

MAY DELAY NEW WAR SHIPS

Amendment to Naval Bill Regarding Price of Armor Plates.

HOUSE DEBATE CAUSES BITTER FEELING

Resolution Introduced in Senate Asking Information as to Charge That Men in Cuba Receive Additional Salaries as Civil Officers.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—As a result of a protracted struggle in the house today the provision of the naval appropriation bill to enable the secretary of the treasury to contract for armor for the Maine, Ohio and Missouri, now awaiting their armor equipment at \$45 per ton, the price asked for Krupp armor, is out of the bill, as is the provision to repeal the \$300 limitation placed upon the price of armor by the current law.

The fight came at the end of the consideration of the bill. Although the provision was objectionable to the majority, all the minority members of the committee had agreed to it, but today when the majority declined to allow the discussion of a proposition for the establishment of an armor plate factory they retained by raising a point of order against the two provisions above referred to, and they were ruled out.

The exact effect of the action of the house today is disputed. The appropriation of \$4,000,000 under the head of "armor and armament" was retained in the bill, as well as the language of the provision authorizing the secretary of the navy to contract for armor of the best quality for the Maine, Ohio and Missouri, the words stricken out being "at a cost not to exceed \$45 a ton, including royalties."

It is contended by some that this empowers the secretary to contract for the armor without regard to cost. By others it is claimed that the provision will be ineffective unless the senate inserts the price. So much had feeling was aroused by the wrangle over the armor-plate provision that Underwood of Alabama began a filibuster after the bill was reported to the house and finally forced an adjournment without final action on the bill.

Before the armor-plate question came up two amendments to modify the provisions for the increase of the navy, which authorize two battleships and six cruisers, were defeated. One proposed to add provision for six gunboats and the other to strike out the provision for the battleships.

The question of building ships in government yards did not reach a vote, as the amendment offered to this end was ruled out on a point of order.

Post started the bill. The proceedings were opened by Peas, who offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance should not be an officer below the rank of lieutenant commander.

Fitzgerald of New York offered an amendment to build four of the ships authorized by the bill in government yards.

Peas raised a point of order against the amendment which, after prolonged debate, was sustained. On appeal the chair was sustained—82 to 74.

Vandiver, a member of the committee, offered an amendment to appropriate \$2,000,000 for the government armor plate factory and for the appointment of three officers of the navy to select a site for such factory.

Dayton made a point of order against the amendment and insisted upon it, despite the protest of Mr. Underwood of Alabama, who said it was outrageous that a proposition involving the whole question of armor plate, which had been agitated for five years, should be strangled. He said the fifty minutes offered by the other side was manifestly inadequate and in effect was a decision that the house was to be led like a bull by a ring to the bar of the house and made to vote.

Vandiver charged that the agreement made earlier in the debate was in effect that there should be an hour on each side for the discussion of the armor plate question, and that the agreement was being violated. To throw out this amendment, he said, would be to place the government again at the mercy of the armor plate trust. The chair sustained the point of order, from which Vandiver promptly appealed.

Underwood, reviewing the history of the armor plate controversy, proceeded to show the situation which confronted the country. Under the existing law congress could not buy armor except at \$300 per ton, and the provision in the bill to pay \$45 for the armor of the Maine, Wisconsin and Missouri he claimed was a change of existing law and therefore out of order. He was called to order several times by Hepburn for not speaking to the appeal, and finally, amid increasing excitement and confusion, Hepburn made the point that when called to order Underwood must take his seat. Finally the debate was closed and the chair was sustained—97 to 83.

Point of Order Sustained. Vandiver then made the point of order that the provision to pay \$45 a ton for the armor of the Maine, Ohio and Missouri was out of order. The act of March 3, 1899, he said, limited the cost of armor plate at \$300 a ton. The act of the previous year limited the cost to \$400 a ton. The point of order was debated at length and finally was sustained by the chair.

The democrats greeted the decision with applause. Bringham of Pennsylvania, speaking to

MUST PAY FOR THEIR LANDS

Binger Herman Rules on the Bill to Give Nebraska Settlers a Lift.

WILL NOT DISCRIMINATE ANY FOR THEM

Proposed Bill Would Operate to the Advantage of the Nebraska Farmers, as Against Those Elsewhere.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—(Special Telegram.)—Commissioner Herman of the general land office, reporting upon the bill "for the relief of homestead settlers on that portion of the great Sioux reservation lying and being in the state of Nebraska, formerly in the territory of Dakota, now South Dakota," says that the design of the bill is to amend all laws in force respecting that portion of the great Sioux reservation in Nebraska, so as to relieve the homestead settlers thereon from the payment of \$1.25 per acre. That the settlers shall receive patents for their homestead entries on the payment of the usual land fees, without being required to pay any other or additional sum. This, Mr. Herman says, would be a discrimination in favor of these settlers and against those in South Dakota upon the former Sioux reservation. In view of this fact, and that settlers in Indian lands generally are required to pay for the lands entered by them a sum per acre sufficient to either reimburse the government for the amount paid to the Indians or to compensate the Indians for the land, and that, by them, the commissioner says he cannot recommend the passage of the bill.

Congressman Sutherland has returned from North Carolina, where he went to help Senator Marion Butler bring about fusion with the democrats in that state, and failed, with a glowing tale of southern hospitality. The congressman from the Fifth Nebraska district, talking of the situation at home, said that he is receiving very encouraging reports from his district, and thinks he will be renominated. "If they decide to nominate a democrat, however, I don't propose to whine and sulk, but will be found taking my medicine like a man. I have been here for four years and have done everything for my district possible. Should the convention nominate Mitchell, Berger of Alma, or anyone else than myself, I will go back to my law practice in Nelson, perfectly contented."

Senator Allen, Congressman Sutherland and Senator Butler, as far as known, will be the only members of congress in attendance upon the Sioux Falls convention.

Congressman Burke of South Dakota, in behalf of the stockmen of the state, today requested the Indian officials to frame rules and regulations regarding stockmen and Indians on reservations to comply with the state law with reference to the branding of cattle. It is asserted that many brands used on reservations are similar to those registered under the law, and that the condition of affairs in the Indian country is confusing. It is probable that such a regulation will be adopted.

Postmasters appointed: Wyoming—Henry C. Kelly, at Lovell; Bill Horn county; John Conroy, at Moorcroft; Cook county; Gustav A. Carlson, at Peron; Carbon county; South Dakota—Walter Frye at Oral; Fall River county; and R. S. McLaughlin at Wapala; Boreman county. A postoffice has been ordered established at Northern, Buena Vista county, Ia., with Obediah M. Chase postmaster.

The comptroller of the currency has authorized the First National bank at Guernsey, Wyo., to begin business with a capital of \$25,000. Henry G. Hay is president and Harry G. Hay is cashier.

NO TRUTH IN THE REPORTS

German in South Africa Not Numerous Enough to Make Trouble.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—With reference to the telegram from Rio de Janeiro published this morning, credited to federalist newspapers, about certain alleged German aspirations in South Africa, the German ambassador today authorized a distinct denial of the salient features of the dispatch. He recognizes this story as an old acquaintance which he met for the first time twenty-five years ago, when he was in those countries. Periodically since that time the same story has appeared in one form or another. The ambassador ridicules the idea that the Germans in the Brazilian territory chiefly occupied by them have any intention or desire to organize a revolution against the existing government. Even if that desire existed, the ambassador points out, the German population in South Africa and Uruguay is not likely ever to be powerful enough to carry out such a plan successfully.

OVER MILLION AND A HALF

Population of the Island of Cuba is Greater Than Was Anticipated.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—General Sanger has made public the commendable results of the Cuban census taken under his direction. The figures are very instructive and in the opinion of the War Department officials are fully justified the decision of the administration to allow municipal suffrage in Cuba at this early stage. The officials are gratified to find that the native Cubans constitute in large a portion of the population, that the whites are greatly outnumbered by the blacks and that a large proportion of the native population can read and write. In their opinion there seems to be no room for the objection that the proposed basis of suffrage would result in the turning of the island over to Spain.

CHINESE EXCLUSION CASES

Right to Debar Traders From China Will be Questioned in Court.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—In the supreme court today Attorney Richard Crowley filed petitions for writs of certiorari to the circuit court of appeals for the Second circuit to bring two Chinese exclusion cases to this court, which raise several new questions.

The cases are those of Pin Kwan and Pine Yik, two Chinamen engaged as merchants in Buffalo, N. Y. They were arrested seventeen months after their arrival on the strength of the ruling of Attorney General Griggs that Chinese traders are "laborers" and that the number of the exclusion laws. The soundness of this construction is called into question in the case.

The question as to whether the exclusion act of 1888 is in operation will also probably be decided in the pending case. There are said to be a number of Chinese who will be affected by the decision.

AFTERMATH OF CARTER CASE

House Committee on Judiciary Proposes to Hold Public Hearings on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Many telegrams have been received by the house committee on judiciary as to the proposed legislation growing out of the case of ex-Captain Oberlin M. Carter and the recent decision in the cases of Messrs. Gaynor, Greene and Connolly. The senate has already passed a bill, on lines proposed by Attorney General Griggs, providing for the removal from one locality to another of persons indicted for offenses against the United States.

In view of the many telegraphic solicitations and the apparent differences of legal opinion on the subject the house committee decided today to hold public hearings on the subject. Attorney General Griggs and others prominent in legal circles will appear at the hearings. The time has not yet been fixed.

Engineer at St. Paul. ST. PAUL, Neb., April 20.—(Special Telegram.)—Merritt DeCamp, engineer of the city water works here, died very suddenly last night. He was well and working in his garden until late in the evening, when he was taken sick and died at 12 o'clock at night. Death is attributed to the bursting of a blood vessel in his head. He leaves a wife and three children. DeCamp was about 40 years old and a member of the Odd Fellows and Woodmen.

IN AID OF ST. LOUIS FAIR

Transmississippi Congress Urges Appropriation of \$5,000,000

COMMITTEE WILL GO TO WASHINGTON

Nicaragua Canal and Other Important Measures Approved at the Houston Meeting—Congress to Be a Permanent Organization.

HOUSTON, Tex., April 20.—The tenth annual session of the Transmississippi commercial congress adjourned this afternoon after a meeting in Cripple Creek, Col. The important business today was the adoption of a plan for the organization of the congress on a permanent basis, the endorsement of the St. Louis exposition and the appointment of a committee to represent the congress in the hearing on the St. Louis fair bill, in committee next Saturday; also the adoption of a resolution calling for the immediate passage of one of the Nicaragua canal bills now pending before the national congress. The personnel of the St. Louis fair committee was left to the executive committee and will not be announced for some days.

After the congress had been called to order and had disposed of the matters of routine detail, E. N. Perkins of Dallas made an address on "Statehood." C. A. Prouty of Washington was the next speaker and he handled his subject, "French Rates," in such a masterly manner that a special vote of thanks was given him.

The results, following the St. Louis exposition was then taken up and Governor Francis of Missouri was given the floor to speak on it. At the conclusion of the address a number of seconding speeches were made and by a rising vote the resolution was adopted.

Section 2 is as follows: "We cordially endorse the bill introduced in congress by Representative Lane of Iowa pledging the government of the United States to authorize the expenditure of \$5,000,000 in aid of such exposition."

At the afternoon session the committee on resolutions reported as follows, all the recommendations being adopted:

Calling on the national congress to foster the sugar industry; calling on the national government to open the Gibraltar reservation in Utah; recommending exhibits at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo; urging a systematic plan of improving waterways; endorsing various enterprises for improvement of waterways; recommending opening Indian reservations, and favoring irrigation and settlement of reclaimed lands.

On the Nicaragua canal the following was adopted:

"That we note with deep regret the delay in the passing of a measure of such supreme importance to the very best interests of our country as the Nicaragua canal, and we would accordingly, respectfully urge upon the national congress the enactment into law of the bill now pending before congress."

A resolution was presented favoring the bill to amend the interstate commerce act, but recommending the amendment of the Cullom bill in certain particulars; that the enactment of such amended bill is an immediate necessity. After a warm discussion, it was adopted.

T. L. Cannon of Missouri spoke on "Popularity of the West." J. B. Webber of Buffalo, commissioner general of the Pan-American exposition, addressed the convention.

A committee of three was appointed to visit the irrigation congress, which meets in Chicago in November, and to invite said irrigation congress to become a member of the Transmississippi congress.

The executive committee reported a plan for permanent organization, which was adopted. Under this plan the following officers, in addition to those already elected, were named: Chairman, the executive committee, E. R. Moses of Great Bend, Kan.; vice chairman, A. S. Goetz of Carlsbad, N. M.; secretary, Robert C. Morris of New Orleans; treasurer, George R. Harrison, Jr. of St. Louis, Mo.

After the adoption of perfunctory resolutions the congress adjourned sine die.

J. I. Carson, Prothonotary, Washington, Pa., says: "I have found Kool Dyesena's trouble an excellent remedy in case of stomach trouble and have derived great benefit from its use." It digests what you eat and cannot fail to cure.

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS

War Survivors Remembered by the General Government.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—(Special.)—The following pensions have been granted:

Nebraska: Original—Nicholas Holzmaier, Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Grand Island; Increase—George W. Parker, \$2 to \$5; Samuel A. Layton, Brownville, \$2 to \$5; Original widows—Mary J. Ludlow, Omaha, \$5; Original widows, etc. Special accrued April 30: DeWitt Wood, Central City, \$5; Alice A. Howerton, Miller, \$5. Iowa: Original—Charles H. Hushaw, Woodbine, \$5; James G. Dabbs, Council Bluffs, \$5; James G. P. Mencher, Rochester, \$5; Ad. Johnson, \$5; Peter W. McCumby, Council Bluffs, \$5; Increase—Henry R. Elder, Laurens, \$5 to \$7; Eugene E. Fuller, Des Moines, \$5 to \$7; Original widows, etc. Special accrued April 30—Martha A. Johnson, Des Moines, \$5.

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Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.

For thirty years I have been the confidential adviser of thousands of sufferers in all parts of the world. I have devoted my life to the careful study of Nervous Debility and weaknesses of men and women, from whatever cause. I have made a life study of electro-therapeutic appliances and have restored over a hundred thousand men and women to physical strength and vigor with my world-renowned

Dr. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT

The use of Galvanic Electricity, Electric Sponsory for Men; with all Belts.

Why should suffering ones hesitate to try this cure by natural means?—a cure based on nature's laws. Of course there are thousands who are as yet unacquainted with the value of my great discovery, and to these I say I have decided for a time to allow my latest and most improved 1900 Model Belt to be taken on

THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL.

From this offer it is apparent that I am sincere in what I state. I will cure where drugs have failed, and it is my knowledge of this fact that warrants me in offering you my Belt on 30 Days' Trial. "It cures while you sleep, and you pay when cured." Worn at night, it sends a pleasant, soothing current which will soothe the nerves, and the entire weakening attachment to the belt resting directly over the prostate gland. Write for my little book, mailed free, or call.

FIXING UP REPORT ON CLARK

Members of Senate Committee Disagree on Minor Points in the Document.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—It was intended to hold a meeting of the senate committee on privileges and elections today to consider the report of the committee in the case of Senator Clark of Montana, but owing to the recent changes made in the text of the report it was found impossible to prepare it for presentation today. It now seems probable that no meeting will be held before Monday. This postponement will render it practically impossible to dispose of the case in the senate before the vote is taken in the Quorum case, as some senators had expressed a desire to have done, but there is a general understanding about this point that all questions on this point will be settled by Senator Clark's refraining from voting in the Quorum case.

The principal difficulty in agreeing upon a report is found in the treatment of the episode connecting the Montana supreme court with the Clark case. There also are some differences as to the method of treating Congressman Campbell's and ex-State Senator Whitehead's connection with the case. The majority of the committee are disposed to use the testimony concerning the state charges against Mr. Clark, while Senators Pettus, Harris and McComas take the position that as there was no proof connecting Mr. Clark with the recent charges made by the testimony, should not be used as desired by the majority. There is an effort in progress to adjust these differences of opinion, but if this is found impracticable the three senators mentioned, while agreeing in the general verdict, express dissenting views on this point. There also is a possibility of dissent upon the methods of Campbell and Whitehead. But in no event will there be any dissent made in the text of the report that the seat occupied by Mr. Clark be declared vacant.

CANNED BEEF FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Troops in the Philippines Forced by Conditions to Use It.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—War department officials have been compelled to resort to the use of canned beef for the subsistence of the army in the Philippines. This is due to the fact that it is absolutely essential that the soldiers shall be served with fresh meat, and because of the impossibility of providing refrigerated beef or cattle on the hoof under existing conditions. When the bulk of the army was located on the seashore there was no difficulty providing them with fresh steaks, but conditions have now changed, and the army is scattered among 160 points in various parts of the archipelago, a great many of them at considerable distance from the nearest shipping point. There are no cattle available in the islands, and the only means of subsistence for the troops, cannot be preserved in good condition long enough to reach many of the inland posts.

Special precautions will be taken to secure the quality of the beef and to insure proper care and preservation at all stages of its long journey to the Philippines.

TO REPORT GRAND ARMY BILL

WASHINGTON, April 20.—After extended conferences the house committee on invalid pensions, of which Representative Sulloway of New Hampshire is chairman, finally determined today to report to the house a bill, H. R. 1177, which known as the "Grand Army bill." The final draft of the bill aggregates the disabilities under which applications may be made for pension under the act of June 27, 1890. The other radical change in the existing law is the changing of the rate of income of a soldier's widow from the present rate of \$66 per year to an "actual net income of \$250 per year."

TURKISH MINISTER HOPEFUL

WASHINGTON, April 20.—All Ferrouh Bey, the Turkish minister, said today that he probably would hear from his government in the near future on the American claims. He insists that an amicable settlement can be arranged and repeats his statement already published that in view of the high esteem in which he was held by the sultan and the fact of his acting in a diplomatic character, Minister Suterus was not justified in making the assertion that the sultan had broken his promise in regard to the settlement of the claims.

REORGANIZATION OF ARMY

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The senate committee on military affairs today reached an agreement to report the bill for the reorganization of the army, with a number of amendments. The bill covers the rank of lieutenant general upon the senior major general, and that of major general upon the adjutant general of the army.

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BACKACHE

Women Suffering with Backache are Requested to Read These Letters From Women Who Have Been Cured of it by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Could Not Sleep

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I thought that I would let you know how much good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me. Before taking it I suffered very much with backache, could not sleep nights. Now, thanks to your medicine, I rest very well every night and am better than I have been for years. I want every woman to know what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. I know it will help others if they will only give it a trial."—Miss GRACE COLTON, Oswego Falls, N. Y.

Backache and Headache

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I had headache and backache, was nervous all the time. I have taken five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and have had better health since taking it than I have had for ten years. I am stronger than I was and weigh more than I ever did. I think it is the best medicine on earth and have recommended it to others. May God bless you for the good you have done to suffering women."—MRS. MARGARET WILD, Clover Bottom, Ky.

Profuse Menstruation

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—My trouble was profuse menstruation, lasting from one to twelve weeks. The flow was so great I thought I could not live over night. I had pains in my right side very severe at times, hot flashes so that I thought I would burn up. I had to stay in bed nearly all the time for two years and six months. I had two doctors but they did me no good. My neighbors thought that I could not live. While I was in this condition, a lady gave me some of your medicine. I began its use at once and in two days felt that it was doing me good. I soon got out of bed and commenced to do my work, something I had not done for over two years. I continued taking your medicine and now feel as though I was young again. My changes are now regular and peaceful, and my health is better than I ever had. I tell them that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did it all."—ALMERA R. DUNLAP, 29 S. Kent St., Winchester, Va.

Thirty years of constant success is the record of LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

"DON'T BORROW TROUBLE." BUY SAPOLIO

'TIS CHEAPER IN THE END.

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A North Light

The Bee Building

is FIRE PROOF and an architect with thousands of dollars' worth of plans cannot afford to be in a building where fire may destroy work which could not be replaced at any price. Think of it a minute. Isn't it worth while to sleep soundly? That is only one of the considerations why you should move.

R. C. Peters & Co., Rental Agents, Bee Building, Ground Floor.

SYRUP TIGS ACTS GENTLY ON THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS CLEANSSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY DISPELS COLDS HEADACHES FEVERS OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS. BUY THE GENUINE—MA'D BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.