the Indiana senator would consider that censorship.

"I do not think the matter is pertinent to the present discussion of this Philippine tariff bill," replied Mr. Beveridge, "but the filing of copies of dispatches with the authorities is not censorship if no action by them is taken to prevent their transmission."

Mr. Wellington thought it had been demonstrated that there existed in the army in the Philippines a spirit to criticise senators who were opposed to the war in the Philippines. He denounced the war as "unrighteous and unjust." He believed that both members of Congress and private citizens had the right to hold views in opposition to the administration's "imperial policy," and to express those views without subjecting themselves to the criticism of army officers.

Mr. Stewart delivered a brief speech in which he declared that the people would never consent to relinquish the Philippines. He believed they would prove of immense value to this country in many ways.

Mr. Bacon gained the floor and criticised Mr. Lodge for declining to yield the floor to him at the time he desired to proceed, insisting that according to the usages and proprieties of the Senate he had a right to the floor. He discussed at length the historical question which had been raised by Mr. Money, concluding with a tribute to Mr. Hoar, "for his loyalty to free institutions," and expressing the hope that the people of Massachusetts soon would prove themselves to be in harmony with him.

Mr. Tillman said he desired to "draw a few draughts from the fount of liberty," but would postpone his remarks on the historical subject which had been broached until to-morrow, when he would make them while the Philippine measure was under discussion.

As Mr. Cullom was about to move an executive session, Mr. Hoar suggested that the Senate now might have a "little discussion of the character of Mary, Queen of Scots," and amid laughter the Senate, at 4:25 p. m., went into executive session and at 4:40 p. m. adjourned.

MR. CULLOM'S ADDRESS.

Constitutionality of the Dingley Act in Regard to Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, addressed the Senate on the constitutionality of that portion of the Dingley act which authorized the negotiation of reciprocity treaties. He said that the wording of the provision was peculiar and mixed, but it seemed plain that all treaties negotiated must have been made and ratified within two years after the passage of the act. Therefore, if that act is to control it would be useless to ratify the treaties.

Senator Cullom continued: "In my opinion the fourth section of the Dingley act, so far as it attempts to confer, limit, or define the treaty-making power, is not only an interference with the powers of the President and Senate, but is unconstitutional because it comes in conflict with that clause of the Constitution which says that the President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties. We do not, therefore, derive our treaty-making powers from a law of Congress, and no law of Congress can, in any way, modify or limit those powers. The Dingley act cannot limit the time in which we shall be allowed to make a treaty."

Mr. Cullom contended that the fourth section of the Dingley act should be taken as a mere expression of a view of the Congress and that the President did not need authority to make the treaties. He entered into a long discussion of the proceedings of the constitutional convention relative to the treaty-making power and claimed that precedents all showed such power was conferred solely upon the President and Senate. The reciprocity treaties concluded with Hawaii, Mexico and Canada did not go into effect until Congress acted, but these treaties contained an express provision that they could not become effective without congressional action.

Mr. Cullom discussed the provision of the Constitution declaring that the bills for raising revenue must originate in the House, and said that it had not been definitely settled what was meant by "bills for raising revenue." He added: "From the decisions and statements of Justices Storey, Miller and Harlan I cannot see how this clause could make it necessary to submit a reciprocity treaty to the House before it becomes effective. The language of the clause is that all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House, and not all bills affecting revenue shall originate in the House, and not all bills affecting revenue or by which revenue may incidentally arise. A reciprocity treaty is not a bill. It is true that it reduces a duty which has been laid by law, but I maintain that the treaty-making power has authority to change the tariff law the same as it has to change any other act of Congress, and we have seen that it has been clearly held from the decisions of Chief Justice Marshall down to the present that the Senate by treaty can change or modify a law of Congress."

Mr. Cullom also said: "This question before us here has been before the Senate for a hundred years. The executive and the Senate have taken one position, and that is that a treaty is the supreme law of the land. That position has been sustained by the Supreme Court. On the other, during all these hundred years, the House of Representatives has, as a rule, insisted that they should be considered in reference to certain treaties. That does not relieve us, the Senate, of the duty of standing for our prerogatives and our rights and insisting that the rights of the executive shall be maintained. A treaty made by the executive and ratified by the Senate is the supreme law of the land, as well as an act of Congress. If the Congress is not satisfied with the treaty it has a perfect right to repeal it, let consequences be what they may. But until such action is taken the treaty remains a part of our municipal law."

Brief Session of the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The House to-day adjourned after being in session twenty-five minutes. Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, reported the permanent census bill and gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow. A request to make the oleomargarine bill a special order for next Monday was objected to on the Democratic side.

DUEL BETWEEN PRINCES.

One Brother Ridicules Another's Wife and then Pinks Him.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Special dispatches received here from Vienna report that in a duel fought at Cattaro, Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, between the Hereditary Prince of Montenegro, Danilo-Alexander, and his brother, Prince Mirko, on account of the latter having ridiculed the wife of his brother, Princess Jutta, the duchess of Mecklenburg, Prince Danilo was slightly wounded, but has since gone with his wife to visit the Italian court.

Three Miners Killed.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 29.—An explosion of dynamite at the Marsh colliery, Thorburn, Picton county, this afternoon killed three men and demolished the structure. The dead are: J. W. Sutherland, resident manager; Walter Sutherland, underground foreman; John Wilkes, overground foreman. The cause of the explosion is not known. The Marsh mine is the property of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Jan. 29.—The German imperial yacht Hahenzollern is expected to arrive here Feb. 5 from the Cape Verde islands.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Arrived: Hohenzollern, from Genoa and Naples. Sailed: St. Paul, for Southampton; Vaterland, for Antwerp.

HAVANA, Jan. 29.—Arrived: Prinzessin Victoria Luise, from New York, via San Juan, etc. (on a West Idian cruise.)

FUNCHAL, Jan. 29.—Arrived: Auguste Victoria, from New York, for Malaga, etc., on a Mediterranean cruise.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 29.—Sailed: Furst Bismarck, from Alexandria, Genoa and Naples, for New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 29.—Arrived: Noordland, from Philadelphia, for Liverpool.

LIZARD, Jan. 29.—Passed: La Savoie, from New York, for Havre.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 29.—Arrived: Philadelphia, from New York.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.—Sailed: Cymric, for New York.

GENOA, Jan. 29.—Arrived: Trave, from New York.

SNOW TURNS TO SLEET

INCONVENIENCE TO RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Passenger Trains Belated at Indianapolis Owing to the Slippery Condition of the Tracks.

WIRES DOWN IN THE SOUTH

SEVERAL KENTUCKY CITIES IN DARKNESS LAST NIGHT.

Electric Current Turned Off to Prevent Accidents—Shade Trees Falling by Hundreds.

Sleet furnished a stinging variation to the general snowstorm yesterday afternoon and night, and the weather man said it was not Indianapolis alone that suffered. Louisville, Cincinnati and Parkersburg, W. Va., were also visited by unpleasant sleetstorms. When it comes to inconvenience and delays in public service sleet is more annoying than snow even. Telegraph managers, railroad men and street-car operators all testified yesterday evening to the hardships the little bits of falling ice had caused them.

Western through trains were almost all late last night from one to two hours. Ice-coated tracks were responsible for broken schedules. Through trains from the East were about on time, the weather in the Eastern part of the country being less disagreeable. Chicago trains were a little late also. Sleet and high winds played havoc with the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the southeastern part of the country yesterday, but the local manager stated last night that the wires from other parts of the country were in good shape and that the local service was not being injured. The Postal Company reported its Southern wires affected by sleetstorms early in the night, but stated that the damage had been repaired and that the work would be made up by midnight. Officers of the street-railway company said that the cars of the company had been a little off in schedule owing to slippery tracks, but that none of the delays had been long.

It was stated at the weather bureau last night that more snow might be looked for to-day and that the general temperature would probably remain unchanged. It grew perceptibly colder, however, before morning.

SLEET IN THE SOUTH.

Telegraph and Electric Light Wires Broken—Current Shut Off.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 29.—An unusually severe storm of sleet, mixed with rain, prevailed throughout the lower portion of the Ohio valley and the South this morning, and as a result traffic was delayed and telegraph service is badly crippled. In this city the storm began at 10 o'clock last night and from that time until early this morning sleet fell without cessation. The sleet was followed by rain which froze as it fell, making locomotion of pedestrians and vehicles difficult. On some of the street-railway lines cars were unable to move during the early part of the day.

The temperature at 7 o'clock this morning was twenty-seven degrees above zero, but it moderated rapidly and the streets soon became a mass of slush. Nearly every train coming into this city arrived from one to two hours behind time.

The local weather bureau reports a fall of sleet and rain of 1¾ inches in twelve hours. The telegraph south of Louisville is seriously interrupted, all communications being practically cut off.

The Postal Telegraph and Cable Company suffered a serious accident to-night through the bad weather. Three poles on the river front at Louisville, carrying the Postal wires, which were covered with sleet fell at 7 o'clock and the wires landed across some trolley wires. In an instant the Postal operating room was full of blue flames and then was cut off from the world. It is not known yet whether the protective devices saved the switchboard and dynamos. The Postal people could not say to-night what the damage amounts to or when they can again get communication with the rest of their system.

The storm was severely felt throughout Kentucky. In nearly all of the large towns street-car service is at a standstill and the damage to fruit and shade trees is heavy. In the eastern portion of Kentucky the smaller streams are rising rapidly and the loss to lumbermen by the breaking of booms will be severe. At Paducah Mayor Charles Reed had all electricity shut off, closing newspapers, factories, fire alarm currents, street cars and shutting off lights. Telephone wires are down everywhere, poles snapping like straws. No electricity will be turned on until the danger from broken wires is eliminated and there is no relief in sight. It is estimated that the total damage at Paducah will reach $100,000. The damage at Mayfield is $50,000, with corresponding losses in other adjacent cities.

Owensboro is completely buried in sleet. The damage to business interests is estimated at $75,000. The Cumberland Telephone Company and Home Telephone Company wires are twisted and broken to pieces, blocakding the streets. Their loss is $15,000. The electric plant is shut down and the gas plant is in bad shape. Business of all kinds is practically suspended. Forces of men are trying to clear the streets and pavements of fallen trees. The telegraph wires are nearly all prostrated.

Lexington is in darkness and almost every street is blocked with fallen trees, telephone poles and tangled wires. The sleet, which began last midnight, continued without cessation all day and this evening the snapping of trees and poles was like cannonading. The few people who are out to-night carry lanterns. The mayor ordered all electric currents, except those supplying several street car lines, which are yet open, cut off for safety. Elevators and several small plants have had to suspend. Telephone companies have suffered seriously. Beautiful trees, for which Lexington is noted, are falling by hundreds. The sleet continues, and in the heaviness of the fall and disastrous effects promises to eclipse any ever experienced here.

Desolation at Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 29.—The heaviest losses ever sustained in Little Rock from a like cause resulted from the terrible storm of sleet and cold rain which prevailed here for the past three days, culminating last night. The business section of the city is a scene of desolation and business men on every hand are mourning heavy losses that cannot be recovered by insurance. The estimated damage will exceed $400,000.

In some parts of the city the telegraph and telephone poles are all down, pulling trees and wires with them and forming a congealed mass of wreckage. Street cars were run irregularly all day. The fall of sleet amounted to about five inches. Little Rock is practically shut off from the world. The Western Union lines are all down throughout the State. The Southern Telephone and Telegraph Company reports a loss of $25,000. The Little Rock Telephone Company has not a line operating in the city. Most of its wires are broken and many of its poles are down, all for four blocks on Louisiana street having fallen with a crash this morning. Crossed wires set fire to the office, but the fire department was called out and the flames were readily extinguished. Fully five thousand shade trees were completely demolished.

Ohio River Rising Rapidly.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—A heavy snow and sleetstorm struck this city early this morning and to-night over four inches of snow covers the ground. Street cars have much difficulty in running and some of the trains from the west are reported delayed. The storm is general over the Ohio valley. The Ohio river here is rising rapidly and at 6 p. m. reached a stage of thirty-two feet, a rise of 3.2 feet since 6 o'clock this morning.

Although the snowstorm was general throughout the State of Ohio, yet no great damage has been reported thus far. The telegraph and telephone companies in this city are doing business as usual, but the telegraph companies report much damage to the wires throughout Kentucky. The snow has ceased falling here and the indications are for warmer weather to-morrow.

Dense Fog at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 29.—This section of the country was to-day, according to the weather bureau, the meeting point of a high and low area. The former bringing a cold wave and the latter rain produced unsettled conditions, which are expected to prevail for another day. A drizzling rain gave way to-night to a dense fog, which has interfered with all wire communication and hampered local street car traffic. A sleetstorm extending from the Ohio river as far south as Memphis and east to Chattanooga almost paralyzed telegraph wires, while snow in Texas isolated some parts of that State from the outside world. Southern temperatures ranged from 16 at Nashville to 78 at Key West.

Street-Car Traffic Abandoned.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Jan. 29.—The worst storm of the season struck this city last night. Snow fell to the depth of two inches and was followed by sleet and rain, which froze as fast as it fell, covering the snow with an icy surface sufficiently thick to support the weight of a horse. Suburban traffic on the electric and steam car lines was badly delayed, and one of the city lines was abandoned entirely.

Froze to Death While Intoxicated.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Jan. 29.—The inquest over the body of William Mills, the farmer who froze to death in a ditch four miles northeast of the city, was held this afternoon by Coroner Mulvey. On the dead man's person were found an empty whisky bottle and $1.40. Mills's wagon upset into a ditch, and it was held that while in a drunken stupor he froze to death. One of his horses also perished in the cold.

Factories Cannot Get Water.

NILES, Mich., Jan. 29.—All the factories and mills in northwestern Michigan and Indiana that depend on water from the St. Joseph river to furnish motive power have been compelled to shut down owing to low water. It has never been so low before. Either the sources of the river are frozen up or an ice gorge is holding the water back. Several thousand men are idle as a result of the manufacturing plants closing.

Sleet Over Six Inches Deep.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Jan. 29.—For eighteen hours sleet has been falling here, and the streets are covered to a depth of six and eight inches. Traffic is almost at a standstill. It is the first sleet storm of such long duration ever known in this section. The river is rising rapidly.

Snow and Sleet at Madison.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MADISON, Ind., Jan. 29.—Snow and sleet, which began to fall heavily last night, have continued all of to-day. As a result, the street-car service is tied up, pedestrianism is almost impossible and the telegraph and telephone systems are badly demoralized.

RAIN OR SNOW TO-DAY.

Fair Weather Probable To-Morrow—Fresh Northerly Winds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Forecast for Thursday and Friday:

For Ohio—Snow in north; snow or sleet in south portion on Thursday; Friday probably fair, except snow in northeast portion; fresh northerly winds.

For Illinois—Rain or snow on Thursday; colder in extreme south portion; Friday probably fair; fresh northeasterly winds.

For Indiana—Rain or snow on Thursday; Friday probably fair; fresh northerly winds.

Local Observations on Wednesday.

	Bar.	Ther.	R.H.	Wind.	Weather.	Pre.
7 a. m.	30.46	14	96	N'east.	L't snow.	0.14
7 p. m.	30.26	16	93	N'east.	Sleeting.	0.02

Maximum temperature, 18; minimum temperature, 14.

Comparative statement of the mean temperature and total precipitation on Jan. 29:

	Temp.	Pre.
Normal	30	0.10
Mean	15	0.16
Departure	—15	*0.06
Departure since Jan. 1	*18	—2.09

*Plus.

W. T. BLYTHE, Section Director.

Wednesday's Temperatures.

Stations.	Min.	Max.	7 p. m.
Atlanta, Ga.	30	36	34
Bismarck, N. D.	—20	4	—8
Buffalo, N. Y.	6	18	16
Calgary, Alberta	—14	28	22
Chicago	14	18	18
Cheyenne, Wyo.	—14	8	—2
Cincinnati	14	22	20
Concordia, Kan.	10	14	10
Davenport, Ia.	6	20	18
Des Moines, Ia.	4	18	18
Galveston, Tex.	36	44	42
Helena, Mont.	—12	16	12
Jacksonville, Fla.	48	54	50
Kansas City, Mo.	10	16	14
Marquette, Mich.	0	24	18
Memphis, Tenn.	32	34	32
Nashville, Tenn.	16	36	36
New Orleans	48	76	72
New York City	16	18	18
North Platte, Neb.	—10	12	6
Omaha, Neb.	6	14	14
Pittsburg	12	22	22
Qu' Appelle, Assin.	—22	—2	—6
Rapid City, S. D.	—8	8	8
Salt Lake City	6	18	14
St. Louis	18	20	18
St. Paul, Minn.	—4	16	14
Springfield, Ill.	12	16	16
Springfield, Mo.	16	20	18
Vicksburg, Miss.	34	44	38
Washington, D. C.	18	22	18

OBITUARY.

Mother Bentivoglio, Founder of the Order of St. Clare in This Country.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 29.—Sister Mary Constance Bentivoglio, mother superior of the Omaha Convent of St. Clare and relative of Pope Leo, died early to-day at the monastery, of pneumonia, after two weeks' illness.

Sixty-four years ago the sister was born in the Castle of St. Angelo at Rome, while her father was governor of the Italian capital. She was a descendant of the famous house of Bentivoglio and one of her brothers, Count Bentivoglio, is prominent among Italian noblemen of to-day. Her father was a native of Bologna, Italy, and her relatives are still in Europe, with the exception of Sister Magdalene, who is mother superior of the monastery at Evansville, Ind., a branch of the Omaha monastery.

A quarter of a century ago Sisters Magdalene and Constance decided to establish a home for their order in some parts of the United States. John A. Creighton offered them a site and money for their home in this city, which was the first branch established in this country.

It is probable that the body of Mother Constance will be sent to Evansville, Ind., for burial, at the home of her sister.

David L. King.

AKRON, O., Jan. 29.—David L. King, who built the Valley Railroad, now a part of the B. & O. system, died at his home in Akron to-day of old age. He was prominently identified with the manufacturing interests of Akron during the greater part of his life. He was married in 1848 to Bettie Washington Steele, of Charleston, W. Va., a grandniecec of George Washington.

William B. Corneau.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 29.—William B. Corneau, former treasurer of the Wabash Railway, died to-night at his home here, aged seventy-nine years. He leaves a widow, three sons and two daughters, one of the latter being Grace, wife of Count Joleaud de St. Maurice, of Paris, France.

FULL WEIGHT.

The Following Letter Explains Itself.

Consolidated Coal and Lime Company, City:

This is to certify that the load of coal sent out by you and weighed on the city scales, by order of the police, on January 14th, was found to be twenty-five pounds heavy—your weight, according to the accompanying ticket, being, net, 6,475, and the city weight 6,500.

(Signed) D. H. HOPKINS, City Weigher.

WELL-KNOWN MEN TALK

ADDRESSES AT NEW YORK BOARD OF TRADE BANQUET.

Reciprocity Urged by Charles Emory Smith in Discussing "McKinley and His Policies."

SAMUEL GOMPERS ON LABOR

UNHAPPY PICTURE PAINTED BY THE FEDERATION LEADER.

Some Employers Accused of Forgetting the Toilers—Senator Hanna on the Labor Problem.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The annual banquet of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation was held to-night in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The function this year had a double object in view; first, to do honor to the memory of William McKinley, and, secondly, to encourage the closer union of capital and labor. Among the guests was Charles Emory Smith, ex-postmaster general. Others present included United States Senator Hanna, Colonel Myron T. Herrick and Charles A. Moore, all close personal friends of Mr. McKinley. Oscar S. Straus, president of the Board of Trade and Transportation, was chairman. The menu card bore a figure of commerce with beckoning hand, and figures of the employer and employe clasping hands. The souvenir consisted of a papier mache weighing scale, on one side of which was an anvil, with sledge and angle resting against it; while on the other side was a bag labeled $1,000,000. An additional souvenir was a handsome picture of the late President, done on Japanese paper, copied from one of his latest photographs.

The first toast was "The President of the United States" drunk standing and in silence. "William McKinley and His Policies" was the first toast to be responded to, and ex-Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith was the speaker. Mr. Smith said, after paying an eloquent tribute to the late President:

"Protection develops our resources and products; reciprocity finds the outlet. Protection defends the home market; reciprocity captures the foreign market. Protection created the instruments of trade; reciprocity sees the exchanges of commerce. Some men shrink from this policy because they do not grasp its import, and do not apprehend its practical application. They imagine that it somehow involves a flanking of our own industries and a surrender of our own field. They do not understand that it may be made flexible and adapted to varying conditions.

CAN MAKE VARYING LAWS.

"We can make one rule for the tropics and another for Europe. We can adopt one principle for countries with different products and another principle for countries with the same products as our own. We can give free admission for the coffee of Brazil in return for favored terms for American products there; and when we deal with France or Germany or Russia or Austria we can fix a varying rate with a safe minimum for the nation that grants us its best terms and a discriminating maximum for the nation that discriminates against us.

"With the powerful weapons in our hands and with wise, broad statesmanship we can be masters of the situation. President McKinley rounded his great creative work in proposing reciprocity with the commercial nations and in standing before all the world for the integrity of China and the open door to her great trade of the future. From his sacred tomb, hallowed with a nation's love, comes to-day his authoritative voice for generous reciprocity with Cuba, and in urging this measure of justice and humanity to our accepted ward among the fair sisters of the Antilles President Roosevelt is not only acting out his own chivalrous impulse, but faithfully honoring the heritage left by his noble predecessor."

Col. Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, O., responded to the toast, "The Middle West." He said, in part:

"There is a growing confusion in the popular mind regarding the geographical make-up of the middle West. The West of our fathers—the West that lay within the shadow of the Alleghenies—is but a minor section of the great middle West of to-day. The middle West now embraces, in the fullest comprehension of the term, those gems of statehood of the Northwest Territory—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—and to these it adds Kentucky and those younger sisters of the starry sorosis—Minnesota, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas—sisters who came to us through Jefferson's inimitable deal in real estate—the Louisiana purchase. Our imperial domain of the middle West occupies considerably more than half the territory of the Nation; its natural wealth is greater than half, and its record for thrift, for statesmanship, for loyalty and for all that makes for the glory of the Nation at least is unsurpassed by any other section."

The colonel's peroration was devoted to the great part William McKinley had played in the later history of the middle West.

The next toast was to "The Educated American," responded to by Mr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University.

GOMPERS PRESENTS A PICTURE.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, followed in response to the toast, "Labor Is Always Honorable; to the Laborers Honor Is Always Due." Beginning with the proposition that "Labor is always honorable" and "To the laborer honor is always due," Mr. Gompers rapidly sketched the changes brought about by steam, electricity and improved machinery and then said: "The workers produce more than enough to supply the essential wants of society and are happy in the thought that they are permitted to do so. It is, therefore, no fault of theirs that, despite our marvelous resources and wonderful industrial progress, conditions prevail inconsistent with our advanced state of civilization. There are some who, failing to appreciate the duties they owe to society and to their fellow-men, not only fiercely engage in the mad rush for self-aggrandizement, but look askance upon or antagonize any effort made to bring more ethical and humane conditions to the toiling masses and all our people. Aye, the course pursued by many employers of labor suggests the thought that they live in an atmosphere of gold dust, whose every exhalation coins the phrase, 'Every one for himself and the devil take the hindmost' and 'After me the flood.'

"The workers press their claims with such force of logic that even the most critical and selfish cannot resist them. They argue that as all wealth is the result of labor, why should we, who produce all this wealth, possess or enjoy so small a portion? If there is not enough wealth to furnish the means to make us comfortable, why are we permitted to remain so long in enforced idleness? Why are we not fully employed? Is not idleness a loss as well as a crime against society that needs our services? Why are shoemakers and tailors permitted to walk the streets begging for employment, when thousands are in want of shoes and coats? This is a typical illustration, and applies to all other branches of productive industry."

Mr. Gompers then gave his well-known views on the necessity for trade organizations to better the condition of these workers. Speaking of strikes he said: "And after all is said and done, while strikes are to be avoided and to be deplored, yet there are some things which are worse than strikes. One of them is degraded and demoralized manhood."

HOBSON AND HANNA.

Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson responded to the toast "The Navy." He traced the history of this arm of the service and strongly advised the strengthening of it, not only because the trade of the country was extending, but also in view of a possible foreign complication.

Senator Hanna, came next with an informal speech on capital and labor and the subject of the navy and merchant marine. He said he thought that hirers of labor had a duty to perform as well as the laborers having a duty to perform to their employers and asked the business men present if they could not do something to better the condition of their fellow-men. He said he felt that the organizers of working men are working earnestly and honestly to improve labor conditions, and he hoped to see great organizations of business men like the Board of Trade give the others sympathy and active support.

Referring to Capt. Hobson's speech, Senator Hanna said that while he appreciated the captain's argument he wished to offer this amendment: "Don't spend all your money on warships. Give us a few merchant vessels. Give us something to protect. We ask a fair divide." The senator dwelt at some length on this point.

GOOD PRICES FOR HORSES

GEN. TRACY'S "ADVERTISER" KNOCKED DOWN FOR $5,300.

Goshen Man Buys a Tracy Trotter—Results on the Running Tracks—Sales of Fancy Live Stock.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy's consignment was the feature of the third day of the Fasig-Tipton sale of horses at Madison-square Garden. The first horse to be sold from this consignment was Advertiser, which brought $5,300.

Among the other important sales were the following: Kentucky Wilkes jr., b. c., three, trotter, by Kentucky Wilkes-Ellen Houser, to B. H. Tuthill, Goshen, for $1,500. Fifty-four head in the Tracy consignment sold for $21,400, an average of about $397.

Consigned by Robert Dinehart, Copake, N. Y.: Awake, 2:15¼, ch. m., eight, trotter, by Ambassador-Wilksie, to G. T. Benton, Branford, Conn., $1,300. Wilque, b. g., six, trotter, by Queechy-Lady Wilkes, to Frank Vanderbilt, Albany, $1,500. Billy Andrews, b. g., seven, pacer, by Bow Bells-May Hudson, to John McGuire, city, $2,000.

Consigned by George C. Brady, Versailles, Ky.: Gracie Onward, ch. m., six, trotter, by Onward-Gracie, to Col. F. M. Lawrence, city, for $1,700. Carmine, b. g., six, pacer, by Symboler-Dauntless Bess, J. S. Walker, Erie, Pa., $2,400.

Consigned by Dr. E. E. Frost, Worcester, Mass.; Fruition, b. f., three, trotter, by Adbell-Expectation, to J. H. Shults, for $1,450.

The total for 110 head sold to-day was $44,175, the average being $401.50.

RUNNING RACES.

Small Jack, 12 to 1, the Best Long Shot That Won at New Orleans.

NEW ORLENAS, Jan. 29.—Tony Licalzi, more than won the filly Wilton out today. Recently he bought her from Felix Carr, representing Barney Schreiber, for $800 and this afternoon she landed the Orleans Railroad Company stake at three furlongs and worth $965 to the winner, by a nose in a driving finish. The Walden filly, Merry Sister, was the choice in the betting at twos, but a wide turn into the stretch prevented what seemed surely a winner and landed her in third place. Navasook, who held second place throughout, was but a neck behind at the end. Ben Frost ran away a mile while at the post in the second race and his entry will be refused in future. Prince Blazes and Strangest were the winning favorites. Winners in order: Prince Blazes, 9 to 5; Small Jack, 12 to 1; Dagmar, 5 to 2; Wilton, 6 to 1; Circus, 4 to 1; Strangest, 6 to 5.

Bad Start in the Handicap.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—Starter Holtman was in poor form to-day, especially in the McDonough handicap, where he let Watercure, the odds-on favorite, off very badly, while Corrigan got away flying. Corrigan led all the way, winning from Floronso. Jackson did not appear to be able to handle Watercure well, and he was a distant third. Redwald, of the Jennings stable, upset calculations by winning the fifth race at odds of 10 to 1, beating Tower of Candles in a drive. Mr. Jennings also won the third race with Quiet. Winners in order: Sharp Bird, 2 to 1; Commissioner Forster, 1 to 2; Quiet, 4 to 1; Corrigan, 3 to 1; Redwald, 10 to 1; Aloha II., 6 to 1.

FANCY HEREFORDS SOLD.

Indiana Carries a Leading Part at the Kansas City Auction.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 29.—Two hundred registered Hereford cattle from herds in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, Kansas and Missouri were offered for sale at auction here to-day. Among the sales were the following:

Peer Queen, cow, owned by S. H. Goodman, Wabash, Ind., to F. L. Studebaker, Warren, Ind., $720.

Lady Reel, cow, R. E. Keyt, Newton, Ind., sold to John Hudson, Canon City, Tex., $300.

Happiness, cow, Clem Graves, Bunker Hill, Ind., sold to Carrothers Bros., Ryan, Ia., $2,300.

Bright Duchess, cow, T. F. B. Sotham, to John Hudson, Canyon City, Tex., $1,200.

Bequeather, bull, T. F. B. Sotham, to Carrothers Bros., $1,100.

Miss Zenoba, cow, D. L. Studebaker, Warren, Ind., to J. C. Adams, $910.

Miss Java II, Clem Graves, to Nathan & Doherty, Lagrange, Ind., $900.

Comprador, bull, T. F. B. Sotham, to George B. Walford, Lubback, Tex., $725.

Minnie C., cow, J. C. Adams, to Nathan & Doherty, $505.

Peerless of Maplewood, cow, S. W. Goodman, Wabash, Ind., to Nathan & Doherty, $500.

Lively Sale of Fancy Stock.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Ind., Jan. 29.—One of the largest stock sales ever held in this vicinity was that on the Hyman & Pearson farm, west of the city, to-day. Fifteen hundred persons were present, and the bidding was spirited. The aggregate of the sales was about $8,000. The highest priced cow brought $130, and the highest priced bull $125.

Denial from Young Corbett.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 29.—Young Corbett to-night asked the Associated Press to deny the report sent from Louisville that he had agreed to fight at Louisville the winner of the Dave Sullivan-Terry McGovern contest, which will take place here Feb. 22. Corbett says his manager is not with him and that as far as he now knows, he will not fight again until next fall.

"THREE I" ROAD INSPECTED.

It Will Be Operated Independently by the Vanderbilts.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—W. K. Vanderbilt and W. H. Newman, president of the Lake Shore road, made a trip of inspection over the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa road to-day, both officials coming from New York for the purpose.

Mr. Vanderbilt returned to New York in his private car attached to the Lake Shore Limited, and Mr. Newman went to Cleveland, where matters pertaining to demands on the part of some of the employes await his attention. It is understood that arrangements are in progress whereby the traffic, both east and west, distributed and exchanged through the medium of the road will be materially increased.

President Newman to-night said: "We are going to keep the road an independent property and operate it as such with a view to serving all connections which it now has. It is untrue that the road was purchased jointly by three interests, for it belongs to the Vanderbilts alone.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

ALLEN'S HIGH AVERAGE

MADE 215 AND IS NOW HIGH MAN IN INDEPENDENT LEAGUE.

Pritchett and Gielow Were in Good Form—Prospects and Tish-i-mingoes Won Six—The Scores.

Up until last night Lee Graff held the high average for three games in the Independent League with 214, but Cliff Allen, of the Prospects, took the honor from him by making an average of 215 in the three games, with scores of 223, 207 and 215. He helped materially to bowl his team to victory, and the Prospects won six games from the Hoo-Hoos. The Tish-i-Mingoes added six victories to their long list of games won by defeating the Electrics. Pritchett and Gielow rolled three good games for the Tish-i-Mingoes. The first division of the Ramblers lost the first game to the Melrose team, but the Ramblers captured the other five games. There were only three men in the second division of the Dewey team, and the Compeers increased their percentage. The scores follow:

PROSPECTS VS. HOO-HOOS.
(Independent Turner Alleys.)
—First Division.—

Prospects.				Hoo-Hoos.			
R. Ch'ch'an.	165	178	183	Kielne	132	144	178
E. C. Heller.	174	141	138	Kiels	193	143	181
Kerr	162	243	164	Dedert	134	167	155
Fox	194	138	194	Buddienb'm	123	...	...
Allen	223	207	215	C. Rinne	...	193	141
				H. Rinne	164	190	153
Totals	916	907	854	Totals	744	837	808

—Second Division.—

Cleary	172	146	176	C. Resener	157	127	171
Painter	151	163	157	C. Rinne	153	...	...
H. Ch'ch'an.	138	212	137	Mayer	...	165	171
E. Heller	161	174	112	Holtz	148	143	169
Hutchinson	189	154	187	E. Resener	170	161	116
				Bartz	138	165	184
Totals	862	849	819	Totals	766	761	781

MELROSE VS. RAMBLERS.
(City Club Alleys.)
—First Division.—

Melrose.				Ramblers.			
Hoskinson	154	128	112	Graff	164	169	181
Haverstick	115	127	124	Maisoll	148	198	180
G.H'ffmeyer	212	133	147	Keeter	158	192	118
Willoughby	154	155	139	Resner	150	161	200
A.H'ffmeyer	174	169	143	Gardner	140	182	164
Totals	809	702	656	Totals	760	902	843

—Second Division.—

Byers	165	166	118	Neiman	184	136	133
Carter	157	155	135	Fitzlaff	146	142	126
Rubush	163	148	163	Schmidt	148	181	159
Coons	129	128	127	Heitkam	132	158	177
Katt'rhenny	146	135	140	Moelhman	154	209	180
Totals	700	732	682	Totals	764	817	766

TISH-I-MINGOES VS. ELECTRICS.
(Washington Alleys.)
—First Division.—

Tish-i-mingoes.				Electrics.			
Pritchett	223	206	191	F. Meyer	143	140	180
Kimmel	146	161	146	Adams	149	135	160
Parnin	168	182	175	Rabe	207	153	160
Ray	156	174	201	Peterson	151	138	168
Buchanan	169	174	209	Nolting	200	177	179
Totals	862	897	926	Totals	850	755	847

—Second Division.—

Sielken	162	150	199	Burke	121	...	128
Talbert