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IMPERIAL Hams, Bacon and Lard

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Now is the Appointed Time

Backward Flour to make a good, palatable breakfast.

For using S.C.C.O.

SEATTLE CEREAL CO.

"CLEANLINESS IS NAE PRIDE, DIRTY'S NAE HONESTY." COMMON SENSE DICTATES THE USE OF

SAPOLIO

THERE ARE ONLY WEEKS.

Sensational Railroad Incidents Expected in Congress.

BOTH HOUSES MEET TOMORROW

In the Senate Senator Platt Will Bring Up a Minority Report Opposing the Free Homestead Bill, Particularly Objecting to the Government's Purchasing Indian Lands to Give Away to Settlers—The House Likely to Have a Lively Time About the Foreclosure of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Beyond the fact that the bill providing for free homesteads on former Indian reservations on the calendar is the "unfinished business," the senate has no programme for this week. There is liable to be a sharp clash of interests from the effort to secure consideration, and a possibility that this cash may develop an interesting situation.

The friends of the Pacific funding bill will make an effort to get that measure up for consideration until they conclude that in doing so they may impair its chances of passage. Until the past day or two it appeared certain that the Cuban resolutions would be approved immediately after the opening of business on Tuesday. It is possible, even probable, that both questions will go over, at least for a few days. If the government to be considered on Wednesday, and the advocates of delay are becoming quite sanguine that if they succeed in preventing consideration until Wednesday, they will secure a still further postponement.

Senator Gear, chairman of the Pacific railroad committee, is doubtful of the advisability of pressing for the consideration of his funding bill, which is the action of the house on the same measure, and may wait upon that body. If he does not delay on this account, he will make an effort to get the bill up on Tuesday or immediately after the homestead bill shall be disposed of. If either the Pacific railroad bill or the Cuban resolutions secure consideration, they will be sharply contested and much animated debate.

The homestead bill will be opposed by Senator Platt and others, while Senator Pettigrew will take the lead in its advocacy.

Senator Platt will on Tuesday present the minority report of the senate committee on Indian affairs in opposition to the free homestead bill, which is the senate calendar. The report opposes the bill on the general grounds of the vast expense its adoption would entail upon the government. Commenting on the year 1888, he says the government has purchased 41,252,540 acres of land from the Indians, agreeing to pay \$25,261,987 for it. Besides \$1,000,000 set aside for the purchase, the benefit of the Indians of the great Sioux tribe. "If," says the report, "all the land already opened to settlement upon Indian reservations heretofore, and the amount of the sum to be paid therefor by the settlers will be \$35,353,000.86. This bill proposes to release the settlers from the payment of the sum."

The report calls attention to the fact that it was provided in the acts bearing upon these settlements with the different tribes of Indians that settlers should pay sufficient for the lands to reimburse the government for the money paid the Indians. Several million acres of land are embraced in these pending agreements. The bill provides that the amount be applied only to lands in Oklahoma, but by the amendments made by the senate committee, the provisions of the bill are extended to all Indian lands. The amount being more than three times that contemplated in the bill as it passed the house. All the land on the Indian reservations thus opened for settlement has been paid for by the government. The opening of the same, except in the case of the Cherokee outlet, where payment was to be made in installments, and the sum of \$80,000 still remains unpaid, and in the case of the great Sioux, Chippewa and Colville reservations, where the Indians are to be paid as the government shall require for the lands to reimburse the government for the money paid the Indians. Another amendment proposed to the bill in effect requires that the government shall upon releasing the settlers from the payment of their obligations, pay the Indians for these lands the sum per acre which by law is to be paid by the settlers.

"If," says the report, "this amendment be adopted, the bill passed by the government would be called upon to pay in the future, including the amount now due on the Cherokee outlet purchase, a sum approximating \$45,000,000. The report calls attention to the fact that negotiations are in progress for the acquisition of other Indian lands, which are being conducted by the government, and that the government should be reimbursed for its outlays. Referring to the origin of the bill, Senator Platt says in his report: "The excitement which preceded the opening of the lands in Oklahoma will be still remembered, as will the mad rush, scarcely controlled by government authorities, to secure these lands upon the well understood condition of payment for the same in addition to compliance with the provision of homestead laws. In every appeal made to Congress for the opening of the lands, the reservations the argument that the government ought not to be put to the large expenditures required in the payment of the Indians for the relinquishment of their title, was answered by those who were advocating and insisting upon the passage of the bills for that purpose by saying that it was understood that the government should be reimbursed by the settlers."

Continuing, he argued: "It is probably not too much to say that one of the agreements made with the Indians ceding their lands would have been that, and not an act opening them for settlement would have passed, if it had not been thoroughly understood that the lands purchased upon these lands should reimburse the government for the amount expended by it to obtain them. The obligation of the settler to pay the government the price stipulated is as definite, well understood and binding as the obligation of any government debtor. While we do not question the policy of our homestead laws, we insist that in relation to these lands purchased and opened upon the demand of the settlers, it was right that another policy should be adopted. "The attractive idea of free homes for the people was all very well while the government had lands acquired for political and territorial reasons which it could donate to them. The purchase of the lands and the donation of the same to a citizen to entirely another thing and can be justified, in the opinion of the undersigned, upon no consideration of public policy or governmental duty. As well might the government be called upon to buy lands from individual owners or syndicates, and donate them as free homes to settlers, as to be called upon to buy lands from the Indians for such purposes."

IN THE HOUSE. Sensational Incidents Expected in Connection With Railroad Bills. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The house will get down to serious business as soon as it reassembles after the holiday recess on Tuesday. Probably the two most important

tant pieces of general legislation to be acted upon at the short session have been made special orders, and will consume the entire week. They are the Land bill to amend the laws relating to second-class mail matter, so as to prevent the shipment of books and serial publications in connection with newspapers at the cent per pound rate, and to cut off the newspaper sample copy privilege, and the bill prepared by the Pacific railroad commission to fund the debts of the Pacific railroads and extend their payment for fifty years at 2 per cent. The funding bill has already been debated one day, and under the order adopted the debate will continue Tuesday and Wednesday, and be brought to a vote on the latter day at 4 o'clock.

The Pacific railroads bill will be taken up on Thursday. The general debate will continue on Friday evening. On Saturday the bill will be open to amendment under the five-minute rule, and on Monday the vote will be taken on the bill and pending amendments. The fate of the measure will determine whether the government will foreclose its mortgages on the Union Pacific and Central Pacific. Both these roads have defaulted, and President Cleveland served notice in so many words in his message to congress that unless some congressional action was taken immediately, foreclosures would be taken under the authority of the present law to protect the government's interest in foreclosure proceedings. The friends of the roads hold that this is the last chance they will have to accomplish the funding of the debt for which they have striven for ten years, and they will use all their own money, and the money of the stockholders, and the money of the government, especially in the West and on the Pacific coast. Powers, of Vermont, chairman of the committee, will be the principal champion on the floor, while Mr. Baker, of New York, and Mr. Maguire, of California, will lead the opposition. Both sides are now figuring on a majority, and the fate of the bill is in grave doubt. The debate is expected to be of a very lively nature, and there may be some sensational incidents.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Only a Few Millions More and It Would Be a Billion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The monthly treasury statement of the public debt, issued today, shows the debt to December 31, less cash in the treasury, to have been \$2,825,827. This decrease is accounted for by an increase of \$2,963,281 in the amount of cash in the treasury. This increase in the cash is the result of the sale of the mortgage Pacific railroad bonds belonging to the Central Pacific sinking fund. The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt.....\$47,394,680 Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.....1,330,070 Debt bearing no interest.....372,562,201 Total.....\$49,727,553

This amount, however, does not include \$50,509,573 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold, \$175,203,982; silver, \$509,615,584; paper, \$11,357,340; bonds deposited in national banks, \$1,100,000; and other, \$1,000,000. Against which there are outstanding demand liabilities amounting to \$2,143,172, which leaves a balance of \$28,584,381 cash in the treasury.

SURPLUS OF TWO MILLIONS.

Encouraging Statements of Government Accounts for December.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The monthly receipts and expenditures shows the total receipts in December to have been \$28,571,114, and the expenditures \$26,571,114, which leaves the surplus for the month \$2,000,000.

This is the second time within the year that the receipts have exceeded expenditures. The surplus for the month is largely accounted for by partial receipts from the recent sale of first mortgage bonds for the Pacific railroad belonging to the Central Pacific sinking fund, which appears in the monthly statement as payment to civil and miscellaneous expenditures. Independent of the bond transactions the surplus would have been about \$500,000. Received from customs in December amounted to \$10,779,412, a gain for the month of about \$800,000. Internal revenue receipts aggregated \$13,199,968, a nominal gain over November.

STATE OF THE CURRENCY.

Monthly Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The monthly statement issued by the comptroller of the currency shows the amount of national currency outstanding at the end of the month to have been \$25,775,381, an increase for the month of \$264,288, and for the twelve months of \$1,548,569. The circulation outstanding at the end of the month was \$19,780,911, an increase for the month of \$1,053,655, and a decrease for the year of \$3,285,587. The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulation notes was \$15,925,000.

HERBERT TO SEND A WARSHIP.

Coast Defense Meeting at Tampa Will Be Largely Attended.

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 3.—The meeting called for January 29 in this city to organize a national coast defense and naval reserve association promises to be very largely attended. The meeting was addressed to the governors of all states and interested commercial organizations in every important section have been received by Gov. Mitchell, and indeed that there will be a very large attendance. Secretary Herbert has ordered a man-of-war to Tampa for the occasion, and efforts are being made to have the torpedo boat Ericsson present at the time.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

All of the Socialist Candidates for the Senate Were Badly Defeated.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Elections were held today to replace one-third of the senators whose terms are expiring. The senators who were re-elected were the Radical and Socialist candidates and numerous extremists hoped to secure enough seats to change the character of the senate, and to prevent a recurrence of the constitutional struggle which occurred last April between the senate and cabinet. The platform called for the election of senators by universal suffrage. Their hopes were, however, disappointed, and the results were such that all of the Socialists having been defeated. The full returns show that 41 Republicans have been elected, 21 Radicals and 18 Socialists.

French Newspaper Suspends.

SPAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—La Petite Patrie, a semi-weekly French paper, specially devoted to the interests of French Hebrews, has gone out of existence through lack of patronage. Emile Marquet was editor and proprietor.

THE HAIR OF THE BEARD.

The hair of the beard to be an ornament to the wearer should receive painstaking care, and his hair should be faded Hair Remover should be applied.

SEVEN MEN SAVED.

From the Wreck of the Filibuster Commodore.

STEPHEN CRANE AMONG THEM.

Eleven Men Are Missing, With the Chances That Seven May Turn Up Alive—The Struggles of the Captain and the Novelist in the Dingy—Crane Was Taken With Cramps, But Was Rescued by Capt. Murphy—Another Claim That Maceo Still Lives—How the Spaniards Execute Their Prisoners.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—A special to the Commercial-Tribune from Jacksonville, Fla., says: Seventeen men accounted for out of the Cuban filibuster Commodore is the record here tonight, with a slight chance of seven more yet alive. The men came ashore at Daytona this noon. Capt. Murphy, Stephen Crane, the novelist, the cook and two sailors. One of the latter, William Higgins, of Rhode Island, died soon after reaching land from the effects of the surf. One of the survivors gave the following graphic details: "The tug sank at 7 o'clock Saturday morning twenty miles off New Smyrna. All the Americans on board remained until the vessel was turned shoreward. As she continued to sink boatsloads of Cubans, twelve in all, were first sent off. One boat containing six men was capsized, and I can not recall the names of the men. The lifeboats containing nine men were swamped, and a hastily constructed craft was made up from materials thrown to them as they were in danger of being swamped. "Capt. Murphy, Stephen Crane, Higgins and myself and one other sailor took to the ten-foot dingy at the last moment. We tried to save the men in the water around us, but the heavy sea and contrary winds swept them from us. It required all our efforts to keep our small boat right side up. For twenty-four hours we battled with the heavy sea, constantly heaving, and at last land was sighted. As we attempted to land the wind drove us into the breakers and in an instant the boat was overturned. For an hour we battled for life, and then managed to crawl out on the sand almost dead. Capt. Murphy saved Mr. Crane by helping him when a cramp caught him. Higgins was again in danger of being drowned, and died soon after landing. He was a good sailor and worked hard to save his comrades.

The men are expected here tomorrow. As the Three Friends was the only vessel in port that could stand the seas, the Washington officials were wired, asking permission to send the tug and several revenue officers on board. This was at 4 p. m. yesterday. Not hearing from this, the collector again wired the department. Then J. M. Harris wired Secretary Taft, and he replied last night. Harris had notified Mr. Carlisle and the president. Nothing was heard from the department as to aid in saving the lives of the American children. This brought the department into action, and at 6:30 tonight the Three Friends steamed out on her errand of mercy.

BELIEVES MACEO LIVING.

Graphic Description of the Execution of Cuban Prisoners.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 3.—Thomas Lovelace, a reporter, says that the insurgent leader Maceo is still alive. He was wrecked off the north coast of South America last October, is spending a few days here with his mother. While Lovelace spent three days at Havana, he has just returned from the Cuban country. He talked interestingly with a reporter, and when asked regarding the reported death of Maceo, said: "I am convinced Maceo is not dead. In my opinion, the story of his death was propagated by the insurgents themselves. The Yamacoo, that sailed from New York at the present time, is a fast steamer, and can make twenty-eight knots an hour, and I have some pretty reliable information that her object was to convey Maceo to the shore of the island, where he might join Gomez and the two plan the campaign together. I have not the slightest doubt, in fact, that Maceo is recovering from his wounds. The insurgents will not do an aggressive action until his complete recovery.

"In those three days at Havana," said Mr. Lovelace, "I saw sixty-eight insurgents executed on a sandbar, even with ships. They stood the prisoners up in squads of eight or ten and then one soldier was selected to pick them off one at a time just as though they were dead. The prisoners were in all sorts of attitudes while the shooting was going on. Some were kneeling in prayer, others were standing erect, but none showed signs of fear. The prisoners were all boys not over 8 to gray-headed men. None of the executions lasted long. I saw one squad of ten men shot down in about five minutes. The only man who was an officer of the insurgents executed, and they were allowed a volley from ten soldiers."

GUARANTEE THAT MACEO LIVES.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The Paris edition of the Herald states that it can guarantee the accuracy of the news which it presents that Antonio Maceo is still alive.

BATTLE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Madrid Reports That 3,000 Rebels Have Been Killed.

MADRID, Jan. 2.—Details received here from Manila indicate that a battle was fought at Bulacan, a town in the province of Luzon, located on the River Bulacan, twenty miles northwest of Manila, Gen. Enzono, a leader of the Philippine islands insurgents, is said to have killed in the conflict. Of the Spaniards twenty-five were killed and sixty-eight wounded. It is also reported that seven cannon were captured from the insurgents. A special dispatch from Manila to Premier Canovas del Castillo, giving details of the battle at Bulacan, announces that 3,000 of the insurgents were killed.

EXECUTIONS AT MANILLA.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—United States Minister Taylor had a long conference with the Paris, Jan. 3.—The Paris edition of the Herald states that it can guarantee the accuracy of the news which it presents that Antonio Maceo is still alive.

CULLUM CALLS ON MCKINLEY.

The Major Seeking Quiet to Prepare His Inaugural Address.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 3.—President-elect McKinley passed a very quiet Sunday at the home of M. A. Hanna. This morning in company with Mr. Osborne, of the national committee, Mr. McKinley attended the Franklin Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. His presence at the church was not announced in advance, and there was no increase in the attendance. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Lewis, in his opening prayer asked divine blessing upon those called to high places. When Mr. McKinley returned from church he was greeted at Mr. Hanna's house by Senator Cullum of Illinois, who had stopped over for a short visit on his way to Washington. The senator and Mr. McKinley had a short conference. In the afternoon a few of the president-elect's friends of the president-elect called upon him. It is the intention of Mr. McKinley to devote the coming week to the outlining of his inaugural message, and for that reason he desires to be left undisturbed as much as possible. Part of the week Mr. and Mrs. McKinley will remain at the home of Mr. Hanna, and the latter part of the week they will be the guests of Col. Myron Herrick. If the quiet which he desires cannot be secured, the president-elect will return home before the end of the week.

DE WITTE AND KHILKOFF DISAGREE.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Times' St. Petersburg correspondent denies the rumors of the retirement of M. De Witte, minister of finance, which were spread yesterday. The correspondent says the rumors originated in the postponement of M. De Witte's scheme of currency reform and alleged dissensions between M. De Witte and the Prince Chichouff, minister of communication, about railway management.

battle of Bulacan, Gen. Rios commanded the Spaniards. The rebels numbered 3,000, and were entrenched on the Caseron heights. The Spaniards attacked the trenches with the bayonet and captured a cartridge factory, in addition to guns.

During the pursuit, the dispatch continued, the rebels often pretended to be dead, and afterwards sprang up and attacked the Spaniards in the rear. At one place the Spaniards, suspecting that the insurgents were hidden in the bushes, set fire to them, and 200 perished in the flames. Telegrams of congratulation to Capt. Gen. Polavieja, in the name of the queen regent and the government, have been dispatched.

PUBLIC OPINION IN SPAIN.

Impatience With Weyler's Apparent Inactivity in Cuba.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The correspondent at Madrid of the Times telegraphs to his paper: The country is becoming impatient at the inactivity of the executive in Cuba, which is inexplicable, considering the favorable circumstances—the opportune death of Maceo, the complete break-down of the attempt of the American filibusters, aided by certain adventurous and sympathizing senators to induce the United States government to adopt an active policy and the consequent reaction in public opinion throughout Europe in favor of Spain. Either the home government is deplorably lacking in initiative, or the military chiefs are incapable and unworthy of confidence. There is a little of both. Anyways, public opinion is unanimous regarding the latter. Private advices reveal that a state of maindramatization is prevailing in the island, and that the military authorities of the government organs do not altogether deny this, to say nothing of the Liberal papers which are being prosecuted for demanding reforms in the administration of Cuba. This proposition is an ominous sign and a dangerous action on the part of the government while public feeling is as it is. Possibly the Spanish government is to the reforms in Porto Rico is a tacit recognition that he cannot longer run counter to public opinion.

THE SPANISH PATROL.

Cuba's Shores Carefully Watched for Filibusters—The Dauntless to Aid the Three Friends.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Spanish authorities feel little apprehension from reported filibustering expeditions, owing to the thoroughness with which the Cuban coast is being patrolled by the Spanish forces. It is pointed out that the success of the expeditions largely depend upon the ability to deliver the goods to the insurgents, and that the mere landing of an expedition counts for little. Under the system established by Gen. Weyler the movement of any insurgent force toward the coast is noted as a state toward meeting an expedition. The insurgents have no pack trains nor the ordinary means of transportation of military stores, and are obliged to receive and carry goods by hand. In handling boxes of guns or any considerable supply of ammunition a large number of men is necessary to dispose of an expedition by hand. For this reason the approach of the Three Friends is noted as a clear warning to the Spanish commanders by the movement of a large insurgent force toward the coast. A battle resulted, and the insurgents were driven inland. The point at which the Three Friends subsequently tried to land was that to which the insurgent force was headed. At present, it is said, this patrol is so complete that no considerable force of insurgents can move without unmasking the destination of an expedition, and thus giving ample time for its apprehension. This is but one means of apprehension, however, and it does not diminish the scouting of expeditions before their departure.

THE PRINCESS IS RIGBY.

Says Her Marriage With Rigo Is Only a Question of Time.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 3.—Writing to a Brussels newspaper, the Princess Chimay-Carman, formerly Miss Clara Ward, of Detroit, protests against the newspaper campaign of publicity and calumny in connection with her elopement with the Hungarian gypsy musician Rigo. The princess says: "American children are educated with a view of asserting their independence, and when necessary, braving the world's prejudices and calumnies. My husband, however, does not preserve the American girl from the possibility of falling into error. I drifted with the fashion dictating an union between nobility and wealth. Calumnies were repeated with the pursuit of cronies. Surely this is better than pursuing a dot. "Having recognized my error, and my heart having spoken, two courses were open to me, namely, adultery, hypocrisy or leaving the marital domicile. I chose the latter, fully recognizing that I exposed myself. My divorce was not made for nothing, and my position will eventually be legalized, my marriage with Rigo being only a question of time."

THE NASHVILLE FIRE.

An Estimated Total Loss of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars—Several People Injured.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 3.—About 3 o'clock this morning the fire which originated in the dry goods store of Lebeck Bros. at 11 o'clock Saturday night, was under control. Nine stores and the south end of the city market house, containing offices of the heads of the city departments, were destroyed. The losses and insurance are not yet fully obtainable, but the following insurance on the buildings and contents totally destroyed are about correct: Lebeck Bros., stock \$100,000; building \$25,000; Abernathy, Langman & Shook, stock \$12,000, building \$5,000; Evans building, unoccupied, \$2,000; Wolf & Co., on stock \$12,000, building \$1,000; Grimes, Daily & Robinson, stock \$7,500. The total insurance is in excess of \$300,000. The total loss is estimated at from \$750,000 to \$800,000. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained. Several firemen were injured by falling walls and Capt. James Sullivan was badly bruised. Charles Thompson, Cashier, and J. B. Carr, manager of the Stief Jewelry Company, were badly injured by falling walls.

SHE WAS REALLY DEAD.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—It is reported from Warsaw that the doctors have decided that Countess Helena Potocka, whose body was discovered buried in a vault, through a dread that she was in a state of catalepsy, is dead. The body has therefore been reinterred.

HONORABLE DR. WATERDORP.

HONORABLE DR. WATERDORP, is so much respected with Dr. J. Jayne's Kidney Pills.

FOR THE LIVER, USE JAYNE'S PAINLESS SAGATIVE PILLS.