SILENCE AND SECRECY

Chilian Correspondence and Message to Be Governed by These Rules.

A Demand for All the Facts in the Case Leads to a Spirited Debate.

Eloquent Argument by Mr. Breckenridge on Grounds of Patriotism.

The Foreign Relations Committee Secures Control of the Matter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Chilian situation is the absorbing question of the hour, and until the public mind is allayed as to the probabilities of war, it is hardly likely that the people's representatives will settle down to the more sedate consideration of routine legislation. In the house today the feverish anxiety for the latest information was early manifested in the resolution of Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, calling upon the president for all additional dispatches not contained in his communication of yesterday; and while that resolution was finally referred to the committee on foreign affairs, it was only done after the assurance of the members of that committee that the resolution would be reported back without delay in case its adoption seemed necessary to secure all information at hand on the subject. There was manifested throughout the entire discussion of this question in the house an almost

Beseeching Desire

on the part of the members of the foreign affairs committee to retain within its jurisdiction control of the Chilian situation. On the other hand, there was quite as plainly manifested the desire of the house in general to know all that diplomacy knows in this hour of the nation's crisis; and while the foreign affairs committee finally received the custody of the resolution, the debate sufficed to give stern warning of the intention of the house to guard jealously all its prerogatives and be the supreme tribunal in the final consideration of the casus belli.

Precedents, rules and legislative formula excite but little reverence from the members of the house, who regard the situation as one of too great gravity to warrant the wasting of a minute's time in deferential courtesy to the committee on foreign affairs.

Request for Knowledge.

Following is the resolution for which Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, asked immediate consideration:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be respectfully requested to inform the house whether any answer has been received either from our minister to Chili, Patrick Egan, Esq., or from the government of Chili, to the dispatch sent by the government of United States to the republic of Chili on Jan. 21, and, if so, from whom such answer was received and at what time, and that he will communicate to the house all the correspondence between the government of the United States, its minister to Chili and the Chilian government not communicated to the congress with the message heretofore sent in.

Mr. Blunt, Georgia, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, made a motion to have the resolution referred to that committee, but the speaker ruled that the motion came too late, he having previously recognized Mr. Breckinridge to debate the resolution.

WANT ALL THE FACTS.

Eloquent Breckenridge on Rights of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Mr. Breckenridge, in opening the debate, said congress had recently received a message from the president concerning a question of peace or war, under circumstances which in the nature of the case must be grave, or the president would not have sent any message at all. Now it appeared possible that the Chilian government did send an answer to a dispatch repeated in the message the president had sent. He did not now make any criticism, either on the haste with which the message was sent or on the language of the message, pending the consideration by that republic of its action on the dispatch of Jan. 21.

It must be remembered, however, that the language of that message to congress could have been communicated to the authorities of Chili, and might, if no answer had been made to the dispatch of Jan. 21. Therefore it was not too great a presumption to indulge in that a president of a great and free people, dealing with a free, but feeble people, would not have used such language, pending the consideration by Chili of its answer to that dispatch. It was not too great a presumption to indulge in that a grave emergency like that would have called from that president due consideration and ample time, if he had not had some intimation of what the answer would be. It is scarcely credible that the language so—he would not say insulting—but severe, used by him would have been used if he had believed that a friendly and sufficient response would have been made to the dispatch of Jan. 21. It was, therefore, not impossible that he may have had some intimation of what that answer would be, and yet in such an unofficial and informal manner as to justify him in not putting it into his message. [Applause on Democratic side.] The power granted alone to congress to declare war the president has put upon us. We must face it and so decide that on the one hand the honor and dignity of the American people shall be upheld. No man in this house, no matter from what party he comes, nor from what section he may hail, but will at all hazard protect the humblest seaman that wears the American uniform or guard, at whatever expense, the honor and glory of the American people. [Great applause.] But on the other hand war should be only the last resort, when the war must be with a republic, like us, anxious for liberty, desiring to maintain constitutional freedom, seeking progress by means of that freedom, and with the gravity greatly increased by the fact that that republic is in the midst of great internal trouble, having just overthrown a dictator while seeking for congressional liberty under constitutional guarantee. All great men, all generous men, all who love liberty, will desire to bear and forbear with such people, passing through such a state, in the midst of such desperate conditions, as long as our reason will allow us to bear and forbear with her. [Applause.] Therefore any fact that can bear any relation to this matter is part of our necessary information in the conclusion that we must reach upon a matter so important as this. Let us say to the president at once, give us the information; send to us that which has been communicated. Let us have it before our opinions crystallize into convictions; before we become biased by the reading of the correspondence in which are unkind and bitter things; before our tempers are aroused by the offensive utterances which may have been made; before any conclusion is reached; give us all the facts, so that we may keep our minds unbiased until we have all that is possible of truth and light to base our opinions upon.

SECRECY FAVORED.

Mr. Blount and Others Secure a Reference.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Mr. Blount, of Georgia, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, replying to Mr. Breckinridge, said: "Whether or not this house hereafter, in its wisdom, and in view of the gravity of the situation in the matter of our relations with Chili, sees fit to consider them in secret session, it seems to me before that course shall have been considered at all there out not to be thrust upon this house and the country, by any mode of procedure, a discussion of that situation. [Applause on the Republican side.] I remember, and it is familiar to you all, the course pursued in the war of 1812. A message was sent to the congress of the United States, the senate and house went into secret session, the committees on foreign affairs resolved upon secrecy of procedure, and the report of the committee on foreign affairs was made to this house, accompanied by a declaration of war and other measures; yet nothing was given to the public. The injunction of secrecy was never removed until the executive signature had been affixed to the bill declaring war. Is there anything in that procedure directed by the eminent men of those times to admonish us that either by indirection or by direction we shall deviate from that deliberate, calm course in which the safety of the country rests?

"There is a great responsibility upon this house at this time. So far as any information is concerned in relation to the dispatches received today or yesterday or tomorrow, for one, and speaking for the committee on foreign affairs, I assure the gentleman from Kentucky and this house, that that committee will not be willing to make any report to this body without exhausting all the information to be had from the correspondence. [Applause on the Republican side].

"I beg this house to remember that the line of safety is the line of deliberation. You can treat this matter as well tomorrow, or next week, after deliberation, as you can in the passion provoked by instantaneous discussion. I beg that we shall be earnest, serious, calm, manful in all this matter." He thought that there was no way for the house to guard against itself except by referring the resolution to the committee on foreign affairs. The power lay in congress—not in the president—to say whether or not war should be declared. The executive could not compel this body to do anything but what it willed, and therefore he trusted that the house would proceed with deliberation and courage from the beginning to the end of this matter.

Messrs. Herbert, McCreary, Hitt and other members followed in support of the motion to refer to the committee on foreign affairs and at the conclusion of the debate the motion was carried.

RULES AND SILVER.

Cross-Firing by Debaters on These Subjects.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi, called up in the house today the report of the committee on rules, containing the proposed new code of rules, general debate being limited to seven hours. Mr. Catchings made a brief explanation of the new code, stating that it was composed substantially of the rules governing the Fiftieth congress, the modifications being in the interest of the dispatch of business and a retrenchment of public expenditures.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, criticised the proposed rules and extolled the rules of the Fifty-first congress. As far as the introduction of bills was concerned, the proposed change would result in a consumption of the time of the house, an annoyance to members and exceeding irregularity. Under the proposed rules whenever the committee on rules wished to cut off filibustering it could do so; and it was right that it should. But the majority of the house should at all times have the same right. Under the rule the minority might rule, except where the committee took the initiative. The minority was sacred when it had the committee on rules on its side, and it was of no account when the committee was opposed to it.

Mr. Lanham, of Texas, availed himself of the wide scope given to general debate to make an earnest but brief speech in favor of the free coinage of silver. If congress failed to pass a measure for free silver coinage, popular condemnation could not be escaped, and the responsibility for such failure could not be avoided. No threadbare excuse would be in order before the bar of public opinion. The demonetization of silver had been covertly, if not fraudulently, accomplished against the interest of the people.

Mr. Bowers, of California, criticised the proposed rules. His people wanted some appropriations for their harbors. If he understood the report of the committee aright, unless he could get a pull on the committee on rivers and harbors, he was "not in it."

Mr. Raynor, of Maryland, replied to Mr. Lanham. "History," he said, "had been read in vain; the cardinal doctrines of political economy had been misapprehended, if it was believed that there was any truth and logic in the proposition for free silver coinage."

WORLD'S FAIR FUNDS.

The Appropriations Committee Presents a Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The house committee on appropriations today agreed to report to the house a resolution providing that the committee on appropriations be ordered to inquire and report to the house whether those obligated and undertaking and now engaged to do so, have justly and properly complied with the requirements of the act of congress approved April 25, 1890, and whether all expenditures of whatever character for said exposition have been judiciously made; whether the number of employes and appointess to carry out effect into the law is excessive, and their compensation reasonable or otherwise, and to ascertain and report the salary or compensation paid to each officer and employe, from what states the several appointments have been made, and generally whether in the care and conduct of said exposition proper management has been had; that they obtain a full report of those in charge of the expenditure of money of all such expenditures, together with copies of monthly pay rolls of all officers and appointees, and that the report of the committee based upon said inquiry may be made at any time to congress, but at the earliest day possible, consistent with the necessities of the inquiries involved in this resolution.

BIMETALLIC CONGRESS.

Senate Financiers Report a New Joint Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Senator Morrill, from the committee on finance, today reported the following substitute (prepared by Senator Aldrich and unanimously approved by the committee) to the joint resolution introduced by Senator Teller, to provide for an international bimetallic agreement:

That the policy of the United States to use gold and silver as full legal tender money, and to maintain at all times a parity in the value of its coins of both metals, is hereby reaffirmed, and the president is authorized to invite the governments of such countries as he may deem advisable to join the United States in a conference, to be held at a time and place to be agreed upon, such conference to be called with a view of securing a permanance in the relative value of gold and silver at a common coinage ratio to be mutually agreed upon through the international agreement, providing for the enlarged monetary use of silver and for giving to that metal equal mintage rights with gold (a permanance in the relative value of gold and silver) at a common coinage ratio to be mutually agreed upon.

The president shall, by and with the advice of the senate, appoint three commissioners, who shall attend such conference on behalf of the United States, and shall report the doings thereof to the president, who shall transmit the same to congress. Said commissioners shall receive $5,000 each and their reasonable expenses, to be approved by the secretary of state, and the amount necessary to pay such compensation and expenses is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

REID WILL RESIGN.

Journalism Holds Irresistible Attractions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The report which has been circulated with more or less regularity for some time past that Whitelaw Reid, the minister to France, would resign that position and return to the United States to re-enter the field of journalism, was confirmed at the state department today. Mr. Reid is expected home early in February. The cause for his resignation is a desire to resume his lifetime labors in the newspaper profession, and is in accordance with the understanding, reported at the time, that he probably would not remain in Paris for the full term of this administration.

Judge Woods' Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—In executive session today the senate authorized the committee on judiciary to send for persons and papers in investigating the charges preferred against Judge Woods, nominated to be additional circuit judge in the Fifth circuit. Judge Woods has been furnished with a copy of the charges against him, and a reply is expected before the next meeting of the committee.

Dull Day for Senators.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The proceedings in the senate today were dull and uninteresting. Mr. Morrill, from the finance committee, reported back, with a substitute, the joint resolution to provide for an international bimetallic agreement, which was placed on the calendar. After passing three minor bills the senate discussed the La Abra bill until adjournment.

New Post for Montana.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Senator Hawley today introduced a bill to establish a military post near Helena, Mont., upon the acquisition without cost by the United States of 1,000 acres of land. For the erection of necessary buildings $300,000 is appropriated.

By trifling with a cold, many a one allows himself to drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent disease, which thereafter takes full possession of the system. Better cure your Cold at once with Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a good remedy for Throat-ails and Lung affections.

MUST NOT ORGANIZE.

Express Companies Object to a Messengers' Union.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—The express companies have combined, not in the shape of a trust, but with a view of killing in its infancy the new labor organization going under the name of the Express Messengers' Brotherhood. Since the strike of the Southern Express messengers, the fact has been developed that the organization is not a local one, but is national in scope and secret in character. It originated in the East and worked West. According to a member of the brotherhood three-fourths of the messengers east of the Mississippi are members, but the West has not been fully canvassed as yet, though the expectations are that all those west of the river will be within the fold within six months. Application has been made for admittance to the Federation of Railway Employes, and after that, it is admitted, certain demands will be made upon various companies to right certain wrongs which the messengers complain of.

Supt. John E. Gaines, of the Southern Express company; Messrs. R. A. Wells and Horace Rood, of the American and Wells-Fargo, and Supt. Adams, of the Adams, are authority for the statement that the companies are endeavoring to find out how many of their men belong to the brotherhood, with a view of forcing their withdrawal.

The Most Pleasant Way

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles.

A Novel Idea.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 26.—Mrs. E. C. Langworthy, Nebraska member of the board of lady managers of the world's fair, today issued a circular asking women to submit designs for a hammer which is to be used by Mrs. Potter Palmer to drive the last nail in the women's building at the dedication Oct. 12. The hammer will be made of native woods of Nebraska, inlaid with gold, silver and pearl.

To Old Mexico.

Are you going South this winter? Old Mexico is rapidly coming to the front as a winter resort, and offers attractions to be found nowhere else in the world. Did you ever see a bull-fight? Perhaps the quaint manners and customs of the Mexican people are of more interest to you. "The Burlington" will sell you excursion tickets at low rates good for six months. If you are bound for California you can make a side trip to the Republic, thus enabling you to take in all the sights at a slight additional cost. For rates and full information call at our City Ticket Offices, No. 164 East Third street, St. Paul, and No. 300 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis.

Cliff Gets an Injunction.

DES MOINES, Io., Jan. 26.—J. W. Cliff, the deposed Republican secretary of the senate, today obtained a temporary injunction, restraining Speaker Mitchell from certifying to the election of Parsons, and one restraining warrants for sons' salary. The case will be argued Saturday, and there is every reason to believe the injunction will be dismissed.

STILLWATER NEWS.

Death of Mrs. McKnight—New Candidate for Postmaster.

Edith Gray (Mrs. McKnight), of South Stillwater, who has for several years caused her parents much anxiety by several attempts at suicide, died early yesterday morning under peculiar circumstances. She was taken sick last Friday, and a local physician was called to prescribe for her. Her disease was pronounced a severe cold and it subsequently developed into what a South Stillwater physician tetmed scarlet fever.

A new candidate for the Stillwater postoffice is in the field, namely, George O. Haskell. Postmaster McCarthy's term expired on the 18th inst., and it has long been conceded that John Booren would receive the appointment. Mr. Booren stated yesterday, however, that he was by no means sure of the position. Mr. Haskell was seen yesterday by a GLOBE representative, to who he stated that he was a candidate for the office, but was not making any fight to secure the plum. He is backed by a large number of the foremost residents of this city, and would fill with credit the position soon to be made vacant by the expiration of Mr. McCarthy's term.

The Company E indoor base ball club, of St. Paul, and the Company K team, of this city, will try conclusions in the armory in this city next Friday evening. The best players of the two teams organized two weeks ago will compose Company K's team.

Feb. 10 and 11 has been decided upon as the date when a carnival of nations will be held at Music hall, under the auspices of the Guild of Ascension church assisted by the Parish Aid society.

Mayor and Mrs. E. W. Durant and Postmaster McCarthy, who accompanied the St. Paul delegation of convention hustlers to Washington, are expected home from the East this morning.

Judge Williston, of the district court, remained in the city yesterday for the purpose of taking the testimony in the case of Joseph Wolf vs. William Zabel et al.

The remains of Ferdinand Dockendorff arrived yesterday from Indianapolis, and will be interred tomorrow.

KANSAS MORTGAGES.

Important Decision on Points at Issue.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 26.—Judge Johnson, of the circuit court, has rendered a decision of importance to those who hold Kansas mortgages and notes. The court holds that the notes and mortgages constitute a single contract, and where, by the terms of the mortgage, the notes become due for non-payment of interest, that protest must be immediate, and that an indorser can only be held liable on his indorsement when notice and protest are had at the end of three days' grace after the note became due.

M'CAULL'S BENEFIT.

Chicago Joins in the Movement With Vim.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Chicago will not be far behind New York in the proposed testimonial benefit to Col. John A. McCaull, the veteran operatic manager, who was stricken with paralysis four years ago, and has since rested in seclusion at his home in Baltimore. At a meeting of the managers of the Chicago theaters held at the press club rooms today it was resolved to give a monster benefit in aid of the "Nestor of comic opera" at the Chicago opera house coincidentally with the New York affair, Thursday afternoon, Feb. 11, and all the principal artists appearing at the down-town theaters will take part.

Hot Springs, Ark.

The season at Hot Springs, Ark., will soon be open and America's noted health resort will once more assume its usual winter gaiety.

To those who go, either for health or pleasure, a word of advice at this time is not out of order. It is well known to most of us that unless we start right we will be beset by troubles which seem inevitably to follow a bad beginning. All this can be avoided by selecting a line for the journey whose reputation for caring for the comfort of its patrons is a matter of record.

"The Burlington" is pre-eminently the Hot Springs line from the Northwest, and you will make a good beginning by purchasing your tickets via its Mississippi River Scenic route. Only one change of cars. Excursion tickets limited to three months on sale daily at No. 164 East Third street, St. Paul, No. 300 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, and Union Depots in both cities.

Northwestern Patents.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Northwestern patents issued today, reported by Paul & Merwin, patent attorneys, Washington, St. Paul and Minneapolis: Minnesota—Cracker oven reels, Peter G. Forsberg, Minneapolis; sleigh, Olaus A. Normann, Oloff; carpet stretcher, Martin Pearson, Robbinsdale; steam heating apparatus, Charles H. Robinson, St. Paul; street car mechanism, Richard W. Thickins, Minneapolis. North Dakota—Fishing reel, Samuel L. Bean, Bean; barrel head clamp, Anton B. Vaag, Hillsboro. South Dakota—Car coupling, Samuel G. Trine, Pierre.

Fined Under Blue Laws.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 26. — James Beck, a South side news dealer, was fined $25 and costs for selling newspapers on Sunday. Eight others charged with the same offense were held for a later hearing. The informations were made by the law and order league, under the blue laws of 1794. The cases will all be appealed.

Japs Are Alert.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The first consignment of exhibits for the world's fair from Japan reached this city today. The goods, consisting of fancy enamel trays, porcelain vases, water pitchers, etc., were sent by Kai Tsu Sha from Tokio, and are valued at 92,714 silver yen. The receipt of these goods gives Japan the honor of being the first foreign country sending exhibits.

Quay Is Not Sick.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 26.—The report that Senator Quay was ill and threatened with pneumonia is denied by the senator himself, who arrived in Pittsburg from his home at Beaver this afternoon. He has been suffering from a slight cold, but at no time was he confined to his bed.

Trainmen Want Changes.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 26.—The grievance committees of the trainmen and conductors on the Union Pacific system, which have been in session here for two weeks, are nearly to the end of their labors, and it is intimated that they will ask the railroad company to change a number of rules governing trainmen.

Advance in Sugar.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The Western Sugar Refining company, of this city, today advanced its rate one-eighth cent a pound on all grades in large lots This is the first change in sugar product since Jan. 2.

Banqueted O'Phelan.

Special to the Globe.

GRACEVILLE, Minn., Jan. 26.—A banquet was tendered the Hon. H. D. O'Phelan, of Winnipeg, last Saturday evening by a large number of prominent citizens as a token of the high esteem in which he is held for the valuable aid he rendered during the earliest days of our city to help make it what it now is.

A SIGNIFICANT MOVE.

Breckenridge, of Kentucky, Proposes to Amend the House Rules

So That a Tariff Bill Can Ride on Any Appropriation Measure.

Senator Sanders Disclaims Any Part in Power's Attack on Field.

John Sherman Denies With Scorn All Allegations of Bribery.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The flood o Chilean news yesterday caused to be overlooked a very significant amendment to the new code of rules offered by Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. It appears in today's Record, and reads as follows:

"Provided further, that whenever any general appropriation bill is under consideration it shall be in order to move as an amendment any amendment reducing taxation or providing out of what fund or taxes such appropriation shall be paid."

This proviso Mr. Breckenridge proposed to add to the Holman rule, whose adoption was recommended by the rules committee, permitting riders, or legislation on appropriation bills, when in the interest of retrenchment. If enacted it would enable a complete tariff bill to be appended to any appropriation bill under consideration in the house. The significance of it is readily seen.

Members of the ways and means committee who are in favor of attacking the McKinley tariff act by separate bills were afraid that it indicated a purpose to take the revision of the tariff out of their hands and propose a general tariff bill, like the Mills bill of the Fiftieth congress.

Can't Get Together.

The Democratic members of the committee are at present divided on the subject of the method of attacking the tariff, and the new and the old members of the committee have not yet been able to get together on the question, Mr. Springer and his friends favoring separate bills, and the members of the committee when Mr. Mills was chairman, Wilson and Turner, favoring a general revision in one comprehensive measure.

Mr. Breckenridge, when seen this afternoon, said that his resolution did not contemplate any move against the chairman of the ways and means committee. He said that he did not believe in legislation on appropriation bills, but was in favor of keeping appropriation bills confined to government expenditures strictly. At the same time, if there were going to be any such rule adopted as the old Holman rider of the Forty-eighth congress, he wanted to add to it a rule relative to taxation. He said he wanted to keep any single tariff bill or any general tariff bill from being pocketed in the senate, and if the house sent the senate a lot of single shots at the tariff law (which he personally did not favor, being himself a believer in keeping faith by a general revision) he wanted to put the rules in such a shape that the senate could be compelled to act upon them, and not be permitted to pocket them in committee.

TOM POWER'S SPLEEN.

Senator Sanders Disclaims His Alleged Authority.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Post this morning publishes the correspondence between Justice Stephen J. Field, of the supreme court of the United States, and Hon. Thomas Power, United States senator from Montana, in reference to certain imputations against Justice Field, also correspondence between Justice Field and Senator Sanders, who does not sustain his colleague.

In his first letter to Senator Power, dated Jan. 13, Justice Field calls attention to the interview in which Senator Power charges the judge with being a lobbyist to get certain judges appointed, and with arranging so that land grant railroads should get Montana mineral lands. The judge assures the senator that he is mistaken, and expresses surprise at the charges being made. On the next day substantially the same letter was sent to Senator Sanders.

Jan. 21 Senator Power replied, saying his remarks had been in some respects inaccurately reported. The judge's opinion in the Davis-Weiboldt mineral land case had been regarded by the people of Montana as wrong, and as making an encroachment upon their right. No one would be more happy than himself to put the judge right before those so deeply interested. The letter closed with the words: "If agreeable to you, will take pleasure in calling upon you to talk over the question at issue."

Justice Field replied Jan. 22, regretting that Senator Power's letter was irresponsible and evasive of the matter of which the judge had complained. It did not deny the offensive language, nor cite the statements said to have been incorrectly reported. The suggestion about being set right before the people of Montana was unnecessary. The judge had no complaint to make against them, and did not believe they would knowingly repeat untrue statements about him. He could not consent to an interview so long as the charges were not withdrawn. Senator Power has made no reply to this letter.

Not deriving any response to his letter to Senator Sanders, the judge again wrote that gentleman Jan. 22, asking for a reply to his first letter. Jan. 23 Senator Sanders replied, saying that the published reports citing him as the authority for certain charges made by Senator Power against Judge Field were wholly unfounded. He had waited with some impatience for his colleague to correct the erroneous report. Senator Sanders added:

"Mr. Power has returned to the city, and from your letter I judge has not made to you such amends as are possible, as I had hoped he would, and while I preferred that he should clear this matter up himself, I can not permit further time to expire without denying the imputations upon you which the report said were made on my authority. Nothing that ever transpired between us would justify such a suspicion, and you do not need my certificate to your character after the long and honorable service to your country rendered in conspicuous positions, or any defense against thoughtless imputations."

Justice Field, on being asked if he he had anything further to say for publication, replied that in the letters addressed to the Montana senators he had explicitly and emphatically denied Senator Power's slanderous charges, and that he had nothing to add.

BRIBERY IS DENIED.

Daughterty Courts Investigation, and Sherman Also.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 25.—Representative H. M. Daughterty, of Fayette county, today asked the house that the charges be investigated that he had accepted a bribe of $3,500 to vote for Senator Sherman in the senatorial caucus. A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of four to investigate the charges and report to the house. The committee consists of two Democrats and two Republicans. The following letter has been received by Mr. Daughterty bearing on the subject:

Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.—I notice that you intend to push to a trial some of the men who most unjustly libeled you and indirectly libeled me. I think so clear and strong a case of gross injustice ought to be punished if the law can furnish any relief, and I sympathize with you and will stand by you in the effort to reach the guilty parties. No one can know better than I the frank, manly and disinterested course you pursued in the contest for the organization of the house and the election of senator, and no one can know better than I how false the imputation against you was.

I am glad to say that in the whole contest I never used one dollar of money to corrupt or influence the vote or judgment of any member of the legislature, and the charge that you received, or were to receive, $3,500, or any other sum of money, is absolutely false and malicious. Whenever you desire me to testify to this, I will gladly do so. Very sincerely yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

BUTLER'S ARGUMENT.

The Supreme Court Crowded to Hear the Old Warrior.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Every seat within the bar and in the space reserved for spectators in the chamber of the United States supreme court was occupied today when the court met, and crowds of persons unable to secure seats stood around the room. The unusual attendance was the announcement that Gen. Benjamin F. Butler would deliver the closing argument on the proceedings instituted to secure the release of the Chicago anarchists, Fielden and Schwab, who are now confined in Joliet penitentiary for complicity in the Haymarket tragedy. Attorney General Hunt, of Illinois, who appeared for that state in the case, and Moses Salomon, of Chicago, who is associated with Gen. Butler in behalf of the anarchists, occupied seats within the bar.

Gen. Butler, attired in evening dress, began his argument by telling the court that he believed he could aid it by first stating the exact case as it seemed to him to appear. The aged lawyer spoke slowly, but not so feebly as he did when argument in the case was heard last week. Mr. Salomon read all extracts for Gen. Butler throughout the argument.

The general reviewed the cases from the beginning of proceedings immediately after the Haymarket tragedy. In his argument he held that no sentence had been passed on any criminal in England in an appellate or other court without first being asked what he had to say. The first sentence in cases similar to that before the court could not be passed, he said, because the time for its execution had elapsed. The second sentence could not be passed unless the prisoner was present. That had been the universal rule of common law.

At Gen. Butler's request, Mr. Salomon read several decisions of English courts affirming the principle that a prisoner should be present and asked what he had to say before sentence was pronounced. One of the cases cited was that of Sir Walter Raleigh, in which it was held that it was not a legal execution if the prisoner had not been present when sentence was pronounced and asked what he had to say. There could not be found a case in the reports of English law when sentence has once lapsed, from whatever cause, the question was not put. "And your honor will see," added Gen. Butler, "that it is a vital question."

The general dwelt upon the effect the treaties had upon the right of the men to have the whole case reviewed by the United States supreme court, and in this respect his talk was on new ground, for Mr. Salomon passed over this phase of the case very briefly last week, leaving its treatment to his leader. Gen. Butler admitted that his clients, because they were foreign subjects, had no greater rights than Americans, except that that fact, under the treaties, gave them a right to have the case passed upon by the United States courts, and in this way there was created federal jurisdiction over all the doings of the state courts, including the right to go behind the record of the state supreme court, which showed that the men were present when its judgment was pronounced, when, in fact, they were not bodily present. He argued that in this way the question was presented for review here, whether or not the absence of the men constitutes a violation of that due process of law guaranteed by the constitution.

BEHRING ARBITRATION.

Preliminaries as to Basis and Personnel Settled.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The secretary of state has arranged with the British minister for a conference at Washington between the commissioners representing Great Britain and the United States who visited Alaska last summer for the purpose of obtaining definite information in regard to the seal fisheries. These commissioners are as follows: On the part of the United States, Prof. T. C. Mendenhall and Prof. C. Hart Merriam; on the part of Great Britain, Sir George Baden-Bowell, of England, and Dr. Dawson, of Canada.

The two last-named gentlemen are now at Ottawa, but it is expected that they will arrive in Washington for the purpose indicated in a few days. This conference is understood to be merely preliminary to the formal submission of the Behring sea question to arbitration. The basis of arbitration and the personnel of the arbitrators have been practically settled, but no official announcement on the subject will be made for some time yet. It is generally understood that Hon. E. J. Phelps, of Vermont, will be one of the arbitrators.

Alabama Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 26.—The state Democratic executive committee met here today and called the state convention to nominate general state officers and delegates to the convention to meet here June 18.

RAW AS BEEF-STEAK.

Baby's Fearful Suffering from Skin Disease Covering Entire Body Cured by Cuticura.

My baby was taken very sick when he was three months old, and in a few days began breaking out. We employed both of the home doctors, and they could do nothing for him. Then we sent for the best doctor in Eaton Rapids, Mich., and he doctored him for two weeks, and he got worse all the time; and then I took him to Jackson, to a doctor who attends especially to skin diseases, and then he got worse than ever. Then I told my husband we had better try the CUTICURA REMEDIES any way; did not have any idea they would do any good, but in less than two months from the time we began giving them to him he was entirely well, and not a spot on him. His hair began growing right off, and we thought he would always be bald-headed. There was not a spot on his whole body, face and head, only his nose and eyes, but what was as raw as beefsteak. So poor there was not anything but bones, and so weak he could raise neither hand nor head.

MRS. FRANK BARRETT, Winfield, Mich.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, and greatest of Humor Remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause, while CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair. Thus the CUTICURA REMEDIES cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, pimply and blotchy skin, scalp and blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when the best physicians fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Blood Diseases."

BABY'S Skin and scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves Rheumatic, Sciatic, Hip, Kidney, Chest and Muscular Pains and Weaknesses. Price 25c.

EVENTS IN THE STORE TODAY:

Continuation of { The Great Linen Sale. (First Floor.) Muslin Underwear Sale. (Second Floor.) Embroidery Sale. (First Floor.)

A Glove Special for This Morning Only, from 8 Until 12 O'Clock.

To encourage early shopping, we will place on sale this morning, from 8 until 12 o'clock (or until all sold), 10 dozen pairs Ladies' 4, 5 and 6-Button Kid Gloves, in evening shades only, sizes 5½, 5¾, 6 and 6¼,

For 25c Pair.

The regular price would be $1 and $1.50; some are slightly soiled, but they're otherwise perfect. Not a pair at this price after 12 o'clock.

(First Floor.)

These special offerings, for the *forenoon only*, we're going to make

A Feature

of our business; we do it to encourage morning shopping; too many ladies come in the afternoon—not enough in the forenoon. It will pay you to

Keep An Eye

On our daily advertisements.

Cloak Dept.

Just arrived: 200 very stylish Norfolk Waists, made of fine All-Wool Ladies' Cloth, with three pleats in front and back; Black and pretty Shades of Cardinal and Navy; your choice for

$2.75.

Don't Forget

The Clearance Sale in this department; you may choose from the entire stock of Winter Garments—Cloaks, Shawls and Furs—at very little prices.

(Second Floor.)

PRINTED SILKS.

Ladies who know, say that *our* Twilled Indias are the prettiest Printed Silks in the two towns; so many say so that we think there must be *some truth* in it. At any rate, *our* Twilled Indias *are beauties*, and every piece and pattern is new this season—no old goods carried over from two or three years past.

A complete assortment, full 24 inches wide, $1 yd.

Cheney Bros.' famous Printed Silks in all the new designs, $1 yard.

Thirty shades of Plain China Silks, 21 inches wide, only 45c yard.

(First Floor.)

SCHUNEMAN & EVANS

Sixth and Wabasha Streets, St. Paul.

HOW TO CURE LA GRIPPE.

Go right about it. Do not waste a minute. For the splitting headaches, racking pains along the spine and in sides and loins, rheumatism of muscles and joints, chills and fevers, nausea and disinclination for food, you must take three or four of

Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills

the first night, and after that a sufficient number to insure a daily and free action of the bowels. Keep this up for some time, and where chills and fevers are stubborn, quinine, in reasonable doses, can be used to advantage with the Pills. These Pills set your gorged liver free, cleanse the stomach and bowels, and start up normal secretions. You've scored a big point.

Then, to aid digestion, crush the weakness and lassitude, drive off the feeling that you'd as leave die as live, and give tone and strength to your system, you must take a tablespoonful of

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic

before and after meals. Already you begin to feel like a new person. But don't forget your lungs. Beware of the terrible tendency of La Grippe toward Pneumonia. If you have chest pains or a cough, better settle the matter at once by a tablespoonful of

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup

taken three times a day, between meals—oftener if the cough is troublesome. You can thus surround the very worst case of La Grippe, and drive it into speedy surrender. And you'll do it right away if you are wise. Ask your druggist for the Dr. Schenck Remedies.

DR. SCHENCK'S Book on Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, sent Free.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

Isn't this pie delicious Mamma made it in 20 Minutes

DELICATE CHILDREN MADE STRONG BY SCOTT'S EMULSION.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES

We have now in our hands without exception the most beautiful piece of residence property in St. Paul. This is Clay's Addition, fronting on the river at the foot of Cleveland avenue. It is covered with fine trees, and lies perfectly. We propose to make this a choice residence neighborhood, and we will gurantee none but desirable neighbors. We will not sell to speculators, but to the right people desiring to build we offer special inducements. We do not intend to have any cheap houses on this addition. But if you will agree to build a good house, and are the right sort of man, we will sell you a lot 50 by 150 feet, worth $1,000 or $1,200, for a nominal price. The West Seventh street electric line runs within a block of this addition, and it is accessible to the beautiful scenery and attractive society of Fort Snelling. We have, also, the best property in South St. Paul, as well as good property in other parts of the city, and fine acre property for market gardens.

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