Is the Boot Nowadays Worn by the World's Fair Director General.

A LIVELY DEBATE IN THE HOUSE

On the Question of Who Should Investigate the Management.

THE SENATE MANAGES TO PASS A BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8 .- "If the gentleman who occupies the position of Director General of the World's Columbian Exposition is worth \$15,000 per annum, then every member of this House should receive a salary of \$25,000 a year." This was the closing sentence of the arraignment of Director General Davis by Representative Henderson, of Iowa, in the House of Representatives to-day, and to the stirring argument of the gentleman from Iowa was due the action of the House in ordering the Appropriations Committee thoroughly to investigate the expenditure of the World's Columbian Commission.

There is great division of opinion among Congressmen to-night as to the effect of today's action of the House. While the World's Pair Committee met defeat in its demand that all investigation should be conducted by it, there are many who maintain that this defeat doesn't indicate that a like fate awaits the bill to be introduced making an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the benefit of the World's Fair.

Chiefly a Matter of Precedence. To-day's action was generally regarded more as settling a matter of precedence than as affecting the vital interests of the World's Fair, and there is no doubt many gentlemen voted for the Appropriations Committee who will vote and have an-nounced their intention of voting for a gen-

erous appropriation for the World's Fair. The World's Fair question was called up by Mr. Sayers of Texas, a member of the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Sayers said, in explaining the resolution for investigation, that it was understood an application would be made to Congress either for a loan of \$5,000,000 or the investment of such a sum in stock to be held by the Government. The original resolution of-Government. The original resolution of-fered by Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, pro-vided for an inquiry as to the expenditures authorized by the act of April 25, 1890; the Committee on Appropriations had come to the conclusion that it would be well for Congress to have all possible information touching the expenditures, whether they re-ferred to the Government exhibit or not.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, the author of the original resolution, disclaimed any unfriendliness to the Exposition. From the beginning he had been an earnest outspoken supporter of the Exposition, and he had never swerved in his fidelity to its interests. But he had heard many reports and rumors, and had seen others in the public press, which might have an influence on the public mind.

Wisdom and Patriotism Needed.

His desire was to invite such full informa-His desire was to invite such full information as would enable Congress to act intelligently in making appropriations in behalf of the Exposition. The country would not sustain Congress in making appropriations of the House for adoption." [Applause.] tain Congress in making appro for the great enterprise unless it acted with wisdom and patriotism.

"Now," said he, "I want to call the attention of the House to the salaries that are paid. The President of the United States gets \$50,000, and the next highest salary paid by this country is that of the Director General of the World's Fair, \$15,000. In other words this Director General ranks next in salary to the President of the United States. The Chief Justice of the Suprem Court of the United States gets only 500; the Justices of the Supreme Court \$10,-000, the Vice President of the United States \$8,000, and the distinguished gentleman who presides over our deliberations \$8,000. The Secretary of this World's Fair Commission, too, I see, gets \$10,000, and President of the Commission \$12,000. This was cut in two after the storm of a year or more ago. The reduction was after a committee had reported upon the matter and the board was forced to do it. Public sentiment, like the waves of the ocean, drove them to the shore of rehold of that \$1,500,000 as though it had been a private fund intended for their own This Commission is to last, if I re-

member correctly, until 1899. Times Change With Some

"This Director General was glad to fight hard at no light expense to get a two-year seat in this House at \$5,000 salary. Has he so suddenly expanded in intellectual powers that no less than \$15,000 will satisfy im, when he does not even have to bear the current and legitimate expenses of an election? [Laughter.] Many of us served beside him in Congress. He was a good man and an able man; but I remember nothing for which he was conspicuous, except for his dead silence on most public questions. [Renewed laughter.] If you can vindicate a \$15,000 salary for him every gentleman on this floor is entitled to \$25,000 [Laughter and applause.]

"Now, Mr. Spenker, there are two bodies dealing with this exposition. We have the United States Commission, provided for by the act of Congress, and we have the local Chicago corporation, which I think is called the 'World's Exposition of 1892.' The latter body, I think, deserves all the praise that any man can voice with human speech for what they have accomplished, and I want no sentence or sentiment of mine to reflect in any manner or for an instant on that great body of men who have raised over \$10,000,000 for this enterprise, and, I understand, will raise if necessary from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 more to make a great success. That body of men and their work my resolution does not touch and does not seek to touch, unless they may voluntarily wish to give us information in regard to the Exposition. The aim, the scope, the sole purpose of the resolution is to go thoroughly into the investigation of such appropriations as have heretofore been made and are to be made by the Congress

itself hereafter. Five Millions to Think Of,

"Our friends who have offered a substifute want this investigation to go into the hands of the Columbian Exposition. Gentlemen, you have the \$5,000,000 proposition coming before you. No one contests your prerogative in investigating that or recommending the advisability of acceeding to the request in the House. But we have the appropri-ations for it. These items belong to us, they are properly a part of the functions of our committee, and for one I feel that I should be quite as willing to have my friend, brother Holman, of Indians, run his massive brain and eagle eyes [laughter] over the items of expenditures of this commission as I would have the chairman of Columbian Exposition, my friend, Mr. Durburow, from Chicago. The great journals of Chicago have approved of this

investigation. "We invite the investigation," inter-rupted Mr. Taylor, of Illinois, "and I will say to the gentleman from Iowa that there are members on this floor now from Chicago who will vote for that resolution."

"Well," retorted Mr. Henderson, "I al-

ON THE OTHER FOOT more I see of you the more I like you on that point.". [Laughter.]
"I do not say that I would vote for it myself." [Laughter.]

The Other Fellow's Time to Talk. "Well, then, perhaps you had better let the other fellow talk who is going to vote for it. [Great laughter.] Now, Mr. Speaker, this Committee on Appropriations is the only committee having jurisdiction over the proceedings of the World's Fair Commission. This is my theory, and we do not seek through this investigation to reach

USED TO BE IN CONGRESS

In content With a \$5,000 Salary, but

Now Is Drawing \$15,000.

Now Is Drawing \$15,000. bave said in regard to the necessity of an investigation. I believe that I am perhaps better posted on the affairs of the Columbian Exposition than any other member of this House; and I want to say that I am not prepared to-day to vote for any appropriation of money or any assistance whatever until more

information is given to this House than we at present have before us. I am heartily in favor of an investigation, and I want to see the investigation started as soon as possible. But this is not a question of an investiga-tion; it is a question of the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Columbian Exposition. The subject of the Columbian Exposition was first brought before the Fiftieth Congress in the matter of having a number of petitions presented to Congress favoring the holding of this fair.

A Conflict of Jurisdiction "No action was taken, if I understand it correctly, until the Fiftieth Congress, when a very large number of petitions were presented and referred to certain committees and a conflict of jurisdiction came up. But to settle this conflict of jurisdiction the House authorized the appointment of a special Committee on the Quadro-Centen-nial. The name of this committee was afterward changed to the 'Committee on the Columbian Exposition' for the reason that the corporate authorities in charge of the Exposition had changed the name of their ration, and it is now known as the 'World's Columbian Exposition Corpora-tion.' In the present session the Committee on Rules reported a rule prescribing the jurisdiction of the regular committees, and proposing that the regular committees should be governed by rule 11 of the rules

of the Fiftieth Congress.
"Now, Mr. Speaker, we maintain that "Now, Mr. Speaker, we maintain that legislation, or appropriations relating to the World's Columbian Exposition, do not come under any power which, under that rule, is delegated to the Committee on Appropriations. On the other hand, on the 6th of January last, the Committee on Rules reported a rule governing the jurisdiction of the Select Committees of this House, in which it is provided that all proposed legislation concerning the Columbian posed legislation concerning the Columbian Exposition should be referred to that committee. There are no limitations in that rule. Under it all legislation, of whatever character, relating to the World's Fair, whether it includes appropriations or no, is to be referred to the Committee on the Columbian Exposition.

An Investigation Courted.

"Now, Mr. Speaker, the Committee on the Columbian Exposition has not brought up this question because of any objection to the proposed investigation, because we are a unit as to the necessity of having an investigation. The entire subject should be investigated, and I am authorized by the officials of the World's Fair at Chicago to state that they desire an investigation of the most complete character, and will offer the most complete character, and will offer every facility in their power to the commit-tee that shall be appointed by this House to make that investigation. But the Com-mittee on the Columbian Exposition be-lieves and maintains that the jurisdiction conferred upon it in relation to this sub-ject gives it the right and the power to attend to all legislation in relation to the himself a friend of the World's Fair and said that the managers thereof did not shrink from an investigation. But he did not believe that the inquiry should be made by the Committee on Appropriations. He did not wish to load down that great com-mittee and he contended that the special Columbian Exposition Committee was the proper medium through which the House

should receive information An Appropriations Argument.

Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, speaking as an impartial person, belonging to neither of the contending committees, gave it as his opinion that the World's Fair Committee should not have jurisdiction over the investigation. When the original bill was passed it was understood by the House that those who favored the location at Chicago and he was one of them—should ask no further appropriations from the Govern-ment. He believed that the Committee on Appropriations was the better committee to

nake the investigation. Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, said that he neither sought nor attempted to avoid an investiga-tion into the affairs of the World's Fair. He did not believe there was any occasion for it, but as the question had been raised it was in the interest of the commission that it should be held. He deprecated the remarks of the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Henderson) as to the Director General. The gen-tleman had alluded to that officer as a gentleman who, when he was a member of the House, had been conspicuous by his silence. His (Mr. Hopkins') experience had been that the lightest-headed and weakest members on the floor were those who made the most noise. He favored the appointment of a special committee of nine members to conduct the investigation.

Mr. Fellow, of New York, thought that a vote against the Durburow substitute would be a vote of lack of confidence in the Com-mittee on the World's Fair. The Committee on Appropriations at present yielded a vast power, and he was not disposed to en-

Cummings on Members' Integrity. Mr. Cummings, of New York, said he would vote against the proposition of the Committee on Appropriations because it seemed to be a proposition based on the supposition that the members of the World's Fair Committee were a set of scoundrels and not worthy of being en-trusted with the investigation. He could not afford to, and he would not cast any

such insinuation or imputation upon any committee of the House.

The time allowed for debate having expired, the Speaker stated the question to be on an amendment offered by Mr. Reilly, of Pennsylvania, to the resolution of the Com mittee on Appropriations, substituting the Committee on the World's Fair for the Committee on Appropriations as having

charge of the investigation. Lost-Yeas, 103; navs, 147. The vote then recurred upon an amend-ment offered by Mr. Butler, of Iowa, entrusting the investigation to a special committee of seven members. Lost-Yeas, 107;

nays, 124. The substitute offered by Mr. Durburow was rejected without division, and the resolution of the Committee on Appropriations was agreed to. It reads as follows:

That the Committee on Appropriations is ordered to inquire and report whether those obligated and undertaking, and now engaged to do so, have justify and properly comprised with the requirements of the act of Congress approved April 25, 1890, and whether all expenditures, of whatever character, for the Exposition have been judiciously made; whether the number of employes and appointees to carry out the laws ciously made; whether the number of employes and appointees to carry out the laws is excessive and their compensation reasonsonable of otherwise; to ascertain and report the salary paid to each officer and employe, from what State the several appointments have been made, and, generally, whether in the care and conduct of said Exposition proper management has been had, that they obtain a full report of those in charge of the expenditure of money of all such expenditures, and that the report of the committee based upon the inquiry may be made at any time to Congress.

The Speaker made the following committee appointments: Banking and Currency, Mr. Busey, of Illinois, and Mr. Russell, of ways took you for a thorough bred, and the Kentucky: Inter-State and Foreign Com-

time to Congress.

merce, Mr. Caruth, of Kentucky, and Mr. Coombs, of New York; District of Columbia, Mr. Hallowell, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Busey, of Illinois; War Claims, Mr. Cadmus, of New Jersey; Eleventh Census, Mr. Fithian, of Illinois. The House then adjourned.

THE SENATE PASSES A BILL. An Important Repeal of a Life-Saving

Appliance Act. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.-A bill was reported in the Senate to-day and placed on the calendar for the construction of a boatrailway at the Dalles and Celilo Falls and Ten-Mile Rapids of the Columbia river, and for the improvement of Three-Mile Rapids, appropriating \$2,860,356. Mr. Sawyer, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to repeal the act requiring life-saving appliances on steamers, so far as it relates to the carrying of line-carrying projectiles and the means of propelling them on steamers plying exclusively on any of the lakes, bays or sounds of the United States, and it was passed.

The Senate then went into executive ses sion. The doors were reopened at 3:30 o'clock and the Senate resumed consideration of the bill providing for the sub-printing and binding and the distribution of pub-lic documents. The bill contains 101 sec-tions, 73 of which had been already disposed of, although amendments may still be offered to all of them, it having been understood that only committee amendments should be acted on at the first reading. Section 77 fixes the number of extra copies of documents and reports to be printed, 300,000 copies being fixed for the agricultural report, instead of 400, the number now fixed by law.

It was stated by Mr. Manderson, who ha charge of the bill, that copies of those docu-ments in lots of from 100 to 1,000 were frequently offered at from 5 to 10 cents a copy. That might have been the case, Mr. Coke said, where members represented city con-stituencies, but could not be so where agricultural communities were represented. He gave notice that he would offer an amendment, fixing the number at 500,000. With-out disposing of section 77, which had given rise to a good deal of discussion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

A BUST OF HARRIET BEECHER STOWE

For the World's Fair, to Be Paid for by

Connecticut Subscriptions. HARTFORD, CONN., Feb. 8 .- [Special.] The postmasters in every town in Connecticut nailed to the wall in the corridors of their offices to-day a nickle-in-the-slot box, on which was the inscription: "Contributions to the Harriet Beecher Stowe fund." The boxes were sent by the Connecticut members of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition, who propose to place a marble bust of Mrs. Stowe in the building being erected at Chicago for the women of this and other

countries. Accompanying this will be copies of her literary works, which will be placed in the library of the building.

Since only women's work will be accepted in the building, Miss Anne Whitney, the Boston sculptor, has been engaged to make the bust, and she will have it ready for the opening of the Fair. She asks \$1,000 for her work, and the Connecticut managers say that, if every town in the cut managers say that if every town in the State contributes only \$10 each there will be money enough to pay Miss Whitney.

After the Fair is closed it is proposed that
the marble shall be presented to the free
library of Hartford, the city where Mrs.
Stowe now resides.

Carriage and Driving Horses

Mr. L. M. McDonald, of Columbus, Wis., pany, Limited, 52 Second avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., 20 head of saddle, driving, carriage teams, also some spring roadsters. Among the lot are three teams of backney cobs, two teams of large coach horses suitable for

Mr. McDonald is accounted to be one of he best indges of horses in the State and selected these horses for the Arnheim Live Stock Company, Limited, with great care. Being acclimated to a cold climate they will not be subject to the change of our Southern

Come and see them whether wishing to ourchase or not, as the A. L. S. Co., Ltd., takes pride in showing their stock to all. They have also 30 head of choice draught horses, 75 head of draught and pit mules, all

Immense Reductions

In winter dress goods, plush wraps, cloth and plush sacques, newmarkets and children's sacques for the next 20 days to close winter stock:

\$30 plush wraps reduced to \$20. \$22 plush wraps reduced to \$15. \$18 plush wraps reduced to \$12. \$15 cloth sacques reduced to \$10 \$12 cloth sacques reduced to \$ 8. \$ 8 cloth sacques reduced to \$ 5.

Children's wraps reduced from 25 to 49 per cent to close them quickly. Great reductions in ladies' and gents' winter underwear, and ladies' fur capes and muffs. Special bargains in every depart-ment, at H. J. Lynch's, 438-440 Market

His Fame Is Widespread.

Kennedy's restaurant at No. 2 Sixth street is popular among shoppers and ladies generally who wish to get a nice lunch while downtown. Kennedy's fame as a caterer is widespread, and there are no weddings of note or social gatherings that he is not called upon to serve. His name adds so much to affairs of this kind that it is the proper thing to secure his services.

The People's Preference. "The people of this vicinity insist on having Chamberlein's Cough Remedy and do not want any other," says John V. Bishop, of Portland, Mills, Ind. The reason is because they have found it superior to any other, especially for the grip and the cough which so often follows an attack of the grip. 50-cent bottles for sale by druggists.

A Chance for the Ladies.

Any lady sending a postal card to the Marshall Kennedy Milling Company, Alle-gheny, Pa., before March I, containing their name and address and mentioning The Dispatch, will receive a large, exquisite and artistic colored lithograph as elegant as their "Camellia" flour is known to be. TIS

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK, LIM

nithfield Street, Cor. Fourth Avenue Capital, \$100,000. Surplus, \$75,000. Deposits of \$1 and upward received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. TTS

Monongahela Pure Rye Whisky was first introduced in this market in 1858. It has held its own as one of the leaders ever since. Always uniform in quality and

Closing Out Coats. Being desirous of extending their millin-ery department Fleishman & Co. have de-

termined to close out their entire stock of ladies' and misses' cloaks and furs. For prices see their show window.

Our annual cup and saucer clearance sale is now on. Cups for any use at special low prices for one week only, at Charles Reizen-stein's, 152, 154, 156 Federal street, Alle-

WE have called your attention to Minne haha flour several times. Have you tried it Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is an unex-elled medicine for children while teething.

No home is complete without Parker's Ginger Tonic, needed for every weakness. Parker's Hair Balsam is life to the hair.

To Negotiate With Her for the Im-

provement of Two Canals.

UNTOLD RESOURCES OPENED UP. The Fictitions Produce Gamblers Raked

Down Once More. PROPOSED NATIONAL LOAN FUND

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.-An interesting report was to-day submitted to the House, to accompany a resolution reported by instruction of the Committee on Foreign and Inter-State Commerce, requesting the President to negotiate with Canada to secure the speedy improvement of the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, so as to make them conform in depth to the standard adopted by the United States for its improvements within the great lakes. The

eport says in part:
"The recent development of the untold resources of the great Northwest has made the productions of that region not only a vital part of our internal commerce, but the leading factor of our foreign trade. To facilitate this internal commerce Congress has not hesitated to vote appropriations by millions. Its action in this behalf has met

the country's approval."

The committee believe that it is now equally important to take the proper steps to secure a deep water outlet for the foreign commerce originating in States tributary to the great lakes."

The impracticability of deepening or improving the Eric canal so as to admit the passage of ocean-going crafts, the report says, seems to be admitted on all sides. It is hoped that the claim that it is reasonable to construct a deep-water canal from Oswego to the Hudson is well founded, but this would require many years for its execution and cost from \$40,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

Pending this, the committee thinks the great interests involved should be served by other means, if available.

The report calls attention to the natural

outlet by way of the St. Lawrence river which Canada has improved by the construction of the Welland and other canals, and demonstrates the importance to this country of their common use by Canada and the United States. If, says the report, the canals were further deepened so as to correspond with the new "Soo" canal, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago and Buffalo would enjoy all the advantages of seaboard cities with reference

to foreign trade. The report in conclusion says: "It appears to your committee that the present time is exceedingly opportune for urging such action in behalf of the commerce of the Great Lakes. It is reported that the representatives of the Canadian Government will shortly arrive in this city to negatiate with our Government for closer gotiate with our Government for closer trade relations between the two countries."

A NATIONAL UNION LOAN FUND

To Provide Anyone Wanting Money With the Necessary at 3 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.-The creation of a "National Union loan fund" is the object of a bill introduced in the House today by Representative Otis, of Kausas. This fund is to consist of two billion dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, of legal tender paper money, to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to be interchangeable at par with any other kind of lawful money of the United States. It is to be deposited in the United States Trens-

ury, subject to the orders of the Governors of the several States. Any State desiring to avail itself of the benefits of the fund may do so by the adoption of a joint resolution setting forth that the State agrees to pay to the United States 1 per cent, per annum on sums drawn and retained by it, and providing for the loan of money to its citizens, upon reasonable security, at interest not exceeding 3 per cent. The Secretary is to honor the request for a loan to the extent of 50 per cent. of the assessed value of the real estate situated within the State.

THE SEAL SETTLEMENT

Being Considered Behind Closed Doors by

the Joint Commission. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—The Ber. ing Sea Joint Commission, consisting of Sir Baden Powell and Dr. Dawson, tor Great Britain, and Profs. Mendenhall and Merriam, of the United States, met for the first time this afternoon, at the Arlington House, and made preliminary arrangements for a series of sessions on the general subject of the seal-hunting industry. These meetings

will be held at the State Department, be-ginning to-morrow, and will be secret. These meetings are for the purpose of comparing the results of the investigations made by the commissioners independently last summer with a view to the formation of a joint report, which may be accepted by the Board of Arbitrators when ap-pointed as final on all questions touching the character and extent of the scaling is dustry. Meanwhile, arrangements are being made for the settlement of the question of jurisdiction over Bering Sea by arbitration, and it is expected that a treaty to that effect between Great Britain and the United States will be in shape for submission to the Senate for ratification next week.

Special Rates for Drummer WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.-The bill

agreed upon heretofore by the House Committee on Commerce to permit railroads to give special rates to commercial travelers was to-day favorably reported to the House by Representative Rayner, of Maryland. The committee adopts the report made by Mr. Mason in the last Congress on a bill. Representatives Lind and Mallery, of Florida, unite in a minority report.

Indians as Regular Soldiers, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.-Senator

Proctor has introduced a bill to carry out the policy begun by him as Secretary of War, to enlist Indians in the army as a part of its regular force. It authorizes the enlistment of 3,000 Indians under the same conditions that govern the enlistment of persons to be formed into troops of cavalry and companies of infantry. The strength of the army is to be increased to this ex-

Rights of the Postmaster General. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8 .- The Court of Claims to-day affirmed the right of the Postmaster General to annul contracts made without his approval. The question arose in the claim of Maginnis against the United States to recover \$5,000 alleged to be due on a contract for carrying the mails in the Lower Mississippi Valley, sublet to him by the original contractor without the sanction of the Postoffice Department.

Judge Woods Yet Unconfirmed. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.-In Chairman Hoar's absence, the Senate Judiciary Committee, at its meeting to-day, took no action upon the judicial nominations, in-cluding the nomination of Judge Woods. Senator Hoar is still confined to his room by illness, but expects to be out to come to the Capitol next week.

Kentucky's Direct Tax Paid Over. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.-The Sec retary of the Treasury to-day issued a warrant for \$606,641 in favor of the Governor of Kentucky, representing that State's share of the direct tax.

Confirmed by the Senate. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.-Among the confirmations of postmasters by the Senate to-day, were the following: J. M.

CALLING ON CANADA Datchler, Franklin. O.; W. W. Patton. Kent, O.; H. J. Haldeman, Salem, O., and C. G. Lashley, Davis, W. Va.

OPPOSED TO FOREIGN INTERFERENCE With the United States in the Matter of a

Monetary Conference.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.-Francis G. Newlands to-day addressed the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures on the International Monetary Conference phase of the silver question, opposing the proposition. He reviewed the history of the silver question, and then went on to show why the United States should adopt free silver coinage now, and why nothing could be expected of Europe. All persons realized that this was the age of "combines" and trusts. The gold nations were the creditor nations. Those nations needed little development, and hence their accumulations were invested in the development of other countries. As the owners of money it was to their interest to make money valuable. The only way to do this was by limiting its quantity. The easiest was to do so was by forming a gold trust to prevent future silver coinage, and to destroy the legal tender quality of existing silver money. Gold was being diminished every dark to the destroy that he destroy the silver money. money. Gold was being diminished every day by the demands of arts and dentistry, and it was held that the store of gold coin

was being invaded to meet these demands.

The annual product of silver was increased. ing slightly. The creditor nations, therefore, secured a great advantage by demon-etizing silver and thus increasing the burden of the obligations to them. We were a wealthy nation in everything except money; England's wealth was principally in money. We utilized all the money we could borrow, and owed to Europe in national, State, municipal and railway debts, more than the entire volume of money verified. of money existing in this country. Whenever anything occurred in Europe which tightened their money market they called on us to buy our obligations; we were obliged to absorb them, for unless those obligations were sustained there would be a general destruction of values.

DEALING IN FICTITIOUS PRODUCE

Denounced by the Editor of Several Well-Known Agricultural Newspapers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.-The hearings of the House Agricultural Committee on the anti-option bills were resumed this morning. The first gentleman to appear was Herbert Meyerick, of Springfield, Mass. He is an editor of several agricultural papers. This matter of dealing in fictitious kinds of produce, he said, was one which affected not only the producers of the South and West, but the farmers of the North and East; for whatever interfered with the prosperity of one section had an effect upon the farmers of every other. He referred to the selling of hop futures in New York as having a bad effect and depressing prices. Passing on to the question of cotton, he stated that in the city of New York, between September 15 and January 15, the total spot sales had amounted to 35,000 bales. This was about as much as had been actually received. But the sales of cotton in futures during the same period had amounted to 1,359,200 bales. His arguments were replied to by J. W. Labonisse, representing the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, and John G. Hazard, of the New Orleans Exchange.

Another Lake Erie Canal Wanted. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.-Representative Enochs introduced a bill to-day appropriating \$10,000 to defray the cost of a survey for a ship canal from Cleveland, on Lake Erie to Portsmouth, on the Ohio

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Gossip in a Library," by Edmund Gosse. John W. Lovell & Co., New York. R. S. Davis, Pittsburg. This volume was compiled by an English author at the suggestion of the late Henry C. Bowen, editor of the Independent, of New York. The articles were originally contributed to that paper on the history and contents of certain famous books. This is a delightfully gotten

up book, and it will repay the reading. "The Cabinet Minister," a farce in four acts, by Arthur W. Pinero. John W. Lowell, New York; R. S. Davis, Pittsburg.

Price, \$1 25. "The Duchess of Powysland," by Grant Allen, author of "The Tents of Shem," etc. Lovell & Co., New York; Davis & Co., Pittsburg.

"The Feast of the Virgins" and other poems, by H. T. Gordon, Chicago. Laird

& Lee. R. S. Davis, Pittsburg. "Elton Hazelwood," by Frederick George Scott, author of the "Soul's Quest" and other poems. Published by Mr. Thos. Whittaker, New York. R. S. Davis, Pittsburg. Price, New York. R. S. Davis, Pittsburg. Price, 75 cents. This story has passages of great promise. The author is keenly in sympathy with the impressive aspects of nature and profoundly religious. The plot of the story is crude. The whole gives evidence of a quality of talent from which better things will come with maturity.

"The History of David Grieve," by Mrs. Humphrey Ward, author of "Robert Elsmere," etc. McMillan & Co., New York.

mere," etc. McMillan & Co., New York. R. S. Davis, Pittsburg. Price, \$1. This book will be hailed with pleasure by all who were delighted with "Robert Els-mere." Mrs. Ward has shown herself to be

mere." Mrs. Ward has shown herself to be a writer of genius, and her latest effort is fully up to her past successes.

"Homilies of Science," by Dr. Paul Carus. Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago. R. S. Davis, Pittsburg. These homilies first appeared as editorial articles in the "The Open Court." The author states in the preface that "the principle that pervades them is to preach on ethic that is based upon truth and upon truth alone.

"A Primer on Browning," by F. Mary Wilson, published by McMillan & Co., New York; Weldin & Co., Pittsburg. Price, 75 cents. Mrs. Browning has said that her husband's writings, "Pomegranates," indeed, need cutting deep to come at the red heart within. "Or, from Browning, Some Pomegranates," which, if cut deep down the middle, show a heart within, blood-tinctured, of a veined humanity." So this little primer will be to all lovers and would-be admirers of the poet a help in would-be admirers of the poet a help in discovering those beauties and truths which are imbedded in a core of reasoning and psychological analysis. In the preface to "Sordello" in which the difficulties of composition are greater than in any other of the poet's works, Browning says, "The historical decoration was purposely of no more importance than a background requires, and my stress lay on the incidents in the development of a soul; little else is worth study. I at least always thought so." To this principle he has kept true through all his writings.
"O'er Rail and Cross-Ties With Grip-

sack," a compilation on the commercial traveler by George L. Marshall. G. W. Dillingham, New York, publishers; J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburg. This book is a collection or articles principally from the press of the country narrating experiences in the life of the drummer as he travels from place to place over miles of territory. Some of them are very amusing, while others aim to instruct as well as please others aim to instruct as well as please. The compiler for 23 years tugged his grip to almost every town in this vast country of ours, and during that time observed the ups and downs of those "on the road."

ups and downs of those "on the road.
"Unrest," by Mme. Higgins-Glenerne
(Lida Lewis Watson). Published by G.
W. Dillingham, New York. J. R. Weldin
& Co., Pittsburg. That the writer of the
poetry contained in this volume has a romantic nature cannot be denied. It would mantle nature cannot be denied. It would have been better if the sentimental poems had been omitted. They mar rather than add to the work. The others which remain can be commended for their beauty of thought and language. In illustration of this might be mentioned "Life's Missing Note," "Jerusalem the Golden," "The Cloud With the Silver Lining," "Regret,"

"The City Beautiful" and that little poem of three lines called "Evening."
The sweet marvel of the morn hath ceased its glad surprise:
The last faint gleam of sunset fades from Western skies,
And evening lays her cool, soft touch on nature's tired eyes.

The lines called "Extract" well expres the thought of the poems found in this vol-

The broadest field of action Is not in the outward marts, All the sweetest of life's living Lies within our human hearts.

"A Study in Girls," by Edmund Smith Middleton. G. W. Dillingham, New York, publishers. J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburg. The girls treated of in this book are "A Not Unusual Girl," "A Literary Girl," "A Shop Girl," "A Stage Girl," "A Summer Girl," "A Wayward Girl," and "A Marriageable Girl."

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Exciting Experience of a Party of Yale Students and Their Lady Friends,

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Feb. 8 .- [Special.] -A number of Yale students and their lady companions had a narrow escape from death yesterday afternoon, while skating on Lake Whitney. This place is a favorite resort for skaters, and yesterday it is estimated that there were fully 1,500 persons on the ice. Over in one corner of the lake a party of students and a half dozen ladies were enjoying themselves, spart from the regular body of skaters. The ice was not as thick as in other parts of the lake, as it had been recently cut by the ice harvesters. Suddenly a splash was heard, and the startled stu-dents looked around and saw W. J. Sackett and Miss Lombard struggling in the water. An unknown man came swiftly skating down the lake, and before anyone could warn him he had skated right through the

crowd and into the same hole.

The students threw themselves flat on the ice and formed a rescuing line by catching hold of each other's skates, but six of the students broke through and were strug-gling in the water. A ladder and rope were sent for, but before these arrived the stu dents had again formed another line, and Miss Lombard, by this time thoroughly chilled, was rescued and taken to a nearby house. The students were also rescued in the same way, but the unknown man could not be thus reached, and he was extricated by means of the ladder and rope.

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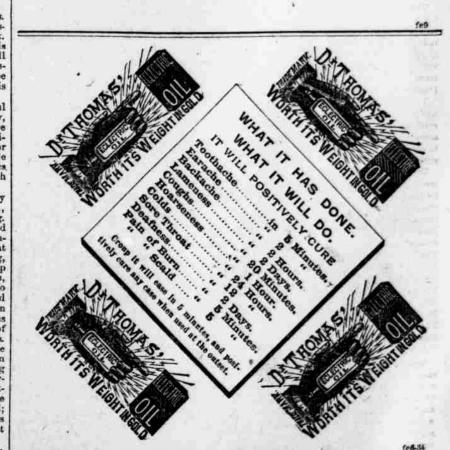
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