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Dement's Best Flour.

Per Sack.....$ .90
Per Barrel..... 3.50
Per Barrel, 5 barrel lots... 3.45

Several weeks ago the price of this flour was $2.75. It has kept advancing and is now $3.50, and we think it will go higher.

A hint to the wise ought to be sufficient.

Cooper & Levy, GROCERS.
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IMPERIAL

Hams, Bacon, Lard.

Ask Your Grocer for Them. Home Product

This Affects Your Purse.

Best Roasted Mocha and Java Coffee..35c pound
Mocha and Java Blend, fine goods....30c pound
Purity Blend.....25c pound
Imperial Blend.....20c pound
Broken Coffee.....15c pound
FRESH EGGS, to settle it.....15c dozen

SEATTLE TRADING CO., GROCERS, No. 111 Occidental Av.

Vuelta Abajo Tobacco, of perfect cure and delicate flavor. "La Prenda" Havana Cigars. Particularly recommended to those who appreciate a first-class cigar. Louch, Augustine & Co.

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Have trouble in getting your watch properly repaired and regulated? When your time piece is out of order bring it to us. We guarantee all work. Prices low.

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We examine the eyes and fit glasses, and in cases where an oculist is needed we frankly tell you. Most so-called opticians take risks. We do not, nor do we allow you to take them. We fit glasses to the eyes, not glasses the eyes have to fit. We guarantee our glasses superior to any others in this market. Office, 720 First ave., Seattle.

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WITTWER'S IDEAL HAIR BAZAAR.
Manufacturer of Wigs, Switches, Bangs and Hair Work of all kinds. Country orders solicited. Send for Price List. 620 Second avenue, Seattle, Wash.

LA FLORIDA 5¢ TAMPA FLORIDA
MADE BY THE FLORIDA CIGAR CO., TAMPA, FLORIDA.

MISS BRYAN'S MURDER

Jackson and Walling Partly Confess in the Sweatbox.

EACH ACCUSES THE OTHER.

Both Undoubtedly Know the Manner and Place of the Killing.

Was the Farmer's Pretty Daughter, After Being Lured From Her Home in Greencastle, Ind., to Cincinnati, Killed by Decapitation, or Was She Beheaded After Being Put to Death by Anesthetics?

Cincinnati, Feb. 6.—All day the city has been curiously excited over the developments of the now famous story of the mysterious death of Pearl Bryan, the Greencastle, Ind., farmer's daughter. What is called a confession of two of the young men implicated as her murderers is only a strange sort of half-defiant wincing under the semi-torture of a police examination, in which each culprit appears to be trying to shield himself as an accidental accomplice and make the other the real criminal.

So far it is known that Pearl Bryan, about to become a mother and desirous of hiding her shame, left Greencastle, Ind., Tuesday, January 28, ostensibly to visit Mrs. Fisher, in Indianapolis; that William Wood saw her to the train; that she came directly to Cincinnati and tried to see Scott Jackson at the dental college that night, but could not; that she registered at the Indiana house at "Mabel Stanley, City," and was assigned to room 114. After that the stories about her do not agree.

Alonzo W. Walling, the room mate of Scott Jackson, both of whom were arrested last night, charged with the murder, says that Jackson saw Miss Bryan on Wednesday, and that he went about the city with her, and finally, on Friday, completed the crime of murder, cutting off the girl's head and bringing it to Cincinnati in her own valise, which he kept until Monday, when he cast the head into a sewer and threw her clothing into the Ohio river.

On the other hand, Jackson, in a stolid, half-stupid and always obstinately argumentative manner, placed the entire burden on Walling. According to his story the lamentable condition of Miss Bryan was attributed to William Wood, of Greencastle, who applied to Jackson to help him cover up the girl's shame and his own participation in the affair. Wood did this, Jackson says, because he (Jackson) was a dental student and supposed to have access to means for producing an abortion. Jackson denied having any such knowledge, but recommended Walling, his roommate, who had told him how he had assisted two girls from Hamilton, O., near his home. Thereupon Wood sent Miss Bryan to Cincinnati, where Jackson turned her over to Walling, and there his information seemed to fail. He said that Walling took the girl away from the hotel on Wednesday, and that was the last he saw of her. But under the spur of persistent questioning he made more admissions, such as that he left the girl's valise at a barber shop, empty, where the police found it. The chief of police asked him to open the valise and had him describe the ghastly bloodstains, made, as Walling alleged, by the dissevered head of his victim. But he always viciously denied that he had carried the valise with the girl's bloody head in it. His confession was in shreds and patches, accusations against Walling and denials of what incriminated himself, but all the time admitting that he knew the purpose for which Pearl Bryan came to Cincinnati, and that he knew on Friday night that she was dead.

But the evidence against these men does not depend on their own statements. This bloody valise is shown by other witnesses to have been left at a barber shop by Jackson. He could not have been innocent of its ghastly use when he admits that it belonged to the poor girl, and that it contained her clothing and toilet articles, which, he says, he carried in installments, day by day, and threw into the Ohio river. A saloonkeeper has identified the men as having been in his saloon with two women, and says that on Friday night Jackson borrowed $2 from him to take a buggy ride. On Saturday night he paid $1.75 back. On Jackson's person when arrested were three ladies' handkerchiefs, which he said he found on a street car on Sunday night, but which more probably were taken from the valise of Miss Bryan.

The main facts of the time, manner and place of the girl's death remain unrevealed. It is reasonably clear that she met her death Friday night. The theory that a bungled surgical operation caused her death is clearly disproved by the coroner's investigation. So also is the theory of death from drugs, as the analysis of her stomach showed no such condition. It is clear she was either brutally beheaded or was killed by an anesthetic. As death from the latter cause can only be determined by the condition of the blood, and as decapitation depleted the veins, that question can only be settled by the testimony of a witness. Imagination staggers at the suggestion of cold-blooded murder by decapitation, and leaves the only plausible theory that the girl died under the influence of an anesthetic and that the subsequent treatment of her body was to hide the cause of her death.

Late this afternoon, in the locker of Walling at the dental college, was found a pair of trousers wrapped in paper. They belonged to Jackson. Blood and mud were on the knees and other portions of the garment. Jackson denied having seen them for a month. And so this mystery is in the process of solution, little by little, with hundreds of searching eyes turned to every available source of evidence, while the public stands aghast at the fiendish atrocity of the men implicated.

Before the confession Jackson said: "I am afflicted with fainting spells, and after they pass away I get delirious and don't know what I am doing. When I was a boy living in Indianapolis I have risen in delirium after a spell, dressed myself and wandered around the house without knowing what I had done."

William Wood, arrested at South Bend, Ind., is deeply implicated. A bundle of letters from Wood to Jackson bears this part of Jackson's confession out. Nearly all of Wood's letters are about girls, and some are too grossly indecent to be read aloud.

Jackson confesses that he visited the girl Wednesday, January 24. He admits that he took her clothing out of her hand satchel, and made away with it.

"Why did you do that?" was asked him.

"To cover up our tracks," was the reply.

The valise was shown him. The police had obtained it in a barber shop where he left it last Monday night, enjoining the barber to let no one but him have it.

"Open the valise," said Chief Dietsch, as he handed it to Jackson. The prisoner mechanically opened it. "What do you see in there?" asked the chief.

"Stains," said the prisoner, under a terrific nervous strain.

"What sort of stains?" thundered the chief.

"It must be blood stains," rejoined the prisoner, stolidly.

"Was it the head that made these stains?" asked the chief.

"Well, I should think it was," stammered the prisoner.

"Was it there that you carried the head?"

"I tell you that I did not carry the head." The prisoner has been obstinate on this point. He said in his private confession in Col. Dietsch's office earlier that he thought the head was thrown into the Ohio river. The poor girl's satchel was stained in the bottom and the sides red with her own blood.

Walling, in his confession, said that Jackson was not back until midnight last Friday night. He says Jackson said to him, when the clue of the shoe came out: "D—— those shoes; they will get us into trouble yet." Walling says he met Jackson at Sixth and Race streets about 7 o'clock last night, and Jackson said: "Walling, it looks as if that Greencastle business will bring us trouble yet."

Whenever Jackson was asked about the valise with the girl's head in it, he said: "I never carried it with anything in it. Walling wanted me to carry it, but I would not do it." It was empty when he left it in the barber shop where the police found it.

The outcome of this confession, coupled with a dense throng of accusing circumstances, is that three men are involved—Jackson most deeply, Wood a little less deeply and Walling incidentally, but still incriminately. Wood's letters indicate he was the Mephistopheles of the trio. More and more the attitude of Jackson and Walling is that each tries to cast upon the other the onus of the actual murder. While doing so they make statements clearly showing the guilt of both. They naturally avoid giving the main story. When Wood arrives it is thought one or both of them will be ready to make a clean breast of it and tell the whole horrible truth.

Walling, talking to a colored turnkey, said that Jackson murdered and beheaded the girl in Kentucky, and kept the head here three days, when he dropped it into a sewer. A search of the sewers has been instituted.

Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 6.—The Scott Jackson who is under arrest at Cincinnati on suspicion of the murder of Miss Pearl Bryan, is the young man who turned state's evidence against his accomplice, Alexander Letts. Letts is serving a term in state prison for the embezzlement of $23,000 from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Letts was an assistant auditor. He and Jackson started a saloon with the stolen money and gambled on horse races. It has been understood in Jersey City that Jackson went to Greencastle, Ind., to live with his brother.

THE PREACHER'S SON PRECOCIOUS

Young Wood in Cincinnati—Walling Confesses That Jackson Did It.

Cincinnati, Feb. 6.—William Wood was brought here tonight from South Bend, Ind., by Sheriff Plummer, of Newport, Ky., and Detectives Grimes and McDermott, of this city, under arrest as an accomplice of Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling in aiding and abetting their alleged abortion on Pearl Bryan. Wood is not yet of age. His conversation showed him to be more advanced in the ways of the world than is usual at the age of 20.

He was accompanied by his father, Rev. D. M. Wood, presiding elder of the Methodist church in the district where he resides; Rev. A. A. Gee, pastor of the Methodist church of South Bend, Ind.; A. N. Grant, an attorney of Indianapolis, who is the counsel for Wood, and A. R. Colburn, a lumber merchant of Michigan City, Ind., who came to go on the bond of young Wood.

Wood was examined at length by Mayor Caldwell and Chief Deitsch. The prisoner said this was the first time he had ever visited Cincinnati, and insisted that he had never been here to confer with Jackson, Walling or any one else. He said he had never been outside of Indiana, except for a trip to Chicago. He was questioned very closely about the letters from him that had been captured with the effects of Jackson in the latter's room. Those letters are obscene, and refer specifically to the proposed abortion on Pearl Bryan. Wood said he was a distant relative of the girl, and was doing everything in his power to help hide her condition and get her out of trouble. In these letters Wood referred to matters which the officers considered as implicating him in the tragedy, but he denied all knowledge of anything that was ever proposed except the abortion. In these letters Jackson told Wood that Walling, his room mate, had a friend who was an expert chemist and who would take charge of the operation. It turns out that Jackson was referring to himself, so Wood and Walling claim, as the expert chemist as well as the surgeon.

The city hall was packed after midnight, owing to the great interest that is being taken in the examination of Wood and the confession which Walling made at a late hour to Mayor Caldwell, Chief Deitsch, Sheriff Plummer and detectives. During the day Jackson made what he called a confession, in which he laid the whole crime upon his roommate, Walling. This confession appeared in the evening papers and was shown to Walling. He prepared a statement, which was given out at midnight, in which he said that Scott Jackson had told him about his trouble with Pearl Bryan, and in which he said Wood was also interested. Jackson never referred to anything except the proposed abortion until Pearl Bryan came to this city January 29. Then he talked about her serious condition, and consulted druggists and fellow-students about the best drugs with which to kill. Jackson got drunk a night or two after Pearl came here, and told his roommate that he proposed to get away with her. He had several plans which he outlined. One was to take her to a room and kill her with drugs and leave her as if she had killed herself. Another plan was to kill her with a drug, cut up her body and drop it in vaults unless he got a good opportunity to cremate it in the furnace at the dental college. His third plan was with acids, which Walling explained at length. Walling denied that he was with Jackson and Pearl Bryan in the cab last Friday night before the murder was committed.

A colored porter and a barkeeper who saw the hack drive away from the saloon testified that Walling got into the hack with them. Walling insisted that the last time he saw Pearl was last Wednesday night, but that he did see Jackson on Thursday and Friday nights, and that Jackson went to their room and put on Walling's clothes to throw suspicion and blame from himself on his roommate. In Jackson's statement today he accounted for the blood on his clothes by saying that Walling had gone to their room and put on his clothes before going out to commit the murder. Walling says Jackson told him on Thursday night that he intended to drive over to Fort Thomas with the girl and get rid of her, and that he did so on Friday night.

During the time that Walling made his confession Scott Jackson was present and heard it all, and denied everything as his roommate proceeded with the story. They called each other liars, and were with difficulty prevented from creating a disturbance. Meantime a large crowd surrounded the place, and both men expressed apprehension for their safety. They are not anxious to be taken to Newport, Ky., for trial, but as soon as the preliminary examination is cleared up requisition papers will be issued and the prisoners will be turned over to Sheriff Plummer, of Newport, Ky. William Wood was released on his own recognizance, and went to the hotel with Sheriff Plummer.

Taxation of Indian Lands.

Washington City, Feb. 6.—The senate Indian committee today authorized a favorable report on Senator Pettigrew's bill for the taxation of lands of allotted Indians in severalty.

Unlike most proprietary medicines, the formula of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and other preparations are cheerfully sent to any physician who applies for them. Hence the special favor accorded these well-known standard remedies by the World's fair commissioners.

Eyes examined free. Miss F. Wilzinski, Graduate Optician. New York eye hospital practice. 801 First avenue, corner Columbia, in drug store.

An unfinished frame building at Twenty-second street and San Pablo avenue, Oakland, Cal., was blown down by the wind Thursday afternoon, and Charles Hurley, a father, aged 20, and James Hurley, his father, killed.

CLEVELAND IS PLEASED

With the Heavy Bidding for the New Issue of Bonds.

HE FAVORS POPULAR LOANS.

Because They Bring Out the Gold Hoards of the People.

Gold Going Into the New York Sub-Treasury—Bids by Big Banks, the Treasury Department Explains, Are Often for Clients, So the Bonds Will Be Well Distributed.

New York, Feb. 6.—The Evening Post publishes an interview with President Cleveland regarding the bond issue, in which he says:

"From such information as comes to me from various private sources I am convinced that more small holdings of gold will be drawn into the treasury by the present arrangement than appears on the surface. The small country banks, for instance, which are buying bonds for their customers have made their bids through their New York and Boston correspondents, and this gives the loan the appearance of having been taken up by the big financial institutions at the money centers, although as a matter of fact not a little of it will ultimately come from the small investors."

The subject of the syndicate contract of February, 1895, having been mentioned, Mr. Cleveland remarked that he had never had reason to question the wisdom of that arrangement under the conditions then existing. "That contract," he continued, "helped us out at a time when forty-eight hours' delay might have produced serious results. I sympathize, nevertheless, with some objections to that form of placing a loan. The difference between the price obtained from the syndicate and the price currently quoted can be twisted into an argument which will appeal to the people who do not stop to calculate the actual cost to the syndicate of floating the loan at that time. My preference would have been to have had the present loan more popular than it appears on its face, but we have done the best we could. The people who hoard small savings of gold or the equivalent of gold are unaccustomed to transacting business on the basis on which those bonds had to be issued; they are unused to premiums or to the formalities of making bids. If we could have sold them 3 per cent. gold bonds at par, I think it would have brought out a good deal of gold, but the only bonds the law allows us to issue have to be sold considerably above par in order to keep the net rate of interest within a reasonable limit."

Deposits of Gold at New York.

The total deposits of gold at the subtreasury and assay office today in anticipation of payments of allotments of the government bonds were $3,115,000. The $1,000,000 of gold which arrived on the Majestic proved to be for the account of J. P. Morgan & Co. It is expected that this amount will shortly be placed in the subtreasury, and that F. Von Hoffman on account will also tender $300,000. The £300,000 sterling in gold which arrived on the steamer Umbria last Sunday was consigned to J. P. Morgan & Co. The American Exchange National bank deposited $500,000 gold coin at the sub-treasury and the Bank of New York deposited $200,000. The Hanover National bank has deposited at the sub-treasury $500,000 in gold coin. Total deposits today were $2,350,000.

New York Bankers Thank the People.

The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting today and adopted on motion of President J. Edward Simmons, of the Fourth National bank, the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this chamber recognizes with grateful pride the confidence of the people in the financial strength of the country as expressed by the large subscriptions to the government loan announced yesterday. The chamber believes the extraordinary success of this loan should dispel every doubt as to the ability and intention of the United States government to redeem all its obligations in the best money of the world."

Classifying the Bids.

Washington City, Feb. 6.—The work of scheduling and classifying the bids opened yesterday was resumed today. Until it is completed no definite information can be obtained as to the amounts bid for at each of the several rates or how low a rate can be accepted for a large amount variously estimated at $45,000,000 to $55,000,000. All the legitimate bids at a rate above that submitted by Morgan (110.6877) will be accepted, and all bids below that rate will be rejected. It was expected by the treasury officials that the secretary would be able to use some discretion in acceptance of the bids, and therefore be in a position to give preference to parties who would agree to obtain their gold from abroad. The fact, however, that all the bids higher than that made by Morgan must be accepted precludes the possibility of the secretary's making any discrimination whatever, except in rare cases where the bidder shows he has foreign gold on the way here and asks for a slight extension of time to make his deposit. It is believed the secretary will grant such requests.

The treasury officials are especially gratified at the success of the popular subscription of the loan, and stated that while the schedule of the bidders undoubtedly will show a very large percentage of banks and moneyed institutions, it is indisputably true that in many cases, and possibly in a majority of them, the banks act as the agents of the private individuals who are the real purchasers. This is shown to be true by an instance cited at the time of the last subscription issue. A New York firm bid in $1,000,000 of the bonds, and the treasury officials took sufficient interest in the matter to follow them to their final destinations. It was found that the firm acted for four large interior banks, and that each of them in turn acted in part for a number of country banks, and they for individual customers, so that the bonds were finally distributed among several hundred private parties. This will be the result, it is believed in a very large number of cases, of the bids for the present issue. It is also believed the certainty that no bid can be accepted at a lower rate than 110.6877 will have the effect of releasing large quantities of gold which have been accumulated by unsuccessful bidders. Having no further use for their surplus holdings, it is argued that a large portion of it will find its way into the sub-treasury.

The Delivery of the Bonds.

The secretary of the treasury today sent the following letter of instructions to the treasurer and assistant treasurer of the United States in regard to the receipts of gold in payment of the new bonds:

"As soon as practicable the department will furnish you a list of the accepted bidders for the 4 per cent. bonds of 1925 offered to the public by the circulars of January 6, 9 and 15, 1896. The list will contain the name of each bidder, with the address, the amount of each bid, the price and the date of the secretary's acceptance. You will receive payment for the bonds in United States gold coin or gold certificates by installments or in full, as provided in the circulars above mentioned. Each payment of an installment should include the principal, premium at the price named in the bid, and accrued interest from February 1, 1896, to the date of such payment, so that the proportionate amount of the bonds representing the installment will be paid for in full. You will issue for each payment your certificate of deposit in duplicate in the name of the depositor on account of the purchase of 4 per cent. bonds of 1925, stating on the face of such certificates the amounts respectively of principal, premium and accrued interest received. Also state thereon the number of installments when not in full. You will deliver the full set to the depositor, with instructions to retain the duplicate and to forward the original to the secretary of the treasurer, accompanied by a letter from the depositor giving complete information as to the kind and denomination of the bonds desired and the place of their delivery. The bonds will be issued only upon receipts by the secretary of the original of the deposit. A depositor may assign the original certificate issued in his name, in which case the bonds will be issued upon the order of the assignee. If it should be advisable to postpone the receipt of deposits on this account beyond the dates fixed in the circulars, special instructions by telegram or letter will be given you. The department will begin the delivery of both registered and coupon bonds as soon as certificates of deposit therefor are received by the secretary as indicated."

RESERVE DOWN TO $45,000,000.

Investors Drawing Out Gold in Order to Pay for Bonds.

Washington City, Feb. 6—The treasury today lost $1,073,800 in gold coin, and $10,400 in bars, leaving the true amount of the reserve $45,298,779. Notwithstanding the success of the new loan, fears are entertained that a considerable share of the gold offered in payment will be withdrawn from the treasury for that purpose. In anticipation of the loan, the gold withdrawn from the treasury during the month from January 6 to February 5 amounted to $7,349,545, which, added to today's withdrawals, makes an aggregate of about $8,500,000. The magnitude of the subscriptions to the loan, which amounted to over $858,000,000, calls attention to the fact that the total amount of gold coin and gold certificates in circulation in the United States is less than $550,000,000, and the natural inference is that a great number of bidders must have depended on getting their supply from the treasury or outside sources.

What will be the result upon the reserve is a matter of grave concern, and while it is expected that it will be augmented by at least $111,000,000 as a result of the present sale, it is not so apparent that on the date the last installment becomes due the reserve will not have been reduced to a point not greatly in excess of the $100,000,000 requirement.

LONDON ON THE BOND BIDS.

Taken to Mean There Is No Fear of a Silver Victory.

London, Feb. 7.—The financial article in the Times this morning, speaking of the bids for the United States loan, says: "Allowing for all deductions through duplicate tenders, etc., the result must be as satisfactory to the United States government as such a loan could be. Probably the gold held in readiness will not only supply the first installment, but will furnish a portion of the second installment, if it can be retained for that purpose. It is quite plain that the American people, including all the leading men of business and financial institutions, are not afraid that congress will pass measures committing the country to the silver standard. Still we cannot regard the loan as anything but a temporary palliative. The second installment may be forthcoming, but it is difficult to see how the three succeeding installments can be met in gold, unless European confidence revives to such an extent that American securities will again be bought freely in Europe. Undoubtedly the present remarkable display of confidence by the American people will help in that direction, but the careful investor will continue to feel misgivings until the present monetary system is reformed."

The Times also has an editorial on the loan, in which it heartily congratulates President Cleveland and the people. "The success of the loan," the Times says, "is a personal triumph for the president, and the most convincing counter-demonstration to the silverites' agitation that could be possibly supplied. But it is too early to assume that the silverites are crushed. Our correspondent in America seems to think that the difficulty has been largely disposed of, but the point is not easy to determine in the first glow of exultation over the unquestionable financial success. The impression here is that after a little time the chronic difficulties of the situation will be found to remain pretty much unchanged."

The article concludes with a further reference to the fact that no raprochement is visible on the Venezuelan affair.

The Standard says in an editorial: "Granting its expediency, the loan is a great success. Its most satisfactory feature is the proof that Americans do not fear that the silver standard will be adopted. From this point of view it is comforting to foreign investors in American securities."

There will be a crush the last days of registration—delays are dangerous.

THIRTEEN MEN KILLED.

Thrown Into the River Near Bristol, Conn., by a Condemned Bridge.

New Britain, Conn., Feb. 6.—A bridge on the New England railroad, over the Pequabuck river, near Bristol, collapsed about 9 o'clock tonight, carrying with it twenty workmen, of whom thirteen are believed to have perished. At midnight two bodies had been recovered, and eleven men were missing. Among the dead is John O'Brien, foreman, of East Hartford. The names of the missing are unknown.

The fierce storm which swept over the state played havoc with New England railroad bridges, and the swollen waters of the Pequabuck river threatened to carry the bridge away. At 5 o'clock a special wrecking train, with forty men, left East Hartford, and were put to work on the new bridge, which the company is building over the river, and which is almost completed. It was intended to put the new bridge in shape at once, so that trains could cross the river. The old bridge was declared unsafe about 4 o'clock, and since then no train has crossed the river. Twenty workmen were put on each bridge. About 9 o'clock one of the foremen, John Barry, called the twenty men on the old structure toward the center to assist in tearing up the ties, which were wanted for the other bridge. The weight of the men was too great for the bridge, and without a moment's warning it collapsed with a loud noise, precipitating sixteen or seventeen of the men into the raging waters of the river. Three or four were caught by falling timbers and seriously injured. Three managed to cling to fragments of the bridge and were rescued by their comrades, who rushed over from the new bridge as soon as they realized the extent of the disaster. The tottering end of the remaining portions of the old bridge rendered the work of reaching the men impossible, and had a boat been at hand nothing could have been done in the raging waters. The unfortunate men in the water attempted to seize sticks and portions of the abutments which had broken loose, but not more than five or six were successful. The others were carried down stream and were quickly lost to sight in the darkness. Two men were able to swim ashore, but fell exhausted as soon as they reached land. John Barry, the foreman in charge of the old bridge, was extricated from the mass of wreckage and debris which collected when the bridge gave way, and was found to be badly wounded. He and the other rescued men were taken to a farmhouse and cared for. The foreman was unable to give the names of the men who were on the bridge with him at the time. As soon as the officials of the railroad were notified of the collapse, a special train was sent out from East Hartford with two surgeons and another gang of workers.

A gang of twenty men rigged impromptu rafts and made a search for the bodies. Others were sent down both sides of the river to see if any of the unfortunates had reached the shore. At a late hour no more bodies were found, and it is the general opinion that the men had no chance of reaching the shore alive. Most of the men live in Hartford and East Hartford, and nearly all have families.

SILVER IN THE HOUSE.

Free Coinage Debate Has a Depressing Influence.

MOST OF THE SEATS EMPTY.

The Senate Passes the Anti-Prizefight Bill Very Quickly.

Quay Modifies His Resolution to Recommit the Tariff Bill, and Will Call It Up Monday—Debate on the Proposition to Divide the Appropriation Bills.

Washington City, Feb. 6.—The senate free coinage substitute for the house bond bill was debated five hours in the house this afternoon and five hours at the night session. Nevertheless the pressure from members for time to present their views is so great that it seems possible now that the debate may be run over into next week. The speeches so far have been tame and dry. There were two notable exceptions, however, today. Johnson of North Dakota and Johnson of California, both Republicans, but on different sides of the silver question, afforded entertainment and perhaps instruction. The former was once a school teacher, and today he brought the methods of the school room into the house. He placed some charts in front of the speaker's desk, illustrating graphically the rise and fall of prices in this country, the production of silver, the price of wheat in India measured in silver, and, pointer in hand, like a professor to his pupils, explained converging and diverging lines.

Johnson of California, on the other hand, whose fiery protests against the passage of the bond bill attracted general attention and won the applause of the silver men, with an eloquent speech urged the Republicans not to ignore silver, and warned them of the dire consequences that might follow if they did. His wit was so trenchant and his blade so keen that he was frequently applauded by those who were not in sympathy with him.

McLaurin, Dem., S. C., occupied several minutes in replying to the speech of Pearson, Rep., N. C., last night. He referred to the contest between "brute force and money," and "manhood and voters," and denounced Mr. Pearson for catering to cheap applause and befouling his own nest by intimating the disloyalty of South Carolina. Wheeler, Dem., Ala., then opened the debate proper with a free silver argument. The house at 5 o'clock took a recess until 7:30 p. m.

There were only about twenty-five members at the night session of the house. The light attendance gradually dwindled away until when the last speaker closed there was but a solitary member on the floor. There were no incidents of any kind. The speakers were Messrs. Arnold, Rep., Pa.; Danford, Rep., O.; Turner, Dem., Va., and DeWitt, Rep., O.; in favor of concurrence in the senate substitute, and Allen, Rep., of Utah; Cooper, Dem., Tex.; Wilson, Dem., S. C.; Hyde, Rep., Wash., and Neill, Dem., Ark., against concurrence. Kirkpatrick, Rep., Kan., said he would vote against both the motion to concur and that to non-concur. At 10 o'clock the house took a recess until 10:30 tomorrow morning.

Is your name on the registration books?

IN THE SENATE.

Quay's Tariff Resolution Goes Over—Anti-Prizefight Bill Passed.

Washington City, Feb. 6.—In the senate Sherman today presented Foraker's credentials to succeed Brice, March 4, 1897, and the senate passed a resolution calling for detailed statements concerning the bond bills.

Another resolution offered by Thurston, Rep., Neb., was agreed to, directing the secretary of state to send to the senate copies of all laws, regulations and decrees of Germany, France, Belgium and Denmark which discriminate against the introduction of American cattle.

Quay brought up the resolution to recommit the tariff silver bill. He offered an amendment modifying his original resolution so that, instead of instructing the committee to report back separate bills, the measure was referred back "for further consideration." At Quay's request the resolution went over until Monday, when Quay gave notice that he would ask to have it reconsidered. There was general assent, and the order was made.

Turpie then addressed the senate in favor of the election of United States senators by popular vote. Turpie spoke of the vast growth of corporate influence. It was notorious that the central bureau of this malevolent corporate power is at the capitals of the various states whenever a United States senator is chosen. Destroy this rule of the trust by giving to the people the election of senators, and the ballot of opinion is restored, unawed and unbought. The senator referred to the deadlock in Kentucky and to the previous one in Delaware, and pointed out the growing dangers of leaving the choice of senators with the legislatures instead of with the people.

During the lull in the proceedings, Morgan, Dem., Ala., offered an amendment to the resolution of Quay relative to recommitting the tariff silver bill. Morgan's amendment instructs the finance committee to add a provision deducting 10 per cent. from custom duties on goods imported in vessels of the United States or of the country producing the imported articles, provided that the countries exporting such goods shall provide by law that silver bullion, the product of United States mines, shall be admitted to coinage on equal terms with gold.

Shortly before 2 o'clock the house bill prohibiting prizefights in the territories was brought over from the house and was at once taken up. Hoar, Rep., Mass., stated briefly the need of speedy action. The prizefighters had been driven from Texas to Mexico and now to New Mexico, where they hoped to fight because there was no restraining law. The bill was read. No objection was made, and within three minutes of the time it was presented in the senate it was passed.

At 2 o'clock the resolution to distribute the appropriation bills among the various senate committees was taken up, and Allison, Rep., Ia., chairman of the senate committee on appropriations, addressed the senate in opposition to the proposed change. There was considerable debate pro and con, during which Proctor, Rep., Vt., opposed the position advanced by Allison, but in doing so he took occasion to compliment Allison in high terms for his ability and for his forcible argument. "It furnishes another evidence, if any were needed," said Proctor, "of his (Allison's) eminent fitness for the highest position in the gift of the people. I can say that in his absence." Allison had been out of the chamber throughout Proctor's remarks. Without acting on the resolution the senate adjourned at 4 p. m.

Republican Organization of the Senate.

Washington City, Feb. 6.—An agreement has been arrived at among all parties in the senate for the election of Senator Frye as president pro tem., as the first business after the assembling of the senate tomorrow. The Republican caucus to consider other elective officers will be held tomorrow afternoon, if adjournment for it can be secured.

An Indian Reservation to Be Opened.

Washington City, Feb. 6.—The Red Lake and White Earth Indian reservation, comprising about 1,000,000 acres, part of the Chippewa reservation, Minnesota, will be opened for settlement May 1 by proclamation to be issued shortly.