SENATORS BECOME PERSONAL

Gorman and Hill Indulge in Pointed Criticisms of Each Other.

NECESSITY OF MORE REVENUE POINTED OUT

Gorman Appeals to the Republicans to Aid in Pulling the Country Out of the Hole the Democracy Has Placed it In.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Stirring interest was given to the senate proceedings today by the speeches of Senators Gorman and Hill on various phases of the tariff and financial situation. At times the debate between the two distinguished democratic senators took on an added interest from the keen personal criticism and satire directed at each other. Mr. Gorman spoke for two hours. The speech was mainly remarkable in its arrayal of facts to show that the tariff law which Mr. Gorman took so large a part in framing was wholly insufficient in raising the revenue absolutely requisite to carry on the government. In presenting this view Mr. Gorman dwelt on the personal features of the contest over the Wilson bill and arraigned Mr. Hill for his attitude then and since on the tariff question. The speech of Mr. Hill was equally personal and equally vigorous and was received with the same close attention from his associates and intense interest in the galleries as had been shown to the Maryland senator. Mr. Hill directed his remarks mainly at Mr. Gorman, who sat only a few feet away. Senator Allison of Iowa also contributed to the features of the day by a short, but very effective, presentation of the need of immediate legislation on the tariff to raise revenue instead of further fruitless agitation of currency revision.

Mr. Stewart spoke of the extent to which the banks controlled congress, political conventions, telegraph companies and the press. The banks always maintained a lobby in congress. They dominated national conventions—republican, democrat and populist—and secured the nomination of their friends. They secured ambiguous platforms so that the people were never able to vote directly on the silver issue. There had been bank rule in every administration for twenty years.

Senator Jones yesterday submitted an outline of the bill to Senator Teller. He and other silver men conferred regarding it and decided that the coinage of the American product was not satisfactory. Today Senators Jones and Teller had a long conference in the former's committee room, in which an effort was made to adjust the differences existing between the friends of silver and to reconcile them to the administration.

Mr. Stewart closed at 1 o'clock and then Mr. Gorman of Maryland delivered the speech which was expected for some days. At the outset Mr. Gorman gave his attention to the proposition to cripple the income tax by cutting off its appropriation. He declared himself opposed to that line of attack. He then proceeded to take up the tariff legislation as bearing on existing conditions. The tariff bill which first came to the senate from the house brought forth an era of demagogism such as the country had seldom before seen. It overlooked the greatest essential of legislation—to raise sufficient revenue to carry on the government.

PRODUCED INSUFFICIENT REVENUE.

The senator said that he for one would never have voted for the tariff bill if he had not believed it had been shaped so as to raise ample revenue for the expenses of the government. The senate had added sixty millions to the revenue under that law, and yet it was now demonstrated that the revenues under the law were insufficient to carry on the ordinary expenses of the government.

"According to your estimates," interrupted Mr. Vest, "do you claim that the revenue for the present year will not meet the expenditures?"

"I do."

"Do you include in your estimate the 40 per cent tax on sugar and the increase in the whisky tax which will not be available for this year? I desire to call the senator's attention to the fact that the revenues of the government have been steadily increasing for three months and it is reasonable to presume that by April 1, the revenues will meet the expenditures."

"I will allow another to answer that question," replied Mr. Gorman, "I will allow the foremost man of finance in the democratic party to answer; the secretary of the treasury, who amid all this turmoil has stood for a tax sufficient to meet the demands on the treasury. He stood there while slander was rampant and the vipers of the press were spitting at him and he stands there now. The Wilson bill or the Gorman bill or the Brice bill or the Smith bill, or by whatever names you desire to call it was a compromise bill.

"The senator from New York, Mr. Hill, was not a party to it. There is something about democrats from the district from whence he come that is very compromising." (Laughter.)

"The senator fought the bill manfully," said Mr. Gorman, continuing. "I admire manliness. But in addition to opposing the income tax, which, as I have shown, is necessary to the treasury, the senator from New York joined with all the extreme tariff reformers to cut down duties on imports. I will never follow a leader," said he, emphatically, "who will, in time of peace, increase the national debt to pay the current expenses of the government.

"Before the election of 1892," said Mr. Gorman, "it had already been demonstrated that the McKinley law did not yield sufficient revenue to meet the demands of the government. The estimates on which that law had been made were erroneous, just as the estimates on which this last tariff law was framed were erroneous. It had been clearly pointed out prior to the election of 1892 that the McKinley law reduced revenues to the point of threatening the treasury with bankruptcy."

EXPENSES CANNOT BE REDUCED.

Mr. Gorman reviewed the circumstances under which the Wilson bill was taken up in the senate, and declared the expenses of the government could not be reduced. He was interrupted a number of times by questions from senators.

Mr. Gorman quoted from a report of the condition of the treasury on January 12, showing that the deficit since July 1, 1894, or the excess of expenditures, as Mr. Carlisle called it, was $34,000,000 on January 12. Mr. Carlisle, while the tariff bill was pending, had estimated the receipts under the senate bill for the ensuing fiscal year at $363,000,000 and the expenditures at $378,000,000, or a deficit of $15,000,000. The deficit was already double that sum and the year was but half over. Mr. Gorman spoke of the difficulty of making prognostications and declared that in his opinion the secretary ought not to be held to his figures.

"But," said he, addressing the democratic side, "you cannot afford to trifle with the situation. You must maintain without party division the honor and integrity of the government.

"We are raising more taxes from our people than from customs duties," said Mr. Gorman. "Not enough revenue was being raised from customs to pay the pensions. The bulk of taxation was now being levied within our own borders. The customs revenue would be many millions short of the $140,000,000 required for pensions. Can we reduce the expenditures?" he asked. "I answer, no. In 1892 the pension budget reached $180,000,000, its highest point. It is now down to $140,000,000, and will diminish as the old soldiers die. It will average $125,000,000 for the next ten years. The expenditures for postal service, the navy, rivers and harbors, must go on. The senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Quay) has said the democratic party had been rebuked and turned out of power. I think the senator from Colorado (Mr. Teller) stated the case on Saturday last when, addressing his republican colleagues, he warned them that the republicans had been swept into power last fall, not because the people had overconfidence in that party, but because in their present distress they would have removed from power any party.

WILLING TO BE MAGNANIMOUS.

"You come into power on March 4 next," said Mr. Gorman passionately, "under circumstances more favorable than we did. We have removed many of the obstructions from your path. You will have in the house as big a majority as we have now, and in the senate a majority as big as ours—for ours hangs but by a thread. I say now to the senator from Pennsylvania, when he and his colleagues meet the question that confronts us now, I will treat him and his friends in a spirit different from that which he has manifested toward us. I will say to him when any question affecting the finances of the government arises, any proposition to prevent the bankruptcy of the government or to give the country a sound currency, I will help you through in the hour of peril, although you refused aid to us."

Mr. Aldrich said: "As the senator from Maryland says, the responsibility will be on the republican side of the chamber after March 4. Let me ask him if we will have the president with us after that date?"

Mr. Gorman paused for a moment, and then in eloquent terms declared the president of the United States could be depended upon to meet any emergency presented to him with a patriotism uninfluenced by party feeling.

"Let me suggest," said Mr. Hale, "that while the senator from Maryland places the responsibility of the chamber after March 4, yet the administrative branch of the government remains with the democrats. Now, when the senator says the president will patriotically join us in preparing a remedy, does he mean to say the president will approve such a bill for raising revenue as this side of the chamber may prepare. We have our own idea as to how this revenue should be raised. It is part of the republican policy of protection. Now, is the senator authorized to say the president will help us in enacting this measure?"

Mr. Gorman disclaimed any authority to speak for the president or to indicate his course, but if the republican congress after March 4 met this grave responsibility with patriotism, unswerved by party feeling, he felt confident every man, from the president down to the humblest man in the democratic party, would aid in securing that end.

Mr. Aldrich again suggested that Mr. Gorman had pointed out that the government needed more revenue. "And now what remedy does the senator propose?" asked Mr. Aldrich.

"The first thing to do is to pass the appropriation for collecting the income tax," said Mr. Gorman. "For one," he said, "I am convinced the masses of the people who comprise the brawn and sinew of the land, who love justice and honest dealing, the people whom Mr. Lincoln said could not be fooled all the time, will come back and render a verdict in favor of those who knew when their party was in the majority that there was a deficiency, and who had the courage when in the majority to insist on trying to make the receipts meet the expenditures. They will give due credit to the great statesmen whom they had treated unjustly."

WHY NOT PASS A REVENUE BILL?

"Why not pass some bill now to increase the revenue?" asked Mr. Aldrich.

"We have no power to do so."

"There are some measures on the calendar (alluding to the bills to place iron and coal on the free list and to abolish the differential on refined sugar, but they decrease the revenue," replied Mr. Gorman.

"We could alter their character," said Mr. Aldrich.

"Will you aid us to take them up?" inquired Mr. Vest.

"If you will change their character, yes," replied Mr. Aldrich.

"Certainly," observed Mr. Vest with a smile, "if we will substitute the McKinley act."

In concluding, Mr. Gorman said: "It would be good policy and good politics for the republicans to join us, sink party differences, meet the emergency and not let this question be made a foot ball any longer."

Mr. Hill and Mr. Allison were instantly on their feet asking recognition. The latter was recognized. Mr. Allison complimented the Maryland senator for clearly and for the first time making it clear from a democratic standpoint, that the country was face to face with a great deficit. He had not mentioned the currency. He had gone to the really great emergency, the government's emergency in lacking revenue now and threatened with still further lack of revenue. And yet with this situation before us, in two months congress separates, not to convene for nearly a year from the present time.

"But there is a remedy at hand. There are bills here, sent from the house, to further reduce the revenues from coal and iron. The duty of the hour is to take these bills, and instead of passing them to further reduce revenues, to so frame them as to yield fifty million additional to our revenues."

Mr. Allison expressed amazement that the president and secretary of the treasury should remain passive with no suggestion to congress as to the imperative necessity of increasing the revenues of the government. With a tremendous democratic majority in congress, it was a plain duty that they should be reminded in unmistakable language from the executive branch of the government that the revenues must be increased at once to a point sufficient to sustain the credit of the government. This was the present pressing duty, instead of vain conferences over a currency bill, or the reform of greenbacks or the many financial plans under discussion. He urged that the statistics he presented showed the McKinley law would have yielded ample revenue. But from the outset the normal action of that law was interrupted by the threat of revising and nullifying it. Mr. Allison closed with a vigorous appeal to those in authority, the president and secretary of the treasury, the administration and congress, to meet the emergency here and now instead of waiting for a full year.

HILL REPLIES TO GORMAN.

Mr. Hill of New York said: "If the senator from Maryland desires to vindicate himself I see no reason why he should not have the opportunity. But urging this vindication the senator from Maryland should not seek to impeach those who supported the Wilson bill. That senator (Mr. Gorman) was among those who voted for that bill. He (Hill) was not among those who voted for it. It was a peculiar situation to find senators who had voted against a law criticized for its existence by those who voted for it. As to the income tax, he understood the senator from Maryland to be opposed to it, but after a time, presto, change, the senator was found to favor that tax for a period of five years. Mr. Hill defined his position, which was to repeal the tax. If it was to stand he would offer no opposition to the appropriation for carrying it into effect.

"If the commissioner of internal revenue should be enjoined from collecting the tax by one party in the District of Columbia pending the determination of its constitutionality," asked Mr. Vilas of Wisconsin, "would not that prevent the collection of the tax anywhere until the case was decided."

"It would not," replied Mr. Hill, who proceeded to argue that the injunction would only lie for the benefit of any persons bringing the action.

"Why cannot a class get the benefit of a suit brought in the interest of a class?"

"What denial can there be on the ground of residence?" asked Mr. Vilas.

"The parties must be similarly situated," replied Mr. Hill.

"Do you contend that a person in the District of Columbia could not bring suit on behalf of himself and all others in the District?" asked Mr. Platt.

"I do not," replied Mr. Hill. "That can be done, but it is the most that can be done."

NO RETRACTION TO OFFER.

Returning to the tarff bill, Mr. Hill said he had no retraction to offer for the criticisms he had made against that law. He objected to the differential on sugar. "Did the gentleman from Maryland think of revenue when he voted for that provision—a provision that hurt the democratic party more than any other factor? One would think from listening to the senator from Maryland that he stood here and combatted a democratic mob.

"That senator," he went on, "stands here today opposed to any change in the rules. He appeals piteously to the republican side of the chamber for help."

Mr. Hill did not join in any such appeal. He appealed to his party associates. There was a ripple of applause at this point, which was checked by the presiding officer.

"Why had the senator from Maryland been moved from the stolid attitude of indifference he had assumed today. Had he just heard the voice of the state conventions all over the country last fall? Did not he know that in their platforms the democrats had stood by the gallant few in this chamber and in the house who had stood for redeeming the Chicago platform pledges? Why did he attack him (Hill)—in attacking him did he not attack a democratic president and the democratic house of representatives? In 1893 the senators of his own state had declared for free raw material. The senator from Maryland had alluded to the section from which he came as unfavorable to compromise.

"Very well, I am not so certain," he added, "that the atmosphere of northern New York is not as good as that in a nearby state which breathes compromise on all public questions. (Laughter.) Some things can be compromised, but I cannot understand why the senator deems it necessary at this late day to attack me in order to vindicate his position on the tariff act."

Mr. Hill recurred to the assertion of Mr. Gorman that he had always been opposed to the issue of bonds, and recalled Mr. Gorman's position in 1893, when he favored a bond issue. The senator has also said he did not consider the verdict of last fall a condemnation of his tariff bill. Did he mean that it went over, above and beyond that bill to the bill that was not passed? (Laughter.) He (Hill) did not intend to offer a scheme of remedial legislation. To do so would be idle unless the rules were changed.

NOT WISER THAN HIS FELLOWS.

The senator from Maryland attempted to set his judgment up as superior to that of some of his associates. His past acts, he begged to assure him, had shown that he was no wiser than others. With bitter irony he quoted the concluding words of Mr. Gorman's speech on the occasion of the passage of the tariff bill, when that senator enjoined patience, forbearance and virtue on the democratic masses; spoke of the rising sun of a brighter day on the horizon, and predicted victory and success at the November elections.

"At that time," continued Mr. Hill, "he predicted victory. Now he says he alone anticipated defeat. I voted against the bill, hoping after it passed the senate it would be modified in conference, but when circumstances forced the house to accept it it went to the president. It might have been better if he had returned it for correction, but when he, in his wisdom, allowed it to become a law it became a party measure, and from that time I ceased criticism of it, and as a democrat tried to make my people believe it was a fair and just measure. As a party man I tried to strengthen it before the people. After the election I accepted the verdict, and would never have alluded to a personal vindication hoped for or anticipated had it not been for the remarks of the senator from Maryland."

Mr. Gorman was again on his feet as soon as Mr. Hill closed. He spoke very quietly at first, but with evident feeling. He disclaimed a desire to have a personal controversy with the senator from New York. He was not in the habit af making explanations. He was guided always by the one rule of bringing his best judgment on a proposition and then abiding by that judgment. There was another rule, he said, which he was in the habit of following, and that was to confer, to consult with his associates and abide by the judgment of his party. As to the tariff law as a whole, Mr. Gorman said that if the democracy—from its head to its most humble member—had given the measure generous support, the result of last November would have been different. He did not then apprehend the senator from New York would be found fighting with the republicans against the bill. No dominant party could have succeeded in the midst of the terrible depression that existed last summer. He did not want to be disagreeable to the senator from New York. He had not commented upon his course, but his position as it was now defined by himself was a legitimate subject of comment. And if his idea was carried out it would further decrease the revenues $40,000,000. His proposition was unfair. It would be disastrous to the country.

"Now I say to the senator from New York," said he, "bring forth your measure for the relief, and if it is a proper measure, one that commands a majority in this chamber, we will pass it."

With a final protest against his course and an appeal to both sides of the chamber for patriotic action, Mr. Gorman concluded, and Mr. Call of Florida took the floor. Mr. Call urged the necessity of an income tax.

The senate held a brief executive session and at 5:15 adjourned.

AMENDING THE COPYRIGHT LAW.

Effort Making to Repeal Some of Its Unreasonable Features.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The amendment to the copyright law which Representative Covert of New York has proposed in the form of a bill is intended to correct a very costly error in the laws now in force. Under the existing statutes any person who reproduces a pictorial likeness of a copyright work of art, drawing, statue, photograph or other form is compelled to forfeit the cuts and is subject to a fine of $10 for every reproduction in his possession. This law has proved particularly oppressive against newspaper publishers, for the courts have interpreted it that the fine must be paid for every copy of a newspaper printed which contains a cut of a copyrighted picture or work of art. An example of its working is pointed out by Mr. Covert in the case of a suit brought against a New York newspaper to recover $875,000 damages for the publication of a cut of a yacht which was made from a copyrighted photograph. Yet should the suit succeed, the paper would be mulcted out of a sum which would suffice to float a fleet of yachts.

To do away with these possibilities which the law provides, the amendment proposes to limit the fines to twice the value of the copyright of the picture which is trespassed upon.

As Mr. Covert is chairman of the house committee on patents, which has jurisdiction over legislation appertaining to the copyright laws, and as the bill carries no appropriation, he is hopeful that it may be one of those to run the gauntlet during the remaining days of the session. A number of newspaper publishers will speak to the committee this week in advocacy of the bill.

ANXIOUS FOR A NEW POSTOFFICE.

Committee Sent from Chicago to Washington to Urge the Matter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Four of the members of the Chicago delegation appointed at a recent mass meeting to come to Washington in the interest of a public building were at the capitol today. They were Mayor John P. Hopkins and Messrs. O. F. Aldis, Washington Hesing and S. P. Shope. Mr. Melville E. Stone, the other member of the delegation, was detained in Chicago on account of sickness in his family. Mayor Hopkins, the chairman, explained that the first object the delegation had in view was to ascertain the prospects of the committee on public buildings calling up the bill now on the house calendar providing for a new public building, and which failed of action when under consideration last August because of lack of a quorum. This delegation first called on Chairman Bankhead of the public buildings committee. The latter, however, was late in getting to the capitol and had not arrived at the time the delegation called.

The delegation later had a conference with Chairman Bankhead and several Chicago members. Mr. Bankhead assured them that he would do all in his power to secure a day from the committee on rules for the consideration of the bill.

PROFITS OF CASSAVA GROWING.

New Industry in the South Which is Full of Promise.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The possibility not only for farmers but merchants and manufacturers in Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and southern Alabama, arising out of the cultivation of cassava, is pointed out in a bulletin just issued by the Agricultural department. Circulars treating upon the use and growth of the plant in Florida were recently sent to the growers there, most of whom replied that the crop was a certain one and extremely valuable, the roots being an excellent food for man and beast.

From his extended investigations Chemist Wiley of the department, who compiled the report, draws the following conclusions:

"When properly manufactured cassava will give from 20 to 25 per cent of the weight of the fresh roots in starch of high grade. The starch is naturally in a pure state, does not require chemicals in its manufacture and in its physical properties it resembles the starch of maize, for which it can always be substituted. Glucose and an excellent article of tapioca can be prepared from the cassava starch. The plant furnishes an excellent human and cattle food, deficient, however, in nitrogen."

Some New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—(Special Telegram.)—Postmasters were appointed today as follows: Nebraska—Moulton, Loup county, L. D. Austin, vice Pamelia Moulton, resigned; Nemaha, Nemaha county, Maud Minick, vice G. B. Skeen, removed. Iowa—Unique, Humboldt county, Mrs. Kate Bramlee, vice J. W. Smith, resigned. South Dakota—Crow Lake, Jerauld county, C. W. Hubbert, vice A. C. Welch, removed.

HAYDEN'S

Special Notice.

SPECIAL SALE

TOMORROW.

Mill remnants of yard wide percale 5c vard.

Mill remnants of light and dark outing flannel 5c yard.

Mill remnants of Lonsdale, Berkley and Fruit of the Loom cambric 5c yard.

Mill remnants of brown muslin only 2½c and 3½c yard.

Mill remnants of purple calico 3½c yard.

Mill remnents of 36 inch wide serges 5c yard.

Mill remnants of best shirting prints 3½c yard.

Mill remnants of 40 inch wide fancy white India linon, apron lawn, soft finished long cloth, soft finished cambrics, a big lot to pick from, 10c yard.

Mill remnants of bleached and half bleached muslin 5c yard.

Mill remnants of black and white and black and green and blue oil calicos 3½c.

Mill remnants of heavy shirting 5c yard.

Our counters are filled with bargains—bargains that are bargains—and these bargains you will find only at Haydens.

Be sure and look over our sale on white bed spreads at 65c, 75c, 85c and $1 each.

Lonsdale and Fruit of the Loom muslin 5c yard.

10-4 Pepperell sheeting 15c yd.

New styles English flannelette 10c yard.

New dress gingham 5c yard.

On Wednesday we open advance styles in spring novelties in wash dress goods. Haydens you will find in the lead on wash dress goods this season and it will pay you to look over our great display and see our various styles and get our prices.

Large stock of hair cloth—the real; also the imitation, from 10c to 65c yard.

House furnishing Goods.

GREAT ODD AND END SALE

Of parts of dinner, tea and toilet sets and glassware. These goods are parts of sets that are incomplete. They are the best imported goods that can be bought. We have put a price on them that is less than they can be made for.

$2.00 covered dishes, each	25c
$3.00 a dozen plates, per dozen	60c
25c soup plates, each	7c
$1.50 salad dishes, each	20c
50c pickle dishes, each	15c
$1.25 covered butter dishes, each	25c
75c china cups and saucers, each	15c
$1.50 Tokeo cake and bread plates, each	20c
75c German delf soup bowls, each	7c
Odd lot of china saucers, each	2c
Odd lot of fine decorated fruit plates, worth 50c, each	9c
Odd crystal sugar bowls, cream jars, butter dishes and spoon holders, worth from 25c to 75c each	5c
50c water jugs at	13c
Odd lot of Butch bread and kitchen knives that are worth from 75c to $1.25 each, your choice at	25c
A lot of bronze metal vase lamps that are worth $5.00 each at	98c
To make this sale more interesting we will sell a 100-piece under glaze decoration, in old blue or brown, best English make, worth $15.00, at	$6.95
Decorated toilet sets, worth $5.00, at	$2.35
56-piece tea sets, worth $8.00, at	$2.62
Decorated terra cotta cuspidors, worth 25c, each	8c
Cups and saucers, worth 50c per set	18c
Plates, 2c, 3c and	5c
Wash bowls and pitchers, each	29½c
Slop jars, each	79c

Grand and Imposing Sale of Musical Merchandise.

Of every description, including the choicest selection of sheet music.

The entire stock of the Max Meyer & Bro. Co. is on sale.

This stock needs no recommendation to the people of Omaha.

The selling price is the only thing to comment on, which in most cases is less than one-quarter Max Meyer & Bro. Co.'s wholesale cost.

HAYDEN BROTHERS.

HAYDEN'S

A Sale on

Groceries.

35 lbs New Orleans granulated sugar	$1.00
27 pounds white coarst granulated sugar	1.00
25 pounds fine granulated sugar	$1.00
Scotch rolled oats	3½c
Large pail jelly	29c
2-pound can corn	5c
3-pound can tomatoes	5c
3-pound can plums	12½c
3-pound can pumpkin	9½c
Pure red salmon, can	10c
Oil sardines	3½c
Corn starch	3¾c
Condensed cream, can	10c
Condensed milk, can	10c
White Paris soap, bar	3c
3-pound glass jars strawberry preserves, worth 60c, on sale at	25c
Pure Java and Mocha coffee, pound	8½c
Japan rice, pound	3c
Parlor matches, dozen boxes	10c
3-pound bars castile soap, usual price 35c, now	12½c

Either mottled or white.

Evaporated Fruits

Moor park apricots, pound	7½c
New California peaches, pound	7½c
New California pears, pound	7½c
California rasin cured prunes, pound	5c
Large malaga raisins, pound	3½c
New clean currants, pound	3½c
New evaporated apples, pound	7½c
Silver prunes, pound	7½c

India and Ceylon

TEAS.

English breakfast tea	28c pound
Oolong blend tea	33c pound
Pure Congo tea	35c pound
Formosa tea (extra fine)	39c pound
Indian blend tea	42c pound
India and Ceylon tea	48c pound
Choice Ceylon tea	56c pound

Japan Teas.

Tea Siftings	12½c pound
Pan fired Japan	19c pound
Regular green Japan	23c pound
Uncolored Japan tea	28c pound
Basket fired Japan tea	33c pound
Spring leaf Japan	35c pound
First pickings of the spring crop, only	43c pound

Hand Rolled Teas.

Nankin gunpowder	29c pound
Pure Moyune tea	35c pound
Pin head gunpowder	38c pound
Hand rolled G. P. tea	48c pound
Real Monsoon gunpowder	53c pound

Be sure and ask to see our celebrated blended teas at 39c, 47c and 53c pound.

Meats—Lard.

Boston long cut hams	6c
Sugar cured picnic hams	6½c
Salt pork	6½c
Pickled pork	7½c
Bologna	3½c
Corned beef	3½c
Sugar cured bacon, 9c and	11½c

HERE ARE OUR PRICES ON BEST LARD.

3 lb. cans, 27c; 5 lb cans, 43c; 10 lb cans, 83c.

HERE ARE OUR PRICES ON COMPOUND LARD.

3 lb cans, 20c; 5 lb cans, 30c; 10 lb cans, 57c.

Men's Pants.

Our $3.25, $3.50 and $4.00 lines go at...$2.75

Our $2.25, $2.50 and $3.00 lines go at...$1.98

Men's Suits.

Our $12.50, $15.00 and $16.00 suits, consisting of finely finished, stylishly made, well fitting garments, will be marked down to $10.50

Suits that have been selling for $11.00 will go on sale for $7.50

This is a fine all wool line, warm and durable.

At $5.00 you will find a large assortment of suits that have no equals anywhere in the country at the price. Look at them.

Boys' Knee Pants Suits.

A good suit for $1.95, worth $2.50 to $3.50 $1.95

An elegant line of well made, durable and neat looking suits, worth fully $5.00, for $2.75

You can find at $3.75 the very best materials, stylishly made up into well fitting garments. These we we guarantee to be fully equal to any tailor made suit. There is nothing better to be had on the market. The price is $3.75

Prices on overcoats and ulsters have been cut in two.

Call at his department.

HAYDEN BROTHERS.

DEBS FILES HIS APPEAL

Errors Alleged in the Trial of the Case in the Court Below.

IS READY TO PROCEED AT ONCE

Attorney for the Government Asks Further Time and the Supreme Court Fixes on Wednesday as the Time for Hearing Argument.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—In the supreme court of the United States today C. S. Darrow, counsel for Eugene V. Debs and others engaged in the Chicago strike of last summer, made application for writs of error and habeas corpus. The court decided to hear the arguments for the writ of error Wednesday. Mr. Whitney, assistant attorney general, appeared for the government.

C. S. Darrow, attorney, appeared on behalf of E. V. Debs, George W. Howard, Sylvester Keliher, Louis W. Rogers, James Hagan, W. E. Burns, R. W. Goodwin and M. J. Elliott, all of whom are now confined in the McHenry county (Illinois) jail under a commitment by United States Judge Woods of the Seventh circuit court. He presented an application for a writ of error and supersedeas, and also filed a motion for a writ of habeas corpus. The object was, he says, to have the prisoners admitted to bail. He said he had supposed that all the questions involved could be presented at the same time.

The chief justice stated that the important question was whether the writ of error should be allowed, and that on this account the motion should first be presented to the court. Assistant Attorney General Whitney appeared for the United States, and it was arranged that a motion for a writ of error should be argued on Wednesday of this week. Mr. Darrow said he was prepared to go ahead with the argument at any time.

The petition for a writ of error is as follows: First—That the injunction for the violation of which the petitioners were sentenced was ordered in a case of which the court had no jurisdiction.

Second—That the court erred in holding the bill on which the injunction was granted might be maintained in the United States under the anti-trust law, and particularly under article iv of that act; that so far as it purports to grant jurisdiction to the circuit courts of the United States to restrain or enjoin violations of its provisions is repugnant to the constitution of the United States in that it might thus be invoked to permit prosecution for infamous crimes without indictment and criminal prosecution without trial by jury.

Third—That being in effect a proceeding to punish a criminal for contempt not committed in the presence of the court, the court erred in not discharging the defendants upon their answers.

Fourth—That the court erred in not quashing the information.

Fifth—That the court erred in trying them on information instead of indictment.

Sixth—That the court erred in trying them without indictment.

Seventh—That the court erred in holding that the judgment of the United States court made or stated a case cognizable in a court of equity, or of which the court could take jurisdiction and cognizance, or order such an injunction, or make any other order therein against the defendants.

The petition for a writ of habeas carpus is virtually a repetition of these points somewhat elaborated.

Changes in Postoffices.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—(Special Telegram.)—A postoffice has been established at Ram, Hayes county, Neb., and Charlie B. French commissioned postmaster. The postoffice at Halestown, Knox county, Neb., has been discontinued. Mail will go to Bloomfield. Also the postoffice at Phinney, Custer county, S. D. Mail will go to Hermosa.

Philo's Pay is Raised.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—(Special Telegram.)—Philo Bush of Iowa, a clerk in the classified service, office of the comptroller of the currency, has been promoted from $1,200 to $1,400 per annum.

Spanish Export Duty on Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The first effect of the discovery by the treasury officials that Spain pays an export bounty on sugar, and that therefore Spanish sugar is liable, like European beet sugar, to an additional tax of one-tenth of a cent per pound, was the cause of much apprehension lest it should prevent the consummation of the agreement which United States Minister Taylor has almost completed with the Spanish government looking to the restoration of American exports to the minimum tariff schedule. But it is believed here this fear is not well founded. As explained by Mr. Taylor, the Spanish bounty is paid only on sugar produced in the Spanish possessions, and the amount imported to the United States is absolutely inconsequential, amounting to about $1,797 during the last year.

CONFERRING ON THE CURRENCY.

Democratic Leaders Busy Trying to Patch Up a Compromise Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The attempt of the democrats to reach an agreement upon some definite plan to solve the currency question seems to have been transferred from the house to the senate for the time at least. Democratic members of the banking committee, who are closest to Secretary Carlisle and the president, say today that the campaign for agreement had made no progress since last week, but added that the secretary of the treasury still entertains strong hopes that the different financial factions of congress may find a platform of compromise upon which they can stand together. The house democrats who are on the most intimate terms with Speaker Crisp do not talk so hopefully and do not seem to expect any results from the harmonizing efforts of Secretary Carlisle.

Chairman Springer of the banking and currency committee had a talk with Secretary Carlisle Sunday, but so far as can be learned their duscussion of the situation was without results.

The talks betwen Senators Teller and Jones did not result in any definite understanding. Mr. Jones said he was not ready yet to put his bill in, and that he would talk with different senators to see if there was any prospect of getting it through.

"There will be no use," he said, "to put in a bill at all unless there is some probability of its acceptance by the conflicting elements. I have ben seeing the representatives of different shades of sentiment about the senate, and until I shall have had an opportunity to compare their views I cannot say whether I shall present the bill at all."

Mr. Jones also said that while it was true that he had seen the president and had submitted a rough draft of the bill which he proposed to him, it was not a fact that the president had indicated his acceptance to the plan proposed. He said he had talked with the president for two hours on Friday last, and while the president had indicated his desire that legislation should be accomplished and had encouraged him to go ahead, he had not said that the Jones bill would be acceptable in all respects. He had not gathered the impression that the president was opposed to the bill, but that he was noncommittal, and would be on any bill until he should become assured as to whether it could pass congress.

National Bank Affairs of Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—(Special Telegram.)—The comptroller of the currency has appointed Milton Doolittle of Atkinson to be receiver of the North Platte National bank of North Platte.

The comptroller of the currency has approved the selection of the Union National bank of Omaha as reserve agent for the First National bank of Neligh, Neb.

The comptroller of the currency has received notice of the following changes in officers of Nebraska national banks: J. Harvey Bostwick, assistant cashier of the First National bank of Fullerton; H. A. Cheney, cashier in place of F. E. White, and Will B. Jameson, assistant cashier in place of H. A. Cheney, of First National bank of Creighton.

Bill to Make Arbitration Effective.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Senator Sherman today introduced a bill providing for carrying into effect the international arbitration resolution adopted by congress in 1890, by asking the president to conduct such negotiations as it provides for through the diplomatic agents of the United States, or to appoint a committee to visit such other nations as he may determine on "for the purpose of instituting negotiations with them for the creation of a tribunal of international arbitration and other appropriate means whereby difficulties and disputes between nations may be peaceably and amicably settled."

Meat Men Busy at Work.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—(Special Telegram.)—A delegation of meat men, among whom are W. N. Babcock, manager of the South Omaha stock yards; Levi B. Doud of Chicago and W. D. Broderick of St. Louis, are in Washington, working in the interest of the meat packers and endeavoring to secure a reduction in the differential duty on sugar so as to raise the embargo against American beef. The delegation will have an informal hearing before the committee on ways and means.

Congressman Meiklejohn today introduced a bill granting a pension to Manford Mott of Kearney.

Congressman Mercer attended the house session today. He has fully recovered from his recent illness.

OLEOMARGARINE IN THE HOUSE.

Debate Continued with Filibustering Tactics—Representative Black Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Speaker Crisp laid before the house at the opening of the session today the resignation of Representative John C. Black, Illinois, who resigned to accept the position of United States district attorney for the northern district of Illinois.

A bill to correct the military record of Julius A. Briggs, late company A, New York, heavy artillery, was passed on motion of Mr. Morgan, democrat of Missouri.

Mr. English, democrat of New Jersey, then demanded the regular order.

In the morning hour, Mr. Hatch, democrat of Missouri, called up the Grout bill to make oleomargarine and all other imitation dairy products subject to the laws of the state or territory into which they are transported (which was under consideration on Saturday) and Mr. Bynum, democrat of Indiana, resumed his hostile attitude toward it, indicating a disposition to filibuster if necessary to defeat it.

Mr. Bailey, democrat of Texas, suggested that Mr. Hatch accept the substitute to repeal the oleomargarine act, but this was not acceptable to the chairman of the committee on agriculture. Mr. Bynum thereupon moved a recess for one hour. On a rising vote the motion was defeated, 3 to 117. Mr. Bynum made the point of no quorum.

A yea and nay vote disclosed a quorum, but as the morning hour expired no action was had on the oleomargarine bill. A special order was then adopted, giving the day to the consideration of bills reported from the judiciary committee.

The first bill called up was that from the senate to provide for the enlargement of the judicial system of the Indian Territory by the appointment of another United States judge and by increasing the number of places for holding court. The bill was read by sections for amendments. Among those adopted were amendments providing that court in the northern district shall be held at Muscogee, Vinita, Tahlequah and Miami. A number of committee amendments were also agreed to and the bill passed.

The next bill called up was by Mr. Goodnight of Kentucky to divide the state of Kentucky into two judicial districts. It being apparent that action on the bill was impossible today, the house, at 5:15, adjourned.

CONSIDERING JUDGE WICKS.

Judiciary Committee Likely to Decide that He Was Guilty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Nearly every member of the house judiciary committee attended the special meeting to consider the charges against Judge Ricks of Cleveland. From the progress made at this first session it seems evident that the committee will not reach a conclusion for some days. Representative Bailey of Texas, the chairman of the committee which made the investigation at Cleveland, submitted his views. His judgment was against Judge Ricks and to the effect that the judge had been guilty of grave misconduct, if not malfeasance and dishonesty in receiving fees after he had been elevated to the bench, which he claims to have earned before as a clerk of the court. Ex-Congressman Hemphill of South Carolina appears as counsel to press the charges against Judge Ricks preferred by Samuel T. Ritchie of Akron, O., was then given a hearing. Mr. Bailey reviewed the testimony, and was interrupted by many questions. At the meeting to follow, Representatives Lane of Illinois and Broderick of Kansas, the other members of the subcommittee, will present their conclusions.

It was learned today on unquestionable authority that Mr. Lane will present an opinion coinciding with the views presented by Mr. Bailey and will recommend to the house the resolutions for impeachment. There is a possibility that a vote will be reached tomorrow.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 14.—United States Judge Ricks was seen tonight regarding the announcement from Washington to the effect that Messrr. Bailey and Lane of the subcommittee of the house committee on judiciary, which investigated the charges against him, had practically agreed to report in favor of impeachment proceedings. Judge Ricks declined to discuss the matter further than to say he was sorry the subcommittee had divided on party lines.

Hon. Virgil P. Kline, the judge's attorney, declared the subcommittee would not and could not be sustained by the full committee on judiciary. He said the facts would not warrant such action and he was confident it would be impossible to convince the majority of the committee that impeachment proceedings ought to be begun.

One Postmaster Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The senate in executive session today confirmed the following nomination: W. F. Shamleffer, to be postmaster at Council Grove, Kan.

Selling—

Pant Pockets.

A pair of