BOOSTING FOR THE EXPO

Nebraskans in Washington Keep the Transmississippi Project in Sight.

WILL ORGANIZE TO HELP IT ALONG

Captain Francis Heads a Movement to Give the Plan the United Support of All People from this State.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- (Special Tele gram)-The plan to have a transmississipp exposition in Omaha in 1898 is rapidly gaining favor in the national capital. Nebraska people holding government positions here are highly elated over the perceptible progress the movement has made in the past two months, and there is talk of forming an association of Nebraska people in Washington for the sole purpose of advancing the project first suggested by The Bee. Senator Allen's bill introduced in the senate on Thursday last has been the subject of much favorable comment among the Nebraskans here, and every one is imbued with the thought that it cannot but meet favor at the hands of the present congress. Captain Fred L. Francis, connected with the weather bureau, and who is also with the weather bureau, and who is also quite prominent here, was the first to suggest that the Nebraska people in Washington meet together and work for the success of the transmississippi exposition. Capitain Francis, who has been quite conspicuous in Nebraska politics, is equally prominent here, and he believes if the Nebraska people in Wash-ington—and there are a good many of them, ington—and there are a good many of them, too—could get together and put their shoulders to the wheel the claims of Omaha would be very materially advanced. He promises to do whatever is in his power to the accomplishment of the desired end, and, such being the fact, it may not be so very long until Nebraska office holders are brought together to the proposed transmississipplex.

On motion of Mr. Dingley, a resolution was work for the proposed transmississippi ex-

MICHAEL GETS A POSITION.

Major W. H. Michael of Grand Island has been appointed to a position with Senator Halo's committee on printing, and will have charge of printing the messages and documents and the Congressional Directory. While he will not be a clerk of the committee, he will occupy a somewhat similar position to the one he held under Senator Manderson when he was at the head of the printing com-

Congressman Hainer is out for General Manderson for the presidency and thinks Nebruska should send a solid delegation for the ex-sena-tor. Chairman Cannon of the committee on appropriations having subdivided the committee for purposes of better work, Hainer suc-ceeded to second place on sundry civil sub-

committees and first place on fortifications.

The house committee on Pacific railroads held its first meeting today, but little was done except to discuss the situation relative to the Central and Union Pacific matter, and the necessity of doing something at this session of congress for relief of government and railroads. Chairman Powers is authority for the statement that a bill will be introduced this week in all probability that will bring needed relief and prevent foreclosure of the first mortgage, as now contempated. But those in a position to know say there is little chance for remedial legislation at this time. NICARAGUA CANAL MESSAGE.

It is believed that the president will soon send to the senate a special message transmitting the report of the commission sent to Nicaragua last summer to report on the ship canal. This commission reported that the canal could be built, but held that it would cost about twice as much as the estimates of Mr. Menocal, or in the neighborhood of \$159,under a government guarantee, with the government as the chief stockholder, have already been introduced in both houses. The commission also recommended that another survey of the route be made under government auspices. Just what the president will recommend is, of course, not known, but it is thought he will urge the importance of the is thought he will urge the importance of the work on congress and emphasize the neces-sity of the government adopting some definite plan of action looking to the future control of the canal by the United States. War talk has attracted to the Nicaragua canal the attention of the United States, and it is be-lieved, if nothing cise grows out of the Venezuela question, the importance of building a

affairs in every state and section. might get a few of them, and it might hap-pen once in a while that a commissioner would quit his efficial position to become a terporation lawyer, as Walker did, but there would be sure to be at all times a majority on the commission who could not be bought or buildozed by the railroads.'

IN A GENERAL WAY.

Dr. A. Brown has been appointed an exam-

surgeon for the pension bureau at

follows today: Nebraska—Mayberry, Pawnee Francisco to be overdue. She was sailing county, Lewis Gartner, vice A. J. Rucker, resunder orders to stop at Yokohama, and if signed. Iowa—Freeport, Winneshiek county, she had kid up there a week for any cause Samuel Oleson, vice Hiram Snyder, removed; would not yet be due. Samuel Oleson, vice Hiram Snyder, removed; Lawn Hill, Hardin county, J. H. Dobson, vice

Clarence Ewin, surgeon; an extension of seven days' leave is granted Second Lieutenant Julius T. Conrad, Third cavalry.

ant Julius T. Conrad, Third cavery,
A short leave is also granted First Lieutenant Henry L. Harris, First artillery.
Osmend, Neb., has been made a money order postoffice. Harry Fullen, postmaster.
The postoffice at Chice, Madisen county, has been discontinued, mail going to Kalamazoo.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

Lower Branch of Congress Commences Work in Enrnest. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- The house today adopted a joint resolution authorizing Lieu tenant Sidney S. Jordan, Fifth United States artillery, and Captain E. C. Carter, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., to accept medals from the

British government.

Member-elect Allen from Utah was sworn in, the judiciary committee reporting that while members of the committee differed upon the interpretation of his certificate, here was no doubt concerning his eligi-

ollity to the seat. Mr. Loud, republican of California reported from the committee on postoffices a resoution calling upon the postmaster general work formerly done by cancelling machines, and the number of clerks in the twenty largest postoffices in the country whose salaries have been decreased, the number increased and the number of new men employed since June 30, 1894, with the reasons therefor and the results in the matter of efficiency. A report from the committee on judiciary, calling upon the attorney general for infor-mation as to what steps, if any, he has taken

to enforce the laws of the United States against trusts, combinations and conspiracies and what further legislation, if any, is needed in his opinion to potect the people against the same, was made by Mr. Henderagainst the same, was made by all relations of lows. He explained that this was a substitute for a resolution introduced by Mr. Hubbard of Missouri, asking the attorney general why he had not enforced the anti-trust law which assumed a state of

On motion of Mr. Dingley, a resolution was adopted calling on the secretary of the treas-ury for information as to the amount received from the lessees of the Alaskan seal island to 1890, and the amounts paid for the suport of the natives of Alaska.

A report made by Mr. Aldrich, republican of Illinois, chairman of the committee on accounts, recommending the appointment and release of sundry minor officials of the house, evoked warm discussion, in which Mr. Johnson of Indiana and Mr. Walker of Massachusetts, both republicans, attacked the alleged combination which had controlled the appointment of house officers.

recommendations of the committee o accounts were approved, and at 12:30 o'clock the house adjourned until tomorrow.

WILL MAKE AN EXHIBIT AT KIEL erlean Government to Take Par

in the Coming Exposition. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- The International Exhibition for Navigation and Fisheries to and ask the senate to consider it.

he held at Kiel from May 13 to Sentember Mr. Morrill, republican of Vermont, chair be held at Kiel from May 13 to September 30, 1896, under the auspices of the German government, is beginning to attract attention in Washington. Within a few days an estimate for \$20,000 will be submitted to congress to enable the War department to make a river and harbor exhibit similar to that displayed at Chicago, and to enable the fish commission to make an exhibit. In all likelihood the life saving service and the light house board, which on these occasions have tackn the highest award at international exhibitions, will ask for appropriations to enable them to make adequate displays.

The time to make applications for space expired on December 1, but the German gov-ernment has consented to extend the time

means committee, was at the white house about the same time the cabinet assembled giving rise to some conjecture that he was being consulted as to the probable situation of the tariff and bond legislation when it was returned to the house.

Armes Will Take an Appeal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- The War depart-Congressman Pickler of South Dakato is ment will take no action for the present determined to secure dollar gas for the Disin reference to the decision of the court
trict of Columbia, and to this end has inof appeals sustaining General Schofield in triet of Columbia, and to this troduced a bill in the house.

Congressman Hepburn of Iowa is in receipt of a very large petition signed by citizens of Creston, Ia., urging him to push his pens of Creston, Ia., urging him to push his bill for a postoffice at Creston, in view of the fact that a disastrons fire last week dethe fact that a disastron fact that a disastron fact that a disastron fact that a disastron fact of appeals sustaining General Schofield in the arrest of Major Armes, a retired officer

No Alarm Over the Baltimore. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- No alarm is felt at the Navy department over the United Fourth class postmasters were appointed as States steamship Baltimore, reported at San

G. B. Stayer, removed.

The appointment of James Sprigg Wilson to be assistant surgeon with rank of first lientenent, to rank from December 16, 1895, is announced.

Leave of six months is granted Major

Leave of six months is granted Major

Postmasters Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The senate today confirmed the following postmasters: Mondana—W. E. Dowell, Missoula; J. H. Bradley, Hamilton; A. D. Bowle, Phillipsburg. New Mexico—F. R. Matthews, Raton. Postmasters Confirmed.

Senator Vest Charges the Treasury Shortage to the Supreme Court.

Free Coinage of Silver One of the Remedies He Proposes for the Present Condition-Lodge Gets

was irrepressible, and that the sooner it was decided the better it would be for our public

and private life. that public opinion would not be solicited either here or abroad on any question, and affirmed that a just public opinion in all civilized centers must be the final arbitrator of

Senator Lindsay, democrat of Kenwas present for the first time tucky, was present for the first time since the reconvening of congress and took since the reconvening of congress and took
the oath prescribed by the constitution.
Many resolutions bearing on Armenian outrages, recognition of Cuban belligerents and
the Venezuelan boundary dispute were presented. Among the latter was one from
the Society of Friends of Indiana, praying
for arbitration.

Mr. Jones, democrat of Arkansas, reported

from the finance committee the free silver substitute for the house bond bill and gave notice that he would call it up tomorrow

nan of the finance committee, notified the enate that the substitute was opposed "by every republican member of the committee. The bill went on the calendar.
Following is the full text of the substitute for the bond bill adopted by the senate

TEXT OF THE SUBSTITUTE. TEXT OF THE SUBSTITUTE.

That from and after the passage of this act the mints of the United States shall be open to the coinage of silver and there shall be coined dollars of the weight of 412½ grains troy, of a standard silver, nine-tenths fine, as provided by the act of January 18, 1837, and upon the same terms and subject to the limitations and provisions of the law regulating the coinage and legal tender quality of gold, and whenever the said coins herein provided for shall be received into the treasury, certificates may be issued thereon in the manner now provided by law.

that will be creditable to the country. The invitation of the German government is also extended to all private shipbuilding and shipowning concerns of the United States. The exhibition will be a most comprehensive display of matters relating to navigation at sea, including vessels of all descriptions, mechanical appliances belonging to ships of all kinds, sanitary materials and arrangement, marine engines, including instruments, models of harbors, wharves, etc., and vessels and apparatus pertaining to the fisheries, etc.

Olneys Entertain the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Secretary of State and Mrs. Olney gave a dinner to the president and the cabinet at their elegant home

lieved, if nothing cise givestion, the importance of building a Nicaragua canal will be absolutely realized. To send another surveying party down there will mean an indefinite postponement of doing anything. It must be remembered that the concession for a canal is the property of the Nicaragua Maratime Canal company, of which Hiram Hitchcock of New York is pressident.

Senator Chandler has a bill providing for callarging the interstate Commerce commission, still be a body exactly while he had a great respect for the members of the present Interstate Commerce commission, still he thought it impossible that two men could withstand the pressure brought to bear on them by the vast railroad interests of the country, with their \$2,200,000,000 of eapital. "My bill," he said, "proposes in escent of yet of the country, with their \$2,200,000,000 of eapital." "My bill," he said, "proposes in escent of yet of the country, with their \$2,200,000,000 of eapital." "My bill," he said, "proposes in escent of yet of the country, with their \$2,200,000,000 of eapital." "My bill," he said, "proposes in escent of yet of the country, with their \$2,200,000,000 of eapital." "My bill," he said, "proposes in escent of yet of the country, with their \$2,200,000,000 of eapital." "My bill," he said, "proposes in escent of yet of the country, with their \$2,200,000,000 of eapital." "My bill," he said, "proposes in escent of yet of the country, with their \$2,200,000,000 of eapital." "My bill," he said, "proposes in escent of yet of the country, with their \$2,200,000,000 of eapital." "My bill," he said, "proposes in escent of yet of the country, with their \$2,200,000,000 of eapital." "My bill," he said, "proposes in escent of yet of the country, with their \$2,200,000,000 of eapital." "My bill," he said, "proposes in escent of yet of the country, with their \$2,200,000,000 of eapital." "My bill, "he said, "proposes in escent of yet On motion of Mr. Davis, republican of Mirnesota, the house joint resolution concerning the improvement of the public building at Mankato, Minn., was agreed to. On Mr. Kyle's motion a bill was passed amending the existing law so that evidence of timber claimants can be taken before the clerk of any court of record instead of re-

> CASEY TO BREAK THE RECORD. Mr. Voorhees, democrat of Indiana, secured unanimous consent for the passage of resolution authorizing General Casey a resolution autorating General Casey to make contracts for the completion of the new library of congress by stating that if passed the building would be completed within the time fixed by the act and that about \$80,000 would be covered back into

> publican of Maine.
>
> Mr. Voorhees offered a resolution, which was referred, for the purchase of a portrait of the late Allen G. Thurman, now hanging in the judiciary committee room, painted by J. H. Dewitt.

INCOME TAX WOULD FILL THE VOID

After Joseph Pulltzer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- The senate was treated today to one of Senator Vest's characteristic speeches. He arraigned the supreme court for the income tax decision; he laid the responsibility for the lack of revenue at their door when they exempted the "sordid wealth records of the present and past administrafor information concerning the number of clerks employed since June 30, 1895, to do the unknown chapters in the history of the Mc-Kinley law; he denounced the financial dependence of this country and of others upon the moneyed influence. He attacked the president and secretary of the treasury for their proposition to retire the greenbacks and place banks; quoted Secretary Carlisle against himself, and in conclusion declared the conflict between bimetallism and the gold standard

> bill for a popular loan through the issue of to, and Mr. Lodge claimed that the editor of the World had been guilty of violating section 5,335 of the revised statutes in holding communication with officials of another. ommunication with officials of another gov ernment, the purpose of which "was to inter-fere with a measure of the United States." Mr. Gray of Delaware rebuked both Mr Lodge and Mr. Chandler for the suggestion

all disputes.

quiring them, as now, to go before the officers of the land office.

the treasury.
"An unprecendented thing in the erection
of public buildings," ejaculated Mr. Hale, re-

by J. H. Dewitt.

Mr. Elkins, republican of West Virginia, offered a resolution, which was referred to the finance committee, providing that hereafter any contemplated issue of United States bonds shall first be advertised for at least twenty days and that such bonds shall be sold to the highest bidder. The house resolution for the appointment of

see whether the American poould not furnish the resources necessary maintain our credit. That could, he thought, be accomplished by a suitable appeal to the people. He doubts whether the treasury circular inviting subscriptions from the people would prove effective, owing to the difficulties and uncertainties with which bids would be hedged about. What was wanted was a popular loan by which the money of the rich and poor alike would pour into the treasury. He explained his bill and predicted that the postal savings certificates issued under the bill would become as popular for investment as the compound interest notes issued during rebellion. He asked that the bill go of the land from taxation;" he contrasted the the committee on postoffices and post roads, but gave notice that he should urge it as an amendment to the bill reported by the finance committee. It was referred as re-

Mr. Allen offered a resolution, which was referred, asking the appointment of five senators to investigate the question of whether there was now and had been for the past two and one-half years a repulibean form of government in the state of Alathe circulation in the hands of the national bama; whether fraud, force or intimidation had entered into the election of members of the legislature, in so far as those elections bere on the election of United States sena-tors.

CRITICISED MR. PULITZER. Mr. Lodge renewed the discussion of Mr. Chandler's bill by calling attention to sec-The other feature of the session today grew tion 5,335 of the revised statutes prohibit-out of the introduction by Mr. Chandler of a ing any citizen of the United States, on penalty of fine and imprisonment, from holding any communication, verbal or writpostal savings certificates. In the course of ten, with any officer or agent of a foreign Mr. Chandler's remarks the cable replies of government, the purpose of which was to the prince of Wales, the Rothschilds and others to the New York World were alluded to, and Mr. Lodge glained that the transfer of the New York world were alluded to and Mr. Lodge glained that the transfer of the transfer o

cation of the prince of Wales on the boundary line dispute. These communica-tions were for the purpose, he claimed, "of forcing us from our position" end making us more than ever dependent upon a syndicate of bankers. He wanted to know if Mr. Pulitzer's action did not come within the pale of the satute he had cited.

Mr. Chandler was inclined to agree.
"The statute only applies to citizens of
the United States," Interrupted Mr. Stewart, populist of Nevada. "Is Joseph Pulitzer a citizen?" "He was born in Hungary," replied Mr. Chandler, "but I understand he has been naturalized."

"He is a citizen of the United States," interjected Mr. Lodge.
Mr. Gray, democrat of Delaware, asked for a reading of the statute. It happened that Mr. Hill just at that time was himself

reading the statute.
"It is now being read by the defender of the administration," said Mr. Chandler, sarcastically.
"Whatever else I may be," said Mr. Hill. looking up, "I am not the defender of Joseph Pulitzer."

After the satute had been again read Mr Gray took the floor and bitterly denounced the suggestion of Mr. Lodge. He declared that he had heard it advanced with sur prise and approved with amazement. "Now in the evening of the nineteenth century you cannot bark on the track of the dead centuries and attempt to stifle expression or effort to obtain expression," said he, "in this country or abroad. 'In this country and in all civilized countries a just public opinion is the final arbiter of all questions It is not necessary for one to say if this suggestion is seriously made; that it is impossible in this day and hour to attempt any inquisitorial interpretation of a statute for the purpose of stifling an expression of

public opinion."

Concluding, Mr. Gray said he was loati to believe that Senator Lodge was quite serious in his suggestion that we have upon the statute books of the United States law so inquisitorial and so worthy of a civil-ization quite foreign to our day and genera-

Mr. Chandler said: "We were not discussing the wisdom of the law, but the question of what is a violation of the law a it stands," and asked: "Now suppose that war should become flagrant between the United States and Great Britain, does the senator from Delaware think it would be a violation of the law which has been quoted for Mr. Joseph Pulitzer to telegraph the prince of Wales, asking him if this wicked war ought not to be stopped? That is the concrete form of the proposition."

To this Mr. Gray replied: "When war s declared and is flagrant, it will be time enough to answer that question. Thank God, it is neither one nor the other."

The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived the senate, without disposing of the question, resumed consideration of Mr. Sherman's resolution concerning the gold reserve, and Mr. Vest, democrat of Missouri, took the floor. Mr. Vest's speech proved to be an arraignment of the supreme court for its decision in the income tax case. The senator spoke with his usual emphasis of language and gesture, but with more apparent de-liberateness than usual, and was listened

ATTACKED THE SUPREME COURT. He was applauded once, but the demonstra-He was applaited once, but the demonstra-tion of applause was cut short by the chair and was not repeated. He began by saying that the democratic party did not seek to evade responsibility for the legislation of the last congress, notwithstanding it had only an ostensible majority in the senate, and he then passed rapidly to his subject by declaring that the Wilson law would have declaring that the Wilson law would have afforded ample revenue for the support of the government but for the supreme court's decision declaring the income tax unconsti-

to with close attention.

"That the court should have rendered such such a decision," he said, "was a matter of surprise—of surprise to every intelligent lawyer in the country, and especially to

in formulating the legislation.
"In my judgment" he continued, "no decision has ever in the history of the country been rendered which has done so much to destroy the influence of that high tribunal and excite distrust on the part of

the people of this country."

"The country had." he said, "been used to rely upon the opinions of this court, because its judgments were supposed to be above the caprice, prejudice and sudden changes which might characterize the declaions of lower courts, not so far removed from outside influences. That this court should have reversed its own decisions for a hundred years in a question vitally affecting the interests of the entire population, and placing the government in the attitude of violating the constitution during the en-tire history of the union, must," he declared, "be a matter of sincere regret.

"From the Hilton decision in 1796 to the Springer decision in 1866 the decisions had been uniform in uphalding the power of congress to tax incomes on real and personal property without apportionment among the states." He quoted from various decisions in support of this assertion and proceeded to show that Mr. Seward, one of the counsel against the government in the recent case, had con-coded that the Springer decision was to this effect. "In view of this fact, it was not a matter of surprise that Justice Harlan has decided that the age of miracles had not passed."

LET THE COURT SPEAK. Mr. Vest said he would trust himself to say in the senate what he was tempted to say of this opinion, but leave it to the mem-

bers of the court to stigmatize it as it deserved. With this introduction he had ex-tracts read from the dissenting opinion of Justices Harlan and Brown, saying that if he had made the declaration contained in these opinions, he would be charged with partisan mailee and misrepresentation, but coming as they do from this high source, they certainly constituted a most powerful arraignment of this court of last resort. Mr. Vest was most severe in his direct characterization of the conduct of the justice who changed his opinion after the first de-cision and before the second was rendered. He would not he said, attempt to enter into that justice's motive, but that justice, and he (Vest) did not know who he was, had been mainly responsible in fastening the sordid despotism of wealth upon the country by his change of front. Certainly he had the right to change his mind, but it was a matter of regret that he had not seen proper to put his reasons on record for this farreaching and 116S. 15th St Music and Art. 1513 Douglas St trated catalogue. 1419 Farnam terrible decision. The justice's name was, he continued, unknown except to himself

ACCOUNTS FOR THE DEFICIT

Hon. William L. Wilson as one of the regents of the Smithmonian instantion was adopted.

Mr. Chardler presented a bill providing for a popular from by the Issue of postal myings notes. Speaking of the bill, Mr. Chandler would be thought of a senator who would be thought of a senator wh Mr. Vest asked, with a display of warmin, would be thought of a senator who would change his position on a question of vital general interest, when his position was essential to the success or failure of a cause, who should not have the manhood to stand before the country and reveal himself and his reason for such a transformation? He notes. Speaking of the bill, Mr. Chandler caffed attention to a gable message in the New York World today from Rothschild & Sons, expressing doubt as to whether any European capitalists would take American bonds for investment until the Venezuelan boundary line dispute was arranged.

He said that being the situation, it was could not in such an event imagine the storm of opprobrium, the hurtling wrath of the press, and the charges of corruption which

would follow.

Mr. Vest said he regretted that the court had not only permitted but encouraged the indulgence by counsels of scurrillous references to the motives of those who had paripated in framing the income tax legislation for granting exemptions to certain interests and proceeded to explain the reasons for their exemptions.

MARKS A NEW ERA.

Resuming the thread of his discourse, Mr Vest said he did not believe that the terrible effect of this decision had yet been apprehended by the people of the country. "It marks a new era," he said, "and I greatly mistake if the time does not come when neither soft words nor honeyed praises will prove a sufficient apology. It was beyond credibility that a Vanderbilt, with his hundreds of millions, should have to pay no more than the poorest of men, and that the army and navy must be used to support him in his rights, as must be the case it clsion were to stand." He predicted that the ime would come when the truth of Judge Brown's opinion would be everywhere recog nized that the decision of the supreme cour-'had freed for all time the freedom from federal taxation of the sordid wealth of the land."

He reviewed the record of the last three administrations. Though he differed with clared that no administration in the history of the country had been more successful than he Cleveland administration from 1885 to

What democratic law was enforced during those four years?" asked Mr. Hoar. "The democratic party," replied Mr. Vest. was at the head of affairs. If success were to be measured by the amount of gold ex-ported, he desired to call the attention of the other side to the fact that during Cleveland's first administration but about \$9,000,000 of the gold had been exported, against \$213,000,-000 for Mr. Harrison's administration. So far \$181,000 had been exported under the resent administration.

He went extensively into the figures of evenues, expenditures, etc., to show that he present condition of the treasury was largely a heritage from the preceding administration. He charged the Harrison admin-istration with defaulting in the obligations f the government, and the misappropriation of trust funds amounting to \$56,000,000.

IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT. Mr. Vest admitted that his side was divided on the subject of silver. The country was divided. There was, he sold, an irrepressible conflict in the land, as irrepressible as that which resulted in the clash of the armies of the north and south. I trust, Mr. Vest said, that the issue will not be submitted to the ar-

bitrament of violence, but the conflict was inevitable between those who believed in the use of silver as a money of ultimate redemp-tion along with gold, and those who believe in the single gold standard. To evade it was mpossible. The quicker it was decided the petter it would be for the public and private life of the land.

In the course of a review of some of the history of the passage of the McKinley law, Mr. Vest discussed, much to the amusement of the galleries, the manner in which, on the

night the bill was reported to the house, hides were suddenly removed from the dutiable list to the free list.

Mr. Aldrich questioned the truth of the statement, but Mr. Vest insisted and said that a distinguished member of the house from New England, now a member of the senate, had declared that he would not vote for it until hides went on the free list.
"Place a duty on hides," said Mr. Vest.

sarcastically, "and New England would be aroused as she has not been aroused by this Verezuelan dispute. She would flame. You uld smell powder and hear the whistling of bullets in this chamber. The spirits of the New England fathers would be in-spired and they would march to victory or to death." (Laughter.)

Further contrasting the McKinley law and the Wilson law, he praised the latter, especially free wool and the reductions on woolens. In that respect, although he frankly admitted that the Wilson bill did not meet his entire approval, it was satthe element of vitality to the protective system. Yet, he maintained, despite Mr. Aldrich's denial, that under the free wool of the Wilson bill the price of wool had been in-creased and the woolen mills had been prosperous. He confessed that it was true that sheep had been elaughtered since the passage of the Wilson bill, but this was the result of the advice of Mr. Lawrence and others of the shepherd kings of Ohio, who had sought to show the incompetency of democratic legislators. This had been done in his state, but those who had followed this dvice were already sorry for what they had

Mr. Vest also contended that there had been an improvement in buildings woolen manufacturers. Furthermore, wo clothing had been cheapened. In fact, there had been no more complete vindication of the position of the democratic party than had been shown in this wool schedule and he was glad the Wilson bill had been eracted on this account, if on no other.

EUROPE OPPOSED TO SILVER. Recurring to the financial question, Mr Vest admitted that the financial influence of the world was against silver. Europe feared that we would go to a silver basis. When the president had sent his Venezuelan mes-sage to congress it had been received with acclamation by the people and he had heard the hostile guns booming in this chamber. How had England responded? Not with shot and shell and saber stroke and battleships, but by throwing our securities on the market. The power of money was to be used to crush us. On Monday, when the secretary of the treas-

ury had issued his circular (his only com-plaint was that it was not issued sconer), notifying the country that the bonds should go to the highest bidder, Wall street was dissatisfied. Two syndicates had cornered the gold—one paper said, \$400,000,000. They were gold—one paper said, \$400,000,000. They were opposed to selling bonds to the public. It was humiliating that the most intelligent people on the globe, whose heritage was a continent, should, when they undertook to protect their financial systems, be met by an autocratic ukase: "We've got the gold, and you must get it from us at our price." Mr. Vest with glowing eloquence said he would rather have war. There were calamities greater than war. Hetter anything than to have us manacled Better anything than to have us manacled and gibbeted as we were now. At the conclusion of Mr. Vest's remarks the senate, at 4:25 p. m., went into executive session and then adjourned until tomorrow.

THAT TOBACCO COUCH

Smoke and chew, hawk and spit! Throat's always irritated, consumption easily started. Then comes pate, bloodless countenance, glittering, restless eye and ever nervous movement of hands and feet. NO-TO-BAC is a specific for tobacco throat even if you don't want a cure. Take a NO-TO-BAC tablet now and then. What a relief in

NO-TO-BAC

Builds up the nervous system, makes new, rich blood,
—just the thing for the weak, nervous man to use now and then. Get our book; read the marvelous record of recovery. You run no risk, for can buy under your own DRUGGIST'S GUARANTEE.

Every druggist is authorized to sell No-To-Bac under absolute guarantee to cure every form of tobacco using. Our written guarantee, free sample of No-To-Bac and booklet called "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away," mailed for the asking, Ad-dress THE STEELING REMEDY CO. Chicago Montreal Can New York 64

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300 other Hotels and Boarding Houses open the year round at prices to suit all. Climate mild with abundance of sunshine. Average winter temperature 60°

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Office of Lee-Clarke-Andreesen Hardware
Company, Omaha, Nebraska, December 18,
1895.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Lee-Clarke-Andreesen Hardware company that the annual meeting of
the stockholders of the company will be
held at the offices of the said company,
1219, 1212 and 1223 Harney street, in the city
of Omaha, in the state of Nebraska, on
Tucaday, January 14, A. D., 1836, at 3
o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a
board of directors for the company to serve
during the ensuing year, and to transact
such other businers as may be presented at
such meeting.

(Attest.)

H. J. LEE, President. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Ree Building company will be held at the office of The Omaha Bes. Omaha, Neb. at 4 o'clock p. m. Tuesday, January 21, 1886, for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and transacting such other business as may properly come before such meeting. By order of the president.

J2-d2tt N. P. FEIL, Secretary.

(Attest.) H. J. LEE. President. W. M. GLASS, Secretary. D14d32t-M

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