rl below Jacksops.....

outh of Yazoo and haroor of Vicksburg, contract, authorized.

ilsiana; ied, in Arkansas and Louisiana.

Onachito and Black

Kentucky river...... Contracts authorized amounting

Oh o river and Indiana chute falls Contracts authorized amounting

Green Big Sandy....

Ohlo River:
Dam at mouth of Beaver river and contract to cost \$300,000.
Four dams between Davis Island and dam No. 6, contracts to cost \$1,990,000

Ohio river in Ohio and West Vir-

point (contracts authorized for \$1,065,000)

Fox Menominee St. Creix

innesota: Red River of the North.....

Wabash below Vincennes.....

Illinois and Mississippi canal..... Contracts authorized for comple-

Mississippi River:
Reservoirs at head waters.
Retween Minneapolis and St. Paul
From St. Paul to mouth of Ohlo,
contracts authorized for \$5,025,-

From the mouth of the Ohio to the head of passes under the

Harbor of Memphis
Missouri River:
Under Missouri river commission
(contracts author zed for expenditure of \$259,000 annually for three years).
Upper Missouri, from Sloux City,
Ia., to Stubbs Ferry, Mont....
Osage river, Missouri.

Sacramento and Flathead rivers... San Joaquin....

ower Willametterand Columbia...

Upper Coquille...4.199 Upper Willamette and Yambi'l

(contracts authorized for \$293,000) Jumbia, below Tongae point....

Puget sound and tributary waters

Herbert Favors Four Battleships.

battleships as carried by the house bill.

Western Patents Granted.

Omaha, feed trough. Iowa-James G. Alexander, Fairfield

guiding device for vehicles; Henry C. and L.

Bruner, Exira, boring rod for well augers;

Andrew A. Loetscher, Dubuque, storm sash

astener; Riley R. Speer, Waukee, check

Wyoming-John H. Gordon, South Bend.

rrigation shovel; Frederick Kindt, Saratoga,

apparatus for preventing sinking of ships

Seeds Ready for Distribution.

each one in this year's distribution of gov-

ennment seeds will be 15,000 packets of vege-

table seeds, in packages containing fifteen as-sorted varieties, and 1,400 packets of flower

and members will be distributed first, owing

o the advanced season. All of these seeds

properly printed packages and will

have been purchased and put up ready for

be mailed by congressional franks from the

Senator Voorhees Getting Better.

WASHINGTON, April 3 .- The continued

absence from the senate of Senator Voor-

hees of Indiana has given some concern to

Will Confirm Governor Franklin.

WASHINGTON, April 3 .- The senate com-

mittee on territories today authorized a fa-

vorable report on the nomination of Benjamin

J. Franklin to succeed General Hughes as governor of Arizona: Gontrary to expecta-

tion no opposition to confirmation manifested itself in the committee. Delegate Murphy

up when the name was first sent in, but he withdrew it.

Increase in Money Order Business.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The money

order transactions, throughout the United

States during the last quarter of 1895 beat

all previous records in volume. The accounts have just been audited and show the receipts to have aggregated \$105,755.

971. Domestic money orders issued amounted in round numbers to \$46,600,000, a very large increase. The net revenue of \$25,000 has been equalled only once.

Gives Greer County Settlers a Show.

WASHINGTON, April 3.- The house com-

mittee on public lands today reported favor-

ably a bill granting to residents of Greer

county, Texas, similar benefits as may ac-

crue to citizens of Oklahoma under the pro-

visions of the free home law. The bill permits actual residents to acquire title to 160 acres of the land upon which they reside

New York Wants a New Custom House

York custom house bill was favorably re-

ported by the house committee on public

buildings and grounds today. The bill pro-vides for the construction of a new custom

house on the present site at a maximum cost of \$5,000,000, the construction of which shall immediately be proceeded with.

WASHINGTON, April 3,-Mr. Quigg's New

filed a request to have the nomination

ecomes warmer and brighter.

WASHINGTON, April 3 .- The Agricultural

and for raising sunken vessels.

ow corn planter.

Sinslaw

250,000

Bayou Plaquemine. Buffalo bayou..... Plaquemine

Rough

of Yazoo and harbor of

OMAHA GETS THE BENEFIT FURTHER HONOR FOR AMERICANS.

Nice Slice of the River and Harbor Bill Comes Here.

MERCER SECURES A BIG APPROPRIATION

United States Will Expend Fifty Thousand Dollars at Once on Missouri River Improvements at This Point.

WASHINGTON, April 3 .- (Special Telegram.)-Congressman Dave Mercer of Omaha won another victory today in the success of his efforts to secure an appropriation for the improvement of the Missouri river at Omaha and Council Bluffs. The river and harbor bill was completed by the committee today and reported to the house. Of the money appropriated by the bill for the improvement of the Missouri river the commission is directed to set apart the sum of \$50,000 to be expended on the river at Omaha and Council Bluffs.

Congressman Mercer had made a persistent effort to accomplish this result. Owing to ation of Venezuelan independence, the fact that the total amount set apart for Crespo recites the valor of the American the improvement of the Missouri river is comparatively small, and the great length of the river creates so much competition from hundreds of points along the stream, Mr. Mercer won his point only after a hard fight. He was further handlcapped by the fact that only about a year ago he succeeded in a similar fight and had \$75,000 set apart for expenditure at Omaha.

B. & M. SUITS TO BE DROPPED. The secretary of the interior today formed the attorney general that within the province of law, if the attorney general thought proper, he could discontinue the suits departments here. Commissioner of the General Land Office Lamoreaux has taken the ground that the suit commenced by the United States against settlers on B. & M. lands was without warrant under the law of March 2, 1896; that the question of bona fides is a legal question, to be determined by the and under such consideration he thought the suits begun against the holders of B. & M. lands in Nebraska and Iowa should be discontinued, and that if the at-

torney general thought fit, new suits should

direct. It is believed here that the suits be-

gun in Nebraska will be discontinued imme-diately. Settlers on the Ponca Indian reservation in Nebraska have been greatly agitated over the question of divisional lines marked by surveys prompted by the government of the United States. These lines have been misunderstood, according to white settlers, and the Indians on one side and whites on the other have had many disputes as to their rights. On Monday Senator Allen will in-troduce a bill to have corrected the several markings of various United States surveyors who have prepared field notes of this tract of country and to establish an official survey of fractional townships 31 and 32, north of ranges 6, 7 and 8, west of the Sixth principal meridian, in the state of Nebraska north and west of the Niobrara river, and quieting the title of settlers thereon. The confusion arises from a portion of the settiers locating according to landmarks of the P. Meyer, which differ the official field notes and plats by a jog of one-fourth mile to the east.

The Transmississippi exposition bill is still subject to the filled cheese bill, which occupies the attention of the attention of the subject to the filled cheese bill, which occupies the attention of the subject to the filled cheese bill, which occupies the attention of the subject to the filled cheese bill, which occupies the subject to the filled cheese bill, which occupies the subject to the filled cheese bill, which occupies the subject to the filled cheese bill, which occupies the subject to the filled cheese bill, which occupies the subject to the filled cheese bill, which occupies the subject to the filled cheese bill, which occupies the subject to the filled cheese bill, which occupies the subject to the filled cheese bill, which occupies the subject to the filled cheese bill, which occupies the subject to the filled cheese bill, which occupies the subject to the filled cheese bill, which occupies the subject to the filled cheese bill, which occupies the subject to the filled cheese bill, which occupies the subject to the filled cheese bill, which occupies the subject to the filled cheese bill, which occupies the subject to the filled cheese bill, which occupies the subject to the filled cheese bill, which occupies the subject to the filled cheese bill, which occupies the subject to the filled cheese bill, which occupies the subject to the filled cheese bill, which occupies the subject to the filled cheese bill the subject to the subject to the filled cheese bill the subject to the subje means committee. Chairman Dingsaid to The Bee correspond-this afternoon that he thought the filled cheese measure would be disposed of at tomorrow's session of the committee and of carrying the law into effect, that the field would be free for a report upon the exposition bill at the next meeting, which has not yet been called.

Ia. They are to be opened May 1.

commissioner's decision affirmed; land awarded to Bacon as the prior settler. South Dakota-Kaspar Niklassen against Charles M. Carpenter, Watertown district, up in the senate. ture entry held for cancellation for failure The following transfers in the Eleventh infantry are made: Captain Henry O. D. Hei-

stand, from company G to company I; Captain Robert J. C. Irvine, from I to G. Leave granted First Lieutenant Joseph B. Batchelor, Tewenty-fourth infantry, is revoked and he is ordered to report to David's island, New York, for temporary duty. Cap-Charles C. DeRudio, Seventh cavalry, is ordered to San Diego, Cal., to await re-

Leave for five days is granted First Lieutenant Henry C. Fisher, assistant surgeon. Leave for fifteen days is granted Second Lieutenant John P. Haines, Third artiflery.

A board of examining officers is appointed to meet at St. Paul, Minn., with Colonel John H. Page, Third infantry, as president, the other members being Leiutenant Colonel Henry R. Tilton, Major John Simpson, quartermaster; Major John J. Claque, commissary of subsistence; Captain William C. Borden, assistant surgeon; First Lieutenant dered to report to this board for examina-

Robert C. Anderson has been appointed postmaster at Nelson. Guthrie county, Ia., vice J. D. Gill, resigned. Representative William E. Andrews leaves

which meets at Minden April 8. Representative Hainer succeeded in passing today a bill for the relief of Francis Walsh of Stockham, Neb. carrying \$72 per Walsh of Stockham, Neb., carrying \$72 per vite persons who are interested in the bill W. H. Johnson of Ceresco.

Blow at the Divorce Colony. WASHINGTON, April 3.-The house bill requiring a residence of a year in suits for divorce in the territories was received with favorable endorsement by the senate committee on territories today. The committee amended the bill so as to provide that it shall not affect suits already begun.

Erect a Monument to Those Who Alded in the Struggle for Liberty. WASHINGTON, April 3 .- President Crespo of Venezuela has taken another step toward Bill Carries Ten Million Dollars as Rethe conspicuous honoring of American citizens by issuing a decree directing the ereclon of a bronze column in honor of the citizens of the United States who sided Venezuela in the first struggle for independence. The decree has just been received at the Venezuelan legation here. Venezuela has honored this government heretofore by erecting a statue of Washington and projecting another statue to President Monroe com-memorative of the Monroe doctrine, so that the erection of this bronze column

further evidence of the friendly feeling ex-The decree states that the column is a nemorial to the following citizens of the Inited States: Captain Donahue, Lieutenant llop and Privates James Gardner, Charles and Sub-Lieutenant Francis Farquharson. The decree further recites the interesting services of these men, who joined Miranda in an expedition leaving New York in from the Spanish rule. The party was cap-tured at Puerto Cabello and the Americans were shot by Spanish soldiers outside the

party and says their names will be enrolled in the list of illustrious patriots who secured the independence of South America 000,000 of expenditure and

bello, at the point where the Americans were captured. The front of the column will bear the coat-of-arms of the United States alongside that of Venezuela, while the sides bear the names of the American party and an expression of national gratitude signed by President Crospo. The unveiling of the column is to be made on July 4, the national holiday of the United States, made notable by a demonstration lasting thought proper, he could discontinue the suits three days throughout Venezuela. On the against holders of B. & M. railroad land in first day President Crespo and his cabinet Nebraska. This opinion has been the sub-ject of a controversy between the heads of wreaths and flowers to be placed on the monument of Washington. The bronze column will be unveiled on the same day, with elaborate exercises. It is decreed that during the three days of ceremonies and fetes all official utterances and acts shall include mention of these citizens who aided Venezuela. The minister of public works is in charge of the erection of the column and the national ceremonies.

DECIDES ON A BANKRUPTCY BILL.

commenced against the railroad company Over \$200. WASHINGTON, April 3 .- The senate comnittee on judiciary today decided upon a favorable report upon the voluntary bankruptey bill.

The bill will be reported to the senate on Monday, the 13th inst. As agreed upon by the committee, it provides that any debtor owing \$200 or more may make a voluntary assignment before any competent authority of all his property, except that exempt under the law, for the benefit of his creditors equally. He is required to file a full list of all his property exempt or unexempt and of his creditors. It allows preferences only to debts due to the United States, to any state or territory to servants or laborers, for service performed within one year, and to liens or encumbrances on homesteads to the extent of \$1,000. The debtor is allowed to file a petition in the United States district court four months after making his assignment asking to be discharged from his debts, which the court is authorized to grant after

of a defalcation as a public officer, or as guardian or trustee, or while acting in any fiduciary character. The law is to remain in improvements. force for two years only. The district court are made bankruptcy courts for the purpos

Senator George will have charge of the bil in the senate, and he said today that he would make an effort to secure consideration The supervising architect today sent out and action upon it during the present ses advertisements inviting bids for the interior sion. He said also that congress would not finish of the public building at Sioux City. adjourn until the senate should have an opportunity to show its disposition toward the Acting Secretary of the Interior Reynolds | bill. He thinks that it will pass the senate land cases: Nebraska—Lawrence Bacon effort in the committee to have the bil against Albert G. Barnes, Alliance district, amended so as to provide for forcing debtor. into bankruptcy in certain contingencles, bu it failed, and it is presumed that the at tempt will be renewed when the bill is taker

> FAVOR CUTTING THE SUBSIDY One Hundred Thousand a Year Con

sidered Sufficient for the Cable. WASHINGTON, April 3.-The Pacific ca ble project was once more the subject of discussion by the house committee on com merce today. Mr. Bennett of New York presented a substitute bill embodying severa amendments which had been suggested b members on former discussions. It was the ense of the committee that instead of the subsidy of \$160,000 asked by the Pacific Cable company, the New York corporation, the government should not help it in a greater sum than \$100,000 a year for twenty years, if any agreement was made, and that government business should be done free

for all time.

Mr. Bennett's bill fixed rates for private business at \$1.25 a word for China and Japan and 35 cents for the Hawaiian islands, and press rates at one-fourth of these figures. The company has abandoned its intention to try to secure a mid-ocean station James H. McRae, adjutant Third infantry, control on the Marshall slands, which are under recorder. Captain Charles H. Ingalls is orcontrol of the German government, and and has fixed upon the Midway islands, which are uninhabited and belong to the United States.

Army Officers Interested. WASHINGTON, April 3 .- Army officers for Nebraska tomorrow evening to be in are displaying much interest in the bill attendance upon the district convention, before congress to revive the grade of lieutenant general and confer that rank upon month, and also a bill to remove the charge to present their views to the committee be fore it takes action toward making a report to the house. An invitation will be given by the chairman to General Miles and to General Stanley, the head of the Soldiers' home in Washington, to appear before the committee next Tuesday. There is some doubt expressed as to whether General Miles will care to express an opinion upon the question but General Stanley has requested to be permitted to give his views. It is understood that he opposes the bill.

FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS

ported to the House.

CONTRACTS AUTHORIZED FOR MUCH MORE

Appropriation for the Next Year About the Same as the Current One-Missouri River Gets a Good Allowance.

WASHINGTON, April 3 .- The river and barbor bill of the Fifty-fourth congress over which there has been more speculation and anxiety among members than any Johnson, Gustavus Bugrud, Paul T. George, other bill, was completed by the committee Daniel Kemper, Miles T. Hall, John Ferris on rivers and harbors and reported to the other bill, was completed by the committee house by Chairman Hooker today. total amount appropriated by the bill is 1805 in round numbers \$10,000,000, and provision for the avowed purpose of freeing Venezuela is made for continuing works already under way, contracts to be made by the secretary of war for works which will cost \$51,000, castle of San Felippe. Miranda escaped and 000, for which appropriations will be made subsequently took part in signing the declar- in the future. This is not a material change from the river and harbor appropriations of the last congress. The Fiftysecond congress authorized about \$21,-The column is to be erected at Puerto Ca-

tracts for \$31,750,000. The Fifty-third congress bill carried \$25,136,295 appropriation and contracts for about \$13,000,000. Members of the committee of both parties unite in the verdict that the contract system is the most economical and satisfactory, it saving, according to the secretary of war, from 25 to 33 per cent of the cost of works, and in some cases more. On Monday next the bill will probably be called up in the There are also provisions for contract works to the amount of about \$50,000,000.

Among the appropriations are the following: In Georgia contracts for \$1,093,000 are to be made for Savannah harbor and for completing the steamboat channel between that harbor and Beaufort, S. C. The contractor for Brunswick is to be paid \$30,000 for a twenty-three foot depth and \$40,000 for a twenty-four-foot depth, which will be obtained. The contracts for \$1,641,000 for Cumberland sound are to be made and besides an item of \$200,000 for Daren. A re-port is to be made on the means and cost of deapening Diboy bar to twenty-four feet and Applicable to All Persons Owing removing obstructions. The principal other

works of the south are:	
Georgia:	
Brunswick	15,000
South Carolina: Winyaw Bay	110,000
Tell a wildler s	AAUAUUU
Apalachicola	12,000
Pensacola	100,000
Key West	80,000
Charlotte	16,000
Carrabelle	10,000
Louisiana: Mouth of Calcasieu river, con-	
tracts	325,000
Continuing	10,000
Tovos	40.000
Sabine pass, contracts 1	50 000
Continuing work	50,000
Contracts are authorized for Clevela	
harbor of \$1,354,000, and \$80,000 is	
for extending the breakwater and imp	

the channel. A survey is to be made to de termine the advisability of changing the plan of the breakwater so as to abandon the eastern shore arm and extend the breakwater eastwardly parallel with the shore. Other Ohio improvements are: Ashtabula harbor, \$50,000, of which \$40,000 is for breakwaters; Black river (Loraine), \$20,000, and a survey for improving access to the harbor is authorized; Fairport, \$30,000, of which \$20,000 is for a breakwater; Sandusky, \$40.

S	Indiana:	
e	Michigan City, outer harbor\$	
- 9	Inner harbor	
11	Illinois:	
e	Calumet harbor	
1123	Waukegan	
n	Michigan;	
-	Charlevoix	
rt	Frankfort	
-	Grand Haven	
3	Grand Morais	
0	Manistee	
p	Muskegon	
	Ontonagon	
11	Sand Beach	
s	Portage Lake	
t	Benton Harbor canal (St. Joseph)	
	South Haven	
n	Marquette	
27.7	Ludington	
18	Saugatucke	
ा	Point Marquette bay	
1	Wisconsin:	
-	Milwaukee, contract	1
-	Harbor of Refuge, continuing	4
	Green Bay	
1-	Kenasha	
t	Kewaunee	
	Manitowoc	
500	Racine	
k	Sheboygan	
1	Ashland	
227	Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michi-	
y	gan's ship canal	

Duluth and Superior harbor at the west end of Lake Superior is to be given con-tracts for \$3,080,000, and \$50,000 is given for continuing the work, \$30,000 to be expended

ú	to Toutett and 200 000 on the Conse	
	in Duluth and \$20,000 on the Super	101 8
	tien. Agate bay, Minn., \$30,000.	
E	California:	
ï	Oakland	100.
E	San Diego	40,
		32,
Ü	Wilmington	50,
	Oregon;	
į.	Yaquina bay, contracts	1,000,
	Continuing	25.
Q	Coos bay entrance	95.
	Dredging	14,
	Port Oxford at Grove Yard Point	203.
	Tillamook bay and bar	17.
	Washington:	2.54
	Gray's harbor and bar entrance.	
И		990.
	contracts	
	Continuing	10,
	Olympia, and survey of Deschutes	
	river	32,
	Everett	20,
	At one time there was an autho	rizati
	for contracts for San Pedro and San	
y,	harbors, California, but the fight m	ade
		CONTRACT OF STREET

the representatives of these rival points which are near together, was so bitter that their allowances were stricken from the

APPROPRIATIONS FOR RIVERS. Pennsylvania:

Allegheny completing lock at
Allegheny completing lock at
Herr Island and building two
additional locks and dams.
Contracts authorized.

Monongahela, the secretary of
war is authorized to condemn
and acquire the property of the
Monongahela Navigation company and use the property for
improving the river.

PEN PICTURES PLEASANTLY AND POINTEDLY PUT.



Is the kind of a woman we like to deal with-her business training makes it plain to her that a shoe made to sell of standing room. is a nice thing to get for nothing See it. | them.

Drexel Shoe Co.,



No matter-although the crowd does surge a little at our piano recitals at 12:30 to 1:30 daily-you are pretty sure for \$5.00 is a \$5.00 show—and if she can new invention of the age—this Hallet & get it for less than \$5.00—say \$3.00—then Davis electric piano—meanwhile ob-she's that much ahead. We are doing serve the vast array of Easter gifts on that very thing on a needle toe kid lace the novel order that we are showingshoe that we're proud of the most per- never knew so many perfect novelties in profusion in neckties-shirts-collars

A. Hospe, jr, Send for our ilius- trated catalogue. 1419 Farnam Music and Art 1513 Douglas Mail orders filled always.



Comes on the same day as ours-and they have to dress as carefully over there as they do here. In the matter of furnishings for men we contend that you'll find no place where you can get so much for your money and so absolutely correct as here. Easter styles fect style—a shoe that will outwear to be made in one year before—all sorts —handkerchiefs—oh, everything in our most \$5.00 shoes—in fact—a \$5.00 shoe—from a hand painted egg at only it's \$3.00. The bicycl efor ladies 10c to—Saturday is your last chance at highest grade low priced men's furnishers in Omaha today.

Albert Cahn, Exclusive Men's Furnishings for Cast. 1322 Farnam HOPES FOR EXECUTIVE ASSENT

Schuylkill
West Virginia:
Upper Monogahela'ia.
Contract authorized for six dams
to cost. Dec De Georgia: Dabi
Allamaha Chattahoochie
Ocmuigee Livey Chairman Hitt of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs is Sanguine. Oconee
Savannah
Coosa, between Rome, Ga., and
Weiumpka, Ala
Inland water route, Savannah to
Fernandina, Fla.

1,000,000

14,000

40,000

50,000

100,000 PRESIDENT WILL RECOGNIZE CUBA

Patterson Drops a Significant Hint at the Purpose of Mr. Cleveland, but Bontelle is Grimly Dublous.

WASHINGTON, April 3.-The house today revived the agitation of the question of Cuban beligerency in connection with the conference report on the Cubao resolutions. It was not expected that there would be much debate, but Mr. Boutelle, by his vig-20,000 crous opposition, prevented action today, and the chances now are that the debate will run all day tomorrow. Mr. Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, in presenting proof of the existence of the fact of Cuban the conference report, made a speech in belligerency. He taunted the committee the course of which he expressed the greatest confidence that the president, although the resolutions being concurrent had no binding 10,000 effect on the executive, would not "be so recreant to his duty as to disregard the expressed wish of congress." He, in fact, refused to entertain the suggestion that Mr. Cleveland might not recognize the belligerency of the Cubans, as a result of the adoption of the resolutions.

In this connection, Mr. Patterson, who is recognized as one of the administration leaders on the floor, made a significant statement. "If the Cubans are united," he asked, "in the cause of independence, they are entitled to autonomy, and if the United States would interfere to prevent Spain from ac-quiring new territory in this hemisphere, why should we not interfere to prevent her from retaining territory by subjugation? Mr. Boutelle, on the other hand, main tained that it was an open secret that the administration was opposed to granting belilgerency to the Cubans. There were several exciting incidents during his speech Mr. Murphy, republican of Hilinois, secured unaulmous consent for the consideration of a bill to authorize the construction of a third bridge across the Mississippi river at St

Louis.
Mr. Barthold, republican of Missouri, of fered an amendment, which was defeated to compel the construction of the bridge at least one and one-half, and not more than two and one-half miles, below the Ead Mr. Hepburn, chairman of the committe

on commerce, opposed the bill on the ground that a third bridge within a distance of two miles would greatly impede navigation at St. Louis.

Mr. Murphy and Mr. Joy urged the passage of the bill because of the excessive toils charged by the present company. Mr. Hepburn maintained that congress had the

power to prevent the extortion complained of. The bill was passed. Mr. Pickler, chairman of the pensions com mittee, demanded the regular order. This being private bill day, he wanted to proceed with the consideration of private pension bills reported from the committee of the whole. Mr. Hitt. chairman of the foreign 20,000 affairs committee, thought he ought to an tagonize those bills if they would entail de-bate in the interest of the conference report

on the Cuban question. "Cuba can wait," replied Mr. Pickler "while we pass these pension bills." Mr. Hitt finally agreed to withhold his motion if Mr. Pickler would demand the previous question on each bill as it was called The democrats insisted that there ought to be debute and Mr. Erdman, democrat of Pennsylvania, promptly made the point of ne enorum to the first bill, with the result that there were some dilatory tactics on the private bills and the speaker was compelled WASHINGTON, April 3 .- Secretary Herto count a quorum on them.

DECIDED A NICE POINT. bert was in conference with the naval subcommittee of the senate committee on an-On one occasion when Mr. Erdman made the point of no quorum, the speaker made propriations today, and went over the bill the important ruling that 178 constituted with them, making various suggestions. He quorum, thus deciding that a majority of recommended, among other things, that the provision in the house bill for battleships the living members was a quorum, instead of a majority of the full membership of the house (a point raised in the Kentucky senashould be accepted without material amendment, and especially the numbers fixed by the house should not be reduced. The sub-committee expects to conclude its considcommittee expects to conclude its consideration of the bill early next week, and it is probable that the full committee will have the naval bill in the senate by the gress Speaker Reed held that a majority of a full house was a quorum.

Mr. Richardson called attention to the im portance of the roling and asked if the time the Indian bill is disposed of. The disposition on a part of the majority of the speaker intended to reverse his decision in the Fifty-first congress. The speaker re-plied that he did. He explained that his committee appears to be to retain the four former ruling was made hurriedly on the side of safety. After a thorough examina-WASHINGTON, April 3 .- (Special.)-Pattion he had concluded that a majority of living members was a quorum. He cited ents have been issued as follows: Nebraska-Clayton O. Blandin, Hastings, word several authorities, among them that of Reverdy Johnson. 24.500 register for typewriters; Moses C. Nixon, Omaha, check rower; Andrew Welander, Omaha, box; William S. Witten, South

Mr. Grosvenor said he desired at some future time to cite other authorities.

After thirty bills had been passed in some thing more than an hour, Mr. Erdman made a novel point of order, demanding that after a bill had been ordered to be engrossed that that a copy of the engrossed bill be produced. As this cannot be done, the bill wan laid aside. Then, at 2:25 p. m., Mr. Hitt, chairman

of the foreign affairs committee, called up the conference report on the Cuban resolutions. The report agreed to the senate resolutions, the first of which declared in the opinion of congress that a state of public war existed in Cuba and that the United States should maintain a strict neudepartment has forwarded all senators and trality between the belligerents; and the representatives notices that the quota of second requested the president to use his friendly offices with the Spanish govern-ment for the recognition of the independence of Cuba. The conferees originally agreed on the house resolutions, the most imporseeds in 280 packages of five packets each. The allotments for the southern senators tant of which favored intervention, if necesport of the conferees the new conferees decided to accept the senate resolutions, Mr. Hitt moved the adoption of the con-

ference report and made an extended speech in favor of his motion. Mr. Hitt was several times vigorously applauded. Mr. Swanson asked if these resolutions would carry with them the recognition of

Cuban belligerency,
Mr. Hitt replied that they would not of his friends, but it is stated by members of would lead to the recognition of the Cubans by a presidential proclamation. "I do not his family that his condition is perhaps a little better than it has been for some bellove," said he "that the president would weeks. The senator has been suffering all winter from a severe attack of rheumatism, complicated by nervous prostration. He has be so recreant to his duty as to disregard the expressed wish of the representatives of the people. I have faith that the president is the agent of the people and their peen out riding several days lately and it is noped that he will improve as the weather representatives, not their ruler." (Loud ap-

> in answer to a question, had no power to change the form of the resolution from concurrent to joint, so as to compel affirmative or negative action by the president. DIVISION AMONG THE CUBANS.

In reply to Mr. Patterson, who asked what proportion of the 1,600,000 inhabitants of Cuba were adherents or in sympathy with the cause of the revolutionists, Mr. Hitt said it was hard to determine. Over 63,000 men had enlisted in the Cuban cause. "How many Cubans have enlisted in the Spanish cause?" asked Mr. Patterson.

"We are informed," replied Mr. Hitt, "of-ficially informed, that many Cubans are enrolled among the volunteers." The term "volunteers" is much misunderstood. The volunteers are Spaniards obligated to military duty in Spain who elect to perform that service in Cuba. They are among the bitterest and most intensely hostile enemies of the Cubans. They are the privileged spoilers of the Cubans, and annually rob the Cubans of millions, and their peculations are

"The Cuban people," continued Mr. Hitt 'are earnestly devoted to the cause of in-They regard Spanish rule with

the utmost detestation."
"If the people of Cuba," said Mr. Patterson, "are practically united in the cause of autonomy, in my opinion, they are en-titled to it, and if this government would over night titled to it, and if this government would interfere to prevent Spain from acquiring territory on the continents of this bemisphere of the continuous islands, I do not see plaint against him, charging him with incorrigibility. She says that he persists in a spain away from school and that she

Mr. Hitt replied that he declined to enter- didate for the reform school.

tain such an hypothesis, a response that was FOLLOWS UP PRECEDENTS

THE PERSON

greeted with tumultuous applause, Mr. Boutelle, who has steadily opposed the passage of any Cuban resolutions, then gretted his course, and he thought his at itude had been vindicated by subsequent events. This proceeding was a remarkable illustration of "how not to do it." The resolutions had no legal effect. They amounted to nothing. That had been proclaimed in the senate and was well understood here. The chairman of the foreign relations con mittee in the senate admitted that the resolutions, when brought back by the conference committee, were as dead as Julius Caesar They could never have passed the senate, and therefore the house conferees thought i was wise to surrender.

QUESTION OF OBSTRUCTION. Mr. Hitt denied emphatically that it had ever been admitted in the senate that it would have been impossible to pass them again in that body. It was admitted that a vote could have been obstructed, but he declared emphatically that there was in the senate an overwhelming majority for each and all of the resolutions.

Mr. Boutelle, continuing, argued that public arder on the question had measurably cooled, and that there was no demonstrable olth having refused to make the resolutions joint and insisted that it was clearly under-stood that the president did not favor bel-ligerency. He did not pretend to voice the whole public sentiment of the country, but ne did represent the conservative element that deprecated foreign broils that might eventuate in a foreign war. He attributed much of the feeling in the country to the pensationalism of the press, which was constantly seeking pretexts for inflaming the Proceeding, he deprecated the tales of hor-

rible atrocities committed by Spain in Cuba, which had been detailed in this country with a view to firing popular passion. He re-called the burning of a negro, bound to a gridiron, in a public square in Texas. orgio more horrible than anything that had occurred in a generation.

Mr. Grosvenor asked him if that outrage not been committed by an incensed

"Certainly," replied Mr. Boutelle, "but the oint I am making is that the whole Spanish people should not be indicted because somebody is hung or garroted under the form of law, any more than the American people should be indicted for the act of a mob at Paris, Tex POKES BUN AT CLEVELAND

Mr. Boutelle created much amusement by a sarcastic description of the president's twist of the British tail in his Venezuelan nessage. He painted Mr. Cleveland in battle array, with plumes streaming and sword clanking, marching down to the seashore and shaking his fist at John Bull, Fee fi to fum, I smell the blood of an Four days afterward," continued Mr.

Boutelle, "just as we were preparing to pack our grips and go home for our Christmas turkey, this great warrior, with the plume broken and spurs tangled in his trousers, dragged himself up the steps of the capitol and made his Macedonian appeal, "The treasury's bankrupt, for God's sake, gentlemen ion't go home till you have given us money enough to tide over the holidays." "That," he said, "is what you call a vigorous foreign policy." In support of his

contention against the recognition of beligerency. Mr. Boutelle read from the messages of General Grant and charged that it was the boast of the revolutionists that they villages in order to drive the people into insurrection. After he concluded, Mr. Smith secured a

the Cuban question.

Mr. Skinner closed the debate for the day with a brief speech in favor of the adoption of the conference report. Without action, at 5:10, the house took a

ecess until 8 o'clock.
At the pension session of the house tonight several members attacked Mr. Erdman. a member of the invalid pensions con for blooking pension bills. Mr. Erdman in his reply, declaring that he favored meritorious bills, but that he had opposed and would centinue to oppose bills to pension teamsters, camp followers, photographers, deserters and | guarantee. others who were not justly, entitled to pen-clons. He referred to the pension bills passed without debate this afternoon (over thirty in number), as a feast spread by the house for the benefit of deserters, photographers, and bounty jumpers. hills were favorably acted

of Brigadier General Edward Jordine.

Judge's Salary Cannot Be Held. WASHINGTON, April 3 .- Judge Reeve, he solicitor of the treasury, in an opinion rendered today, holds that the salary of a United States judge cannot be retained in satisfaction of a bond to the government upon which he is a surety. The solicitor also holds that this rule applies to members of congress.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS PROTESTS

Strong Objections to Locating City Jail Near the Library. The members of the public library board are vigorously opposed to the proposition that is now pending before the city council looking toward the construction of a city jail and engine house on the corner of Eighteenth and Harney streets and immediately adjoining the library building. President Reed contemplated calling a special meeting of the board to act on the matter, but it was emorstrance which has been signed by each nember of the board.

In speaking of the objections of the board, one of the members said, "The public library, like a school building, is an educaional institution. The greater number of the book borrowers are women and children, and it would be a serious detriment to the library to compel them to pass the fail in order to get to the building. Aside from this, the proposition to locate the patrol wagons and fire apparatus in the rear adjoining the library building is also objectionable. The people who work in the library are students who require at least moderate qu'et in which to work. The stamping of horses, ringing of patrol and fire calls and the continual confusion when a call was answered would con-stitute a needless interruption. Since there are any number of places at which a jail may be located there is no reason why the city should injure its own property by putting a jail for a term of five or ten years right under the windows of the public library.'

Elevator Conductors Protest. OMAHA, April 3 .- To the Editor of The Bee: In regard to the article in The Bee this morning we wish to state that you have The conference committee, he explained received a wrong opinion of "Elevator Men answer to a question, had no power to and Licenses." That article only voices the sentiment of five or six of the elevator men in the city, who formed a union for political purposes, the most of whom are now enjoy-ing the fruits of it around the city hall. They had to do something to entitle them to get into the Central Labor union. was a good place for would-be politicians, as recent developments have shown. We protest that we are not in favor of the license ordinance. No manager of a building is going to put in inexperienced me when he can get those of experience, risk of accident falls on him and his build-

ing. Within a year two inexperienced men have been put on the elevators in the city hall and the prospects are that another will be before long, when competent and licensed men were applying for the positions the city council wishes to enforce the ordi-nance of its own making we think the city hall would be a good place to co ELEVATOR CONDUCTORS.

Candidates for the Reform School Three boys, the oldest of whom is but 11 years old, were in police court yesterday. charged with throwing stones at an old man who lives under the Sixteenth street viaduct The boys were not presecuted, the complain ing witness being content with the punishment the boys received by being imprisoned

why the United States should not interpose to prevent Spain from retaining territory by subjugation." (Loud applause.)

As Mr. Hitt concluded, Mr. Hyde asked

407 South Nineteenth street. The boy was whether, if the president refused to take given a week of grace within which to reany action on the resolutions, their effect form. If he persists in his behavior he will he bound over to the district court as a can-

Cuban Resolutions in Line with Past Actions of This Government.

HOUSE TAKES UP SENATE RESOLUTIONS

Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs Makes a Strong Plea for Recognition of the Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, April 3.-The galleries of the house were crowded today by the many who had come to listen to what was likely to prove the end of the long debate over the proposition to recognize the beiligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents. As soon as the house convened Chairman Pickler of the pensions committee insisted on the regular order and therefore the Cuban resolutions had to give way for a time. At 2:30 o'clock, however. Mr. Hitt secured the floor and commerced his speech on his motion that the report of the conference committee be adopted. After explaining the parliamentary status and pointing out the difference between the

cenate and house resolutions, Mr. Hitt said: "Mr. Speaker: The two resolutions which your conference committee has agreed to and now reports, propose, first, that we should accord to the people of Cuba belligerent rights, and second, tender friendly offices to the Spanish government for the recognition of Cuban independence. These resolutions passed the senate on the 28th of February, by a majority of 58 votes. On the 2d of March the house adopted in place of them, by 245 majority, three resolutions, the first of which proposed the recognition of belligerent rights; the second, the use of our good offices and friendly influence in the establishment of a government by the choice of the people of Cuba; and the third, that we prepared to protect the interests of American citizens in Cuba by intervenlon, if necessary. It will be seen that each of the first resolutions proposes a recognition

of belligerency.
"The second resolution as we adopted it was in more cautious form than the senate esolution and Spain could not, unless persistently seeking a quarrel, have resented such a proposition, while the resolution of the senate, proposing independence, was more exposed to captious objection. "A proposition by one nation to another

in ordinary peaceful time to recognize the independence of a part of its territory would be offensive; for example, a proposition by Great Britain to our government to recognize the independence of New England or California. But when a war between a parent ountry and a dependency has been going on for a considerable time, and when separation is the best solution of the war, the mediation or friendly counsel of another nation to solve an existing struggle by recognizing independence may be a truly friendly act. cases almost precisely parallel, where Spain was at war with her dependencies on this continent in the early part of this century, our government did, in fact, take the very step proposed in this second resolution. Durhad burned and destroyed crops, fields and ing the presidency of Madison, Spain was at war with her American colonies. The colonies refused to open any negotiations unless the acknowledgment of their independence minute in which to read the declaration of was made its basis, and a little later Presi-(independence) by friendly counsels with other powers, including Spain herself, has been the uniform policy of this government.' In his message of 1821 he repeats this language a second time-almost the language of this second resolution. Again, during the ten years' struggle between Spain and the people of Cuba, from 1868 to 1878, General Grant, through our minister at Madrid, offered the good offices of the United States to bring that war to a close on the basis of Cuban independence. Spain to be paid an indemnity which the United States should

NO DEBT OF GRATITUDE. "We are under no obligations to favor Spain and oppression, as against Cuba and freedom. Remember how Spain invaded and selzed upon Santo Domingo when the United States was engaged in the war of the rebel-It was disclosed in the debates in the Spanish Courtes afterward that that occupation of Santo Domingo was entered upon expressly to thwart the influence of the United States and prevent our obtaining a station at Samana. It was in this spirit that Spain so carly recognized the belligerency of the nfederates a month before blood was shed in battle. It was done in co-operation with Louis Napoleon, who also pursuing the same scheme of oppression, took advantage of our troubles to overthrow the republic of Mexico and set up an empire there. debt of gratitude and should be influenced by no sentiments but those of justice and that enlightened self-interest which is the

true guide in the policy of nations. "When this vote has been given as it will be, overwhelmingly by this house, concurring with the senate in expressing the will of the people of the United States, we cannot doubt that the executive will act and obey the voice of the nation, and that we will speedily hear that the president has recognized the belligerency of the struggling Cubans. The waning cause of Spain has been apparent from week to week for two months past. It will not be long until we shall have an end of all the bombastic pretensions and abominations of Weyler's savage operations and the Cubans, having vindicated their rights with their arms, will enjoy the liberty they have earned."



Gladness Comes With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many phys-

ical ills, which vanish before proper ef-forts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts— rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by

all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction

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