

# BUSINESS OF STATE BANKS

Secretary of the Nebraska Board  
Tabulates the Latest Re-  
ceived Reports.

## MORE DEPOSITS AND LESS LOANS.

Total Business More Than a Million  
Greater in February Than  
in November.

The statement of the condition of the state banks on February last has just been completed by the secretary of the Banking Board, compiled from the statements sent in by the various banks. The number of state banks is 291, as compared with 298 in November. Comparison being made with the showing of November 30, 1897, the loans show a very little increase, while the amount due from other banks is increased by over \$1,000,000. The amount of cash on hand is about the same, and there is a small increase in the item "other assets." In the way of liabilities there is a decrease of about \$100,000 in capital stock, a decrease of \$250,000 in the item of undivided profits and an increase of over \$1,500,000 in deposits. The large increase of deposits and of over \$1,000,000 in the total reserve held by the banks is indicative of the general plenty of money in the country. The statement is as follows:

Resources, November 30, 1897:	
Loans and discounts	\$15,405,374.05
Overdrafts	228,424.46
Bonds, securities, stocks, judgments, claims, etc.	321,316.95
Due from national state and private banks and bankers	3,761,611.91
Banking house furniture and fixtures	1,263,191.71
Other real estate	891,591.22
Current expenses and taxes paid	444,798.61
Premium on United States and other bonds and securities	2,119.01
Cash items	111,679.69
Cash	1,573,963.96
Other assets	108,654.42
Total	\$24,115,663.22
Liabilities:	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 7,855,278.70
Surplus fund	852,896.32
Undivided profits	1,028,150.42
Dividends unpaid	7,749.29
General deposits	13,902,943.36
Notes and bills rediscounted	148,328.74
Bills payable	289,331.25
Other liabilities	2,987.25
Total	\$24,115,663.22
Resources, February 26, 1898:	
Loans and discounts	\$15,764,517.02
Overdrafts	194,522.60
Bonds, securities, stocks, judgments, claims, etc.	342,266.81
Due from national state and private banks and bankers	4,837,220.50
Banking house furniture and fixtures	1,247,794.07
Other real estate	905,110.18
Current expenses and taxes paid	282,746.95
Premium on United States and other bonds and securities	2,494.83
Cash items	121,350.25
Cash	1,548,933.30
Other assets	123,833.08
Total	\$25,373,868.76
Liabilities:	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 7,891,278.70
Surplus fund	918,118.35
Undivided profits	781,137.83
Dividends unpaid	6,857.55
General deposits	13,493,331.81
Notes and bills rediscounted	15,185,324.61
Bills payable	329,044.41
Other liabilities	3,274.51
Total	\$25,373,868.76

**Nebraska in Washington.**  
Lincoln Journal special: Representative Maxwell today introduced a bill conferring upon the circuit court of the United States jurisdiction in contested election cases of members of congress, the judge in each case to hear evidence, reduce the same to writing, find the facts, and send the same to Washington, where they can be adopted by the House of Representatives in deciding contested elections. The house has the whole jurisdiction of the qualifications of its members and the action of the court could not, of course, be binding. The scheme has been offered before, but never adopted.

Representative Greene introduced a bill conferring upon the court of claims jurisdiction over the claims of Robert Kittle and twenty-five others associated with him for damages alleged to have been sustained by them in the destruction of their property by United States soldiers in Nebraska in 1881-82; he also introduced a bill to correct the military record of George W. McLaughlin.

Judge Grene has prepared and will introduce a bill providing for the government ownership of all railroads in the United States. He expects to get it in within a day or two.

Representative Sutherland's bill to pension Mrs. Mary C. Case of Holdrege at \$25 per month was the last bill passed in last night's session of the house.

Secretary Bliss today affirmed the land office decision in the case of Charlie Williams against James E. Wingate, from the McCook district of Nebraska. Wingate is allowed sixty days in which to make the entry for the land.

Mary G. Lewis, assistant matron at the Winnebago Indian school of Nebraska, has been promoted to assistant matron at Pine Ridge, S. D., at \$400 per annum, and Annie A. Kirk, cook at the Santee school, Nebraska, to be cook at Pierre, S. D., at \$500 per annum.

Will S. Simons and George M. Sullivan of Alliance, Neb., have been admitted to practice as attorneys for claimants before the interior department.

# THE SPANISH TALK HOPEFULLY.

They Appear to Think Chances of Peace are Encouraging.

MADRID, April 2.—The opinion is expressed from an authoritative source that it is believed an agreement between the governments of Spain and the United States has been reached, including the Maine and the reconcentrado question, and also a means of arriving at a durable peace in Cuba. It is also stated that the Cuban government and Captain General Blanco are in complete accord and that the peninsular government will assist in this work of peace.

Those who are best informed here believe peace is assured unless President McKinley's hands are forced, making him depart from the calm attitude he has assumed throughout the crisis. It is further semi-officially asserted that the Spanish government, "believing they correctly interpret the sentiment of justice and the lofty aims" of the president, assert that Spain "will not hesitate to do everything necessary to preserve peace without other limits than national dignity and territorial integrity."

The views from an authoritative source already bulletined to the Associated Press from Madrid are the substance of an official note on the subject published here today. The Spanish government takes a bright view of the relations with the United States and believes peace is secured. The important newspapers comment on the note in this strain, but inquiries made last evening of the United States minister, General Woodford, failed to secure anything confirming the optimistic impressions prevailing here. He has so earnestly been the friend of peace throughout that his silence now causes much anxiety in diplomatic circles.

General Woodford was busy at the United States legation until late last night. The substance of yesterday's proposals of the Spanish government, the Associated Press correspondent learns, is:

1. That the insurgents should ask for an armistice and not the United States.

2. That the request for an armistice should be dealt with by the autonomous cabinet of Cuba and without the intervention or good offices of the United States.

It is curious to note how little interest the general public took in yesterday's important conference. Only a few reporters witnessed the arrival and departure of the conferees. General Woodford was the first to emerge and, smoking a cigar, he walked quietly to his residence. The ministers soon followed and drove separately to their homes.

When informed of the proposed government measures for the relief of the reconcentrados the queen regent announced that she would appoint a woman's committee, over which she will personally preside, to take charge of and educate the orphans of the war, both Cubans and Spaniards.

The most important comment on the situation this afternoon is that of the ministerial journal, El Liberal, which may be looked upon as undoubtedly reflecting the position of the Spanish government. The paper says:

We have done all we can to remove a pretext for a rupture. If President McKinley refuses our concessions, we, with a quiet conscience, will await any trials which may come and defend our honor and our rights. The entire nation supports the government. This was the meaning of yesterday evening's enthusiasm. Rich and poor are working together. No one asks whether the aim collected goes for war ships. It suffices to know that it will be employed to resist any foreign pressure. Spain must no longer live under the continual menace and unrest of the last three years. There must be no more debating or haggling. Even rupture is preferred. Intervention is de facto even now. We desire and appeal for peace, but the limit of our long suffering is at an end. We will not be the aggressors, but we will defend our rights with traditional tenacity and bravery.

The latest phase of the situation this afternoon is a report that the pope is urging Spain to offer an armistice and also that his holiness urges the insurgents to adopt it. The note, which was transmitted to Washington, in addition to the proposition in regard to an armistice and the reconcentrados, expresses regret "at the accident to the Maine in Spanish waters" and offers to arbitrate the matter.

**No Order to the Flying Squadron.**  
WASHINGTON, April 2.—It was stated on authority at the navy department at 2:30 p. m. yesterday that no orders had been issued for the flying squadron to prepare for sea, and that the presence of Captain Crownsheild and Captain Baker at the cabinet meeting had not been in connection with the coming of the Spanish fleet. It was added on the same high authority that the question of the movements of the flying squadron were constantly under consideration, but that no definite determination or orders had yet resulted therefrom.

**Bill for Army Surgeons.**  
WASHINGTON, April 2.—Representative Hull, chairman of the house committee on military affairs, has introduced a bill increasing the number of medical staff in the navy by fifteen additional surgeons, and authorizing the surgeon general of the army in emergencies to appoint, with the approval of the secretary of war, as many contract surgeons as may be necessary, at not to exceed \$50 per month. The fifteen new men are to be appointed with the rank of first lieutenant after examination by an army medical examining board.

**Woodford Preparing to Leave.**  
LONDON, April 2.—A special dispatch from Madrid says United States Minister Woodford is making the necessary preparations to leave Madrid immediately in the event of a diplomatic rupture.

A person's character is but half formed till after wedlock.—C. Simons.

# PRESIDENT IS LOSING HOPE

Opinion Growing that Difficulties Cannot Be Settled Without Resort to Arms.

## CONGRESS WILL WAIT TILL MONDAY

The President Preparing a Message to be Submitted to the Two Houses on that Day.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—There is little doubt that the president and the members of his cabinet now regard a conflict with Spain as almost inevitable.

In his message to congress, which in all probability will be sent in next Monday, and certainly early next week, it is understood the president will review at some length the record as it stands between this government and Spain, but will not insist upon further time in which to continue negotiations in which to reach a peaceful solution of the Cuban question.

The cabinet meeting this afternoon was unquestionably the most important held in years. It received Spain's answer to the ultimatum of this government, and finding it unsatisfactory practically decided upon a policy which at this hour seems certain to involve hostilities.

The whole record will be laid before congress and the question is now under earnest consideration as to what shall be the particular form our policy shall take in bringing to an end the horrors in Cuba and securing the independence of the island.

Propositions ranging from a simple recognition of Cuban independence of a straightforward declaration of war have been urged at the cabinet, but there is hardly a doubt that the majority of congress action, and is disposed to accept President McKinley's suggestions on this point. It is thought that any of the resolutions, except possibly simple recognition of independence, would lead to war.

There were, of course, all sorts of rumors in circulation, including reports of mediation by some European powers, but no such suggestion has come to this government, for as late as 5 o'clock, in response to a direct question, Assistant Secretary Day said there has been no offer of mediation by any foreign government.

One member of the cabinet, in speaking of the meeting today, spoke substantially to the effect:

In the first place it was apparent to all of us that, having exhausted all diplomatic efforts to bring about a better condition of affairs in Cuba and they have failed, the whole question must be submitted to congress. At our afternoon meeting the president requested each member of the cabinet to express freely his individual opinion as to what should be done.

The discussion was entirely on the lines indicated by the members. No definite decision was reached and no conclusion reached. The president will now take the views submitted to him under consideration preparatory to his message to congress, which will be sent early next week.

President McKinley has done a great deal of work recently and appears pretty well fatigued. Consequently he will take some little rest before beginning active work on the message. He has not yet determined upon what recommendation will be communicated to congress.

My own individual opinion is that but little faith can be put in promises made by Spain and this makes me hesitate about accepting any long time ago that the reconcentrados would be released. The result shows that this promise has not been kept. Now it proposes to release them, but keep them under military supervision. Who can tell whether it will adhere to this expressed intention.

Broadly, there appears to be three courses open to the president in dealing further with this matter. The first of these is to accept the proposals submitted by Spain in reply to the American representations; the second to renege the whole matter to congress and let that body do as it sees proper, which I think would mean intervention, and thirdly to take a middle stand.

But, as I said before, nothing has yet been determined upon by the president, or if he has reached a decision he did not communicate it to the members of the cabinet this afternoon.

Yes, reference was made by Spain to the Maine matter in the reply it sent through Minister Woodford. It made no offer to pay for the loss, but suggested that the matter be settled by arbitration. So far as I recall it expressed no regret for the sad occurrence and the whole thing was regarded as a cold-blooded statement.

The second session of the cabinet lasted from 5 o'clock until 6:30. The Spanish minister called at the State department at 4:30 o'clock and was in conference with Judge Day for some time. Although there was the strictest reserve as to what had occurred, it can be stated positively that the United States submitted no further propositions, nor did the Spanish minister offer anything which changed the situation of affairs.

Both sides regard the issue as made up with no likelihood of further negotiations between now and the time when the president will submit the whole case to congress. The United States has presented its demand and Spain has given its answer. Thus the case ends.

While this brings a halt to the active negotiations which have been in progress for the last few days, it does not mean that diplomatic relations between the two countries are terminated, for such a step is the last preliminary before the actual state of war.

United States Woodford remains at his post at Madrid and is said to be entirely safe from harm. The Spanish minister, Senor Polov Bernabe, also remains at his post at Washington. The critical condition of the last few

# WILL GIVE THE PRESIDENT TIME.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee Adjourns Without Action.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The committee on foreign affairs met yesterday at 11 o'clock. Chairman Hitt was unable to be present, and Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania presided. Before going into the committee, the republican members announced their intention of postponing action until Monday, in view of the communications the president had made to members who called upon him yesterday and today. It was said that they did not wish to embarrass the president when he felt that pending diplomatic negotiations should be given more time. All the republicans seem agreed upon this point.

The committee adjourned at noon without action. There was a general exchange of views and it was decided that it was only fair to the administration to give it the few days asked to see if the demands the president had made would be agreed to by Spain before taking aggressive action.

The democrats of the committee attempted to force immediate action, but the republicans, standing by their agreement of yesterday to wait until Monday, steadily set their faces against having their hands forced until Monday. They stated that if the present negotiations failed they would be willing to act on Monday. Mr. Clark (dem., Mo.) moved that the subcommittee on the Cuban question be discharged from further consideration of his resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba, and all kindred resolutions. No vote was taken on this proposition, the republicans occupying the hour of adjournment in discussing the situation and arguing that the president, in courtesy, should have the few additional days he had asked before action was taken.

Mr. Adams, who saw the president, said the negotiations would succeed or fail before Monday.

Mr. Clark's motion was pending when the committee adjourned.

Mr. Quigg at 11 o'clock moved an adjournment. Mr. Pearson moved an amendment to make the day to which the adjournment should be taken to Saturday, and Mr. Williams (dem., Miss.), who bore the brunt of the democratic fight against any further delay whatever, moved to meet to-morrow.

Mr. Pearson's amendment was withdrawn and Mr. Williams' voted down by a strict party vote.

Mr. Quigg's motion was agreed to. While the committee was in session Representative Marsh of Illinois, who has a resolution before the committee for a declaration, went to the door of the committee and attempted to gain admission. The committee, however, had given the doorkeeper instructions neither to allow anyone to enter nor to bring in a card. Mr. Marsh said he desired to urge the committee, if they decided to formulate a declaration of war not to stultify the blowing up of the Maine. "The murder of our sailors by Spain," said he, "is the strongest ground upon which we can go to war."

An exciting incident was caused by Mr. Lewis (dem., Wash.), who in unmeasured terms denounced the administration on the strength of a rumor which said it was considering a money indemnification for the murder of the Maine's sailors.

Mr. Johnston (rep., Ind.) replied in a heated speech. With withering sarcasm he declared that the true solution of the problem of wiping the Spanish nation off the map would be to harness up the gentleman from Washington and turn him loose. But, seriously, he declared that he despised this cry of war. A storm of hisses greeted this statement. Proceeding, he declared that if congress would keep its hands off peace could be preserved.

**Rushing the Naval Work.**  
WASHINGTON, April 1.—The work of overhauling the dynamite cruiser Venusius, completing the work on its guns and fitting it for active service is now almost finished and it will probably be ordered to leave Washington navy yard within the next two days. Its officers do not know as yet where it will be ordered, though it is thought that it will go first to Norfolk and then proceed to southern waters.

The men are busily employed at present in giving it a coat of black paint, preparatory to painting it a dark green. The officers say that it is almost impossible to discover a vessel at night when painted with this color, even by means of searchlights. The Venusius has not as yet taken aboard the many tons of dynamite that it carries in its magazines. This will be the last thing that will be loaded.

One of the officers discussing the possibilities of hostilities, said: "There is one satisfaction about being aboard a ship like this. In case we are struck right there will be no board of inquiry and no trouble about divers, etc. The only thing to do is to erect a monument to our memory and attend to our obituary notices. There will not be a piece of the boat left big enough for a souvenir. A boat of this style either does fearful damage to its enemies or sinks under in short order itself. Modern war will, in my opinion, be quick work, anyhow, and we represent the very quickest type of death dealing vessel now afloat."

The work on the cannon now in progress of completion at the navy yard is being pushed with all the haste possible. Upwards of 500 men have been added to the force employed in ordinary times and the shops are being worked to their utmost capacity night and day. The work is being rushed especially on those munitions which were nearest completion when the men were busily employed at the situation began to look threatening. There has never been a time in the history of the navy since 1891 when so many sightseers have visited it, and it is said to see that many people have come there during the last two months than visited the yards in two years prior to that time.

Every sunset at a Norwegian wedding brings the bride a present, in many parts a keg of butter is the usual gift, and if the marriage takes place in the winter, salted or frozen beef is offered.

**HIGH TIDE OF SPANISH PATRIOTISM**  
Great Demonstration at a Performance at the Real Theater.

MADRID, April 2.—The display of patriotic fervor at the Royal opera last night was really thrilling. The whole assemblage, numbering 3,000 persons, was profoundly impressive. The queen regent, who was accompanied by the Princess of Asturias and the Infanta Isabelita, was the object of repeated ovations. Most of the younger women, especially those belonging to the higher ranks of the aristocracy, wore ribbons of the national colors in their hair. When the orchestra played the national hymn, a wave of enthusiasm passed over the entire assemblage. The queen, the prime minister and every one in fact rose spontaneously and gave vent to great shouts of "Viva Espana," followed by shouts of "Long live the queen." On the stage the chorus was composed of the leading singers of Spain, with whom were grouped the principal artists of the country, while the orchestra was reinforced by military bands in uniform. In the midst of the excitement two regiments of infantry marched in single file across the stage, and so appeared to be an endless body of men whereupon the national anthem was sung again and the audience clamored for the national banner. Then some one on the stage took down a flag from the wings of the stage and it was hoisted on high by a group of actors, who bore it to the middle of the stage where the flag was waved aloft. This direct appeal to the national sentiment brought forth a tremendous demonstration, which seemed endless.

At length the queen arose to leave and the orchestra played the royal march, which caused the applause to recommence, all the women joining in it, including the queen and waving handkerchiefs, while the men rapturously cheered her majesty. As the curtain continued, the queen was compelled to return to the front of the royal box half a dozen times and bow her acknowledgments of the applause. Her majesty was unable to conceal her emotion.

# SPAIN HOLDS ON TO CUBA.

Synopsis of the Reply to This Government's Ultimatum.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The following is an abstract from General Woodford on the evening of March 31, on the general situation in Cuba:

He informs the government of the United States that General Blanco has revoked the decree relating to the reconcentrados in the western provinces of Cuba, which are understood to be the provinces of Matanzas, Santa Clara, Habana and Pinar del Rio; that the Spanish government has placed at the disposal of the governor general the sum of 3,000,000 pesetas (\$600,000) to the end that the country people may return at once and with success to their labors.

The Spanish government will accept whatever assistance to feed and succor the necessitous which may be sent from the United States in accordance with the plan now in operation.

It proposes to confide the preparation for an honorable and stable peace to the insular parliament, without whose concurrence the Spanish government would not be able to arrive at the final result, it being understood that the powers reserved by the constitution to the central government are not lessened or diminished.

As the Cuban Cortes will not meet until the 4th day of May, the Spanish government will not, on its part, object to a suspension of hostilities, if asked for by the insurgents, from the general in chief, with whom it will be able to determine the duration and condition of the suspension.

The president will communicate to congress, as soon as he can prepare a message, the foregoing, including the last paragraph, which was made public immediately after the cabinet meeting.

In conclusion with the official statement made public yesterday afternoon it can be stated on authority that the case as now made up by the negotiations between Spain and the United States will constitute the case as it will be submitted to congress in the president's message. There is no present intention of pursuing further negotiations which will change the status of the Cuban question as now presented in the correspondence between Spain and the United States.

# Spring Medicine

A Good Blood Purifier a Necessity Now.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Unequaled for Making Rich, Red Blood.**  
The necessity for taking a good Spring Medicine to purify the blood and build up the system is based upon natural and unavoidable causes. In cold weather there has been less perspiration and impurities have not passed out of the system as they should. Food has consisted largely of rich, fatty substances, and there has been less opportunity for outdoor exercise. The result is, the blood is loaded with impurities and these must be promptly expelled or health will be endangered. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best Spring Medicine because it is the best blood purifier and tonic. It thoroughly purifies the blood and gives vigor and vitality.

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5.  
Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic. All druggists.

General John A. Bigham, a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress and president of the court which tried Mrs. Surraff for conspiracy against the life of Abraham Lincoln, is now 82 years old, and almost penniless.

A Cincinnati man went to New York to dispose of a consignment of apples, or which he received 89 cents per barrel. The next day he lunched at the Waldorf and had to pay 50 cents for two baked apples which he had ordered. He was mad all through.

**Beauty is Blood Deep.**  
Clean blood means clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascara, a purely cathartic cleans your blood and keeps it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begins today to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blemishes, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascara's beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed. 10c, 25c, 50c.

Man's best friend, and worst enemy, has always been himself.

**Care's Cough Balsam**  
Is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

The dew of grace fall during the night of sorrow.

We will forfeit \$1,000 if any of our published testimonials are proven to be not genuine. The Fiso Co., Warren, Pa.

Kind words, like fragrant flowers, are admired by all.

# Syrup of Figs

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

# TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER

WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Don't be fooled with a makeshift or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the heaviest storm, buy the Fish Brand Slicker. It is for sale in your town, through any catalogue by A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

# WANTED MEN TO SELL

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS AN independent business assured if you take up your home in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experience of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reported delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates, can be had on application to Department Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to W. V. Bennett, N. Y. Life Building, Omaha, Neb., Agent for Canadian Government.

Start now and be first in the field for all summer. The Jewel Nursery Co., Lake City, Minn.