ANOTHER FAT PLACE.

A Senate Bill Provides for a State Inspector of Iron Mines.

PUNISH BANK WRECKERS.

Bills to Relieve a Soldier's Widow and Stop Saloon Growlers.

ECONOMY THE WATCHWORD.

Legislative Expense Committee Stands Guard Over the Treasury.

Chaplain Forbes read a chapter from the Bible at the opening of the senate yesterday morning, which alluded to the pride of the ancient officeholder over being better than other men. In his prayer that followed blessing was asked upon the defeated senator, the new senator, the prospective governor and the man who shall be soon elected to preside over the senate. Thanks where rendered for giving the country a Plymouth Rock, a Banker Hill and an Appomattox. Grace was asked to sustain the state senators in emulating worthy statesmen named in the history of the country.

A Mine Inspector.

Senator Spencer, of Duluth, introduced an important bill yesterday that provides for the creation of a mine inspecting department. This grows out of the mining of iron ores, and is a new thing in this state. The bill was referred to the committee on mines and mining. The provisions of the bill are as follows:

The governor shall appoint a mine inspector immediately after the passage of this act. The inspector shall be a practical miner. The governor may also appoint as many deputies as he deems necessary for the purpose of discharging the duties of the proposed law.

The inspector shall give a bond of $5,000 and file it with the state auditor.

The deputies shall be under the supervision of the state inspector.

The duties of the mine inspector shall be to visit all mines in the state, producing iron ore. He shall have power to condemn all places where he shall find the employes are in danger, from careless mining or defective machinery or appliances. He shall compel the erection of partitions between all shafts where ore is being hoisted and where there are ladder-ways for employes to ascend or descend to and from work. In case a mine is found to be dangerous the inspector may order laborers to

Stop Work

at once, and shall notify the superintendent to make the place safe.

The mine inspector shall require mine owners to place safeguards at the opening to shafts so as to guard against accidents to workers by the falling of material into the shaft. He shall also require carriages in which workmen ride up or down the shaft to be covered. The mine inspector may also prescribe rules deemed necessary to protect employes from danger.

If persons are kept at work in a condemned mine, except those making repairs, the mine owners shall be liable for resulting accidents, producing death or injury.

The mine superintendent or owner is required to furnish maps, drawings and plans of mines when an official visit is made by the mine inspector or his deputy. The inspector is also to be provided with a guide through the mines, as well as suitable ladders and facilities for making an inspection. The penalty for a violation of the law is a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500 for each offense.

The salary of the state mine inspector shall be $2,500 per annum, and of the assistants $1,500, payable monthly. They shall also have a mileage at the rate of 4 cents per mile, when traveling on official business. The salary and expenses shall be paid out of the state treasury upon warrant of the state auditor.

The inspector shall make any investigation as to the condition of any mine when requested to do so in writing by ten workmen, provided the attention of the mine superintendent or owner shall have been first called to the matter of complaint and no remedy has been provided.

The state inspector shall make annual reports to the state auditor, specifying the number and location of mines, with a description of them. He shall also report as to accidents and their cause and circumstances.

No Bank Grabs.

Senate File No. 98, introduced by Senator Cronkhite and referred to the judiciary committee, proposes an amendment to the penal code relative to receiving deposits in insolvent banks. It is intended to amend section 467, chapter 10 of title 15 of the penal code, so as to punish by imprisonment for a term of not less than one nor more than ten years, or a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, any officer, director, stockholder, cashier, teller, manager, member, or clerk, or agent of any bank of any description, who shall accept a deposit of money when it is known, or there is good reason to know that such bank is insolvent.

No Growlers.

Senate File No. 102, introduced by Senator Tindin and referred to the judiciary committee, prohibits the giving or selling of liquors to minors, even upon order of parents. The penalty is not less than $25 nor more than $100, or imprisonment not less than thirty nor more than ninety days.

Relief for Mrs. Hoffman.

Senate File No. 97, introduced by Senator Keller, and referred to the committee on claims, is a bill to appropriate $3,000 for the relief of Mary Hoffman, the widow of Lieut. John C. Hoffman, a member of the state militia, killed by the Indians on Sept. 23, 1863. He was engaged in an encounter with Indians, as lieutenant of the state volunteer militia, under Capt. S. Ramsdell.

Other Bills.

Senate File No. 92, introduced by Senator Jones and referred to the committee on agriculture, is designed to provide for the destruction of the Russian thistle. It is provided that any owner of land within any incorporated village who allows thistles to grow thereon, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500.

Senate File No. 93, introduced by Senator Ringdal and referred to the judiciary committee, proposes to amend the law relative to replevin before a justice of the peace.

Senate File No. 101, introduced by Senator Millar and referred to the judiciary, amends the election law of 1893 as applied to villages.

Senate File No. 84, introduced by Senator Ringdal and referred to the judiciary, amends section 84, chapter 65, of the General Statutes of 1878, reducing the percentage from 12 to 10, being the interest on judgments before justices of the peace.

Senate File No. 95, introduced by Senator Ringdal and referred to the judiciary, amends section 331, chapter 66, of the Statutes of 1878 so as to reduce from 12 to 10 per cent the interest upon judgments in the district court.

Senate File No. 96, introduced by Senator Greer and referred to the committee on military, is designed to appropriate $5,000 for improvements on the rifle range and the construction of necessary buildings on the state camp grounds for the military at Lakeview. Of this sum $2,500 is to be available in 1895 and a like sum in 1896.

Senate File No. 99, introduced by Senator Hanna, and referred to the judiciary, provides that chapter 193, of the Laws of 1893, be amended so that villages may separate themselves from township government. It is provided that township elections may be held in the townships and not in the village.

Senate File No. 100, introduced by Senator Howard, and referred to the judiciary, changes the law relative to the time of taking exceptions to charges of judges to juries, so that exceptions may be filed with the clerk of the court within ten days after trial.

Senate File No. 103, offered by Senator Greer, proposes to amend section 13, chapter 10, of the laws of 1878 so as to change the time of holding town meetings in February in place of March.

Senate File No. 104, introduced by Senator Spencer, provides for the creation of a state mine inspector, with deputies. Referred to the committee on mines and mining.

Debate on Expenses.

A report from the committee on legislative expenses precipitated a running debate. Senator Cronkhite reported that the committee recommended the postponement of the resolution to appoint a clerk for the municipal corporation committee.

Senator Howard asked that this resolution be sent back to the committee on legislative expenses, and stated that two years ago a similar committee had used a clerk and two stenographers. In response to a question from Senator Yale, who wanted to know how many bills are in the hands of the municipal corporations committee, Senator Howard replied that there are seven, and that already there is a heavy correspondence from all parts of the state about the bills.

Senator Stevens spoke about the large amount of work in that committee.

Senator Day suggested that as there are two clerks of the judiciary committee one of them might help out in this case. He was willing to lend the committee his railroad committee clerk.

Senator Wyman and others spoke on the motion to refer the resolution back, and it was agreed to.

The legislative expense committee reported that the appointment of a Peter Alling as a clerk be postponed.

The resolution to appoint a stenographer for the use of the judiciary committee at a salary of $75 per month was recommended to pass, and it was so decided; as was also the resolution to appoint A. J. Brackett as clerk of the finance committee.

The resolution of Senator Howard to appoint a stenographer for the municipal corporations committee was recommended to be postponed, but was referred back to the committee on legislative expenses.

The committee recommended an amendment to the resolution of Senator Stevens, asking the purchase of certain books for use of the judiciary committee. They did not see the need of purchasing copies of the Northwestern Reporter. Senator Greer moved an amendment to purchase ten copies of the Statutes of 1894 in place of one, and said they would all be needed.

On motion of Senator Stevens, the resolution was referred back to the committee on legislative expenses.

Resolutions Offered.

By Senator Johnson, of Minneapolis, providing for the appointment of a committee of five to be known as one on building and loan associations. The resolution was adopted and Lieut. Gov. Clough subsequently named as the committee Senators Johnson, W. E., McHale, Spencer, Ozmun and Thompson.

By Senator Knatvold—To appoint Miss Miller clerk of the enrolling committee at a $5 per diem. Referred to the committee on legislative expenses.

By Senator Spencer—To appoint Frank Lavier clerk of the committee on mines and mining and several other committees at a $5 per diem. Referred to the committee on legislative expenses.

By Senator Cronkhite—A joint resolution to authorize the state treasurer to replace at the disposal of the state soldiers' relief fund $50,000 to be used by the board of soldiers' relief. Referred to the finance committee.

By Senator Young—To appoint W. A. Polland assistant enrolling clerk. Referred to the committee on legislative expenses.

Routine Matters.

H. F. No. 3 was read a first time and referred to the judiciary committee. It provides for changing the names of villages by popular vote.

H. F. No. 95 was passed under a suspension of the rules at the request of Senator Fuller. The bill repeals chapter 411 of the Special Laws of 1881, as amended by chapter 11 of the Special Laws of 1887, and which gave power to condemn private property and award damages by the city council.

Senate File No. 36 was given a second reading and ordered to a third reading.

Chief Clerk Dowling, of the house, reported the passage of H. F. No. 3, being a bill to authorize villages to change their names by popular vote.

Lieut. Gov. Clough was presented with a handsome potted plant in full bloom. He said he did not know the name of the donor, but admired it very much.

Coughing.

For all the ailments of Throat and Lungs there is no cure so quick and permanent as Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil. It is palatable, easy on the most delicate stomach and effective.

Scott's Emulsion

stimulates the appetite, aids the digestion of other foods, cures Coughs and Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and gives vital strength besides. It has no equal as nourishment for Babies and Children who do not thrive, and overcomes

Any Condition of Wasting.

Send for Pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. Free.

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

GETTING TO WORK.

House Members Pass Up Politics and Get to Business.

The house of representatives got down to work yesterday just as if the fun of electing a United States senator had never been enjoyed, and for the first time since the beginning of the session evinced a disposition to make haste slowly, and give careful consideration to pending legislation. It was this spirit which hung up Representative Johns' firemen's relief bill. Mr. Johns wanted the bill passed under suspension of the rules, and, while there was apparently no specific objection to the measure, it was deemed wise to let it take its regular course, inasmuch as here might be necessity later on of amending it. It was thought it would be easier to enact any desired amendments before the bill became a law than after it had received the governor's signature.

Representative Hartshorn had better luck with his bill, H. F. 3, which permits under certain conditions a change of the names of villages. The bill was passed under suspension of the rules.

On motion of Representative Foss H. F. 72 was recalled from the committee to which it had been referred, Mr. Foss explaining that he had introduced the bill by request, and subsequently learned that it contained provisions that he did not approve.

A lengthy petition was read and referred, in which a strong plea was made for a reduction of freight rates.

Resolutions were introduced looking to the appointment of a clerk for the railroad committee and an assistant clerk for the judiciary committee. The name of Owen Mulgrew was placed among the list of candidates for cloak rooms.

There was quite a spirited discussion upon the passage of the university deficiency bill. It was claimed by the friends of the measure that there was urgent necessity for its immediate passage, but Representative Warner made strenuous objections in which he was supported by Representatives Jacobson and, to the surprise of all, Underwood. The matter was given a hot discussion and went to the committee on appropriations, which met immediately after adjournment, and, after consulting with Senator Wyman, recommended its passage. It will probably go through today under suspension of the rules.

Representative Nelson proposes to come to the relief of the embarrassed state which has an elevator site, but no elevator, at Duluth. He introduces a bill for a constitutional amendment which will make it possible for future legislatures to build an elevator without knocking corners off of the constitution.

Besides H. F. 3, which was passed under suspension of the rules, the following bills were favorably recommended by the judiciary committee:

H. F. No. 7, relating to election of county commissioners; H. F. No. 16, relating to bounty on wolves; H. F. No. 18, relating to aiming of firearms at persons; H. F. No. 31, to prevent corrupt practices at elections; H. F. No. 22, concerning relief of firemen, and H. F. No. 20, to appropriate money for drainage in northern Minnesota.

The following is the routine record of bills introduced in the house:

By Representative Nelson, H. F. No. 100—To amend section 5, article 9, of the constitution by allowing the state to construct grain elevators. Grain and warehouses.

By Representative Robillard, H. F. No. 101—Making liquor licenses nontransferable. Temperance.

By Representative Smith, E. E., H. F. No. 102—To legalize certain conveyances made by heretofore married women. Judiciary.

By Representative Cross, H. F. No. 103—An act for detaching villages from townships. Judiciary committee.

By Representative Leach, H. F. No. 104—An act to amend existing laws relating to an appeal in the matter of laying out new highways. Committee on judiciary.

By Representative Barta, H. F. No. 105 (by request)—To amend existing laws relating to justices of the peace in St. Paul. Committee on judiciary.

By Representative Swanson, H. F. No. 106—An act to amend existing laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors. Committee on temperance.

By Representative Tallman, H. F. No. 107—An act relating to county superintendents of schools. Committee on education.

By Representative Hartshorn, H. F. No. 107—An act to provide $2,000 out of the internal fund of the state to drain swamps and provide certain highways in Todd county. Committee on roads and bridges.

COMMITTEES ACT.

Senate Contest Referred to Gen. Childs for an Opinion.

The senate committee on elections met yesterday afternoon to take up the contest in the Fiftieth district. H. M. Probstfield, a Populist, claims the seat of Senator J. H. Smith, a Republican. Mr. Probstfield had not appeared at the meeting the day before, and the committee had about decided to recommend the dismissal of the contest. He appeared later, however, and asked a hearing; this was granted, and the time fixed for yesterday afternoon. At that time the point was raised by Hon. Henry Johns, attorney for Senator Smith, that the contest was not properly before the legislature. He claimed that no proceedings had been taken for a recount before two justices of the peace or before any proper tribunal, as required by the law governing contests. Objection was made to hearing evidence under the circumstances. There was an argument on the questions raised and it was decided to submit the points to the attorney general for an opinion. Another point is the right to count the vote of Indians on the White Earth reservation. The matter will be taken up again, by the committee, at a meeting to be held at 2:30 tomorrow afternoon.

The house committee on elections met and organized yesterday. The Allen-Furlong contest case, and the one of Haynes against Chisholm will be taken up at a meeting Tuesday afternoon.

At the meeting of the house committee on appropriations yesterday, the state university deficiency bill was considered, and the committee decided to report it back with a recommendation that it be passed under a suspension of the rules.

The bill appropriating $20,000 for the relief of sufferers from forest fires was referred to a subcommittee, which will report it back to the general committee, with a recommendation that the amount be cut down. The bill has already passed the senate.

The senate judiciary committee is made up of able men, and they are all hard workers. A large majority of the bills are referred to them. They lose no time out of senate work, but utilize it in working on the subcommittees of the judiciary. The members are drafting new bills and remodeling those referred to them. There was a short meeting of the general committee yesterday afternoon, at which bills were received from several subcommittees, and which will be reported to the senate today.

An error was made in the GLOBE in placing Representative John Matheison, of Austin, in the list of those voting for Senator Washburn. Mr. Matheison voted for Gov. Nelson on every ballot in the caucus and the legislature.

A crowd of fourteen precinct committeemen, representing the Republican leagues of the Ninth ward, waited on Lieut. Gov. Clough yesterday in the interest of G. W. McCree, who wants to be state boiler inspector. The company was headed by Tim Reardon and Sherman Day. The same crowd had waited on Gov. Nelson, but had been told that he would not reach the matter before resigning his seat. When Gov. Clough was interviewed by "Tim" and the rest he told them that he had not given the subject any thought, but would file the application for future reference.

Newfoundland Talks Confederation.

ST. JOHNS N. F., Jan. 24.—Confederation with Canada is becoming more and more favorably received daily. The political parties regard it as inevitable. Each is trying to outdo the other in the matter of securing favorable terms of admission into the Dominion. Articles on the subject from Canadian papers are being copied with favorable comments. A campaign of education is being commenced, with the object of instructing the people on the benefits obtainable through confederation. Sir William Whiteway will contest Harbor Grace, the representative of which constituency, R. S. Munn, will retire, and he will have no opposition.

NO INCREASE NEEDED.

Proposition to Double the Tax on Beer Opposed by Carlisle.

REVENUES NOW COMING IN

At a Rate That Relieves the Department of Further Anxiety.

RECEIPTS FROM INCOME TAX

Promise to Exceed Estimates---Sugar Revenues Increasing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—An encouraging report of the prospects for an increase of the government revenues is given by Representative McMillan, of Tennessee, as the result of a long talk with Secretary Carlisle. His statement is the first authentic information of the administration's view of the outlook, and shows that the receipts from the income tax will greatly exceed the estimate made by the department. Mr. McMillan is chairman of the subcommittee of ways and means, to which the bill to double the tax on beer was referred, and he called upon the secretary to ask his opinion of the necessity for such a law. When asked about the bill he said:

"Our committee has not yet acted on the measure. I spent a good portion of the day in conference with Secretary Carlisle and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller concerning the revenue and the necessity for an increase of revenue. I would not, of course, relate our conversation. The secretary, I may say, however, is much encouraged by the increase of revenue this month. He does not think the deficiency of revenue will continue a great while. Commissioner Miller has had an estimate made by the collectors of internal revenue as to the number of persons and corporations who will pay an income tax, from which it seems that there will be much more collected than the department estimated when the income tax was under consideration. The

Revenues Are Picking Up.

During the fiscal year we have collected from internal revenue sources $8,000,000 more money than during the same period of last year. The sugar tax has yielded but little revenue yet because of the large stocks of free sugar on hand when the tariff law went into effect. But from that source we will from now on receive heavy revenues.

"In answer to your first question, I would say that I presume it will not be our policy to impose any additional tax on any article unless we need additional revenue. If we should need more it will be the part of policy and wisdom to raise it by taxation, rather than by increasing our bond indebtedness. What should be taxed additionally in the event of a need for a further tax will be a question for the committee to determine."

"On what do you base your statement that inquiries develop the probability of an increase from the income tax over the estimates of the department?" was asked.

"On this: There are sixty-three collection districts in the United States. Returns of estimates have come in from only thirty-six of these, and the estimated number of persons and corporations that will be assessable therein is 243,510, and returns are not in yet from many of the heaviest districts, such as San Francisco, Brooklyn, Pittsburg, St. Louis and Philadelphia. The internal revenue department, computing by the census and other returns, only estimated that there would be 85,000 individual income taxpayers in the country. It is true that this number embraces both corporations and individuals. It looks as though the worst of the trouble from depleted revenues was over."

BRITISH CANNOT LAND.

Senate Committee Opposes Granting Rights in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—An interesting situation has arisen with respect to the proposition submitted by President Cleveland to the senate for the modification of the Hawaiian treaty so as to allow Necker island, of the Hawaiian group, to be used for a cable station by a Canadian company. The proposition submitted is for legislation, not in the form of a new treaty or of an amendment to the present treaty, as that would require a two-thirds vote of the senate. The attitude of the Republicans would make a new treaty or a treaty amendment impossible as the senate is now constituted. The proposition, therefore, has been brought forward in legislative form, and in this shape was discussed in the committee on foreign relations. The committee had a resolution before it proposing to grant the right to land the cable on Necker island. It was not supported by any of the members, and the motion to report the proposition adversely was unanimously carried.

Then the matter was deferred as Senator Gray was not present and it was thought probable that he might desire to be heard, or submit a minority report. If the treaty is to be modified by legislation it will require the concurrence of the house. A majority of each house by legislation, the courts have held, can modify or even abrogate the treaty.

KIEFER'S HALF-NELSON.

How He Proposes to Get One in Minnesota.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Col. Kiefer called at the agricultural department today to learn if there were not a few stray boxes of seeds that could be sent to fire sufferers in Pine county. Secretary Morton was out, and the colonel could get no satisfaction. On his return to the house he requested his colleagues to donate their seeds to him for this purpose. When he tackled Maj. Baldwin the latter said: "Aren't you taking a good deal of interest in my district, colonel? I propose to send all the seeds I can find to the people that need them in my district, and I shall not forget my friends in Pine county." There is a suspicion that the colonel is going to try to be the Nelson of the next two campaigns in Minnesota.

Senators Arranging a Junket.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The senate committee on commerce today decided definitely to ask the senate to again authorize the committee to visit the Pacific coast for the purpose of determining the relative merits of San Pedro and Santa Monica to become the deep water harbor of Los Angeles, Cal. The trip, if authorized, will be made soon after the adjournment of the present session.

WHAT CURES PIMPLES

The only really successful preventive and cure of pimples, blackheads, red, rough hands, falling hair, and baby blemishes, is the celebrated CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin purifiers and beautifiers, as well as purest and sweetest of toilet and nursery soaps. Only preventive of clogging of the pores. Sold everywhere.

OUR HAWAIIAN HARBOR.

Over $100,000 Wanted for Improvements and Dredging.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Complying with a resolution of the senate the acting secretary of the navy sent reports of the preliminary survey of Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands, commenced last April by Rear Admiral Irwin, then commanding the Pacific station, and completed by Rear Admiral Walker, who succeeded him. Rear Admiral Irwin submits that the acquirement of a naval station in the Hawaiian islands is necessary to give our government command of the Pacific. Not simply a coaling station, but a navy yard is needed, and the positions commanding the bar at Pearl Harbor should be strongly fortified and a perfect torpedo system completed. The rear admiral submits a report made by Lieut. C. A. Adams, who says that in his opinion, from the experience in boring and sounding in Pearl Harbor, a dredge could clear a channel through the bar, giving a depth of thirty-one feet at low water, without any great difficulty. The latter thinks the previous estimates of opening the channels have been much too great. Rear Admiral Walker, in his report to the department, dated June 21 last, says an examination showed conclusively that there is a channel through the reef at Pearl Harbor filled with loose coral and sand, and that a suction dredge can rapidly and cheaply open a way for the largest ships.

The channel is practically straight, and the distance between the walls of live coral is at no point less than 300 feet. The rear admiral promised a further and detailed report. Accompanying this report is an estimate made by Col. William Wood, submitting a total of $105,000 as necessary to make a cut of 250 feet wide through the bar with a depth of 30 feet, and to widen and deepen the channel inside to 30 feet, and of $85,000 if the cut in the bar is 200 feet wide.

G. O. P. ON FINANCES.

Senators Will Meet to Discuss a Policy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Republican senators will hold a caucus in Senator Sherman's committee room at 10:30 tomorrow, which has been called for the purpose of considering various questions likely to be before the senate. The question of most importance to be considered is that relating to the finances, and it is understood that the Republican members of the finance committee will ask that they be instructed as to what course to pursue in dealing with the questions in committee. There will also be an effort to have the caucus take a position in the matter of election of senators in states where the legislatures are Republican and where the contests are apparently unnecessarily prolonged, as in Delaware, Idaho and Washington, but the proposition is likely to meet opposition. There will also be some discussion of Republican policy in connection with the bills for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona.

GOLD BARS FOR SHIPMENT.

Stock of Coin Has Become Reduced to $22,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Assistant Secretary Curtis said today that the question of offering gold bars to exporters at a price which would cover the expense of making the bars and of transportation to New York added, had been talked over informally, but nothing definite had been decided upon. The treasury still had on hand nearly $22,000,000 in free gold coin and over $48,000,000 in free gold bars. Of these bars $23,000,000 was in the Philadelphia mint, and was being coined as rapidly as possible. It is not thought at the treasury that the demand for export will amount to anything like the free coin on hand, and consequently the government is not disposed to offer any inducement for the shipment of bars.

DINED THE DIPLOMATES.

President and Mrs. Cleveland Entertain—A Notable Event.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—One of the most important social functions which the president is called upon to perform annually is the dinner given at the White house to the diplomatic corps. The event is magnificent in all its appointments, the state costumes worn by the foreign representatives and their wives making the scene brilliant and distinguished. Tonight the executive mansion was beautifully decorated with nature's adornments, while an additional charm was lent by the music furnished by the Marine band. Almost the entire diplomatic corps was entertained at dinner by the president and Mrs. Cleveland.

Reds for Wild West Shows.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Secretary Smith has approved the applications made by Col. Cody and the manager of Barnum & Bailey's circus for permission to employ Indians in their performances. Col. Cody is allowed 125 Indians from the reservations in North and South Dakota, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, and the others will have thirty Moquis, Apaches and Navajos. The companies will be required to furnish bonds to cover all contracts made with the Indians.

No Developments in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Hawaiian mail which reached Washington today did not contain any news of importance in addition to that already sent out in the press dispatches from San Francisco. Minister Willis sent a lot of newspaper clippings and a little more in his mail report than a slight elaboration of his telegram touching the recent revolution. Mr. Thurston, the Hawaiian minister, received only a short note from the attorney general, referring him for details to the newspapers he enclosed.

Consul Bowen Explains.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Herbert W. Bowen, consul at Barcelona, Spain, was before the senate committee on commerce today to make answer to charges filed against him by J. B. Vancleve, of Missouri, who represents that Bowen made excessive charges as consul. Mr. Bowen explained the system of charges in use and defended himself against the attack. The committee has not yet acted upon his nomination.

Oklahoma Bill Shelved.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The house committee on territories today decided to indefinitely postpone the further consideration of the Wheeler bill to admit as a state the territory of Oklahoma with a portion of the Chickasaw country attached. There has already been reported from the committee a bill admitting as a state the territory of Oklahoma as at present constituted.

Called in Tropical Garb.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Among the callers at the White house was a swarthy individual clad in a rather unseasonable looking garb of white, topped with a bright purple turban. He was Yirchierd R. Gandi, a distinguished traveler from Bombay, who called to pay his respects to the president.

Cash in Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows an available cash balance of $151,895,457; gold reserve, $68,604,428.

At the Capital.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Archie McQuillan, of St. Paul, is at the Riggs.

FIXING UP FINANCES.

Plan of Springer and Cox Is Said to Meet Carlisle's Approval.

CALLS FOR SILVER COINAGE.

In Sufficient Amount for the Retirement of the Sherman Notes.

VOTE ON THE CANAL SCHEME

To Be Reached Today in the Senate--More Hawaiian Annexation Talk.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The details of the amended financial plan which Messrs. Springer and Cox and two or three other members of the banking committee are discussing with Secretary Carlisle were learned today. They had a long conference with the secretary yesterday, and are of the opinion that the modifications to his plan meet his sanction. The most radical of the new propositions for which Mr. Cox stands sponsor is that for the coinage of silver. It contemplates the cancellation of the Sherman notes when received at the treasury and the issue of silver certificates in denominations of $1, $2 and $3 or of silver dollars, if the receivers prefer. To back these silver certificates it is proposed to coin all the bullion in the treasury, which, including $54,000,000 seigniorage, amounts to $181,000,000. It is calculated that not more than $40,000,000 can be coined in a year. The changes in the banking feature of the plan provide that while the banks shall hold the same reserve now required, one-half shall be in legal tender greenbacks or Sherman notes. Representative Cox explains that this arrangement would relieve the treasury of the raids upon the gold made possible by the large volume of outstanding notes, since it would dispose of $200,000,000 of notes by using them to form the basis of banking and $100,000,000 for reserves in banks. It is conceded that it might be necessary to empower the secretary to issue low-rate bonds to protect the treasury against large withdrawals of gold.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

The Senate to Vote on Nicaraguan Canal Bill Today.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The vote on the pending Nicaragua canal bill will be taken up in the senate at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, unless some unexpected parliamentary obstruction is interposed. In view of the speedy culmination of the long debate there was added interest today in the speeches and much speculation on the outcome of the long struggle. Mr. White spoke in advocacy of the bill. Mr. Morgan, in charge of the measure, will close the debate tomorrow. Mr. Morgan is confident he has a majority in favor of the bill. There has been no test vote, however, to indicate with certainty what the result will be. There has been vigorous and bitter opposition to the bill, and Mr. Turpie, who has led the opposition, is not yet ready to concede that the bill will pass. Another chapter to the Hawaiian question was added today, Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) presenting a resolution for annexation, and Mr. George (Dem., Miss.) made a speech supporting the administration policy.

Another new senator, Mr. Pritchard (Rep., N. C.), was sworn in during the day. The session closed with the rapid passing of twenty-one pension bills.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The house today devoted all its time to the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation with such success that at the hour of adjournment it had completed the reading of the bill, except for several controverted paragraphs which were temporarily passed over. The case of Judge Ricks had an echo in the adoption of an amendment offered by Mr. Ray (Rep., N. Y.) making it unlawful for clerks of United States courts to include in their emoluments fees not earned and due at the time their acts were rendered, and forbidding the allowance of fees not actually earned. The amendment excited no debate. Several other amendments were adopted, among them one appropriating $300,000 for printing the report of the secretary of agriculture; $44,000 for printing 75,000 copies of the famous "Horse Book," and $25,000 for printing for each member of congress a complete set of the Union and Confederate records.

REPUBLICANS TO CAUCUS.

Compromise Is Hoped for on Financial Questions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The announcement of a Republican senatorial caucus tomorrow had the effect of reviving the talk today of the prospect of a compromise between the bond advocates and the silver Republicans which would enable the caucus to present a solid front on the question. There has been an effort to secure an agreement on a proposition advanced by Senator Allison to issue interest-bearing treasury notes to run for two or three years only, but the silver men have not accepted this suggestion without making counter propositions. They agree with other senators that a treasury deficit is an undesirable thing, and say that in the interest of the country generally they would be pleased to see a change that would relieve the situation in this respect. They think, however, that the most natural way to bring this relief is to coin the silver seigniorage. If this proposition is not entertained they will probably suggest that it will be better to authorize another issue of non interest bearing treasury notes or greenbacks than issue the short time interest bearing notes as proposed. Their objection is that they would probably be collected by the banks as soon as the interest on them had reached any appreciable amount and probably held in reserve.

"This," said Senator Teller, in discussing the question, "would have the effect of inflating the currency to an extent and then contracting it, which could not be desirable."

The most that can be said is that a more conciliatory spirit is shown over the proposition to provide a means of relieving the treasury deficit than has been manifested in the project to maintain the gold reserve.

A TIE ON HAWAII.

House Committee Unable to Get Action on Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The four house resolutions invoked by the recent Hawaiian disturbances furnished food for an interesting half hour in the house committee on foreign affairs today, and a hardly less significant discussion was inspired by the appearance of Mr. Cremer, the British member of parliament, who is here to forward the movement for international arbitration. The Hawaiian resolutions went into the hands of subcommittees without action upon them. When the committee met there were six Republicans and four Democrats present, and Mr. Hitt, the Republican leader, proposed that they proceed to consider the Hawaiian resolution. The proposition was opposed by Mr. McCreary, the chairman of the committee. Finally the motion to consider the bills was put, and two Democrats having arrived, the result was a tie 6 to 6. Affirmative—Hitt, Storer, Blair, Van Voorhis (N. Y.) Draper and Harmer, Republicans. Negative—McCreary, Tucker, Money, Price, Everett and Densmore, Democrats. Thereupon the committee referred the resolutions to subcommittees.

Mr. Cremer addressed the committee informally in support of the memorial which he recently presented to President Cleveland, and was questioned concerning the scope of the proposition and the classes of questions Great Britain would consent to arbitrate. One member asked him if such questions as the Bering sea dispute were contemplated in his plan, and Mr. Cremer said they were. This led to a discussion of the Bering sea arbitration, in which Mr. Van Voorhis inquired if it was not generally understood in Europe that England got the greatest benefits from that arrangement.

Mr. Cremer said he could not speak upon that point. Mr. Hitt, having in mind the boundary dispute between British Guinea and Venezuela, asked if England was prepared to consent to an arbitration agreement with Venezuela and other small nations. Mr. Cremer was not authorized to answer that question.

PROTECTION TO SUGAR.

Louisiana Planters Object to Abolishing Differentials.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Representative Wilson, chairman of the committee on ways and means, spent some time today in conference with Senators Blanchard and Caffery in regard to his bill for the repeal of the differential duty of one-tenth of a cent on sugar imported from bounty-paying countries. The interview is understood to have been brought about by the report that the sugar producers generally would antagonize the Wilson bill, and the conference confirmed this report. The Louisiana senators took the position that the duty adds one-tenth of a cent a pound to the value of all the sugar produced in this country, and says at that rate it is worth in the aggregate about $600,000 annually to their state alone.

Reserve Less Than $64,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Reports from the assistant treasurer at New York state that aggregate gold withdrawals from the subtreasury today were $3,320,000, nearly all of which was for export. This leaves the true amount of the gold reserve $63,724,428. Of this amount $15,612,280 is gold coin, and $48,112,148 in gold bars.

New Consuls Named.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—President Cleveland today sent the following nominations to the senate: To be consuls of the United States—Henry W. Gilbert, of New York, at Liege, Belgium; Frederick Munchmeyer, of West Virginia, at San Salvador, Salvador; Robert L. Oliver, of Georgia, at Meridja, Mexico; Samuel Ryan, of Wisconsin, St. Johns, N. F.

WAS MORE THAN FRIEND.

Maud Branscome Seeks Justice in the English Courts.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Maud Branscome, the actress, who a dozen years ago was well known throughout the United States, more on account of the fine photographs which were taken of herself than of her artistic ability, was at the Bow street police court this afternoon in support of a summons which she had previously taken out against Alexander Hamilton Gunn, described as a "company promoter," and who is said to be known in Canada. Miss Branscome charged Mr. Gunn with using threats toward her, and it has been stated that he has gone so far as to beat her. She said that her irregular association with Mr. Gunn had existed for four years, during which she had been more than a friend to him and had helped him in his company promoting, acting as his secretary. But owing to his unbearable violence she had decided to break off this association, and her decision led to the threats referred to. The defense of Gunn was that the charges were an attempt to blackmail him.

Mr. Gunn was bound over to keep the peace for twelve months, and was required to find a surety in $200 for his good behavior for that period.

War on Ricks Goes On.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 24.—The Central Labor union, which union brought the original charges against Judge Ricks, will not let the matter drop, notwithstanding the recent action of the judiciary committee of the house. At a meeting of the union held last night a motion which was unanimously adopted requests congress to investigate Judge Ricks' accounts from the time he became clerk until he was made judge.

MRS. WM. P. ROBBINS.

The Smartest Woman of Her Age in Michigan--Why She Works.

Old age is the most delightful time of life if one is well.

Eyesight may not be as strong, hearing may become a little harder, the step may not be so elastic—but with only such "infirmities" as these, the man or woman who is living the last 20 years of life ought to be, and generally is, as full of sunshine as the children in the family.

It is only when the nervous system has become unduly impaired, when rheumatism and neuralgia trouble one, and the system shows its inability to recover from extra exertion, to overcome a slight cold, or to ward off disease—it is only in that condition that the elderly person finds advancing years a burden.

For such people there is nothing in the world so certainly good as Paine's celery compound, the remedy upon which thousands of good old folks in every part of the country have showered their blessings. Paine's celery compound is food for the weakened nerves and thin blood. It means new life to the aged.

Here is what William P. Robbins, of Springport, Mich., writes of himself and estimable wife, whose portrait begins these columns:

"My wife has taken four bottles of Paine's celery compound with very beneficial results. It has had such an effect on her that her neighbors say that she is the smartest old lady of her age that they ever were acquainted with. She is upwards of 70 years old and is doing more work than any ordinary woman within miles of here. She is doing her housework, making upwards of 100 pounds of butter a month, and taking care of the milk of four cows, and she attributes her ability to do this to the use of Paine's celery compound.

"She has suffered for fifteen or twenty years from female weakness and the compound has cured her.

"As far as I am concerned I think that Paine's celery compound must have renewed me, as I am managing my farm of 116 acres this year, doing my own chores, taking care of horses and cattle and hogs and fowls, after three attacks of paralysis within the last sixteen years. I have taken the compound when I felt any symptoms of paralysis returning, and it has warded off the disease and kept me well."

There is the case in a nutshell: Paine's celery compound makes and keeps aged people well. It should be tried.

LOOK AT THIS LIST OF PIANOS.

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