

VOL. XXXI NO. 61.

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WILLIAM BEGUN.

Financial Reform to Be Urged in Congress.

THE CONFERENCE ADJOURNS. Its Business Promptly and Satisfactorily Transacted—Congressman Fowler Makes a Strong Address—Congressman Walker Feels the Committee Appointed by the Conference Will Not Act With Sufficient Promptness—Plans for a Monetary System Embodying Needed Changes.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 13.—At 10:30 o'clock today the closing session of the monetary conference was called to order. The convention has been conspicuous for the absence of unnecessary frills. Business has been transacted. Prosy speeches have not been tolerated. The delegates this morning were seated by states, a much better arrangement than that of the day before. The chief event of the session was the address of Congressman Fowler, of the banking and currency committee, in which he said:

"There are three ways of coping with the present plan to be continued: First—We could assume the full functions of the banking system as it always has been. Second—We can tax the people whenever the emergency arises, which must prove as it always has, a most expensive, burdensome policy, and one to which the people will not long submit. Third—We can assume the obligations of the government, a policy that is clearly demanded by our own experience and approved by the rest of the world. This is the only practical solution, and it is our only hope."

It was after 4 o'clock when the conference adjourned this afternoon. After the convention had been called to order, Congressman Fowler, of Massachusetts; Mr. Wilson, of Kentucky, and Chairman Hanna, at the conclusion of his talk Mr. Hanna called upon Mr. Ingalls, of Cincinnati, to read the report of the committee on resolutions.

"This convention declares that it has become absolutely necessary that a consistent, straightforward and definitely planned monetary system shall be inaugurated, the fundamental basis of which should be:

"First—That the present gold standard should be maintained.

"Second—That steps should be taken to insure the ultimate retirement of all classes of United States notes by a gradual and steady process, so as to avoid any injurious contraction of the currency or disturbance of the business in this country, and to the end of which it is the intention should be made for a separation of the revenue and note issue departments of the treasury.

"Third—That a banking system be provided which should furnish credit facilities to every portion of the country and elastic circulation, especially with a view of securing such a distribution of the loanable capital of the country as will tend to equalize the rates of interest in all parts thereof.

"For the purpose of effectively promoting the above objects, that fifteen members of this convention be appointed as an executive committee, while this convention is not in session, with full powers of this convention. The executive committee shall have the power to increase its membership to any number not exceeding forty-five, and five members thereof shall at all times constitute a quorum of said committee. The executive committee shall have special charge of collecting all receipts and disbursements of contributions voluntarily made for all purposes; shall have power to call conventions of members again when and where it may seem best to said committee to do so, and said committee shall continue in office until power to fill vacancies until discharged at a future meeting of this convention.

"Resolved, That the duty of this executive committee to endeavor to procure at the special meeting of congress, which it is understood will be called in March next, legislation calling for the appointment of a monetary committee by the president to consider the entire subject and to report to congress at the earliest possible date, and that the members of this convention be authorized to select a committee and empowered to select a committee of eleven members, to be named by the legislative committee appointed by this convention. The legislative committee shall have power to fill vacancies in the committee as they may occur.

"Article 2.—The first meeting of the committee shall be held at a time and place to be designated by the executive committee of this convention on a call to be issued thereof, and at such meeting the convention shall organize by electing officers and by-laws for its own government, and thereafter it shall be governed by such rules and by-laws, subject to these articles.

"Article 3.—All rules and by-laws of the committee and all its proceedings shall be directed toward the benefit of the country, in all relations and aspects, and to make appropriate suggestions as to any bills found to exist and the reasons therefor, and no limit is placed upon the scope of their inquiry or the manner of conducting the same, excepting only that the expenses thereof shall not exceed the sum set apart for such purpose by the executive committee.

"Article 4.—The executive committee of this convention shall have power to receive all voluntary contributions made to it, as may be available for that purpose, to do with the same as they may deem best, and shall notify the commission from time to time of the amount so available, and they may receive so much of the same as they may deem best, and no liability shall attach to said committee or to this convention beyond the amount so received.

"Article 5.—When the labors of this committee have been completed so far as practicable, the executive committee, if it deems advisable, shall issue a call to bring this convention together again at a time and place designated in such call, and at the meeting so convened the committee shall make report of its doings and suggestions in such manner and form as it shall deem best adapted to present the same to the legislative committee, and if legislation is deemed advisable, shall accompany such report with a draft of such bill or bills providing for such organization.

"Resolved, That all resolutions and all communications as to monetary reform, which have been presented to this convention be referred to such committee as herein provided for.

After the reading of the resolutions, Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, chairman of the house committee on banking and currency, was recognized and buried a bombshell into the camp peaceful. He said:

"The committee on banking and currency of the house and the finance committee of the senate have taken no special action, but up to the present moment it has been determined that before this congress closes there should be some definite scheme formulated to be presented to the proposed extra session of the fifty-fifth congress. And but for this convention some scheme would have been provided. This convention was called. What have you done? I don't believe there is a member of congress here or in Washington who believes that by the machinery you have designed here anything can be accomplished in the fifty-fifth congress. I ask, then, if you wish to face the people again in the financial condition that has been revealed to them."

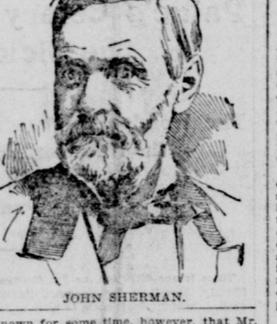
Mr. Hanna, of Indiana, said there was no question that if the committee per-

formed its work well it could have a measure ready to present to congress next winter. Mr. Woodward, of Washington, tendered the Board of Trade rooms in the capital city for the use of the executive committee while in Washington. The invitation was accepted, and at 5 o'clock the convention adjourned sine die.

JOHN SHERMAN IS PREMIER.

Has Accepted McKinley's Offer to Become Secretary of State.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The Mail and Express special correspondent at Canton, Ohio, gives to the paper the positive statement that Senator John Sherman will be secretary of state in the cabinet of President McKinley as to who would be the Ohio member in the cabinet of the president-elect has persistently hovered about the name of McKinley, and the latter said that the chairman of the national committee, the former being mentioned in connection with the state and treasury portfolios and the latter with the postoffice and postoffice departments. It has been



JOHN SHERMAN.

known for some time, however, that Mr. Hanna's ambition was to accept the United States senate. The retirement of Ohio's veteran senator to accept the position of premier in Mr. McKinley's cabinet will probably open the way to a gratification of this ambition. Mr. Sherman's term as senator would expire two years hence, March 4, 1899.

As secretary of state, Mr. Sherman, named by Gov. Bushnell pending the assembling of the Ohio legislature in January, 1888. It is understood that the old war between the Sherman and Foraker factions has ceased and that complete harmony has been restored among the leaders. This carries with it the strong impression that Gov. Bushnell will appoint Mr. Hanna to the vacancy in the senate when Mr. Sherman steps out to assume the responsibilities connected with the head of the department of state. Senator Sherman declined to make any announcement relative to the important announcement which is made tonight, but this in no wise militates against its authenticity.

It is significant in connection with the knowledge that Mr. Sherman will be secretary of state, that Gen. Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, who has a few days ago resigned his office as secretary of state at which it is understood all their past differences were adjusted and reconciled. This strengthens the belief that Gen. Alger will be named to succeed McKinley's cabinet, the post he is to fill being that of secretary of war. Reports, however, also persistently asserted, associate the name of Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, with that portfolio. As the fact that Mr. Sherman was to be secretary of state was not generally known in Washington tonight it created no comment or gossip.

IN THE SENATE.

Bacon of Georgia Speaks on the Power of Recognition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The open session of the senate was curtailed by an executive session lasting two hours. An agreement was reached for a vote on the Free Trade bill at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

Bacon of Georgia, in his speech in support of the Mills resolution for the recognition of Cuban independence, directed his attention to the question of the right of congress to recognize new governments. The issue between congress and the executive branch, he said, had been sharply defined by the president in the secretary of state denying the right of congress to exercise the prerogative of recognition. Bacon held that the law-making power is not in the executive branch, and that as recognition was a sovereign act, it properly belonged to the law-making branch. The views of Secretary Seward, which Bacon said were the only exclusive sovereign power of the president was in granting pardons. The recognition of foreign governments heretofore given by the president had become effective, Bacon said, through the acquiescence of the law-making power. Bacon declared that the logical result of this claim of executive power in the president was to make him greater in arbitrary power than any monarch on earth. It would permit him, in case of a trifling mistake in Michigan, to recognize a handful of people as constituting an actual government; while on the other hand, he could withhold recognition from Cuba, although Cuba had been recognized by the accomplished fact. But the senator maintained that no such power was given by the constitution to the president. In the most practical manner, Bacon said, the president of state had denied the power of congress, and had announced to the world that if congress adopted the Cuban resolution it would be a defiance of congress. It was practically an announcement to congress that its resolution, if acted upon, would be thrown back in its face. Never before had such a defiance of congress been presented, and if it was to stand without protest there would be at least one conspicuous precedent for the assertion of executive executive power.

References to the advance of Gen. Gomez and the utterances of the friends of Cuba in the United States congress are being pretty freely distributed among the Cuban sympathizers here and in other parts of the island, and are understood to be doing much towards counteracting the blow which the insurgent cause suffered through the death of Antonio Maceo.

The statement was given out at the palace today that Emilio Cevallos and Eduardo Garcia, well known insurgent commanders, died recently from wounds received in an engagement with the Spanish troops in the province of Havana.

CUBAN BURNING WAR.

They Carry the Torch to the Suburbs of Havana.

PATRIOTS STEADILY ADVANCE. They Are More Numerous in Pinar Del Rio Than Ever Before—Weyler Has Not Achieved a Single Success Against Them—Gomez Marching From the East, and the Armies Are Sure to Be United—Everywhere Complaints Are Heard of Recall Making Him Surprised—Pallavicini, Now in the Philippines, Probably Will Be Transferred to Cuba.

HAVANA, Jan. 12 (via Key West, Fla., Jan. 13)—Capt. Gen. Weyler is in a very bad mood today, and his going reason. He was with difficulty dissuaded a day or so ago from sending Senor Pena, correspondent of the Madrid Herald, to Pinar del Rio, and the newspaper man in question is not satisfied with the command, who was aroused by the criticisms of the conduct of the campaign in Cuba.

Such a degree has the captain general felt his ill temper that nobody outside his military and civil advisers has been able to see him since his latest return to the field. That he is in danger of recall nobody here for a moment doubts, in spite of the many official and semi-official denials from Madrid, for it is generally admitted that the recall was followed by the government in the case of the recall of Marshal Martinez Campos.

Weyler cannot truthfully be said to have achieved a single success, diplomatic, administrative, military or otherwise. There are probably more insurgents, better armed and supplied, in Pinar del Rio than in any other part of the island since the insurrection broke out. Gen. Weyler once openly remarked that the western portion of that province alone contained 100 armed bands, and that large additional "bands" of insurgents were hovering about his troops. The Spanish commander sent 500 men against the insurgents, and the result was a disaster with admirably strategy, seemed to disappear, and the best efforts of the Spanish generals have failed to discover the whereabouts of the main body of the insurgent bands, and the men he can muster, at the same time protecting his retreat.

The insurgent bands are, in the meantime, carrying the torch to the very gates of Havana. The flames of the burning property can be seen from the roof of the city, and the air is full of war smoke. The Spanish commander has been frequently heard of in the suburbs, and except to hold the cities, the Spaniards are absolutely powerless, though they have burned every roof capable of sheltering a wounded insurgent, destroyed everything likely to give them food and in every way have tried to crush the struggle for freedom, not in open combat, but by adopting guerrilla tactics they taunt the Cubans with employing, including the burning of the insurgent hospitals and the slaughter of the helpless sufferers, according to all reports.

The civil governor is known to be using his influence with the commercial bodies here to bring about Weyler's recall, and to protest against his conduct. He has been sent to Madrid recently in great number, couched in the most emphatic terms of disgust and disapproval. All efforts to bring such matter to Madrid from here have been frustrated by the captain general. But this has not prevented several urgent messages being sent from Key West to Madrid, and it is believed the recall will not take long to have the desired effect in the near future.

This movement against Weyler has its root in the most influential circles, the very aristocracy of the island. The Republicans, and therefore it is not believed possible that the government can much longer ignore the fact that little or nothing will be accomplished by the retention of the Cuban question so long as Capt. Gen. Weyler is in command. His military incapacity is not the only feature complained of by the members of the Cuban sympathizers, but his conduct in suffering and rotten contracts, soldiers amorous from lack of food, medicine and ammunition, which, issued by some means or other, have fallen into the hands of the insurgents, have entirely failed to materialize. Even the army contractors have turned against the captain-general, and that, as military men are aware, means a great deal.

The rumor that Maximino Gomez was contemplating surrendering to the Spanish authorities has been traced to Spanish official sources, as usual, and is being followed by friends of the Cubans who are always well informed, to be utterly false. They add that as long as Gen. Weyler is in command, he has hastened to a settlement of the Cuban question will be accepted by the insurgent leaders, although it is known that a strong party of the insurgents now under arms is in favor of the fair home rule proposition as soon as the details can be determined upon.

The war party, however, prevails over the peace party, the former being strengthened, it is said by assurances received from the New York junta that if the Spaniards do not succeed in crushing the Cuban revolution, they will be settled on the questions at issue before next autumn, the United States will interfere and bring about the establishment of a republic in Cuba.

The general whom the Spanish party here desire in place of Weyler is Pallavicini, now captain general of the Philippine islands. He is known to be an honest man and a general who can be counted upon to terminate the war in short order.

The advent of Gomez into the western part of Cuba is liable to be the straw which will turn the tide in favor of Weyler's recall, which is only held back because the Spanish ministry does not like to be placed in the position of giving way in this matter to the condemnation which the captain general and his methods have met with among the members of the committee on foreign relations today. The committee found the subject involved of such vast proportions as to render any speedy disposition of it out of the question. The general opinion is that the treaty will remain in committee some time, owing to the disposition of members not to pass hastily upon it, and the necessity they feel themselves under of making a careful inquiry into all its details. The meeting is expected to develop the fact that public feeling is in favor of the principle of arbitration between nations, but it was evident that each individual was likely to have his own ideas as to how the desired result should be attained. The committee desired to recommend that the senate make the treaty public, but did not take up the question.

BOURNE'S FOLLOWERS HOLDING OUT UNTIL HE IS PROMISED THE SPEAKERSHIP.

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 12.—The house was called to order at 10 o'clock by Speaker Davis and the skirmishing immediately began. The speaker directed the clerk to call the roll. Roll called, and no quorum. After two hours spent in dilatory motions the house adjourned until 2 p. m. On reconvening the entire afternoon was spent in a fruitless effort to get a quorum, and at 5 o'clock adjourned until tomorrow.

WILL NOT MAKE A QUORUM.

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ROGERS GOES IN.

Fusionists in Full Control of the State.

CEREMONIES VERY SIMPLE. New Executive Declines to Bide to the State House. BIG CROWD HEARS THE MESSAGE. The Governor Frequently Applauded as He Outlines Proposed Reforms—He Warns the Populists Not to Waste Time in the Senatorial Fight—The Evening Reception a Representative Event—Ex-Gov. and Mrs. McGraw Join in the Grand March.

OLYMPIA, Jan. 13.—Special.—The fusion party is now in control of all the branches of the state government save the supreme court. Today the new state officers from Gov. Rogers down were inaugurated and at once assumed the duties of their offices.

The inaugural exercises were entirely without ostentation or display of state, so much so that the ordinary ceremonies of previous inaugurations were entirely omitted. It has been the custom in years gone by for the retiring and incoming state officials to be driven in carriages to the capitol building, where the new executive took the oath of office. There has always been a procession extended by the state militia and winding among the principal streets of the capital city. These formalities and customs were entirely ignored today. Governor-elect Rogers walked to the capitol, accompanied by a number of incoming officials and friends. Immediately after taking the oath of office, administered by Chief Justice Scott, of the supreme court, Gov. Rogers began the delivery of his inaugural address. He read from the manuscript in steady, measured tones, each word being delivered with emphasis and clearly. At times his voice rose as he wished to give particular emphasis to parts of the address, and he was frequently forced to stop by the applause from a crowd of people that packed the hall of the house of representatives.

The address was delivered before both branches of the legislature and a big crowd of people. No one remained outside and listened through the windows which were raised. The weather was warm and bright, and the crowd outside the building found no discomfort because they were unable to get in.

Senator Squire, George Turner, Rev. Clark Davis and other senators and judges sat in the body of the house. Besides these there present a large number of well-known people from Seattle, Tacoma and other cities in the state, including many of the prominent officials of King and Pierce counties. The feminine portion of the population was well represented in the audience.

The message which is printed in full in another page of this paper, was listened to with deep interest. Particularly was this true when the governor related the history of the state, and the progress of the fusion party, and which is occupying the thoughts of the Populist members of the legislature almost to the exclusion of everything else.

"Gettysburg took but two days," said the governor, in resounding words, which reached every ear in the state almost commanding. "A senator is to be named within the next few days, and it is essential, let your quarrels be settled within the next seven days, and let the election of a senator occur on the first day that you are permitted to ballot."

It will be observed that this differs from the official text of the message on another page, but which we have not felt at liberty to alter.

Addressed especially to the house, where lies the Populist majority, these words were heavy with significance. It was made plainly evident that Gov. Rogers would cut short the quarrels that are engaging the Populist leaders in the state, and would concern the failure of his party to approach anything like unity of action and sentiment on the question of electing a successor to Senator Squire.

Immediately after the conclusion of the governor's address the joint session was dissolved.

The inauguration ceremonies were in marked contrast with the retirement of Gov. Ferry and the installation of Gov. McGraw in 1893. On the former occasion the established precedents were closely followed, and the transfer of the first office in the gift of the state was attended by the usual accompaniment of a military parade, the staff of the retiring governor appearing in the full uniform of their rank.

The newly-elected governor called on Gov. Ferry at his office in the state building, and they rode together to the capitol, where the governor-elect was seated on the right of his successor, who was to exchange the roll of private citizen for that of chief executive. Rogers, who had been reversed, Gov. McGraw being placed on the right. The message of Gov. Ferry was closely followed by the inaugural of his successor today Gov. McGraw rode to the capitol, accompanied by Adj. Gen. Bostelle and Maj. Macdonald, of his official staff. His brief address to the legislature was delivered at noon, followed by an impressive reception, lasting fifteen minutes, during which the retiring governor stood at the speaker's platform and received the congratulations of members of the legislature and other friends, whose cordial greetings bore ample testimony of the esteem and good-will of those who recognize the value of his service to the state during the past four years.

Shortly before 2 o'clock p. m. Gov.-elect Rogers arrived at the capitol, accompanied by his family, leaving the street car at the capitol, and walking directly to the hall of representatives, where the oath of office was administered, followed by the inaugural address.

Neither of the two governors was present to hear the address of the other. The first departure from established precedent was the refusal of one of the Populist members of the legislature to accompany the governor to the capitol, and the house to wait on Gov. McGraw and notify him that the legislature was in session, and ready to receive any communication which the governor might wish to make. This first breach, in which the Populists took the initiative, was steadily widened, and without any overt act of discourtesy has resulted in the total elimination of those ceremonies and exchanges of courtesy established by long usage, and resulting in at least a surface indication of mutual respect and good-will on the part of those whom the people have honored and who have been called to stand as the direct types and representatives of the citizens of the state.

The transfer of the state offices took

REPORT ON FISHING INDUSTRY.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 13.—Joint session for election of senator today resulted in William H. Claggett, Populist, 33; Dubois, silver Republican, 3; J. W. Jones, Democrat, 14; T. F. Nelson, Populist, 8; R. Z. Johnson, Democrat, 8; scattering 3. Nelson moved for another ballot, but was defeated. Dubois men scattered their vote.

PERKINS FORMALLY ELECTED.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 13.—The senate and assembly met at noon in joint session to formally elect the United States senator who had been balloted for in separate sessions yesterday. Minutes of both chambers were read showing that George C. Perkins was the choice of the majority in each house. Speaker Coombs and President Flint of the senate in turn formally declared Perkins elected in joint session and each house then adjourned.

HARPER AFTER PALMER'S PLACE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 13.—Ex-representative W. H. Harper of Chicago is a candidate for United States senator to succeed John M. Palmer. The announcement caused a good deal of surprise. Mr. Harper is known to be a close personal friend of Gov. Tanner.

PLATT'S ELECTION ASSURED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The legislature adjourned this evening. The Republicans will tomorrow evening caucus upon the election of a successor to United States Senator Hill, whose term expires on March 4. The task is not likely to be an arduous one, the preliminaries being all arranged in advance, so far as the majority are concerned, all that remains to be done being to formally name Thomas C. Platt for the position. It now appears that Mr. Platt's election is assured beyond possibility of contest. It is probable that the compliment of the Democrat will be given to Judge Porter, the party's nominee for governor at the recent election.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 13.—The legislature convened at noon today. L. W. Thayer, of Ripon, was chosen speaker of the senate, and George W. Buckstaff, of Oshkosh, speaker of the assembly.

WYOMING LEGISLATURE.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 13.—Both houses organized today. The senate chose George A. Abbott, of Laramie, president, and T. B. Blair, of Sheridan, for chief clerk. The house elected A. D. Kelly, of Cheyenne, speaker, and M. C. Barrow, of Douglas county, chief clerk.

SENATE REMAINS OBDDURATE.

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