WANTS GOLD BONDS

(Continued from First Page.)

sage, and members stood around in little knots speculating on its contents and discussing generally the treasury situation. Postmaster General Bissell was on the floor conferring with some of the democratic leaders.

The house was not kept long in suspense. While Mr. Lynch, democrat of Wisconsin, was trying to get unanimous consent to consider a bill to quiet the title to certain lands in Wisconsin, Mr. Pruden, the president's executive clerk, appeared and announced a message in writing from the president.

Mr. Lynch's request was immediately objected to and Speaker Pro Tem Richardson laid the message before the house. As the clerk began reading the members took their seats and listened with intense eagerness to every word. Mr. Reed and other republican leaders followed the president's argument as closely as the democrats. As soon as the reading was completed there was a round of applause from the democratic side in which a number of republicans joined.

Mr. Springer, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, forthwith sent to the clerk's desk the administration bill stating that he would move the reference of the bill and message to his committee.

Mr. Livingston, democrat of Georgia, moved a substitute for this motion that the message be referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union for immediate consideration. Mr. Springer said he was willing that the bill should go to the committee of the whole, but if it was referred to his committee he promised to call the committee together and secure early action.

"Under the rules," interrupted Mr. Reed, "this message should go to the ways and means committee. Do I understand that the chairman of the ways and means committee waives jurisdiction over it?"

"Part of the message," replied Mr. Wilson, "would properly go to the ways and means committee, but the important portion relates to banking and currency, and I have no objection to that committee taking charge of it."

"It is not for us to insist," said Mr. Reed, as he turned to take his seat, "if the committee on ways and means desires to abdicate."

"The ways and means committee," retorted Mr. Wilson rather warmly, "is not going to abdicate nor shirk responsibility, but we are satisfied that the message should go to the other committee."

Mr. Bryan, democrat of Nebraska, and Mr. Bland, democrat of Missouri, at this point showed signs of opposition, and raised several points of order, which were overruled and the message was referred, without division, to the banking and currency committee.

Mr. Bryan objected, however, when Mr. Springer asked unanimous consent that the bill go with the message to the same committee and insisted that it be referred by the chair under the rules.

"The chair will refer under the rules to the banking and currency committee," said Speaker Pro Tem Richardson emphatically.

This ended the first skirmish over the administration's second currency bill, and the house proceeded with its routine business. After this was disposed of the house proceeded in committee of the whole with the consideration of the bill to repeal the differential duty imposed by the tariff bill on sugars from bounty paying countries.

Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, who spoke in opposition to the bill, devoted considerable time to proving that Germany's prohibition placed on the importation of our food products was a mere pretext. He protested against an abject surrender to Germany, and urged that if this bill was to be passed, the amendment he had given notice of on Saturday, requiring Germany to remove her restrictions on our meat before her sugar should be relieved of the differential, should be adopted.

After some debate in favor of the bill by Messrs. Turner of Georgia, Wheeler of Alabama, and Terry of Arkansas, the committee rose.

Mr. Wilson tried to effect an agreement to close the debate after two hours discussion tomorrow, but Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio objected.

The house at 5 o'clock adjourned.

SPRINGER ASKS FOR A BOND ISSUE.

Recommendations of the President Embodied in the Form of a Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Chairman Springer of the banking and currency committee of the house introduced a bill to carry into effect the recommendations of the president's message. He has notified his committee to meet tomorrow morning and consider the bill. The bill is as follows:

An Act to Authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to Issue Bonds to Maintain a Sufficient Gold Reserve and to Redeem and Retire United States Notes, and for Other Purpose.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that, in order to enable the secretary of the treasury to procure and maintain a sufficient gold reserve and to redeem and retire United States legal tender notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, entitled "An Act Directing the Purchase of Silver Bullion and the Issue of Treasury Notes Thereon, and For Other Purposes" he is hereby authorized to issue and sell at not less than par in gold, except as provided in section 2 of this act, United States registered or coupon bonds, in denominations of $20, $50 and multiples of said sums, respectively payable fifty years after in gold coin of the United States, of the present weight and fineness, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent per annum, payable quarterly in like coin; and such bonds and the interest thereon shall have like qualities, privileges and exemptions as the bonds issued under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to Authorize the Refunding of the National Debt." Such bonds may be sold and delivered in the United States or elsewhere as may be deemed most advantageous to the interests of the government.

Section 2. That, whenever any other legal tender notes or treasury notes shall be redeemed in gold, they shall be canceled and not reissued, and the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized in his discretion to receive United States legal tender notes and treasury notes issued under the aforesaid act of July 14, 1890, in payment for any of the bonds issued under the preceding section of this act, and the notes so received shall be canceled and more issued.

Section 3. That hereafter national banking associations may take out circulating notes in the manner now provided by law, to an amount equal to the par value of the bonds deposited to secure the same. But this provision shall not apply to any bonds now outstanding bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent only.

Section 4. That hereafter no national bank notes of a less denomination than $10 shall be issued, and as rapidly as such notes of denominations less than $10 shall be received into the treasury otherwise than for redemption and retirement they shall be canceled, and an equal amount of notes of like character but in the denominations of $10 and multiples thereof shall be issued in their places. All silver certificates now outstanding, in denominations more than $10, shall, when received into the treasury of the United States, be retired and canceled and silver certificates, in denominations of larger than $10 shall be issued in their stead.

Section 5. That from and after the 1st day of July, 1895, all duties on imports shall be paid in gold coin only and all taxes, debts and demands, other than duties on imports, accruing or becoming due to the United States shall be paid in gold and silver coins, United States notes, silver certificates or notes of national banks.

Section 6. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of the preceding sections be and they are hereby repealed and a sum sufficient to carry the provisions of this act into effect be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SENATE REFERRED THE MESSAGE.

Stewart and Harris Wanted it to Lie on the Table for Discussion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—There was but a small attendance in the senate when that body met today. The session was called to order by Vice President Stevenson, who has returned to the city after attending the burial of his daughter at Bloomington, Ill.

Soon after the senate chamber began to fill and before some preliminary business on the vice president's desk was disposed of there was the largest attendance of senators since the session began. The president's secretary was announced very soon and all knew he had the special message on the financial question. There was the utmost quiet in the senate chamber while the message was being read, and senators on both sides gave it the closest attention. At the close of the reading Mr. Sherman, republican of Ohio, suggested that the message be referred to the finance committee. There was some objection on the part of several senators, including Messrs. Stewart and Harris, who desired that the message should lie on the table, so that if senators desired they might submit some remarks upon it. Mr. Sherman's motion prevailed, however, on a viva voce vote.

Unanimous consent was given to a suggestion by Mr. Harris, extending the privilege of the floor of the senate to the late secretary of the senate, General A. G. McCook, who is now in the city.

The senate agreed to a resolution offered by Mr. Stewart of Nevada, calling on the secretary of the treasury for a statement of the estimated deficiency in revenues of the government to pay current expenses between December 31, 1894, and December 31, 1895, and if the $153,337,579 cash balance in the treasury on December 31, 1894, will be sufficient to meet such deficiency; also to a motion calling on the secretary of the treasury to ascertain the claims of the several states now on file in the Treasury department under the act of July 7, 1861; the amounts due them for expense incurred in raising troops as provided by order of the secretary of the treasury, February 8, 1892.

The vice president laid before the senate the credentials of Hon. Richard E. Pettigrew of South Dakota, for re-election to the senate for six years from March 4, 1895. The credentials were placed on file.

Mr. Peffer offered a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for a statement of the kinds and amounts of money received in exchange for bonds issued and sold under the refunding act of 1870. Objection was made to it and it went over.

The senate agreed to a resolution offered by Mr. Chandler, calling on the secretary of the navy for a statement showing the prices paid per ton for armor plates for vessels of the navy, comparing the same with the prices paid by other nations, and also especially what prices were paid or are to be paid under recent contracts to American manufacturers for armor plates for other nations.

Mr. Teller expected to continue his remarks on the Hawaiian matter, but gave way to Mr. Wolcott, who desired to call up the house bill disapproving the treaty heretofore made with the southern Ute Indians, and providing for their settlement upon a part of their reservation and relinquishment of the remainder to the government.

When the hour of 2 o'clock arrived an effort was made to have the consideration of the bill continued, and Mr. Wolcott sought to obtain Mr. George's consent to a temporary displacement of the bankruptcy bill. The latter, however, refused to yield. Mr. Wolcott then formally moved that the senate proceed to the consideration of the Ute bill. By a yea and nay vote—29 to 25—the bankruptcy bill was displaced and the Ute bill made the unfinished business.

After discussion by Senators Vilas, Walcott, Teller and Jones of Arkansas, the bill was passed as it was reported from the committee, by a vote of 27 to 21.

A bill was passed appropriating $100,000 to purchase sites for public buildings in Spokane, Cheyenne, Boise City and Helena.

The bankruptcy bill was then taken up and made the unfinished business.

The senate, at 4:40 p. m., took up the consideration of executive business, and later adjourned.

WATCHING HOME INTERESTS.

Nebraska and South Dakota Senators Mindful of Their Constituents' Needs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Allen today presented the petition of Cigar Makers union No. 276 of Plattsmouth for the passage of a bill to protect the interests of American seamen.

Senator Pettigrew today offered an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill making an appropriation of $10,000 for purchasing seeds, grain and seed potatoes for the Indians of South Dakota. He also offered an amendment to the same bill requiring the secretary of the interior to proceed with the construction of the Indian industrial schools at Chamberlain and Rapid City, S. D. Congressman Pickler endeavored to have this provision inserted in the Indian bill when that measure was before the house for consideration, but was ruled out on a point of order.

Senator Kyle today made a favorable report on the proposed amendment to the sundry civil bill providing that hereafter timber culture claimants in making final proof shall not be required to appear before the land office to which such proof is to be presented, but may have evidence taken by the clerk of any court of record and transmitted to the land office. This amendment will probably pass the senate.

The house committee on Indian affairs today made a favorable report on the bill introduced by Congressman Pickler appropriating $187,000 to pay the Crow Creek Indians of South Dakota for loss sustained in receiving less lands per capita in their diminished reservation than was received by the Lower Brule Indians.

Congressman Pickler called at the Treasury department today and urged upon Comptroller of the Currency Eckels the importance of considering the wishes of the stockholders of the First National bank of Redfield, S. D., in making an appointment as receiver. Mr. Pickler stated to the comptroller that the choice of the stockholders lies between Crane and Hassell, both of Redfield, and that petitions will soon be sent here urging the appointment of one of these two. Crane is a democrat and Hassell is a populist.

T. W. Smith of University Place is a candidate for the postoffice there. Smith is a republican, and his claim will not be considered by the department. Rush O. Fellows of Auburn is another republican who desires to hold a federal office. He wants to be postmaster at Auburn, and has written to Washington, presenting his candidacy.

Senator Manderson today introduced a bill granting a pension of $12 a month to Talbert Draper of Ord.

B. H. Robinson, president of the Nebraska League of Republican Clubs, left the capital for his home at Omaha today.

NO MENTION OF SILVER.

Loophole Left by Which Concessions Can Be Made to Silverites.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—It was considered very significant that Mr. Springer's bill contains no mention of silver, and the suggestion was made that perhaps the omission was intended to permit concessions to the silver men. Mr. Springer openly avowed that the bill was the administration's and was drawn at the Treasury department. It was learned from a source very close to the administration that the omission of any silver provision was intentional. The president has no objection, the member who gave this information said, to the provision for the coinage of the silver bullion in the treasury and the seigniorage, but he did not care to make any recommendations to that effect, with the understanding that if such amendment was proposed the friends of the administration would make no objection to it.

RAPIDLY REACHING THE BOTTOM.

Gold Reserve Reaches the Lowest Point Since Specie Resumption.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The total withdrawals of gold today were $3,975,000, of which $3,690,000 was from the subtreasury at New York, and $285,000 from Boston, leaving the gold reserve at the close of business $51,773,173, or $416,327 lower than ever before. The amount of the withdrawals last week were $15,203,273, of which $7,322,000 was exported.

Favorable Report on Railroad Land Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The house committee on public lands today voted to favorably report the resolution introduced by Representative Camenetti of California to stop issuing patents to land grant railroads until congress has taken action for the classification of the lands into mineral and nonmineral. This is in line with the resolution recently introduced by Mr. Hartman, which, however, applied only to the granted lands of the Northern Pacific railroad. The committee also decided to report Mr. Camenetti's bill directing the secretary of the treasury to classify as soon as possible all unpatented lands in California within the grants of the Union Pacific.

Confirmed an Indian Agent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The senate in executive session today confirmed the nominations of George Steele of Depuyer, Mont., as Indian agent at the Blackfoot agency in Montana.

SATOLLI'S POSITION DEFINED

Text of Pope Leo's Latest Encyclical Given to the Public.

SENT TO EXECUTE THE PONTIFF'S WISHES

Bishops of This Country Urged to Co-Operate with the Papal Legate for the Good of the Church in America.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Mgr. Satolli today made public the long expected encyclical from the pope. The most important features relate to the American delegate and his relation to the hierarchy in this country, and also defining the pope's attitude concerning societies of workingmen. The latter begins as follows: "To Our Venerable Brethren, the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States of North America, Leo XIII., Pope: Venerable Brethren—Health and apostolic benediction. We traverse in spirit and thought the wide expanse of ocean, and although we have at other times addressed you in writing—chiefly when we directed encyclical letters to the bishops of the Catholic world—yet have we now resolved to address you separately, trusting that we shall be of assistance to the Catholic cause amongst you. To this we apply ourselves with the utmost zeal and care, because we highly esteem and love exceedingly the young and vigorous American nation, in which we plainly discern latent forces for the advancement alike of civilization and Christianity."

The encyclical then refers to the interest felt by the pope in the recent American celebration of the discovery of America.

"The barks of Columbus carried not only the germs of mighty states, but the principles of religion, into remote regions beyond the seas. The first solicitude of Columbus was to plant the sacred emblems of the cross wherever he disembarked. The very names given to American towns and rivers and mountains and lakes teach how the beginnings were marked with the footprints of the Catholic church."

The pope refers to the fact that the first bishop set by apostolic authority over the American church began his labors when the great Washington was at the helm of the young republic. The well known familiar intercourse between these two men seems to be an evidence that the United States ought to be conjoined in concord and amity with the Catholic church. "And not without cause," continues the encyclical, "for without morality the state can never endure a truth which that illustrious citizen of yours whom we have just mentioned, with a keenness of insight worthy of his genius and statesmanship, perceived and proclaimed."

PROGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC.

The giant strides by which the republic is progressing is set forth and satisfaction is expressed that Catholicism keeps pace with this progress. The extension of the clergy and the establishment of pious societies, parochial schools and mutual aid associations is particularly commended. "But, while it is true that the church has progressed under the republic, yet it would be erroneous to draw the conclusion that in America is to be sought the most prosperous status of the church, or that it would be universally lawful or expedient for church and state to be, as in America, dissevered and divorced."

The pope then sets forth the efforts he has made to leave nothing undone to preserve and solidly establish the Catholic religion in America. To that end two special objects have received attention: First, the advancement of learning; second, the perfection of methods in the management of church affairs. The first end led to the establishment under apostolic authority of the Catholic university at Washington. It is urged that an education cannot be complete which takes no notice of modern science. In the keen competition of talent Catholics ought not to be followers, but leaders. The success of the university in uniting faith with learning is dwelt upon, and special mention is made of the generosity of a pious priest for permitting the building of a hall of science and literature bearing his name (McMahon). The pope also refers to the beneficial results accruing from the third plenary council at Baltimore.

CROWNING THE WORK.

"When the council of Baltimore concluded its labors the duty still remained of putting, so to speak, a proper and becoming crown upon the work. This, we perceived, could scarcely be done in a more fitting manner than through the due establishment by the apostolic see of the American legation. Accordingly, you are aware, we have done this. By this action, as we have elsewhere intimated, we have wished first of all to certify that, in our judgment and affection, America occupies the same place and rights as other states, be they ever so mighty and imperial. In addition to this we had in mind to draw more closely the bonds of duty and friendship which connect you and so many thousands of Catholics with the apostolic see. In fact the mass of the Catholics understood how salutary our action was destined to be; they saw, moreover, that it accorded with the usages and policy of the apostolic see. For it has from the earliest been the custom of the Roman pontiffs, in the exercise of the divinely bestowed gift of primacy in the administration of the church of Christ, to send forth legates to Christian nations and peoples; and they did this, not by an adventitious but an inherent right, for the Roman pontiff, upon whom Christ has conferred ordinary and immediate jurisdiction, as well over all and singular churches as over all and singular pastors and faithful, since he cannot personally visit the different regions and thus exercise the pastoral office over the flock entrusted to him, finds it necessary from time to time, in the discharge of the ministry imposed on him, to dispatch legates into different parts of the world, according as the need arises, to supply his place, to correct errors and make the rough ways plain and minister to the people confided to their care increased meats of salvation.

"But how unjust and baseless would be the suspicion that the powers conferred on the legatee are an obstacle to the authorities of the bishops. Sacred to us (more than any other) are those whom the Holy Ghost has placed as bishops to rule the church of God. That these rights should remain in every nation, in every part of the globe, we both desire and ought to desire, the more so since the dignity of the individual bishops is by nature so interwoven with the dignity of the Roman pontiff that any measure which benefits the one necessarily protects the other. My honor is the honor of the universal church. My honor is the unimpaired vigor of my brethren. Then I am truly honored, when to each one due honor is not denied.

MUST WORK WITH THE BISHOPS.

"Therefore, since it is the office and function of an apostolic delegate with whatsoever powers he is vested to execute the mandates and interpret the will of the pontiff who sends him, far from his being of any detriment to the ordinary power of the bishops he will rather bring an accession of stability and strength; his authority will possess no slight weight for preserving the multitude, a submissive spirit in the clergy, discipline and due reverence for the bishops, and, in the bishops, mutual charity and an intimate union of souls. And since this union, so salutary, consists mainly in harmony of thought and action he will no doubt bring it to pass that each one of you shall persevere in the diligent administration of his diocesan affairs, that one shall not impede another in matters of government; that one shall not pry into the counsels and conduct of another; finally, for that with disagreements eradicated and mutual esteem maintained you may all work together with combined energies to promote the glory of the American church and the general welfare.

"It is difficult to estimate the good results which will flow from this action of the bishops. Our own people will receive edification, and the force of example will have its effects on those without, who will be persuaded by this argument that the divine apostolate has descended by inheritance to the ranks of the Catholic episcopate.

"Another consideration claims our earnest attention. All intelligent men are agreed, and we ourselves have with pleasure intimated it above that America seems destined for greater things. Now, it is our wish that the Catholic church should not only share in but help to bring about this prospective greatness. We deem it right and proper that she should, by availing herself of the opportunities daily presented to her, keep equal step with the republic in the march of improvement, at the same time by striving to the utmost by her virtue and her institutions, to aid in the rapid growth of the states. Now, she will obtain both these objects more easily and abundantly, in proportion to the degrees in which the future shall find her constitution perfected. But what is the meaning of the legation of which we are speaking, or what its ultimate aim, except to bring it about that the constitution of the church shall be strengthened, her discipline better fortified.

"Wherefore, we ardently desire that this truth should sink day by day more deeply into the minds of Catholics; namely, that they can in no better way safeguard their individual interest, and the community, than by yielding a hearty submission and obedience to the church."

This closes the reference to the American delegation and the pope proceeds to discuss the indissolubility of marriage.

WORKINGMEN'S SOCIETIES.

To Catholice entering societies of workingmen, the encyclical says:

"Now, with regard to entering societies, extreme care should be taken not to be ensnared by error. And we wish to be understood as referring in a special manner to the working classes who assuredly have the right to unite in associations for the promotion of their interests; and are acknowledged by the church and unopposed by nature. But it is very important to those with whom they are to associate; else whilst seeking aims for the improvement of their condition, they may be imperiling far weightier interests. The most effectual precaution against this peril is to determine with themselves at no time or in any matter to be parties to the violation of justice. Any society, therefore, which is ruled by any servilely obeyed persons who are not steadfast for the right and friendly to religion is capable of being extremely prejudicial to the interests as well of individuals as of the community; beneficial it cannot be. Let this conclusion, therefore, remain firm—to shun not only these associations which have been openly condemned by the judgment of the church, but also those which, in the opinion of intelligent men, especially of the bishops, are regarded as suspicious and dangerous.

"Nay, rather, unless forced by necessity to do otherwise, Catholics ought to prefer to associate with Catholics, a course which will be very conducive to the safeguarding of their faith. Also for presidents of societies thus formed among themselves it would be well to appoint either priests or upright laymen of weight and character, guided by whose counsel they should endeavor to peacefully adopt and carry into effect such measures as may seem most advantageous to their interests, keeping in view the rule laid down by us in our encyclical, Reum Novarum. Let them, however, never allow this to escape their memory; that whilst it is proper and desirable to assert and secure the rights of the many, yet this is not to be done by a violation of duty; and that these are very important duties; not to touch what belongs to another; allow every one to be free in the management of his own affairs; not to hinder any one to dispose of his services when he pleases and where he pleases. The scenes of violence and riot which you witnessed last year in your own country were sufficient to admonish you that America, too, is threatened with the audacity and ferocity of the enemies of the public order. The state of the times, therefore, bids Catholics to labor for the tranquility of the commonwealth, and for this purpose, to obey the laws, abhor violence and seek no more than equity or justice permits."

ADVICE FOR NEWSPAPER MEN.

Concerning the press the encyclical says: "Toward these objects much may be contributed by those who have devoted themselves to writing, and, in particular, by those engaged on the daily press. We are aware that already there are in labor in this field many men of skill and experience, whose dignity demands words of praise rather than of encouragement. Nevertheless, since the thirst for reading and knowledge is so vehement and widespread among all; since, according to circumstances, it can be productive of either good or evil, efforts should be made to increase the number of intelligent and well disposed writers to take religion for their guide and virtue for their constant companion. And this seems all the more necessary in America on account of the familiar intercourse and intimacy between Catholics and those who are estranged from the Catholic name, a condition of things which certainly exacts from our peole great circumspection and more than ordinary firmness. It is necessary to instruct, admonish, strengthen and urge them on the pursuit of virtue, and to the faithful observance, amid so many occasions of stumbling, of their duties toward the church. It is, of course, the proper function of the clergy to devote their careful energies to the work, but the age and the country require that journalists should be equally zealous in the same cause and labor in it to the full extent of their powers. Let them, however, seriously reflect that their writings, if not precisely prejudicial to religion, will surely be of slight service to it unless in accord of minds they all seek the same end. Those who desire to be of real service to the church and with their pens to heartily defend the cause should carry on the conflict with perfect unanimity, and, as it were, with serried ranks, for they rather invite than repel war if they waste their strength by discord. In like manner their work, instead of being profitable and fruitful, becomes injurious and disastrous whenever they presume to call before their tribunal the decisions and acts of bishops, and, casting off due reverence, cavil and find fault, not perceiving how great a disturbance of order and how many evils are thereby produced. Let them then be mindful of their duty and not overstep the proper limits of moderation. The bishops, placed in the lofty positions of authority, are to be obeyed, and suitable honor befitting the magnitude and sanctity therof should be shown them. Now, this reverence, 'which it is lawful to none to neglect,' should of necessity be eminently conspicuous and exemplary in Catholic journalists. For journals, naturally circulating far and wide, come daily into the hands of everybody, and exert no small influence upon the opinions and morals of the multitude.

"We have ourself, on frequent occasions, laid down many rules respecting the duties of a good writer, many of which were unanimously inculcated as well by the third council of Baltimore as by the archbishops in their meeting at Chicago in the year 1893. Let the Catholic writers, therefore, bear impressed upon their minds our teachings, and yours on this point and let them resolve that their entire method of writing shall be thereby guided if they indeed desire, as they out to desire, to discharge their duty well."

The encyclical gives special attention to the Catholic university and accords it the warmest papal encouragement. In particular the pope spoke of the noble act of Father McMahon of the university in giving the funds necessary to establish the school of philosophy to the university.

In conclusion the encyclical speaks of those who dissent in matters of faith, and hopes that they will be at length restored to the embrace of the church. The pope refers to the Indians and negroes as offering a wide field of cultivation.

The encyclical closes as follows:

"Meanwhile, as a presage of heavenly grace and a testimony of our benevolence, we most lovingly in the Lord impart to you, venerable brethren, and to your clergy and people, our apostolic benediction.

"Given at Rome, near St. Peter's, on the 6th day of January, the Epiphany of the Lord, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, the seventeenth of our pontificate. LEO XIII."

ARMY OFFICERS MUST PAY.

Subject to the Tax Regardless of Source of Their Income.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Attorney General Olney has given an opinion to the secretary of war holding that army and navy officers come within the scope of the income tax law. A few weeks ago Secretary Lamont raised the question whether, under this statute, officers of the army will be subject to the tax whether their incomes are above the $4,000 limit, by reason of allowances for mileage, quarters and rations. The question has agitated the army for some time, and it was thought well to secure a legal opinion. In his opinion on the subject, the attorney general holds that the law applies to all incomes above $4,000, regardless of their character, and he states that paymasters must deduct from the amount disbursed to officers on their individual account in all cases where it aggregates the sum mentioned. The attorney general says his views are the same as those expressed by a predecessor in passing on the income tax law of 1864. It is expected that the War and Navy departments will issue regulations predicated on this opinion.

War Ships Going to Colombia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The first official news of the revolutionary outbreak in Colombia has reached the Navy department in a cablegram from Captain Cromwell of the Atlanta, stationed at Colon. He says he has learned that a revolution has broken out at Buena Ventura, on the Pacific coast of Colombia. Secretary Herbert, who had intended to send a warship to those waters, thereupon communicated by telegraph with the commandant of the Mare Island Navy yard, to learn how long it will take to put the Bennington in shape for sea. If much time is required either the Alert or the Ranger, now on the way to San Diego, will be ordered to Colombia.

New Wash Dress Goods.

There are no empty shelves at Hayden's—especially in the Wash Dress Goods department where we are showing the most complete assortment it has ever been our fortune to buy. We were early on the market and got all the new styles and all the novelties which it will be next to impossible to find outside our store.

36-inch Morley zephyr, 10c; ask to see them.

Garner's 36-inch percale, 10c; others talk 12½c for the same.

Duck suitings will be popular. Our prices will make them go; 10c, 15c and

Plain colors in crepe will be very desirable this coming season. Haydens' have six lines to show you—10c, 12½c, 15c and 20c yard. It costs nothing to look at them.

Imported and domestic dimities, 12½c and 25c yard; they are beauties.

Figured and striped pugue, 15c a yard; very desirable.

Striped and figured Galeta cloth at 10c yard.

Organdies and Swisses, 12½c, 15c and 25c yard.

Herringbone satine, new novelties just out, on sale at Haydens, 15c, 20c and 25c yard. And at his rate we might fill The Bee. We have the stick ready for your inspection.

Domestics, Blankets and Linens.

Dress goods are cheap. Now is a good time for you to lay in a supply at Hayden's prices.

8-4 bleached Pepperell sheeting, yard 12½c
Lonsdale and Fruit of Loom muslin, yard 5c
Silver grey blankets, pair 39c
70-inch bleached damask, all linen, yard 50c
3-4 dinner napkins, full bleached, dozen $1.00
Large size fringed bed spreads, white, each 75c
Apron checked ginghams, yard 3½c
Indigo blue twilled shirting, yard 11c
Good straw ticking, yard 5c
6-4 bleached or brown pillow casing, yard 10c
7-4 bleached or brown sheeting, yard only 11c
7-8 yard wide extra heavy Shaker flannel, yard only 5c

Eiderdown comforts and fine California blankets at less than cost. Must and will be sold.

HAYDEN BROTHERS

Silks-

Special Sale Tuesday

Printed China Silks in a number of small handsome designs, only 19c

20-in. Natural Pongee Silk regular 50c goods, for one day only 19c

20-inch Changeable Silks, handsome combinations; extra heavy cloth 29c

Striped Wash Silks, handsome quality; fast colors; new style 25c

Plaid Silks, all the Scotch clan plaids at the low price of 69c

Dress Goods-

Challies.

A beautiful line Satin Rave Challies JUST RECEIVED. The choice of one of the largest mills in the world; price 29c

Wool Challie-

In dark grounds, handsome designs; special price 25c

100 of the choicest Dress Patterns

Ever Offered in Omaha,

NO TWO ALIKE and style guaranteed to be exclusively Hayden Bros. Price from

75c to $2.00

Ladies' Wrappers

We have just opened 150 cases of **Wrappers**—in indigo, mourning and gray calicos and percales, dark and light shades of flannelette, cashmere delaine and cashmere.

The prices to commence the season will be about one-half last seasons' prices,

75c, 95c, $1.25, $1.48

Come and see our **Black Satine Tea Gowns;** regular price 2.50 **$1.69**

Ladies' Colored Wool Tea Gowns—Just opened—a sample lot to sell at less than the cost of manufacture.

$2.00 to $10.00

Every **Winter Garment** in our stock is being offered regardless of cost, as all must be sold during the next 20 days.

Clothing for men, boys and children.

Profits Pushed Aside.

MEN'S BUSINESS SUITS—All-wool Cheviot, were made to sell for $7.50 and $8.50, for $4.75

MEN'S FINE SUITS—Worsteds and Cassimere; suits that we have been selling for $13.50 to $15.50; come while this sale lasts for $9.75

MEN'S FINE KERSEY OVERCOATS AND FRIEZE ULSTERS—Black, blue and brown; extra long garments; made to sell and have sold for $15, $18 and $20; any day this week for $10.50

MEN'S OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS—Our $7.50 and $10.00 kind; come if you want bargains for $5.00

MEN'S FINE WORSTED AND CASSIMERE PANTS—$4.00 and $5.00 grades; this week for $2.75

BOYS' VERY FINE KNEE PANTS' SUITS—Ages 4 to 15. The $4.50 to $6.00 grades, fine worsted, cassimere and cheviots; will bargains bring you down, only $2.75

Prices Pulled Way Down

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.

We have a number of instruments taken in exchange for higher grade pianos or returned by piano renters, many of which are as good as new, not only as regards appearance, but also as to tone, quality, action and durability. These go on sale Monday at prices ranging from $125 to $250.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

In this class we have many really good instruments which we can sell from $50.00 up. Come and see them THIS WEEK.

HAYDEN BROTHERS

Organs--

STORY & CLARK,
ESTEY,
STERLING,
BURDETTE,
KIMBALL,
NEWMAN BROS.,
Piano Case Organs,
All kinds and makes.

THIS WEEK $20.00 UP. Come Early And Get YOUR CHOICE

5-BAR AUTOHARPS, $3.75 EACH.

Accordeons worth $2.00 ..... $1.00
Accordeons worth $3.00 ..... $1.50
Accordeons worth $3.75 ..... $1.88

BOATNER HAS A SUBSTITUTE

Compromise Between the Reilly Bill and Government Ownership.

NUMEROUS THINGS TO BE INVESTIGATED

When Default of Interest Occurs a Government Commission is to Operate the Roads Pending a Final Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A substitute for the Reilly Pacific railroad bill has been introduced in the house by Representative Boatner of Florida, the member of the committee on Pacific railroads who made the minority report against the Reilly bill. The bill will provide for a Pacific railroad commission to take charge of the government-aided roads when they default in the payment of their debts and to control them as representatives of the government until a comprehensive plan can be adopted by congress for settling the relations of the company with the government. The commission is to consist of three members who will receive salaries of $10,000 and to be given the powers of management usually exercized by railroad directors. Another feature of the plan is to authorize the commission to investigate all the subsidized roads to ascertain whether they have unlawfully obtained money from the government or unlawfully disposed of any funds and to recommend a plan for securing restitution to the government of diverted funds. If they find that they have been diverted the secretary of the treasury is authorized to put the roads in the hands of the commissioners. Two of the commissioners are to reside west of the Mississippi river. Their investigation is to cover these points:

How much, if any, of the capital stock of any company, was issued contrary to the law and the names of persons or corporations receiving it; how much was issued for cash and how much for services; to what extent contracts for construction have been awarded to companies or individuals representing officers or directors of the road; to what extent land grants have been diverted from their original purposes; to what extent property has been conveyed to persons representing the officers; to what extent the funds have been used to influence legislation with details of the transactions.

A canvass of members known to oppose the Reilly bill is being made to induce them if possible to unite upon this scheme, which is in the nature of a compromise between the Reilly bill and the various foreclosure and government control and ownership bills. Representative Camenitti of California, who has a bill to place the Pacific railroads under military control, says that he is willing to accept this plan if it cannot command the support of a fair contingent of the house and he believed that the other California members are of the same mind.

INCOME TAX NOTICE.

Requirements of the Act Set Forth by Commissioner Miller.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Commissioner Miller of the internal revenue bureau has prepared a notice, copies of which will be posted in all the cities and towns throughout the country, notifying those who come within the provisions of the income tax law of their duty in the premises. The law makes an appropriation of $245,000 for carrying the act into effect, and provides for the appointment of 300 additional deputy revenue collectors and ten additional revenue agents. The deputies will be appointed by the district collectors, and the agents of Commissioner Miller will at once begin the allotment of the deputy collectors and the apportionment of the appropriation. The deputies will not all be allotted at once, but only as the necessities of the work require. After quoting the provisions of the law, the notice says:

"It is the duty of all persons of lawful age having an annual income of more than $3,500 to make and render a return on or before the first Monday in March, 1895, to the collector or deputy collector of the district in which they reside of the amount of their gains and income for the whole of the calendar year 1894, and all guardians, trustees and persons and corporations acting in any fiduciary capacity shall make a like return for their wards or persons for whom they act. Every corporation, company and association, both resident and foreign, doing business for profit in the United States shall make and render a return to the collector or deputy collector in the district where its principal office or place of business is situated on or before the first Monday in March, 1895, of all its business or profits for the whole of the calendar year 1894. Returns of persons shall be made on form No. 365, and of corporations on form No. 366. Said forms may be procured of collectors on application.

"Penalties—If said returns are not made in the manner and time above stated it is the duty of the collector or deputy collector to make the returns in the form prescribed, and add the penalties prescribed by law thereto. The income tax is due and payable on or before the 1st day of July, 1895, and on all taxes due and unpaid after that date there shall be levied, in addition thereto, 5 per cent on the amount due and interest at the rate of 1 per centum per month from the time the same became due as a penalty. Full instructions for making said returns are printed in blank forms.

"JOSEPH MILLER.
"Commissioner of Internal Revenue."

DEMOCRATS ARE DIVIDED.

Report on the Bond Bill Depends Upon the Republicans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—There is some doubt whether the house committee on banking and currency will agree to report the bond bill to the house tomorrow. The democrats of the committee are divided in their views on all financial legislation and some of them are irrevocably opposed to bond issues. One member who favors the president's plan says that he does not believe more than four of the five democrats on the committee will vote for it. The balance of power, accordingly, rests with the republicans on the committee, as it does in the house. Chairman Springer believes that the republicans will vote for the bill and aid the democrats to pass it. Representative Hitt, one of the republican leaders, says that his party is for the bill by a majority of sixteen to one. Four members of the banking and currency committee are absent from the city, two democrats and two republicans. If the committee should refuse to report the bill, its action would prove but a slight obstacle to consideration. A rule could be reported to discharge the committee from consideration and bring the bill back before the house.

Changes in Banking Circles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—(Special Telegram.)—The comptroller of the currency has approved the selection of the following reserve agencies: Nebraska—Hanover National bank, New York, for First National bank, Humboldt; First National bank, Lincoln, for City National bank, Kearney; Lincoln National bank, Chicago, for American National bank, Omaha. Iowa—American Exchange National bank, Chicago, for First National bank, Spirit Lake. South Dakota—Swedish-American National bank, Minneapolis, for First National bank, Pierre.

The comptroller has been notified of the following changes of officers in Nebraska national banks: F. B. Langworthy, assistant cashier of First National bank of Seward; Samuel E. Rogers, vice president of Merchants National bank, Omaha; A. W. Trumble, vice president, in place of C. M. Hunt of Packers National bank, South Omaha.

Income Tax Advanced on the Docket.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The supreme court of the United States today granted the motion to advance the income tax cases on the docket, and set the argument for the first Monday in March. The cases are those of Charles Perlock versus the Farmers' Loan and Trust company, and Louis H. Hyde versus the Continental Trust company of New York, and the question raised is the constitutionality of the income tax law.

Pettigrew and His Vote.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota is being severely criticised by republican papers on the Atlantic coast for having voted with the democrats to endorse the president's Hawaiian policy. His friends say that his vote is characteristic of his independence in affairs, and point to the historic vote of Plumb, Paddock and Pettigrew against the McKinley bill.

Dividends from Broken Banks.

WASHINGTON, J