

If you want today's news today you can find it only in The Star.

STREET EXTENSION

The Matter Considered by the Senate District Committee.

TWO BILLS TO BE FAVORABLY REPORTED

Commissioners' Objections to Individual Measures Not Valid.

OTHER LOCAL MATTERS

The District committee of the Senate held a long and important meeting this morning, which was attended by Senators McMillan, Gallinger, Hansbrough, Proctor, Pritchard, Baker, Harris, Faulkner, Gibson and Bacon.

Street Extension Matter.

The street extension matter came before the committee in the form of the two bills recently introduced, one extending North Capitol street to the Soldiers' Home and the other extending 14th street to the Spring road.

A Direct Declaration Wanted.

The belief among the leading "sound money" men is that the demand of the eastern republicans is for a direct and emphatic declaration on the money question. No better time, it is thought, could be for the settlement of the question, and the committee are of the opinion that the bill is a direct and emphatic declaration on the money question.

To Be Reported Favorably.

In committee this morning Mr. Proctor called attention to the letter of the Commissioners, and urged that the committee make a favorable report on the two bills, notwithstanding the adverse opinion of the Commissioners. He was not alone in this attitude, and the committee without dissent directed that a favorable report be made on these two measures.

Provisions of the Bills.

These bills were introduced by Senator McMillan on the 2d instant. The bill to extend North Capitol street to the Soldiers' Home directs the Commissioners to open and grade that street from T street to the home, and to condemn, according to chapter 11 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the District, for widening highways such as the lands of the Prospect Hill cemetery and of Annie E. Farbour as may be necessary for the extension of the street, and the amount of money necessary to be expended for condemnation and the cost of grading is appropriated without specification by the act of the cost of grading is not to exceed \$100,000.

There is complete unanimity as far as there were any expressions of opinion in favor of the dollar gas bill passed by the House last Monday.

There is complete unanimity as far as there were any expressions of opinion in favor of the dollar gas bill passed by the House last Monday. The bill was a disposition to order a favorable report on this measure today, but it was pointed out that the Washington Gaslight Company believes the provision as to the test of purity and illuminating to be impracticable, and that the committee in its report should explain the reasons for providing for the measure, and that the committee will report the bill favorably to the Senate, and it is believed that the bill will be passed at any time for final action.

The Gas Company's Influence.

The gas company has, so far as public appearances go, withdrawn its opposition to this measure, but it is asserted that much influence is being exerted quietly by the company and by its interested friends, such as the Standard Oil Company and the coal corporations that supply it with material, against the bill, and it remains to be seen, of course, just how far this will be effective in preventing the passage of the bill. It is regarded as certain that no bill will be passed this session chartering new companies, and there is an overwhelming majority in the House for providing for the measure. There is no doubt that if the bill should come before the Senate for a vote it would be passed with practical unanimity, and it is believed that the bill will be passed at any time for final action.

Experts to Be Heard.

Next Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock the committee will grant a hearing to certain New York experts, who have been summoned by the company in its behalf to give testimony in regard to the tests to be applied to gas to determine its purity and illuminating power. The provisions of the bill regarding this matter were drawn by Commissioner Powell, who will be called before the committee to explain the reasons for providing for the tests that are now included in the bill. It is the contention of the company that the required standard of thirty-two candle power is impracticable, and that the tests now provided in the bill are insisted upon, as it is urged that these tests are impracticable, and have long been discarded by gas companies.

The House bill, which is to be accepted by the Senate committee fixes the price of gas at the city of Washington at \$1 per 1,000, and in Georgetown at \$1.25. The Senate bill recently introduced by Mr. McMillan placed a flat rate of \$1 on all gas sold.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

DISSATISFIED GOLD MEN

The Ohio Financial Plank Said to Be a Weak One.

Eastern Men Want a Definite Declaration on the Money Question and No Straddle.

After deliberate consideration of the matter, politicians appear to have generally come to the conclusion that the financial plank in the Ohio platform is going to prove dangerous to Mr. McKinley's prospects in the national convention. The plank is attributed to Mr. McKinley himself, and is regarded as both indiscreet and unsound. It does not appear to please either faction. The gold standard people are dissatisfied and the silver men are angry at the idea that they are to be trifled with. The prediction is made that nothing will be gained in the silver sections, and that it will weaken him in the east. The McKinley people are counting on the popularity of their candidate in the eastern manufacturing centers to give him many votes from that section after the fight is well on in the convention. They have been claiming privately that after the first two or three ballots they would make a break into Reed's New England support, getting votes from both Massachusetts and Connecticut. They claim also that the McKinley sentiment in Pennsylvania and New York cannot be held in check by the silver forces. The opinion is now expressed here that their calculations will all be thrown out of kilter by the evidence of weakness on the financial question.

A Direct Declaration Wanted.

The belief among the leading "sound money" men is that the demand of the eastern republicans is for a direct and emphatic declaration on the money question. No better time, it is thought, could be for the settlement of the question, and the committee are of the opinion that the bill is a direct and emphatic declaration on the money question.

To Be Reported Favorably.

In committee this morning Mr. Proctor called attention to the letter of the Commissioners, and urged that the committee make a favorable report on the two bills, notwithstanding the adverse opinion of the Commissioners. He was not alone in this attitude, and the committee without dissent directed that a favorable report be made on these two measures.

Provisions of the Bills.

These bills were introduced by Senator McMillan on the 2d instant. The bill to extend North Capitol street to the Soldiers' Home directs the Commissioners to open and grade that street from T street to the home, and to condemn, according to chapter 11 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the District, for widening highways such as the lands of the Prospect Hill cemetery and of Annie E. Farbour as may be necessary for the extension of the street, and the amount of money necessary to be expended for condemnation and the cost of grading is appropriated without specification by the act of the cost of grading is not to exceed \$100,000.

There is complete unanimity as far as there were any expressions of opinion in favor of the dollar gas bill passed by the House last Monday.

There is complete unanimity as far as there were any expressions of opinion in favor of the dollar gas bill passed by the House last Monday. The bill was a disposition to order a favorable report on this measure today, but it was pointed out that the Washington Gaslight Company believes the provision as to the test of purity and illuminating to be impracticable, and that the committee in its report should explain the reasons for providing for the measure, and that the committee will report the bill favorably to the Senate, and it is believed that the bill will be passed at any time for final action.

The Gas Company's Influence.

The gas company has, so far as public appearances go, withdrawn its opposition to this measure, but it is asserted that much influence is being exerted quietly by the company and by its interested friends, such as the Standard Oil Company and the coal corporations that supply it with material, against the bill, and it remains to be seen, of course, just how far this will be effective in preventing the passage of the bill. It is regarded as certain that no bill will be passed this session chartering new companies, and there is an overwhelming majority in the House for providing for the measure. There is no doubt that if the bill should come before the Senate for a vote it would be passed with practical unanimity, and it is believed that the bill will be passed at any time for final action.

Experts to Be Heard.

Next Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock the committee will grant a hearing to certain New York experts, who have been summoned by the company in its behalf to give testimony in regard to the tests to be applied to gas to determine its purity and illuminating power. The provisions of the bill regarding this matter were drawn by Commissioner Powell, who will be called before the committee to explain the reasons for providing for the tests that are now included in the bill. It is the contention of the company that the required standard of thirty-two candle power is impracticable, and that the tests now provided in the bill are insisted upon, as it is urged that these tests are impracticable, and have long been discarded by gas companies.

The House bill, which is to be accepted by the Senate committee fixes the price of gas at the city of Washington at \$1 per 1,000, and in Georgetown at \$1.25. The Senate bill recently introduced by Mr. McMillan placed a flat rate of \$1 on all gas sold.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

THE DREIBUND SAFE

Passing of the Storm Caused by Baratieri's Defeat.

EFFECT OF THE BERLIN CONFERENCE

England Offered to Send Aid to the Italian Forces.

NO MORE RIOTING IN ROME

ROME, March 12.—Out of the terrible storm of popular anger which swept over Italy when the news of the defeat of the army under Gen. Baratieri reached here little remains but a feeling of great resentment against the Italian commander. All rioting has ceased. The reservists who fled from the country sooner than go to the aid of the government for the class of 1872 are returning, and it is not believed any steps will be taken to punish them. Negotiations with King Menelik have been opened. It is anticipated that peace will be concluded before long, and the war office has countermanded the instructions sent to various points for the hurrying forward of reinforcements to Africa. The new cabinet is settling down, and the financial situation is brighter than anticipated.

A Direct Declaration Wanted.

The belief among the leading "sound money" men is that the demand of the eastern republicans is for a direct and emphatic declaration on the money question. No better time, it is thought, could be for the settlement of the question, and the committee are of the opinion that the bill is a direct and emphatic declaration on the money question.

To Be Reported Favorably.

In committee this morning Mr. Proctor called attention to the letter of the Commissioners, and urged that the committee make a favorable report on the two bills, notwithstanding the adverse opinion of the Commissioners. He was not alone in this attitude, and the committee without dissent directed that a favorable report be made on these two measures.

Provisions of the Bills.

These bills were introduced by Senator McMillan on the 2d instant. The bill to extend North Capitol street to the Soldiers' Home directs the Commissioners to open and grade that street from T street to the home, and to condemn, according to chapter 11 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the District, for widening highways such as the lands of the Prospect Hill cemetery and of Annie E. Farbour as may be necessary for the extension of the street, and the amount of money necessary to be expended for condemnation and the cost of grading is appropriated without specification by the act of the cost of grading is not to exceed \$100,000.

There is complete unanimity as far as there were any expressions of opinion in favor of the dollar gas bill passed by the House last Monday.

There is complete unanimity as far as there were any expressions of opinion in favor of the dollar gas bill passed by the House last Monday. The bill was a disposition to order a favorable report on this measure today, but it was pointed out that the Washington Gaslight Company believes the provision as to the test of purity and illuminating to be impracticable, and that the committee in its report should explain the reasons for providing for the measure, and that the committee will report the bill favorably to the Senate, and it is believed that the bill will be passed at any time for final action.

The Gas Company's Influence.

The gas company has, so far as public appearances go, withdrawn its opposition to this measure, but it is asserted that much influence is being exerted quietly by the company and by its interested friends, such as the Standard Oil Company and the coal corporations that supply it with material, against the bill, and it remains to be seen, of course, just how far this will be effective in preventing the passage of the bill. It is regarded as certain that no bill will be passed this session chartering new companies, and there is an overwhelming majority in the House for providing for the measure. There is no doubt that if the bill should come before the Senate for a vote it would be passed with practical unanimity, and it is believed that the bill will be passed at any time for final action.

Experts to Be Heard.

Next Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock the committee will grant a hearing to certain New York experts, who have been summoned by the company in its behalf to give testimony in regard to the tests to be applied to gas to determine its purity and illuminating power. The provisions of the bill regarding this matter were drawn by Commissioner Powell, who will be called before the committee to explain the reasons for providing for the tests that are now included in the bill. It is the contention of the company that the required standard of thirty-two candle power is impracticable, and that the tests now provided in the bill are insisted upon, as it is urged that these tests are impracticable, and have long been discarded by gas companies.

The House bill, which is to be accepted by the Senate committee fixes the price of gas at the city of Washington at \$1 per 1,000, and in Georgetown at \$1.25. The Senate bill recently introduced by Mr. McMillan placed a flat rate of \$1 on all gas sold.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

GETTING THE FACTS

Union Pacific Management Described to Senators.

RECEIVER OLIVER MINK A WITNESS

Intimation of the Influence of Gould and Sage.

INTERESTING STATISTICS

The Senate committee on Pacific railroads resumed its sitting today, devoting itself to the Union Pacific. Mr. Oliver W. Mink, one of the receivers of that road, was the first witness called. He was interrogated by Senator Wolcott, and said there were included in the Union Pacific system about 5,000 miles of road, of which about 1,430 miles were government aided road, and about 1,822 miles belong to the Union Pacific Company. For these 1,822 miles the gross earnings had been for the twenty-six months since the road came into the hands of receivers \$32,832,632, and the operating expenses \$21,179,233. He said that in this time the company had paid \$3,965,365 in interest on debts secured, especially upon the company's lands, of which it held 3,347,000 acres.

Course of the Receivers.

Mr. Mink said, in reply to questions by Mr. Wolcott, that the receivers had paid some interest on the debts of the ranch line; that the earnings from the ranch road had been thus diverted to hold the receivership to continue so long and had no discontinued the plan. He said that \$16,000 had been paid in this way on account of the Kansas Pacific road and \$100,000 on the Union Pacific. He said that the interest on the first mortgage interest. He said that the interest on the first mortgage interest. He said that the interest on the first mortgage interest.

Principal Difficult to Meet.

He thought there could be no question that the main line would always be able to meet its interest; the danger would come when the principal should fall due. He thought there was no doubt that in the future these first mortgage bonds would be paid so far as the interest was concerned. He said that the interest on the first mortgage interest. He said that the interest on the first mortgage interest.

Col. Clarkson's Trip

Considered an Anti-McKinley Movement by the Old Combination.

Will Endeavor to Break Into the Ohio Man's List of Delegates—His Friends Not Uneasy.

Col. Clarkson of Iowa is en route to the Pacific coast, accompanied by several prominent politicians from New York and Pennsylvania. It is declared that his trip has no connection with politics, but the fact that he is one of the principal Allison boomers and has just been chosen a delegate-at-large to the St. Louis convention prevents a too serious meaning from being attached to his assurance. The general opinion is that he and his friends will be heard from in a political way as soon as they are not out of the country.

An Anti-McKinley Movement.

The maneuver is regarded as an anti-McKinley movement. The Ohio candidate is accredited with a good deal of strength in the west, and up to this time it has escaped attack. His strength in the south has for some time been under fire. The Reed, the Morton, the Allison and the Quay people, all have been striving to relieve the strain, which, with the help of the McKinley men, is being extended to the west. It is the old combination, and stands for anything to beat Mr. McKinley. If the McKinley line in the far west can be broken, the McKinley men will be in a position to make a strong bid for the nomination.

A Royal Canoe.

To cap the peaceful climax comes the pleasant report that Emperor William of Germany, Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and King Humbert will meet at Genoa in a few days, and that a series of brilliant fetes will mark this public proof of the renewal of ties which compose the dreibund, and which is intended to demonstrate to all that the McKinley men are not so friendly as they are being represented, upon the verge of bankruptcy and incumbered by a tottering throne, in a strong support of Germany and Austria, and will be helped by Great Britain in any great emergency. The latter report is true is no longer doubted here, and it is believed that the British naval squadron will be ordered to Genoa, upon the occasion of the meeting of the emperors and kings, in order to openly demonstrate Great Britain's sympathy with Italy and the dreibund.

To Explain the Recent Defeat.

Orders have been sent from the war office to Massowah that the report of General Baldissera and Baratieri on the defeat of the Italians at Adowa is to be supplemented by the forwarding to this city of a number of important witnesses of the engagement. It was at first proposed to court-martial General Baratieri at Massowah, but there were so many utterances of disapproval in the press when the plan was first made known that it was understood that General Ricotti had decided to have the unfortunate officer tried in public here, and it is believed that the court-martial will be held in Rome.

Belgium's Position.

Insuring Stability of International Bimetallism. BRUSSELS, March 13.—The premier, M. P. De S. De Naeve, replying to a question regarding the re-establishment of international bimetallism, said it was easy to acquire the knowledge the importance of which metallism has acquired, and he assured the chamber that the government would acquiesce in any measure insuring, by international agreement, the stability of the monetary exchange of gold and silver.

Russo-Chinese Treaty.

Report That It Has Been Concluded Confirmed. PEKING, March 12.—It is stated here in official circles that confirmation has been obtained of the report circulated some months ago that a secret treaty has been concluded between Russia and China, giving the former extraordinary rights in the way of railroad building through Manchuria, etc.

To Act as Controller.

Mr. Eckels, controller of the currency, has gone to Elizabeth, N.C., for a short season of hunting. Deputy Controller Coffin will act as controller in his absence. A singular feature of the appointment of Mr. Coffin is that it is the first time the office of deputy controller has been filled by promotion. Heretofore the office has been filled by appointment from the outside.

Personal Mention.

Maj. C. W. Williams of the quartermaster's department is registered at the War Department. Lieut. F. O. Birds, first infantry, is at the Hotel de Ville. Surgeon C. H. S. Lowndes of the navy is in the city on leave of absence.

Bad Wreck of the Vandallia.

BRAZIL, Ind., March 12.—A passenger train on the Vandallia has been wrecked. Many miners and trainmen were badly injured.

BALLINGTON BOTH

Effort to Have Him Take Charge of the National Gospel Mission Union.

What Mr. Bailey Says of the Steps Taken and of the Extent of the Movement.

Last week negotiations were opened from this city looking to having Ballington Booth take charge of the National Gospel Mission Union, which was organized in Washington less than a year ago and which still retain: its headquarters here. Mr. E. D. Bailey, one of the officers of the Mission Union, wrote today to Maj. George A. Hilton, the national organizer, asking him if he could arrange his work so that he could be placed before Gen. Booth in a proper light. Maj. Hilton is now at Montrose, Pa., in the northeastern part of the state, within a few hours' ride of New York, so that Gen. Booth need not be surprised to receive a visit from him next week, especially as Maj. Hilton has had the idea in view himself and has suggested

Gen. Ballington Booth.

the desirability of him taking hold of it. The letters that Gen. Booth has received on the subject, both from this city and from other places in the United States where the work of the union has made an impression, have not explained the work of the organization, but are increasing from a reply sent to Mr. Bailey, so that it is deemed advisable to have him made clear in the organization in the hope of inducing him to accept.

Mr. Bailey Says.

Mr. Bailey, in talking to a Star reporter today, said: "I received lately several letters from various parts of the country suggesting to me that if Ballington Booth had determined to leave the Salvation Army, an effort should be made to enlist him in the work of uniting and extending gospel missions which are increasing so rapidly in this country and are doing such a vast amount of good. The suggestion seemed to me a very wise one, and I thought it would be unfortunate for him to engage in rivalry with the Salvation Army, which must be the inevitable result of a new movement of this kind, if the old methods, while if we were simply to join the gospel mission movement now existing in this country, we would exist, I wrote to Mr. Booth briefly on the subject. The reply was very cordial, but he had already determined to start a new movement of this kind, and I inferred from this that his plans are still very indefinite, and that he really does not understand the scope of the mission movement, and that he would do, reach the laboring man, though, of course, we do not believe the deeds of the foot in the field, but in correspondence with him, I disclosed to him some of the prominent persons who are said to be his backers in his new movement.

The Most Extensive Movement.

The gospel mission movement has not attracted the public attention which its importance merits. It is the most extensive movement in this country for reaching the laboring classes, and its progress is simply astonishing. We now, in a year from organization, number nearly fifty missions, scattered all over the country, from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific, and in every part of the country. It is a movement which is rapidly increasing, and its progress is simply astonishing. We now, in a year from organization, number nearly fifty missions, scattered all over the country, from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific, and in every part of the country. It is a movement which is rapidly increasing, and its progress is simply astonishing.

TO ADMIT NEW MEXICO.

The Senate committee on territories today decided with only one negative vote to report favorably the bill for the admission of New Mexico as a state. The negative vote was cast by Senator Sewell of New Jersey, who gave as the reason for his opposition that the American population was in the minority in the territory. The other Senators present were Messrs. Davis, Shoup, Elkins, Thurston, Bate and White, leaving Messrs. Hill, Blackburn, Squire and all absent. It is asserted that Senator Hill is opposed to admission. The bill reported is an enabling act, and authorizes the people of the territory to hold a constitutional convention, the election for which is to be held on the sixth Tuesday after the bill shall become a law, the convention to convene five weeks after the election. The constitution adopted by the convention is to be submitted to the voters at an election, the time for which is to be fixed by the convention, and if accepted the territory becomes a state. The new state is to be entitled to one representative in Congress and to the usual quota of senators, who are to be voted for when the constitution is submitted.

ARMY DOCTORS.

Graduating Exercises of the Army Medical School Took Place Today. The graduating exercises of the Army Medical School took place this afternoon at the Army Medical Museum, with a good attendance of the friends of the institution. Introductory remarks were made by Col. Charles H. Allen, assistant surgeon general, president of the faculty. Professor J. H. Brinton of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, delivered an interesting and instructive address to the class, and Instructor J. C. R. Hawley of Connecticut presented diplomas to the following members of the class, who had taken the full course of instruction: Assistant Surgeon J. H. Stone, Irving C. Rand, Powell C. Fauntleroy, Thomas J. Kirkpatrick and James S. Wilson. Two members of the District National Guard and a member of the National Guard of Massachusetts have taken a partial course at the school, and its usefulness is extending in other directions. At the close of today's exercises the audience was invited to inspect the laboratories.

A CUBAN FLURRY

Senators Anxious to See Some of the Confidential Documents.

MR. COCKRELL'S SPEECH ON SILVER

He Thinks the President's Recommendation Unwise.

MATTERS IN THE HOUSE

The Senate chamber was again filled by large crowds came to hear a continuance of the Cuban debate, and there was some impatience over a lengthy prelude on the less interesting subject of tariff and finance on which Mr. Cockrell of Missouri had given notice of addressing the Senate.

Mr. Lodge's Explanation.

There was a brief flurry over Cuba as soon as the journal had been read. Mr. Lodge (Mass.) rose to state that Mr. Sherman had made in inadvertent error in his statement yesterday in saying that he (Lodge) had seen Secretary Olney, and had secured from him private papers and information as to the Cuban case. Mr. Lodge said he had received no papers from the State Department, and had had no communication with Olney in respect. The papers which Mr. Sherman had seen were those of the committee on foreign relations from the State Department. They included a full statement of the Spanish case, the Dupuy de Lome, giving the Spanish view and the Spanish side of the case. This statement of the minister was read to the committee by one means, and the committee and other papers were of such a confidential character that they could not be quoted in the public press.

Mr. Sherman Assented to Mr. Lodge's Statement, saying he recalled that the papers had been read to the committee by the request of the committee, and that the statement of the Spanish case by the Spanish minister had been read aloud to the committee by the Senator from Maine (Mr. Frye).

Mr. Hoar Again.

This brought Mr. Hoar to his feet with a surprised inquiry as to whether the Senate should not have the benefit of this statement of the Spanish case by the Spanish minister. Mr. Hoar regarded this as a most important phase not heretofore discussed. "It would be proper to lay it before the Senate in executive session," responded Mr. Sherman. "Then," continued Mr. Hoar, "it would seem quite appropriate for the committee on foreign relations to move such an executive session of the Senate, and the Senate these important facts on which judgment is based.

Mr. Wolcott, in decisive tones, that the explanation just given placed the Senate in a most unusual dilemma. "Senators are not to act on the propriety of the question of the committee, and the question of the members of the committee on foreign relations; on testimony that cannot be disclosed to the public or to us, except in executive session, and if we do so, we are to go to another chamber which has no session, and cannot have a session, and we are to ask whether we are to yield our consent and our confidence to the committee on foreign relations." "I would not insist on a further conference on this particular declaration.

Mr. Cockrell on Silver.

This closed the incident, and Mr. Cockrell was recognized for a speech in support of the silver amendment to the tariff bill, which measure has been in abeyance since the refusal of the Senate to adopt Mr. McMillan's motion to consider it. Mr. Cockrell called attention to the balances in the treasury, including over \$123,000,000 of gold and silver, and \$24,000,000 of silver bullion (coinage value), and \$17,000,000 of profit of seigniorage had been \$33,000,000 of greenbacks, and \$20,000,000 of treasury notes of 1880.

Bonds Outstanding.

Mr. Cockrell took up the enormous amount of United States bonds outstanding, aggregating \$46,000,000, of which over \$262,000,000 had been issued since the war. He said that the bonds, the Secretary of the Treasury, as well in silver as in gold, and eminent authority for this statement. It included Secretary Carlisle and Secretary Foraker, who had voted while in the House of Representatives for the Stanley Matthews' resolution, declaring bonds payable in either coin. The Senator referred also to the statement of Mr. Sherman as "that distinguished gentleman," and read the following from Mr. Sherman's utterances when he was Secretary of the Treasury, "I have reserved the legal right to redeem government bonds in silver. If this policy had been carried out, there would have been no trouble, no treasury agitation, no bonds would have been no raids on the treasury. Exclusive gold payments were a voluntary assumption on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury. There had been no gold raids prior to 1891, when the silver dollar, up to that time, was the "standard of money."

President's Proposition Unwise.

The Senator proceeded to urge that the proposition of the President to issue fifty-year bonds to retire notes was unwise. It had ever emanated from an executive officer, and it adopted "it would cost the people \$2,621,000,000.

Secretary Carlisle had recently, in a speech, proclaimed himself for gold. There was no further effort to disguise the issue of the silver dollar, and the great constitutional beacon of the democratic party, the one on which all its victories had been won, and those who opposed it would slough off from the party, but would not divide it.

SOME OTHER BUSINESS PRECEDED THE RE-SUMPTION OF THE DEBATE ON THE ALDRICH-ROBINSONS CONTESTED ELECTION CASE IN THE HOUSE TODAY. BILLS WERE PASSED TO GRANT AN AMERICAN REGISTER TO THE STEAMER AG-

GETTING THE FACTS

Union Pacific Management Described to Senators.

RECEIVER OLIVER MINK A WITNESS

Intimation of the Influence of Gould and Sage.

INTERESTING STATISTICS

The Senate committee on Pacific railroads resumed its sitting today, devoting itself to the Union Pacific. Mr. Oliver W. Mink, one of the receivers of that road, was the first witness called. He was interrogated by Senator Wolcott, and said there were included in the Union Pacific system about 5,000 miles of road, of which about 1,430 miles were government aided road, and about 1,822 miles belong to the Union Pacific Company. For these 1,822 miles the gross earnings had been for the twenty-six months since the road came into the hands of receivers \$32,832,632, and the operating expenses \$21,179,233. He said that in this time the company had paid \$3,965,365 in interest on debts secured, especially upon the company's lands, of which it held 3,347,000 acres.

Course of the Receivers.

Mr. Mink said, in reply to questions by Mr. Wolcott, that the receivers had paid some interest on the debts of the ranch line; that the earnings from the ranch road had been thus diverted to hold the receivership to continue so long and had no discontinued the plan. He said that \$16,000 had been paid in this way on account of the Kansas Pacific road and \$100,000 on the Union Pacific. He said that the interest on the first mortgage interest. He said that the interest on the first mortgage interest.

Principal Difficult to Meet.

He thought there could be no question that the main line would always be able to meet its interest; the danger would come when the principal should fall due. He thought there was no doubt that in the future these first mortgage bonds would be paid so far as the interest was concerned. He said that the interest on the first mortgage interest. He said that the interest on the first mortgage interest.

Col. Clarkson's Trip

Considered an Anti-McKinley Movement by the Old Combination.