Federation of Labor Will Support Eight-Hour Day Demand.

Time for Bringing Struggle to Deciding Point is May 1-Resolutions of Convention.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 19.-It was decided in the national convention of the Federation of Labor today to bring the struggle for an eight-hour work day to a climax in the year 1899. On May 1 of that year the Granite Cutters of America will ask their employers to choose between yielding to their demands for an eight-hour day or suffer the consequences of a general strike.

James Duncan, the delegate to the convention from the Granite Workers, announced their decision on the floor of the convention this afternoon and asked the support of the Federation. He said the Granite Workers had committed themselves to the introduction of an eight-hour day by inserting a provision to that end in their constitution.

Following Delegate Duncan's statement the convention adopted unanimously a report submitted by David Black, chairman of the committee on an eight-hour work day, pledging to the granite cutters in their coming struggle the moral and material support of all affiliated organizations of the American Federation of Labor. The speeches on the subject indicated a general belief that the employing granite cutters will not stand out against the demand.

Unions to Amalgamate.

Another work of importance accomplished by the convention today was the settlement of the contention between the local and national organization of the waiters. Acting upon the report of the Board of Arbitration appointed last week, the convention ordered the holding of a general convention of walters' local unions in Chicago on March 6 next, at which it is expected all differences will be adjusted, both factions having pledged the Arbitration Board to abide by the legislation of the Chicago convention. The arbitrators also demanded and were promised that the conflicting local unions in Chicago and St. Louis should be amaigamated at once. This dispute of the waiters has extended throughout the country. and at one time threatened to disrupt the

The socialist delegates were again sat down upon by the convention today. They urged the Federation to send delegates to an international trades union congress to be held in Paris in 1900. A delegate, seeking information, asked of Messrs. Thorn and Inskip, the fraternal delegates here from the British trades congress, their opinion of the proposed Paris congress. The Englishmen both expressed the opinion that it would be composed chiefly of socialists and advised the Federation to have nothing to do with it. Their recommendations were concurred in by an overwhelming vote.

The report of the committee, which was against action on the question of jurisdiction in the typographical case until the result of the International Typographical union referendum vote should be announced in January, 1899, and suggesting conciliation, was finally adopted with but three dissenting votes. Those were O'Connell of Chicago, Warner of New York and Reld of New York.

Samuel B. Donnelly of New York, president of the International Typographical union, who led the fight against the machinists and fought for the adoption of the committee report, claims the vote to be a victory for his union. When the committee made its report this afternoon, It was strongly opposed by the machinists, led by by Delegates Warner and Reid. Donnelly of New York, Frank Morrison, secretary of the federation, and J. F. O'Sullivan of Boston, made strong speeches in defense of the committee's report. Finally Donnelly moved that the report of the committee be non-concurred in. This was voted down-

The vote on the adoption of the committee's report was then taken up and it was adopted with but three dissenting

Session is Businesslike.

Today there was shown a decision to hurry through with the convention's business and speech-making was left for another Two resolutions adopted at the morning session petitioned congress to pass a bill giving to the citizens of the District of Columbia the same rights of franchise enjoyed by the people of the states, and urging the government ownership of a system of telegraph lines, the postal telegraph system being favored. A resolution was adopted thanking Governor Tanner of Illinois for refusing to call out the state troops to protect the mine operators when they brought several trainloads of negroes from the south to take the place of the striking miners.

The fight between the typographical union and the machinists for jurisdiction over the men who repair and take care of linotype machines in printing offices, was renewed at the afternoon session. On the second day of the convention James O'Connell of Chicago grand master of the Machinists' union. offered a resolution giving the machinists such jurisdiction. The resolution was referred to a committee and from that committee the convention this afternoon took it up. Reporters were excluded, and the matter was considered in executive session.

The convention paid its respects Claude M. Johnson, director of the national bureau of engraving, because he has adopted the use of machinery in engraving plates from which paper money is printed. A resolution was adopted, asserting that Johnson had repeatedly violated the instructions of congress by using machinery in his department. The resolution closed with the "We would hail with undisguised satisfaction the discharge of this of-

Another resolution adopted tendered an expression of gratitude to Perry S. Heath, first assistant postmaster general, "because he has issued an order to allow only union labor printing used in his department."

Woman Labor Problem. The committee again put itself on record concerning the woman worker problem by

adopting this resolution: In view of the awful condition under which woman is compelled to toil, this, the eighteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor strongly urges the more general formation of trades unions of wage working women, to the end that they may scientifically and permanently the terrible evils accompanying their weak-ened, because unorganized, state, and we emphatically reiterate that the trade union

THAT TIRED FEELING

Aching Sensation - Eruptions - Imme-

diate Benefit. OMAHA, NEB .- "I was troubled with an aching sensation and tired feeling all over my body. I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and was benefited by it imdistely. At the ume time I suffered with eruptions on limbs, but all this had disappeared after I had taken two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. A. HAGAMAN, 2038 South 20th Street.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 250.

TEST THE ISSUE NEXT YEAR demand that women receive equal compen-

The executive council was instructed to petition President McKinley for the pardon of W. E. Clark, who is serving a life sentence at Thomaston, Me. Clark was one of the crew of the ship Jefferson Borden, which mutinied between New Orleans and Liverpool and murdered the ship's mate in GRANITE WORKERS MAY START STRIKE 1876. Three of the crew were arrested and CONTRACTORS TAKE THE GREEN TIMBER one, an Englishman, receiving assistance from the British government, got off with a ten years' sentence. Clark and a sailor named Miller were sent to jail for life. Miller died and Clark is an imbecile. A plea

will be made for his pardon. The Federation struck from its constitution the 2 cents per capita tax to support striking organizations. This was done because of the difficulty encountered in collecting the tax and for the reason that it has been the means of disappointing many striking bodies, which expected help that never came.

The boycott of the Cigar Makers' union against Carl Hoffman, the New York cigar the last fiscal year 45,819,846 feet of reservamanufacturer, was indorsed by the whole tion pine timber cut and banked there were federation and hereafter trade unionists will refuse to buy cigars made by the Hoffman company. The cigar makers have been in there was 88% per cent of the wages due the a bitter contest with Hoffman for some time. Recently the manager threw down the gauntlet, refusing to employ any union cigar makers at all. Committees that investigated the boycott reported to the convention that Hoffman was employing women and children and paying them sweat shop wages to make cigars.

When the convention came out of executive session the recommendations of the granite workers for assistance in their coming struggle, and the report for a settlement of the trouble among the waiters were taken up and settled, as stated.

It was voted to install a national organization of teamsters, the charter local organization having been formed in Kansas City. Before adjournment Delegate John E. Tobin read a dispatch from S. H. Howe, one of the leading manufacturers involved in the strike of show workers at Marlboro, Mass., stating that he was willing to treat with President Gompers for a settlement of the trouble. President Gompers will meet him on Tuesday of next week.

MOTIVE IS NOW THE THEME!

Newspaper Reporter's Evidence In troduced Into Botkin Trial-Colls Are Tightening.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19 .- Owing to the death of a juror's sister, there was no morning session in the Botkin case today. The taking of evidence at the afternoon ession commenced with Miss Lizzie Livernash, a reporter. Miss Livernash explained that she was detailed to interview Mrs. Botkin at Healdsburg, where the accused was in seclusion at the time of the murder. Miss Livernash told the story of Mrs. Botkin's acquaintance with Dunning, as Mrs. Botkin had told it to her. When told that she was suspected, the accused became hysterical and said: "Why should I be suspected? It would have been better to have killed the man and spared the mother to her child."

Witness said the prisoner spoke of some letters in connection with the case and asked the witness if handwriting experts would be able to identify writing of a person laboring under great excitement. Mrs. Botkin also spoke of the anonymous letters sent to Mrs. Dunning and said they were sent by a woman in San Francisco. On another occasion, while Miss Livernash was with Mrs. Botkin in Stockton, Mrs. Botkin's son Beverly entered the house in a state of intoxication and made remarks concerning his mother's relations with Dunning. result satisfactorily." Mrs. Botkin turned to Miss Livernash appealingly, saying: "What shall I do? My

son has the insolence to damn me.' Late this afternoon John P. Dunning, husband of one of the victims of the tragedy, was called to the stand. He testified described with some degree of detail their affairs up to the time he left this city for Cuba, where he was to do newspaper work. He said that he had received many letters from Mrs. Botkin, but had destroyed them as fast as they came.

On his return from Salt Lake City in August, 1897, Mrs. Botkin said she had obtained a divorce from her husband and for a long time he believed this to be true. He had told Mrs. Botkin on one occasion that his wife was passionately fond of candy. He identified the anonymous letters, the address on the box of candy and the enclosed note as being in the handwriting of Mrs. Botkin.

On cross-examination Attorney Knight asked Dunning if he had been intimate with other women

On replying in the affirmative, he was asked to name them. This he refused to do. Knight insisted on a reply and Judge Cooke instructed him to answer. He again refused, whereupon the judge committed him for contempt. He was then arrested. Court then adjourned until tomorrow.

MORE WOMEN KISS HOBSON

Lecturer-Osculator Tarries at Kansas City and is Literally Received with Open Arms.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 19 .- Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson, U. S. N., was the central figure in an osculatory carnival at the Coates hotel this afternoon that clearly overshadowed any of the kissing affairs in which the gallant Alabaman has figured since his return from more serious duties at Santlago.

When Lieutenant Hobson arrived from Chicago at 2 o'clock this afternoon he was cheered by several hundred persons who had gathered at the railway station. A reception committee awaited with carriages and all along his route from the depot to the hotel the Merrimac's commander was recognized and cheered. The streets in the vicinity of the hotel were crowded. In the corridor of the hotel, supported by the local reception committee, Lieutenant Hobson received and shook hands with several hun dred men. The more exciting part came a few minutes later when the Reutenant was escorted to the parlors on the second floor where over 400 women, young, old, handsome and plain, waited to greet the popular hero. Most of them came to be kissed, and 267 of them, by actual acount, were not disappointed. Some of the more matronly of them received a cordial handshake and were passed up the line, but the most of them who showed the least inclination were embraced

Tonight Lieutenant Hobson divided attention with Major General Adna R. Chaffee, they being the guests of honor at the annual banquet of the Kansas City Commercial club. General Chaffee, who has been in the city for several days, responded to the toast, "The Fifth Army Corps in Cuba." Lieutenant Hobson spoke to the toast, "The American Navy."

Chicago's Franchise Fight.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—The ordinance provid-ing for the extension of the franchise of the Chicago street car lines was again the subject of deliberation in the city council subject of deliberation in the city council tonight, but no decision was taken on it. On motion of Alderman Mayer, an opponent of extension, the ordinance was taken from the railroad committee and referred to the committee on city hall. This motion pre-valled by a vote of 36 to 31, although the point of order was made that the committee hall was not an appropriate committee. Mayor Harrison overruled this point of order and the ordinance is how in the hands of the city hall committee, which is

regarded as anti-extension in sentiment. TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Lexative Bremo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to sure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on

FAIL 10 PAY THE INDIANS had proclaimed the signing of the constitu-

one foot from our original shores. Another Story of the Treatment of Chippewas

by Lumbermen.

Stores at Least Have the Opportunity to Swindle the Red Men-Favor

Selling the Standing

Pine Outright.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.-Special Indian Agent Jenkens, in a report just submitted to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones on the investigation of the timber operations on the Chippewa reservation in Minnesota, makes some statements redically differing with sold at an average of \$4.78 per 1,000. There were thirty-two camps in operation and laborers in the camps after settlement. On the diminished reservation, the special agent says there were 22,262,907 feet cut and banked, sold at \$4.96 per 1,000, and the laborers were paid 95% per cent of the amount due them on settlement. He states the trouble was in the management of the camps and giving the company a charter.
in the system itself. Owing to the inability "Still," said he, "Mr. Morgan asserts that of many of the camps to pay out, and as, there did not receive the wages they expected, and hence serious complaint arose. Of fifty-three camps in operation the past fiscal year, many employed less than 10 per cent Indian labor and very few had over 50 per cent, the Indian labor average being

from 15 to 20 per cent. The system of stores maintained by the camps, with their exorbitant prices and credit to reckless Indian buyers, is stated to have caused great dissatisfaction. The bills presented to the agent for settlement by the various supply committees, who furnished the camps with the necessary groceries, etc., during logging operations were not, as a rule, properly itemized, and while they cannot be said to be exorbitant, the special agent says they are loosely made out with no apparent check on purchases, and give 'abundant opportunity for fraud and collu-

Cut the Growing Timber.

The chief source of all the Indians' complaints was that the green timber of the reservation was being ruthlessly cut down and destroyed, under pretense of being dead and down timber. At five councils held with the Indians from various portions of the reservations Mr. Jenkins says that they, to a man, vehemently protested against further cutting of the so-called dead and down. They are convinced, he says, that more than one-half of the timber cut at the camps has been of the best green and growing pine and that they are realizing little or nothing from it. On many of the tracts of the diminished reservation the agent says he found these complaints well founded, and that evidences of the clean cutting of everything merchantable were abundant everywhere. Of 3,000 or 4,000 logs he found cut and skidded on several tracts, he says full 60 per cent were green trees. "The Indians, however," he concluded, "are desirous of having the timber operations resumed upon the basis of common sense and common honesty. They favor the selling outright of all this pine timber at not less than \$2 per 1,000 for Norway and \$3 for white, as it stands, or the putting in of mills by the government under the Menominee plan. Either, I think, would

(Continued from First Page.)

that the senate had settled it satisfactorily and rightly. The United States, said he, have the right to acquire territory in all ways that are conceded to other sovereign nations of the world. It might become necessary in the interests of commerce or some other interests for the United States to acquire territory in Africa. "Shall we be bound by the constitution to organize a state from such acquired territory and admit its inhabitants to citizenship? "Suppose," he continued, "that the sena-

tor from Alabama, Mr. Morgan, secures the passage of his bill for the construction of the Nicaragua canal—and I pray he may and it should be deemed necessary for the along the route of the canal of 2,500,000 acres-I think that is the amount suggested-can we not take it?

"If we take it what clause of the onstitution directly or impliedly says we must organize a state of the acquired ter-Mr. Platt declared that Chief Justice

Taney's opinion in the Dred Scott case was made the resolution the text for some rein these days to resurrect the Dred Scott decision as a basis of legislation. In response to a question from Mr. Allen.

States to acquire territory. instance, in such matters?" asked Mr.

"Yes, the right to acquire territory is an element of nationality and I do not believe there is any obligation to give to the people of the acquired territory the right of selfgovernment until such time as they are fit to exercise that right. If we believe the people of a country acquired are not fit for the government of themselves, it is our duty to give them the most liberal government they are capable of accepting and to educate them as best we may to the point where they will be capable of self-govern-

ment. The constitution does not confer the right of suffrage."

Matter of State Regulation. He went into this point at length, citing the fact that women and children are citizens, but do not vote, that neither do citizens of the District of Columbia; that in write could not vote, that other states dematter of state regulation. Mr. Hoar asked Mr. Platt whether he

power from those governed. those governed was not always necessary. seconded. When he first became a voter he had to a side for debate. pay \$134 for real estate in order to receive

the privilege of voting. In conclusion Mr. Platt said he could not understand the sentiments or motives of those who wished to circumscribe the powers of the nation. "Why," he asked, "should we belittle those powers or strive by subtlety to hamper the progress and growth of the country? Rather than pursue the course, why should senators not wish the nation godspeed in its mission of extending our free institutions as far as possible?"

As for himself the speaker said he knew our people to be a liberty-loving and a right-doing people and he had no misglyings that any administration of the United States would fair in its duty to the people of any acquired territory. He had faith in the people and faith in the government and no desire to descend to carping criticism or craving fear. He had not lost confidence that right makes might and with a man guided by that principle, as he believed this nation to be, there could be no doubt that it would dare to do its duty bravely toward any people who might fall within the limits of its jurisdiction. It had only been a little proved in this bill?" asked Mr. Dalzell. more than a century since the liberty bell

that we cannot prochim liberty to any land

claimed. The conference report on the urgent deficlency bill was agreed to.

The bill granting the right of way through the San Francisco mountain forest reservation in Arizona to the Sawinaw Southern

railroad, which passed the house on Satur-

day, was reported by the senate. Committee to Visit Cuba. Mr. Gallinger from the committee on general expenses then attempted to report the resolution introduced by Mr. Proctor providing for the appointment of a select committee of the senate to visit Cuba and report upon the conditions prevailing there.

The effort on Mr. Gallinger's part developed stern opposition from Mr. Hoar. The senate then took up the Nicaragua bill and Mr. Berry of Arkansas spoke upon his those in other reports. He says that during amendments to the measure. He announced preliminarily that on general principles he was favorable to the construction of a canal across the isthmus and he had been so for many years before he felt that such an enterprise would promote the interests of the southern states, but always contended for its construction by the government of the United States. He had been hopeful for this on the ground that it might be possible to eliminate the Maritime Canal company from the question entirely. He had voted against

this accomplishment is out of the question under the rules, the laborers' claims were the at present. If this be true the question now last to be paid, scores of Indians working was whether the work of constructing the canal should proceed under the name of the Maritime Canal company or be suspended

In this connection he also took into consideration the additional fact that another company should secure the concession from Nicaragua to take effect immediately upon the expiration of the Maritime company's grant, hence it seemed difficult to get away binations as that alleged in the indictment from corporation interests, but he hoped before the final vote all corporation interests would be eliminated and in view of this fact he had considered it desirable, if not incumbent, upon the senate to make the pending bill as perfect as it could be made and it was to this end that his amendment had been made. He did not commit himself to vote for the bill, even if his amendments were adopted, but would determine that question when a vote was reached. Mr. Berry then explained the provisions of his amendments.

Allen of Nebraska Speaks.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska followed Mr. Berry. He was not opposed to the canal scheme, he said because he antagonized certain features of it. One of its most pernicious features would be eliminated by the adoption of the Berry amendment, namely the bond feature. He was opposed to the provision for the adjustment of the claims of the Maritime Canal company. He wanted the government protected from all loss and all possible fraud and peculation by that

Mr. Caffery of Louisiana, at the request of Mr. Turner, who was unavoidably absent, read the latter's motion to postpone the consideration of the bill until January

Mr. Hoar said he thought the canal should be built and at once. While the senators did not know what the canal would cost, they knew enough to know that its construction was necessary for the protection of the commercial relations between the two coasts of the United States. The canal, he insisted, should be built by the govern-

Mr. Morgan maintained that the concession of Nicaragua and Costa Rica was not forfestable next October. Mr. Morgan said that the Berry amendments for financing the enterprise were more acceptable to him than the provision of the committee. He predicted that the United States would secure at least 5 per cent dividends upon its interritory was considered thoroughly and the use to which the funds could be put. At 5:15 the senate went into executive session and at 5:35 p. m. adjourned.

MONEY FOR QUAKER CITY'S SHOW House Votes on Bill Giving \$350,000 to

Exposition of 1899. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.-This was suspension day in the house and several bills were passed, the most important of which was the bill appropriating \$350,000 for the Philadelphia exposition of 1899. The vote was accordingly close. It had but two votes more than the necessary two-thirds. Bills were aso passed under suspension of the rules to authorize the distribution of the assets of the Freedman's bank, to enlarge United States to acquire a strip of land the scope of the Fish commission to include game birds, for the relief of the Fourth mounted Arkansas infantry and for the relief of John W. Lewis of Oregon.

Mr. Bailey of Texas introduced a resolution in open house directing the judiciary committee to investigate and report on the ritory or confer citizenship upon the people question as to whether members of the house accepting commissions in the army had forfeited their seats in the house. He a "mere dictum and that it was too late marks, in the course of which he took occasion to bitterly denounce a newspaper statement to the effect that in his attitude on this question he had been made a cats-Mr. Platt said he did not think there was paw of by certain prominent republicans any limitation on the part of the United in the house. He denounced the republican who had instigated the statement as "As complete as the power of Russia, for an infamous liar and challenged him to father it. There was no reply to Mr. Balley's statement and the resolutions were referred to the committee on rules. The resolution follows:

Resolved. That the committee on judiciary be, and it is hereby, instructed to ascertain and report to the house (1) whether any under the United States and (2) whether the acceptance of such office under the United States had vacated the seat of the member accepting it.

Mr. Dingley, from the committee on ways and means, offered the resolution for a holiday recess from Wednesday, December 21, to Wednesday, January 4, and it was adopted without division.

A special order was also adopted setting aside January 5 for the consideration of bills reported by the judiciary committee. Mr. Wagner, republican of Pennsylvania, moved the passage under a sus-Massachusetts those who do not read and pension of the rules of the bill for the proposed Philadelphia Exposition nied suffrage in part. It was, he said, a of American Products and Manufactures in 1899. Mr. Batley demanded a second. When the result of the demand was announced. decreed that governments received their 94 ayes, 24 nays, Mr. Bailey made the point of no quorum. The speaker counted 184 Mr. Platt replied that the consent of all members present and declared the demand This allowed twenty minutes on

> Mr. Wagner, in support of the measure. described the work of the Philadelphia museum and its influence upon American export trade. Over half a million dollars. he said, had already been spent in the establishment of the museum and the city of Philadelphia had appropriated \$200,000 additional. This bill, he said, asked for an appropriation of \$350,000, provided a similar sum were raised from other sources

> Mr. Bingham, republican of Pennsylvania, dwelt upon the great benefits which would accrue to the country as a whole from this exposition. The bill had already passed the senate and it was important that it should become a law at once in order that the plans of the government exhibit might be prepared Mr. Burke, democrat of Texas, opposing

the bill, called attention to the fact that last spring some prominent members of the majority opposed a bill to allow even the free importation of exhibits from Mexico, designed for the Dallas fair. "Does the gentleman see any analogy be-

between a state fair and the exposition "A state fair is worth more considera-

Mr. Bailey of Texas and Mr. Dockery of Missouri also opposed the bill. The latter said it was simply a naked proposition "Oh, for the faith of fathers!" he ex- for the government to enter into partnership with a private corporation for the pur-

> pose of collecting samples of manufactured products designed for export. Mr. Underwood, democrat of Alabama, supported the bill on the ground that we must watch out for foreign trade. If this was to be done intelligently our people must understand the class of goods required abroad. The appropriation asked for in this bill was for the benefit of our ex-

The bill finally passed, 142 to 70, or margin of two votes over the necessary two-thirds.

A resolution was adopted setting aside January 18 for the consideration of bills reported from the Inter-State Commerce commission. A bill was passed to authorize the dis

tribution of the assets of the Freedmen's bank, and another to enlarge the scope of the Fish commission to include game birds. A bill was passed, on motion of Mr. Brundige, democrat of Arkansas, for the relief of the Fourth Mounted Arkansas infantry. This regiment was never mustered into the service and never was paid. The bill directs the secretary of war to appoint a referee to take testimony, make up roll and ascertain the sums due the living officers and men.

The senate blil for the relief Lewis of Oregon was passed and then, at 2:45 p. m., the house adjourned.

RULES ON CONSPIRACY TO INJURE.

Bradley Decides Point in

Knights of Labor Case. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 .- Judge Bradley of the district criminal court today overruled the demurrer to the indictment in the Knights of Labor case and in a vigorous decision stated that against such comthe injured individual is at great disadvantage and requires the protection of the law. The case is against members of the district assembly Knights of Labor, who are charged with conspiring to injure the business of a local tradesman because he refused to build certain wagons in the District of Columbia.

The court, in overruling the demurrer, said a conspiracy to injure "is a misdemeanor at common law and indictable as such" and that by a course of decision covering 400 cases the points are declared settled, among others that an indictment will lie at common law for a malicious conspiracy to crush or ruin a third person in his trade or profession. The attempt by the defendants, say the court, to control and direct the plaintiff was impertinent, arbitrary and oppressive, interfering with the rights and liberty of another.

CHARGES AGAINST A COLLECTOR. Move to Reconsider Nomination of A.

T. Wimberly of New Orleans. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 .- In the executive session of the senate today Senator Caffery of Louisiana moved to recommit the nomination of Augustus T. Wimberly to be colector of customs at New Orleans, Mr. Caffery says there are charges against Wimberly and he asks for more careful consMeration than they have received at the hands of the committee. The motion went over until tomorrow.

AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE MEARD ABOUT TOWN.

As the result of misinformation and some missionary work on the part of a local paper a number of young women congregated at the place where a union depot is going to be, yesterday afternoon, to greet Lieutenant Hobson.

paper announcing that Hobson would pass through the city on an afternoon train. Reporters were sent to the High school to work up an excursion of young women to with a common faith, under a common flag greet Hobson, and when the Northwestern Union Pacific train rolled in yesterday afternoon a couple of score of women who had been shivering there for some time rushed out to greet the hero of the Merrimac, but he was not to be found. The indignation that had been accumulated during that tedious wait was all taken out on the black porters, who said: "Please, ma'am, it wasn't my fault; don't blame me 'cause Mistah Hobson didn't come this way." As announced to numerous inquirers by

The Bee at noon yesterday Lieutenant Hobson left Chicago early yesterday morning for Kansas City over the Santa Fe road.

This is Forefathers' day, but there will be no attempt to celebrate it in Omaha. It is ordinarily observed to a greater or less extent by the Congregational churches in the country, and this has been true with the churches in this city until this year. It was the original plan this year to have a general celebration, but at a meeting of the Congregational club a few days ago it was found the members were distracted by so many other things it was concluded to give up the effort.

Personal Paragraphs.

F. M. Reegal of Findlay, O., is at the Her Grand. H. L. Parsons of New York is at the Her Grand. E. D. Troy, merchant from St. Joe, is in

the city visiting friends. Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Cambridge of St. Louis are at the Her Grand. Joseph H. Walker, interested in a hotel at Cheyenne, Wyo., is in the city. Mrs. R. W. Baxter left for Chicago last

ight, where she will remain a few days visting friends. Z. Snowder of Lake City, Colo., who has large mining interests in Colorado, is at the Her Grand. Miss Henrietta Lee, Charles P. Morrison

and Mr. Buchanan of Hoyt's "A Contented Woman" are at the Her Grand. Nebraskans at the hotels: F. H. Chapman, Clay Center; G. C. Barnum, Columbus; F. E. Jauk, Crawford; C. E. Tibbetts, Beatrice. J. W. King, paymaster for the Missouri Pa-cific, with headquarters in St. Louis, is in the city at the Millard. He is on his regular monthly tour, disbursing the silver to the mployes of the road.

W. A. Whitney, Union Pacific train dis-patcher at Grand Island, is in the city at the Millard. He is here to assist in arrang-ing the new train schedule that goes into effect on January 1 between here and the At the Murray: G. E. Simmons, Rapid City, S. D.; T. H. Thorp, E. Katz, Chicago; W. A. Challis, J. S. Brown, St. Louis; F. M. Robinson, Clarinda, Ia.; J. F. Shughuff,

Edna Shughuff, Flora Brooks, Burlington, Ia.; J. D. Hardin, Chariton, Ia. Spud Farrish is going to Virginia to spend Christmas with his mother at the old family home. Spud says it will be the first Christmas dinner he has eaten at home for fifteen years, and he is consequently looking forward to it with the greatest joy.

He will leave for home on Wednesday. Edward O. Brandt, general auditor of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing association, i spend his Christmas here as of old before leaving St. Louis for the holidays Mr. Busch presented him with a pocket knife that is declared by the boys town to be the finest ever carried in Omaha. At the Millard: T. W. McGowan, Boston; O. Ellengood, Boston: William K Vezin New York; George A. Ayers, New York; L. Green, Clayton, Idaho; H. S. Abbott, Min-

Green, Clayton, Idaho; H. S. Abbott, Min-neapolis; A. J. Sawyer, Lincoln; Ed Fitzgib-bon, Chicago; H. G. Vallean, Sheridan, Wyo.; C. E. Higinbotham, Hastings; G. H. Thum-mel, Grand Island; F. H. Glichrist and wife, Kearney; W. A. Whitney and wife, Grand Island; H. L. Wiley, Chicago; R. L. Rad-dick, Chicago; W. H. Munger, Fremont; C. W. Woodward, New York; Edward Updike and son, Harvard, Neb. and son, Harvard, Neb.

MARCHING THROUGH GEORGIA

President Pauses at Macon in His Triumphal Journey.

GENERAL FESTIVITIES MARK THE OCCASION

McKinley Witnesses Military Proces sion from Reviewing Stand and Receives an Address from Confederate Veterans.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 19 .- President McKin-

ley arrived here at 9:30 a. m. He was re-

ceived by a large and enthusiastic crowd.

The presidential party drove out to the reviewing grounds, where General Wilson's command passed before the president. At the station, the presidential party was met by fifteen carriage. Lined up along the street was the Seventh cavalry, the bright yellow of its overcoat linings making a vivid contrast against the fog and drizzle that prevailed. Driving through the streets, the president took his place on the reviewing stand. On one side of the chief executive stood General Wilson and on the other General Bates. As the brigades passed the respective commanders took their places on the stand with the presidential party. Despite the poor weather, a large and enthusiastic crowd was on hand. The troops passed in review in this order: Third engineers, Second Ohio infantry. Seventh infantry; Tenth infantry; Third North Carolina infantry; Sixth Virginia infantry;

Seventh cavalry, regulars. A memorial address was presented to the president by the confederate veterans. The now famous reference, "To care for the confederate dead," in the president's Atlanta speech, was framed in a huge wreath of flowers and placed on the pedestal of the confederate monument.

Mrs. McKinley remained in the parlor car while in Macon and bowed frequently to the crowd which gathered in the depot. Owing to her slight cold it was not con sidered advisable for her to face the rain The president spoke briefly from the reviewing stand. He confined his remarks chiefly to the pride the American people should take in their army.

McKinley Talks in the Rain.

The president said: "It gives me very great pleasure to meet and greet the citizens of Macon, with many of whom I have been associated in public life. It has given me pleasure to witness the review of the soldiers of the United States. How much, indeed, has this nation to be thankful for at this hour. With what reverent gratitude we should express our thankfulness to Divine Providence which has so tenderly cared for the American people. "We have been at war with a foreign

power. That war ended after 113 days of conflict, a conflict on two oceans, a conflict in the west and east, 12,000 miles apart, with 50,000 of our soldiers on distant shores and 20,000 sailors and marines affoat, with a loss in army and navy of less than 2,000 men and without the loss of ship. Never before was there a more magnificent army mustered and never was an army mustered for a holler cause or under a more glorious flag than the stars and stripes. (Cheers and applause.) "On the 24th day of this month, the day before Christmas, our peace commissioners will deliver to the president of the United

States a treaty of peace, peace with honor

peace with the blessings of liberty to strug-

gling peoples east and west. I congratulate my country on an another fact: We have not only triumphed over our enemy, but we have triumphed over our own prejudices and we are now a united counry. (Prolonged applause and cheers). "It has done my heart good to witness the demonstrations of patriotism from one end of this country to the other. Six weeks A flaming bulletin was put out by the ago I went to the extreme west. I met there a wave of patriotism. I came to the south and I witnessed the same spirit of loyalty and devotion to a common country (Applause.) I know this great audience wants to see the heroes of the war. They are here with you-Shafter and Wheeler and

> gentlemen who are in my party as I journey through the south." (Great applause.) Generals Wheeler, Lawton, Shafter and Wilson also made short addresses. General Lawton left the party here today for Huntsville, Ala., to take command of Camp

Lawton and Bates and others who were

conspicuous in the recent conflict (cheers)

and I give way that you may have the pleas-

ure of meeting them and other distinguished

Forsee. The president and party left Macon on their special train for Augusta at 1:30 p. m. today, the trip being made over the Georgia road. AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 19 .- The presidential train arrived at the military camp a few miles from here at 3:25 p. m. Here the president and party were met by a reception committee and after taking cafriages, rode through the camp under escort.

Peculiar Judicial Methods LOS ANGELES, Dec. 19.-Charles Nelson and H. K. Spring have just reached this city from the United States of Colombia, where for two years they were held under sur-veillance without being granted a trial, on a charge of having killed Jason Hubbard on August, 27, 1896. They are both from Colton and went to South America and entered the employ of Hubbard, whose dead body was ound on the date mentioned, with a rifle by his side. It was thought that he had accidentally killed himself, but Nelson and Spring were arrested on suspicion and im-



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genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALI-FORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has eiven to millions of families, males the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives. as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of

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prisoned for twenty-five days, when they were released on ball. They could not leave the country, but on November 4 their bondsmon secured their release and they at once started for home. There was no evidence to connect them with the death of Hubbard.

TRIES IT A THIRD TIME

Wife of the Great Showman Embarks Once More on the Sea of Matrimony.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 .- The World tomorrow will say: Phineas T. Barnum's widow, his second wife, has taken a third husband. Her second was Demetrie Callias Bey, a Greek. He died September 22, 1896, while his wife was in the country on a visit. Now, according to the cards received by her friends in this country, she was married to Baron Alexander Orengiana, a French nobleman, in Paris December 8.

Drunken Row.

Isaac Dean and Humphrey Lynch got into drunken brawl in front of a saloon on Fourteenth street last night with "Jimmle" Lindsay, a local pugilist and when the police stopped the fray after an exchange of beer bottles and cuspidors, Lynch's face and head was severely cut in half a dozen places. One of the flying beer bottles broke out two windows of the saloon doors and smashed a large jardiniere that stood in front of a huge mirror inside. The trouble grew out of a war of words over drinks and all three men were intoxicated. Lindsay made his escape but Lynch and Dean were taken to the station and locked up on the charge of malicious destruction of property.

Bimetallie Club's Officers. At the annual meeting of the Swedish-American Bimetallic league last night the following officers were elected: Emil Young-felte, president; Charles Hanson, vice president; Albert Sjoberg, corresponding secre-tray; S. J. Landgren, recording secretary; Gustave Peterson, treasurer; A. Hammer,

sergeant-at-arms. It is a blessed period in a woman's life when a dear little strange comes driving down out of cloudland to make its home in her heart and call her mother. Yet the majority of women approach this time with fear and misgiving both for themselves and the expected little

one. . The mother's weakness or baby while the womanily nature fears its own sufferings; and perhaps a little spice of vanity about her figure makes her dread that its attractive contour may be destroyed by maternity.

But as a matter of fact when a woman is in perfect health and condition, motherhood should only serve to enhance only serve to enhance and accentuate her phy-sical attractiveness. Ev-ery expectant mother should know and avail

herself of the health-giving, nerve-toning properties of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Pre-scription. It gives specific strength and endurance to the organism of maternity; promotes thorough, healthy, constitutional

promotes thorough, healthy, constitutional vigor and recuperative energy. It makes motherhood safe and comparatively comfortable; insures the baby's perfection and preserves the mother's buoyant spirit and womanly attractiveness.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hull. 77 Merrick Street, Pawtucket, R. I., writes: "I have taken Dr. Pierce's Pavorite Prescription and cannot speak too well of it. I have had fifteen babies, and always had a bad time. Sometimes I had to have two doctors. I began taking your 'Prescription' last July, and in September I gave birth to two little girls, and I never had such an easy time. I had no doctor, and was not in pain half of the time as before. My weight is about two hundred pounds. My twins when born weighed tenpounds each. They are fine girls, now four months old." In many cases where constipation is one of the aggravating causes of disease, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be used in

conjunction with the "Favorite Prescrip-tion." They are the simplest and most perfectly natural laxative ever invented. 52 Highest Awards Over All Competitors. BENSON'S, ON THE 8 SEAL) Cons

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