Our Importation of Spring Gloves

Have Arrived.

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REDS, TANS, NAVIES,

MOUSQUITAIRE, 8-button length Gloves,

All the Latest Shades.

Party Gloves

In the largest varieties and colors at the

Laces.

JUST RECEIVED.

POINT DE GENE

RICH SILK, POINT DE VENISE, POINT BRUGES AND POINT BOURDON.

Beautiful new matched sets in

LOUIS XIV VALENCIENNES

ITALIAN VALENCIENNES

and styles in 4-button length-

THE "TREFOUSSE," as in the past, is in

GREENS, MODES, OLD ROSE, Etc.

See our splendid assortment of SUEDE

CHAIRMAN HOLMAN ON THE MATTER

Get None-Dave Mercer Thinks His Plan for a Third Will

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE. WASHINGTON, March 17

Chairman Holman of the house committee on Indian affairs is wabbling upon the subject of establishing a branch Indian supply depot at Omaha. , He said today that as be tween the proposition to abolish the depot in New York and locating it in Omaha, he would favor the retention of the New York establishment. Representative Mercer, who has been making a canvass of the house, said to The Bee correspondent this afternoon that he believed complications would arise from the agitation to abolish the depot in New York and establish one in Omaha as would result in the retention of the New York depot, as well as the one in Chicago, and the establishment of a third one at Omaha. In other words, he believed that the men who are interested in New York and Chicago, in order to preserve their interests, would be forced to vote for the establishment of a new branch Indian supply depot at Omaha.

URGING A LONG CAMPAIGN. Republicans in congress are almost unantmously in favor of an exhaustive campaign for the election of their successors this year. Ordinarily men who secure a renomination easily and have such a large majority as to insure re-election without much effort, favor a short campaign. This year, however, the conditions are regarded by the republicans as unusually propitious for a campaign of thought.

Members of the republican campaign con-gressional committee say laborers, mechanics and farmers voted the democratic or populist ticket in 1892 under misapprehension, and that although they now keenly appreciate their mistake it will take time to have them all understand the details of their error. They are not satisfied with simply proving that prospective free trade through the Wilson bill has paralyzed business and thrown millions of men and women out of employment. They want to have time to sufficiently, explain the underlying prin-ciples of economic questions and foreign and domestic markets in connection with the financial politices of the parties in the field. It is conceded that the silver question has been eliminated from the issues, which will cut a prominent figure in the approaching campaign. The tariff, income taxes and foreign markets, the latter embracing reciprocity, will be the issues which will test the strength of the various parties. The advocacy of early nominations is largely with a view to reaching the farmers, who must hear and read speeches and study the fundamental principles of policies. Free silver is now the only distinctive policy of the populists. In everything else they are bourbon democrats. Their representatives in congress are all tails to the democratic kite. The populist influence more than are the congress are all tails to the democratic kite. The populist influence, more than anything else, has led to the destruction of pro-tection to farming interests. While demanding free trade against manufacturers the populists have had to take free trade for the GEORGIA'S INVALID SENATOR.

From his invalid's chair in the senate chamber Alfred Holt Colquitt has carded the democrats of Georgia that he is a candidate for re-election to the United States senate. Senator Colquitt's term expires on the 3rd of next March. The old minister-senator. pale and emaciated, does not look as though he could live out another term if he should be chosen for six more years by the Georgia legislature. For two years now Senator Colquitt has been taken to and from and about the capitol in an invalid's chair. He cannot walk. Some organic trouble has so impaired his locomotion and reduced his physical strength that he can scarcely turn over his body. Senator Colquitt is one of the purest, and best men in public life. He will be 60 years old next month. He was a major in the Mexican war, was a colonel in the con-federate army during the rebellion and won his way to a brigadier generalship by his gallantry. He has had a long and brilliant service in public life, coming up through the Georgia legislature to the governorship o that state and serving in the lower house o congress before he was inducted into the United States senate in 1883. Senator Colquitt has been a minister and

who led the temperance crusade in the the state of watermelons a few years ag and secured actual prohibition, and implanted local option upon a safe footing Georgia's three greatest statesmen in the glosing years of their career confirmed in and were wheeled about upon the floors of congress and through the ridors of the capitol in invalid chairs. Firs there was that great and brainy little man Alexander H. Stephens, who was the most potential power in the house during a period of many years and up to about a decade ago, when he died. He was a punny little man, and was unable to walk during his last two or three, or possibly four, years service in the house. He was once a bril liant orator, but was wise in party leader ship and nonpartisan legislation. Whe his chair down into the semi-circle in from of the speaker's desk. Here the little old man would pipe out with his weak and high-keyed voice words which were eagerly caught up by the great leaders on both sides of the chamber. Members flocked about him like boys listening to a parent' story or examining some great curlo. member of the house treated him with the greatest possible deference. He could speak whenever he wished and his time was extended without limit.
To take up the succession of Georgia in

valids in congress, "Uncle Joe" Brown, the great railroad magnate and millionaire, be came a confirmed invalid two years before be retired from the senate, which was not many menths since. Strange, but he was wheeled around the senate in the same sort of chair and occupied about the same position on the floor of the chamber which now characterize Senator Colquitt. If Senator no doubt be a shudder constantly passing over his successor and Senator Gordon who will fear that the hand of fate wil smite them into that invalid's chair. MORE TROUBLE FOR THE COLONEL.

Amid the reports put in circulation today one that at the conclusion of the Pollard Breckinridge breach of promise suit Mrs Breckinridge will file a bill for divorce from her husband, because it has already been proven that he continued his relations Miss Pollard some weeks after his marriage in New York. There is a good deal of speculation as to who is paying the expenses of the prosecution, which must aggregate some thousands of dollars. Colonel Breckinridge charges his political rivals with the expenses. Others say Masons in Kentucky are paying them, while others assert that Dr. Briggs, the emi Presbyterian, who was recently tried for heresy and severely arraigned by Colone Breckinridge, is putting up the expenses. There is probably not a single disinterested person in Washington tonight who does not believe that a judgment will be secured against Breckinridge. Under the law here secret marriage to his present wife prior public admission of his engagement to Miss Pollard does not affect the merits o

MAY VETO BLAND'S BILL. An impression began to grow today that President Cleveland may after all veto the Bland silver seigniorage bill. A number of New York bankers have called upon the president during the past twenty-four hours and urged him to veto the measure. They represent that when the last issue of bonds was purchased Secretary Carlisle made a selemn promise that there should be no silver legislation, naming the seigniorage prop-esition among others, and nothing done by congress which might injure the value of the Ex-Comptroller of Currency Hepburn s at the head of the delegation and he said

KELLEY, STIGER & CO. Special Easter Display

Splendid Bargains in Silks.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY MONDAY TO

BUY THE BEST DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.

39c INDIA SILKS, BEST STYLES, GOOD SILK. This silk retails generally at 65c. Sale commences Monday morning. Come early.

50c BLACK JAPANESE SILK, a leader, at

95c BLACK MORIE SILK-Imported 50c

BLACK MORIE SH.K-Just received over twenty new styles to choose from. WHITE HABUTAI WASH SILK, BEST GRADE... 57;c COLORED JAPANESE SILKS-Bargains ...

FINE NOVELTY SPRING SUITINGS. NEW STYLES JUST IN. Come Monday. They sell rapidly. BLACK FRENCH SERGE, 40 INCHES WIDE.

ENGLISH DIAGONAL, 48 INCHES

SCOTCH SUITINGS-NEW EFFECTS JUST

BEST GRADE AND STYLES IN NOVELTY AND CLOTH EFFECTS FOR SPRING ..

60c BATISTE, BEST QUALITY FRENCH..... 45c

60c STORM SERGES-FOR MONDAY.....

SEE OUR FRENCH CHALLIES-THE

of Spring Capes, Jackets, Silks, Dress Goods, Gloves and Laces

Spring Capes and Jackets

We received Saturday a large line of ladies'

capes and jackets, which goes on sale Monday morning at exceptionally low prices.

Ladies' capes, made of broadcloth, hand-skirt and Tattot sleeve, the very latest, \$5.00

Ladies' capes in brown only, medulm length \$5.00 braid, price. Ladies' capes in black only, neatly trimmed \$7.00

Ladies' capes made of fine broadcloth and handsomely braided shield front, shades, \$8.50 black and brown, only

Ladies' fine clay diagonal jackets, with full \$7.00

Ladies 'fine broadcloth jackets, double breasted, tight fitting, colors, blue, brown and black, all prices, from

\$5.00 \$20.00

We also show Monday our full line of ladles' \$1.10 UP

Embroideries.

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

THE VERY LATEST NOVELTIES

CREME, ECRU AND BUTTER

BLACK CREME, ECRU AND BUTTER,

LACES AND INSERTIONS TO MATCH.

PCINT DE PARIS VALENCIENNES

PLATT OR ANTIQUE VALENCIENNES

NEW TORCHON MEDICI AND SMYRNA

Laces.

MATCHED SET EMBROIDERIES in the beautiful new open empire lace effects.

Latest Novelties in Veilings CHOICE NOVELTIES IN CUT SET AND

Edges, rich bands and ruffled effects to match FROM 1212C TO \$5.00 A YARD. ALL AT PRICES THAT WILL PLEASE THE CLOSEST BUYERS.

Kelley, Stiger & Co., Cor. Farnam and 15th Sts.

today that he believed President Cleveland this investigation, and the case has been would make good Secretary Carlisle's promwould make good Secretary Carlisle's promise and veto the Bland bill.

PERSONAL MENTION. F. B. Lawrence of Omaha is at the St. Representative Melklejohn started this afternoon for New York, where he goes on personal business. He will return in time to be in his seat in the house on Monday

Colonel and Mrs. Guy V. Henry enter-tined at breakfast at Fort Meyer quite a witness the drill. Among the guests were Mrs. Joseph Carey of Wyoming, Mrs. Charles Gibson, Mrs. and Miss Blackburn, Senator and Mrs. Manderson, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Tucker and Senator Squire.
PERRY S. HEATH.

YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

Eulogies on the Late Congressman Enoch of Ohio Pronounced in the House. WASHINGTON, March 17 .- The house con tinued its work today, notwithstanding the fact that this was St. Patrick's day. Quite

a number of members were sprigs of sham-

rock upon their coats. At the opening of the session Mr. Reilly of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee on Pacific railroads, rose to a question of privilege with regard to the resolution introduced by Mr. Boatner yesterday, instructing the president to employ special counsel to bring suit against the Union Pacific. The resolution, at Mr. Boatner's request, had been referred to the judiciary committee. Mr. Reilly thought it should properly be re-

referred to his committee. Mr. Bailey made the point of order that Mr. Reilly had not been authorized by his committee to move the change of reference. The chair sustained the point of order. The senate amendments to the house bill

charter the Iowa and Nebraska Pontoon Bridge company and to construct a high wagon bridge at Sioux City, Ia., were agreed to. The house then went into the commit-tee of the whole and the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was re-The amendments to the appropriations for

the Missouri river commission, which were pending when the house adjourned yester-day, were postponed until Monday. Mr. Reed mades the point of order against the amendment governing the fees of clerks of United States courts as not germain.

The chair sustained the point of order.
Mr Bowers of California offered an
mendment to the appropriation of \$20,000 for special counsel to aid district attorneys so as to provide that \$5,000 of this be expended in the employment of special counse in the case of the Southern Pacific railroad to set aside United States patents now pend ing at Los Angeles.
The chair ruled the amendment out

order on the ground that it changed ex-isting laws. The committee then arose. A resolution authorizing the enlisted mer of the army and navy to wear a badge on public occasions, on motion of Mr. Outhwaite, was agreed to. Then, at 2:30, in accordance with the provision of a special order, the remainder of the day was devoted to culogics upon the life and character of the late Representative W. H. Enochs of

OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

Affects Tacoma Property.

WASHINGTON, March 17 .- Another step was taken today in the case of the state of Washington against John G. McBride. which is perhaps the most important case ever before the general land office. The controversy arose over the application for a mineral placer claim, valued at between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. There are six locations, each covering twenty acres, on claims made by right of discovery in September, 1889, by M. Topliff, G. P. Topliff. Reed O. McLean, F. T. Crowex, M. Laplin and M. Gorger, who subsequently sold their claims to McBride. The attorney general of the state filed a protest against the application, alleging that all the section on which land contained no valuable mineral deposits. but was wanted as city property, as it joins Tacoma, while McBride asserted that gold existed in paying quantities, entitling him to the property.

Secretary Smith today held that a hearing is necessary to determine the value and ex-tent of the alleged deposits, and orders a

thorough prospecting of the land. A special

exent of the department will be present at

COSTLY LITIGATION. What the Washington Lawyers Think of th

75c

85c

\$3.15

60c

Pollard-Breckinridge Case. WASHINGTON, March 17.-The Breckin ridge-Pollard breach of promise and seduc tion case had a rest in court today, but th sensational developments of the past two days were discussed in every place. The side in consultation with their clients. Among the people connected with the courts there is quite a little gossip and discussion concerning the expenses connected
with the trial, for it is one of the most
costly suits for both parties that has been
tried here for years. There is on both sides
a number of lawyers who are accustomed
to obtain large awards for their services,
Judgo Wilson has been considered the
leader of the local bar. Mr. Calderon Carliste, while a young man, is also an attorney of exceptional ability and is accustomed to receive heavy fees. One witness
for Miss Pollard was summoned from Colorado, while heavy traveling expenses and
counsel fees were incurred in taking the
depositions, numbering about fifty. The
stenographers fees alone amount to nearly
\$1,000. While Miss Pollard is not supposed
to have much money, she must have influcourts there is quite a little gossip and dis to have much money, she must have influential friends who are interested in the

DEMOCRATS CONSULT. Senators of that Faith Meet and Talk Over

the Tariff Bill. WASHINGTON, March 17 .- If the present program remains unchanged the tariff bill will be reported to the senate on Tuesday next and debate will begin on the bill on Monday, April 2. After the full committee adjourned today at 4 o'clock the democratic members held a consultation among them-selves, Secretary Carlisle being present for selves, Secretary Carlisle being present for the purpose of deciding upon what changes they should recommend. They devoted the greater part of the time to the sugar schedule, but did not reach a conclusion as to whether any change should be made. The question, however, has been reopened and a further change is not unlikely. Determination of this matter was postponed until Monday morning, when the democratic members will decide definitely before reporting to the full committee.

The whisky tax has not been changed, nor has the income tax, but there have been several small changes in other schedules. Republican members of the committee have had their way in many cases with the administrative features of the bill, and one of them expressed himself tonight as very well satisfied with this part of it.

MR. MANDERSON OBJECTED.

Gazette Case Are Impertment. WASHINGTON, March 17.—The printing committee of the senate this morning re sumed the investigation of alleged irregularities in the printing contract for the Patent Office Gazette. Senator Manderson took a hand in the examination, and during the course of the investigation the attor neys asked certain questions which did not meet Mr. Manderson's views and he said: "If any further questions are to be asked here by an attorney that reflect upon my questions, either he will leave the room of Ex-Auditor Day attempted to say

Ex-Auditor Day attempted to say some-thing further when Senator Manderson turned upon him and said: "I don't want you to pass strictures upon my questions, and I won't have it." Senator Gorman interposed to say that the questions it was desired to ask must first be submitted to the committee in writ-ing.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The finance committee decided today to change the internal revenue tobacco schedule of the tariff bill so as to restore the provisions o the present law concerning clears and clearettes. This law fixes the tax on cigarettes at \$3 per 1,000, on clearettes weighing less than three pounds per 1,000 at \$50 cents per 1,000, and on clearettes weighing more than three pounds per 1,000 at \$1 per 1,000. The house bill changed this schedule so as to increase the tax on clearettes weighing less than three pounds to \$1.50 per 1,000, and the senate bill changed this so as to provide for atax of \$5 per 1,000 on clearettes weighing more than three pounds, while the tax on clearettes and also on clearettes weighing more than three pounds, while the tax on clearettes of lighter weight was put at \$1 per 1,000 on those wrapped in paper, and at \$50 cents on those wrapped in tobacco.

Children and Matches Fire yesterday afternoon damaged the residence of John Schlack, near Thirty-fourth and California streets, to the extent of \$300. Children playing with matches started the HAS SOME FUNNY OLD LAWS

Notice some of these goods displayed in Show Windows

District of Columbia's Code is a Queer Conglomeration of Statutes.

SNAGS THAT NEW LAWYERS ENCOUNTER

Old and Long Forgotten Provisions Sprung from Time to Time to Entangle Litigants and Retard Justice-

May Yet Be Codified.

WASHINGTON, March 17 .- (Special to The Bee.)-In connection with the Pollard-Breckinridge breach of promise trial lawyers are discussing the laxity of laws governing the morals of the District of Columbia. While it is pretty generally believed that Colonel Breckinridge will have a judgment entered against him in favor of Miss Pollard, it will create no especial surprise if nearly all of the evidence should be against him and yet he should escape. The laws controlling the District of Columbia and everything therein are full of conflict and inconsistency.

came necessary to find some laws for the mmediate government of the little territory of the District of Columbia, congress seemed to reach out in every direction and grasp everything that offered a suggestion. A part of the old English code, fresh from the lords who established Great Britain, and some of the old blue laws of Maryland and Virginia, were gathered together in a conglomorate mass and adopted as a code for the District of Columbia, almost verbatim. here were a great many features of these laws which were inapplicable, but no one seemed to have the time or care or ability to bring about proper modifications, For instance, there is yet upon the statutes of Maryland a very ancient law, which forbids slave owner feeding his slaves oftener han so many times a week upon and duck. Those two articles of food, which are now so rare, were once more than plenti-ful in Maryland; they were a pest. No one in that old state has ever taken the trouble to have the law repealed. There are other obsolete laws in force in Maryland. The same is true in the District of Columbia Laws are almost daily unearthed which have no earthly application, because the objects and conditions for which they were adopted have passed away. New lawyers are con-stantly being entrapped by these obsolete laws through exhumations at the hands of the old professionals. HOW CAUSES ARE CONDUCTED.

Unwritten more than the written code gov erns the procedures in the courts here at present. It reminds one of a parlia-nentary body which attempts to proceed pefore it adopts a code of rules; it must proceed under ordinary parliamentary law. It may be said that this is strictly true of the trial of causes here. The laws govern-ing the trials and the actions of the court and upon which verdicts are reached are more the laws of states than the District of Columbia. Many times efforts have been made to have the great mass of civil and criminal laws for this District codified, but refused to appropriate the few thousand dollars to cover the expense, in spite of the fact that there is scarcely a week passes when more money is not wasted or illegiti mately wrested from some innocent person The irregular condition of the laws is the secret of the great length of trials here. It will be recalled that the famous star route trials in 1881-2 covered the better part of a year. The best lawyers of the country were employed, and there was a constant series of surprises throughout the trial by the un-earthing of vague, indefinite and obsolete and inconsistent laws. No sooner would one expert find a law than another would dig up one to contradict or nullify it. In accepting one law congress had failed to repeal another in conflict. This may be a characteristic of the Pollard-Breckinridge trial be fore it is finally disposed of, for it is believed that whatever the verdict may at the hands of this jury there will be an appeal or revival of the cause. Lawyers throughout the country will never forgethe length of the trial of Guiteau, who assassinated President Garfield. The way the lawyers juggled the statutes and mixed up the codes in the introduction of expert tes-

LAWS ARE LIKEWISE QUEER. But aside from and above all this the laws governing morals in the District of Columbia are strange. There are some of the lowest and worst crimes in the calendar which have no description in law here and which are not punishable. For instance, a woman may be severely punished for a common crime and yet the man who is as guilty goes cot free. There are laws to punish gamng and kindred crimes under certain con ditions, but not under others; and of course the offenders manage to have their offenses come within the list of the undescribed. Another peculiar feature of the conditions here is race prejudice and "social propriety. No one appears to have ever heard of a woman proceeding against a white man for bastardy, assault, breach of mar-riage promise, or anything of that kind; and it is improbable that it would avail anything for a female with a black face to at tempt to recover anything from a white man for any offense relating to her person or social condition. Of course a white man could not slander a black woman under the

conditions. Then there is the feeling that any woman who seeks damages for any offense affecting character or reputation must prove herself to have been spotless and even above suspicion, as anything reflecting pon her character takes her out of the pale of consideration. SENATE HAS NO TARIFF ORATORS. Very unlike the debate in the house over Wilson tariff bill will be the one in the senate. It is a lamentable fact that there is more expert knowledge of the tariff in the bouse than in the senate. There are no men in the senate with the knowledge of the Pittsburg and Gear of Iowa, republicans, and Wilson of West Virginia, Bryan of Nebraska, Breckinridge of Arkansas and Johnson of Ohio, democrats. The only mer tariff are Sherman of Ohio and Aldrich of Not a single one of the senators on either side of the chamber, excepting possibly Messrs. Aldrich and Smith, the latter of New have practical knowledge operation of a tariff law. These two men

Rhode Island, republicans, and McPherso of New Jersey and Mills of Texas, democrats have interest in manufactures, and they have knowledge of the exact extent which a tariff will protect certain articles; but neither of McKinley, Daizell or Burrows. Neither of these men are good debaters, in the sens that they are impressive orators or have the gift of language sufficient to create an ex-pression by the expounding of any special information. The tariff experts in the are all good speakers. Mr. Bynum of In-diana, for instance, made a special study of the glass, fron, tin plate and one or two other industries which have large interests in his district, and benig a fluent speaker he was able to give some attention interests. Pickler of South Dakota and Hendersen of Iowa studied closely the farming interests as they are affected by a tariff and were enabled to intelligently debate features of the bill relating to farm products The Wisconsin and Michigan men had direct knowledge of the effect of the tariff upon lumber and iron interests, because they were located in their own districts; but men representing these states in the senate know very little about those interests, and

It would seem that a senator after long years of service becomes so general in his abilities and character and spreads over so much territory that he is utterly unable to give proper attention to local interests. He may be a manufacturer and when he comes to the senate have enough practical knowledge of the tariff to be of great serv ice in that discussion, if it should soon come up; but gradually he drifts away from that specialty and studies questions foreign to his own state. Senator Sherman is undoubtedly the greatest financier of the age, there are men in the house who, upon their first term, knew more about the wool industry of Ohio or lake or river navigation than the great financier ever thought of knowing, and when it comes to rendering specific service to the interest of his state he is not nearly as efficient as any one of the members of the house from Ohio. So it goes down through the list. The specific knowledge of affairs and the ability to protect home industries are with the men the house. While the tariff debate in t senate may and doubtless will take a wide range and occupy much time it will be more or less perfunctory. There will be little done in the direction of improving internal conditions.

Naval Force in Southern Waters WASHINGTON, March 17 .- A cablegram Wirth's. He was then drinking freely,

was received at the Navy department this afternoon from Admiral Benham at Rio, stating that his flagship, the San Francisco, was taking on coal preparatory to starting for Bluefields, Nicaragua. It was also stated that the Detroit would sail for the United States as soon as she can be made ready. She will bring the cadets from the Charleston who must report at Annapolis for their final examinations in May. The Detroit will come directly to Hampton Roads Va., and will be put out of commission preparatory to undergoing certain alterations n her battery and otherwise to increase stability, as recommended by the naval poard having the matter in charge. the San Francisco and Detroit shall have sailed there will be left at Rio the New

York and Charleston with the Newark a Montevideo within easy reach. How the Bill Will Work. WASHINGTON, March 17 .- The practical working of the army appropriation bill, as it

was agreed on yesterday, will be exemplified when General Howard reaches the age of retirement a few months hence. It will leave Generals Schofield and Miles as the two major generals, with the former ranking as brevet lieutenant general. This will terminate, however, in September, 1895, when General Schofield reaches the age of retirement. At that time the new law, if enacted will be of special benefit to him, as he will be retired at three-fourths of the pay of leutenant general of \$7,875 instead of three fourths of the pay of his present rank, which would be \$5,695. After General Schofield'e retirement General Miles becomes brevet lieutenant general and President Cleveland will then be called upon to call a new major general from the six brigadier generals in service. This condition of the will continue for some years, as General Miles has considerable service before reach

ing the age of retirement.

WASHINGTON, March 17.-Representative Wilson of Washington is making inquiries as to a contract which the Treasury lepartment is said to have made with British coal company for supplying \$100,000 worth of coal to the United States vessels which will patrol the Bering sea. Mr. Wilson regards the contract as a discrimina-tion favorable to British interests, and he says it is specially objectionable in he American contention with Great Britair ver the Bering sea.

Mr. Wilson has unofficial information that the contract was made with the mines on Vancouver island, although there are said to be abundant coal supplies in the Puget sound country.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Light Shows Will Fall and it Will Be Slightly Colder in Nebraska Today. WASHINGTON, March 17.-For Nebrasks and Kansas-Threatening weather, with

light showers in eastern portion; slightly cooler; northwest winds. For South Dakota-Generally fair; slightly ooler in east portion; north winds. For Iowa-Threatening weather, with light howers in east portion; cooler; winds becoming northwest. For Missouri-Threatening weather with

Local Record. OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA. March 17.—Omaha record of temperature and rainfall compared with corresponding day of

light showers in northeast portion; slightly

cooler; variable winds.

 Maximum temperature
 842
 252
 192

 Minimum temperature
 562
 170
 85

 Average temperature
 702
 212
 142

 Precipitation
 60
 04
 T
 Statement showing the condition of temperature and procepitation at Omaha for the day and since March 1, 1893; Normal temperature Normal temperatures
Excess for the day.
Excess since March 1.
Normal precipitation
Deficiency for the day.
Deficiency since March 1. "T" indicates trace

Simply on a Spree.

The disappearance of Treasurer Goodwin of the Craigen-Paulding company seems to be explained by the fact that he simply went off on a spree.

night he went with others to Kilkenny's sa-oon and was there until midnight. He appeared to be much under the influence liquor. Friday evening he was with Charles Stevens and Mr. Lund drinking at Fritz

Bartender John Tobin's Unnatural Treatment of His Unfortunate Helpmeet.

BEATEN AND KICKED TILL NEARLY DEAD

Woman Assaulted at Home by the Drunken Head of the House Who Only Desisted When He Thought He Was a Murderer.

A report that a woman was cut to pieces at Ninth and Bancroft streets called the patrol wagon there last evening at 7 o'clock. The report was slightly exaggerated, however, notwithstanding the woman was seriously hurt and she may be a lifelong suf-

ferer from her injuries. James Tobin, who lives at 2315 South Ninth street, went to his home last evening about 6 o'clock in an intoxicated condition and went to sleep on the lounge. His wife and sit down to supper and asked him to do likewise. They saw he was in an ugly, mood and did not say much to him. At likewise. this he took offense and began using abusive language toward both his wife and her sis-ter. They said nothing and soon he selzed the wrist of Mrs. Carlton rather and caused her to scream. This This alarmed Mrs. Tobin and she arose to assist her sis-

When Tobin saw this he got up and first attacking the woman he held in his grasp, he knocked her down and after she was in a prostrate position he gave her a blow that broke out four of her teeth. Her screams attracted the attention of neighbors and then Mrs. Tolki telesters of neighbors and hen Mrs. Tobin interfered.

Tobin was not long disposing of her. He slapped her in the face, then beat her over the head and finally knocked her almost senseless to the floor. He then struck her. repeatedly in the face and over the She began to bleed and this seemed to whet his appetite for blood, and when his already helpless wife was struggling to regain her feet he kicked her in the stomach, This settled it. She could not speak and it was thought she had been killed, and this was

the reason of the report.

Neighbors began flocking in and Tobin left the house and has not yet been arrested.

About ten minutes after the kicking had been administered Mrs. Tobin was with a hemorrhage. Dr. Sommerville was called and made an examination of the woman's injuries. He said they were very

Tobin does not bear an excellent reputation as to his thrift. He was at one time a bartender, but that was a year or two ago, and he has done absolutely nothin He has been supported by his wife.

She Had Him Jailed. Yesterday A. Peters, Fourteenth and Jones

streets, acquired some money and became drunk. He went to his home and went to bed. His wife arrived a few coments later. He attempted to get up and she \'d him to stay where he was. He said he had something to tell her and he was going to tell her in a way she would not soon forget. Aimping up he struck her in the face a couply of times and she ran screaming into the street. She did not stop, but went straightway to the police station and asked to have him arrested. She then foolishly returned to the house, where he struck her again. He was arrested and she remained at the station for half an hour, crying and begging the police not to let him out during the night. is a blacksmith when he works, Mrs. Peters has been doing all the supporting that was done.

GEORGETOWN, Tex., March 17 .- Three Georgetown boys, Tass Dever, Nate Dever and Von Evans, have been arrested charged with the attempted robbery of the International & Great Northern train at Pains Valley last Monday night. The arrests were made on information given the officers by Billy Mayfield, whom the suspects tried to murder last night. The officers are confident that but for the reports published the attempt to rob the train at Palm Valley would have been repeated the next train after the attempt was folled and the whole gang easily captured. The prisoners are young men and unmarried and belong to