## ALLISON VERY WELL PLEASED

Iowa's Champion Expresses Gratification at the Confidence of His Constituents.

FORT OMAHA BILL'S WAY IS CLEARED

Secretary Lamont Reiterates His Statement that the War Department Will Not Object to the Transfer to Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, March 12 .- (Special Telegram.) -Senator Allison was greatly pleased today over the action of the state convention in Des Moines yesterday. The cordislity and evident sincerity of delegates in expressing themselves proved highly gratifying to the senator, and his sentiments were

Senator Thurston, in a talk with the secretary of war today, received assurances that the War department would not antagonize the Fort Omaha military reservation bill, which has passed the house, "As the department has been asked for the condition of the reservation," said the secretary, "the department will, as in the case of the house committee, simply indicate that the fort will be abandoned in the spring." This has given Mr. Thurston renewed encouragement that he will get the bill out of committee very shortly and be able to

Representative Andrews got a report from the committee on pensions favorable to the Strode bill, pensioning General John M. Thayer, and efforts will be made to take it up at once, through consent of the speaker leneral Thayer's serious illness has made this Imperative

Ex-Senator Paddock was taken sick early in the week and was removed to the residence of his niece, Mrs. W. E. Annin. He is reported better today and will probably leave for home early next week.

Union Pacific matters will be up for dis-Receivers S. H. H. Clark and Oliver W. Mink are both here, and will be called on to testify. Mrs. Clark accompanies her hus-band, and will embrace this opportunity to see Washington for the first time in twelve years. Freight traffic Manager Munroe also here, having come in with Mr. Clark from the west. The Arlington tonight looked like a section of "headquarters" moved to Washington with Clark, Mink, Munroe Pierce and Krech sitting together talking over the recent hearing before Judge Cornish and apeculating as to what may result when the Short Line goes out. Mr. Clark stated that conditions were better in the west than a year ago. Farmers have more freight to he frankly admitted there is great room for improvement. Mr. Mink is vering from a severe Illness. He stated that no proposition would be made at tosession to assist legislators in framing legislation. They were present the instance of the senate committee to tell what they knew of Union Pacific "past and present." "I would rather be licked than go before that committee," said Mr. Clark, "because it's out of my line. I am a rail-INDIANS NOT INCLINED TO ACCEPT.

It is probable that officials of the Indian whom Secretary Smith entrusted negotiations for a settlement of differences between the Otoe and Missouri Indians and of the Interior department will tender his settlers on the ceded reservation in southern resignation to the president within two Nebraska will have considerable trouble in securing the consent of the Indians to the position of the secretary for an extension of the debt. These Indians are now located in Oklahoma and there is a delegation from their reservation in Washington on matters connected with that reservation. They have evidently kept themselves informed as to the progress made in evolving a proposition for a settlement by the secretary, for when they called at the Interior department today Major Pollock started to explain to them, they shut him off by saying that they knew all about it, and that unnecessary for him to go any Major Pollock said that they would not talk upon the matter, but he judged from their manner that the proposition sug-gested by the secretary did not strike them favorably, and that they are inclined to demand their pound of flesh, no matter whe they get it or not. The delegation also called upon the secretary, and he put the question to them point blank as to what they thought of his proposition. A direct answer was evaded and he was informed that he would have to wait until the mat-ter was laid before the tribe before giving

The house committee on Indian affairs today agreed to a favorable report on Representative Gamble's bill to provide for the taxation of all alloted lands held in trust for the Indiaus. The bill is general, applying to all reservations upon which lands have been or may be alloted, and if enacted into law will materially aid in bringing about proper improvements in townships embraced within reservation limits. Senator Allen presented a petition today from citizens of Bookwalter, Neb., favoring the "Christian" amendment to the consti-tution. Senator Thurston also presented a petition of forty-six citizens of Rising City

favorable to the same amendment.
Representative Hainer presented the petition of Lon W. Frazier, asking for favorable action on the bill to amend the postal laws as to second-class mail matter. LAND CASES DECIDED.

Secretary Smith today rendered decisions in the following land cases: Nebraska-Charles H. Hetzel against John A. Sawnel, McCook district, decision affirmed, and awnel's timber culture entry held intact. South Dakota—Ruby Canyon Gold Mining pany and others against Thomas K. Clark, Rapid City district, decision affirmed; the mineral entries are held for cancellathe mineral entries are held for cancellation on the ground that the sum expended in improvements did not equal the amount required by law. Charles E. Barron against John M. Owen, Mitchell district, decision af-Barron's timber culture entry held for cancellation for laches in contesting defendant's entry, and Owen's homestead entry to stand intact. In re William H. Hauser, Aberdeen district, decision modified; final proof on timber culture entry to be submitted

to the board of equitable adjudication.

Iowa—Heirs of John H. Wilka against
Herbert S. Martin and Lillian S. Davis, Des
Moines district, motion for review filed by Martin denied; held that heirs of entryman can complete an entry after his death when acting in good faith

M. C. Schinecker at Andover and Dr. M. T. SHERMAN INSISTS ON ACTION Charles Griffith of Des Molnes, In., was oday appointed a clerk in the rallway mail

ATTRICT OF A THAT PLANTS OF STREET OF STREET, STREET,

cavalry, and Edward H. Browne, quarter-master Fourth, are ordered to report for examination to Lieutenant Colonel Samuel

B. M. Young, Fourth cavalry.
First Lieutenant Daniel H. Boughton, Third cavalry, is ordered to report to Lieutenant Colonel S. S. Sumner, Sixth cavalry, Fort Leavenworth, for examination. The following transfers in the Twenty-fourth infaniry are ordered: First Lieutenant Joseph B. Batcheler, jr., from com-pany C to company K; First Lieutenant William R. Dashiell, from company K to

DAY SPENT ON ELECTION CONTESTS. Case of Aldrich Against Robbins Still

Undisposed Of. WASHINGTON, March 12.-In the house today, during the morning hour, on motion of Mr. Buck was decided in favor of the tested election case of Aldrich against Robbins from the Fourth Alabama district, in which the republicans recommended the seating of Aldrich. Three hours and a haif, he said, were to be allowed on each side for

Mr. Moody denounced in forcible language what he termed the crimes against honest elections in Alabama. He was applauded frequently and in concluding declared it the were striving for an honest ballot that "no man shall come here and hold a seat with garments so reeking with crime as to defile Mr. Bartlett defended Mr. Robbins, going

into the testimony in detail.

The speech of Mr. Linney in favor seating the contestant was the feature of the day. His denunciation of election frauds was most vehement. "Fraud upon the bai lot box," he said, "was the red-eyed daugh ter of high treason." It was, he said, the one great menace to the republic. The report of the minority itself showed that in one county Robbins received 3,177 fraudulent

"Why." said he, "there has never been anything like it under heaven or this side of hell." He quoted an affidavit filed in support of the contestee in which the form fence." He read, to the great amusement of house, questions propounded to witnesses and their answers in regard to the votes of

"Did you know John Williams?" "Yes, sah, he's been dead ten years."
"There." said Mr. Linney, addressing the democratic side, "is a spectacle for you democrats—a man who was a good democrat all his life and voted again ten years afte (Laughter.) "Yes, I knew him," replied another wit-

"Where did you see him last?" was the "Swinging to the branch of a tree in 1893

He was a democrat."

Mr. Royce closed the debate for the day with a speech in favor of seating Mr. Ald-At 5:10 the house adjourned.

HOKE SMITH'S FRIEND RESIGNS. Accepts the Offer of a Southern Rail-

WAY Company.
WASHINGTON, March 12.-It is extremely possible that Attorney General Hall Atlanta and said today that while he had not yet resigned, he might do so later in the spring. He has been offered the general counselship of the Georgia Southern & Florida road. Mr. Hall denied that Secretary

Hoke Smith, who represented the bond-holders in the recent foreclosure of the mortgage on the road, had any knowledg f the prospective appointment until after the offer had been made and in stating that the matter had no political significance, Judge Hall said: "I have no thought that Secretary Smith will become a candidate and I have no idea that he has had any He frequently has been urged by his friends to do so, but never has given his consent."

Judge Hall is a close friend and fellow Georgian of the secretary who at the secretary who are the secretary ginning of his administration secured his appointment to take charge of the legal affairs of the Interior department. The contract between the Georgia Southern & Florida and its present general counsel expires May 15, and sixty days notice of the termination of the contract is required. Judge A. S.

Little of Columbus, Ga., in all probability will be Mr. Hall's successor in the Interior department. Legalizing a Bond Issue.

WASHINGTON, March 12 .- A hearing was given today by the house committee on territories to W. N. Coler, an attorney of New York, who desired congress to ratify the bond issue for subsidies to the Santa Fe railroad made by Santa Fe and Grant counties and Silver City, N. M. When the bill to ratify the issue of bonds by New Mexico to build its capitol, which passed the house, was before the senate, an amendment was added to reach the senate of the senate o added to make it apply to \$172,060 of bonds issued by New Mexico for aid to the Santa Fe. Now that the bill is back in the house, several other parties desire to have various bond issues included. Mr. Coler represents holders of bonds which, with those senate, will amount to \$500,000. No action was taken on his request.

Protest Against Seal Extermination. WASHINGTON, March 12.-The North American Commercial company, by N. L. Jeffreys, its attorney here, has protested to the secretary of the treasury against the destruction of the Alaskan fur seals by the United States as proposed by the Dingley bill, or in any other manner whatsoever. The protest submits that the company, the e of the right to take fur seals on the islands of St. Paul and St. George under the terms and stipulations of its contract with the government, has the exclusive right to engage in the business of taking fur seals for their skins on said islands for twenty years from May 1, 1890, which contract is subsisting and remains valid and in full force

Recommend Territorial Government. WASHINGTON, March 12,-The house committee on territories today decided to recommend the passage of a bill creating a territorial form of government for Alaska Dr. Hugo Muller has been appointed a sand giving the territory a delegate in con-pension examining surgeon at Britton, Dr. gress.

PEN PICTURES PLEASANTLY AND POINTEDLY PUT.

First Lieutenant Hugh J. McGrath, Fourth | Pressing the Conference Report on the Cuban Resolutions,

HILL OBJECTS TO THE HOUSE MEASURE

Resolutions Favoring Belligerent Rights for the Insurgents Discussed Pro and Con Between Hill and the Ohio Statesman.

WASHINGTON March 12 -- Senators Sherman and Hill were the conspicuous figures in the Cuban debate in the senate tolay, the New York senator forcibly urging the mercerary character of the pending resoluof Mr. Johnson of Indiana, a resolution was tions, while Mr. Sherman upheld them with adopted by which the claim of Mr. Coleman another graphic arraignment of Spain and echoed in the house among members still of the Second Louisiana district to the seat General Weyler. It was the fourth day of the debate on the conference report, and latter. Then Mr. Daniels called up the con- yet there was no evidence of a near approach to a final vote, although Mr. Sherman announced that he would press for a vote at the earliest moment. The galleries continue to be crowded and today showed no diminution of public interest. Mr. Hill's opposition to the resolutions was confined to that feature which expressed the purpose of the United States to intervene to proignoble and contemptible attitude. It was placing the cause of human liberty and patriotism on a very low plane, and he urged that the resolutions be defeated in order that they might be amended and the mercenary features elimicated.

Mr. Sherman's speech was mainly a re-assertion of the views he presented when the senate resolutions were adopted. He declared that war in Cuba was flagrant and the evidences of it abundant. He ineisted on his characterization of General Weyler as the "butcher," but concelled that the Spanish minister, Senor Dupuy de Lome. had the full right and duty of controverting the statement either in or out of the State department. In the course of his speech, Mr. Sherman paid a glowing tribute to the patriotism and fidelity of President Cleve-land and his readiness to uphold the country's fing.

latter part of the day was given to the Dupont contest, Mr. Pritchard arguing in support of the claimant. An important bill, creating an art com

mission of five members, was passed. eral unobjected bills were also passed. Mr. Sherman gave notice that endeavor to secure a vote on the Cuban re-port at the earliest possible moment. After an hour was consumed in clearing away routine matters, the Cuban resolutions were laid before the senate, and Mr. Hill of New York was recognized. He was given marked attention, and in opening said he would vote against the conference report and would onfine his remarks mainly to an explanation He pointed out that this being a con

ference report, the resolutions could not be amended. He would, therefore, vote against the report, in order that at a subsequent time amendments might be made. The senator particularly objected to the third clause of the resolutions, stating that the United States has not intervened in the struggles between any European govern-ments and their colonies, but that owing to the proximity of Cuba, the United States should be prepared to intervene. This he declared to be ambiguous and unmeaning months. Judge Hall has just returned from We had intervened in such contraversics. We had intervened and recognized the countries which had been colonies of Spain. What the resolution sought to con-vey was a threat to intervene. To this extent the resolution was unnecessary It is subject to doubtful construction and a mischief breeder. It was liable to com-promise us. The phrase "the United States should be prepared to protect the legitimate interests of our citizens by hitervention' sounded like a threat, or it was buncombe crease our army, let us say so frankly and frame a bill for that purpose," said Mr. Hill. "If it means we should increase our navy, let

terests by intervention CONTEST FOR PRECEDENCE. At 2 o'clock there was a contest for precedence between the Cuban resolutions and the Dupont election case, which was finally settled by laying aside the Dupont ase, while Senator Sherman addressed the senate in support of the Cuban resolutions. Mr. Sherman discussed at length the char acter of the resolutions and the conditions existing in Cuba. It is not best to send joint resolutions to the president, as it would compel his action in it would compel his action in ten days and this was not judicious. He had confidence in the president. There were political differences between them, but, he "No one doubts his courage; no onloubts his fidelity to the flag of our ry." Mr. Sherman referred to General Wey ler as a butcher and said the conditions in Cuba were flagrant. "If war does not exist in Cuba," he asked, "where outside of hell does it exist?" Speaking of the demand for Speaking of the demand for facts, he said that Senator Lodge had obtained from Secretary Olney ample facts to

justify the resolutions, but for obvious reasons these could not be made public.

Mr. Hill asked what these "legitimate in terests" referred to. Were there any il legitimate interests? This was not a propo sition to intervene in the cause of humanity or to aid in the cause of freedom, or to stop bloodshed, but to "protect our legiti-mate interests." Mr. Hill uttered the words with great scorn. "This is placing our in-tervention on very low grounds." said he. "if we are to intervene at all, then at least let us put it on some higher ground than the urgency of protecting our business inter ests. Do not put it on the low ground that we are losing a few dollars by this contest between Spain and Cuba."

OBJECTION IS TOO TRIVIAL. Mr. Hill held up a bunch of telegrams which, he said, he had received from New York. One of the telegrams read substantially as follows: "Present attitude of tially as follows: "Present attitude of United States toward Cuba seriously affect-ing commerce with that island. Merchants flict. Today it is reported that one Cuban general is within a stone's throw of Havana. It is idle to shut our eyes to these condi-

"It is said," proceeded Mr. Hill, "that the administration will be embarrassed by these resolutions. I deny it. If the administration had felt in that way, then some one on this side of the chamber would know it. I do

not believe that the officers of the administration would keep their feelings on such a the vast procession of the western hemi-subject so close that no one would know it. sphere, which shall eventually furnish the if the president should sign the resolutions, example for the rest of the civilized world. merican citizens could sell arms to the

insurgents," said Mr. Hill. "Certainly," replied Mr. Hoar.
"They can do so now," interposed Mr. forgan and Mr. Vest together.
"I think not," returned Mr. Hoar.
"Moet assuredly they can," insisted Mr.

"You maintain that the passage of these resolutions would not change the condition of the land one panticle?" asked Mr. Hill. "I do," assented, Mr. Hoar.

MERELY EXPRESS AN OPINION. "And I," continued Mr. Hill, "agree with you that the resolutions would have no legal effect. It is from that standpoint that I now desire to argue the propriety of their passage. I should have hesitated, Mr. President, said Mr. Hill, "to have voted for a joint resolution, which would ten days. But these resolutions are safe, because they merely express our opinion and bind no one but themselves, although they will be received with respect by the executive and will have their moral through the country and the world. They are in accordance with precedent, and in

my opinion congress should go thus far, but no farther." Mr. Hill expressed the opinion that European countries had very properly recog-nized the confederacy as a belligerent. The Cubans now held three-fourthe of the is land. Prisoners of war were exchanged. Were we to stand by and see them guillotined, garrotted, shot or executed in any other way. The resolutions could give no of the United States to intervene to pro-tect the legitimate interests of the United States. This, the senator declared was an this cruel warfare. In view of the conditions on that unfortunate island and the end which we all anticipate, shall we not, he asked, rid them of its infamy, degradation and brutality? That is all the the pusilanimous terms of which I can never give my consent." "We must place our action on higher grounds than that," he continued, "because

our policy is one of nonintervention, as of the greatest states of the world and the greatest of republics our statements and example must produce their effect upon civilization throughout both hemispheres, and when any people, imbued with the spirit of liberty, desire to found a republic and break their shackles, shall we refuse to give them a helping hand? Shall we crush their hopes with coolnegs? Is it not better for us to encourage and cheer in every way permissible under the wise rules of international law those who are struggling to be free from the burdens of oppression? We set the example; we are responsible for the lessons we taught. Who is there so craven that he would abandon the ideas under which we unfurled the flag of freedom to the world? Cuba is today resisting taxation without representation. It is the story of the American revolution over again. There were tories then as now, whose sympathic were with aristocracy and monarchy, and now, as then, they will be crushed by the force of an enlightened people determined to be free. The conflict between republicaniem and monarchism is irrepressible and will go on. God grant that Cuba may succeed. If she does not let us have the consciousso that we have done our duty." He cincluded, quoting the memorable words of Daniel Webster, delivered in 1823 in fa-vor of the recognition of Grecian independ-

ence, when he said: "Our place is always on the side of free institutions." DESIRED TO KEEP COOL. At the conclusion of Mr. Hill's speech, the Dupont case was laid before the senate, but was laid aside in order to allow Mr. Sher-man to speak on the Cuban resolutions. Mr. Sherman said he was reluctant to speak further on this subject and would not have ne so, had it not! been for recent changes and the "exploit" of the penator from Massachusetts (Hoar). Mr. Sherman said he had a great respect for his friend, but the resolution to postpone the Bubject until April 6 was a most remarkable move and naturally excited some heat. Mr. Sherman said he was usually a cool man, and hoped tinue so on this subject, considering it in a cool, plain way. He acknowledged the high tributes which Mr. Hoar had paid to his public service and said he felt they were more than he merired. Smilingly addressing himself to Mr. Hoar, Mr. Sherman said he knew they would continue to sit beside each other on the best of terms.

Mr. Sherman then detailed the progress jected to the third clause, then a further conference could bring about a change. Mr. Sherman controverted the position of Mr. Hear, that these resolutions had no force or effect, being concurrent.

A long controversy occurred as to whether the resolutions in their present form had been even agreed to by the senate committee on foreign relations. Mr. Turple asserted that these resolutions were the same as hose offered by Mr. Lodge, which had been defeated in the senate committee, receiving only one vote, and yet they were brought before the senate after rejection by the mmittee.

Proceeding with the main question, Mr herman said a joint resolution would have empelled action by the president within en days. This was not desirable, for the moral effect of the resolutions was the thing nest desired. Here Mr. Sherman turned aside for a

tribute to President Clevelan I. The senator said there were differences of political opinion between him and President Cleve and. "But," he added, "so one doubts his curage; no one doubts his fidelity to the flag of our country; no one doubts that." TOUCHED WEYLETC'S JUSTIFICATION. The senator referred to his characteriza-

tion of General Weyler as the "butcher."
The Spanish minister had, in justification, sought to explain that the book from which e (Sherman) had quoted, did not contain he writer's name. But it appeared with details in the paper from which the state-ment had been taken. Weyler himself did ot deny or object to it. His explanation ent from Havana, was that he had obeyed orders, being only a subordinate officer, and that the cruelties were necessary to subdue the uprising of ten years' ago. Taking up the conditions of war exist-ing, Mr. Sherman said they were flagrant. With much force he said: "If war does

not exist in Cuba, where outside of h-1 does it exist?" He said in reply to senadoes it exist? He said in reply to sena-tors who called for "facts" that Mr. Lodge, one of the members of the committee on foreign relations, had secured ample facts from Secretary Olney, but these could not, for obvious reasons, he made public. The senator said it was the right and duty of a foreign minister to support and uphold a foreign minister to support and uphold his country. Mr. Sherman declared it was impossible that the present terrible con-dition of affairs should continue much longer. "Spain," he concluded, "centuries ago was the most powerful country of Europe. Her wars, however, were conducted with a degres of violence never recognized as proper English speaking people. Spain fought with a bitterness that has no equal. She has lost her high station in Europe. But I trust the time is notefar distant when the new blood in Spain will make her the second republic of Europe. The tendency is in that There is a large and strong republican faction in Spain.

"If Spain were to renew again the treaty of Zampa in 1878, and carry out the reforms there are preparing to boycott American merchants and to cancel their orders here." Mr. Hill paused a moment after reading the dispatch and then, shaking it in his hand, he added with disdain: "And they expect me to have my course here placed on the ground that Spanish merchants threaten to boycott some of our merchants. With all due respect to these gentlemen, I think our action should be on higher grounds.

"If we wish to act; let us do so without this boasting, without these idle declarations, without this buncombe." Mr. Hill said he favored the other portions of the resolutions declaring that a state of war existed. "Does not war actually exist in Cuba today. Sen-ators asked for facts. Cuba was today full of reliable correspondents—there is once in a while a reliable correspondent—and they are daily detailing the progress of this con-then promised. I dare say the people of Cuba would eagerly accept the terms. But, failing to do that, my opinion is that the war should not end; that it should continue until independence is achieved or home rule for the island is secured. If home rule were secured, all the essentials of the greatest of republics would be obtained. Canada is as much of a republic as the United States. Her government is her own. She is only Send for our illustrated Catalogue. 1419 Farmam. Only exclusive Carpet House here. 1515 Dodge Music and Art 1513 Douglas of 'Auld Lang Syne.' This continent is the natural soil of republics. We should en-

trage all who are struggling to join in

FACTS IN MINOR MEASURES. At the conclusion of Mr. Sherman's re-marks Mr. Morgan secured the floor, but yielded immediately in order that the debate on the Dupont election case could proceed. Mr. Pritchard addressed the senate in advocacy of the majority report in favor

of seating Mr. Dupont. At the conclusion of his remarks the bil creating the art commission of the United States was taken up, on the request of Mr. Hansbrough, and passed, after Mr. Hoar had secured an amendment striking out the provise that artists and sculpters should not serve on the commission and that the appointees should be learned in literature arts.

The following bills were passed: Granting government lands in aid of the Industrial school of Tuscogee, Ala.; authorizing the Kansas Northwestern Railway company to construct a railway through the Indian terri tory; authorizing the St. Louis, Oklahoma & Southern Rallway company to construct a rallway throughout the Indian territory and Oklahoma territory; granting certain lands to Colorado Springs, Colo.; for the construction of a revenue cutter to cost \$150,000 for use on the Gulf of Mexico and tributaries.

The question arose as to the future pro gram on the Cuban revolutions. Mr. Gray said it was the desire of the committee on foreign relations to secure action to morrow if possible. Mr. Frye added that Mr. Sherman (who was absent) had told him that he would tomorrow, at the close of a speech by Mr. Cockrell on feancia conditions, ask leave to take up the Cuban resolutions, and if there was no objection he would move to take them up. It was the general impression, however, that the vote would not be reached tomorrow.

The senate then passed several more bills on the calendar, among which was one "to permit owners of claims to iron or coal mines on forest reservations to perfect their title reto and to procure a patent therefor." At 5:35 the senate adjourned.

Cleveland Goes on a Hunt. WASHINGTON, March 12.-President Cleveland left the city last night at 10:30 on the lighthouse tender Maple for a day's shooting at Widewater, five miles below Quantico. on the Potomac river. He was accompanied by Lighthouse Inspector Lamberton, who has been his companion on former shooting trips. It was expected that Dr. O'Reilly would be one of the party, but for some reason he did not go. After storming all day yesterday, the weather cleared up last eight and the prob-abilities are for a fine day with good sport. The president is expected to return to the city at 10 o'clock tonight.

Rough Wenther for a Battleship. WASHINGTON, March 12.-It is doubled at the Navy department that the battleship Indiana, which sailed day before vesterday from Hampton Reads for Port Royal, S. C., to be docked, ran into the center of the hurricane which swept along the Atlantic coast yesterday. It probably struck the ship off Hatteras. No anxiety is felt for he safety of the big vessel, and, in fact, the naval authorities, while they would not de-liberately send the ship out into such weather, are rather pleased that she has had this opportunity to test her qualities

The verdict of the people is that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best remedy for coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, etc.

Officials of Foreign Governments Are Free to Come and Go.

CHANGE IS LIKELY TO OCCUR SOON

Unlike Foreign Governments, the United States Observes No Precautions Against the Publication of All War and Navy Details.

WASHINGTON, March 12 .- European army and navy officers who have visited the United States have frequently expressed surprise at the publicity with which all the operations of our War and Navy departments have been conducted, in marked contrast with the practice in Europe, and especially on the continent, where the greatest precautions are always observed to prevent foreigners from obtaining any information that can possibly be of value and can be concealed from them. Recently, however, the attention of our officers has been drawn to the obvious indis cretion of thus permitting foreigners with whom we might at a moment's notice be at words' points to profit by the expensive experiments we have been making in the declopment of war material and the immediate effect was the determination by the Navy Hinds. department to discontinue the practice of admitting representatives of other nations, either visitors or residents in Washington as attaches of the various legations, to the tests which are conducted at the Indian Head proving grounds. Now the War department reserve, \$126,716,901.

DEALING IN WAR SECRETS is likely to follow suit as the result of cortain publications in newspapers indicating a suspicious degree of activity on the part of some of the European powers. Under the regulations of the department it is not permitted to any foreigner to enter one of the military posts and take notes or plans of the mitted to any foreigner to enter one fortifications. But in some cases, notably at Sandy Hook, owing to the absence of a suitable guard, it has been comparatively easy to secure information as to the general characteristics of the place, though no one except the pupils under instructions in the torpedo classes have the secret of the sub-marine mines and torpedo locations, and each one of these is placed under oath not to divuige it. However, it was possible not long ago for a metropolitan newspaper to publish the plans of the fortifications of New York harbor showing the general features and the location of great had the effect of arounding the officials of the War department to the necessity of rigorously enforcing the rule intended to prevent such information from falling int the hands of foreigners. Therefore, it is probable that instructions will go to the mmandants at each post to be more careful in the matter of admissions to the posts, and in addition there will be a more cautious editing of the matter that is published in the official reports of army officers and given to the public, especially in the treatment of new devices and appliances of a warlike nature that it might be regarded as proper to keep to ourselves against an emergency.

Authorized a Railroad Bridge. WASHINGTON, March 12.-The senate has passed the bill authorizing the Hammond & Blue Island Railroad company to construct a bridge across the Calumet river,

Condition of the Treasury. WASHINGTON, March 12 .- Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows;

# Free Silver:

One Soller Scarf Pin

For 12 Coupons; 2 Coupons and 12 ots. WE WILL ALSO SEND FREE,

Solid Link Sleeve Buttons { For 30 Coupons;

2 Coupons and 30 cts.

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SEND COUPONS WITH NAME AND ADDRESS TO BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO., DURHAM, N. C. Buy a bag of this Celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and read the coupon, which gives a list of other premiums and how to get them. 2 CENT STAMPS ACCEPTED.

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Judge Irvine of the Supreme Court of Nebraska says: "After having exhausted all other sources, "Century Dictionary' included, I secured the desired information from the new "Encyclopedic Dictionary." THE NCYCLOPED ENCYCLOPET ENCYCLOPEDIC ENCYCLOPEDIC PICTIONARY DICTIONAR DICTIONARY DICTIONARY FOUR MASSIVE VOLUMES, 5,357 Pages. Weight About 40 Pounds.

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