Much colder; snow. Who Wants A good pair of trousers for very little We've odd lots of single pants and odd trousers broken from suits, and they're Greatly Reduced. Some splendid Reading Cassimere Trousers, honest, reliable, real value \$3.50, Choice at \$2.50 When Clothing Co. North Penn. St.

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SEEMINGLY NOT WORRIED BY FRICK'S SENSATIONAL SUIT.

Wouldn't Discuss the Matter, but Told Reporters He Had Broken His Record on the Links.

ALSO SILENT ATTORNEYS

FORMIDABLE ARRAY OF LEGAL TALENT FOR BOTH SIDES.

Surprise in Financial and Manufacturing Circles When News of the Suit Became Known.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Feb. 14.-It was ascertained to-day that Andrew Carnegie is with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Lucy Carat Dungeness, on Cumberland An effort made to see Mr. Carnegie, however, failed. Colonel Page. manager for Mrs. Carnegie's estate, in formed the reporter that Mr. Carnegie positively declined to be interviewed relative to the suit filed against him in Pittsburg by H. C. Frick. Mr. Carnegie is visiting here for rest and recuperation, and it is understood that one of his attorneys is with him at Dungeness.

Mr. Carnegie left the house shortly before noon for a trip up the island. He was accompanied by a few friends. Late in the afternoon he telephoned Colonel Page, the manager of the estate. Mr. Carnegie was informed by Colonel Page that several newspaper men were desirous of having an expression from him on the Frick suit, but his reply was: "Say to the correspondents that I am here playing golf and that I broke by golf record yesterday."

SURPRISE AT PITTSBURG.

Filing of the Suit Caused a Sensation-Attorneys in the Case.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 14.-The announce ment in the papers to-day that the long threatened clash of the steel kings had been finally preciptated by H. C. Frick filing the widely-heralded suit against Andrew Carnegie and the Carnegie Steel Company, praying for an equitable accounting of the ex-chairman's stockholdings in the giant steel concern, created a sensation in financial and manufacturing circles here and was the principal topic throughout the city. The suit is regarded as the most important ever filed in connection with the steel business, and it is said more money is at stake than in any legal proceedings ever brought in this country in which all the parties were simply citizens. Steel manufacturers view the trouble as a bitter personal struggle for supremacy and are watching each move with intense

The legal talent called into action by the suit is an array of the giants of the profession in this State with probable luminaries of national repute yet to be in cluded. On Mr. Frick's side are John G. Johnson, of Philadelphia, who stands at the head of the equity lawyers of the city, and perhaps of the State, and who has been engaged in some of the greatest legal battles of the country; David T. Watson, of Pittsburg, an attorney scarcely less widely known and whose prowess in the civil courts of the State has been proved time and again, in cases where vast fortunes were at stake, and, finally, Willis F. Mc-Cook, for years the personal counselor and intimate friend of Mr. Frick, whose ability in handling the affairs of big corporations has put him in the front rank at the Allegheny county bar.

Strangely enough Attorney Watson is the

man who originally drew up the now famous "ironclad" agreement for Andrew Carnegie, in which he has now been retained to find a flaw in, and have declared invalid. It is said that Mr. Watson spent the best part of three months in drafting this instrument and when finished declared that it was the strongest paper of the kind he had ever formulated As yet little has come to light of the plans made by Andrew Carnegie to defend his company's interests, although it is almost certain that Dalzell, Scott & Gordon have been at work for days in the Carnegie defense. Representative John Dalzell, the senior member of this law firm, is not in Pittsburg, and so far has attended none of the conferences which are reported to have recently taken place with Mr. Cargenie's adherents and representatives in the steel company, but he will likely take a hand before long. Other prominent lawyers of both this city and New York are mentioned as having been retained by Mr. Carnegie, but just who will really be opposed to the legal array on Mr. Frick's side cannot certainly be ascertained until a day or two has passed and answer is made to the bill. Attorney Mc-Cook said to-day that he confidently expected the suit to come to trial before midsummer and probably much earlier. Secretary Moreland, of the Carnegle Stee! Company, refused to talk about the suit

& Gordon, the defendants' counsel, were equally reticient. President C. M. Schwab, who is looked on as Mr. Carnegie's personal representative during his absence from the city, left for Washington last night. It is supposed that he is on his way to see Mr. Carnegie, who is at Dungeness, Fernandina, Fla., visiting his sister-in-law, Mrs. Thomas M. Carnegie. George Lauder, director and consulting partner in the Carnegle company, and who stands very close to Mr. Carnegie, is also out of the city, he having left for the South a few days ago. He is supposed to be with Mr. Carnegie. A call on Mr. Frick and his counsel, Willis

CAPITAL STOCK \$52,000,000.

Combination of Twenty-Five Steel Sheet Mills Formed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 14.-The longtalked-of combination of steel-sheet mills of the country was formed at a meeting here to-day. Twenty-five concerns out of twenty-nine were represented. The capital stock was fixed at \$52,000,000, of which \$26,000,000 will be preferred, carrying a 7 per cent, dividend, and \$26,000,000 common. Ten millions of the preferred will be treasury stock, and the entire \$25,000,000 of the common stock will be placed in a New York bank for a year. None of the stock will be put on the market, the mill owners taking it all. The concerns outside the combine are the Apollo Iron and Steel Company, of Vandergrift, Pa.; W. D. Woods & Co., McKeesport, Pa.; Zug & Co., Pittsburg, and the White Lake Iron Company, of Wheeling. These four firms control fifty-five mills and the combine sixteen mills. The name of the new combination will probably be the American Steel Sheet Company. The company expects to have all details arranged to start business within thirty days. Late this afternoon the papers in the

suit were served on the attorneys for the Carnegie Company, Dalzell, Scott & Gordon. The defendants have fifteen days in which to file a demurrer or an answer to the bill and it is expected a demurrer will be filed within a few days, and if an answer is necessary it will be filed later. The attorneys for the company are unanimous in that nothing will be given out for publication until after their papers are filed. During the afternoon the attorneys had a conference with President C. M. Schwab over the telephone, but what action was taken

From one of the attorneys interested, the statement was had that the action of Mr. Frick precludes the possibility of the case reaching a higher body than the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. There jurisdiction ends, so far as known at present, and that body will probably decide the controversy

finally It was intimated by one on the inside that the basis of defense will be that the 'iron-clad" agreement is a legal and binding document; that the book valuations of holdings of the different stockholders is correct; that while the gross earnings of the company are greater, the book valuations are exactly what the properties would bring with the mortgages cleared off and other obligations settled

Mr. Gordon, counsel for the Carnegie Company, said to-night. "Inasmuch as the name of each partner in the Carnegie Company is cited in Mr. Frick's bill, individual service upon each will have to be made in person. All partners, even Mr. Hunsicker, in London, England, Mr. Carnegie, in Florida, and any others, no matter in what part of the world they may be, will have to be personally served with a copy of the

A member of the Carnegie Steel Company announced to-night that Mr. Carnegie will return to this city on or before

Coal to Be Dearer.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 14.-The price of coal in Pittsburg and vicinity will be advanced from 25 to 50 per cent., dating from April 1. The many rumors to this effect were confirmed to-night by Col. W. P. Rend, the millionaire operator, of Chicago, and prominent stockholders in the local combine. He says the advance is brought about, first, by the advance in wages to miners; second, by what he considers the ridiculously low prices which have always prevailed here. The colonel says, also, that the coal famine in the East and in Europe make it hard for operators East and West to fill orders.

Largest Blast Furnace in World. YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 14.-The largest blast furnace in the world was lighted last night when stack No. 1 at the Ohio plant of the National Steel Company was put n operation. The furnace is 106.21/2 feet high, fifteen-foot crucible and twenty-twofoot bosh. The capacity of the furnace is 600 tons every twenty-four hours. Two other furnaces of similar dimensions are under construction and will be completed in two or three months. The output of these furnaces will be used by the National Steel Company.

GILBERT'S GOOD SCORE.

Some Fine Shooting in the Tournament at Hot Springs.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 14.-There were ten events decided in to-day's tournament of the National shooting tournament at Whittington Park. The weather was ideal and some national scores were made. Eight events were at fifteen targets and two were at twenty targets. Those who faced 160 targets and broke 150 or more

Gilbert, 157; Young, 153; Elliott, 150, and Heikes, 151. Gilbert's score was much commented on. Monday he missed two targets and yesterday three. To-day he broke eighty straight and then missed two in the sixth event when he failed on a difficult shot. In addition to the shooters mentioned the following faced the traps: J. E. Delong. 148; Mackie, 134; Apperson, 144; Smith, 120; Egbert, 128; Howard, 134; Thiel, 136; Miss King, 126; Dr. Vincent, 138; Loftin, 120; Terryberi, 42 out of 60; Shaw, 134; Bailey, 55; Frank Erwin, 125; Hollyston, 137, and Defender, 140. To-morrow J. E. Delong will defend the State championship trophy from Joe Matthews.

Scores of the Walkers.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.-Gilbert Barnes at 10:30 to-night was in the van in the sixday go-as-you-please walking match at the Natatorium and was setting a killing pace. Following was the score at 10:30 to-night: Barnes, 377.6; Cox, 376.5; Day, 373.16; Campana, 347.7; Hegelman, 307.13; Dean, 303.14; Graham, 303.1; Hart, 296.8; Glick, 289.14.

To Tampa and Havana

Queen & Crescent Route and Southern Railway. Through drawing-room sleepers daily, Cincinnati to Port Tampa, without connect with palatial steamer to-day. When the company had any- service to Havana, Round-trip tickets on thing to give out, he said, it would come sale through to Cuba (including meals and through the regular channel. Dalzell, Scott berths on steamers) at reduced rates.

TEST VOTE IN THE SENATE ON THE FINANCIAL MEASURE.

Conference Commissioners Defeated by a Majority of Twenty.

VOTE WAS 45 NAYS TO 25 YEAS

INTERESTING DEBATE UNDER THE TEN-MINUTE RULE.

issouri Political Methods Aired in the House-Democrats Accused of Goebelizing St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-Throughout its session to-day the Senate had the financial bill under discussion. After 2 o'clock the debate proceeded under the ten-minute rule at times became spirited and interesting. Late in the afternoon a test vote indicating approximately the majority on the passage of the bill was taken. Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, offered an amendment to authorize the President to appoint commissioners to any international bimetallic conference that might be called, and it was defeated by a vote of 45 to 25. F. McCook, elicited nothing, both gentlemen declining to say anything at this time. as follows:

> Yeas-Allen, Bate, Berry, Butler, Chandler, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Harris, Heitfeldt, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kenney, McEnery, Martin, Money, Morgan, Pettus, Rawlins, Sullivan, Teller, Tillman, Turley, Turner-25.

> Nays-Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Caffery, Carter, Clark of Wyoming, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Depew, Eikins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Kean, Lindsay, Lodge, McBride, McComas, McCumber, McMillan, Mason, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Proctor, Quarles, Ross, Sewell, Shoup, Simon, Spooner, Thurston, Vest, Warren, Wetmore, Wolcott-45.

> The Chandler proposition out of the way, the discussion proceeded on the amendment brought in by the finance committee providing that the provisions of the bill are not intended to place any obstacle in the way of international bimetallism. The Democratic senators arraigned the Republicans for reporting the amendment, deciaring they were insincere and that the proposition was intended to boodwink the people and to catch votes. No vote on the amendment was reached. The final vote on the bill will be taken some time

At the opening of the session to-day Mr. Teller was recognized to reply to the speech of Mr. Allison delivered yesterday. He had their refusal to discuss the bill and say waited in vain, he said, for an explanation of the House bill, which technically was the measure under consideration. approached all questions relating to the finances of the country with suspicion. He thought the House bill ought to be considered carefully, as it might possibly become the law. It had been drafted by a commission composed of acute lawyers and there was force and strength behind it. Mr. Teller took strong issue with Mr. Allison that the United States was now on the gold standard.

Mr. Chandler then proposed his amend-

CHANDLER'S PLAN OPPOSED. Mr. Vest announced his purpose to vote against both the Aldrich amendment and the Chandler amendment to it, because he regarded the proposition for an international conference a fraud and pretext just as was the adopted McEnery resolution after the ratification of the Paris treaty, which was merely for the purpose of supplying some senators with a shallow ford over which to cross the stream and had since been entirely ignored. The intention of the pending bill was to kill silver and it would prove as effective in that office as a dagger or a dose of prussic acid would be in disposing of animal life. It would be absurd to send a commission abroad asking for a bimetallic conference in view of the declaration for gold Mr. Aldrich declared that Mr. Chandler was deceiving no one with his amendment one that would meet with general approba-

Mr. Stewart referred to the amendment as a subterfuge and said he would not sup-Mr. Lindsay said if there was any virtue the question of finance. He did not believe mittee or the Chandler amendment. Now was the time, he believed, for the definite half-way law was enacted. The amendments were either wholly unnecessary, in

Mr. Caffery said the country, in opinion, had been on a gold standard since 1873, and that this bill was intended merely to perpetuate it. The amendment, in the opinion of Mr. Money, was entirely pertinent, but he was satisfied there was no desire on the part of the administrtion or of Republican

senators to advance the interest of bi-Mr. Teller said the Republican press through the country was opposed to the bimetallic amendment. He said it would be ridiculous to put such an amendment on this bill as it would have no force or simply to catch votes. It was a great letting down on the part of the finance com-mittee and childish treatment of the sub-

The vote was taken on Mr. Chandler's amendment and it was defeated, 45 to 25. ANOTHER PROPOSITION.

Mr. Chandler then asked Mr. Aldrich if he would consent to the insertion before the finance committee's amendment these words from the national platform of the Republican party of 1892: "The United States, from tradition and interest, favors bimetallism.' He would vote for the measure if his proposition were accepted.

re-enactment of Revised Statutes and to the recital in this bill of the various platforms of political parties." He maintained there was no provision in the bill which was an obstacle to bimetallism. Mr. Allen declared the bill was a gold neasure from core to cuticle, that it would be necessary to repeal the bill in order to

"I object," replied Mr. Aldrich, "to the

obtain bimetallism Mr. Rawlins said the bill was practically declaration against bimetallism. Mr. Allison suggested that the trouble with senators on the Democratic side was that they were not bimetallists. They stood for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and were silver monomentallists. He said: "There is not a single line or syllable in this bill which puts in the pathway of international bimetallism a single obstacle." He did not think it would be wise for the United States to make another proposition to Europe for an international bimetallic agreement, but he believed that the United States ought to wait for other nations to take the initiative and be prepared to receive their advances. Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, expressed his

surprise that the bimetallic amendment

had not been made a part of the bill when

the latter was reported. He believed it

was an afterthought and had been brought

about by demands of Republican bimctal-

dle," he declared, "that was put into the

"It is the same old fraudulent strad-

publican platform of 1896 in order to

that the House measure was too specific and placed the country too squarely on the gold standard to suit the present straddlers, who, by the pending amendment, sought to hoodwink the people as they had been hoodwinked in the past

"I want to put a question to the senator from Rhode Island," said Mr. Cockrell. "I want him to answer it as an honest manas a 'good Indian.' " He then inquired what he would take for 15,000 ounces of silver in London if this Congress should pass a free silver coinage law. Mr. Aldrich replied that he would doubtless ask \$1.29 an ounce for it if he could get it, but it was doubtless true that the amount of silver poured into the United

bullion value. Mr. Cockrell declared that all the silver that would come to this country under a free coinage law would be easily absorbed by the United States and said not the slightest difficulty would be experienced in maintaining the value of the silver dollar. At 5:45 the Senate adjourned.

States would cause the price to drop to its

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Tilt Between Missourians Over the Goebelizing of St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-It was the intention of the Republican leaders of the House to call up the Porto Rican tariff bill to-morrow, but there was such a demand for time to discuss various questions during the general debate on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which was called up to-day, that Mr. Payne gave notice that he would allow the Porto Rican bill to go over until Monday. The debate on the legislative bill today strayed far from the bill, touching the question of government deposits in national banks, reckless expenditures for pensions and finally drifting into the question of election methods in Missouri. Mr. Bartholdt, of Missouri, raised the latter question by attacking the Nesbit law and provoked a long reply from Mr. Benton, of Missouri, who in turn aroused Mr. Pearce, of Missouri. Some very caustic things were said on both sides. Mr. Hemenway, in charge of the appropriation bill, made general explanation of the measure. Speaking about the clerical force in the departments, Mr. Hemenway provoked somewhat of a storm by asserting that the gressmen and senators bullyragged him into retaining them.

Mr. Moody, of Massachusetts, a member of the appropriation committee, called atinsisted that superannuated clerks must be removed. "Unless we can get rid of this

Mr. Bartholdt (Missouri) devoted half an Missouri. The Democratic Legislature at its last session had, ne said, imposed "Goebelism" upon St. Louis. It left the Republican party in St. Louis powerless. Worse than this, the Legislature had saddied on the city an infamous police bill. The Democrats of Missouri who in the House cried for the consent of the governed in the Philippines, ignored the governed in St. Louis. The German-Americans of St. Louis, he said, supported the administration's Philippine policy. Loyalty to the government was a German characteristic. The Irish were naturally "Agin the government.'

Mr. Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, resented Mr. Bartholdt's reflections on the Irish-Americans. He agreed with Mr. Bartholdi in his eulogy of the Germans. "But," said he, "I think he has offered a gratuitous insult to the Irish people and I hurl it back in his teeth. Mr. Bartholdt disclaimed any intention of

reflection on the Irish Mr. Benton defended Missouri's election laws. Those of no other State of the American Union, he said, were fairer or more honest. He contrasted the present laws with those enacted by the Republicans during the days of reconstruction. He said that some of the features of the

present law were to prevent imported voters, who, it was charged, were brought into St. Louis for voting. No honest Republican could object to the law. Mr. Bartholdt reiterated his charge that the Missouri election law was outrageously partisan and designed to turn over the city of St. Louis to the Democrats. Mr. Pearce also replied to Mr. Benton. characterizing as weak, if not cowardly, ly; increasing the pension of Janetta Dun-

some of his statements. When Mr. Pearce concluded, the army propriation bill was reported and

SEMI-MONTHLY SERVICE.

House, at 4:50 p. m., adjourned.

Transportation Facilities to Manila to Be Radically Increased.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-Acting upon the recommendation of Quartermaster Genand was sure that the proposition was not | eral Ludington, the secretary of war has ordered the establishment of a semi-monthly transport service between San Francisco and Manila, Philippine Islands. This action is due to the heavy traffic between the two oints caused by the active military oper tions in the Philippines, and is prompted in encumbering the bill with either the com- by a desire to leave nothing undone that will contribute to the health and comfort determination of the financial question of the troops in the islands. The service and it could not be determined if only a | will be started by the troop ship Sherman which will leave San Francisco for Manila on the 15th or 16th, to be followed at regu view of existing law, or were not offered in lar intervals of about fifteen days by the other large ships of the Pacific transport fleet, including the Sheridan, Grant, Logan, Thomas and Meade. The authorities are also considering th

advisability of establishing a monthly service on similar lines between New York and Manila over the Mediterranean and Suez route.

Spaniards Tell Different Stories. BARCELONA, Spain, Feb. 14.-The Spanish steamer Alicante, which arrived here last Sunday from Manila, to-day landed 1,100 Spaniards, most of whom were formeffect. It was trifling with a grave question | erly in the hands of the Philippine insurgents. The Spaniards say the Americans are in control of the city of Manila and the immediate neighborhood, being unable to take the offensive in the interior of Luzon. They assert that Aguinaldo forced the "Filipino government" to release the Spaniards. On the other hand, another steamer just arrived from Manila reports that when she left there was no doubt that the Americans were gaining ground in the interior districts.

Naval Officers Praised by Kobbe. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-The following cablegram has been received at the Navy Department from Admiral Watson at Cavite: "General Kobbe gives great and well earned credit to Rodgers and naval part of the combined expedition to southern Luzon, Catanduants, Samar and Leyte for its unqualified success. Rodgers commends Moore, commanding the Helena; Gilpin. commanding the Mariveles; Reynolds Oliver, Moore, Castleman and Cadet Evans, Gilpin was wounded by fragments of a Colt gun Feb. 1 during the capture of

Tacloban. Nearly ready for duty.' A Valentine to Four Little Girls.

Four little girls with eyes that shine, Four little girls I want for mine. To be, You see, My Valentine.

And four it takes, you may opine. Of such a pretty and wee design, You see, To be, My Valentine. Now I hope, indeed, that I won't need To ask if you are all agreed-'Less you agree,

Why, then, you see,

My dears, for me.

You cannot be

A Valentine,

HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY IS SAID TO BE IN DANGER.

Some Senators of Opinion that Britain Should Have No Voice in Construction of Canal.

CAUCUS REPUBLICAN

STEERING COMMITTEE TO DECIDE ON FUTURE LEGISLATION.

Billy" Mason Anxious to Have Hi Boer Resolution Considered-Women Protest Against Canteens.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-The best opinion about the fate of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is that unless it be amended it will not be ratified. There is a majority in the Senate ready to vote for it just as they administration, but there are enough independent of such influences who, unless it is amended to suit them, will vote to encompass its defeat. There is a minority who will not vote for it at all, no matter how it may be amended. They are those who do not believe England should have any voice in the construction or control of an isthmian canal built by the United States.

Senator Allison, chairman of the caucus, was authorized to appoint a steering committee of seven who will decide what meas-He said whenever the head of a department announced to the caucus that he would proposed to discharge incompetents, con- immediately move to take up the bill to provide a permanent government for Hawaii, a matter unfortunately left over from last winter. Legislation is absolutely needed for Porto Rico and for Alaska. tention to the fact that by the terms of | Conditions in Porto Rico are worse now the present law heads of departments were | than under Spanish rule owing to the failcompelled to discharge incompetents and | ure of Congress to act last winter. Alaska needs legislation to meet the new conditions created by the discovery of gold in large quantities. Governor Brady, formerdead wood," said he "the public service ly of Tipton, has been here some time urging Congress to early action. His labors bid fair to be rewarded. These matters, the appropriation bills and some other hour to a definition of the election laws in legislative affairs promise to delay action on the Quay case to a late date in the session if they do not prevent action al-

Most of the senators at the caucus ex pressed themselves as favorable to early final adjournment. Senator Chandler urged the necessity for action on the bill amendatory of the interstate-commerce law, saying that it was important that means should be speedily found for the control of the railroads. Senator Sewall retorted that the railroads needed no especial surveillance. Senator Mason demanded that time should be given at an early day for discussion and action upon the Boer resolution. Senator Depew considered the Philippine question of pressing importance, and in making his position known took occasion to impress upon his colleagues the interest felt in this subject by the people at large. The plan for the distribution of the patronage of the Senate recommends the allotment of thirteen Senate messengers to the Democratic senators. Under the present arrangement each senator has

Representative Miers to-day introduced a bill to purchase a site and erect a public building at Vincennes.

Representative Crumpacker to-day introduced a bill increasing the pension of Henry Stansel, Thirty-first Ohio Infantry, to \$30 monthly.

Representative Watson to-day introduced bills increasing the pension of Sarah J. Appleton, widow of James R. Appleton, seaman United States navy, to \$12 monthlap, widow of James Dunlap, Company C, Sixth Indiana Infantry, to \$12 monthly and increasing the pension of Mary Goodrich, widow of John Goodrich, Company F. Fifty-first Indiana Infantry, to \$12 month-

Senator Thurston to-day introduced a bill to pay the Western Paving and Supply Company \$4,006.73 for paving the streets adjacent to the Indianapolis public build-

E. B. Nebeker, former treasurer of the United States, Tobias Hert, warden of the Indiana southern penitentiary, and J. P. Henley, of Crawfordsville, are in Wash-

At the hearing on the subject of the army "canteen," before the House committee on Regiment, testified in detail as to the prevalence of drunkenness on army transports and in the Philippines. Mr. Wells repeated his statements which he has made in lectures, relative to the sale of liquor on the transports Zealandia and Indiana, and related instances of alleged drunkenness at ships. When he referred, by name, to a Tennessee officer alleged to have drunk, Representative Cox, of Tennessee, interposed an emphatic protest, saying that he would not hear this officer maligned. Something of a sensation was caused by the statement and the protest, but the committee determined to avoid per- fully." sonal disclosures by not allowing specific names to be used. Mr. Wells proceeded with his statement, omitting names, and related many instances of alleged immorality. He also stated that at the request o the secretary of war he had filed a formal statement with the War Department concerning these alleged acts. Representatives of the W. C. T. U. and other organizations also were heard as to a congressional enactment making more clear the present law abolishing the army canteen. The committee did not take final action on the sub

Among the names of other persons, temporarily considered by the President for appointment as one of the Philippine commissioners, is Bartlett Tripp, of North Dakota, and there is reason to believe that unless geographical considerations interfere. Mr. Tripp will be one of the new commissioners. He was formerly United States minister to Vienna and later represented the United States on the Samoan commis-

The river and harbor committee to-day gave a hearing on the proposition to construct a dam for the purpose of raising the level of the great lakes. George Y. Wisner, a member of the deep waterway commission, who reported in favor of the project, explained it in detail and urged its feasibility. J. Symonds, of the Engineer corps, in charge of operations where the proposed dam would be located, said the project was so vast that a commission of eminent experts shoud be appointed to make special investigation of the plan. Representative Corliss, of Michigan, also spoke in favor of the project.

The ways and means committee of the House to-day agreed to report a bill of much interest to the brewing interests abolishing what are known to the trade as sixth and eighth barrels, making quarter barrels the smallest packages of this character authorized by law. The small sizes | President Kruger. have been easily lost and as the commissioner of internal revenue reported that no diminution of revenue would result from the change, the committee decided to yield to the request of the trade in this particular. Mr. Dolliver was authorized to report a substitute which differs from the original only in phraseology.

The monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States issued by the Bureau of Statistics shows that during

Merchandise: Imports, \$75,826,975, of which \$32,946,280 was free of duty, a gain over January, 1899, of about \$17,500,000; exports, \$117,620,930, a gain over January, 1899, of \$2,000,000. Gold: Imports, \$1,988,272, a decrease of \$4,000,000; exports, \$5,691,290, an increase of \$36,000. Silver: Imports, \$2,130,335, a decrease of \$1,000,000; exports, \$4,599,199, a decrease of \$781,000. During the last seven months there was an increase in the importation of merchandise as compared with the corresponding period of 1899 of \$119, 459,524; an increase in the exportation of merchandise of \$50,534,973; a decrease of \$42,023,711 in the importation of gold; an increase in the exportation of gold of \$11,-793,164; a decrease in the importation of silver of \$829,644, and a decrease of \$3,638,925

in the exportation of silver. The President to-day informed Representatives Richardson and Gibson, of Tennessee, that he had selected Mrs. Danie Manning to represent this country at the Paris exposition, under a resolution introduced by & nator Depew, and recently passed by Congress. The Tennesseans had called to present the name of Miss Mary Temple, of Knoxville, for this office.

The Senate committee on pensions to-day reported the pension appropriation bill The committee increased the total pension appropriation, as made by the House bil to the extent of only \$16,000, and struck out the nouse proviso making it discretionary w.n the commissioner of pensions to refuse to pay the fees of attorneys in pension

A suit at law to recover damages amounting to \$70,000 was instituted to-day by Welker Given against Frank W. Palmer, public printer. Mr. Given states that, in 1892, the Republicans in Congress used his copyrighted book, "The Tariff Riddle," as a campaign ..ocument, printing it in the will vote for anything else proposed by the form of speeches in the Congressional Record. Eighty thousand copies of the Record containing as book were printed when, after an investigation, its publication was stopped. Arrangements, he says, had been made for the sale of ten thousand copies of "The Tariff Riddle" to the Republican national committee, which refused to buy them, as they could be obtained without charge in the Congressional Record. For this and other sales lost on account of its free distribution Mr. Given asks for the damages mentioned.

The director general of posts of the Phil-The Senate Republicans caucused to-day. ippine islands has transmitted to the Postoffice Department a copy of a letter written by him to General Otis, in which ures shall be considered and in what or- outlined a plan for the extension of the departments were filled with incompetents | der. The financial bill will be voted on | postal service in the islands. His plan who were kept in by political influence. to-morrow and passed. Senator Cullom contemplates that the army shall take charge of the service at points where it is impracticable to employ clerks. Offices in charge of American clerks are contemplated at all places where there is a large number of people. At places where troops are stationed the commanding officer will be asked to take charge of stamps and other postal supplies and to detail for postal duty a soldier incapacitated for field services. It is desired to have as few American clerks as possible on account of expenses in salaries, natives being willing to work much cheaper.

The Senate committee on foreign relations resumed its regular weekly meeting to-day, but did not take up the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. This failure was due to the fact that the subcommittee having the treaty under especial consideration was not prominent socialistic deputy, threatened prepared to submit its report.

Representative Levy, of New York, has introduced a bill amending the war tariff act by reducing the tax on beer from \$2 to \$1, fixing the duty on tobacco at 6 cents per pound, cigars and cigarettes \$3 per one thousand, repealing the tax on tea and reducing many of the stamp taxes. Mr. Levy says, as to his bill: "The secretary of the treasury has stated that the surplus from revenues of the government will amount to between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000 this year. The daily expenditures of the government are decreasing and will continue to decrease, now that the war with Spain is over. The need of the \$100,000,000 proposed to be raised by the war tax will no onger exist. It is the aim of this bill to reduce taxation by internal revenue by at least \$50,000,000."

At the request of Mrs. Chickering, wife of the late Representative Chickering, of New York, there is to be no congressional funeral in connection with the interment of the deceased representative, and the senators and representatives heretofore named as an escort have been notified that the congressional party will be abandoned This is the only case in recent years in which the formalities of such a funeral have been dispensed with, and it is due to the views held by Mr. Chickering and his wife against the ceremonious character of such affairs.

LEO IS AIDING WILHELM

THE POPE'S ORGAN HOPES THE NA-

VAL BILL WILL PASS.

Separation of Berlin from the Prov

ince of Brandenburg Urged-

Finlanders Warned.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.-The evening papers print a dispatch giving an extract from the military affairs to-day, Captain Frank M. | Osservatore Romano, the Pope's organ, Wells, late chaplain of the First Tennessee | which expresses an earnest hope that the Reichstag will adopt the naval augmentation bill, as "The European situation makes a strong fleet for Germany appear indispensable." The writer of the extract adds: "The Centrists by no means ignore this and will early come to an understanding Manila, Iloilo and Cebu, as well as on the with the government if the latter will give satisfactory assurances concerning the financial side of the question." The Vossische Zeitung, in printing the extract, says: "The German government has la-

> In the Prussian Diet to-day Baron Von Zedlitz proposed the separation of Berlin from the province of Brandenburg and the appointment of a special president for Berlin. The minister of the interior, Baron Von Rheinbaden, accepted the suggestion and promised soon to introduce a bill making Berlin and the suburbs a province.

bored unceasingly at Rome, and unsuccess-

Emperor William has sent a telegram to the Prince Regent of Lippe-Detmold, thanking him for the organization of a fleet society. He has sent a similar dispatch to the Prince of Reuss-Schleiz-Gera. It is reported that all the light infantry battalions are to be supplied by one machine battery of six guns. This means nineteen batteries on the peace footing and thirty-eight on the war. The same equipment will be provided for the other infan-

try at a late date. Prince Henry, of Prussia, to-day received Burgomaster Kirschner at the castle and thanked him most warmly for Berlin's demonstration of welcome on his return. The Prussian ministry of commerce is working on a bill providing for the control of trusts and pools.

The coal famine in the Saxon district has become more intense. At Leipsic the price has nearly doubled recently. Many factories, lacking coal, have been forced to The Rhine cotton spinners have raised the | natural grains. This is the element Nature price of yarn 5 pfenning a pound within a

A company has been formed at Cologne of which the British consul and the American vice consul are members, for the sale of English and American agricultural machinery and implements. A permanent exhibition is contemplated. The students of the University of Strass-

burg have sent a dispatch of sympathy to The Lokal Anzeiger prints a letter from a special war correspondent, Herr Hermann, who was arrested by the British at Durban on suspicion of being a spy. and was again arrested, this time by the Boers, near Ladysmith, on a similar charge. Six large diamond grinderies at Hanau have shut down work in consequence of

the war in South Africa, and many work-Two men, Allen and Petro, thieves who had been operating on express trains, have been sentenced at Frankfort to five and January. 1900, the figures were as follows: six years imprisonment, respectively, in brown.

Coughs Colds Grip Asthma **Bronchitis**

Consumption speedily cured by DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY. Its regular and continued use cures Consumption, because It kills the germs, it enriches the blood and tones up the system. Duffy's is the only whiskey taxed as a medicine by the Government Gentlemen: I suffer with hemotrhages of the ungs and have stomach trouble and kidney com-

plaint. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has helped me to live these six years. Without it six months, I would go to my grave, I believe. Very respectfully yours, JOSEPH COLLINS, South Seaville, N. J. Prescribed by over 7,000 doctors. All druggists and grocers, \$2.00 a bottle. Valuable book of DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

the local penitentiary. Allen describes him self as an American.

FINLANDERS REBUKED.

Rescript from the Czar Warning Deputies of the Province.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Feb. 14.-An imperial rescript to the Governor General of Finland, rebukes the deputies for their "unseemly opposition and recent strictures of the Czar's manifesto of Feb. 3, 1899," which, it is pointed out, sought to complete the russofication of Finland. The rescript calls on the Governor General to act vigorously in order to impress the Finlanders with the true significance of the measures proposed for the purpose of drawing closer the ties between the empire and grand duchy.

Two of the measures of the manifesto issued early this year are especially offensive to the Finns. The Czar demands that all pupils in the schools of Finland shall receive instruction in the principal branches of education in the Russian language. Teachers and parents are in open revolt against this innovation, as they fear that their mother tongue will gradutirely. The other objectionable feature is the law compelling service in the Russian army, in addition to the two years' service in the Finnish regiments. This meets with fierce resentment from the younger element throughout the province.

Bad as An Anti-Trust Conference. BRUSSELS. Feb. 14.-There was an exciting scene in the Chamber of Deputies arising out of a discussion regarding the renewal of the privileges of the national bank. A hot altercation ensued between the Conservatives and Socialists, and this finally degenerated into an exchange of insulting personalities. M. Demblon, to box the ears of M. Wiart, one of the deputies from Brussels, and an Independent, and the ushers were compelled to lay hold of him. M. Demblon struggled violently and kept on shouting his threat, and the session was finally suspended until he could be overpowered. When this was accomplished, his temporary exclusion was

voted, but as he refused to leave the hall the session was again suspende Russia Preparing to Take Herat. LONDON, Feb. 15 .- The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times, remarking that "it will not do to place overmuch reliance upon Russia's official assurances that nothing will be done to embarrass England in the present situation of af-fairs," gives additional details showing that the delays in the ordinary traffic on the Central Asian Railway are not caused as has been officially stated, by snowfalls, but are due to the passage of Russian troops, estimated at 20,000, who are being concentrated in the vicinity of Kushk. The correspondent adds that most Russians are

to take Herat. Amelia Kuesner Coming Home. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14.-The White Star line steamer Teutonic, which sails for New York to-day, takes among her passengers

Miss Amelia Kuessner, the American ar-

convinced that Russia intends, soon or late,

tist, who will remain several months in CAUSED BY COMIC VALENTINE

Grocer Who Asshulted His Wife Shot by Their Son.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 14.-C. R. Stewart, grocer, died this morning from the effects of a shot fired by his son Louis. aged nineteen. The son, who is in fall, says he was protecting his mother from an assault made on her last night by his father. Mr. Stewart had received an offensive comic valentine and had accused his wife of having sent it. She denied the accusation and he attempted to assault her, when the son fired twice and inflicted the fatal wound.

Outing Changes Ownership. NEW YORK, Feb. 14.-It is stated that Fletcher Harper, Caspar Whitney and others have purchased and will continue the publication of the magazine Outing. Later on the firm will begin the publication of books and a weekly of current

Keep Well with Good Food Proper Selection of Food

And Keep Well. Use

GRAPE-NUTS.

The Sure Way to Get Well

"While getting over the grip, and while my stomach was so irritable I could not eat anything without distress, I found I could take a dish of Grape-Nuts with rich milk, and feel built up like I had eaten a full meal, and yet have none of the unpleasant effects of indigestion. I wish peeple knew its worth.

"It seems to me trained nurses and physicians could use it to such good advantage. It is really the most nourishing and easily digested food I ever tried." Mrs. Myra J. Tuller, 1023 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Grape-Nuts Food is now recommended by physicians all over the United States. They know it contains the delicate particles of phosphate of potash obtained from the uses with albumen of the food to build the soft gray substance in the nerve centers, brain and solar plexus, in the human body. The effect is in some ways like a stimulant, but does not wear off, for it is a natural rebuilding.

Grape-Nuts can be made into a great many different and palatable dishes. The Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek. Mich., the pure food manufacturers, offer to pay a reasonable sum for new and desirable recipes which may meet with their approval. Ladies are requested to experiment and send in their recipes. As an illustration: A most delicious mock pumpkin pie can be made from Grape-Nuts after the following recipe: Pour boiling water over & cup Grape-Nuts, let stand 10 minutes; add 2 eggs, 4 tablespoonsful of sugar, cups sweet milk, one-third teaspoon of ginger, I teaspoon mixed spices. Stir over slow fire until thoroughly boiled. Bake ple dough in deep pan. When done, put in pre-pared Grape-Nuts, return to oven and