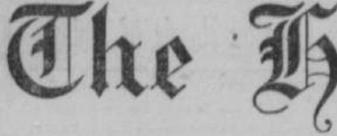


Souvenir Cook Book. See the Independent's Great Offer, Page 4.



Souvenir Cook Book. See the Independent's Great Offer, Page 4.

THE BOSTON.

SOBE THEY HAVE ENOUGH

Friends of the Wilson Bill Confident of a Majority of Thirty-four.

A Vote Will Be Taken Before the House Adjourns This Afternoon.

Internal Revenue Bill, Including Income Tax, a Part of the Bill—Whisky Tax Raised.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The internal revenue bill was placed as a rider upon the tariff bill this afternoon by a vote of 175 to 56. The entire day was spent in consideration of amendments to the various internal revenue features. The principal fight came up on the proposal to increase the tax upon whisky from 90 cents to \$1, and extend the bonded period from three to eight years. These provisions, especially the one looking to an increase of the bonded period, were bitterly opposed upon both sides of the house, and despite opposition the proposition to extend the bonded period to eight years was stricken out, while the increase of tax from 90 cents to \$1 was allowed to stand.

The Kentucky members say this will bring ruin and disaster to the whisky interests of their state. Kentucky alone has \$5,000,000 of whisky in bond upon which the tax is increased without giving them the benefit of extension of the bonded period. Only one other amendment of importance to the internal revenue features of the bill was carried. It was a provision to extend the operation of the income tax to all moneys or personal property given or bequeathed by inheritance. This, it is estimated, will increase the revenue about \$3,000,000. After the disposal of the internal revenue amendments a row occurred over an amendment to the barley schedule, pending last Saturday, and by dint of maneuvering Lockwood, who is opposing them, managed to prevent a vote until the hour of recess arrived.

At 12 o'clock to-morrow, according to the special order, the tariff bill will be reported to the house. Three hours will be allowed for closing debate, one and a half hours on each side. Mr. Reed will make the closing speech for his side and Speaker Crisp and Chairman Wilson will close for the democratic side. At three o'clock a vote will be taken upon the bill and pending amendments under the rule. The only motion which can intervene before a final vote is taken upon the passage of the bill, after that period is disposed of, is a motion to recommit, with or without instructions. As the republicans have decided to refuse to join in the effort to recommit, it is a foregone conclusion that it will be defeated if made.

A semi-official estimate made by Mr. Wilson and some friends on the committee gives the bill thirty-four majority, divided as follows: Democrats 182, populists eleven, total 193; against, 126 republicans, thirty-two democrats and one populist, Newlands, of Nevada, total 129.

When the revenue bill came up for discussion Outhwaite offered an amendment to increase the tax on whisky from 90 cents to \$1 when in bond one year; \$1.10 when in bond two years; \$1.30, three years, the bonded period to cease at that time. He argued he did not intend to press the amendment. The provisions of the bill were wrong. In the interest of reform a few days ago the bounty on sugar was abolished. Now it is proposed to give a bounty to the whisky industry, to increase the bonded period from three years to eight at a cost of 10 cents a gallon.

"Do I understand the bill increases the bonded period to eight years?" asked Dockery. "It does," said Outhwaite. "Then it should be voted down." Montgomery, of Kentucky, member of the committee, defended the whisky provisions of the bill. Caruth, of Kentucky, made an eloquent plea for extension of bonded period in the interest of Blue Grass distillers. Dingler offered an amendment to strike out all words providing for an extension of the bonded period. An amendment by Hland, providing for an extension of the bonded period beyond three years was lost. Dingler's amendment to strike out the extension of the bonded period was carried, 104 to seventy-nine.

Montgomery offered an amendment extending the bonded period, but it is probable more than three years the owner must pay the estimated cost of exportation and reimportation. A heated discussion arose between Outhwaite, Montgomery and Caruth, the former claiming that the people were not interested in the overproduction of whisky, so it can be speculated in, and favoring the entire prevention of the exportation of whisky, while the two Kentucky members asserted that the action of the house meant ruin to the great producing industry. The amendment was agreed to without objection, perfecting the text of the bill so as to leave no doubt of the fact that all whisky in bond is to be subjected to the increased tax.

An amendment by Mr. Walker, republican, of Massachusetts, increasing the tax to \$1.50 was lost. An amendment by Mr. Caruth, republican, of Iowa, increasing the license for retail dealers to \$50 and wholesale dealers to \$200 was lost. Dingler's amendment, increasing the tax to \$1 and leaving the bonded period at three years, was adopted.

An amendment by Tucker, exempting incomes of educational and charitable institutions from the income tax, was adopted. Mr. Whiting, one of the democratic members of the ways and means committee, offered an amendment to give wine producers of the east opportunity to fortify wine with grape spirits. The California stock act of 1890 limited the amount of best or cane sugar that could be added to wine to four per cent. The amendment was to increase to 10 per cent. It was agreed to.

Riggs offered an amendment including United States bonds in the income tax. Lost. Springer offered an amendment reducing the income from money or property received by gift or inheritance. Adopted. Magraw, democrat of California, made a vigorous speech favoring his single tax amendment, and then the hour of five o'clock having arrived, according to

arrangement agreed upon, a vote was taken upon making the internal revenue bill an amendment to the tariff bill, and the amendment by Magraw was still pending. Magraw's amendment was lost, 129 to 193. Other amendments were offered by Magraw, of California; Warner and Tracey, of New York, and Simpson, of Kansas, voted for it.

The chair then resorted upon the adoption of the internal revenue amendment. All republicans and quite a number of democrats, including Bowers, of California; Parker, of South Dakota; Harrison, of Montana; Sweet, of Idaho; Bartholdi, of Missouri; Taylor, of Tennessee; White, of Ohio, and Decolite, of Washington, voted for it. The main body of the republicans, however, did not vote. The vote against the amendment was confined to democrats from the eastern states. The amendment carried, 175 to 56.

The chair stated that the pending amendments were those to the barley schedule, pending when the committee rose last Saturday. Lockwood made a point of order that these amendments could not be voted upon until the bill is reported to the house. The chair overruled. Lockwood appealed from the decision, but it was sustained, 134 to fourteen. Lockwood's evident purpose was to secure time to prevent a vote until 5:30, when the committee would have to rise. He made the point of order that when the committee rose last Saturday debate had not been closed. He desired to debate the question. The chair took him off his feet by declaring that when the committee rose last Saturday it was dividing on the motion to close debate. He ordered tellers to take their places. Advocates of the barley schedule rushed forward and ran between the tellers. Their opponents lagged while the minutes ticked by. Tellers lacked only seven votes of a quorum when the hour of five o'clock struck. The committee rose and the house took a recess until eight o'clock.

The last night session of the tariff debate was unusually interesting. The speakers were: Hon. J. B. Baker, republican, of Indiana; Bingham, republican, of New York; Hooker, republican, of New York; Ken, populist, of Nebraska; Caminetti, democrat, of California; Cummings, democrat, of New York; Stilling, democrat, of Alabama; Cooper, democrat, of Texas; Blanchard, democrat, of Louisiana; Ryan, democrat, of New York; Pascal, democrat, of Texas; McClure, republican, of Minnesota; Hunk, democrat, of Ohio. It was after midnight when the house adjourned.

IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS.

May Be Begun Against Judge Jenkins for His N. P. Orders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—There is a movement on foot in congress which is expected to result in articles of impeachment to be introduced in the house against Judge Jenkins, of the federal circuit court, on account of his granting an injunction to restrain the employees of the Northern Pacific road from joining in a strike and the officials of the labor organizations from inciting a strike. This injunction, it will be remembered, was granted upon application of the receivers of the road, and has aroused widespread indignation in the trades organizations. The first intention was to bring a quo warranto against the judge for the impeachment of which it was finally decided that the proper method of treating the matter was to impeach the judge. A bill of impeachment was introduced by Mr. McCann, chairman of the committee on labor, directing that committee to make an investigation into the conduct of Judge Jenkins. It is expected that it will depend, of course, upon the developments during the investigation. If the committee discovers on investigation that the state of the case is as represented, and it is believed there can be no contrary over that fact, they will report articles of impeachment to the house.

WAS IN HONOLULU.

Declares Blount's Report a Pervariance of Facts as He Gathered Them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—C. L. McArthur, ex-state senator of New York, and editor of the Troy Budget, was before the senate Hawaiian investigation committee. He went to Honolulu in March for the purpose of investigating the situation. He told the committee he went there prepossessed in favor of the queen, but came away entirely convinced that the restoration was justified and the queen unfit to rule the islands. McArthur was on the islands at the time Blount was there, and stopped at the same hotel with him. He declared Blount's report was a pervariance of facts as he had gathered them; also pronounced absurd the story of the Stevens conspiracy. McArthur criticized Blount's method of getting information and declared that the most ordinary newspaper man would have gone into the subject far more thoroughly.

Good Winter Jobs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The president nominated Thomas B. Ferguson, of Maryland, to be minister to Sweden and Norway. Carlisle has appointed W. F. Hazen, of Cincinnati, chief of the secret service, vice A. L. Drummond, resigned.

GLADSTONE MAY RESIGN.

Rumor to That Effect in London—Denied From Here.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Pall Mall Gazette announces from a reliable source that Gladstone, on account of advancing age and the arduous nature of his duties, has decided to resign before the assembling of Parliament. Domestic influences and deep regret at the rejection of the home rule bill are also elements in his decision.

THAT U. P. INJUNCTION.

Objection of the Men in His Beard Next Monday.

DENVER, Jan. 31.—Judge Hallist designated Monday next as the day on which he would hear argument in the application of the Union Pacific to have the order of Judge Dundy in the matter of the reduction of wages entered and approved by him. This is in opposition to the employees, who, through attorney, asked sixty days in which to prepare the case.

CHEVENS, Wyo., Jan. 31.—Judge Keymer agreed to hear the railroad men's objection to the order signed by Judge Dundy next Monday. If Keymer signs the order the case will be carried to the higher court.

Waved the Red Flag.

New York, Jan. 31.—A great meeting of new Yorkers in Madison Square garden last night developed into a scientific gathering at which the red flag was waved frequently. Twenty thousand people were present. Samuel Gompers and Dr. Rainesford were among the speakers. When Prof. Loun, the well known socialist, spoke and flung words of wild excitement prevailed. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the red flag and not charity, for the idea thousands.

BENHAM'S BOLD STAND.

It Has Had a Most Salutary Effect on Affairs at Rio de Janeiro.

American Admiral's Course Approved by All Commanders in the Harbor.

Da Gama Kicks Against the Public Manner in Which He Was Humiliated by Benham.

[Copyright, 1894, by the Associated Press.] RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 31.—The action of Admiral Benham in protecting American ships had a salutary effect. English and merchant ships of other nationalities are now coming up to the wharves without any sign of molestation by insurgent vessels. Benham's bold stand is generally applauded. The exchange of shots between the insurgent and government forces has practically ceased during the past twenty-four hours. This is the first time for four months a day has passed where there was not more or less firing.

All foreigners are delighted with the result of the American admiral's conduct. The command of foreign fleets held a conference to-day to discuss the action of Benham, and resolutions were adopted fully endorsing the course pursued.

Much regret is expressed at the absence from Rio of American Consul-General Townes. Vice-Consul Lewis is little more than a boy, and Americans hardly think him fitted to act as the representative of the United States at such a critical juncture. They say his lack of familiarity with diplomatic affairs is liable to lead him constantly into blunders.

Da Gama feels aggrieved at Benham. He sent a letter to the American admiral to-day, protesting against the ostentatious manner in which the American commander had humiliated him; he says he will yield for the time to superior force, but that as he was compelled to allow American ships to come to wharves he has officially notified representatives of all other nations that they may do the same. He declares the insurgents have held the harbor for five months and says now if the shore batteries fire on him he will be unable to reply, for fear of hurting neutral ships, and will also be unable to protect his men.

Da Gama also sent a letter to the officers in conference to discuss Benham's action, asking that he might be permitted to bombard the city without notice. No answer was sent to him, but Benham said later to an Associated Press correspondent that he would not bombard the city, but would require that forty-eight hours' notice be given, so that non-combatants would be able to seek shelter.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Naval, political, military and commercial circles heartily applauded the journalistic achievement of the Associated Press in setting the conflicting rumors to the situation in Rio Janeiro at rest by the Rio day on the 29th. The report with Admiral Benham. But for this conflicting reports to the effect that Admiral da Gama had surrendered would probably have been current several days.

It is generally felt that Admiral Benham's attitude was heartily approved. The Brazilian minister said to the Associated Press to-day that he believed the end of the revolt was imminent. The fact that Da Gama had surrendered would have the same effect upon the insurgent ranks as if he actually had done so. He believes if the insurgent admiral finally surrenders to Benham, he will be handed over to Brazil.

The St. James Gazette says: "The pro-queen doctrine seems to be construed into allowing the United States alone to interfere in South American affairs."

New York, Jan. 31.—The Herald's dispatch from Rio says a launch loaded with coal, and flying the German flag, was fired on by the Gunabara yesterday in the harbor. Capt. Hofmeyer, of the German man-of-war Accuma, went aboard the ship and told the commander he was now receiving the last warning, and if he fled again upon anything flying the German flag the German warship would be obliged to open fire. The commander replied that he could only be sunk once, and he would fight the thing out. Capt. Hofmeyer called Berlin, stating he would confer with the American admiral in defending commerce from rebel molestation. It is expected the English naval commander will soon receive instructions to take a favorable course.

Insurgents to Force a Landing at Aracaju to-day the ships resumed their oil embargo.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Neither the state or navy department received any information during the day on the Rio day situation. Further information has been requested from Admiral Benham, as there seems to be one or two features of the incident that are rather vaguely understood by the department. Surrender by da Gama to Benham would embarrass the government, and Benham has either signified that he undertakes to take the war of the fact. His purpose is not to be understood as intervening against the insurgents, but simply as protecting American interests against aggressions by the insurgents, and the policy of the government is understood to be one of approval of Benham's course in compelling recognition of all the rights of American shipping, while refraining from interference in the internecine struggle in Brazil.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The senate confirmed the nomination of Commodore John G. Walker to be rear admiral of the navy.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—At the annual banquet of the Ohio society to-night the principal speeches were by Gov. McKinley and Frank Hall.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—Edward Blake, home rule leader, addressed a meeting of 3,000 in Madison square in raising over \$5,000 for the cause.

VINNA, Jan. 31.—The Brazilian government has purchased 8,000 rifles from the Steyer factory and 7,000 more rifles have been ordered from Lowes, of Germany.

St. Paul, Jan. 31.—Dr. John B. Murphy, one of the best known physicians of the north-west, died. He was official surgeon of every railroad running out of St. Paul.

GROSVENOR, N. Y., Jan. 31.—D. E. Judson, glove manufacturer, failed. Liabilities \$260,000. He has been in business forty years and was considered strong financially.

FRANKFURT, Jan. 31.—The Kentucky general assembly to-day passed a resolution requesting the two senators from Kentucky to vote against the appointment of Wheeler B. Peckham, justice of the supreme court.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—A meeting of French, Spanish, German and Italian anarchists was held at Soho, at which the Frenchmen proposed an attack on the French embassy in London if Valiant is executed. The proposition was received with cheers and cries "We will!"

NOT YET OUTLAWED.

The Lottery Crowd Still Doing Business in This Country.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 31.—The Florida Citizen will publish to-morrow morning a page of matter, purporting to be an expose of the establishment in Florida of the Louisiana state lottery. The Citizen will say: "The Louisiana State Lottery company, expelled from New Orleans, Dec. 31 last, has transferred its headquarters to Fort Tampa City, this state. The gambling institution which for twenty five years has been drawing from the American people from six to ten millions dollars, and retaining nearly fifty per cent of the money, is now in full operation on our soil, under the name of the Honduras National Lottery company. It pretended to remove to Honduras but its main offices are in Fort Tampa City. There its tickets and advertisements are sent to all the principal cities of the south. From that place its lists of drawings, tickets and literature are sent out and prizes paid."

The lottery designs to make this state its permanent home. The change in the lottery laws of the state, enacted by the legislature at the last session, makes its existence here permissible. The result of an investigation, carried on for several weeks by a member of the Citizen staff, will be a disagreeable surprise to the citizens of this state and the whole country. It was believed, continues the Citizen, "that when the lottery was driven out of New Orleans it would never again secure a footing on American soil. A charter was secured from the government of Honduras, land purchased at Puerto Cortes, a small town near the northern coast, and an office building erected. But while this was being done to arrest suspicion from its plans, a much bolder scheme had been determined upon. Agents were sent to Florida, and a tract of land bought at Fort Tampa City, a small village near the head of Tampa bay, 20 miles southwest of Jacksonville. Here a large brick building 150 feet long and 40 feet wide was built and equipped with a costly plant for printing lottery tickets and literature. A portion of the building was fitted up for office and occupied by the Central America Express company, but in reality by employees of the lottery."

A citizen reporter remained for a week at Fort Tampa, became acquainted with the lottery employees, and learned that while the monthly drawings were to be conducted in Honduras, all the rest of the business would be carried on in this state. Among other officials of the lottery the reporter met J. H. Morris, of New York city, who frankly admitted the nature of the business in which the Central America Express company is engaged, and said that he expected it would be permanently located in Fort Tampa City.

Jan. 16 the steamer Breakwater, chartered by the lottery, arrived at Fort Tampa, bringing President Paul Conrad, Manager Davis and Commissioner General W. L. Cabell and Col. Willers. They brought with them plates of the numbers winning prizes, and several hundred thousand copies of prize lists were at once struck off.

Commissioners were accompanied to the missioners to New Orleans and learned from them that no pretense was made of keeping an office staff in Honduras, but in reality all the business of the lottery was carried on in this state.

A LETTER TO THE PEOPLE.

Relating to That Venerable Subject, the Hawaiian Situation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—Samuel Parker, a member of the Hawaiian League, after spending several weeks here on private business, returned to his city he gave the Examiner a letter to the American people, which may be deemed an authentic statement of the purpose of the royalists in his country. Parker, who signs himself premier of Hawaii, defends the monarchy and says that all the progress of the island was made during the reign of the constitutional monarchy, from 1850 to 1863. He denied that as a rule public men were corrupt. The Hawaiians, he said, were satisfied with their government, and when given an opportunity to express their opinions would side by an overwhelming majority in favor of the queen. When the time comes for Hawaiians to declare their decision they will sound ready for the declaration.

Parker adds that the ultimate destiny of Hawaii is that it will become associated with the United States by a protective treaty and that no foreign country other than the United States can have a voice in its affairs. The time is not yet ripe for the fulfillment of that destiny. He declares the United States can do but one of two things: either restore the queen to the throne and leave the settlement of the politics of Hawaii to the people of Hawaii, whichever course the United States may pursue, he is certain the outcome will be satisfactory.

MAKE YOUR BIDS.

Clubs Coming Forward With Offers for the Fight.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 31.—"Parson" Davies, managing the Jackson end of the Corbett-Jackson fight, called on Gov. Matthews and informed him that he had no intention to have the fight at Robey. Davies this morning received another telegram from the Washington Athletic club of Tennessee, offering him for an answer to the \$45,000 offer made Saturday. He telegraphed them to send a representative to see him and ready.

London, Jan. 31.—The Sportsman says the government is understood to have offered \$15,000 for the projected contest between Jackson and Corbett.

REORGANIZATION OF THE U. P.

New York, Jan. 31.—Senator Brice, chairman of the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific, and other members of the committee, including J. Pierpont Morgan, Louis Fitzgerald, A. H. Boiesworth, H. L. Higginson, Grenville M. Dodge and Samuel Carr, held a consultation to-day, with reference to the affairs of the company. The meeting was a secret one. It was learned, however, that the outline of a plan for reorganization, which Brice submitted recently before the congressional committee, was approved by the members present, and that preliminary steps would be taken to prepare a full statement of Union Pacific affairs to submit formally before congress.

The Officer Did His Duty.

Special to The Independent.

BELLEVILLE, Jan. 31.—Moore, the jail breaker who was shot by Officer Stoll yesterday, died at 11:30 last night. The coroner's jury to-day returned a verdict that deceased died of a death from gunshot wounds by a gun in the hands of Officer Stoll while in the discharge of his sworn duty, and held Stoll entirely blameless.

The Colonel Pacified.

DENVER, Jan. 31.—The threatened duel between Col. A. C. Plak and Senator Boyd has been averted. The senator wrote a letter to the colonel to-day which the latter says is entirely satisfactory, though he refused to make preliminary steps to take and senator will retract the statement that the colonel never earned an honest dollar when the senate meets next Friday.

BOND TALK QUITE CHEAP.

Certain Senators Are Saying He Can't, but Carlisle Will Sell Bonds.

Bids Received for More Than the Issue; Will Be Opened To-day.

Sherman Descends to the Argument of the Luster Politicians—Some of the Big Holders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The entire time of the senate to-day was consumed in discussion of the resolution of Stewart, declaring that the secretary of the treasury had no power to issue the bonds for which the bids have been invited. Allen, of Nebraska, took the floor to reply to Sherman's argument of yesterday. He declared the authority to issue bonds under the resumption act was not a continuing power, and ceased with its first exercise.

"Does not the duty of retiring \$500,000,000 continue the same as before?" inquired Senator Fiat.

"Is not the secretary of the treasury just as much bound to redeem treasury notes presented now as before the limitation of the redemption of those notes?"

"No, sir," replied Allen.

"Does the senator hold that if a treasury note is now presented the treasurer is not bound to redeem it?"

"I do," replied Allen. "He is not under an act of congress now in existence."

Stewart confirmed Allen's statement, and said the only intention of the act of 1875 was to redeem \$75,000,000 in greenbacks, and that was the extent of the powers given by law.

Allen, in reply to a question by Allison, said the only power conferred upon the secretary of the treasury was to redeem legal tender notes down to \$1,300,000,000, and when they reached that point his power to redeem stopped.

Allison replied: "The reserve \$100,000,000 lying there now is for the purpose of redeeming greenbacks, and for no other purpose."

Allen maintained that the reserve fund was a mere caprice of the secretary of the treasury, and rested upon no authority derived from congress. The secretary has power to destroy the reserve and use it for the ordinary purposes of the government.

Hon. then said: "I feel bound by a sense of public duty to declare that in my opinion the bonds issued and sold by the treasury department under existing circumstances will be illegal, and will carry no constitutional or lawful obligation on the government for their redemption."

Gorman argued that the republicans are responsible for the present condition of the treasury, but admitted that the silver legislation is in part responsible for the situation.

Sherman said the principal cause was because the democratic party had come into power.

Voorhees contended that there is no question of the secretary's power to issue bonds, and any question of the expenditure of the money was subject for later consideration, after the money is secured by the sale of bonds. He maintained that the secretary could use the money both to redeem greenbacks and carry on the government.

Hawley said the success of the democratic party is responsible for the falling off of revenue and the depletion of the treasury. The bond question went over until to-morrow and at 5:35 the senate adjourned.

ALL BONDS TAKEN.

Subscriptions Amount to Nearly \$70,000,000—Awarded To-day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The success of Secretary Carlisle's proposed bond loan was fully assured when the department closed this afternoon, as offers to take bonds received to-day, added to those heretofore received, make the aggregate between \$65,000,000 and \$70,000,000. Those received from New York to-day amounted to \$15,000,000, and in addition \$10,000,000 were received from Boston and Chicago. Offers will continue to be received up to noon to-morrow. The present expectation is that the secretary will make public the amount of offers and premiums some time to-morrow afternoon.

New York, Jan. 31.—At five o'clock President Stewart wired Secretary Carlisle total subscriptions for bonds amounting in excess of \$45,000,000. This included the bids of three Boston houses, Kidder, Peabody & Co., E. I. Morse & Co. and B. L. Day & Co., the first named firm taking \$1,500,000, the second \$500,000, and an even \$1,000,000 for the last. The largest subscription received this afternoon was Lazard Freres & Co., \$1,000,000; J. D. Pabel & Co. came next for \$700,000, Angus Smithers & Co. \$500,000, and Houghton & Co. bid for \$250,000. The rest was taken up in small bids ranging from \$25,000 to \$100,000.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Financial News says the action of the New York bankers toward Carlisle is explicitly slandering. It declares that Cleveland loyally persevered and overcame the obstacles to the repeal of the Sherman act, on the condition that the eastern bankers should not desert the cabinet if their help was necessary to reinforce the treasury, but the bankers now resort to technical objection. It says Carlisle, if rebuffed, must persevere in the issue of bonds and need fear no failure.

THE CHARITY BENEFIT.

Ming's Opera House Should Be Filled to the Doors Friday Night.

The Helena Band and Mandolin club have a very attractive programme to present to the public at the charity concert to-morrow evening at Ming's opera house.

Miss Clara Louise Whitton, one of Helena's leading soloists, will give one of her ever popular selections. The quartette from Fawcett's Martha for mixed voices and Dudley Buck's arrangement of Annie Laurie for eight female voices are two numbers that will be thoroughly enjoyed by all lovers of good music.

Weights for the Handicap.

New York, Jan. 31.—The following weights are announced for the Brooklyn handicap for the leading horses: Lamp-lighter 127, Clifford 122, Ye Tambeen 120, Sir Walter 118, Don Alonzo 115, Banquet 110, Apex 115, A. L. Leonard 115, Diablo 114, Dr. Rice 112, G. W. Johnson 111, Helen Nichols 112, Lowlander 110, Lonsdale 110, Maid Marion 110, Wildwood 110, Domingo 109, Carlebad 106, Blitzen 105, Henry of Navarre 103. Total number of nominations forty-six.

The Successor of Satelli.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 31.—The Journal says Mr. O'Connell, of the American college of Rome, not Archbishop Ireland, is to be made papal legate in America when Archbishop Satelli is made a cardinal in March.

JUST RECEIVED.

25 DOZEN

BLACK

Sateen Shirts.

AT \$1.00 \$1.25 \$1.50

FAST BLACK GUARANTEED.

THE BOSTON CLOTHING CO.

23 AND 25 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

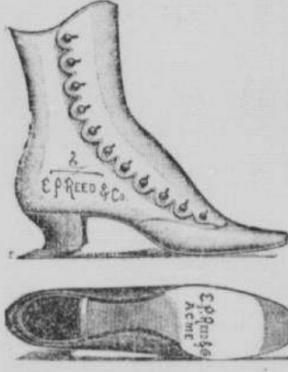
ONE PRICE. PLAIN FIGURES. SQUARE DEALING.

CLEAR THEM OUT!

is what I have decided to do on all lines of

Shoes and Rubbers

THIS MONTH.



We will make it a winter picnic for you.

We have put prices this month where they will move goods.

Cost secured this month is better than the goods to me, as my spring goods will be here soon and all broken lots must be sold before they arrive.

Come in and find out what we are offering, but don't tell our competitors.

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Mail Orders Filled Prompt and Careful Attention.