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Has Advanced,

And will go considerably higher.

For a limited time we will continue selling "Dement's Best Flour," which is one of the very best brands made, at following prices—

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If you contemplate going to the mines remember Louch, Augustine & Co. sell groceries.

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'TIS CHEAPER IN THE END.

COFFEE *Yes, our Coffees are fresh roasted. Our MOCHAS and JAVAS are as fine as money and brains can buy.*
CONNER BROS., Grocers.
720 Second Avenue. Boston Block.

SILVER DEBATE TODAY

The Free Coinage Bill Regularly Before the Senate.

STEWART ON THE BOND ISSUE.

He Declares That Wall Street Has the Country by the Throat.

Monroe Doctrine Resolutions in House and Senate—The Pension Appropriation Bill Reported to the House—List of the Deficiency Appropriations Required.

Washington City, Jan. 9.—The debate on the senate free coinage substitute for the house bill was again postponed today, owing to the intervention of Stewart, the Nevada Populist, who insisted upon making a speech in favor of the Elkins resolution as amended by the Butler amendment, to prohibit the further sale of bonds except by the express consent of congress. The free coinage substitute was called up at the conclusion of Mr. Stewart's speech, and now has the right-of-way, so the debate upon it can be postponed no longer. Stewart's speech today predicted the failure of the popular loan proposition of the administration, intimated that the loan had already been underwritten by the gold syndicate, reiterated the senator's well-known free silver views, and concluded with an appeal for the financial as well as the political independence of the United States.

Frye introduced a bill to reconvene the delegates to the international marine conference of 1889.

In presenting some petitions from Norfolk, Va., in favor of liberal appropriations for seacoast defenses, Daniel of Virginia called attention to the alarm which manifestly exists in the minds of the people along the seacoast, in view of the rumors of war. He thought their apprehensions of bombardment were exaggerated, but expressed the belief that our seacoast cities should be adequately fortified to meet an emergency.

A resolution offered by Chandler, Rep., N. H., instructing the committee on immigration to inquire whether any legislation was necessary to prevent the introduction into the United States of aliens imprisoned by foreign countries in their American colonies, Berry, Dem., Ark., objected and the resolution went over.

Baker introduced a resolution somewhat expanding the Monroe doctrine, and made a speech in favor of its adoption as a formal an unequivocal declaration of our policy with reference to the Western hemisphere. The resolution is:

"Resolved, That the United States will regard it as an unfriendly act for any foreign power, without our consent, by war, treaty, purchase or otherwise, to extend its territorial limits in the Western hemisphere on either of the American continents, or to any islands adjacent thereto, which this country deems necessary for its self-preservation, and the United States reserves the right to be the sole judge of the necessity for the maintenance of their national entities; that the principle here enunciated is founded on self-preservation, which from necessity adheres in and belongs to every civilized nation as a sovereign and inalienable right, and this principle is attested by Washington's farewell address and President Monroe's ever-memorable message of December 2, 1823."

Baker said that while the countries of Europe were arranging their policies and doctrine it was right and proper that we should declare to the world the policy which we proposed to maintain for the future peace and the preservation inviolate of the Western hemisphere.

Call took occasion, before the resolution was referred to the foreign relations committee, to express a hope that the committee on foreign relations would report a resolution for recognition of Cuban belligerency.

Stewart insisted upon addressing the senate on Elkins' resolution prohibiting the sale of bonds except after advertisement to the highest bidder.

Jones, Dem., Ark., in charge of the free coinage substitute to the house bond bill, wanted to proceed with consideration of that bill, according to notice previously given, but was compelled to yield.

Stewart advocated passage of Elkins' resolution as amended by Butler of North Carolina, prohibiting the sale of any bonds in the future, except with the expressed consent of the senate. He characterized the proposed loan of the administration as "a cruel mockery." No loan would be a popular loan unless it was offered after the fashion of the French loans. He affirmed that it was not the intention of the president to allow the people to get the bonds. They were to go, as the others had gone, to the syndicate. The president, said Stewart, was merely tantalizing the public with his counterfeit offer of bonds. The bonds were to go to the gold gamblers of the syndicate. It was known that the entire issue of bonds, he said, had been underwritten by the syndicate that had cornered the gold in New York. Mr. Stewart denounced the attempt to pass "an emergency tariff bill," which could not become a law, and if it could, would only result in unsettling business conditions. The plain purpose was to keep up tariff agitation to distract attention from the financial distress of the people. Not until we had free coinage of silver, said he, would we have financial independence from the Rothschilds and the gold gamblers. As long as the gold standard was maintained in the United States we would be in bondage to Great Britain. Our gold obligations to Great Britain averaged about $550,000,000 annually. Last year our exports exceeded our imports by $100,000,000. This year the balance of the trade would be against us, and perhaps $500,000,000 would have to be paid in gold to settle our obligations. That gold could be obtained only by constantly increasing our interest-bearing debt and decreasing the power of the people to pay. In conclusion, he declared that he was not in favor of eulogizing those who took us by the throat in time of distress; that he was in favor of cutting loose from all European entanglements and of announcing our financial as well as political independence. War was preferable to financial slavery. Party considerations should be thrown to the winds. The principles of the Democratic party had gone by the board. It had become the tool of one man, and that man was the tool of Wall street. The Republican party, that had started out with the sublimest creed in the history of the world, the equality of man, had also gone in to the Wall street company. He was opposed to any party that was opposed to the country. He concluded at 3:30.

Jones, Dem., Ark., then called up the senate free coinage substitute for the house bond bill, but owing to the lateness of the hour he did not open the debate today, and at 5:40 the senate went into executive session, soon thereafter adjourning.

Confirmations: Consuls—J. G. Tucker, of Texas, at Martinique, W. I.; O. Munchmeyer, of West Virgina, at San Salvador; R. N. Mohun, of the District of Columbia, at Zanzibar; W. E. Matius, of New York, at Turin; O. McGarr, of Tennessee, at Cienfuegos, Cuba; C. Jones, of Wisconsin, at Orefeld, Germany; C. B. Hurst, of the District of Columbia, at Prague; F. D. Hill, of Minnesota, at La Guayra; A. F. Day, at Denia, Spain; J. A. Connelly, of New Jersey, at Osaka and Hyogo, Japan; J. B. Coffin, of Massachusetts, at St. Helena; R. H. Bigelow, of Pennsylvania, at Rouen, France; R. M. Bartlett, of Massachusetts, at Antigua, W. I. Assistant commissioner of the general land office, E. F. Best, of Macon. Assistant Surgeon J. M. Eager, of Pennsylvaina, to be passed assistant surgeon in the marine hospital service. Also a large number of appointments in the revenue cutter service.

In the House.

Washington City, Jan. 9.—In the house, as soon as the journal had been read, Livingston, Dem., Ga., offered the following resolution:

"Be it resolved by the house of representatives, the senate concurring, That the president of the United States is hereby requested to forthwith ascertain whether Great Britain is advancing her outposts on the territory in dispute between her colony of British Guiana and the republic of Venezuela, or is reinforcing posts heretofore established with troops, police or ordnance; and should the president become cognizant of the fact that the British military or police force is advancing to invade or reinforce or since December 17 last has invaded or reinforced posts formerly occupied within said disputed territory, he shall demand the immediate withdrawal of said soldiers and the reduction of the police force in said territory to a not greater number than were occupying the British outposts on the aforesaid 17th of December, 1895."

Livingston asked unanimous consent to make a brief explanation of the resolution, but Boutelle, Rep., Me., objected, and the resolution was referred to the committee on foreign affairs. Henderson, Rep., Ia., gave notice that the report of the committee on rules would be called up tomorrow, and at 2:20 the house adjourned.

THE NEW HOUSE RULES.

A Change in the Method of Counting a Quorum.

Washington City, Jan. 9.—At the beginning of this congress the house adopted for its parliamentary code the rules of the last Republican congress, the Fifty-first, with any changes it might adopt on the recommendations of the committee on rules. These changes were reported to the house by the committee today, but with one exception are unimportant. The exception is the mode of establishing the presence of a quorum, which, after the precedent laid down by Speaker Reed in the Fifty-first congress, became a most important point of parliamentary practice. In the last congress Speaker Crisp achieved the same result which Mr. Reed obtained, by a rule under which two members were designated to note those present and not voting on a roll call. The committee on rules now proposes a rule introduced by J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, in the Forty-sixth congress. The rule is as follows:

"Whenever a quorum fails to vote on any question and a quorum is not present, and objection is made for that cause, there shall be a call of the house and the sergeant-at-arms shall forthwith proceed to to bring in absent members, and the yeas and nays on the pending question shall at the same time be considered as ordered. The clerk shall call the roll, and each members as he answers to his name may vote on the pending question, and after the roll call is completed each member arrested shall be brought by the sergeant-at-arms before the house, whereupon he shall be noted as present, discharged from arrest, and given an opportunity to vote, and his vote shall be recorded. If those voting on the question and those who are present and decline to vote shall together make a majority of the house, the speaker shall declare that a quorum is constituted, and the pending question shall be decided as a majority of those voting shall appear, and thereupon further proceedings under the call shall be considerad as dispensed with."

Another new rule provides that the speaker shall entertain only one motion to adjourn, and no other dilatory motion after a report has been made by the committee on rules until the report has been fully disposed of. The rule by which the previous question can be ordered only by "a majority of the members present, if a quorum," is changed to "a majority of members voting, if a quorum is present."

AMERICAN NAVAL ENGINEERS.

Gen. Francis A. Walker Indorses Senator Squire's Bill, Now Pending.

Washington City, Jan. 9.—Gen. Francis A. Walker, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has written a very earnest letter in support of Senator Squire's naval engineering and educational measure. He declares that any one must be impressed with the fact that the Squire bill deeply concerns the defense of the country. He maintains that the condition of the corps of naval engineers, by reason of having an insufficient number of officers, is most painful and distressing, and affects the honor of the nation. He therefore appeals to the congress of the United States to give consideration to the reorganization of the corps of naval engineers. As to the qualification of the scientific and technical schools of our land to train officers for the engineer corps, Gen. Walker has very positive views. He believes that when such institutions as he has the honor of directing are brought into friendly rivalry with the work of the naval academy it will be shown that the young men from these colleges can be developed to become highly trained and scientific naval engineers.

TROUBLE OVER THE TARIFF BILL.

Republicans Unable to Command a Majority of Finance Committee.

Washington City, Jan. 9.—The senate finance committee failed to meet today, notwithstanding the instruction of yesterday's caucus, because it was discovered that Senator Jones of Nevada would not act with the Republican members of the committee in reporting the bill without an amendment providing for a duty on sugar. The Republicans of the committee are in the minority without Mr. Jones.

He takes the position that as the people of the Pacific coast are largely interested in the beet sugar industry any tariff bill passed should provide for the protection of this interest. If he maintains this position and the Republican caucus does not reverse its instructions, it will be necessary to report the bill adversely if at all.

Pension Appropriation Bill Reported.

Washington City, Jan. 9.—The pension appropriation bill was reported to the house today. The bill carries an appropriation of $141,225,820, which is about the sum appropriated last year and estimated by the commissioner of pensions to be necessary. The principal change was dropping the legislative provision proposed by W. A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, that no pension should be reduced, suspended or dropped except for fraud established in a United States court. The provision that when an application is rejected for informality and a pension secured by subsequent application it shall date from the first application, was retained, as was the provision that a widow in establishing her claim to a pension under the act of June 27, 1890, need not prove that she is without other means of support than by her daily labor, but to this was added that "she shall prove that her net income does not exceed $300 per annum."

Deficiencies in Appropriations.

Washington City, Jan. 9.—Secretary Carlisle today sent to the house a letter transmitting estimates of deficiencies in appropriations amounting to $4,343,456, required to meet urgent demands of the government for the service of current and prior fiscal years. The more important items include the following: State department, $27,076; treasury department, $997,487; war department, $75,387; department of justice, $3,432,296. Some of the details, with the estimates, are as follows: Completing the survey and remarking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, $25,000; additional allowance for Nicaraguan canal commission, $6,000; recoinage of uncurrent silver coins, $150,000; medals and diplomas, World's Columbian exposition, $20,000; completing revenue steamer for the Pacific coast, $125,000; salaries for secretaries and expenses of United States courts in Indian territory, $210,000.

Parties wishing Munyon's Remedies by mail will have their orders promptly filled by the Stewart & Holmes Drug Company.

NO DEAL WITH MORGAN

Grover Cleveland Denies Bond Syndicate Reports.

ALWAYS FAVORED POPULAR LOAN

He Invited No Banker to Washington City for Bond Consultation.

The President Calls the New York "World" a "Maliciously Mendacious and Sensational Newspaper"—A Vigorous Letter to Senator Caffery.

Washington City, Jan. 9.—The debate on the Elkins resolution in the senate last Friday, which charged the administration was accused by several senators of having entered into an agreement with a syndicate to float the expected issue of bonds, is the subject of a letter written by President Cleveland to Senator Caffery. The knowledge that such a letter had been addressed to Mr. Caffery was obtained tonight, and the letter was made public by the latter. It is in the handwriting of the president, and covers six pages closely written paper. It is in full as follows:

"Executive Mansion, Washington City, Jan. 5, 1896.—My Dear Senator: I have read today in the Congressional Record the debate in the senate on Friday, concerning the financial situation and the bond issues. I am amazed at the intolerance that leads even excited partisanship to adopt as a basis of attack the unfounded accusations and assertions of a maliciously mendacious and sensational newspaper. No banker or financier, nor any other human being has been invited to visit Washington City for the purpose of arranging in any way or manner for the disposition of bonds to meet the present or future needs of the gold reserve. No arrangement of any kind has been made for the disposition of such bonds to any syndicate or through the agency of any syndicate. No assurance of such a disposal of bonds has been given directly or indirectly given to any person. In point of fact, a decided leaning toward a popular loan and advertising for bids has been plainly exhibited on the part of the administration at all times when the subject was under discussion. Those charged with the responsibility of maintaining our gold reserve, so far as legislation rendered it possible, have anxiously conferred with each other and, as occasion permitted, with those having knowledge of financial affairs and present monetary conditions, as to the best and most favorable means of selling bonds for gold. The importance of a successful result, if an attempt is again made, ought to be apparent to every American citizen who bestows upon the subject a moment's patriotic thought.

"The secretary of the treasury, from the first moment that the necessity of another sale of bonds seemed to be approaching, desired to offer them, if issued, to the people by public advertisement, if they could thus be successfully disposed of. After full consideration, he came to the conclusion, which I fully agree, that the amount of the reserve, being now $20,000,000 when it was in February last, when a sale of bonds was made to a syndicate, and other conditions differing from those then existing, justify us in offering the bonds now about to be issued for sale by popular subscription.

"This is the entire matter, and all those particulars could have been easily obtained by any member of the senate by simple inquiry. Mr. Morgan or any one else, reasoning from his own standpoint, brought himself to the belief that the government would at length be constrained to again sell bonds to a syndicate, I suppose he would have a perfect right, if he chose, to take such steps as seemed to him prudent, to put himself in condition to negotiate. I expect an issue of bonds will be advertised for sale tomorrow, and that bids will be invited not only for those now allowed by law, but for such other and different bonds as congress may authorize during the pending of the advertisement. Not having had an opportunity to confer with you in person since the present session of congress began, and noticing your participation in the debate last Friday, I have thought it not amiss to put you in possession of the facts and information herein contained. Yours very truly,

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

THE BIDS FOR BONDS.

A Circular of Instructions Issued by Secretary Carlisle.

Washington City, Jan. 9.—Secretary Carlisle today issued a circular letter of instructions to persons intending to subscribe for the new loan. The circular will be sent to all persons applying for blank forms of proposals which are now ready for distribution. Following is the text of the circular:

"In subscribing for the new 4 per cent. bonds under the circular of January 6, 1896, the annexed form should be followed. The blank may be detached, filled up and addressed to the secretary of the treasury. The subscriber should state plainly the amount of bonds desired, the price which he proposes to pay, and the place where the bonds should be delivered, which may be the subscriber's home or any other convenient place. He should at the same time state whether he desires to deposit the amount of his subscription at the treasury department in the city of Washington or at one of the following sub-treasuries, viz: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco. Deposits at San Francisco must be with exchange on New York. The bonds will be issued in the following denominations, viz: Coupon bonds, $500 and $1,000; registered bonds, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

"Subscribers should, if practicable, state in their proposals the denominations of the bonds desired, and whether they should be coupon or registered, but if at the time of offering the subscription the kind and denomination of the bonds desired cannot be stated, the subscriber may defer giving that information until he is notified that his proposal is accepted. Gold certificates will be received the same as gold coin in payment of subscriptions, but no payments should be made by any subscriber until he has been notified by the secretary that his subscription has been accepted.

"Additional copies of the annexed form of proposal may be had upon application to the secretary of the treasury. Envelopes should be plainly marked 'Proposals for 4 per cent. bonds.'"

The treasury lost $306,000 in gold coin today, leaving the true amount of the treasury reserve $57,713,826. No deposits were received.

Wolcott on Bi-metallism in Europe.

Washington City, Jan. 9.—Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, who recently returned from Europe, gave his views today on the silver and foreign affairs discussion. He said: "As international committee of the European bi-metallic leagues, including Mr. Allard, Belgian delegate to the Brussels conference and leading bi-metallists from England, Australia, Germany and France, held an important conference recently in Paris, and I had several interviews with its members. We have little idea in this country of the unselfish and important effects throughout England and the convinced in favor of the recognition of silver. There is hardly an intelligent land owner in Europe who is not a bi-metallist. There were two important results of the meeting at Paris. A plan for an identical resolution on the importance of international agreement to be introduced in the English parliament, the French assembly and the German reichstag, was agreed upon. Another result was the establishment of cordial and closer relations between the bi-metallist associations of the different countries of Europe, notably France and Germany.

Movements of Bullion in 1895.

New York, Jan. 9.—London authorities on the movement of bullion estimate that shipments of silver to Asia in 1895 amounted to £6,000,000, a falling off as compared with recent years. On the other hand, exports to the continent of Europe increased £2,500,000 over the previous year. Mexican dollars have been in good demand all the year at the East, and the price has closely followed that of bar silver, with a premium of about 1½ per cent. in favor of the coin. The imports of gold at London were large, amounting to £36,000,000, including £11,450,000 from the United States, to which, however, £3,275,000 was shipped; £8,200,000 from South Africa, and £6,250,000 from Australia, while India and China shipped £4,300,000 to London.

Indiana Banks Will Take Bonds.

Muncie, Jan. 9.—The Muncie National banks announce they will accept $215,000 of Secretary Carlisle's bonds or more, if obtainable at 3 per cent. at par. The three banks have over $60,000 in gold in their vaults, and the total surplus of the banks, with $300,000 capital stock, is over $50,000. The Union National bank will accept $50,000 and the Merchants' National $25,000.

NEWS FROM HONOLULU.

The Baltimore Stormbeaten—A Victoria Opium Schooner Seized.

Honolulu, Dec. 26.—(Per steamer Rhosina to Astoria, Or., Jan. 9.—The United States ship Baltimore arrived on the 23d, twenty-one days from Yokohama. The cruiser left Yokohama on the 3d, and when three days out struck one of the most terrific gales ever encountered at sea. Although the warship labored hard and was tossed like a cork on the waves rolling mountain high, she managed to pass through the storm with little damage. Another and, if anything, a harder blow, was encountered, which kept up for six full days. The ship behaved well under the steady blow, but at times it seemed almost impossible to weather the storm. The Baltimore presented a somewhat battered appearance, with her boats smashed, rigging torn and other evidences of having passed through a critical siege. On the way over a boatswain named Jessen was washed overboard by a series of waves that swept the decks continuously during the first gale through which the Baltimore passed. The guns had to be removed from the turrets, with the cannon from forward, and the deck machinery placed below. During the second blow J. Cooper, carpenter of the ship, was thrown about the deck, and had his skull badly fractured. Several others were more or less injured, but none seriously. It was necessary to keep the hatches fastened down for ten days, during which time the boats were dashed from their positions, and, though badly smashed, were not swept away, owing to the herculean efforts of the crew. On the arrival of the vessel Carpenter Cooper was taken to a hospital, where he died the same day.

The schooner Henrietta, Capt. Anderson, from Victoria, was captured on the 21st with 3,740 tins of opium. The captain and crew have been arrested for violating the opium law. Beside Capt. W. B. Anderson, the crew of the Henrietta is composed of three white men, Mike Connell, H. W. Wheeler, J. H. Brown, and Ho Wai, a Chinese cook. C. E. Gale claims to be a passengers. When the officers searched the schooner no log could be found, and no clearance papers. It is thought these were destroyed in order to prevent the name of the port from which she sailed becoming known in the event of capture. The health bill, however, showed that the schooner cleared from Victoria, B. C., on November 7, her destination sworn to as La Paz, Mexico. Capt. Anderson told the officers that he had been among the islands for about two weeks. The cargo of the schooner was found to be forty boxes of opium, packed in packages containing about 1,400 pounds. It was placed in the vault of the custom house. The manifest of the Henrietta calls for identically the same amount of opium as was shipped some time ago by the government to R. P. Rither at Victoria, but was placed in new containers. When the schooner was searched 500 gallons of water and a full store of provisions were found.

J. K. Sheridan and Dr. J. Underwood, the two strangers who were recently arrested for conspiracy, have been committed for trial without bail. Paul Neumann, the lawyer, and F. N. Haselden were the principal witnesses for the prosecution. The two prisoners had a scheme to restore the queen, for doing which they were to obtain a concession for an American sporting syndicate. The gamblers intended to start a lottery in this country. Money enough to insure the success of the conspiracy would be furnished if the queen would grant the franchise. They would land arms and men at both ends of Oahu, and would move on to Honolulu.

THEY BLACKMAILED LEBAUDY.

A French Viscount and Count Arrested, and a Banker Flees.

Paris, Jan. 9.—Viscount El Rio de Civry, editor of the Echo del Armee, has been arrested on a charge of having blackmailed the late Max Lebaudy, who inherited about $9,000,000 from his father, a sugar refiner, three years ago, and up to the date of his death a few weeks ago lived the life of a profligate.

On January 7 Count Cesti was arrested here on a charge of having obtained 1,000,000 francs from Lebaudy by fraud, and a warrant issued for the arrest of M. Balensi, a banker.

Balensi has absconded. His liabilities amount to 6,000,000 francs. Of this sum 2,000,000 francs are said to have belonged to the estate of Lebaudy.

The O. R. & N. Reorganization.

Portland, Jan. 9.—The reorganization committee of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company has perfected a plan for reorganization of the system. This information was given out today by W. W. Cotton, general counsel for the road, who has returned from New York, where he has been in conference with Receiver McNeill. Speaking of the reorganization, Mr. Cotton said: "The proposed plan has received the approval of the various committees having the interests of the security holders in hand, namely, the general reorganization committee, the consolidated mortgage bondholders' committee, the collateral trust bondholders' committee and the committee representing the majority of the stock. The general reorganization committee has now deposited with it a majority of the consolidated mortgage bonds and a majority of the collateral trust bonds, while the majority of the common stock of the company is deposited with the stockholders' committee. Under this plan of reorganization any depositing security holders not assenting to the plan have a right to withdraw the securities deposited within ten days after the announcement of the plan. If sufficient of the securities remain in the hands of the general reorganization committee the plan will be carried out as now adopted by the committee, and inasmuch as the security holders are largely represented in person or by agent upon the various committees it is improbable that any of the depositing securities will be withdrawn." The reorganization will probably not be perfected before July 1.

St. Louis Wants Both Conventions.

St. Louis, Jan. 9.—At a largely attended meeting of the Business Men's League tonight active steps were taken to bring the next national Democratic convention to St. Louis. It was decided to send a delegation of prominent citizens to Washington City next Monday to present the claims of this city. Twenty thousand dollars, all the money to take care of the convention, was subscribed in a very short time tonight.

The Indemnity From Turkey.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—A special from Washington City to the Times-Herald says: Unless the Turkish porte makes prompt reparation for the burning of the American mission buildings at Harpool, the indemnity of $490,000 demanded by this government will be collected by force.

THE END NEAR AT HAND

Supreme Court to Take Control of Northern Pacific.

APPLICATION NEXT MONDAY.

Judge Gilbert, at Helena, Removes the Two Montana Receivers.

So Burleigh's Jurisdiction Reaches to the Montana Line, and the Road Has Only Four Receivers, Instead of Six—The Supreme Court to Take Off Others.

Milwaukee, Jan. 9.—The attorneys representing the Northern Pacific interests will appear before the United States supreme court in Washington City on Monday to request the court to take jurisdiction of the case. The agreement reached by the contending parties will be made known at that time. Both Receivers Bigelow and McHenry, who were appointed by Judge Jenkins to succeed Messrs. Payne, Rouse and Oakes, returned from New York this morning. Both declined to talk on the subject, stating that the matter was entirely in the hands of the attorneys. Parties interested in the receivership, when shown the dispatch sent out from Helena this morning, stated that in their opinion it meant simply the discharge of the sub-receivers in the Western jurisdiction. They hold that the movement is of no consequence, for Receiver Burleigh has been virtually in charge of the line in the West since his appointment by Judge Hanford. On the other hand, the discharge of the minor receiverships would go to indicate that the movement to put the agreement into effect had begun.

BURLEIGH SOLE RECEIVER.

Judge Gilbert, Sitting at Helena, Removes Montana Receivers.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 9.—Judge Gilbert, of Portland, sitting in the United States district court, today appointed Andrew F. Burleigh sole receiver for the Northern Pacific road. The court convened shortly after 10:30 o'clock, and Attorney James M. Ashton, representing Mr. Burleigh, asked that a more harmonious arrangement be made in the matter of the Northern Pacific receivership by appointing a sole receiver. He was entirely willing to leave the matter to the discretion of the court. Attorney W. F. Saunders, representing the company, was asked if he had anything to say. He replied in the negative. W. E. Cullen addressed the court in behalf of his clients, the Montana receivers, telling how judiciously they had conducted the road, and requested that compensation be fixed for their past duties. As regards the new receivers, he left the matter entirely in the hands of the court. Attorney Clayburg, representing the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, said he was disposed to let the court act without any suggestions from him. Judge Gilbert then briefly stated the matter before the court, and said a change was necessary, not for any personal reasons concerning the present receivers, but for more harmonious management of the road. He said no imputations had been cast upon the actions of the present receivers, and praised them highly. He did not coincide with Judge Knowles concerning the management of the road, and therefore set aside the order appointing Messrs. Bonner and Mills, and in their stead appointed Andrew F. Burleigh, fixing the bond at $100,000.

RECEIVER BURLEIGH QUALIFIES.

Now Sole Receiver From Montana to the Coast.

As predicted in the Post-Intelligencer of yesterday, Judge W. B. Gilbert handed down a decision yesterday morning at Helena in the Northern Pacific receivership case, and early in the afternoon Andrew F. Burleigh, of this city, had qualified in obedience to that decision as sole receiver of the Northern Pacific system as far east as the eastern line of Montana. The announcement of the decision first reached Seattle yesterday morning in the shape of the following telegram from Helena: "Judge Gilbert today set aside the appointment of Messrs. Mills and Bonner as Northern Pacific receivers for Montana, and appointed A. F. Burleigh sole receiver for Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana."

Shortly afterward Mr. Burleigh received a courteous telegram of congratulation from James H. Mills, one of the deposed Montana receivers, which was followed by words of similar import from local railroad men, and from other parts of the country as far east as New York.

Of all the men concerned in the vast interests involved in Judge Gilbert's decision yesterday, Mr. Burleigh himself was perhaps the least flurried. As he sat modestly in his quiet office in the Burke building, one would not have supposed to look at him that he was at that moment the center of comment throughout the industrial and commercial circles of the nation. The same dignity and force of character which he has displayed throughout the long contest were apparent as he received one by one the numerous visitors that thronged his anteroom. Meanwhile he went straight ahead attending to business. As soon as authentic information of the decision had been received, he authorized the filing of his bond for $100,000 at Helena, and when the bond had been approved by Judge Gilbert, Mr. Burleigh went before the clerk of the United States court in this city, and took his oath of office. This was done as quietly as if the matter were of no great commercial importance, and only a few intimate friends knew that Mr. Burleigh had so promptly entered upon the discharge of his new duties.

"The decision of course can but be gratifying to me," said Mr. Burleigh to a Post-Intelligencer reporter yesterday. "Apart from the question as to the way in which it affects the interests of the road, it is pleasant to feel that one has the confidence and indorsement of the courts and of those who have the welfare of the road at heart. You know, of course, that I have already been one of the receivers for Montana, being associated in that capacity with Mr. James H. Mills and Mr. E. L. Bonner. My association with both these gentlemen has been entirely pleasant, and there have been no personal disagreements between us. Mr. Mills I have known personally and politically for years. He is a fine man, an old resident of Montana, and was at one time in the newspaper business. Mr. Bonner, who is now in New York, is perhaps the leading merchant in Montana. His home is at Missoula, and he is a very wealthy man.

"For the present I cannot announce any change of policy as a result of the decision today. I do not care to discuss the telegrams which were sent out yesterday and last night from Milwaukee."

Tammany After the Convention.

New York, Jan. 9.—A meeting of a committee was held at Tammany hall tonight, the object being to move to have the national Democratic convention held in this city. District Attorney Fellows and Senator Thomas Grady were appointed as orators to present the name of New York as a candidate for the convention. The Tammany delegation will leave for Washington City on Tuesday, January 14.

"Old, yet ever new, and simple and beautiful ever," sings the poet, in words which might well apply to Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the most efficient and scientific blood-purifier ever offered to suffering humanity. Nothing but superior merit keeps it so long at the front.