NOTARY PUBLIC
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Have now on hand a large stock of Harness and Saddles, Collars, Bridles, Whips, Robes, Brushes, Curry Combs, &c., &c. Any person in need of anything in my line will save money by giving me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

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BARGAIN NO. 5—480 acre farm; 400 acres good farm land; good house; fence in good repair; plenty of water; two miles from school. $4300—$1500 cash; remainder one-half of crop each year until paid.
BARGAIN NO. 6—320 acre farm—200 acres good farm land; good house, with cellar, small barn; plenty of water; fence in good repair; near school. $1500 cash, or $2000 on time.
BARGAIN NO. 7—600 acres—320 acres good farm land; good fence; plenty of water; 130 acres of summer fallow; fine site for an orchard. Consideration, $2500—$800 down; crop payment for balance.
BARGAIN NO 8—One-half section, 300 acres farm land; plenty of water; good outside range. Consideration $1400—$500 down; balance on easy terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. B. HOSFORD
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Stock Inspector of Sherman Co.
Rutledge, Oregon
R. C. WALLIS, Deputy, Rufus, Or.
E. OLDS, Deputy, Grass Valley, Or.
J. D. WILCOX, Deputy, Kent, Or.

GAGE'S CURRENCY MEASURE

Secretary Confers With the House Currency Committee.

PROVISIONS OF THE PROPOSED BILL

Secretary Gage Explains His Position Regarding the Maintenance of the Gold Standard of Money.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Secretary Gage resumed his exposition of his extensive currency bill before the house committee on banking and currency today. Chairman Walker had left the city and Brossius of Pennsylvania, presided.

Before the bill proper was taken up some semi-political questions were asked. Hill, republican, of Connecticut called Gage's attention to the statement made yesterday that the first purpose of the bill was to commit the country to the gold standard.

"You are a recognized republican," said Hill, addressing the secretary. "Do you consider that this purpose of firmly fixing the gold standard on the country conflicts with the financial plank of the St. Louis platform?

"No, sir," responded Gage, "not as I look at the question of bimetalism. Bimetalism must mean one of two things. Either it is two kinds of money of unequal value circulating side by side by exchange of less value for that of greater value, or else two kinds of money of such intrinsic equality of value that they will circulate naturally side by side. We have a bimetallic currency in the United States now. The firm establishment of the gold standard, with such interchangeability as will make it interchangeable on equality with gold, will maintain this bimetalism the same as it has existed for the last 18 years."

The secretary of the treasury went on to state that this in no way prejudiced the steps that might be taken to bring silver up to a higher standard of value. The bill, however, was designed to give such confidence in the financial stability of the government that discriminations against silver would largely decrease.

Cox, democrat, of Tennessee asked if the result of the Gage bill eventually would not lead to one kind of paper money, bank notes, and no silver except subsidiary silver.

"There is nothing in this plan to cooperate to that extent now," answered Gage. "It is in that direction, and with further legislation developing it might ultimately lead to such a result."

After this diversion upon the silver question, consideration of the bill by sections was resumed at section 7, where the discussion closed yesterday. Newlands of Nevada referred to "gold contracts," and asked the secretary about them. Gage did not deem it desirable to interfere with private contracts of this character any more than was necessary. He explained that his expression, "gold and other legal money," used in the bill, meant no reflection on silver. The extent to which the drains on the government stock of gold would result under the plans of the bill started much discussion. Gage stated that all redemptions would be made in gold or its equivalent.

THE FUTURE OF HAWAII.

What May be Expected in Case Annexation Fails.

New York, Dec. 18.—The downfall of the Dole government and the restoration of the monarchy, with Kaiulani, niece of former Queen Liliuokalani, reigning under British domination, is the future predicted for Hawaii by the advocates of annexation, in the event of the rejection of the pending treaty by the senate, says the Washington correspondent of the Herald.

Leading members of the senate committee on foreign relations appear to be unanimous in the opinion that when the treaty is called up evidence will be furnished to prove that there is some secret work now going on in this direction. It is alleged that the Hawaiians now in this city to protest against the ratification of the treaty are here in the interest of Kaiulani, and that English influence is behind the movement.

Members of the committee declare there is strong evidence, more substantial than this, to prove that the failure of the United States to take Hawaii means European domination over the islands. Just what this information is, members of the committee decline to divulge, but the significant statement was made that when the facts were brought in in executive session of the senate it would bring to the support of the treaty several senators who are now on the other side.

It is on account of this secret information in possession of the committee that Senator Davis will oppose the discussion of the treaty in open session. He will insist on its consideration behind closed doors, and he will be surprised in this proposition by all members of the committee.

THE OAKLAND MURDER.

Police Convinced That Murphy Was Killed by a Maniac.

Oakland, Cal., Dec. 18.—The police are convinced that Patrick Murphy, of Temescal, who was assassinated on Wednesday, was killed by Frederick Uhl, a maniac, who last night attempted to kill Edward Kearney and Constable Gus Koch. The lunatic is now at large, and is being searched for by half a hundred armed men. He was once an inmate of an insane asylum, but had been discharged as cured.

Last night he opened the front door of his father's house, and fired a shot at Edward Kearney, who happened to be walking past the place. Constable Koch was called to the scene, and was met at the door of the house by Uhl, who fired at him at such close range that he was blinded by the powder. Koch stumbled and fell, and was shot at three times in rapid succession, none of the bullets taking effect.

The officer went for assistance, and in the meantime Uhl reloaded his revolver and escaped. He was seen near the murdered man's home a short time before the murder Wednesday night.

AN UNHAPPY WEDDING.

Pitiful Scenes Attending a Marriage Ceremony in Missouri.

Kansas City, Dec. 18.—Jesse Wall, a young man well known in Independence, killed himself a year ago because he could not marry Miss Leona Corder, the daughter of Jackson Corder, one of the oldest settlers of the town. Her parents had always favored J. H. Webb, a wealthy young man of Lafayette county.

They insisted upon the marriage when Mr. Webb asked for her hand, and finally she consented and the wedding was set for last night. It was to have been an elaborate affair.

As the hour for the ceremony approached Miss Corder became hysterical and declared that she could not forget Wall. Ten o'clock came and the supper was served without the presence of the bride or groom, and it was finally announced that Miss Corder could not leave her room and that the ceremony would be performed there. So, in the presence of only her parents and the most immediate relatives of both, Mr. Webb and Miss Corder were married in her room.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM LEAGUE.

Resolutions Adopted and Carl Schurz Elected President.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 18.—The National Civil Service Reform League today elected Carl Schurz president by acclamation. George M. McArney, of New York, was chosen secretary, and A. S. Frissell, of New York, treasurer.

The report of Treasurer Frissell showed the receipts to have been $4254 and disbursements $3878.

The report of the committee on resolutions presented by Chairman Bonaparte was adopted. The resolution reminds the country of the emphatic pledge of the last republican national committee and demands fulfillment of this pledge. It denounces the attempts of republican members of congress to repeal the law. It urges upon the president, cabinet and congress the importance of unflinching resistance to the demands of those who wish its destruction. It stigamatizes the mendacity with which the enemies of good government misrepresent the political workings of the merit system. It demands that employes of the census bureau be selected for merit and fitness under direction of the civil service commission. It renews its previous declaration in favor of the repeal of the law prescribing the four-year term for many federal offices, extension of the merit system to the consular service and expressly disclaims any advocacy of civil pensions as a part of the merit system.

THE CORNER IN WHEAT.

A Prediction in Chicago That the Cereal Will go to $1.50.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—George B. French, the recognized agent of the Leiter interest in wheat, has imparted a bit of information which wheat speculators for many months have been anxious to know. He also ventured a prediction on the future of May wheat.

"Our wheat costs us very nearly 70 cents," said Mr. French, "and at that price we think we can afford to take it in, pay for it, and see what it looks like. Our position, as we have said right along, is simply that of merchandisers. As soon as the deficiency of the supply and the urgency of the demand becomes more apparent, I will not be a bit surprised to see May wheat at $1.50."

While Mr. French would give no information as to the size of the line of wheat which he represents, he said:

"We expect that all the wheat we have bought will be delivered to us."

St. Louis, Dec. 18.—J. D. Kehlor has resigned from the presidency of the Consolidated Elevator Company and Vice-President Henry S. Potter has been elected to succeed him. Several changes were also made in the board of directors. All the changes were made Wednesday, but kept quiet until tonight. Mr. Kohler resigned because of ill health.

The East St. Louis elevator is now filled, and grain has been pouring into St. Louis in such quantities since the corner began that one after another of the elevators have been opened until the company now has upwards of 3,000,000 bushels of grain.

POPULISTS IN CAUCUS.

Members of the House Meet and Adopt Resolutions.

Washington, Dec. 18.—A caucus of the populist members of the house was held at the National hotel last night. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, except that referring to civil service:

"That it is the sense of this caucus that we will resist all efforts to so modify the existing civil service laws as to enable any party that may be in power to fill the different positions in the civil service with partisans.

"That we are opposed to and will resist all efforts to destroy our greenbacks and the treasury notes, whether it be by direct legislation or by the subterfuge of refusing to reissue the same except in exchange for gold.

"That we are opposed to any scheme of enlarging the powers of national banks.

"That we oppose the conferring of the power to issue notes designed to have the same functions as money to any bank, corporation, or individual.

"That we favor the early consideration and passage of a joint resolution recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic.

"That we are in favor of the early passage of an equal but voluntary bankruptcy bill."

A Fatal Collision.

Clinton, Ind., Dec. 17.—Train No. 3, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, which left Chicago at 11:30 last night, ran into an extra train here this morning. Three employes were killed and a half dozen others injured, but no passengers were hurt. The dead are: Engineer J. D. Rausch, Fireman O. L. Bremer, Fireman C. F. Dester. Engineer G. Fister was badly injured. Both engines were badly wrecked, the baggage car was thrown down an embankment, and the mail car smashed.

Falsified His Reports.

Salt Lake, Dec. 18.—James Z. Bacon was found guilty in the United States court at midnight of making false entries in his reports to the controller of the currency when president of a bank of this city. He was found guilty on two counts differing only technically. The penalty is one to five years' imprisonment. Bacon's prosecution grew out of the failure of the Bank of Salt Lake, a private institution, of which he was president.

A Flywheel Burst.

Pittsburg, Dec. 17.—Adam Brodrich was killed and a number of others slightly hurt by the bursting of a flywheel at the South Third street plant of the Oliver Iron & Steel Company, at an early hour this morning. The accident was caused by an engine becoming ungovernable. The flywheel was fifteen feet in diameter and weighed several tons.

Wages to be Cut.

Boston, Dec. 18.—The directors of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company today voted to reduce the wages of its employes about 10 per cent on January 1. Between 8000 and 9000 people will be affected.

SECRETARY GAGE'S BILL

Presented to the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

A STATEMENT TO THE COMMITTEE

The Primary Object of the Measure is to Commit the Country Unalterably to the Gold Standard.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Secretary Gage appeared today before the house committee on banking and currency to present a bill embodying his views for revision of the currency, to explain and urge its provisions, and meet any objections raised by the committee. After being introduced to the various members of the committee, Gage began his statement. He said:

"The objects I have in the series of provisions offered by me are four in number:

"First—To commit the country thoroughly to the gold standard and remove so far as possible all doubts and fears on that point, and thus strengthen the credit of the United States both at home and abroad.

"Second—To strengthen the treasury in relation to its demand liabilities, in which are included greenbacks, treasury notes and the incidental obligations to maintain on a parity through their interchange ability with gold, so far as may be necessary the present large volume of silver certificates and silver dollars.

"Third—To do this in such a way as not to contract the volume of circulation in the hands of the people.

"Fourth—To take the initial steps toward a system of banknote issues without a conditional deposit of public bonds as security therefor.

"If we prosper as a people the revenue of the government ought to be somewhat in advance of its expenditures, and the public debt of the United States gradually reduced and finally extinguished. Looking at the question widely, from my best point of knowledge and experience, I feel that if these things could be secured, the condition of the government in its relation to the currency would be much safer and stronger than now, and that through the operation of the national banknote currency, the commercial and industrial interests of the United States would be greatly advanced."

After this initial statement it was deemed advisable to read the secretary's bill in detail and discuss its relief by sections.

A SPANISH COLONEL'S FATE.

Aide de Camp to General Blanco Hanged by Insurgents.

New York, Dec. 17.—A Herald dispatch from Havana says:

Much anxiety is felt for the safety of Lieutenant Colonel Joaquin Ruiz, aide de camp to General Blanco, who, it is said, has met death as the penalty for bearing a proposition for surrender to a rebel camp. It seems that Colonel Ruiz is a personal friend of Colonel Aranguen, who was employed by him before the war, when Colonel Ruiz was engineer in charge of the Vento water works.

Recently, under orders from General Blanco, Colonel Ruiz opened correspondence with Colonel Aranguen, with the object of arranging an interview. Colonel Aranguen wrote that he would meet the colonel if the latter only desired to talk on personal affairs, to which the colonel replied that he wished to talk about political matters. Colonel Aranguen wrote that he would absolutely refuse to receive him on these conditions, and called his attention earnestly to General Gomez' order that all persons entering insurgent camps to offer terms of surrender should be put to death. He assured Colonel Ruiz that he was prepared to carry out Gomez's orders to the letter, and that while he esteemed him highly as an old friend, he would hang him if he neglected the warning.

In spite of this, Colonel Ruiz started alone on Sunday for Colonel Aranguens' camp, determined to risk all in the attempt. On leaving he said if he had not returned by Tuesday night he might be given up as dead. So far nothing has been heard of him, and there is little room for doubt that the insurgent leader has put his threat into execution.

If this be true, much regret will be felt, even in Cuban circles in Havana, where Colonel Ruiz was well known as a gallant soldier and an accomplished gentleman, but it is pointed out that his death will have a good effect as showing the indomitable spirit animating the insurgent leaders.

Major Fernandez, better known as Pitore, the insurgent leader, who, according to official reports, was slain in combat with Spanish troops, was really killed while ill and helpless awaiting an opportunity to surrender to Thomas Garcia, recently autonomist alcalde of Guines, an old friend. Pitore being dangerously ill, applied to him to arrange terms for his surrender. Garcia caused him to be taken to the Cancio estate where he made him comfortable and arranged to have a detail of Spanish troops sent to bring him to the hospital in the town. Instead the troops went to the country and butchered the man. Senor Garcia is infuriated at this breach of faith, and has declared his intention of coming to Havena to lay the matter before General Blanco, and demand the punishment of the officer responsible for the murder.

WAR ON TRUST COMPANIES.

An Effort to Restrict Their Field of Operations.

St. Louis, Dec. 17.—A fight to a finish is now on between the attorney general of Missouri and the St Louis Trust Company, the Union Trust Company, the Lincoln Trust Company, and the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, of St. Louis. Some time ago the attorney-general applied to the supreme court for a writ of quo warranto, to determine what right, if any, the trust companies involved had to do banking business, the ultimate object being to deprive them of their charters.

Judge George A. Madill, of the Union Trust Company, on giving his testimony yesterday, said if the views held by Attorney-General Crow were indorsed by the supreme court, the trust companies could not remain in business.

The attorney general holds that all the trust companies named are violating the law in doing what he terms a general banking business, as well as the business of the trust company, although under a charter from the state to do the business of a trust company alone. A law was enacted in 1855 prohibiting a trust company from doing the general business of a banking establishment, and this is the basis for the present prosecution.

THE MONETARY CONVENTION.

It Will Re-Convene at Indianapolis on January 5.

Washington, Dec. 17—The men who met in Indianapolis, January last, and whose meeting resulted in the appointment of the monetary commission, will be called together again to consider the commissioner's report, the convention to be held in Indianapolis, on Tuesday, January 5. The representation will be the same as at the previous meeting.

The report of the commission will be presented to the executive in a few days. The Indianapolis convention clothed the executive committee with authority to receive, report and present it to congress. The action of the banking committee today in deciding to postpone the consideration of the financial question until the report of the commission is received is taken as an indication that the movement of these men is looked upon as important.

NO CLEW TO THE MURDERER.

San Francisco's Latest Tragedy Involved in Mystery.

San Francisco, Dec. 17.—No one has been arrested for the murder of Mrs. Mary Clute, who was found in a flat yesterday. Carpet Layer Foley, who was in the house with her a short time before the tragedy, has told his story to the police and been allowed to go free. Harry Jackson, who assisted Foley in putting down carpets in the flat, is also at liberty. There are many elements of mystery in the case, but as yet the police have not obtained any positive clew to the identity of the man who assaulted and then murdered the young married woman.

Five Children Cremated.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 18.—The residence of Patrick Leahy burned early this morning, and five children, the oldest but 9 years, perished. Mrs. Leahy and a boy named Frank, aged 5, were saved. It is supposed Leahy dropped a lighted lamp, which he was accustomed to carry around the house.

FACT VS. FICTION.

Fact Has the Best of Fiction in This Instance.

William Wristland and wife are under arrest at San Francisco charged with bigamy. The story concerning their arrest is as strange as fiction. The arrest was made at the instance of Henry M. Frustuck, the woman's first husband, who claims she led a dual life and actually had two husbands in the same city at two different times. Frustuck married her in 1888, in Los Angeles, where she was a professional nurse. He was a grocer, and moved to 'Frisco in 1890, with his wife and little boy. Four years after, he learned by accident, that his wife had married his own brother, Frank Frustuck. He secured a divorce for cruelty, in order that the real facts should not come out. The woman constantly appealed to him for aid, and also to see her litte boy, and as his brother had died, she finally induced him to remarry her last June.

Frustuck had a friend named William Wristland, who owned a yacht in which he took parties out on the bay. He invited Mrs. Frustuck several times. Finally, in August, the yacht, Wristland and Mrs. Frustuck disappeared. The husband made a search for the wife, and finally found she had been married to Wristland at Matinez, in August. The woman had taken the child, so he kidnapped it and gave it to his mother. Then he had the woman and Wristland arrested.

Whitman County Farming.

From 100 acres of land, near Colfax, Adam Stoneberger harvested an average of 60 bushels of wheat to the acre, and sold it for 75 cents a bushel, or $45 per acre. Near Oakesdale a renter grew $6000 worth of wheat on 160 acres. The owner of the land received $2000 as his share, and with it bought 100 acres adjoining the land on which the crop was raised, and had $40 remaining. M. M. Poole, near Tekoa, took 50 bushels of wheat to the acre from sod land. Near Garfield, James Warmoth sold the product of an eight acre orchard for $1375, a net profit of more than $1000.

A Doll Show.

The doll show that opened in Chicago a few days ago, under the auspices of the King's Workers is notable from the distinguished personalities of many of the contributors. Governor Drake, of Iowa, has sent a doll in memory of his wife who died recently. The better halves of Gov. Clough of Minnesota, Governor Smith of Montana, Governor Stunenberg of Idaho, Governor Powers of Maine, Governor Lowndes of Maryland and Governor Tanner of Illinois, all contribute dolls made by their own hands.

Anesthetic for Plants.

A German chemist has prepared a fluid that has the power, when inserted into the tissues of a plant near its roots, of anesthizing the plant. The plant does not die, but stops growing, maintaining its fresh, green appearance, though its vitality is apparently suspended. It is also independent of the changes in the temperature, the most delicate hothouse plants continuing to bloom in the open. The composition of the fluid is shrouded in mystery, but it is said to have a pungent odor and to be colorless.

O. R. & N. Earnings.

A statement, made recently, of the earnings of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co.'s property shows the net earnings for the past fiscal year, after deducting taxes, to be $1,785,761, or nearly double the entire fixed charges. During the first three months of the current fiscal year, beginning July 1, the net earnings amounted to $857,434, an increase of about $383,900 over the same month of the previous year. The fixed charges, which are now $930,480, will be reduced shortly to $822,850.

California Orange Crop.

The San Francisco Call estimates the California orange crop for shipment at 9000 carloads. This is a modest estimate. Some place the quantity as high as 12,000 carloads. The quality promises to be exceptionally fine. The only contingency is frost between this time and January 1 and that is not likely to occur with sufficient severity to blight the oranges.

Another Roman Villa.

Another Roman villa has been dug up at Boscoreale, on the slopes of Vesuvius, near Pompeii, where the great find of silver ornaments was made two years ago. The walls are covered with beautiful frescoes, chiefly landscapes and marines. One represents a bridge over a river, with an angler fishing with line. Four wine jars were in the cellar and seven skeletons have been found in the excavation.

ALL EMISSARIES HANGED

Cuban Generals Tolerate No Considerations of Autonomy.

PEACE MESSENGERS PUT TO DEATH

General Gomez and His Chiefs Are Determined to Hold the Army Together at Whatever Cost.

New York, Dec. 16.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says:

The Cuban leaders in the field are adopting every possible method to prevent even the thin edge of the wedge of autonomy from entering their ranks. They not only absolutely refuse to discuss autonomy themselves, but they are determined in their efforts not to allow Spain's offers of self-government to be laid before the insurgent troops. All emissaries who dare to carry the olive branch to the field are hanged if caught. Seventy per cent of the rebel soldiers are kept in ingorance of the liberal terms offered by Spain.

There is reason for this reticence on the part of the Cuban chiefs. There are rebels and there are subordinate rebel officers who are tired of war and its accompanying hardships, and who would lay down their arms if liberal home rule was guaranteed. There are not many of these, it is true, but some, and their desertion would have a far-reaching moral effect. General Gomez and his generals realize this, and hence will tolerate no consideration of autonomy.

It is asserted that this attitude on the part of Gomez and other leaders accounts in a measure for the mystery surrounding the recent meeting of the Cuban assembly to elect a president and other officials.

There is circumstantial evidence at hand to prove that the news published last September of Senor Capot's election as president was correct. After acting for three months Senor Capol was replaced by Senor Masso, because the former was a man of peace and a far-seeing lawyer, and as such might be inclined to listen to proposals of autonomy.

New York, Dec. 16.—General Julio Sanguilly, instead of being a traitor, as recent reports from Havana would indicate, returns to the island at once in obedience to the commands of his chief, General Gomez. This statement is made on the authority of a physician, a Cuban, who stands high among the members of the junta in this country.

Sanguilly is in Washington, where it is said he will call on Secretary Sherman and renounce his American citizenship in order to absolve himself from the pledge he gave when the secretary secured his release from a Spanish prison, that he would not again take up arms against Spain.

ANTI-SEALING BILL PASSES.

It Goes Through the Senate by a Vote of 37 to 14.

Washington, Dec. 16.—On motion of Chandler of New Hampshire the senate today passed a bill directing the secretary of the navy to report on the subject of the statue in Washington city of Admiral Davis Porter.

Among the many bills introduced was one by Faulkner of West Virginia, granting the right of way through part of Alaska for a railway to the gold fields, and another by Frye of Maine, providing for building steamboats on the Yukon.

Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee, this afternoon called up the administration's bill to prohibit American citizens from engaging in the Behring sea fisheries industry. It occasioned a long debate. Pettigrew of South Dakota criticised it sharply as another instance of truckling to Great Britain, and offered an amendment providing for extermination of the seals, if Great Britain did not by June 1 agree to suspend pelagic sealing.

Pettigrew's amendment was defeated, and the bill then passed, by a vote of 37 to 14.

Washington, Dec. 16.—At the opening of the house today a resolution for a holiday recess from Saturday, December 18, to Wednesday, January 15, offered by Dingley, from the committee on ways and means, was adopted. The house went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial bills. Livingston, democrat, of Georgia, submitted some general remarks in opposition to the civil service law, which he denounced as a humbug.

The house had another long, fruitless civil service debate this afternoon, participated in by both republicans and democrats. Its feature was several sharp attacks on Assistant Secretary Vanderlip's action in keeping clerks in the treasury department at reduced salaries, his critics saying it amounted to creating a civil pension roll.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The house committee on banking and currency held an animated session today. It had been planned to report to the house at once a bill embodying the president's financial recommendations, and Mr. Brossius, from the subcommittee, made a favorable recommendation on this course of procedure. It was sharply opposed, however, by Johnson of Indiana, Mitchell of New York and Newlands of Nevada. It was evident the committee could not agree.

A compromise was made by which a bill covering the president's recommendations and the bill of Secretary Gage and of the Indianapolis monetary commission shall be taken up at the first meeting after the holidays. It was agreed also that after hearing Gage tomorrow, that the committee adjourn until the second Wednesday in January.

M'Kenna Appointed.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The president today appointed Joseph McKenna associate justice of the United States supreme court.

SUIT FOR A TOWNSITE.

Novel Case in the United States Court at Nebraska.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—Suit has been brought in the United States circuit court, district of Nebraska, by George Emblem, of this city, affecting the whole site of Yuma, Colo.

If Mr. Emblem is successful in his suit he can take possession of land on which 6000 people are now living, and of enough more to make up a full quarter section. The Lincoln Land Company, a corporation that has established town sites along the Burlington & Missouri River railroad, will be the loser, having given guaranty deeds to the present ownership of the property.

The question to be decided is of great interest from a legal and constitutional point of view as well as from a financial one. The power of congress to legislate upon the right of parties to public lands and to set aside general land laws in the interest of individuals is involved. For 10 years the fight has been going on, and now steps have been taken to bring the matter up for final decision.

The quarter section on which Yuma now stands was pre-empted in 1885 by George F. Weed. He did not live on it, but as soon as the Burlington & Missouri River railroad built a line through it he proved his claim and got a deed. He sold a half interest to the townsite company and the town was started.

George F. Emblem had in the meantime contested Weed's title to the land, on the ground that Weed had never lived on the land as the law required, and that perjury had been committed in making proof.

A decision was finally rendered in Emblem's favor, the secretary of the interior, and then congress passed an act giving Weed title. For two years mandamus proceedings have been pending, but the justices decided that they would not pass on the constitutionality of the law unless the question came to them in regular form. The suit was begun in the federal court of Nebraska by G. W. Ambrose, attorney for Emblem, and is designed to bring the case porperly before them.

SALE OF THE KANSAS PACIFIC.

Judge Sanborn Grants a Continuance Until February 1.

St. Louis, Dec. 15.—Judge Sanborn last evening granted the request of the government for a continuance of 60 days for the sale of the Kansas Pacific. This will make the time February 15. The extension was granted to enable congress to take further action to protect the government's interest of $13,000,000 in the property.

Judge Sanborn heard the case in chambers. The government was represented by Ex-Governor Hoadley, of Ohio, special counsel, and General John C. Cown, of Omaha, associate special counsel. The bondholders of the road were represented by Charles B. Smith, of Topeka, and Charles C. Deming, and Edward Sheldon, of New York.

Governor Hoadley opened the hearing by stating that the government desired a postponement of the sale to enable congress to act, and also to give the present attorney-general time to consider the position of the government in the sale. Governor Hoadley outlined the position of the representatives of the bondholders, advocating a postponement of but 30 days, and opposed an extension of the time to 60 days, stating their clients were anxious to have their money.

In granting them the 60 days extension, Judge Sanborn said that he thought it was wise to give the government more time. The extension of time will necessitate the readvertising of the sale, which will cost several thousands of dollars.

TO REDEEM CURRENCY SIXES.

Government About Ready to Take Up Pacific Railroad Bonds.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Secretary Gage has issued a public notice to the effect that on Friday, December 24, 1897, the treasury department will be prepared to begin the redemption without rebate of interest of the bonds issued in aid of the Pacific railroads commonly known as currency sixes, and maturing January 1, 1898, and that checks will be mailed December 24 in payment of principal and interest to maturity of all bonds presented before that date.

The aggregate of the bonds maturing January 1, is $29,904,952, of which $10,614,129 was issued in aid of the Central Pacific; $15,919,512 the Union Pacific; $1,423,000 the Kansas Pacific; $320,000 the Central Branch of the Union Pacific, and $1,628,320 the Sioux City & Pacific.

The net cash balance in the treasury will be decreased by these several amounts as paid. On January 1 next, however, the cash will be increased by about $17,000,000, due from the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific, and during the first week in January by $8,500,000 additional, making the net loss to the cash about $4,405,000.

DISPUTES HIS WIFE'S STORY.

Case of a Denver Man Charged With Abandonment.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—Victor Silverman is a prisoner at the Maxwell-street station charged with abandonment He was arrested on warrants sworn out by David Wylie, a lawyer, representing Mrs. Silverman, who lives at Eighteenth and Lorimer streets, Denver. The attorney says that Silverman left his wife six months ago and has since contributed nothing to her support.

Silverman tells a different story. He says he kept a store in Denver. On his return from a business trip he found his wife had sold his store and pocketed the proceeds. Silverman says their domestic relations then became strained and he came to Chicago.

FARE TO THE KLONDIKE.

A $300 Rate From San Francisco to Dawson Agreed Upon.

San Francisco, Dec. 15.—The transportation companies have agreed upon a passenger rate of $300 from San Francisco to Dawson City. The Alaskan trade committee is working hard to demonstrate the advantages of this city as an outfitting point for the gold fields. Its agents, headed by ex Governor Sharkley, will start for Chicago on Thursday, in a special car filled with Alaskan exhibits, and a permanent exhibition will be established there.

A man will also be sent to Washington to work with representatives of Northwestern states in an effort to have Dyea closed as a subport of entry.

Miners Carry Their Point.

St. Louis, Dec. 15.—The 35 mines of the Consolidated & Madison Coal Company in the Belleville (Ill.) district, have resumed operations, and 3000 miners that have been out of employment for many months returned to work. The mining companies accede to the demands of their men and agree to pay the Springfield scale of 27 cents a ton. The settlement was reached at a conference held in Glen Carbon Saturday night.

A Postoffice Burglarized.

Tacoma, Dec. 15.—Burglars entered the Orting postoffice last night, cut open many letters and stole two pension checks, one of $30, for A. McKenzie, and the other of $18, for Charles Lindsay, both inmates of the Soldiers' Home.

Durrant Again Sentenced.

San Francisco, Dec. 15.—Theodore Durrant was today resentenced to be hanged January 7 for the murder of Blanche Lamont.