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CONGRESSIONAL FORECAST.

Senate Will Discuss the Income Tax and the Canal Bill—In the House.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The prospect is that the time of the senate will be divided during the week between the discussion of the income tax, based upon the urgent deficiency bill, and the continuation of the debate on the Nicaragua bill.

Senator Cockrell, chairman of the committee on appropriations, is very hopeful of being able to dispose of the income tax question by the time the week shall be half gone, and if he should succeed in this Senator Morgan, who is in charge of the Nicaraguan canal bill, thinks there will be no difficulty in securing a vote on the canal bill before the close of the week, thus leaving the way clear for the bankruptcy and territorial admission and other bills, as well as the other appropriation bills.

Chairman Cockrell does not regard seriously the prospect of the prolonging of the income tax question.

There will be several speeches which, while based on the deficiency bill, will be directed to the discussion of general financial questions. There is no disposition on the part of the appropriations committee to curtail these speeches, but there has come to be some talk of night sessions in case they get to be too numerous, or if the disposition to filibuster should appear to be more pronounced than now appears probable. Senator Gorman will probably find opportunity to-morrow to make a speech which he had intended to make yesterday. So far as known there are only three more general speeches to be made on the Nicaraguan bill, but it is possible others will yet be announced. Senator Turpie will speak again on the bill and Senators Vest and White have announced a desire to be heard before the vote shall be taken. Saturday will be given up to eulogies on the character of the late Senator Vance.

Forecast in the House.

There is no definite programme for the house this week. There is a bare possibility that a new currency bill will be thrown into the arena of debate, but it is only a possibility. The consensus of opinion now seems to be that any proposed currency legislation to be successful must be initiated at the other end of the capitol. To-morrow is District of Columbia day and on Tuesday the house probably will take up the consideration of the Indian appropriations, which was reported yesterday, which is the only appropriation bill on the calendar. If the sundry civil appropriation bill (the most important of the bills not reported) is reached before the Indian bill is disposed of, the committee on rules probably will give the evening time to business from various committees. A day may be given to the consideration of the findings of the court of claims.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

The Subject Is Close to the Hearts of the People of That Country.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 13.—The steamer Miowera arrived early this morning, ten days from Honolulu, having been off Cape Flattery in the fog three days.

Hawaiian advices are as follows: A letter suggesting that the government at once send a special annexation envoy to Washington was presented to President Dole and the executive council on December 31 by the American League. The petition is a strong one and makes several telling points. It sets forth that since the question of the islands was in congress before many fresh facts have come to light and many members of the senate and house have changed their minds upon the subject. In every instance the alteration of view has been from hostility to friendliness for Hawaii. Even the administration now has ample and justifiable grounds for treating the matter differently and is now in possession of reliable data. In 1893 it acted upon misapprehension. The petition further states that the sending of another commissioner will force the treatment of the issue strictly upon its merits. Prejudice has been largely removed and partisanship eliminated to a greater degree than ever. The appearance of a second commissioner before the same congress will show that the people here are firm in the determination to secure closer union with the United States. The petition had an enthusiastic reception at the league the following night. It covers a subject that has been discussed not a little in the league and outside. The letter suggests only one man as the delegation, but the individual in mind was not mentioned in the petition.

STUBBORN FIRE AT BRADFORD.

A Pennsylvania Town Suffers a Loss of $125,000 With the Weather at Zero.

Bradford, Pa., Jan. 13.—At 6.45 this morning fire broke out in the Sheehan house, 99 Mechanic street. The cause of the fire is said to have been an overheated stove. An alarm was sent in and the department responded promptly. When Chief Ropp arrived on the scene he saw that the conflagration was one that would necessitate the force of the entire department. So a general alarm was sent in and the independent companies arrived quickly. Considerable time was lost in getting water on account of the severe cold weather, which froze some of the drips in the hydrants. The fire spread rapidly to the adjoining wooden buildings, occupied north by Mrs. Peterson, who lived up stairs and was the owner. The ground floor was used as a barber shop by Stephen Foley. In the rear was a livery stable owned by the Barnsdall brothers. On the south, I. Routhstein, clothing store; S. Fellow, barber shop; G. Gardell, a fruit store; John Fitzgibbons, butter store, and Egbert & Ryan, the corner store. The above named tenants were in what is known as the Columbia block, owned by D. F. Rosenberg. Most of those named in the Columbia block saved their goods. Egbert & Ryan will suffer heavy loss by water, which damaged a good portion of the stock not saved. The fire extends from the rear. The extent of the conflagration takes in two buildings on Mechanic street, south of 99 Mechanic street, the Columbia block, the Nusbaum block, M. Rosstein, pawnbroker, Smith Bros.' grocery. A number of firemen are suffering from frozen hands and feet. Mrs. Peterson's two daughters and son, who lived over Foley's barber shop, had a narrow escape. Mary Callahan, a guest at the Sheehan house, was aroused by the cry of fire and ran to the head of the stairs and lost her footing, falling down the stairs and breaking her arm and leg. She was removed to a neighboring house. The fire raged four hours, and it was with the most heroic work of the fire department that the fire was prevented from spreading. A high wind was blowing and the thermometer registered at zero, making it difficult work for the department. A baby was reported missing from the Rosstein building, but was found at a neighbor's house, well and happy.

The total loss is about $125,000, with insurance of about $35,000. One hundred firemen were frost-bitten; J. McQuiston, hands badly burned; Robert Helm, of the Citizens' hose company, hands are so badly frozen that their condition is critical.

MISSOURI LEGISLATOR DEAD.

Allen D. Richards, of Carroll County, Dies From a Wound Received at Vicksburg.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 13.—(Special.) This morning at 8 o'clock Allen D. Richards, Republican representative for Carroll county, died at his room in the Central hotel. The cause of his death was a wound received at the siege of Vicksburg. At that siege he was wounded in the neck by a half spent ball, which plowed its way to the windpipe and there stopped and encisted. He did not then quit the service, but, after a few days in the hospital, resumed his post and stayed with the cause until Lee surrendered at Appomattox. He always suffered more or less from the wound and whenever he caught cold would have spells of choking. About a week ago he was taken down with rheumatism and a cold. He suffered intensely, but insisted that it was neither severe nor dangerous. It was, he said, simply a recurrence of his old trouble. Against his wish, some friend notified his wife and children at Dewitt of his serious condition. His son, C. C. Richards, and his wife arrived last night, five hours before his death. They were present at his bedside and saw him, in awful pain, slowly but surely choke to death.

All that medical skill could do was done to relieve his suffering. He was a Royal Arch Mason and that order furnished him medical and surgical aid and a watch by day and by night. He was also an Odd Fellow and members of that order ministered to him.

Allen D. Richards was born in Pennsylvania March 3, 1833. He served almost four years in the war of the rebellion, being a member of the Ninety-ninth Illinois infantry. He received a pension of $17 per month.

His county, Carroll, until this year, had been safely Democratic by from 150 to 200 majority. He was elected to the present house of the general assembly by a majority of 586. Those figures speak louder than any words of the place he occupied in the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen. His death will necessitate a special election in Carroll county to fill the vacancy.

BARNESVILLE'S COSTLY BLAZE.

Fire Department's One Steamer Could Not Cope With It—Loss, $100,000.

Wheeling, W. Va., Jan. 13.—At an early hour yesterday morning the town of Barnesville, O., thirty miles west of this place, experienced the most disastrous conflagration in the history of the place, the loss being estimated from $75,000 to $100,000. The fire is supposed to have started from a natural gas fire in the novelty store of M. T. Ward, on Main street, and quickly spread to the Enterprise printing office and other adjoining business houses. When the department—one steamer only—arrived on the scene the fire had a big start and the department was inadequate to the occasion, the very cold weather adding to the difficulties. Telegraphic appeals for aid to the Wheeling, Cambridge and Zanesville fire departments were sent out, but in a short time the cistern that supplied the engines went dry and the request was countermanded. The fire was only stopped when it reached the fire proof Bradfield block at about 3 a. m.

How Is This?

St. Petersburg, Jan. 13.—The Novoe Vremya in an article on the far Eastern question says that if Russia's peaceful and friendly overtures shall be ignored she will be compelled to support by her arms her claims in Corea.

COREAN POLITICS.

JAPANESE INSTITUTING REFORMS IN THE HERMIT KINGDOM.

APPROVED BY THE MONARCH.

THE COREAN QUEEN MEDDLES TOO MUCH IN AFFAIRS OF STATE.

Old Tai Won Kun Has Apologized to the Japs and Will Keep Out of Politics Hereafter—Japanese Army Suffering at Shin King.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Late newspaper advices received at the Japanese legation are to the effect the reform programme presented to the Corean government by the Japanese is making satisfactory progress. This programme, according to the Kigi newspaper, embraced twenty propositions and was presented to the king of Corea on the 20th and 21st of November and was approved by him. The propositions included, among others, the following: That the administrative power should center in the hands of one man; court affairs should be distinctly separate from the general administration of the country, the court and state affairs having hitherto been mixed up. A sovereign is bound to obey the laws of his own country; the court should be systematically organized; the functions and competency of the cabinet and the various departments of state should be determined; taxes should be unified by the finance department, hitherto there having been eight or nine taxation officers, all being independent in their accounts. The pensions of the court should be carefully scheduled and expenses retrenched as much as possible; a military system should be established and after this has been placed on a sound footing the adoption of a navy is expected; useless extravagant display should be done away with, it being a standing fault in Corea, from the court to the lowest officials, to indulge in unnecessary display and useless ceremonials; a criminal code should be enacted; the police authorities should be unified; the discipline of government functionaries should be rigidly enforced and any such practice as that in vogue of selling government offices must be abolished. The authority of local officials should be limited by statute and the power centralized; appointment or dismissal of government officials should be arranged according to a fixed system; government officials should not grasp eagerly at power, nor should they exhibit mutual jealousy and suspicion; political vengeance should not be permitted; promising youths should be sent to study in Japan; and the unification of the national policy is requisite in order to establish the independence of the country on a sound basis and effectively to reform home affairs.

Tai Won Kun, until recently the aged regent of Corea, and who was deposed for sending letters to Chinese generals in Ping Yang, has apologized to the Japanese representative and declared by way of showing his repentance that he should not take any further part in the active politics of the country. To a question from the Japanese minister whether he would pledge his honor not to interfere any longer in administrative affairs, either covertly or overtly, he answered dejectedly in the affirmative. He further asked the minister to employ all his ability for the reform of Corea and also asked pardon for his favorite grandson, who had taken a prominent part in the same matter. The letters referred to promised the Chinese generals that on the approach of their troops to Seoul, he (Tai Won Kun) would instigate the Tonghaks to rise and attack the Japanese from their rear. They were found among the documents the Japanese seized in the Chinese camps at Ping Yang.

Another difficulty at present on the horizon of Corean politics is said to be the insatiable ambition of the queen to interfere in state affairs. Obliged to curb her ambition while her inveterate enemy, Tai Won Kun, was at the head of the administration, she is now watching an opportunity to regain her former position, and such an opportunity has presented itself in the gradual wane of the old statesman's power and his ultimate retirement.

A correspondent describes the intense distress that the Japanese army is laboring under in the province of Shin King, China, which is very sparsely populated. There are no trees in the province and the rivers are said to be almost empty of water. The army of over 30,000 men, the correspondent says, is almost on the point of death from hunger, thirst and cold, as there is no wood to cook their rice with or water to drink. Many have been frozen to death from their inability to face the cold with an insufficiency of food and clothing, the greater number of these being coolies.

Li Hung Has Influence Yet.

London, Jan. 13.—A dispatch to the Times from Tien Tsin says the Manchuria princes have taken the defense of the country into their own hands in order to prevent the intrigues of the Chinese officials. The central government is bewildered and helpless. Li Hung Chang, although he has been relieved of all his functions except the governor generalship of his province, still exercises indirect influence over the various officials.

Chinese who have arrived from Manchuria bring ghastly reports of the desolation of the country between the Yalue river and the Liao Ho, recalling the worst horrors of the Tai Ping rebellion. Not a house is standing; everything has been burned and whole populations have perished. Only scattered groups of frozen corpses are seen, apparently those of entire families. Neither food nor fuel is procurable. Stragglers from the Chinese army who have taken refuge in the hills have become savages, lost to all human feeling. The sufferings of the wounded are terrible. The movements of both the Chinese and Japanese troops are hindered by the failure of supplies from the terrified populace. The prospect of an extension of such scenes appals even the stolid Chinese.

Contesting for County Seats.

Washington, Jan. 13.—(Special.) Major R. A. Sneed, of Paul's Valley, arrived today for the purpose of securing a court at his town. He wants the county seat located at Wynnewood in the new statehood bill changed to Paul's Valley, and at the same time Mr. McAdam, of Ardmore, is interested in having the county seat changed from Wynnewood to Davis. Thus a three-cornered fight is on hand in that locality. It is claimed that the friends of Paul's Valley have a pull with the Texas officials in the Indian country by reason of certain relationships existing between some of the leading men of that town and the officials sent into the Indian country from Gainesville.

Ottawa City Library.

Ottawa, Kas., Jan. 13.—(Special.) The annual meeting of the Ottawa Library Association for the election of officers for the coming year will be held on Tuesday evening. The affairs of the association are in fine condition and the past year has witnessed the addition of many new books. The library is well supported.

G. A. R. Encampment.

Ottawa, Kas., Jan. 13.—(Special.) The George H. Thomas post No. 18, G. A. R., is working hard to secure the state G. A. R. encampment for 1895 for Ottawa. A fund sufficient to meet all the expenses has been subscribed and the veterans are confident of success. This meeting brings together about 5,500 old soldiers and the post believes they can be well cared for here. Not only is it centrally located, but has unexcelled railroad facilities, and the finest and best equipped park in Kansas makes this the best place for the encampment.

SCIENTIFIC TREASURES.

Kansas University Is Overflowing With Them and Is Hampered for Want of Room.

Lawrence, Kas., Jan. 13.—(Special.) In the last few months such additions have been made to the various museums at Kansas university that there is great need for the additional room asked for from the present legislature. Professor Williston's expedition to the "Bad Lands" secured many rare and valuable specimens of extinct mammals and reptiles, worth many times the cost of the expedition. Professor Haworth's trips to the ore producing regions of Southeast Kansas and Southwest Missouri resulted in a notable enrichment of the mineralogical collection by superb crystallizations of calcite, dolomite, galena and sphalerite. Professor F. H. Snow's expedition to the Magdalena mountains of Southern New Mexico returned with more than 12,000 specimens of insects, including about 100 hitherto undescribed species of diptera, hymenoptera, hemiptera and other orders. The acquisition of the Townsend collection of diptera, containing all of that author's types of the tachinadae, has given new value to what had already become by far the largest collection of American diptera in the world. Professor L. L. Dyche's excursion to Greenland as the official naturalist of the Cook Arctic expedition was unfortunate, in that his large collection of Arctic birds and mammals was lost upon the return voyage. Already Mr. W. H. Brown, a graduate of the university with the class of 1888, is preparing to return from a five years' sojourn in South Africa, bringing with him as a free gift, to the University of Kansas, a complete collection of the large animals of that region. The geological collections of the university have acquired an international reputation, which has induced several of the leading paleontologists of the world to visit the museum for the purpose of study and examination. The work of this department has been greatly hampered by want of room in the last year, and the increasing number of the specimens that are being mounted under the direction of Professor Dyche are also crowding the room they occupy, and there are a great many specimens that cannot be shown, nor even their value determined till there is more room for their display and examination.

LABOR TROUBLES IN BROOKLYN

All the Trolley Lines of That City Will Probably Be Tied Up To-day.

New York, Jan. 13.—That the Brooklyn trolley lines will be tied up is now almost certain, but just when is the question. From what can be learned from the men and their leaders the event is likely to take place at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. The men are in favor of this movement and the leaders have already expressed their intention of carrying out their wishes. The strike will be the direct outcome of the vote of the members of the local assemblies, and not by order of the executive board, although the latter concurs in the action which will be taken by the employes. There was an early morning session of the executive board to-day, at which Master Workman Connelly presided. About thirty delegates were present and it was learned that the plan of the strike was formulated and thoroughly discussed.

At the various trolley stations to-day the foremen were served with notice from President Lewis and the board of directors of the Brooklyn Heights railway. This notice was to the effect that foremen were to discharge every man who refused to take out a car at any time.

The notice was not posted, but it will be if there is a tie-up and the consequent refusal to take out cars. The railroad people, however, posted notice in regard to the criminal code regulating railroads. The laws regulating and pertaining to strikes were printed in full, with the punishments for violations under the following captions: Injury to railway property; damage by explosives; injury to engines or machinery; attempt to use explosives; threats or violence to passengers; interfering with passengers; obstructing railroad cars; riots. The representatives of the railroads said in regard to the notices that they had been posted as a measure of precaution.

At the meeting of the members of the Knights of Labor tonight it was decided to strike. There were present seventy-five delegates, representing the twenty-five local assemblies, and the meeting lasted until almost midnight. Master Workman Connelly then gave out the brief statement that the employes of all the street railroads in Brooklyn with the exception of the Smith and Jay street line would strike at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning. In explanation, he said President H. W. Slocum, of the latter line, had agreed to accept the terms as proposed by the men. It had been decided at the meeting, he stated, to allow President Slocum until to-morrow to sign an agreement to that effect. If he failed to do this the tie-up would be extended to that line also.

IMPORTANT WEEK AT ALBANY.

The Presentation of the Lexow Report Is a Subject of Considerable Interest.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Some light will be shed upon the attitude of the Committee of Seventy, the Lexow committee and Republican majority toward each other in the legislature. It will in a measure be seen whether Mr. Platt and the New York reform committee intend to cross swords or to combine in their reform movement. The great event of the week will be the presentation to the senate of the report of the Lexow committee together with the accompanying bills for the reorganization of the police force of New York city. On Thursday, and after the matter is presented, Mr. Lexow will ask for the adoption of his resolution to extend the power of his committee to the other city departments. The report of the Mullin committee, on the consolidation of the various state committees, is expected for presentation, as is also the report of the Mullin committee that investigated the elections in Troy.

Shipping Silver Direct to China.

Denver, Col., Jan. 13.—Colorado refined silver bullion is being shipped by local smelters direct to China. No exact data is obtainable, as smeltermen decline to give any figures. But it is positively known that several hundred thousand ounces have been shipped. The Omaha and Grant and the Globe smelters are engaged in the trade. It is not a new market for Colorado silver by any means, but the fact that it is being shipped direct from Denver and not through Eastern and foreign agencies shows that the business men of the West are endeavoring to secure to themselves all the profits to be made in the trade.

A Narrow Escape.

Ottawa, Kas., Jan. 13.—(Special.) Robert Miller, an employe of the Browning sawmill, near Rantoul, had a miraculous escape from death yesterday. While working near the saw he slipped and fell in the direction of the blade, but by a superhuman effort he managed to evade the teeth. His arm was broken, however, but he thinks himself lucky to have escaped with nothing worse.

Wants Clarence Reinstated.

Colon, Jan. 13.—An envoy of the British government is going to Nicaragua for the reported purpose of demanding the reinstatement of Clarence as chief of the Mosquito reservation. There are now three warships at Bluefields.

HOLMAN'S REPORT.

MADE TO ACCOMPANY THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

OBJECTOR OUGHT TO BE HAPPY

SOME REDUCTIONS MADE FOR THE SUPPORT OF POOR LO.

Will Not Interfere, However, With the Administration of the Indian Service—Plan to Solve the Educational Problem Proposed—Some Other Features.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Representative Holman, chairman of the house committee on Indian affairs, has prepared a report to accompany the Indian appropriation bill. It shows the total Indian appropriations for 1895 were $663,589 less than for '94, while this bill, providing for 1896, carries a total of $6,696,820, a reduction of $228,172 below the appropriation bill for 1895.

Many of the reductions were made upon the recommendation of the commissioner of Indian affairs. Representative Holman says: "While there is a material reduction from the estimates, especially as to contingent expenditures, it is understood by the committee on Indian affairs that in the main the reductions will not embarrass the Indian affairs office in providing for the Indian service. Instead of specific appropriations for schools, a sum amounting to $124,350 is added to the general appropriation for Indian schools, increasing the amount from $1,000,000 to $1,154,350.

"Most important of the legislative features incorporated in the bill is a plan by which it is proposed to solve the vexed problem of governmental relations with contract schools, so called, most of which are under church control, and which have been the cause of sectarian contentions. The secretary of the interior is authorized to make contracts for the education of Indian pupils in these schools for the next fiscal year to an extent not exceeding 80 per cent of the amount so used last year and each succeeding year the amount is to be reduced 20 per cent, so that at the end of five years all such contracts will cease. This plan does not include public schools with which the bureau has arrangements for the education of its Indian wards." The plan, says the report, is understood to have the approval of the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of Indian affairs.

It is explained the reduction of $15,000 from the amount of the estimates for the transportation of Indian children to schools is in pursuance of a policy of gradually concentrating them in schools on their reservations in the belief the education of children among the tribes tends to elevate all the Indians of the tribes. The change in the method of surveying Indian lands so most of the work will be done by the geological survey is said to be a measure of economy and one that will greatly expedite the surveys.

The report concludes: "The provision regarding the appointment of a committee of five members elected to the next congress to visit the various Indian reservations is believed by the committee on Indian affairs to be of special importance. The house of representatives has appointed but one committee to visit the Indian tribes and that occurred ten years ago, while the senate has frequently for a number of years investigated through committees of its own members the condition of the Indians on the several reservations.

THE WICHITA AGREEMENT.

Representative Curtis Will Present His Report to the House Committee To-day.

Washington, Jan. 13.—(Special.) Representative Curtis will present to the house committee on Indian affairs to-morrow his report on the bill to approve the agreement with the Wichita Indians for opening their reservation to settlement. The report will call up a very lively contest in committee and the result will indicate what direction is likely to be taken with similar matters during the session. Mr. Curtis recommends that $1.25 per acre be paid the Wichitas for their lands as the settlers turn in the money to the land office. He also recommends that within sixty days the Choctaws and Chickasaws be compelled to bring suit for their claim against the Wichitas or forever afterwards be barred from making any claim to part of the money received from that reservation. This is to allow the Chickasaws and Choctaws to carry their claim in to the court of claims and allow the award there made to be paid out of the money received from the sale of the lands to the settlers. In this way he proposes to settle the whole controversy. It is understood that certain members of the committee will refuse to accept this plan. They take the position that it is a matter of legislation and not for the courts. They will propose that a division of the money be made by a congressional act, thus settling the claim as it was when applied to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country. In the event this is done it is believed they will also proceed at the meeting to-morrow to approve the agreement with the Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches. This plan once adopted will settle the claims at this session and place the reservations in the hands of the secretary of the interior for opening to settlement.

RUSSIAN NEW YEAR'S DAY.

The Czar Confers Many High Dignities in Honor of the Event.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 13.—According to the Russian calendar this is New Year's day. In celebration of the day the czar conferred high decorations on M. Debunge, president of the committee of ministers; M. Muravioff, minister of justice; General Vannovski, minister of war, and M. Grot, secretary of state. M. Ivanchonkoff, assistant secretary of the ministry of finance, was made a senator. To M. Debunge and General Vannovski the czar sent rescripts eulogizing their patriotic services to the state.

The newspapers in their annual reviews, adopt an optimistic tone, dwelling upon the foreshadowed alliance between Russia, France and Great Britain.

Mr. Little Primed for a Speech.

Washington, Jan. 13.—(Special.) Representative Little, of Arkansas, is preparing a speech for the benefit of the Indian delegates working against legislation in the Indian country. He is from the Fort Smith district, is familiar with the question and says base misrepresentations have been indulged in by not only the Indian delegates, but also by some of the United States officials who have joined with the Indians to protect the presente state of affairs in that country for selfish reasons. Mr. Little hopes to get the floor for this purpose when the general Indian appropriation bill is being considered.

Panic at a Funeral.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 13.—The funeral of the murdered Italian, Raphael Delgrego, took place this morning from the Italian Catholic church. During the services the pillars supporting the gallery snapped and a panic ensued, women and men jumping from the pews and in the rush broke the windows and burst the doors from their hinges. Incensé Luigin and his wife jumped from the second story window. The man fell on his side on the pavement, breaking his arm. Several children were bruised by being trampled upon.

C. P. HUNTINGTON DENOUNCED.

The Railroad Magnate Severely Scored at a Mass Meeting in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Jan. 13.—The appointment of Mose Gunst, the well known sporting man, as police commissioner of San Francisco, the recent refusal of Acting United States District Attorney Knight to issue a warrant for the arrest of C. P. Huntington for violation of the inter state commerce law by the issuing of a pass to Frank H. Stone, a politician, and the glaring frauds at the recent election caused Mayor Sutro to issue a call for a mass meeting. The meeting was for citizens to take action in this matter. The meeting was held last night in Metropolitan hall, which was crowded by representative citizens, and it is estimated that 10,000 people were turned away, being unable to gain admission.

The meeting was very business-like. Speeches were made by well known men and a series of resolutions were adopted appropriate to the occasion.

The resolutions adopted denounce C. P. Huntington as a self-confessed briber; accuse him of taking $50,000,000 from English stockholders in the Central Pacific.

A solemn protest was entered against the passage of the funding bill and the speaker of the house is appealed to to protect the people of California by refusing to give a special order for a day to the Central Pacific Railroad Company and each individual member of congress is appealed to to not overlook the 200,000 protests against this bill filed by the inhabitants of the Pacific coast.

The resolutions also demand that the legal authorities of the United States in this judicial district shall issue a warrant for the arrest of Huntington. The president is appealed to to see that justice is done and that he demand that Messrs. Knight and Heacock do their full duty under the law or that they be removed from the office they are disgracing and degrading.

Other resolutions denounce ex-Governor Markham as the tool of the Southern Pacific railroad and the appointment of Mose Gunst as police commissioner is characterized as a burning shame and disgrace to the respectable people of the community.

It was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon Gunst and request him to resign the office of police commissioner; also that a committee be named to act with other organizations of like character in securing the reforms so earnestly desired.

LABOR DENOUNCES CHARITY.

Intemperate Speeches of Workingmen at a Union Meeting in New York City.

New York, Jan. 13.—Organized charities in general and the United Hebrew charities in particular were scored and denounced at the weekly meeting of the Central Labor Union of New York in Clarendon hall this afternoon. Delegate Robinson, of the Brotherhood of Tailors, opened the ball by denouncing the methods of the free employment bureau maintained by the United Hebrew charities. He declared the bureau supplied "scabs" to establishments which union men had left on strike and urged that action be immediately taken in the matter. Delegate White spoke in a similar strain. He said the charities were the direct and persistent enemies of self-respecting labor and that those who supported them did so with mercenary purpose. In response to remarks made by Delegate Dumph, who sought to soften the statements of his colleagues, White said the manager of the Hebrew charities employment bureau was fully aware strikes were on in the houses to which he had sent men and that they had resented the protest made by a delegation from the Brotherhood of Tailors.

Delegate Dumph changed the tenor of his attitude. He said the trouble had been before experienced with the United Hebrew charities. Dumph said: "These so-called charitable institutions seem to want to pauperize us all and compel us to ask for charity. We must put our feet down on them, but let us do nothing hastily. All charitable institutions should be wiped out. They are not giving charity, they are robbing us and robbing every poor fellow they send out to work for cheap wages."

On motion of Delegate Dumph, a committee of three was appointed to wait upon the Hebrew charities bureau and endeavor to learn that organization's intentions toward the laboring elements.

TAYLOR MAY BE IN CHICAGO.

Bondsmen of Dakota's Defaulting Treasurer Are Looking for Him in That City.

Chicago, Jan. 13.—Ex-Governor Arthur C. Mellette has come down from South Dakota on the supposition that the defaulting state treasurer, W. W. Taylor, may be in Chicago and anxious to make a settlement. He is interested to the extent of a $50,000 bond in the location of Mr. Taylor and to start action in the matter he called a meeting of the men who had guaranteed the treasurer's honesty. J. C. McChesney, of New York, who was an equal indorser with the ex-governor, was the first to arrive and several days will be spent in a conference over ways and means and an examination into the exact condition of affairs.

The men from the North now estimate the shortage at $320,000, which is $20,000 more than the bond. It is the opinion in Huron and Pierre that Taylor will produce $200,000 as soon as he is found and a willingness to do this and remove the embarrassment of the present treasurer would probably secure much leniency as to the remaining $170,000.

There are seventeen men on the Taylor bond, most of whom have been asked to the conference.

"It is a question now," said Mr. Mellette to-day, "whether Taylor is in this country or Europe. There is much division of opinion, but I am of the opinion he is here and may try to make a settlement. He disposed of his Evanston and Chicago real estate before he dropped from notice. This is taken both as a sign that he wanted all the ready money possible for his travels and that he was getting his collaterals into cash for a possible settlement. There is as yet no plan of action, but the indications are that a settlement is most desired. The state needs money at once."

HOHENLOHE VISITS BISMARCK.

The German Chancellor Calls on the Ex-Chancellor at Friedrichsruhe.

Berlin, Jan. 13.—Chancellor von Hohenlohe, accompanied by his sons, started for Friedrichsruhe at 9 o'clock this morning to visit Prince Bismarck. They arrived at Friedrichsruhe at noon and were received at the station by Count Herbert Bismarck and Count von Rantzau, Prince Bismarck's son-in-law. After an exchange of greetings the party proceeded to the castle where the chancellor and his sons were welcomed by Prince Bismarck. All dined en famille in the afternoon and at 5 o'clock the guests started on their return. Count Herbert will come to Berlin to-morrow.

Emperor William has given the Alexandra library a valuable collection of books on Egyptian subjects.

Big Meteor Dropped in California.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 13.—A great meteor is reported to have fallen near Juarez, Lower California, forty-five miles north of Ensand, last Monday. A terrible roaring and hissing sound was heard, and as the meteor struck the ground, the shock was so great as to be felt at Ensand. Particulars of the occurrence are difficult to obtain, but the information proceeds from strictly reliable sources.

JONES HAS AN IDEA.

THE ARKANSAS SENATOR WILL TRY HIS HAND AT REFORM.

HIS NEW CURRENCY BILL.

THINKS IT WILL HARMONIZE ALL THE DISCORDANT ELEMENTS.

CALLS FOR A BIG BOND ISSUE.

MAKES PROVISION FOR THE UNLIMITED COINAGE OF SILVER.

Greenbacks, Treasury Notes and National Bank Notes Under $20 to Be Withdrawn From Circulation and Replaced by Silver Certificates—Other Provisions Made.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The probabilities are that the beginning of the week will see the introduction of still another currency bill in the senate. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, who, at the critical stage of the tariff legislation took that matter in hand and harmonized the different elements so as to bring definite results out of a decidedly chaotic condition, is the author of the new bill, and he comes to the front this time as a compromiser and harmonizer. There have been objections made to the bills prepared by Senators Vest and McPherson, on the ground, in the case of the Vest bill, that it leans too much towards silver; and in the case of the McPherson bill, that it is too exclusively in the interest of bonds. Senator Jones realizes that silver and bonds are the two antagonizing elements in this question, and his effort has been to prepare a measure which will, perhaps, not be all that the friends of either cause would naturally demand, but will, in the end, secure the support of both elements. He has been in consultation with many of the leaders of both these contending elements in the senate and it is understood that his bill, as outlined to them, has received very favorable indorsement from the representatives of all the conflicting interests. It is also understood that the terms of the bill are not unfamiliar to leaders in the house. Furthermore, it is probable that it has been brought to the attention of the proper authorities in the executive branch of the government. The bill will first provide for the issuance of 2½ per cent bonds to the amount of $500,000,000, which are to be paid in gold and are to be used both for the purpose of meeting the current expenses of the government and the redemption of United States and treasury notes. The bill will also provide for the issue of bank notes to take the place of the treasury notes in such a way as not to produce a contraction of the currency. Another provision is that the national banks shall be allowed to issue up to their par value and the tax on national bank circulation is fixed at one-fourth of 1 per cent. In the interest of silver the bill provides for its unlimited coinage under the condition that the holder of silver bullion may take it to the mint and have it coined into silver dollars, the government retaining as seigniorage the difference between the coinage value of the bullion and its market value on the day that the bullion is taken to the mints. The bill also provides for the withdrawal from circulation of all greenbacks, treasury notes, and national bank notes below $20 and the substitution of silver certificates in denominations of less than $20, which are to be payable in silver. The bill will contain provisions providing against either undue inflation or contraction.

RELIEF FOR NEBRASKA.

Generous Donations of Cash and Supplies Are Pouring Into the State.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 13.—A special to the Bee from Lincoln says: Rev. C. A. Hale, of Holdredge, was at the office of Secretary of State Piper this morning. He said he would leave Holdredge Monday for Denver, where 100 tons of coal have been donated to the destitute of Nebraska. Rev. Mr. Hale will make arrangements for its transportation and delivery to the proper parties.

Just now the office of the state relief commission is a lively place. Five typewriters and stenographers are kept constantly at work and Secretary Ludden has barely time to snatch a lunch at midday. Generous responses are received by each mail in the shape of cash or the intelligence of the shipment of supplies from points in all parts of the country. The Moline Plow Company's check for $80, through Mr. Edward Rosewater of the Omaha Bee, was this morning transmitted to Secretary Ludden by Governor Holcomb. Chancellor Canfield brought in $25 contributed by university students and faculty. Sympathetic friends in Seymour, Ind., sent information to-day that 100 tons of coal had been shipped from that neighborhood.

A SNUB FOR THE "BLACK PATTI"

The Lindell Hotel at St. Louis Refused to Entertain Mrs. Sissieretta Jones.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 13.—The color line was sharply drawn at the Lindell hotel when the proprietor last night refused to entertain Mrs. Sissieretta Jones, better known as the "Black Patti." Rooms for the singer's husband, who is a mulatto, and her company, all the members of which are white, had been engaged two weeks ago. On the refusal of the Lindell management to accommodate the "Black Patti" and her husband, the entire company engaged quarters at the Laclede hotel.

Mr. Jones indignantly declares that he will bring suit against the proprietors of the Lindell hotel for $5,000 damages.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership of BULLENE, MOORE, EMERY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all notes, accounts and other indebtedness due to said firm of BULLENE, MOORE, EMERY & CO. will be paid to the firm of EMERY, BIRD, THAYER & CO., and all indebtedness and obligations of the old firm of BULLENE, MOORE, EMERY & CO. will be assumed and paid by the said firm of EMERY, BIRD, THAYER & CO.

Witness our hands, this 12th day of January, 1895.

L. T. MOORE.
W. E. EMERY.
J. S. BIRD.
W. B. THAYER.
J. C. FENNELL.

Cash Removal Sale.

For the Remainder of this week, prior to removal to

1110 Walnut Street,

Everything in the store sold for cash will be discounted

10 Per Cent

From regular prices.

Your chance to buy the very best

Groceries and Table Delicacies

at a bargain for one week. Quality is always the first consideration here.

Geo. H. Buecking,
1019 Walnut St.