THE WORKSHOPS OF CONGRESS

Where the Real Legislative Business of the Session is Done.

TONS UPON TONS OF MEASURES.

Nearly Twenty Thousand Bills Introduced This Session - Luxurious Quarters for the Committees - The Workers.

(Copyright, 1899, by Frank G. Carpenter.)
WASHINGTON, April 3.—[Special to THE
BEE.]—The ways and means committee of the house are now holding daily sessions and representatives of all the manufacturing and other interests of the the United States are having hearings before it. The fifteen members of the committee on appropriations are working nightly trying to figure out just how many dollars and cents each part of the government ought to cost, and they will bring fu bills which will take from the treasury somewhere near \$400,000,000 before the session is closed. The committee on pensions has bills involving \$100,000,000 upon its table, has bills involving \$100,000,000 alpha its capte, and the judiciary committee is preparing measures which havolve the courts of the whole United States and which affect every lawyer and eitent in the country. The real work of both houses of congress does not appear in the nowspapers. We now have a congress of business men rather than a body of sophonore statesmen, and the flowery of sophomore statesmen, and the howery days of Henry Clay and Tom Corwin are gone forever. Year by year stump speaking is dying out. Private conversation and quiet talks have taken the place of long-winded harangues, and some of the hardest workers of both houses never make a speech. Four-fifths of the speeches which are made are never listened to, and 80 per cent of the men whose names appear so often in the Con-gressional Record are uninfluential blow-

The committee rooms are the workshops of the capital. In them is brewed the SOLID BEER OF LEGISLATION.

The froth alone appears on the floor and the The froth alone appears on the Boor and the members who stir the glass and rouse the foam have little to do with making the valuable liquid over which they spout for buncombe. At the beginning of our history it was possible to consider all bills which came before congress in open session. Now such a thing would be preposterons and the immensity of the work which is unloaded upon concess impresses apery year. Each session has ity of the work which is unloaded upon congress increases every year. Each session has fully twenty per cent more bills than the one that just preceded it and the present congress is up to the average. During the forty-eighth congress about eleven thousand bills were presented in both houses. In the forty-ninth this number had crawled up to fifteen thousand and during the last congress more than average there are the last congress more than seventeen thousand bills and joint resolutions were introduced into the house and senate. All of these bills have to be considered in committee and read in the house and passed or rejected. Most of them are accompanies or rejected. Most of them are accompanied by voluminous reports and some have vol-umes of argument and testimony which must be gone through with before their merits can be decided. Less than one-sixth of them become laws and during the last congress out of the 17,000 bills only 1,800 were passed and signed by the president. The division of them among the committees is the only means by which they could be considered at all and by which they could be considered at all and some curious instances of the ignorance of congressmen as to their work occurs in re-gard to them. When Senator Manderson first attended the committee of which he was a member at his opening session he was given a bill to report upon and he told the clerks to send the papers in this bill to his room at the Portland flats as he intended to do his work Portland thits as he intended to do his work at home. The next day he received a full barrel of manuscript consisting of musty papers and enough closely written sheets if pasted together to have carpeted the whole District of Columbia. It took two mail bags to carry them and they took up as much room as a dining table. This is the case with thousands of these bills and such bills as those gotten up by the appropriation and the ways and means represent the work of hundreds of men and of years of time if the hours dreds of men and of years of time if the hours consumed upon them could be added together. There are in all 113 committees in both houses of congress, and in addition to these every day or two a select or special committee is appointed. Eeach committee has from

care of them. These rooms are ELEGANTLY FURNISHED. They are carpeted with Brussels and their ceilings are frescoed with appropriate paint-ings. The agricultural committee has a pic-ture of Cincinnatus—Jeaving the plow to go to the war over its door, and the ways and means has ceilings covered with paintings. These committee rooms are furnished in malogany furniture, costly wood fires blaze away in their open fireplaces, and in not a few of them beautiful clocks, bronzes and jects of virtu stand on their mantels under the immense mirrors in gilt frames. Not a few of these places are loading places as well as workshops, and in some of the committee rooms of the senate private binches are served. Don Cameron has one of the best senatorial committee rooms and he frequently gives a little spread here to those he loves gives a little spread here to those he loves. Senator Plumb's committee room is head-quarters for Kansas politicians and every one has heard of the fine old liquors which Edmunds keeps in his cupbeard at the capitol. Senator Hawley, who is head of the military affairs of the senate, has a room in which you will frequently see old soldiers pleading their will frequently see old soldiers pleading their claims, and Senator Ingalls has perhaps the finest room in the whole capitol building. He is chairman of the District of Columbia committee and his room is as big as a church. It has an elegant Turkish rug on its floor and the guldes bring in visitors and show them the room. These visitors were so inquisitive that Ingalls had to quarter himself in the faction support of the wom near the visitors. further corner of the room near the window and he has put in a blue baize curtain with a brass railing around his desk to keep the

represents it on the floor of the house or

senate. The more important committees have committee rooms and messengers to take

PROM SERING THE LETTERS

he writes to his constituents. Senator Quay's committee room is always filled with his friends who are waiting to see him. He does not often appear and he has a watchdog in the shape of Dick Murphy, his clerk, to

The ways and means committee of the

The ways and means committee of the house, in which the tariff agitators are being daily heard, is the fluest on that side of the capitol. It ought to be, for it is the most important committee of the house. It is walled with tariff documents and the long table which fills its center is surrounded at almost any hour in the day with noted men. The bill which it has just prepared embrages every husiness in the land repared embraces every business in the land and its previsions affects the pocket for better or worse of every individual in the counter or worse of every individual in the country. The reconciling of the diverse interests which must be done in such a measure requires an enormous amount of work and worry and the best men in the house are put on the ways and means. Its chairman is the leader of the majority and McKinley has taken the place of Mills. McKinley overworked himself and got sick through its business some weeks are and Roger O. Mills tells ness some weeks ago and Roger Q. Milis tells me that the position of chairman of the ways and means is a cancer which gnaws at the vitals of the man who helds it. He says he has not recovered from the work that he did upon it and McKinley, with the presidential bee buzzing in his bound, is probably more annoyed at the fear of a mistake than Mills was. John G. Cariisle spends a great deal of time in this committee room and Roswell P. Flower does considerable work within it.

The chairman of the ways and means has for years been a man of great reputation on one side or the other of the tariff question, and the chairmen of the various committees of both house and senate are especially fitted for their respective positions. The commit-tees are by no means made up by chance, and the greatest caution is used to get the proper men for the proper places. Speaker Carlisle nearly broke his health in laying out the work for the various members of the house, and for the various members of the house, and big Tom Reed lost many sleepless nights in the same way hast December. The head of the committee on appropriations is Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois. He has been in the house

teen members. All of them are lawyers and most of them are judges. All sorts of legal questions come before them and they swallow up everything relating to the law. Judge E. E. Taylor, the successor of Garfield, is its chairman and he has been in the house for years. The head of the committee on patents is Benjamin Butterworth, who was once commissioner of patents, and the chairman of the committee on pestoffices is an ex-postmaster, Harry Bingham of Philadelphia. It is the same with the other committees and the leading figures and best workers are put in the most important places.

The senate elects its committees by yea and nay vote, the majority deciding upon their constitution in caucus. The same wisdom is exercised in the composition of the committees and the chairman have their specialties. Senator Dawes, the head of the Indian affairs, has made a hobby of Indian matters for thirty years and he knows more about heapthan any other man is the country. There is no betyears and he knows more about their than any other man in the country. There is no better posted lawyer in the country than Edmunds and as head of the judiciary he knows more by intuition than any other senator can learn by reason. Allison is peculiarly fitted to be chairman of the committee on appropriations, and his diplomatic talents enable him to reconcile the diverse interests which come before him. It was in reference to his him to reconcile the diverse interests which come before him. It was in reference to his actions upon the committee that Ingalls made that famous remark about him. He was dis-posing of some objector in his eleaginous manner when one of the western senutors admiringly said to Ingalls: "Ain't be slick?" "Yes," said Ingalls, "he's the

SLICKEST MAN IN THE SENATE. You could put his 200 pounds into hob-nailed wooden clogs and drive him at at ten-nile pace over a corduror road and he wouldn't make as much noise as a tom-cat dipping across a Turkish curpet after a ca-

son's talent as a statesman, his thorough knowledge of the government and his diplo-matic tendency make him here one of the most valuable men in congress. Senator most valuable men in congress. Senator Plumb knows all about the public lands and house. Both men are hard workers and have studied these questions for years. Senator Blair has a wonderful knowledge of educa-Bian has a wondering knowledge of electric and if he would learn the virtues of condensation he might be a great man. He is the head of the committee of education and labor, a committee, by the way, to which every conceivable thing is sent. Blair called it the other day the "I e rislative slop bucket" and the senators new dignify this committee

One of the most important committies of the senate is that of printing and Senator Mandersen at the head of this has one of the finest committee rooms of the capitol. Under him the Congressional Record is gotten out and the government printing office with its 3,000 employes is controlled. All the government documents are printed through this committee and its expenditures amount to \$3,000,000 a year. All of Manderson's committees are hard ones and he is one of the workers of congress. He is worth his salary and if congressmen were paid in proportion to the work they did there would be a wide difference in compensations. A man's value to the government and to the people rapidly increases with his term of of-fice. A congressman during his first two

WORTH PRACTICALLY NOTHING and we could better afford to pay such men as Holman and Physon \$20,000 a year than the new members \$5,000. One of the most valuable members of the senate is Cockrell, and this is not from any extraordinary ability but hard work. He is a sort of senatorial hack, and his brother senators rely upon him. They know that he will watch every private bill, and he sits at his desk with his lingers on the keys ready to object to any-thing he does not understand. He works welve hours out of every twenty-four, and he is an invaluable man on the committees. Holman has made the subject of appropriations so much of a study during a score and more of years that he knows to a cent just how much the old negro women in the treasury get for the towels they wash, and he can tell you I am sure as to whether the government furnishes the soap or not. He knows the cost of every brick in every public building and he sayes the government a great deal of money by the fear which he inspires in contractors. Ed-munds' knowledge of the law is worth \$25,000 a year to the government and Don Cameron's business ability comes out frequently in committees. Cameron never speaks on the floor and he doesn't work very hard on committees. He understands how to use other men to help him, however, and does it. Aldrich of Rhode Island is a good worker on financial questions and Bate of Tennessee is a valuable committee worker. Senator Blackburn is another regular worker and Beck takes the place of Allison on the democratic side on the important committees of finance and appropriations. He is by no means well this session and has

not been doing his usual amount of work. The southern senators are as a rule not as ood business men as those from the north. They have not had the business training and their work does not amount to as much. They

GRASP OF THE NORTHERN MEN and it takes them three times as long to get at the nub of a case. The western senators are the hardest worked. Their correspondence is ten times as large as that of the cast-ern men. Their people are great letter-writers and they have more interests before cong-ress. The average senator from the west gets from one hundred to two hundred letters a day while an eastern man can dictate Answers to his mail in an hour. They have more questions to deal with on committees in which their constituents are interested, and they are as a rule hard workers. Davis of Minnesota brings a lawyer's insight and habits into his committee work and Ingulls is one of the hard workers of congress. Paddock, the chairman of the committee on agriculture, has plenty to do since the farmer has become such a political quantity, but as for Payne of Ohio he has done nothing since he came to the senate and is doing nothing now. Senator Stanford is a worker notwithstanding his on commerce and will probably get there bye

motoye.

Senator Dolph devotes himself especially to the Pacific slope and one of his hobbies is the improvement of the Columbia river. He has been nicknamed by his brother senators "The Sportive Dolphin of the Columbia," He is a hard-working man and he approaches Cockrell in his backlike labors. Farwell never makes any speeches, but his business ability comes out in his committee work, and he may be called a silent force. Wade Hampton tries to work, but he has no business ability, and Hiscock is both ornamental and useful. Senator Hoar s one of the hardest committee workers of the senate. He is

THE SCHOOL MASTER OF THE BODY and criticizes his brothers' language upon many occasions. He never uses a singular many occasions. He never uses a singular for a plural, and he would die rather than "them things," or "I done it." as some of the men who sit near him do. He is a potent force on the judiciary committee and is the best posted on American history of any man in the body. Senator Sherman has had thirty-five years' experience in making laws and he has not wasted a day in his whole thirty five years. He is more than worth his salary and as the head of the for-cign relations committee. He has one of the

best rooms in the senate wing.

Senator Ransom is chairman of the commit-tee on private land claims. When Bayard was at the head of this committee it did con-siderable work. During the last two con-gresses it has done nothing and it now hardly holds a meeting. Still, before it are the titles of a great many of the lands of the southwest. New Mexico and Arizona are crying aloud for a bill to settle their titles but the matter lies dormant, and Ransom ditto. Senator Chand-ler is as active as a cricket wherever he is. He can't keep still a minute and he does a good deal of work as chairman of the commit tee on immigration. Cullom is a hard worker and his committee room is so situated that he has to go through another room to get to it has to ge through another room to get to it. Morrill was until lately the hardest worker of the committee on finance of which he is the chairman. Up to last year he had not missed a meeting, and Morgan knows more on any subject by instinct than any other man in the senate. Senator Evarts is chairman of the committee on library. He is not doing much just now for his eyes are troubling him very greatly. All of his reading has to be done through some one clse but his experience is such that his opinions are very valuable. Gorman is a strong force on the committee on Gorman is a strong force on the committee or appropriations. He is a fine business mar and he learned while he was a page that he

COULDN'T CATCH PLIES WITH VINEGAR Cannon of Illinois. He has been in the house for nearly a score of years, and he is supposed to know where every deliar of the \$850,000,000 goos. General Gardeid said he would rather been the committee on appropriations than any other because it made him thoroughly acquainted with the government. It is a year important committee, and only old congressmen are given places upon it. The committee on judiciary has fif-

committees. Spooner is a good worker and Vance makes a nice figure for the head of the women's suffrage committee. Stewart of Nevada does a great deal of work both on the floor and in committee. He is at the head of the committee on mines and mining and is a crank upon silver. Vest is a hard worker, Walthall is the best type of a southern gentleman statesman, and like Butter he gets through with a great deal of work in a very casy way. The new senators have not been leading the committees of the committee of the head of the head of the committee of the head of the work both on the floor and in committee. He is at the head of the committee of the head of the work both on the floor and in committee. The state of the head of the work both on the floor and in committee. He is at the head of the committee of the head of the work both on the floor and in committee. He is at the head of the head of the work both on the floor and in committee. The state of the head of the work both on the floor and in committee. He is at the head of the head of the head of the head of the committee. The state of the head easy way. The new senators have not been here long enough to show their mettle, but the millions which McMillan has made in making cars ought to make him a good chair-man for manufactures, and Moody ought to know something about Indian depredations over which he is chairman.
FRANK G. CARPENTER.

SPRING POETRY.

Some Poetical Gems Rescued from the

Yawning Waste Basket. The spring poet has come to be a necessity of modern civilization. At this season he is as inevitable as the April shower and quite

as inevitable as the April shower and quite as numerous.

The masculine pronoun is used in a generic sense as the gentle muse of the violets and the dafforlils probably numbers the majority of her votaries among the fair sex.

One contributor has immertalized a lady whom posterity will know as "Sister Lou" in a somet of three verses beginning:

Lou, you have asked me to make a rhyme; And as I, this evening, have the time. Shall devote my leisure entirely to you. Shall the lines be many or only a few? With a judgment rarely displayed by poets of the vernal type, the author of these lines decided that brevity is the soul of sounets and concludes her tribute to "Sister Lou" with the third verse. It has been found impossible to determine in what meter this production is written and the question is respectly referred to the Omaha gas company.

Another effusion in the same strain con-

Thy gentle hand left me, when I was young: I never knew fear when thou wert near; Thy praise can never too highly be sung; There is none to me can be more dear.

ns these lines:

A lady who dates her communication Troy, Pa., and who shows symptoms of Swine-burneism, sends an outburst of poetic fervor, from which the following lines are extracted:

Under the waters still it doth gloam. Hell is more dark for its far-away dream. Kansus has the honor to be the residence of a poetess of great promise. Her feet—reference is made, of course, to her poetle feet—betray considerable incongruity, that is to say they are not mates, but she shows an appreciation of the good, the beautiful and the true which can not fail to strike the most casual reader. From a set of gems on various subjects the following verses are selected:

Oh, bring a good newspaper to me, Bring me none but The OMARA Bre; It is printed right here, you can see it

If you will only step in and see. It's the most useful paper I ever have read.
It gives account of the living, account of the dead:

dead; It cannot be beat, oh, send it to me— Tis' printed in Omnha—The OMANA BEE.

SENORA DEL WALLE.

A Characteristic Act of Beneficence

By the Original of "Ramona." Los Angeles, Cal., April 2.- Special to THE BEE.]-The Camuios ranch with its 1,400 acres of fields, its lovely orchards of olive, orange and almond, its low white adobe house, its wide verandas covered with perfume-laden vines, its extensive vineyards, its garden ever filled with blooming flowers, and its quiet and oft frequented chapel has become familiar to all readers of Helen Hunt Jackson's "Ramona." Of the lives and deeds of the Spanish family who lived there when the story was conceived, little has found its way into print.

The Senora Del Valle, proprietress of the Camulos ranch, bears a striking resemblance in personal appearance to Senora Moreno of Ramona, though it is known that H. H. did not see or know her for she was absent when the talented novelist made the visit of a little more than two hours at the ranch from which she so graphically describes it, even to the

Senora Del Valle's deeds of charity, though unheralded by herself, sometimes became known. A friend of the family related a fouching incident which illustrates the beneficence of her character.

cheerful salute, when the face of the pale, tired mother attracted her attention. With consummate tact the senora drew from the timid little woman the story of their journey-ings; how they had started from one of the western states fairly well equipped for their journey, forced to leave friends and home on account of her husband's failing health. While crossing the mountains their cow died which robbed them of one means of sustenance on which they had depended. Then one of the horses became hame and as the poor man was growing daily more feeble they were obliged to move along slowly, but hoped to soon reach Los Angeles, there to secure work for herself and the needed rest for her hus-

The senora listened to the recital and as soon as it was finished said: "This is a place for your sick husband nor for you, have a home large enough to afford you she ter and you will not refuse to come along with me for tonight. I will take the children in my carriage and you may follow us. You can catch sight of the ranch houses among the trees but a mile up the valley."

Night found the consumptive in a comforta-ble bed, the faithful wife resting sweetly by his side, and the three little ones, after a thorough bath, dreaming that they were still on the road, in the covered wagon, only to wake in the morning to find themselves between spotless sheets, with the song of birds greeting their cars and the fragrance of lowers beguiling them to seek the garden

For days the fond wife and gentle senora bestowed every attention and ministered o every want of the man whose mp of life burned so feebly, but he poor man was too far gone to be estored even by their assidnous care, and he watch was ended just as the dawn of the sixth day was casting its first faint rays upon the hospitable roof of his Spanish benefac-tress. His remains were laid to rest in the

tress. His remains were laid to rest in the verdant valley in the shadow of the high hills on which may still be seen the white crosses. The morning after the sad funeral the lonely mother gathered her little ones to her and thanking the Senora Del Valle for her great kindness declined longer to accept a hospitality for which she could render no return. The senora urged her to remain, telling her she was welcome to the home they would give and finally prevailed upon her to stay a few days. After three days she bade them good bye and went to Los Angeles. One letter was received telling of her safe arrival, but no further word came.

arrival, but no further word came.

Some months passed and the Senoritas
Del Valle went to Los Angeles to visit their brother. They did not forget the stranger and her little ones, but could not find any trace of her for some time. One day in walking down the street they came face to face with the widow. With the fervor so becoming and so characteristic of true Castilans they grasped her by the hand, exclaim-

"What is the matter? Where have you

The tale was short and soon told. In a The tale was short and soon told. In a strange city with no friends and three children to care for, enough money to provide but for one week's necessities, and that the gift of her charitable friends at Camulos ranch, no work to be found, the mother stints herself to provide for the children. Want and discouragement make her sick. With tears streaming from her eyes she said, "I forced myself out of bed to see if there was not something—something I might find to do, for my baby is dying from hunger, and my other children are without food."

ther children are without food."

The senoritas accompanied her to exchanble apartment, a single som in a cheap tenement and and the children just as the mother had ald. Medical aid was immediately summoned and nourishing food provided, but the poor baby, never strong, survived only a few hours. The mother, already sick, expired after a wock's illness, the good offices of her Spanish friends and the best of nursing

and medical attendance being of no avail.

The senoritus, acting on instructions received from their mother, took the two re-

NEBRASKA PONCAS RETURN SOUTH

Their Timber Almost Exhausted-Not Prepared for the Ties of Civilzation-Grasping Land Sharks at Old Tricks.

NIOBRARA, Neb., April 4 .- Special to The BRE.]-Ten years ago Standing Bear, the Ponca chief, who has led his people to the Indian territory during the past week, was made famous by Judge Dundy.

In 1876, by a disgraceful job put up by the missionary influence then in power in Indian affairs, a bill was smuggled through by which the Pencas were removed to the Indian territory by force of arms. These lands, situated at the mouth of the Niobrara river, opposite this place, were "coded and relinquished" to them by the government in a supplemented treaty executed in 1868, the consideration of this treaty being the relinquishment of other lands and their old burrying grounds and corn fields,"

The years of friendly intercourse between the whites and Indians had existed since the first early displeasures had settled themselves; and the Poneas on the west, with the remnant of the Minnesota Sioux on the east, gave the whites a protection that was highly prized during the dark days of Indian war, and pillage consequent to the settlement of the Blue Will.

and pillage consequent to the settlement of the Biach Hills.

It is true the Poncas plowed and bood their corn-ficids with guns close at hand, in hourly expectation of their old-time enemy, the Sioux, lighting upon their peaceful villages and stealing from their heras of plenty. And, while these Indians numbered not less than seven hundred souls, the men were large-boned, strapping fellows, and the women well-trained in the use of the ugly butcher knife. So what pillage was done had to be done quickly, and it was in those days a common saying that "it would take three Sloux to scare one Ponca."

As the settlement of whites grew, however, it was believed best to place a small de-

As the settlement of whites grew, how-ever, it was believed best to place a small de-tachment of regulars from Fort Randall at Ponca agency as a safe guard. One morn-ing, I think in the fall of '75, Hon. Set Dra-per had some business at the agency and went up on a pony. He reached the agency just be-fore diancy and thought it every strange that everything was quiet and without life. Reaching the block-house he was pulled in ex-citedly by the orderly in command, who told him that he was the first man who had belied him that he was the first man who had poked nis nose out of doors since day light. The Sioux had come down early that morning and the military had filled the mounted piece they had with old store iron and scraps, causing a

grand scattering.

These "Indian surprises" had somewhat worried the Poneas, and becoming tired of war, their missionary friends told them their only safety was to go to the Indian territory. A petition was signed by a portion of them, but old Standing Bran's faction stood out against the removal and when the time came. against the removal, and when the time came for their department during the incoming of the Hayes administration, at a time when Secretary Schurz was "turning the rascals out," they were lath to go.

A delegation in the meanwhile visited In-

A delegation in the meanwhile visited in-dian territory and told their stories on their return-trip. Not until it had dawned upon them that they were forever leaving the haunts of their fathers and their childhood; that the old burying grounds were to be trumpled upon by their enemies, the Sioux; that they should no longer fish from the middy

that they should holonger fish from the muddy waters of the Missonri or bathe in the clear, rapid waters of their appropriately-named Niobrara (the water that runs, or running water), than the sentiment of "Home, Sweet Home," caused their hearts to go out with a bitterness that was beyond control.

Standing Bear-stood out against moving until the last. A company of regulars was brought from Fort Randaults effect their removal, but the Indians squatted upon the ground and refused to move at the point of the bayonet. There they sat as stoical as mumnies, resisting the military by peace and would-be martyrdom. Refusing either to move or fight, conveyances were obtained One day returning from a visit Senora Del
Valle saw by the roadside a covered wagon and near it three fair haired children. Turning toward the emigrants and driving close to their camp she accosted the children with a them over the east side of the Niobrara river when they were finally persuaded to try the new country.

The story of Standing Bear now stands out as a bold stroke of leadership. In 1879 Standing Bear led about thirty of his people to the Omaha reservation, where they set-tled. The old chief was arrested by the in-terior department to be returned to the In-dian territory. Popular sentiment was aroused, mass meetings were held in the east denouncing this proceeding and appealing for justice to these Indians. Standing Bear ap-plied for a writ of habeas corpus to the United States district court at Omaha for re-lease from this custody of the military and the interior department, having been ar-rested and being about to be carried back to

the Indian territory,
The writ was issued by Judge Dundy, and
the return of it was heard at Omaha April 30, 1879. The interior department and the United States appeared by the United States district attorney, who made an argument five and a half hours long to prove that an Indian was not a man, or a person, in American law, Standing Bear appeared by Hon. John L. Webster and Hon. A. J. Poppleton. The old Indian testified in his own behalf and addressed the court, claiming that he was a man, although God had made his skin of a dark hue. The audience of distin sain of a dark mic. The analysis of distinctions of the published speciators was aroused to a pitch of excitement by his eloquence, which resulted in cheer after cheer when he sat down. The following is Judge Dundy's decision sustaining the writ:

I. That an Indian is a person within the meaning of the laws of the United States, and has therefore the right to sue out a writ of habeas corpus in a followal court or in all cases

habens corpus in a federal court or in all cases where he may be confined or in custody under color of autority of the United States, or where he is restrained of liberty in violation of the constitution of the United States.

2. That General George Crook, the respondent, being commander of the military department of the Platte, has the custody of the relators under color of authority of the United States, and in violation of the laws thereof.

3. That no rightful authority exists for removing by force any of the relators to the Indian territory, as the respondent has been directed to do.

4. That the Indians possess the inherentight to the liberty and happiness," so long as they obey the laws and do not tresponse in forbidden ground, etc.

The tour throughout the east with "Bright Eyes" resulted in a final settlement of the matter, and all the Poness received pay for matter, and all the Poneas received pay for a their lands, the interest of which is paid them annually. These Indians have been dissatisfied for sometime, their timber being almost exausted. Provision was made for these Indians, but they refuse to remain and, though Agent Hill has done all in his power to hold them, they are strong in their desire to go among their people, where the conditions have changed in their favor. But few are prepared for allotments, which Standing Bear well-anderstands means more ling Bear wall-enderstands means more

work than he craves.

The sharks of squaw men have endeavored to keep them there with a view of "covering" thousands of here of hand for cattle ranches, but they have failed in this thus far.



PENNYROYAL PILLS. REC CHOSE DISMOND SHAND. Safe, over and always reliable. Lindles, safe Bennglish for Dinamond Brough, a red meralisleves, suched with this ribsen. Take no others, red the regul to parameter and 'Hellief forLindles," in other, for return must, Name Paser Chiefester Chom. Co., Station Sec. Palis. For

The Gateway To and From Mexico.

If You are Coming to Texas or Mexico this Year, Stop at Laredo.

First. Because we have just completed an elegant hotel, with all modern conveniences, and can take good care of you.

Second. Because you will see a city of 12,000 souls, that has quadrupled its population in the last three years and promises even more rapid growth in the future. Third. Hecause you will see the com-

mercial, railroad and manufacturing center of Southwest Texas and Northern Mexico, a vast territory of unlimit-Fourth. Because the Laredo route to

the City of Mexico presents the grandest scenery, passes through the most fertile country, is the most populous, has the best accommodations, and is the shortest by many hundreds of miles between the trade centers of the United States and Mexico.

Fifth. Because you will see a great commercial and manufacturing city springing up on the ruins of an old town founded by the Spanish government in 1767-see a strange blending of the old and new, affording interest not only to the land-buyer and the speculator, but also to the tourist and general

Sixth. Because from the "Heights," the beautiful residence portion of Laredo, may be seen for hundreds of miles the sinuous course of the historic Rio Grande, the broad and silvery line of demarcation between two great republies; and from which are also brought within the scope of the vision, 100 miles distant in Mexico, the rugged peaks of the majestic Sierra Madre Mountains.

Serenth. Because you will be 600 feet above the level of the sea, and 15) miles from the Gulf of Mexico, whose balmy and continuous breezes temperature with

and continuous breezes temper our winters and cool our summers. Eighth. Because you will see the two Laredos, an American city of 12,000 and a Mexican city of 8,000 people, upon op-posite shores of the Rio Grande, lighted by electricity, connected by two magnificent new steel bridges and an electric motor line, the latter being one of the finest equipped, most popular and only International Electric Railway in the

Ninth. Because you will be in a section of country noted for its healthfulness, where malaria and fevers are unknown, and in the midst of a hospitable and progressive people.

Tenth. Because you will be in a city where law and order prevail, where you will find churches of all denominations, and splendid public and private educational institutions.

Eleventh. Because you will find no place offering better opportunities for the investment of money, either in real estate, business or manufacturing enter-

Twelfth. Because Laredo is in the middle of the largest wool-producing section in the United States; possesses the largest and best veins of coal mined in the State of Texas, and is adjacent to the great mineral deposits of Mexico, containing the best quality of lead, silver, iron and copper ores, which are shipped to Larado for treatment, and which find in this city the best market in the United States.

Thirteenth. Because Lorado is in the center, and is the natural metropolis of Southwest Texas, which was awarded the first premium by the Committee of the Department of Agriculture, at the National Exposition, held at Kansas City, Mo., in October, 1888, for the best State exhibit, embracing products of the soil and other resources illustrative of the wealth of the State of Texas.

Fourteenth. Because the Laredo brick kilns manufacture at a minimum cost a class of brick that has no superior and few equals. The "Laredo Brick" is celebrated for its durability and many other excellent properties; is specified in all contracts for government build-ings in the State of Texas, and is shipped in large quantities to all parts of the country where first-class building material is required. Thus have the fortunate citizens of Laredo at their very doors one of the greatest es-sentials for the building up of a sub-

stantial and ornametain city. Fitteenth. Because the city of Laredo owns hundreds of neres of valuable lands which she offers as bonuses to individuals or companies establishing desirable manufacturing enterprises within its corporate limits, and is blessed with an overflowing treasury, making the rate of taxation and the taxable valua-

tion of property merely nomina . Sixteenth, Because in Laredo you will see more and better buildings in course of construction than in any other city of its size in the United States, among them being a large iron foundry, a tan nery, a boot and shoe factory, planing mill, a grist mill, a woolen mill, an elegant Masonic temple and many fine and commodious business blocks and

beautiful residences. Secenticath. Because the cost of living in Laredo is as cheap as elsewhere in the United States. Eighteenth. Because every product of

the soil that can be profitably raised in the United States can also, with equal profit, be raised in Texas; and whatever can be grown profitably in Texas can be grown with greater profit in "South-west Texes," of which Laredo is the unrivated commercial and manufacturing center, and is located in as good and as fertile an agricultural, fruit growing and grazing country as the sun ever shown on-where, on an average, the soil produces two crops each year, in a climate that makes more existence i pleasure. Come to Texas! Come to "Southwest Texas!" Come to Laredothe gateway to and from Mexico.

Distance from St. Louis to City 2,581 of Mexico via Laredo...... 1.050

in favor of Laredo route FOPULATION.

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We must sell out the remainder of our retail stock without further delay, as our wholesale business demands our entire time, attention and capital. For the next few days we invite you to a feast of bargains such as you will never again enjoy. We are liable to rent store and sell our fixtures now any day, so

come at once before it is too late. All our genuine Diamonds now go at importer's prices and the mountings

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Solid Gold Chains from \$7.50. Best Rolled Plate Chains from \$2. Charms and Lockets, \$1 and upward. Solid Gold Rings, \$1 and \$2; worth \$3 to \$5. A lot of Solid Sterling Silver Collar Buttons and Scarf Pins at 25c and 50c each; worth \$1. Heavy Solid 14-karat Gold Collar Buttons, worth \$2.50 to \$5 each now, choice for only \$1. One lot assorted Cuff Buttons at 50c pair; worth \$1 to \$2. Solid Gold Spiral Back Studs, 50c and \$1 each; worth four times the

money. 1,000 fine Broaches and Lace Pins from 50c up. Fine French style Mantel Clocks, 8-day, half-hour strike, cathedral gongs, at \$5, \$6.50, \$8 and \$10; worth \$10 to \$20.

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