

WORK IS IN CHAOS

Senate Program for the Week is Full of Uncertainty and Doubt.

PLANS UPSET BY TELLER RESOLUTION

Numerous Important Bills Pressing for Attention.

UNDECIDED WHICH WILL BE CONSIDERED

Open Field for Advocates to Fight for Recognition.

CERTAIN ONLY OF SENATOR PETTIGREW

Speech on Hawaiian Annexation by the South Dakota Member is the Single Thing Definitely Assured.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The senate proceedings for the week will open with a speech by Senator Pettigrew, dealing with the Hawaiian question, which will be delivered Monday. Beyond this speech it is very difficult to forecast the outlook for the week. The diversion occasioned by taking up the Teller bond resolution has left the senate in a somewhat disorganized and unsettled condition and with no prearranged program.

Senator Pettigrew's speech will be made during the morning session and the probabilities are that at its conclusion, or at least at 2 o'clock, one of the general appropriation bills will be called up. The army and the legislative appropriation bills are already on the calendar, and the consideration of the agricultural bill has been completed by the committee, so that it will be reported on Monday. The probabilities are that the army bill will be the first of these measures to receive consideration, though there is some disposition to displace it with the legislative bill.

Senator Allison, chairman of the committee on appropriations, said today that it was his intention to have the appropriation bills considered before other measures, and if he adheres to this determination the week may be largely taken up with them.

So far as can now be seen there are few features in the bills already reported called to attract attention. There is a feeling in certain quarters that the army bill should be amended by a provision for the increase of the army, and if such a change should be attempted it would give rise to a very spirited debate.

CIVIL SERVICE AGAIN. The census bill, also, will be pressed for consideration during the week, and Senator Carter, chairman of the census committee, said today that it was very hopeful of securing its passage in the near future.

The debate upon the civil service bill will be resumed when this bill is taken up, and the probability is that it will be given the control of the census bureau to the secretary of the interior.

The bimetallic republican senators are being the financial agitation in the senate by the introduction of some measure of their own, though they do not seem quite so intent upon it as they appeared to be. Immediately succeeding the vote upon the Teller resolution, if they present a resolution it probably will be a declaration of the effect that the republican members is not committed to the gold standard.

The resolution reported from the senate committee on privileges and elections declares Mr. Corbett to be ineligible to sit in the senate from Oregon is also on the senate calendar and there is a disposition in some quarters to dispose of this as speedily as possible. It is a question of the highest privilege and can be taken up at any time, displacing any other subject before the senate.

In view of the possibilities for debate and delay involved in these various measures, it seems quite improbable that the Hawaiian treaty will receive much attention, at least in the immediate future of the week. Still Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, announces it to be his purpose to move an executive session on the treaty on Monday; but it is possible that he may be influenced by pressure from senators who have other measures requiring immediate attention to be introduced during a few days. He does not, however, admit such a probability.

STRENGTH IN DELAY. There is a growing impression that the friends of the treaty, in the senate, are in delay and that this is the explanation of the tactics so far observed with reference to it. There is excellent foundation for this view, and it is likely to be very thorough canvass of the senate and have not been able to discover where they can get more than fifty-eight votes, whereas to ratify the treaty it is necessary to have sixty. They feel that some of those fifty-eight are not entirely reliable. In view of these circumstances they realize that nothing is to be lost by a tentative vote, especially when it comes naturally through the pressure of other business and some of them believe that everything is to be gained by a vote.

Senator Pettigrew's determination to discuss the Hawaiian question in open session will have a tendency to take the direction of the resolution, and the committee of the foreign relations committee and it may prove to be the opening wedge to a discussion of the whole subject in open session of the senate. The resolution proposed to be introduced in this connection to acquire any territory so situated as to require a navy to protect it. This is a basis broad enough for the discussion of the whole subject and it is possible that Senator Pettigrew's intention to enter very fully into the question of the affairs in Hawaii. He will deal with Mr. Dole's visit and will undertake to show that that gentleman was never elected president, that the present constitution of the government of Hawaii was never submitted to the people of that country, and, in fact, that the whole government is irregular. It is possible that objection may be made to discussing such subjects in open session in view of the pendency of the treaty, and Mr. Pettigrew will not be allowed to proceed behind closed doors.

HOUSE FORECAST. It is the intention of the house leaders to effect, so far as possible, the passage of the senate in passing the Teller resolution by killing that declaration of the sense of congress regarding the payment of the government's bonds in silver on an 80-20 ratio. The feature of the proceedings. While the republican strength in the house cannot be commanded against the resolution, no doubt is expressed by those who have made it their business to canvass the situation that the majority against it will be decisive.

As soon as the resolution is reported back from the ways and means committee, which may be tomorrow, the rules committee will bring in a special order for its consideration. The time allowed for debate is likely to be brief, as the leaders do not believe there is any necessity for protracted debate and moreover a long discussion would measurably decrease the very purpose they have in view—namely, a prompt and decisive negative reply to the senate's declaration.

As soon as the resolution is reported back from the ways and means committee, which may be tomorrow, the rules committee will bring in a special order for its consideration. The time allowed for debate is likely to be brief, as the leaders do not believe there is any necessity for protracted debate and moreover a long discussion would measurably decrease the very purpose they have in view—namely, a prompt and decisive negative reply to the senate's declaration.

As soon as the resolution is reported back from the ways and means committee, which may be tomorrow, the rules committee will bring in a special order for its consideration. The time allowed for debate is likely to be brief, as the leaders do not believe there is any necessity for protracted debate and moreover a long discussion would measurably decrease the very purpose they have in view—namely, a prompt and decisive negative reply to the senate's declaration.

As soon as the resolution is reported back from the ways and means committee, which may be tomorrow, the rules committee will bring in a special order for its consideration. The time allowed for debate is likely to be brief, as the leaders do not believe there is any necessity for protracted debate and moreover a long discussion would measurably decrease the very purpose they have in view—namely, a prompt and decisive negative reply to the senate's declaration.

As soon as the resolution is reported back from the ways and means committee, which may be tomorrow, the rules committee will bring in a special order for its consideration. The time allowed for debate is likely to be brief, as the leaders do not believe there is any necessity for protracted debate and moreover a long discussion would measurably decrease the very purpose they have in view—namely, a prompt and decisive negative reply to the senate's declaration.

Columbia is still under discussion and the conferees bill is on the calendar. The house leaders intend to give appropriation bills the right of way in order to make an appropriation possible. The moment the appropriation bills are out of the way the new rules will be brought in and after that the contested election cases and the bankruptcy bill will be brought forward.

WINKLEY TOUCHES THE BUTTON. Machinery of the California Jubilee Does the Best.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—In the presence of the entire California congressional delegation, Judge McKenna of the supreme court and Mrs. Leland Stanford and other women, President McKinley, at 11:08 last night, touched a telegraph key at the white house and opened the Jubilee at San Francisco.

EXECUTIVE MANNING, WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—T. J. Parsons, Chairman Executive Committee California Golden Jubilee, San Francisco, deeply appreciates the cordiality of the invitation extended to me and included in so beautiful and valuable a form. The event which the people of California are now celebrating marked a notable epoch in the history of their state and of our great nation. The report of patriotism and public enterprise is a bright augury for the future and the great day of our nation's history upon this memorable occasion, may every blessing of our great nation be showered upon the memory of your noble sponsors be suitably honored at your golden jubilee.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—To the President. The people of San Francisco, rejoicing in the presence of the entire California delegation in their welfare and for your felicitations on this happy occasion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—To the President. We thank you in the name of the people of California for the participation in our golden jubilee.

J. J. JEWETT, Secretary Pioneers Association, J. H. NEPE, Chairman Executive Committee.

APPOINTS AN ASSAY COMMISSION. It Will Examine the Coins Made During the Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The president has designated the following as members of the assay commission which meets at the mint at Philadelphia, Feb. 1, to test and examine the weight and fineness of the coins received by the mints for the annual trial during the calendar year 1897. J. C. Burrows, finance committee of the senate; Charles W. Stone, chairman of committee on coinage, weights and measures in the house; Edward L. Brewster, Chicago; Prof. Henry Wood, Cleveland; J. W. Foster, New York; J. H. Wood, Washington; Dr. John R. Reed, Columbia university, New York; Joseph Wharton, Philadelphia; C. Stuart Paxon, Philadelphia; L. W. Mather, Washington; William C. Williams, Mass.; Charles E. Cooper, Oil City, Pa.; Oliver C. Boashell, Philadelphia; John Marshall, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland, O.

In addition to those designated by the president, the assayer of the district court of the eastern district of Pennsylvania, the comptroller of the currency and the assayer of the United States assay office at New York are ex-officio members.

Has Other Means of Support. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Among the pension decisions just rendered by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Davis was a case in which the pensioner claimed the right to pension widow under the act of June 27, 1890. The claim is that of Luella M. widow of Nathan Sisson, late sergeant Company A, Second Rhode Island volunteer infantry. In his decision the assistant secretary has ruled that the pensioner is entitled to a pension of \$30.00 per month and says it is manifest that she is not without other means of support than to obtain pension under the act of June, 1890.

President Dole's Sunday. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—President Dole this morning attended All Souls' church and afterward walked to the Corcoran Art gallery, which was opened for his special benefit. The party went to the Arlington luncheon and upon the invitation of Lieutenant John Russell Young paid a visit to the residence of the president.

Memorial to Buttrworth. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Memorial services for Hon. Benjamin Buttrworth, late commissioner of patents, were held at Calvary church today. Among the speakers were Congressmen Dalzell and Grosvenor and Assistant Secretary of the Interior Ryan.

INSURANCE COMPANIES SHUT OUT. Their Bonds Filled in California Are Pronounced Invalid.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—State Insurance Commissioner Clunie has declared invalid and kaulembled the bonds of all fire and marine insurance companies doing business in California and not incorporated under the laws of that state. This applies to domestic as well as foreign companies. As a result it is contended that none of the eighty-two companies affected by the order is now qualified to transact business, nor will they be until such time as they shall have filed new bonds and the bonds shall have been approved by the insurance commissioner.

Resist the Turkish Soldiers. ATHENS, Jan. 30.—Seyfullah Pascha, with 2,000 soldiers and two guns, recently went to the village of Lazarina, near Trikhalia, to enforce the payment of taxes. The peasants made a regular engagement. The next day the attack was renewed, with results not yet known here.

Gladstone Has a Bad Day. CANNES, Jan. 30.—Mr. Gladstone has kept his bed the entire day. He passed a restless night and there was a return of his neuralgia. His physician called during the night and again this morning. When this dispatch is sent tonight Mr. Gladstone is reported as feeling much relieved.

Murder the Plague Commissioner. BOMBAY, Jan. 30.—Early this morning the body of the chairman of the plague committee was found in a field at Sinar, in the Naxos district of this province, near the scene of the riots. The commissioner was murdered.

Ice Blockade is Raised. ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 30.—The ice blockade was raised today. The damaged steamer Platon, for Newport News, and the Parkmore, for Boston, sailed.

Strike Enters Its Third Week. BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 30.—The strike is no nearer a settlement than at the start.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 30.—The third week of the strike will be begun tomorrow with no nearer prospect of a settlement than at the start.

Acerial Railway Completed. TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 30.—Aerials have been received of the completion of the aerial railway over the Chilkoot pass to Lake Lindeman. This marks a new era for Alaska travel, as the line between the Yukon river and the head waters of the Yukon river is shortened from months to a few days, besides removing the peril and hardships.

Getting Cold in New York. SARATOGA, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The cold increased during the night. The mercury dropped to 25 degrees below zero here, and in a number of other places around the lake. It is expected to rise to 32 to 34 degrees below zero after February 21. The employees of the plate mill went out on a strike last Monday. The afternoon the men met and rejected the proposed new scale. A strike affecting 900 men is probable.

Consul Lee Gives a Dinner. Entertains the Officers of Battleship Maine Right Royally.

TOASTS TO THE TARS AND TO UNCLE SAM Aims Distributed to the Poor After the Feast is Over—Report of the Finding of Ruiz's Body.

HAVANA, Jan. 30.—This morning United States Consul General Lee gave a banquet to the Havana Yacht Club house at Mariano beach to the officers of the United States war ship Maine. The guests were: Captain Sigbee, Lieutenants Cattlin, Holman, Hood and Jungen, Chaplain Chidwick, Paymaster Littlefield, Doctor Heimbarger, Chief Engineer Howell and Cadets Holden and Boyd of Washington. The company included several well known American residents and representatives of the English and American press residing in Havana. Messrs. Atkins, Caldwell, Hamilton, Hilgert, Lalme, Peiper and Sevel.

Consul General Lee, presided, assisted by the United States General Sigbee. The former proposed "Captain Sigbee and the official officers of the Maine." Captain Sigbee responded and then proposed "The United States and Consul General Fitzhugh Lee, Its Representative in Cuba." There were no other toasts.

ELK POINT SUFFERS FROM FIRE. Early Morning Blaze Entails a Loss of Nearly \$5,000.

ELK POINT, S. D., Jan. 30.—(Special Telegram.)—Fire broke out in Guilan's billiard hall at this place at 3 o'clock this morning. The origin of the fire is unknown. Before it was subdued six buildings had been destroyed, with a loss of about \$4,700. Only about \$1,300 insurance is reported. The second explosion ever known in Elk Point. The buildings are in the main street of the town. The work of putting out the fire devolved upon a volunteer fire brigade, which had to tear down a barber shop in order to check the flames. The worst loss appears to be the opera house, owned by the Dakota Loan and Trust company of Waterloo, S. D. A number of merchants carried down a large stock of goods, including building, billiard table and fixtures, loss \$1,000; Jacob Schatzee's bank, \$1,000; insurance \$600; Colonel Keller's law office, loss \$500; opera house, loss \$1,500, insurance \$700; Joseph Streckman, loss \$600. H. Murphy saved a large stock of machinery and other goods, which he is now endeavoring to check the flames.

WATERLOO, Neb., Jan. 30.—(Special.)—A one-story frame house on Fifth street, corner of Grand, was destroyed by fire at 11:20 this morning. The fire started in a pile of cobs behind the kitchen stove and was discovered by neighbors, who broke open the door and saved the household goods. Mr. and Mrs. Rowley had gone to church and knew nothing about it until their return. Loss on house, \$500. It is not known at present how the fire started.

WAHOO, Neb., Jan. 30.—(Special.)—A defective fuse caused about \$500 damage to Andrew Anderson's saloon in this city this morning. The employees were scrubbing the floor when some one from without the building discovered the fire and gave the alarm. Loss on house, \$500. It is not known at present how the fire started.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The cardboard factory of "Trie" on Broadway, near the intersection of the street with the city hall, was destroyed this morning. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. The factory was owned by the same building Schindelman had a knitting goods mill and Schneider Brothers a cut glass factory. The firm at 1100 Broadway was destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. The factory was owned by the same building Schindelman had a knitting goods mill and Schneider Brothers a cut glass factory.

ALBION, Neb., Jan. 30.—(Special.)—The third term boom for Silas A. Holcomb is started under date of Benkelman, by an enthusiastic who insists that all other candidates are unworthy to be considered. He is a democrat, because the populists are determined at all hazards not to let the party distributing fall into the hands of their democratic ally.

WHY IT IS PENNY. The humorous feature of these early gubernatorial booms is the fact that they are the same of the paper in which they are launched is an article intended to stick pins into every one of them. This article, while combative, touches the vital spot as follows:

In regard to state nominations there is one rule that had better be observed and that is, the candidate who is elected or appointed, dictate nominations if he has the right to do so. If they have no right in the case, neither have they any right to dictate to the electors. It is a matter of course that they have no right to dictate to their office or their appointees. It is a disgrace to see state officers lobbying on the subject of their reelection, or to see a state official who is not a civil service man until all of us have a turn. I never recall a case where a man who has served two years in any one office is enough for two years to get another. In some extreme cases three terms may be tolerated, but see no case where a man who has served two years after due consideration it should be thought best to give Governor Holcomb a third term to carry the state, no matter what will object. But the nomination to fill his place should not be given to any subordinate official or appointee. It will be found to be a healthy exercise to shift a part of the appointments every two years. Our rule of two years ago has proved a failure. Look up a fresh one, elect him and then let him select his own appointees from the country. Give us a Bill that new blood every two years at the state house.

As every one of the men whose names appear in the "favorably mentioned" column are at this very moment drawing pay out of the state treasury, the moral is plain.

Glenn at West Point. WEST POINT, Neb., Jan. 30.—(Special.)—The stock of Frank Cepka, consisting of general merchandise, which was assigned by him some six weeks ago for the benefit of his creditors was sold by the assignee yesterday. The purchaser was Attorney J. P. Losh, who paid \$4,625 for the stock.

A party is being organized in West Point for the purpose of raising a fund to aid the poor. The leaders are William Spiller, a former grain buyer here and Abe Reppert, an old miner, who was one of the pioneers in the gold discoveries in the Black Hills. The party will start on February 15.

John C. High, a traveling agent for the West Point Brewing association, whilst at the hotel here, was thrown out of a carriage by the team running away, sustaining a broken arm and serious injuries to the head. He is now in the hospital.

On Monday afternoon Judge R. E. Evans of Dakota City will convene the regular spring term of the district court for Cuming county. There are only two criminal cases on the docket. Seventy-eight civil cases are also set for trial.

Raising a Church Debt. SCHUYLER, Neb., Jan. 30.—(Special.)—The final disposition of indebtedness incurred by the enlargement and improvement of the Methodist church was begun January 2, 1898, and subsequently completed at an expense, including interest, insurance and other items, to date, of \$4,475, now all paid.

WHO WILL HEAD THE TICKET? Populists Already Debating a Question of Several Sides.

FIVE NAMES PARADED FOR THE PLACE Hon. D. Clem Deaver Heads the List with C. J. Smyth at the Tail—Some Suggested Conclusions.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 30.—(Special.)—Although the populists say they expect to have only one place on their state ticket to fill next fall, they are already showing signs of uncertainty as to their choice for that place. The official populist organ, which is published here under the direction and with the aid of the state house officials, recently invited contributions covering the points, first, whether the gubernatorial nomination should go to a populist or a democrat; second, which qualifications should be, and third, which man in the party commends himself by reason of those qualifications to be the party nominee. In its last issue it prints the first batch of replies received, each suggesting the name of a different candidate. The five candidates mentioned are: 1. Hon. D. Clem Deaver of Omaha; 2. Hon. J. H. Edmister of Lexington; 3. Hon. Silas A. Holcomb of Broken Bow; 4. Judge William Neville of North Platte; 5. Hon. C. J. Smyth of Omaha.

By no means strangely, all the populists who write assume at the outset that the nomination for governor is to go to a populist and they do not call for even discussing the claims of the democrats to the office. Each one, therefore, simply describes the strong points which he thinks he sees in favor of and puts his name in nomination with a eulogy that reads like a nomination speech delivered in convention.

CLEM DEAVER'S STRENGTH. The nomination of D. Clem Deaver is undertaken by his fellow townsmen, Silas A. Holcomb, J. H. Edmister, J. W. Wood, and J. M. Deaver served his party from its foundation, as chairman of the state committee, Nebraska, and as a member of the state board of education. He is a man who has been a steward of the state for the last ten years. He relates the sacrifices of his campaign for congress in 1884, when, although a silver man, he turned down by Bryan and his friends, and was elected to the legislature. He insists that Deaver would make the ideal candidate for governor in the coming campaign.

It is to be outlined in the good work, a Webster county man rushes to the front with the name of J. H. Edmister and wants to know who is not for him. He pictures all the unscrupulous party players, and J. H. Edmister, for which he deserves reward and only incidentally mentions the fact that Edmister has been pushing that reform for years in the shape of several assistant bill clerk in the legislature of 1892.

The next step in this gigantic plan of consolidation will be the merging of the Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis railroad, generally known as the Big Four, with the Chicago & North Western, and the Chicago & Great Northern. The Big Four is a Vanderbilt property. Probably the same plan of consolidation will follow out in this road as in the Lake Shore.

The next step will be to bring the roads into the new combination of the Lake Shore and the New York Central. The next road to be consolidated will be the Chicago & North Western. This, like the Lake Shore and the Big Four, is an in and out Vanderbilt property. In the meantime there is talk of a consolidation of the Chicago & North Western and the Michigan Central. This is still embryonic. Cornelius Vanderbilt is chairman of the board of the Michigan Central and nothing can be done until he is heard from. But a consolidation will be effected in time.

Pierce Represents Mellon. SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 30.—Assistant Superintendent W. G. Pierce of the Northern Pacific has arrived from St. Paul and taken charge of the Seattle & International, his title being that of agent of the president, in which official capacity he will represent C. S. Mellon, president of the Northern Pacific, who was on Friday elected chairman of the Board of directors and president of the Seattle & International.

KANSAS BIRTHDAY IS OBSERVED. Republicans Use the Event to Trace Party Harmonies.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 30.—The anniversary of the admission of the Sunflower commonwealth into the Union was observed by representative republicans of the state here last night at a banquet given under the auspices of the Kansas Day club. Fully 300 republicans were present. W. Y. Morgan of the Hutchinson News, as retiring president, made the annual address, delivering a strong appeal for party faith.

Congressman Charles Curtis, in replying to the toast "Kansas," took occasion to condemn the administration of the populists party. Concluding his address with the words "we are here tonight, the time has come in Kansas for all who love our state to suspend their dissensions, unite in a common cause and fight for the preservation of the state which has ever benefited the populists party."

Governor A. P. Riddle spoke on "A Talk to the Boys" and urged the necessity of a united republican party.

J. R. Burton of Billene spoke of "Party Obligations" and made a plea for partisan politics. "Of all the corrupting influences that have ever appeared in American politics," he said, "nothing so deadly as the party spirit; nothing so tends to break down principle and to encourage a struggle simply for place and power as dissension."

TRIAL WILL BE DEBUT TUESDAY. Sheriff Martin and Deputies to Answer WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 30.—The case of Sheriff James Martin and his eighty deputies, charged with murder and felonious wounding of a score of striking miners at Latimer, this county, September 10 last, will be called for trial in the criminal court next Tuesday, February 1. It is expected that the trial will be a very interesting one, as a verdict has not yet been reached. Able counsel has been employed on both sides. District Attorney Martin will be assisted in his case by John H. Smith, a prominent lawyer of the democratic state committee, and John McGarlin. They are employed by the relatives of the men who were killed. John McGarlin is the General R. Smith has furnished the following card for publication:

"Referring to recent statements in several newspapers to the effect that we contemplate giving \$300,000 to the Chicago relief fund, we desire to say to the public that such a statement is entirely untrue. We have been excessively annoyed by these reports and take this course to publicly deny them."

TEMPERATURE AT OMAHA.

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. Data points for 5 a.m., 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 m.

During the afternoon the wind attained a velocity of twenty-two miles an hour, excepting a small breeze on Wednesday evening, February 2, when the wind was a "chill" from the north, blowing at 10 to 15 miles an hour.

On Monday afternoon the wind attained a velocity of twenty-two miles an hour, excepting a small breeze on Wednesday evening, February 2, when the wind was a "chill" from the north, blowing at 10 to 15 miles an hour.

On Monday afternoon the wind attained a velocity of twenty-two miles an hour, excepting a small breeze on Wednesday evening, February 2, when the wind was a "chill" from the north, blowing at 10 to 15 miles an hour.

On Monday afternoon the wind attained a velocity of twenty-two miles an hour, excepting a small breeze on Wednesday evening, February 2, when the wind was a "chill" from the north, blowing at 10 to 15 miles an hour.

On Monday afternoon the wind attained a velocity of twenty-two miles an hour, excepting a small breeze on Wednesday evening, February 2, when the wind was a "chill" from the north, blowing at 10 to 15 miles an hour.

On Monday afternoon the wind attained a velocity of twenty-two miles an hour, excepting a small breeze on Wednesday evening, February 2, when the wind was a "chill" from the north, blowing at 10 to 15 miles an hour.

On Monday afternoon the wind attained a velocity of twenty-two miles an hour, excepting a small breeze on Wednesday evening, February 2, when the wind was a "chill" from the north, blowing at 10 to 15 miles an hour.

On Monday afternoon the wind attained a velocity of twenty-two miles an hour, excepting a small breeze on Wednesday evening, February 2, when the wind was a "chill" from the north, blowing at 10 to 15 miles an hour.

On Monday afternoon the wind attained a velocity of twenty-two miles an hour, excepting a small breeze on Wednesday evening, February 2, when the wind was a "chill" from the north, blowing at 10 to 15 miles an hour.

On Monday afternoon the wind attained a velocity of twenty-two miles an hour, excepting a small breeze on Wednesday evening, February 2, when the wind was a "chill" from the north, blowing at 10 to 15 miles an hour.

On Monday afternoon the wind attained a velocity of twenty-two miles an hour, excepting a small breeze on Wednesday evening, February 2, when the wind was a "chill" from the north, blowing at 10 to 15 miles an hour.

On Monday afternoon the wind attained a velocity of twenty-two miles an hour, excepting a small breeze on Wednesday evening, February 2, when the wind was a "chill" from the north, blowing at 10 to 15 miles an hour.

On Monday afternoon the wind attained a velocity of twenty-two miles an hour, excepting a small breeze on Wednesday evening, February 2, when the wind was a "chill" from the north, blowing at 10 to 15 miles an hour.

On Monday afternoon the wind attained a velocity of twenty-two miles an hour, excepting a small breeze on Wednesday evening, February 2, when the wind was a "chill" from the north, blowing at 10 to 15 miles an hour.

On Monday afternoon the wind attained a velocity of twenty-two miles an hour, excepting a small breeze on Wednesday evening, February 2, when the wind was a "chill" from the north, blowing at 10 to 15 miles an hour.

On Monday afternoon the wind attained a velocity of twenty-two miles an hour, excepting a small breeze on Wednesday evening, February 2, when the wind was a "chill" from the north, blowing at 10 to 15 miles an hour.

On Monday afternoon the wind attained a velocity of twenty-two miles an hour, excepting a small breeze on Wednesday evening, February 2, when the wind was a "chill" from the north, blowing at 10 to 15 miles an hour.

On Monday afternoon the wind attained a velocity of twenty-two miles an hour, excepting a small breeze on Wednesday evening, February 2, when the wind was a "chill" from the north, blowing at 10 to 15 miles an hour.

On Monday afternoon the wind attained a velocity of twenty-two miles an hour, excepting a small breeze on Wednesday evening, February 2, when the wind was a "chill" from the north, blowing at 10 to 15 miles an hour.

On Monday afternoon the wind attained a velocity of twenty-two miles an hour, excepting a small breeze on Wednesday evening, February 2, when the wind was a "chill" from the north, blowing at 10 to 15 miles an hour.

On Monday afternoon the wind attained a velocity of twenty-two miles an hour, excepting a small breeze on Wednesday evening, February 2, when the wind was a "chill" from the north, blowing at 10 to 15 miles an hour.

On Monday afternoon the wind attained a velocity of twenty-two miles an hour, excepting a small breeze on Wednesday evening, February 2, when the wind was a "chill" from the north, blowing at 10 to 15 miles an hour.

On Monday afternoon the wind attained a velocity of twenty-two miles an hour, excepting a small breeze on Wednesday evening, February 2, when the wind was a "chill" from the north, blowing at 10 to 15 miles an hour.

On Monday afternoon the wind attained a velocity of twenty-two miles an hour, excepting a small breeze on Wednesday evening, February 2, when the wind was a "chill" from the north, blowing at 10 to 15 miles an hour.

On Monday afternoon the wind attained a velocity of twenty-two miles an hour, excepting a small breeze on Wednesday evening, February 2, when the wind was a "chill" from the north, blowing at 10 to 15 miles an hour.

On Monday afternoon the wind attained a velocity of twenty-two miles an hour, excepting a small breeze on Wednesday evening, February 2, when the wind was a "chill" from the north, blowing at 10 to 15 miles an hour.

On Monday afternoon the wind attained a velocity of twenty-two miles an hour, excepting a small breeze on Wednesday evening, February 2, when the wind was a "chill" from the north, blowing at 10 to 15 miles an hour.

On Monday afternoon the wind attained a velocity of twenty-two miles an hour, excepting a small breeze on Wednesday evening, February 2, when the wind was a "chill" from the north, blowing at 10 to 15 miles an hour.

On Monday afternoon the wind attained a velocity of twenty-two miles an hour, excepting a small breeze on Wednesday evening, February 2, when the wind was a "chill" from the north, blowing at 10 to 15 miles an hour.

On Monday afternoon the wind attained a velocity of twenty-two miles an hour, excepting a small breeze on Wednesday evening, February 2, when the wind was a "chill" from the north, blowing at 10 to 15 miles an hour.

On Monday afternoon the wind attained a velocity of twenty-two miles an hour, excepting a small breeze on Wednesday evening, February 2, when the wind was a "chill" from the north, blowing at 10 to 15 miles an hour.

On Monday afternoon the wind attained a velocity of twenty-two miles an hour, excepting a small breeze on Wednesday evening, February 2, when the wind was a "chill" from the north, blowing at 10 to 15 miles an hour.

On Monday afternoon the wind attained a velocity of twenty-two miles an hour, excepting a small breeze on Wednesday evening, February 2, when the wind was a "chill" from the north, blowing at 10 to 15 miles an hour.

WORDS OF WARNING

President Patton Talks to His Boys About Princeton Inn.

THINKS YOUNGSTERS ARE MISREPRESENTED Claims Drinking is on the Wane at Old Nassau.

HIGH MORAL TONE AMONG THE STUDENTS Youthful Exuberance, However, Needs Toning Down Occasionally.

DANGERS BESET THE MODERATE DRINKER Advice to Tigers Not to Toy Too Freely with the Flowing