THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1896.



ing Mrs. Grant's birthday. tion. "The secretary of agriculture is a distinguished citizen of my state," said Senator Allen. "I have no doubt whatever as to his honesty and competency. I believe him to be thoroughly competent to discharge the duties imposed upon him by his high office however much I believe him to be mistaken, as I do, not only upon this question. upon other questions. I believe that no man who is acquainted in the slightest degree with the secretary of agriculture will doubt his good capacity to discharg the duties of his office. I believe that he

hands of Senator Allen, who defended one of its citizens, J. Sterling Morton, against

the attack of Senator Hansbrough of North

Dakota speaking on the free seed distribu-

sonal injury. The death of the bloyclist

warning it conveys may serve." In reply to a question from Mr. Mahon, republican of Pennsylvania, Mr. Quigg said that no American clitzen had suffered per-canal thinry. The death of the blocklet

to the parties of the treaty of Berlin that the American people are watching their dereliction with indignation the protest and

and Mr. McCreary made a point against it that it contemplated an act which must be

approved by the president. Mr. Hepburn said that the resolution was mild and so polite, as well as diplomatic, that no one would give it a second thought. The

distribution of seeds, etc. Mr. Hansbrough

MORTON GIVEN A MILD ROAST. At 1 o'clock Mr. Hansbrough, republican c North Dakota addressed the senate on the resolution instructing the secretary of agri-culture to execute the law regarding the

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government.

Bacon, Mr. Hill, Mr. Lindsay and Mr.

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torney general and perfect a bil

Dividends on Broken Banks.



sincerely desires to execute the law as he understands it." Representative Hainer has been successful in getting a favorable report from the com-mittee on invalid pensions on a bill granting a pension of \$72 to Francis Walsh of Stockham, Neb.; also a favorable report on a bill to remove the charge of descrition the record of M. H. Johnson of Ceresco, Neb. Mr. Hainer has also received assurance of the subcommittee in military affairs to report favorably a bill appropria ting \$1,246 to be expended in replacing in replacing ordnance stores at Milford. He will go be fore the committee on claims February 5 on the bill to reimburse the state of Nebraska for the Sloux invasion. He intro-duced a bill to refund excess second rate Hawkins

postage on fraternal papers. TO PAY INDIAN CLAIMS.

Congressman Meiklejohn has been devotmuch of his time recently to securing adjustment and payment of claims amounting to some \$\$,000 for supplies furnished the Indian Industrial school at Genoa, Neb., during the incumbency of H. R. Case, who was superintendent in 1888-9-90, which were rejected by the Treasury department. He the Indian bureau today and cured its endorsement to a provision in the Indian appropriations bill to have these claims approved and allowed, and for the payment of what may be found due.

First Lieutenant William H. Wilson, assistant surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and is ordered to Fort Bayard, N. M.

Lleutenant Harry M. Hallock, First ordered from Fort surgeon. elstant. Bayard, N. M., to Fort Logan,

Leave of absence granted Second Lieu-tenant John H. Parker, Thirteenth in-fantry, is extended one month and fifteen days J. H. Longnecker has been appointed post master at Hansel, Franklin county, Ia.

vice Alexander Gibson Comptroller Eckels has received notice of at National Military Home, Kan.; John R. Andrews at Red Lodge, Mont.

PEN PICTURES PLEASANTLY PUT.

It's Serious Business-

Getting married-What do you do with all the pickle castors you get, anyway? Brings many changes, among others Just show this to your friends .- We the 20th century and the 20th century know it expresses your sentiments .shoe. Today we wish to call especial Ask to be delivered from butter knives attention to our misses' 20th century and substitute water color pictures-no shoe, a dull goat, heavy soled shoe, with two alike-rare and beautiful concep- pointed or square toe, that fits better tions, framed and all, complete for the and wears longer than any shoe ever cost of a soup ladle. made. Price, \$2.25; children's, \$1.75.

A. Hospe, Jr. Drexel Shoe Co., Music and Art. 1513 Douglas St. Send for our illts- 1419 Farnam

LOCATED A FILIBUSTER PARTY. Spanish Minister Unearths Another Conspiracy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- The Spanish ninister has informed the State department that last Friday night the steamer J. W. Hawkins left New York with an expedition of 150 men with arms and ammunition, in command of Calixto Garcia; that she may go south and take more men and arms at Palm Beach, Fla., or elsewhere; that she will pass in United States waters near Key pass in United States waters near Key West; that the arms and ammunition confiscated at Cedar Keys, Fla., are ready to be embarked on a schooner to join the Garcia expedition at sea and that the steamer Commodore at Wilmington, N. C., still in port, is in "the conspiracy." The secretary of the treasury has telegraphed this statement to all collectors of customs along the south Atlantic coast, with instructions to consult United States attorneys and take whatever action may be found necessary to prevent any violation of international law. Captain Shoemaker of the revenue cutter service will also give the necessary instructions to com manders of revenue cutters, and every pre caution will be taken to intercept th

Filed the Sugar Bounty Cases.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- The governmen today filed in the supreme court of the United States the papers in the sugar bounty cases of A. P. Gray and the Realty company against the United States, the first involving a claim for about \$8,000, and the second fo about \$5,000, appealed from the United States court for the eastern Louisiana dis trict. The decision in them will determin the policy of the government in paying claims under the sugar bounty act of the last congress. They were decided against the government in the lower court.

President Favors the Appropriation WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- President Cleveland sent to the house today all the corre spondence in the possession of the State department regarding Alabama negroes wat were colonized in Coahuilo, Mexico, peated his former recommendation that an appropriation be made for their return to the United States.

Nominated Two Postmasters. WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- The president today sent the following nominations to the

Postmasters-Franz E. Metschau senate:

accegnized her obligations. Mr. Sayers, democrat of Texas, asked whether there had been any neglect on the part of the American minister, to which Mr. Ouigg replied that the information from the epartment was to the effect that Mr. Terrell had performed his duty with great intelligence and zeal and from other sources of information he believed he was able to say that he had done his duty with signal

"Has the committee on foreign affairs, isked Mr. Balley, democrat of Texas, "considered the propriety of requesting the en forcement of a treaty to which the United States is not a party? "The committee," replied Mr. Quigg, "con-sidered it obviously proper to call on the European powers which signed the treaty to their duty.

Mr. Hepburn, republican of Iowa, gave notice of an amendment to the Armenian resolution now under discussion, instructing he president to give the Turkish minister his passports and end all diplomatic relations Turkey. Mr. Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs

nmittee, rebuked Mr. Hepburn for his exraordinary proposal to sever diplomatic re lations with a friendly power. "We want no relations with that mur-derer," replied Mr. Hepburn.

Mr. Hepburn's amendment to the Armenian esolution to give the Turkish minister his

assports and thus sever all diplomatic relalons with Turkey was defeated. Mr. Bailey, while in entire sympathy with he spirit of the resolution, again expressed doubt of the propriety of the United States insulting European powers by declaring that

they had entered into a contract which they had violated or had allowed the other party to violate. He thought the resolution should be confined to a simple denunciation of the atrocities against the Christians.

HEPBURN FOR RADICAL ACTION. Mr. Hepburn, in a bold speech, advocated oing even further than the resolution did

His position evidently suited the temper of the house, for his utterances evoked grea enthusiasm. The house had listened, said, to a recital such as seldom fell human cars. Thirty thousand Christians laughtered by the unspeakable Turk, because

of their religious views. And what was it we proposed to do? First, make a mlid protest; then express sympathy with those who yet remain, menaced by peril and suffering, grief for slaughtered triends. "They do not want sympathy," said Mr. Hepburn, impetuously. "They need rescue. They do not want words, but (Prolonged applause.) The resolutions deeds these countries that for years had been derelict in their duty should dis-charge their treaty stipulations. What would

charge their treaty stipulations. What would be the result? All the world knew that England held the Turkish bonds and that her capitalists to the extent of hundreds of millions were interested in preserving the "That," said he, "is what has kept this foul blot on the map." (Applause.) Russia was trying to get control of the outlet to the

Mediterranean. Germany, France and Aus-tria had interests, and the interests of all could be best served by preserving the balance of power. The resolution would have no effect

"I want to do something," said Mr. Hep-"that will mean something. At the proper time I will propose an amendment to the resolution that the president be directed to furnish the Turkish minister with his passports and terminate all diplomatic relations with the government of Turkey. That kind of a protest will mean something."

(Great applause.) "Gentlemen may say," he continued, "that such a course would not be diplomatic. Per haps so, but it would be somethnig more than words. Let us say here to all the world that we will not recognize as a civil-ized government a country which permits such outrages; that such is unworthy among the nations."

newed applause.) HITT IS MORE MODERATE.

Mr. Hitt, republican of Illinois, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, sought to stay the headlong enthusiasm which Mr.

Lentz, who was murdered, was not the result of religious fanaticism. As for the property of the American college that had speaker overruled the point of order, where-upon Mr. Quigg said that when a man was doing something objectionable in his own pleasant duty to be

een destroyed, Mr. Quigg said Turkey fully household the only way to prevail upon him to stop was to ask him or to make him. resolution provided the first method, the mendment simply proposed an insult. The Turkish minister and nine consuls in Turkey would be given their passports, and many Americans would be left at the mercey of the Turks.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Taft republican of Ohio, which follows: POWERS ARE RESPONSIBLE.

Resolved, That the conscience of hu-manity fastens upon the six Christian powers above named the responsibility for the continuance of the butchery of the Ar-menian citizens. That the spectacle of the continuance of the butchery of the Ar-menian citizens. That the spectacle of these six leading powers permitting the murder of Christians who by treaty stipu-lations were placed under their special care is humiliating to the last degree and a disgrace to the Christian people through-out the word. Resolved, That the one of the signatory powers which first takes action under the Berlin treaty to prevent the further butchery of defenseless Armenian Chris-tians will receive the grateful recognition.

atchery of defenseless Armenian Chris-lans will receive the grateful recognition, not only of the American people, but the ntire civilized world.

The amendment was declared out of order and Mr. Hepburn's amendment failed by vote of 19 to 121.

Mr. Turner then made a speech in opposi ion to the adoption of the resolution. said there was a Christian clamor agains the Turkish government, which the braves were scarcely brave enough to withstand Interference, such as was proposed, was not only a violation of our traditional policy, but impertinence. The signatory powers to the Berlin treaty were Christian nations, why should the United States assume to tell them what was their duty. The American minister, whose vigilance was commended throughout the world, had seen to it that no Americans were injured and the Turkish

government was eager to pay for American rty destroye Mr. Mahany of New York replied to Mr.

Mr. Taft of Ohio then offered his amend nent to the main resolution, and it was

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio declared that the resolutions reported by the committee on foreign affairs dodged every point that might offend the Turkish government, and there-fore placed the house, if adopted, in a position of shuddering, shivering cowardice. They did not speak the sentiments of the Christian people against the unspeakable crimes of Turkey. When it was proposed to sever diplomatic relations with Turkey the committee replied that, it would not do to do that, lest Turkey might retailate by mur-dering some of our, citizens. He characterized this argument, as not only cowardly, but ridiculous. When some of our sailors were killed at Santiago we did not hesitate because some American property might be destroyed por citizens killed;

and our citizens? He asserted that Ameri-can citizens had already been despoiled of their property and that, missionaries from his own state had been marlered. We

ernment, referred to in the senate a few days ago, which ought to be ours, and that is one which follows with gun, ship and declaration of war every British subject in every corner of the world and vindicates him the possession of his life and property

ee as inefficient, incomplete and unworthy f utterance. He asked that they be lrawn and something of a more vigorous haracter substituted.

(Re bate by demanding the previous question. Mr. Bailey's motion was lost, 41 to 119. The committee resolutions were then

obliged to criticise the acts of a cabinet minister, but in this case it seems to me that there is a great principle involved. The essence the controversy lies in the propositio whether an executive officer of the govern ment has the right to willfully, deliberately designedly, and, as in this case, premedi tatedly ignore a solemn statute of congress I believe it can be shown that the honorable secretary of agriculture has disobeyed the mandate of the legislative branch of the government. It is a part of his departiental functions to carry into effect any law apportaining to the affairs of his de partment which congress sees fit to enact. The last congress made an appropriation of

\$130,0000 to be used in the purchase and listribution of seeds, trees, cuttings, bulbs, Mr Hansbrough proceeded to show that

the secretary advertised for seeds technical way, and, receiving no bids, reto rendvertise. The senator con i: "It was the plain duty of the sec fused tinued: retary, if he desired to execute the laws, to have readvertised and to have carnestly endeavored to get bidders; but instead of this he rejected all of the bids upon technical grounds, forthwith abolished the seed division of his department and appounce that there would be no seeds purchased and distributed under the appropriation bill for fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

"In his statement made before the committee on agriculture a few days ago the secretary said he was not opposed in principle to the purchase and distribution of seeds. Later in the proceedings he admit-ted that from his view of the case such distribution would be in conflict with his party creed. "I leave the secretary to justify the

statements. Altogether the position of the secretary in this matter is exceedingly lame. That he deliberately set out to disobey the mandates of congress there can be no doubt. That he is personally opposed to the purchase and distribution of seeds of any characte: there is no question, and so we have here a case in which a high ex-ecutive official deliberately sets aside the

law of congress, and I say that it is not so much the value of the seeds or the good results from their distribution as the question as to whether a department official shall disobey the legislative authority. He was opposed to this appropriation at the outset, and it was his clear duty to do every thing in his power to carry out that law yet he has laid obstacles in its way and finally refused the distribution of the seeds The great question above all others is th contumacious conduct of the secretary Can an officer of the executive branch of the government, who is in effect a high salaried clerk, defiantly and stubbornly refuse to carry into effect the acts of the con gress of the United States." Mr. Allen spoke of the high personal

qualities of the secretary of agriculture, bu added that the secretary did not always con fine himself to his proper sphere. He was apt to discuss finance, usurping to some ex-tent the function of the secretary of the reasury.

Mr. George said that the senate could not act as a court and issue its mandamus to the secretary of agriculture. Mr. Hanobrough, he said, was acting as a prosecuting attorney, and was arraigning the secretary of agriculture as though impeachment pro ceedings were contemplated.

NELSON'S MAIDEN SPEECH.

At 2 o'clock the Hansbrough resolutio over until tomorrow, and the silver went bond bill was taken up. Mr. Nelson dressed the senate for the first time. ad-He read from manuscript and spoke in a clear trong voice. Mr. Nelson said the free and nlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States alone at thi time and under existing conditions would would destroy the last hope of genuine bimetallism and would reduce us to a state of monome monome tallism, with Mexico, China and Japan a: our chief metallic money associates. When every other argument fails, he said, the ad-

vocates of free silver appeal to our prej-udices and may that by siming to keep our money up to the gold standard we are merely knuckling down to Enbland, and putting ourselves in her grasp and placing our-selves at her mercy. England said Mr. Nelson, occupies the vantage ground, be-

on wash-day and every day. Makes her work a matter of love instead of drudgery. Try it. Sold everywhere. Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, CHICAGO.

que, N. M.; 10½ per cent, the Lloyd's National bank of Jamestown, N. D. cause her exchanges are made in the universal money of the world. The United States should stand at the head of the in-

BOND ISSUE FOR COAST DEFENSES. lustrial and commercial world. If we would win that high place we must adhere to th

One Hundred Million Dollars the Amount Asked For.

SOAP.

universal money standard of the world. Mr. Bacon followed, it being his first speech since he entered the senate. He WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- The following is and with earnestness Senator Lodge's coast defense bond bill, of-The senator said that the itrepressible con fered today as an amendment to the pendflict over the restoration of silver, which had been waged for twenty years, must speedily be settled. Mr. Bacon compared gold ing silver bill: "The sccretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pprometallism with the true metallism, viz. issue bonds to a total amount of \$100,000,000 Silver and gold as primary money. The at such times and in such amounts as may was insufficient for all redemption purposes. be required to carry out the purposes of this act as hereinafter described. Said bonds The United States continued paying gold shall be payable in coin twenty years from the date of their issue. They shall be of-fored at par to the prople of the United States continual borrowing at a ruinous cost. Of the seven great powers, only Great Britain and Germany had sufficient gold to maintain gold payments. At the present In denominations ranging from \$50 to \$1,000, and shall bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. The subscription to the loan, or to such portion as may then be reime the United States stood begging the world for gold, although the richest be reon the globe. We are rapidly becoming th quired, shall be opened on July 1, 1896, and vassals of England, said Mr. Bacon. Bonds are being issued for the purpose of mainat such subsequent dates as the secretary of the treasury may determine at all subaining the single gold standard. treasuries of the United States and at all The senator compared the country's ap proval of the president's attitude on Vene-

national banks, and the subscribers shall have the right to pay for the bonds in lawzuela with its approval of financial sub-serviency to England. The president should

ful money of the United States. "The sum of \$3,000,000 shall be annually know that these vast bond issues were the set aside from the revenue of the govern-ment for a sinking fund to pay the bonds issued under this act at maturity, and the of maintaining the single gold stan-Mr. Bacon expressed his belief that there was no law warranting the issue of \$3,000,000 thus annually appropriated ghall take precedence of all other appropriations except those for the sinking fund now esbonds and said if there was it should b There was a sharp colloquy between Mr tablished by law and for the payment of the principal and the interest of the public debt. The bonds authorized by this act Stew art as to whether the demand for gold was crused by the desire to maintain gold pay-ments or the redemption of greenbacks. shall constitute a loan to be known as the coast defense loan and the proceeds of said t developed that the new senator fro bonds shall be kept in the treasury as a fund apart, and shall be used only for pro-viding for the defense of the rea coasts and debater. Mr. Bacon showed a cost of \$4,000. 000 annually to the state of Georgia in meet-ing its share of bond obligations incurred by akes of the United States, and for the manu-

facture of guns, the purchase of sites and the erection of forts and batteries for that Lodge offered an amendment to the purpose, in accordance with plans prepared by the War department as authorized by pending bond silver bill providing for a 1 ssue of \$100,000,000 in bonds for coast de aw now or hereafter passed by congress to fense purposes, the issue to be 3 per cent twenty year bonds. Mr. Lodge said the provide for the coast defenses.'

smendment had no bearing on the main financial issue involved, but was merely a WILL INSIST ON A VOTE THURSDAY.

Friends of the Silver Bond Bill Sub-stitute Not Confident of Success. practical plan to build necessary coast de At 4:50 the senate went into executive ses WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- Senator Jones sion and at 5:06 p. m. adjourned until to of Arkansas will renew his notice of his intention to continue in session Thursday PLANS FOR PAN-AMERICAN BANK next until a vote shall be reached on the silver substitute for the bond bill. He hopes comptroller Eckels Appears Before to secure unanimous agreement to this propthe House Currency Committee. osition. Senator Allen, who objected to this WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.-The house agreement last Friday, has signified his withdrawal. There are, however, some indi-cations that objections may be raised by some ommittee on banking and currency today listened to Comptroller Eckels' views on the of the anti-sliver democrats. Senators Vilas and Hill today intimated that they might new bank plan to organize a bank for dealings with South and Central America. The comp rterpose opposition to the agreement. There troller held that banking facilities were a as been considerable effort to prevail hem to desist in this course, but the friends necessary as means of transportation fo promoting commerce with other American nations, but criticised the details of the of the bill did not feel assured of success n this direction when the senate adjourned.

measure. Chairman Walker appointe Messre. Brosius of Pennsylvania, Van Voor The anti-silver republicans generally say vote they will make no objections to the vote being taken at the time suggested. The reahis of New York, Spalding of Michigan, Cohh of Missouri, Cox of Mississippi, a committee on for the objection being made by Sena-or Allen on Friday was dropped today. He had become satisfied that if a day to confer with the comptroller and the at should be fixed for the vote the anti-silver men would object to the credentials of the Utah senators, have them referred to com-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- The comptroller rlitee and thus keep the new senators out f their seats until after the day fixed for of the currency has declared dividends in favor of instivent national banks as follows: the vote.

10 per cent, the Oregon National bank of Portland, Ore.; 5 per cent, Northern National bank of Big Rapids, Mich.; 25 per cent, Ladies who value a refined complexion must bank of Big Rapids, Mich.; 25 per cent, the Albuquerque National bank of Albuquer-Pozzoni's Powder. It produces a soft and beautiful skin.

might be destroyed for clizens killed; we sent warships there. Should we allow this "banded set of crimicals" to kill, mur-der and burn, and refrain from severing relations with such savages out of fear left meme of our own clizens should suffer? Were we not capable of protecting ourselves and our clizens? He asserted that Ameri-can clizens had already been despolled of should demand reparation, said Mr. Gros-verer, as we did in the case of Chili. There was one characteristic of the British gov-

Is denounced the resolutions of the commit

After some remarks by Mr. Sperry, re-publican of Connecticut, Mr. Taft's amend-ment was lost without a division. At this point Mr. Quigg cut off further

The committee resolutions were then adopted, 143 to 26. After transacting some minor business relating to the District of Columbia the house at 4:55 p. m. adjourned.

