TELEGRAPHIC.

THE PACIFIC ROADS.

Report of Senator Brice on the Indebtedness of the Lines.

NO SUGGESTIONS OFFERED

As to the Central Pacific, but Various Plans Regarding the U. P. Discussed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—Senator Brice, chairman of the Senate committee on railroads, today presented a report from that committee concerning the Pacific railroads. The report is not based on any old bill in Congress and is intended simply to supply the Senate with all the information available to the indebtedness of the Pacific railroads together with a brief sketch of the history of both the Union Pacific and Central Pacific systems, which is done under the following heads as regards the Union Pacific:

First—The charter, construction of roads and subsequent legislation.

Second—The roads composing the system at present and their financial value.

Third—Policy of owning and controlling branch lines of road and other outside investments.

Fourth—Mortgage or sale.

The part of the report devoted to Pacific railroads deals with the charter and subsidies, land grants, issue of bonds, mortgages, sinking funds and earnings. The report makes no direct recommendation, but urges the importance of taking up the question of the Pacific railroads immediately in the following terms:

"The present practical question of the indebtedness on the bonded Pacific railroads, is of vast magnitude and of the highest importance. All solution and settlement and a final adjustment of the relations of the government with these roads, looking to the ultimate discharge of the indebtedness and of the rehabilitation of the roads so that they may subserve the purpose for which they were originally created in impartially commanded, not only by the economic law and people which they serve, but railroad facilities and by the honors of valid securities issued or guaranteed by the railroad companies.

"The measure of relief to be provided ought to be comprehensive and far-reaching enough to embrace all these interests. It should separately also preserve the rights of the United States in the premises and to be sure as the roads can live under. Wherever ownership relations exist between the United States and these roads should be terminated in such manner as shall be to the interests of both. In dealing with this subject more regard must be had for present conditions than for past grievances. Recollection of the credit mobilier and other unjust manipulations should not overbalance the sober business thought of today, or outweigh considerations and conditions existing at the present time."

After discussing various measures for making secure the government interest in the Union Pacific, the report says:

"Another course seems to have been left open by the government under the sixth section of the act of 1862, which provides that the grants were made upon the condition that the company should pay the subsidy bonds at maturity. This is a condition subsequent, and on breach of the same, the United States may, at the maturity of the debt, proceed to forfeit the charter of the company and wind up its business through a receivership and take its chances for a recovery of whatever portion of the debt it may be able to obtain. From what we have said above, we think it sure that the amount would be very small indeed. It is a question, however, on the whole if it might not be the best thing under the circumstances to do."

To this the report adds:

"Your committee, however, do not wish to be understood as recommending this measure of relief, but merely suggests as an alternative in case other remedies believed now to be better, should fail."

Positive ground is taken against the government foreclosing the lines and operating the roads. To this plan they say there are many grave objections.

In case of the failure of other plans, they suggest that the alternative would seem to be to refund the Union Pacific debt for a considerable period of time, at a rate of interest commensurate with the earning capacity of the road.

"This," says the report, "is the course which has the most favor with Congress and those we have given the most attention."

The committee does not for the present offer any suggestions as to the method to be adopted for Central Pacific.

DE GIERS DEAD.

One of Europe's Ablest Statesmen Lies Dead Abroad.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 26.—M. De Giers, Russian minister of foreign affairs, is dead.

Nicholas Carlovitch De Giers was born in May, 1820, and began his career as a diplomat at 18 years of age. At 21 he was attached to the Russian legation at Athens, in 1851 was secretary of the embassy at Constantinople and in 1856, when war with Turkey was in progress, was entrusted with important instructions to the governor-general of New Russia and Bessarabia. In 1859 he was made counselor of state and was promoted to Bogota, remaining two years later in the same capacity to Madrid.

On August 1, 1869, he was made minister at Athens. Six years later he was sent to Berlin, then to Sweden. In 1875 he was appointed director of Asiatic affairs with a seat in the senate. In this office he had charge of negotiations with England in the Indian difficulties and Afghan questions and was charged with transferring the Russian to Merv every case before him.

In 1878 he had charge of foreign affairs during Gortschakoff's absence and succeeded him in 1882 in ministry of foreign affairs, a post he held until a week.

THE PRESS PRAISE.

The Conclusions of the Body Politic were Sensible.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—The lively annual dinner of the Gridiron club tonight at the Arlington Hotel was one of the most successful given by this club. Among the prominent guests was Attorney General Olney.

The speeches were mostly bright and sparkling. Mr. Harvey's address, which was read by Dr. Bryan, was replete with satire of the press.

"I do not hesitate to say, he said, that in the body politic the press performs that office which in the human system is performed by consciousness and to define it as the organ of social consciousness.

"So great being the importance of the public press, it is evident how much they owe labor in the ministry much the good Will and wisdom of the people. From the day of my arrival in America, I have had every reason to feel pleased with the press of this country."

THE PRISONER WAS A WOMAN.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Jan. 27.—A sensation was created in the county jail last evening when the discovery was made that a prisoner locked as Milton W. Moleen was a woman. The was arrested at Los Gatos on a charge of selling lottery tickets. The woman says she has masqueraded as a man for sixteen years.

THE POPE TO AMERICA.

The Country "Young Giant" by Comparison, he Says.

ROME, Jan. 27.—The papal encyclical address to the American episcopate was made public here today. In the document the pope recalls the fact that he associated himself with the celebration of the fourth centenary of the discovery of America, the evangelization of which country was the first care of Columbus, whose evangelization was realized by the Franciscans and Dominican monks and the Jesuit fathers.

After pointing out that the first Catholic bishop in America was a great friend of George Washington, the father of his country, the pope shows how the episcopal councils called by the equity of American laws, ensured the development of Catholic institutions. It was to contribute still more to this development that the pope founded the university at Washington, for it was of importance that Catholics should be in the front rank in the sciences, even modern science, provided they were combined with faith and integrity. To this end his holiness exhorts the bishops to do all in their power to encourage the progress of the university at Washington, as well as the North American college in Rome.

With regard to the apostolic delegation, the Pope states that it was instituted with a view of drawing closer together the bonds between Catholics of America and the holy see without in any way curtailing the powers of the bishops.

His holiness urges the American episcopate to put an end to strife, to unite the clergy of unity and the perfidity of marriage among the faithful and to inculcate among the people civil and religious virtues.

In particular the pope calls upon the episcopate to turn aside workmanship in solicitous from new-seeking to teach charitable support for religion and truth, to inspire those journals which pass judgment upon religious men and, finally, to turn Protestants to Catholicism by charity and by leading an exemplary life.

In conclusion his holiness recommends the founding of a seminary in the Indians.

Strike at Work.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 27.—The Union Made has again begun operating in this city. The manager of Tony Chinnery, at Carondelet, in the Italian quarter of the city Wednesday morning, was followed yesterday by a letter from the Mafia to stand the wealthiest Italians in the city, demanding $1,000 on pain of assassination. Chinnery was interrogated to wipe out a debt which he was against two members of the association.

French Cabinet.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The new cabinet is as follows:

Prime minister, Bourgeois and ad interim minister of war; M. Ribot, minister of finance and ad interim minister of marine; M. Trarieux, minister of foreign affairs; M. Raboliou, minister of the interior; M. Bergeret, minister of public instruction and worship; M. Poincaré, minister of public works; M. Dupuy-Dutemps, minister of commerce; M. Antin Lerroy, minister of agriculture; M. Cocherie, minister of the colonies; M. Chalemel-Lacour.

The newspapers express surprise at the composition of the cabinet, but their comments are not hostile.

Johnson's Sneezing Record.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—The 100-yard record, standing 9 sec., was broken this afternoon by John S. Johnson, who made the distance in 9 1-5 seconds. Davidson was 1-5 of a second behind the winner.

DISHONEST OFFICIALS.

The County they Served Was Robbed of Large Sums.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—A special to the Herald from Sioux City says: A sensation with the county board of supervisors of this (Woodbury) county has just been effected with the Woodbury county citizens and taxpayers' committee and others, of a number of men prominent in the county, and which involve the use of some of the most blatantly dishonest officials ever exercised in the county.

About a year ago newspapers commenced to getting an abstract of county warrants issued by the board of supervisors and to divers persons, but all of which were issued for at some members of the board, and it was published. It showed that the members of the board in three years time had drawn something like $100,000 in fees from the county treasury, in addition to their salaries, and that there was little to show for it in the way of work done to county roads, etc.

The upshot of it was that the committee referred to was organized and experts were engaged to go over the county books. The revelations were startling to the citizens. It was alleged that the county had been systematically robbed of thousands of dollars, and that fictitious bills had been rendered. Affidavits were prepared showing the extent of the irregularities, and presented to the court, in support of application for a temporary injunction to restrain the supervisors from placing the county in jeopardy by the sale of a bond issue to fund $225,000 of the warrants, among which were those in question.

As soon as the injunction was secured some of the county officers became frightened. Deputy Auditor Roberts suddenly left the county and was finally located in Virginia. He was promptly summoned if he would come back, and he did so. He was put on the witness stand in support of the application of the committee to make the injunction permanent, and told a startling tale. He recited the particulars of the system by which he is claimed the padded bills were got through the board.

Suits were instituted against members of the board to impeach and remove them from office. Supervisor Strange was found guilty and removed. Supervisor Hutching, when he heard the result of the Strange suit, resigned; Supervisors Adams and Epps were also made defendants, but weakened, and gave the attorneys of the prosecution valuable information to be used in prosecuting the other cases and recovering the stolen money.

THE MEXICO TROUBLE.

President Diaz Sending More Troops to the Front.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 26.—The Fourth battalion of infantry is making preparations to move from this city, its objective point being Acapulco, where it will be held with the other forces now there for transportation by sea of the Guatemalan invasion, if ordered.

Francois Verona Murat, the Cuban parvenist, who made such a vicious attack upon Mexico in connection with the occupation of the Guatemalan territory by General Diaz, is supposed to have left Vera Cruz yesterday by steamer for Havana. Several influential newspaper men of the capital made a petition to Don. Romero Rubio, secretary of the state, asking official action against Murat. Getting wind of the matter he quietly left town.

Appearances are that the pending Guatemalan war will not be as expensive to Mexico as was at first thought. The government has received many tenders from wealthy citizens of the republic, and the mass of the people are so enthusiastic in their promises that these loans will very nearly relieve the treasury department from material expenditure of an extraordinary nature. The country is ready and willing also for a special war tax if the government finds it necessary.

Drilling on an Ice Plug.

LEXINGTON, Ohio, Jan. 26.—In the west-bound four men, W. Wight, A. Wilkinson, C. Gillen and M. Hook, with white cutting ice of Lake Erie were carried out into the lake. The ice on which they stood with a team of horses suddenly cracked and the wind carried now it out towards midlake. The ice cracked and broke up quickly enough. Of the men and the horses to stand on was left. Two men with a boat put off and after two hours' work succeeded in taking off the men. The horses, however, were left and soon afterwards perished.

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Two lots of fine Huck Towels, with double hemstitch, 20x40 and fine Damask Towels with red borders, plain fringe, 18x36 size, real value 20c, for this six-day sale
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One lot of Bleached Satin Damask Towels, in plain, white or with one, two or three, knotted fringe, size 22x44, regular price 40c, for
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Unbleached Turkish Towels, 24x50, real value 40c, for
25c each.
QUILTS.
White Crochet quilts, good measure worth $2, for this six-day sale
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BATH Crash quilts, size 50x80 in. fine patterns, for this six-day sale
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5/4 or TWO inch Red and White Table Covers, in figured designs worth 75c, for this six-day sale
50c each.
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60c each.
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85c.
10/4 Turkey Red Round Covers, size 54x54, worth 50c, for
20c each.
WHITE DAMASK TABLE COVERS.
German Satin Damask Linen Cloths fringed all round, size 54 or 60x72 inch worth $2.00 for
$1.20 each.
Size 54x90 or 60x90, worth $2.50, for
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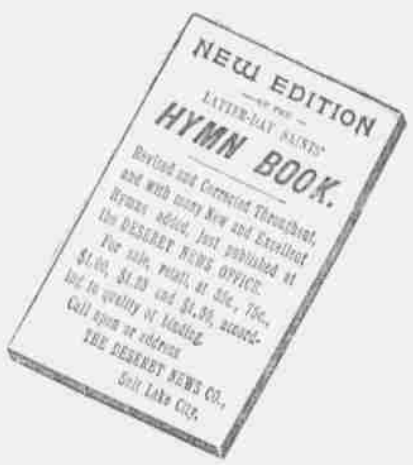

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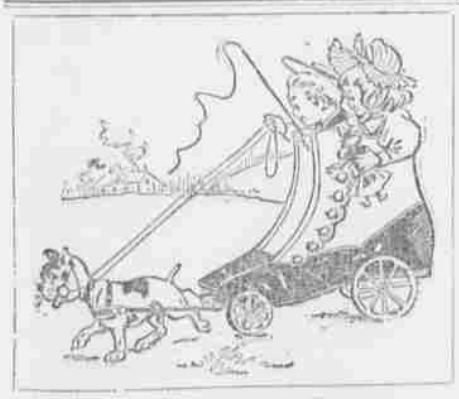

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