Secretary Carlisle Disclaims Any Dealings with the Syndicate's Head.

MAY MAKE A PUBLIC STATEMENT SOON

Full Explanation of the Manner Sale of the Recent Bond Isaurs to Be Given in n Letter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- (Special Telegram.)-From a close friend of Secretary Carlisle comes the statement that J. Pierpont Morgan is not nor has he been financial president of the United States, but on the contrary, acted only as an intermediary to float the loan of \$50,000,000 made in February last; that his attempt at mock heroles relative to a present syndicate is thoroughly well understood by the president and the secretary, and that within a few days at most a letter from Secretary Carlisle will be forthcoming relative to J. Pierpont Morgan's participation in the last band syndicate. It is known that the secretary has been the recipient of many telegrams from influentia bankers in New York in the last twenty-four hours, pledging their help to make the popular loan successful, and congratulating the secretary that Mr. Morgan has been relegated to a private position as banker, instead of occupying the exalted position of close ad-Mr. Cleveland and floancial prost dent of the republic. Secretary Carlisle feels the position in which Mr. Morgan's letter places the administration very keenly, and undoubtedly an early opportunity will present itself in which the secretary may explain the administration's relation with this syndicate and its inspired head. SMALL SHOW FOR THE SETTLERS.

So many are the requests for information as to the opening of the railread lands in O'Brien and Dickinson counties, I wa, that Congressman Perkins of Sloux City addressed a letter to Commissioner Lamoreux, asking certain questions as to the course to be pur sued by intending settlers. Commissioner Lamoreux has replied to this request for in-formation as follows:

formation as fellows:

Hon, George D. Perkins, House of Representatives: Sir—I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of January 7, 1856, relative to 21,579.85 acres of land in O'Brien and Dickinson counties, Iowa, the patent for which (to the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad company) was vacated under decision of the United States supreme court and restored thereby to the jurisdiction of the land department. You state the lands are in your congressional state the lands are in your congressional district and parties in interest have applied to you to secure legislation to allow set-tlers to prove up under the homestead law ders to prove up under the homestead law after five years' residence, the same as in other cases of homestead entry. You add: "It is claimed by some that this right now exists to settlers on these forfeited lands in O'Brien county to prove up in five years' residence and receive patent for their lands without paying either \$1.25 or \$2.50 per acre." Now, before I take any action I desire to request of you information on the following points:

points:

1. Can these settlers on these O'Brien county forfeited lands, either within the granted or the indemnity limits, prove up after the five years' residence without paying either the \$1.25 or the \$2.50 per acre?

2. If they cannot, do they have to pay \$1.25 or \$2.50 per acre?

3. Does the time of their past residence apply on their five years' residence or would they have to reside there five years from February 27, 1896, the time the land is open under the act of March 3, 1887, under the present instructions of the secretary of the interior?

I answer: 1. Yes. 2. If they commute (two years after date of entry), yes.

3. There is no suspension of existing homestead law as to rights acquired under act of May 14. 1880 (21 Stat. 140), section 3, which prescribes: "Any settler who has settled, or who shall hereafter settle, with the intention of claiming the same under the homestead law, shall be allowed the same time to file his homestead application and perfect his original entry in the United States land office as is now allowed to settler under the pre-emption laws to put their claims on record, and his right shall relate back to the date of settlement, the same as if he settled under the pre-emption laws."

All these questions and answers however.

All these quertions and answers, however, being with the proviso (understood) that the "settler" has made his homestead entry and the same is not under suspension or contest. And this proviso covers the real germ of your queries, for it is daily becoming a matter of more widespread notoriety that these lands, estimated, as stated in many letters received at this office, at from \$35 to \$50 per acre, are the objects of intense interest, not only to those in close vicinity, but to many in more remote localities.

CLASSES OF CLAIMANTS

CLASSES OF CLAIMANTS.

CLASSES OF CLAIMANTS.

This office is in possession, from many sources of information, of certain facts, from which it appears that there are several distinct classes of claimants for some of these lands.

1. Caimants as "settlers" alleging priority to any rights claimed by vendees of the railroad company.

2. Vendees of the railroad company, claimants under section 4 of the act of March 3, 1887.

3. Certain persons (some forty in numclaimants under section 4 of the act of March 3, 1887.

3. Certain persons (some forty in number up to this time) who have since the published notice (under "F." November 18, 1885) applied to make homestead entries and have appealed from register and receiver's rejection of their applications, and whose appeals, alleging error in the commissioner's action in reserving these lands from entry until February 27, 1895, as in contradiction of the supreme court vacating the patents for same October 21, 1895, are filed awaiting expected records after the date set for the opening of these lands.

4. Applicants to enter on, or subsequent to, February 27, 1896, whose right depends on their chances of finding a tract "subject to entry," and will commence, if entry is allowed and stands, from date of entry.

There may be other classes of claimants, not yet noted, but the prevalence of these, if they bring their claims in conflict, will result in contests. Besides some of these tracts are noted as swamp claims under act of September 28 1820. This will bring a new claimant into some of these cases.

act of September 28, 1820. This will bring a new claimant into some of these cases.

Under all this state of affairs it is doubtless a fact that many classed as "settlers" are apprehensive of the validity of their claims, as per contra many derivative claimants under the railroad and act of March 3, 1837, also are; and numbers of attempts have been made to extort, so to say, an opinion on the subject, oblivious of the fact that any opinion of this office would be, under the circumstances, comparatively valueless, would bind in no respect and would be contrary to departmental rulings. But I see no remedy, other than to wait, under the published notice, the result of allowing all to be heard and giving the fullest opportunity for every one to be heard in accordance with the rules of practice and the law governing the case. Each person has the right of appeal, both from the local officers and this office, if he is within the rules; besides he has, under certain conditions, the right of motion for

DISOWNS BANKER MORGAN review from the commissioner's and secre-UNION PACIFIC LANDS.

> B. A. McAllaster, who has been a mos ofent factor in the disposal of thousands of acres of Union Pacific lands, presented to house committee on Pacific railroads last Saturday on itemized showing of the number of acres granted to the Union Pacific, condition of same, as to patents and to sales. The following is a copy, the figures referring to acres:

GRANTS. 162,460 154,290 2,984,150 3,501,600 541,210 676,070 1,042,140 2,963,429 1,474,050 1,828,540 272,860 5,575,580 Totale. 4,189,750 2,659,000 4,299,250 11,130,000 Kan, Pacific Uncold ... 3,840 2,642,560 2,825,090 101,290 456,990 761,280 405,560 40,140 2,680,220 Contracted Deeded ... 2,214,620 2,023,499 519,000 3,139,600 6,273,600 760 73,120 138,820 342,000 148,440 372,560 240,920 74,000 28,030 440,950 863,000 345,440 158,590 5,367,570 6,472,000 761,650 850,290 1,572,100 3,173,140 5,916,410 2,372,920 339,120 8,628,460 . 7,013,500 3,282,500 7,879,800 18,215,600 Totals... ASKS FOR FORT OMAHA.

Senator Thurston presented a memorial of itary training school.

Senator Allen presented a memorial of members of the Santee Sloux Indians of Nebraska, praying payment of annuities with-held from them by reason of alleged participation in an outbreak at Breedwood | Turkish-Armenian affairs. Agency in 1862.
Representative Mercer introduced a pension bill for the relief of Julia Beauchamp,

widow of Engign Beauchamp, allowing her \$25 per month. Postmasters were appointed today as fol-ows: Nebraska-Grand Rapids, Holt county, R. K. Cosner, vice William Gill, resigned. South Daketz-Cheyenne Falls, Fall river county, W. C. Thompson, vice Alexander

J. P. Johnson of Omaha is at the National.

COMMISSION MAY BE TOO SLOW.

Venezuelan Question Likely to Bo Settled Before Its Report is Ready. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- Aside from the eisurely manner in which the Venezuelan commission is arranging to prosecute its work, there are other indications that the administration has become convinced that the body will not have the honor of settling the great boundary dispute. While it cannot be stated positively that this belief is based entirely upon any specific reports from Ambassador Bayard upon the subject, yet there is reason to believe some assurances of a satisfactory nature have come to the State nated shortly, probably within two months, or before a report reasonably can be expected from the Venezuelan commission, and upon lines that will be unobjectionable to our government. While details of the arrangement are no

obtainable, and perhaps have not yet been fixed, it is believed that the basis of it will be arbitration as proposed originally by the United States, but with a limitation, and what will suffice at least to save British pride and appear to maintain British consistency. agreement between Great Britain and Venezuela, directly brought about through the good offices of a third party, not necessarily or probably the United States, to submit to a joint committee the question of the title to all territory west of the Schomburgk line with a proviso that if, in the course of the inquiry of the commission, evidence appears to touch the British title to the lands lying eastward of that line, then the body may extend its functions to adjudicate such title This arrangement would meet the British contention that the original arbitration shall

LEGISLATION FOR THE INDIANS. Tribes in Indian Territory Are Receiving Attention.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.-Legislation for the five civilized tribes of Indians of the Indian territory is likely to absorb considerable attention from the house committee on Indian affairs this session. Today Chairman Sherman of the committee selected a subommittee of seven to have charge of all legislation relating to the Indian territory, composed of Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma as chairman; Messrs. Gamble of South Dakota. Wilson of Ohio, Little of Arkansas, and Owens of Kentucky. This committee will consult with ex-Senator Dawes and other members of the committee, as well as other senators who are authorities on Indian matters, with a view to some line of legislation

to be brought before the house and senate this session.

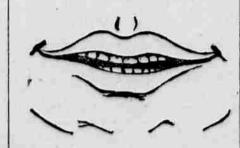
When a bill to charter another railroad company to pass across Oklahema was pro-posed in the committee meeting today, Mr. Flynn gave notice that he would ture oppose all grants of rights of way to railroads for Oklahoma and Indian territory

PEN PICTURES PLEASANTLY PUT.



SPECIAL ON LEGGINGS...

We've made radical cuts on several lines of leggings-Boys' brown leather leggings that always sold for \$2.50 go now for \$1.50. Corduroy leggings that used to be \$2.00 now \$1.25. Ladies' black jersey leggings, \$1.50-



HERE'S THE REMARK MAKER-

And we think it wise for you to always ask to see the Kimbali plano-the recognized standard of modern musical and mechanical development-The new and improved plate is stronger and lighter-and the continuous "bridge" produces an even-

DISCUSS FOREIGN AFFAIRS

England, Venezuela, Cuba and Armenia Each Have a Turn.

SYMPATHY WITH STRUGGLING INSURGENTS

Senator Sewall of New Jersey Offers a Resolution Deprecating the Course of the President in the Venezuelan Affair.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- The consideration of the silver bond bill proceeded in the senate today, with Mr. Peffer continuing his speech begun yesterday. Interest in the discussion has begun to lag, as was evident by the scant attendance on the floor and in the galleries. As yet no suggestion has been made as to bringing the measure to a vote. Foreign questions received considerable attention during the day. Mr. Hale spoke for an hour in favor of a Pacific cable connecting the United States and Hawaii. The senator expressed the opinion that the annexation of the Hawalian Islands to the United States was certain to be accomplished at an early day. The Cuban question was briefly discussed in connection with Mr. Call's resolution calling on the State the legislature of Nebraska, praying for the department for information on the status passage of a law donating the Fort Omaha of the uprising. The Monroe doctrine also military reservation on its abandonment to received attention in a resolution by Mr. the state of Nebraska for purposes of a mil- Sewall of New Jersey, declaring the limitations of the doctrine and stating that President Cleveland's attitude was an extension of the doctrine beyond its original limits. A resolution was adopted requesting the State department for further information on

> DISCREDITS CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE Mr. Sewall of New Jersey offered a resolution declaratory of the policy of the United States on the Monroe dectrine, as follows: Resolved, That the Monroe doctrine as originally propounded was directed to the special attention of all powers in reference to the revolted colonics of Spain and the occupation by way of colonization of any supposed derelict territory on this hemisphere, 2. That the question of resisting any acquisition of territory by conquest was limited, s stated by Mr. Webster, to cases in which, by reason of proximity, such acquisition would be dangerous to the safety and integrity of our institutions.
>
> 3. That the true grounds upon which the

Monro- do-umant was based and upon which any similar position has been taken rests for its justification upon what may be our in-terests and our interests only; that neither by the Monroe doctrine or any official declaration have we ever come under any pledge to any power or estate on this conti-nent that binds us to act merely for their protection against invasion or encroachment by any other power.

4. That when a case arises in which a European power proposes to acquire terri-

ment to a protectorate over Mexico and ments. South American states. That this would be Mr. Dovenor, republican of West Virginia, most unwise and dangerous and would violate favored the amendment restoring soldiers to the sound and well established policy that the pension rolls, we should avoid all entanglements and alli- Mr. Linney, rep

6. That this action was premature, looking to the history of the controversy, and inopportune in view of the business and financial ondition of the country.
7. That neither congress nor the country can

be or has been committed by the action or position of the executive department in refererce to the Venezuelan boundary controversy as to the course pursued when the time shall have arrived for a final determination. It will then be our province to adopt such a line of policy and to take such action as may then be demanded by our sense of duty to the country and by a due regard for its be limited to lands to the westward of the honor and dignity, the welfare and safety line, while still conceding the justice of the of our people and the integrity of our in-

ALLEN SAVES HIS BILL. Mr. Allen, populist of Nebraska, called at-tention to the indefinite postponement of his bill prohibiting Americans from receiving foreign titles, decorations, etc. It occurred through an oversight of his and he asked that the measure go to the calendar for consideration, as the people did not believe in this undemocratic practice and wanted it stopped. The request was agreed to.

Mr. Hansbrough, republican of North Dakots, from the committee on agriculture, reported favorably the resolution directing secretary of agriculture to carry out the provisions of law relative to the distribuion of seeds and of government publications. Mr. Call. democrat of Florida offered a resolution directing the secretary of state to send to congress all dispatches from United States consuls in Cuba concerning the present

Mr. Cullom, republican of Illinois, presented State department for information as to whether naturalized United States citizens of Armenian birth were allowed to visit Turkey, whether their families living in key were allowed to depart for the United States, States, and whether Americans living in Turkey had the same rights as were accorded to those of Great Britain, Germany, France and Russia.

DISCUSSED CUBAN AFFAIRS. The Call Cubar resolution provoked some "ceted" that information be furnished. Mr. therman said such requests should not be made at a time when the uprising extended all through the island of Cuba. It might prove a serious embarrassment to our con-suls and subject them to prosecution by the Spanish or the insurgents in the locality of the consuls.

Mr. Call gave notice that he would move at an early day for the discharge of the com-mittee on foreign relations from further consideration of the resolution for the recogni-tion of the Cubans as belligerents. He would do this, he said, in order to bring the senat o a direct vote on the question without

Mr. Platt, republican of Connecticut, said he had heard much talk as to recognizing the Cuban insurgents. But he pointed out that this was a question primarily within the jurisdiction of the president. Moreover, the recognition of the insurgents was not to be viewed as an act due them, but was a ques-tion affecting the United States. If such effect and for sympathetic recams, then it would be considered under international law. and justly considered as an offense against parent country. No one doubted, Mr. t said, the feeling of sympathy of our people toward those engaged in a struggle for liberty, but in shaping the official course of the government there should be no haste and every move should proceed according to the recognized rules of international law. Mr. Call consented that the resolution g

over for the present.

Mr. Hale then addressed the senate or his bill authorizing the postmaster general to contract with the Pacific Cable company for contract with the Pacific Cable company for the transmission of government messages between the United States and Hawaii. Mr. Hale stated that in round numbers the bill commits the United States to a subvention of about \$250.000. It was a plain business enterprise, bringing Hawaii close to our doors. Other nations had sought to establish an influence with the Hawaiian government, which if successful would involve ment, which, if successful, would involve nothing but detriment to us. The senator detailed the efforts of Great Britain to secure Neckar island as a landing place for a cable and the frustration of its efforts by the Hawaiian government sending a fast merchant steamer to the island and raising the Hawaiian flag. As to the influence of the cable on the question of annexation, the senator said he did not care whether it would or would not expedite that result. Annexafi.25. Ladies' black jersey leggings, \$1.50—missees', \$1.25—children's, \$1.00. These are all the best quality leggings—better se 'em. Warm lined shoes for men, women and boys.

Drexel Shoe Co., lend for our illustrated Catalogue 1419 Farmam Music and Art. 1513 Douglas St.

Drexel shoe co., lend for our illustrated Catalogue 1419 Farmam Music and Art. 1513 Douglas St.

resting place on the Hawaiian islands for a great military and commercial oceanic cable.

FEARED COMPLICATIONS Mr. Allen, populist of Nebraska, favored a cable to Hawaii, but opposed the present bill on the ground that he feared that the arrangement proposed would lead to disagree rangement proposed would lead to disagree-able complications. He said, in reply to a question from Mr. Chandler, that he did not think if the government owned the lines it would be valuable to lease them. He saw no reason why the government should not control all the telegraph lines in the country, or those extending from this to other coun He was always opposed to subsidies and said the present scheme, if executed, would open the doors to an expenditure of probably \$500,000,000; "He referred to the construction of the Pacific railroads on a subsidy, saying that he thought the government ought to have built the roads itself. He confessed that this was paternalism.

Mr. Allen said the Preifle reads had been locted and plundered, and the people were now met by a debt of \$60,000,000 which this con-Another corporation would be created to send its several tools to congress to influence legislation. Mr. Allen said he fa-vored the Nicaragua canal and the Pacific government. At the close of Mr. Allen's speech the cable bill was referred to the amittee on foreign relations. Mr. Peffer then resumed his speech, began

yesterday, on the pending eliver bond bill, his argument being directed against bind issues and the gold standard. At the close of Mr. Peffer's speech resolutions of respect to the nemory of the late Representative Coggswell Massachusetts were adopted, and as a further mark of respect, at 4:45, the senate ad-

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE Galusha Grow Talks Concerning

Bering Sen Award. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.-There was an nteresting episode in the house today, inspired by Mr. Grow, republican of Pennsylvania, who declared that the New York Chamber of Commerce, in a pamphlet printed by that body and widely circulated, had cast reflections upon the good faith the house. The pamphlet critic'sed the house for not paying Canadian scalers which it was asserted had been arbitrated and awarded to the owners of the seized vessels. Mr. Grow demanded to be allowed to speak upon it as a question of privilege, but Mr. Crisp, democrat of Georgia, made the point that the pamphlet presented no question of privilege. Mr. Grow con-tinued that since reflections upon members of

the house were questions of privilege, refections upon the whole were much more privileged. "The board of arbitration did not award a dollar of damages," Mr. Grow declarel. "If that had been done it would have been dishonest not to pay it, and it is a reflection on the house to say that such an award was made and not paid." Here the speaker ruled on the question of privilege, whereupon Mr. Grow took his seat, saying: "Well, I am satisfied." A bill was passed authorizing the leasing of lands in Arizona for educational purposes.

The house then recumed the consideration of the pension bill, and an order was adopted that general debate be closed today European power property in the property property by invasion or conquest, it is then for us to determine whether our safety and integrity demand that we shall resist such acquisition by armed force if necessary.

Of the property property is adopted that general debate be closed tonay and the bill taken up by paragraphs to morrow under the five-minute rule. Mr. Clark, republican, thought names of pendangular property is adopted that general debate be closed tonay and the bill taken up by paragraphs to morrow under the five-minute rule. roo doctrine beyond what was contemplated sioners should not be dropped from the rolls, at the time of its announcement and that and said that if the pension office continued to resultant consequence of the position its present policy the government might aken seems to be a committal of this govern- soon have a surplus paved from pension pay Mr. Dovenor, republican of West Virginia.

we should avoid all entanglements and alli-ances with foreign powers, whether they be European or American.

Mr. Linney, republican of North Carolina, an ex-confederate, said that he recognized the principle that the government owed the duty of pensioning the soldiers who fought for it, but said he opposed the internal rev-enue laws, and added that the northern states received in pensions nearly as much as they paid in internal revenue taxes.

Mr. Bartlett made a vigorous reply to the attacks which have been made upon first speech during the two days since he made it. He defended the commissioner pensions against the attacks made on him during the debate and quoted figures to show that he was correct in his statement that with the exception of Russia no country paid more for a standing army than the United States did for pensions. He denounced as falsehoods allegations that he was not a friend of the soldier. He approved the laws giving pensions for disability and disease contracted in the line of duty, but added to the statute books. "I have been branded as unpatriotic," said he. the patriot who takes money wrung from the people to be paid out to those who do not eally need the money?"

Mr. Blue, republican of Kansas, a member of the appropriations committee, explained per ton of the appropriations committee, explained the provisions of the bill and attacked Mr. Bartlett's position in a humorous way.

Mr. Moody, republican of Massachusetts, then announced the death of General Coggswell, which occurred last May, and at 3:45, as a mark of respect, the house adjourned.

LAND IN DISPUTE CANNOT BE SOLD. Venezuelan Constitution Forbids the Allenation of Territory.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- New and important information on the Venezuelan question resolution which was agreed to asking the having direct bearing upon the possibilities of a settlement of a boundary dispute by the two interested governments without the assistance of any other powers, and seemingly discounting the probability of such an ending to the controversy, was today pointed out by Mr. Heatwole of Minnesota, a member of the house committee on foreign affairs. The British government, according to the most re ent and apparently inspired utterinces of its semi-official organs, has turned to the pulley of bringing about a resumption of diplomatic relations with the South American republic and then proceeding to direct negotiations with the republic to determine the boundary, as the most feasible path by which it can emerge from its present position without a practical retraction of Lord Salisbury's re fuzzl to arbitrate. In the light of precedents established by her most distinguished authorities it is difficult to see how the government of Venezuela can consent to enter upor any agreement to compromise her territorial claims to Great Britain, or, as it has been suggested by recent London dispatches, to part with any portion of her claims for a financial consideration, for no less an author ity than Guzman Blanco is on record as de claring such a course to be distinctly uncon

Mr. Heatwole, who has given some attention to the Venezuelan question, has procured a copy of an important document published in 1887 for the government of Venezuela, em-bracing all the correspondence between its representatives and those of Great Britain upon diplomatic matters between the two governments from the years 1883 to 1887, when the most active efforts to reach a de-termination of the boundary line were under way. In this correspondence Venezuela re-peatedly affirms by her minister of foreign affairs, Rafael Saigas, and afterward by Guz-man Blanco, acting in the capacity of special envoy, that it is impossible for her to compromise the boundary claims by any treaty or convention because of the terms of her national constitution. It was her adherence tempts to arrange a general treaty between the two governments and seems to have led to the severance of diplomatic relations in

This proposition was most clearly enunciated by Guzman Blanco in 1883, when in a memorandum to Lord Salisbury, then foreign secretary, he says. "Yenezueia has repeatsecretary, he says. Venezuela has repeatedly held forth to Great Britain her imposs bility to allenate any part whatever of the territory of the republic, such a thing being explicitly prohibited by the constitution, so that nothing remains but an arbitration for bringing the dispute about the boundary to

This was partly in answer to the British offer of 1881 of a compromise boundary and it appears further from the correspondence that the Venezuelan government of that day regarded any settlement by treaty involving the relinquishment of part of her claim as under the constitutional prohibition of allenating her lands.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of perma-nently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

MADE CHARGES OF JOBBERY

Allegation that Naval Officers Are Interested in Armor Plate.

INVESTIGATION WILL BE SWEEPING

Secretary Herbert Will Appear Be fore the Seante Committee Next Saturday to Answer Some Very Pertinent Queries.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- Secretary Herbert will appear before the senate committee on naval affairs on Saturday next in obedience to the summons of the committee to give what information he may have in his gress must provide for. It would be the possession relative to the contracts made by same, the cenator said, with a Pacific cable the Navy department for the use of Harveypossession relative to the contracts made by of the Chandler resolution. The principal cable if they were built and operated by the government. At the close of Mr. Allen's information are the following:

1. For what reason, if any can be discovered, did Secretary Tracy provide a fund of 2 cents per pound for armor made under the contract of the Carnegie Steel company, in addition to the prices paid for the armor, when the Bethlehem Iron company paid the royalties out of the prices paid by them for

2. How many requests have been made by the Navy department since March 4, 1881, for the expediting of patent cases in the

the Navy department for the use of the Harvey patent?
4. Does it appear that the department, hav-4. Does it appear that the department, hav-ing requested that the Harvey patent case be made special, took any steps to ascertain whether or not the invention of the patents was novel and to oppose its issue in case it

could be proven to be nonpatentable? did the department first have knowledge that Commander Folger was to be employed by the Harvey company or to have an interest in the company; what contracts tion is taken by the members of the sub-had been made for the Harvey process be-committees, Messre, Adams, Draper and Hitt. had been made for the Harvey process be-fore he ceased to be chief of the bureau of ordnance, and how soon after he left the bureau were additional contracts made with

the Harvey company? 6. To what extent and in what cases have officers of the navy been interested in patents which have been passed upon or of which use has been made by the Navy de-

partment1 The motive for the investigation is furnshed in a statement which Senator Chandler has made calling attention to the charges affecting the conduct of Commander Folger in connection with the Harvey patent while he was chief of the ordnance bureau and since he retired from that position. It is alleged that while holding that office he induced the expediting of the Harvey patent in the patent office and the adoption of the Harvey process in the manufacture of armor by reason of an understanding that he should be employed by the Harvey company and have an interest in it. It is also set forth that after the first contract had been made with the company and after the second had been arranged for Commander Folger resigned his office and, while continuing to be an officer in the navy, accepted employmen with the Harvey company and went abroad o negotiate with foreign governments for

the use of the process.

There is also a statement to the effect that after Mr. Harvey's first application to patent his process had been rejected by the patent ffice he filed the second application on the 17th of June, 1891, and that the putent was allowed in the following September. In this connection it is asserted that Secretary Tracy wrote to the secretary of the interior while he second application was pending, request tended that while in other cases contracting ompanies have been required to pay all royalties to patentees of processes necessary o be used, the contract with Secretary Trac; made with the Carnegie Steel company set apart a fund of 2 cents per pound which was o be paid by the government in addition t the contract price to contest the legality of the patents to the process of manufacturing nickel steel to be used in executing these contracts.

Mention is also made of the fact that while and "Is he the contracts made by Secretary Whitney and Secretary Tracy amounted to from \$500 to \$650 per ton for armor, the Bethlehem empany has taken the contract to furnish the armor to the Russian government at \$300

SENDING NOTICES TO THE BANKS.

Calling Attention to the Desirability of the New Bonds. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The administraon apparently is making use of every legitimate means to make the forthpopular loan a conspicuous eming success. With a view to stimulating general interest in the issue Mr. Eckels the comptroller of the currency, with the approval of the president and Secretary Carisle, has sent copies of the following circular etter to all national banks:

liste, has sent copies of the following circular letter to all national banks:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURFENCY, WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Sir. Scrie days since, at the request of the treasury, I caused to be forwarded to you circulars inviting proposa's for the 4 per cent bonds soon to be issued by the government. In order that offers for the same may be made more intelligently by those desiring to bid, there has been prepared by the Treasury department the enclosed statement, exhibiting the prices to be paid for the bonds in order to return to the investors certain rates of interest in said statement mentioned. It is the desire of the government that these bonds be distributed as widely as possible, and as they are of a character which affords to national banks, especially those desiring to obtain circulation thereon, a long time investment, your attention is called to them, both as to this particular feature and that of the general character of the investment. It is suggested that the national banks can materially aid the government in popularizing this loan by calling the attention of their partons to the that the national banks can materially aid the government in popularizing this loan by calling the attention of their patrons to the desirability of it as an investment and in stimulating subscriptions thereto. It is earnestly requested that you explain to your patrons in detail the manner of making blds and the terms thereof, thus giving them the fullest information upon the subject. In this manner it is believed that many of our people who might otherwise feel indifferent to such investment would see the advantage attaching to it and wish to participate therein. Respectfully,

JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller.

A neglected cold often terminates in con sumption. Take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in time, and forestall the dreadful disease.

Grand Army Men Will Offer Several

FAVOR REFORM IN PENSIONS.

Suggestions. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.-The pension committee of the Grand Army of the Republic will meet here this evening to go over pension matters and prepare for urging certain Isgislation by congress. Those present will include Benjamin Brooke, Philadelphia,

chairman; General W. W. Dudley, Washing-ton; A. S. Shaw, Watertown, N. Y., and Attorney General Ketcham of Indians, with General Walker, commander-in-chief, ex-officio. General Walker will later appear before the house committee on pensions and urge legislation placing the pension office administration on "business principles," the stapping of "unwarranted interference with pensions through biased complaints," and will favor fixing \$300 a year as the limit of income which bars a widow from receiving General Walker sa'd today: "We want the

rights through the country at the beck and call of every one who has some personal aim to serve, to stop. The Grand Army of the Republic is in favor of using every means to stop fraudulent operations, but in ninetynine cases out of 100 it is not the pensioner who is guilty of fraud in cases investigated, but these personating pensioners. Among no put these personating pensioners. but those personating pensioners. Among no budy of men is there less fraud. We believe that, except where otherwise by special legis-lation, all pensions should be lasued uni-formly, the widow of a colonel receiving the same pension as the widow of a private.

Oh, if I only had her complexion! Why, it is easily obtained. Use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder.

Their Friends Becoming Imputiont at

the Innetion of Congress. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.-The question of scutiment are very active, although it is not yet demonstrated whether they represent a majority of the house. While it is by no o grant recognition to the belilgerents at this stage of their fight, a feeling of discritis-faction did crop out at the meeting today. ecause no perceptible progress is being made

mittee toward reaching a decision

n which it can make a report to the house.

Some diseatisfaction was expressed because the State department has not yet furnished the committee the information in its posses ion upon the status and progress of the war ized steel in armor for naval vessels. The in Cuba. About two weeks ago the house proceedings will be conducted on the basis adopted a resolution calling on the secretary cers abroad to keep their governments posted upon all happenings which may affect the relations of governments. For obvious reathey might contain news which would make the continued residence of patent office, and in what cases and with their authors in Cuba somewhat unwhat result?

3. How many contracts have been made by it is entitled to all such information, howver, and expects to obtain it. Chairman Hitt has made several calls upon Secretary Olney and has been told that the matter in pos-session of the department was being compiled as fast as it could be. Until it is before the mmittee, however, no action can well be taken.

In the meantime, the committee is having an exchange of views upon the Cuban question. A majority of the committee recom-mended deliberation. The conservative posiwho have charge of the Cuban question. Mr. Adams was the United States minister to Brazil when the government of that country was changed from a monarchy to a republic and was the first foreign representative to recognize the new government. The republic was then a de facto government, however. It is understood that members of the commit-tee argued today that the Cuban revolutionisto have no established seat of government, that the republic they have declared is not exercising any civil power or enforcing any laws, and that they have no judicial or executive machinery. The net result of the neeting was an agreement to intimate to the State department that the committee is waiting solicitously for the information in ts possession.

The Hawalian cable matter was entrusted to subcommittee consisting of Mesers. Hitt of Illinois, Smith of Michigan and McCreary of

DINNER TO THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS of the Most Elegant of the An nual White House Events.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.-President and Mrs. Cleveland gave their annual dinner to the members of the diplomatic corps at the white house tonight. The appointments and decorations were on the elegant scale that is isual on these occasions. Those present included the following: The president and Mrs. Cleveland, the British ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, the ambassador of France and Madame Patenatre, the ambassador of Italy and Baroness de Fava, the German ambassador and Baroness von Thielmann the Mexican minister and Madame Romer Turkish minister, the minister Belgium, the minister of Sweden Norway, the Brazilian Madame Mendonca, the Madame minis ter of Russia, the minister of Gustemala and nera de Lazo Ariget, the m'nister of Chill and Senora de Gana, the Chinese ministe and Mrs. Yang, the minister of Venezuela and Senorita Andrade, the minister of Japan, the minister of Austria-Hungary Mme. Hengelmuller, the of Switzerland and Mrs. ter of Switzerland and Mrs. Pioda the minister of Spain and Senora de Lome. the minister of Denmark, the Hawaiian minister and Mrs. Hatch, the minister of Ecuador, the charge d'affaires of Colombia and Mrs. Rengife, the charge d'affaires of the Dominican republica, the charge d'affaires of Costa Rica and Senor de Calvo, the charge d'affaires of the Argentine Republic and Senora de Domenguez, the charge d'affaires of Corea, the charge d'affaires of Portugal the secretary of state and Mrs. Olney, tor and Mrs. Sherman, Senator and Miss Morgan, Representative and Mrs. McCreary, Representative and Mrs. Draper, Miss Julia Stevenson, Mrs. Wilcox, Miss Florence Bry-ant of New York, Miss Edith Woodward of

New York, Miss Harmon, Miss Alice Lee Mrs. Townsend, Miss Jane Fuller, Miss Gray

Miss Mills.

COPPINGER'S CASE IS HELD UP enate Committee on Military Affairs Has it Under Consideration. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.-Senator Hale nade an argument before the committee on

military affairs today in favor of the confirmation of the nomination of General Coppinger to be brigadier general. He said that Genofficer, had fought in thirty-one battles and had been wounded in two. He produced the original letter of recommendation to the gov-ernor of Connecticut, written by General Custer, and endorsed by General Sheridan recommending in strong terms the promotion of Coppinger, then a captain, to the colonelcy

of Coppinger, then a captain, to the colonelty of one of the Connecticut regiments.

Senator Hale said that the delay on the part of General Coppinger in taking out his naturalization papers was due to the fact that he had an interest in the entail of an estate in Ireland, which he was advised by prominent Americans, including Mr. Bisine, might be endangered by his becoming a citizen of this country. He called attention to the fact that Mr. Coppinger had been commissioned several times, and had taken the oath of allegiance on all such occasions. He accounted for the general's participation in the civil conflict in Italy when a young man by saying that he was a professional soldier.

The committee broke up without passing on the nomination, which is being fought by the American Protective association

Opening Up the Ute Lands. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- The house today passed a resolution asking the secretary of the interior, among other things, for in formation as to the probable time in which the provisions of law can be executed which provide for the restoration to the public domain of certain lands within the Uncompangre Indian reservation in Utah.

REFORM IN TOBACCO

Nicotine Neutralized No Nerves Quaking
No Heart Palpitating
No Dyspeptic Aching
ANTI-NERVOUS
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

CUBANS HAVE A STRONG FOLLOWING PAYING TAXES ON INDIAN LANDS. Senate Committee Considers Senator

Pettigrew's Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- The senate comrecognizing the beliggerousy of the Cuban mittee on Indian affairs devoted the greater insurgents absorbed all the time of the house | part of today's meeting to the consideration foreign affairs committee at its meeting to- of Senator Pettigrew's bill providing for the day. There exists a strong sentiment in government of taxes on lands allotted to Incongress favorable to immediate recognition dians, the taxes to be paid by the government, of the revolution, and the leaders of this Senator Pettigrew, in explaining the reason for this proposed legislation, said that if Indians living upon lands in severally were to enjoy the protection of the local laws means certain that a majority of the foreign the expense entailed in their execution, and affairs committeemen regard it as expedient stated that under the terms under which the allotments were made, the government was the proper party to do this. He said the aggregate expense to the government for the entire United States would not exceed \$200,000 annually. The committee appeared to be generally favorable to the bill, but its final dispusition was deferred to a future meeting.

Testing the Right to Tax Corporations WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.-The United States supreme court today listened to arguments in two important cases involving the of state to forward all the evidence in the case in his possession. This resolution has been reinforced by the request of the committee. Particular request has been made and the reports and icties to the department sisted a tax levy on the ground that the asby Consul General Williams at Havana and sessment was made against their federal fran-the United States consuls in Cuba. It is chises, and when the case was decided against pressumed that these reports have been the roads in the state courts, they appealed made, as it is an important part of such offi- to the United States supreme court. The to the United States supreme court. The other case involves the right of the state and relations of governments. For obvious reasons these communications cannot be given to the public while the war is in progress, as hey might contain news which make the country authorities of Indiana to tax the lines of the Western Union Telegraph company in that state on the basis of the value of the Western Union lines as an order to the country authorities of Indiana to tax the lines of the Western Union lines as an order to the country authorities of Indiana to tax the lines of the Western Union lines as an order to the country authorities of Indiana to tax the lines of the Western Union lines as an order to the country authorities of Indiana to tax the lines of the Western Union lines as an order to the country authorities of Indiana to tax the lines of the Western Union lines as an order to the country authorities of Indiana to tax the lines of the Western Union lines as an order to the country authorities of Indiana to tax the lines of the Western Union lines as an order to the public while the war is in progress, as able to the state.

Gives the Secretary Some Discretion. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- Senator Hansbrough, from the committee on agriculture, today reported back the resolution introduced by himself directing the secretary of agriculture to proceed with the purchase and distribution of seeds in accordance with the terms of the last appropriation act. The committee amended the resolution so as to relieve the secretary in making such purchase from paying more than a reasonable and fair price, and also relieves him from the requirement to expend all the appropriation available for the purchase, limiting the expenditures to so much as can profitably be used.

Deaths of a Day. DOVER, Del., Jan. 16.-Ex-Congressman N. B. Smithers, who was secretary of state under Governors Cannon and Marvel, died at his home in this city in his 78th year. PITTSBURG, Jan. 16.-A. W. Bennett, su-cerintendent of parks, died suddenly of typhoid fever, shortly after midnight. Mr. Bennett was an officer in the National Florists association and was well known throughout the country. He came to Pittsburg from New York in 1893 to take charge of the Phipps conservatory and later was made superintendent of the bureau of parks. He was 41 years of age and leaves a wife and

two children, CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Mrs. Martha Holden, known to newspaper readers "Amber," died at St. Luke's hospital. Death was the result of an operation performed Tuesday for cancer.



Yale's Skin

Removes wrinkles and all traces of age, It feeds through the pores and builds up the fatty membranes and wasted tissues, nourishes the shriveled and shrunken skin, tones and invigorates the nerves and muscles enriches the impoverished blood vessels, and supplies youth and eral Coppinger served through the war as an clasticity to the action of the skin. It's perfect.

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AMUSEMENTS.

CREIGHTON THEATER CREIGHTON THEATER SCHOOL OF

ELOCUTION AND DRAMATIC ART. SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, Tickets on Sale at Clement Chase's. Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

THE CREIGHTON. Tel. 1531—Paxton & Burgess, Mgra. FOUR NIGHTS, COMMENCING, Sunday Matince, January 19th.

JOHN KERNELL

In the latest laughing success, THE IRISH ALDERMAN. Prices-Lower floor, 59c, 75c, \$1.96; balcony, \$50c; gallery, 25c. MATINISIS SATURDAY, January 23-25-DANIEL SULLY, For \$5.00 Hahn's Pharmacy, Omaha, Neb., will send you 6 boxes of Turkish Lost Manhood Curs with a distinct legal

guarantee to cure you of any weakness aused by youthful errors or excessive bringing back the strength and vigor of youth or refund every cent pail to us. We do not give free prescriptions, but give you medicine that will cure and develop all parts fully. Single boxes \$1. Sent by mail, no printing on outside, on receipt of price.

For Ladies - Turkish Tansy and Penny royal Pills never fall to bring menstrua-tion sure to the day. \$1 box, 6 for \$5 by mail. Habn's Pharmacy, Omaha. AAAAA

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