Telephones 618-694. Bee, Feb. 9, 1900.

.. LACES ..

We have opened our new spring line of Valenciennes Laces and are now prepared to show complete matched sets of Platt Valenciennes, Point de Paris and French Valenciennes. They are wide, showy laces, suitable for muslin underwear, and fine variety of laces for summer dresses and all fine work.

For bridal outfits and graduating suits see our stock. We have taken all broken sets from our regular stock and marked them at greatly reduced prices. If you need a wide lace for skirt trimming, or an odd inserting, or in some cases two widths of a kind, you will do well to make an early selection.

Note the Reductions:

5c a yard—were 40c and 50c.
20c a yard—reduced from 30c.
15c a yard—reduced from 20c and 25c.
8c a yard—reduced from 12½c.
7c a yard—reduced from 10c.
5c a yard—reduced from 8c.

We Close Our Store Saturdays at 6 P. M.

AGENTS FOR FOSTER KID GLOVES AND McCALL'S PATTERNS.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN OMAHA.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 16TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

shipment of any kind received here from Omaha since he had been agent.

W. H. Dexter testified that in 1883 or 1884 Paxton & Gallagher established a branch in Norfolk. In 1884 Dexter came here to take charge of the business. Rates on fourth-class goods were such that patrons on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad as far east as Wakefield, east on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley, to West Point, south on the Union Pacific to Platte Center and all points west, could be saved about 4 cents per 100 over shipments from Fremont and Omaha. In 1885 this rate was discontinued and Norfolk abandoned as a distributing center.

W. H. Blakeman, general agent of the Piano Manufacturing company, was called and testified that owing to existing in and out rates they could not make Norfolk a distributing station, but had to make Council Bluffs their base of supplies for all this territory.

In the discussion which followed it was alleged that the Short Line from Sioux City fixed rates to points west, but it seemed to be a fact that the long line from the Missouri river or from Omaha fixed rates for Norfolk.

At the close of the hearing Meserve moved that the first-class rate from South Sioux City to Norfolk be reduced from 42 cents to 35 cents per 100 and on all classes a corresponding reduction. This was seconded by Smyth and unanimously carried. Smyth moved that the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha be ordered and required to accept and transport all freight offered it from Omaha to Norfolk. This unanimously carried and the hearing then adjourned at 1 p. m.

Text of the Protest.

Following is the text of the protest filed by the Business Men's association:

The Norfolk Business Men's Association against the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company.

The Norfolk Business Men's association of Norfolk, Neb., respectfully represents to the honorable Board of Transportation of the state of Nebraska and for its complaint against the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway company alleges:

First—That on the 13th day of December, 1898, the complainant filed with this board a written complaint against the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway company, said complaint being prepared under and by the direction and suggestions of the secretaries of said board, J. C. Dahlman and G. L. Laws, and later on a similar complaint, verified under oath as required by law, was filed with this board and on the 27th day of June, 1899, this board by its secretaries, J. W. Edgerton and G. L. Laws, held a meeting or hearing on said complaint at Norfolk, Neb.

Second—That the evidence there offered by this complainant, among other matters, showed to this honorable board that the said Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway company did not at that time have and keep open for public inspection tariff sheets or schedules of its charges for the carriage of freight from South Sioux City to Norfolk, Neb., nor tariff sheets or schedules of freight rates from and between Omaha and Norfolk, Neb., in a public place in its said station house in Norfolk, Neb., as required by section 6, chapter lxxii, Compiled Statutes of Nebraska.

Third—That this honorable board, by its secretaries, G. L. Laws and J. W. Edgerton, at the said hearing promised this complainant that an order would issue immediately to the said Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway company commanding them to publish such tariffs and at the same time the said secretaries decided that the question of discrimination or injustice in said rates could not be determined until the said railway company published the required tariffs, and the honorable board did then adjourn.

Fourth—That the period of eight calendar months has elapsed and determined since the date of said hearing and no official notice has as yet been received by this complainant that the promised order has been made to the offending railway company, nor has any official notice been received by this complainant of the final disposition of the said complaint nor of any finding of facts as required by section 16, chapter lxxii, Compiled Statutes of Nebraska, although this complainant admits that certain daily papers of the state reported the said complaint as dismissed.

Fifth—That this complainant does now for the third time allege that the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway company grossly discriminates against the city of Norfolk, Neb., by giving to other localities no more favorably situated and in some cases less favorably situated better rates, and has done so for more than ten years last past and in open violation of section 2, chapter lxxii, Compiled Statutes of Nebraska.

Sixth—That the said Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway company does not at this time keep posted in its station house at Norfolk, Neb., a published tariff sheet or schedule of rates and classifications in a public place of ready access to the public and this complainant respectfully asks that this honorable board or a committee of the same make a personal inspection of the said station house at this time, as the said board is empowered to do under section 17, chapter lxxii, Compiled Statutes of Nebraska.

Seventh—That the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway company publishes a tariff of rates from Sioux City, Ia., to all stations on its line and also publishes joint tariffs to all other Nebraska towns, and that while there is no material difference in the rates from Sioux City (Ia.) and South Sioux City (Neb.) to the towns along its line of railway, or to towns to which it publishes a joint rate, no such tariffs are published giving rates from South Sioux City (Neb.) and the said railway company by this means evades and escapes the jurisdiction of the Nebraska Board of Transportation and will thus escape and evade the law as long as the honorable board allows this condition to exist.

Eighth—That the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway company does publish a tariff of rates from Omaha, Neb., to all stations along its line of road except Norfolk, Neb., and examination of that tariff sheet shows Hope, a small switch a little more than one mile from Norfolk, to be the last station on the line and the only way to ship from Omaha over the Minneapolis & Omaha would be to bill to Hope and then hope that some agent would go to Hope, where there is no depot and no hope of there ever being one, and rebill into Norfolk, one mile, and the above mentioned failure to publish tariffs of rates to every point on its line of road is in open violation of section 6, chapter lxxii, Compiled Statutes of Nebraska.

Ninth—That on the fifth day of February, 1900, a shipment of freight was offered and tendered to the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway company at its freight house in Omaha, Neb., to be sent to Norfolk over its line of road and the said defendant refused to receive the same and thus forced the shipment to be sent over the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railway, which should be a competitor of this defendant.

Tenth—That on the 6th day of February, 1900, another and like shipment of freight was tendered to the said defendant from Omaha to Norfolk, Neb., and the same was refused.

Eleventh—That on the 6th day of February, 1900, the said defendant received and hauled a shipment of first class freight from South Sioux City, Neb., to a town on its line of road in Nebraska, a distance of 115 miles, for 42 cents, and on the same day charged the same shipper 46 cents for hauling the same freight seventy-one miles.

Twelfth—That the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway company owns and operates a line of railway and maintains and runs both passenger and freight trains daily between Norfolk, Neb., and Omaha, Neb., in both directions and regardless of the fact that the morning passenger train of the said defendant brings into Norfolk the Omaha mail and papers two hours ahead of any other train running into this place, and regardless of the fact that the same freight train which would carry freight to the town of Hope, provided always that there was any town there, would and must run on into Norfolk and would bring the said freight in so that the same could be delivered to the shipper at 7 o'clock in the morning, said defendant absolutely refuses to bring freight to Norfolk from Omaha, but forces the business to the Elkhorn and Union Pacific roads, and Norfolk merchants must wait the pleasure of the Elkhorn people and receive their freight about the middle of the day, and if the freight is received over the Union Pacific they are obliged to wait until the day after.

Thirteenth—That this complainant believes, and has reason to believe, that there has been, and now is, an unlawful pooling, contract, agreement, or understanding between this defendant and the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railway company and the Union Pacific whereby the said roads divide the proceeds of the business from Omaha to Norfolk, and by maintaining these conditions at their Norfolk terminals the said roads receive benefits at the expense of the public which would not otherwise accrue to them and in violation of section 5, chapter lxxii, Compiled Statutes of Nebraska.

Fourteenth—That by such unlawful agreement, contract, pool or understanding this complainant is deprived of its natural advantages of competition and its short line to the Missouri river is of no advantage to it for the reason that the rates are dictated by the longest route.

Fifteenth—That this complainant is discriminated against by the said defendant, in that it demands and receives more for the carriage of freight from South Sioux City, Neb., to Norfolk, Neb., than it demands and receives for performing like and corresponding service from South Sioux City to other towns equally or more distant, as Hartington and Wausau in this state, regardless of the fact that the shipment to Norfolk is along the main line of said defendant's line and that in performing such service to the other towns mentioned such freight would be diverted to branch lines of the same road.

Sixteenth—That this complainant is discriminated against by the said defendant, in that it demands and receives more for a like service from South Sioux City, Neb., to Norfolk than it demands or receives for a longer haul to towns in this state much more distant than Norfolk, Neb.

Seventeenth—That the defendant discriminates against this complainant, in that, in connection with other roads, it hauls freight from South Sioux City to points more than double the distance to Norfolk and within the state of Nebraska for less than it demands and receives from the seventy-one miles to Norfolk.

Eighteenth—That the said defendant discriminates against your complainant, in that it hauls freight to a station on its line of road 116 miles from South Sioux City for 37 cents and charges this complainant 42 cents for hauling the same freight seventy-one miles, to Norfolk, Neb.

Nineteenth—That a rate of 42 cents, first-class, for a haul of seventy-one miles is unreasonable and excessive, as compared with the rates charged by other roads in the state of Nebraska for a like haul from Fremont, Omaha or Lincoln to points seventy-five miles distant from said points.

Twentieth—That the facts set forth in paragraphs 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 are violations of sections 2 and 3, chapter lxxii, Compiled Statutes of Nebraska.

Wherefore the complainant prays:

First—That this honorable board take due and official notice of the facts herein set forth.

Second—That it make and cause to be issued an order to the defendant, commanding it to publish its tariff sheets and schedules of rates and joint rates, and that the same be published in a convenient and accessible manner for public inspection, as required by law, so that the public may not be forced to make demand or special request for the same.

Third—That the said defendant be required and compelled to receive and haul freight between Norfolk and Omaha.

Fourth—That the said defendant be enjoined and prevented from continuing or entering into any pool, agreement or contract by which business is diverted from its lines and which is injurious to the rights of this complainant.

Fifth—That a readjustment of rates be ordered between South Sioux City and Norfolk, so that no undue preference or advantage shall be given to the shippers of Florence, Hartington or Wausa, as compared with Norfolk, and that Norfolk rates be just and equitable as compared with other rates quoted.

Sixth—That restitution be ordered to be made to the shippers of Norfolk as figured on a basis of discriminations shown in favor of Hartington, Florence and Wausa and for such other relief as may be just and within the powers and jurisdiction of your honorable board.

STOPS THE COUGH and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price, 25c.

Standing Rock Sioux Decreasing.

FORT YATES, N. D., Feb. 9.—Interviews with leading Standing Rock reservation Sioux show that the tribe is willing to have the Santees from the Fort Totten reservation moved here as proposed by Senator Hansbrough in his measure to open the latter reservation to settlement, if the Santees are willing to be adopted into the tribe and pay a good sum for the privilege. The Standing Rock Sioux have plenty of land and are steadily decreasing in number.

Negro Hanged at Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 9.—Will Golson, colored, was hanged in the jail yard at noon today for the murder of Chief Deputy Sheriff Robert Warnock on November 28, 1898. Golson met death fearlessly.

"Every Cloud Has a Silver Lining."

The clouds of bad blood enveloping humanity have a silver lining in the shape of a specific to remove them. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine, which drives out all impurities from the blood, of either sex or any age.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

SPANISH CANNON FOR OMAHA

Mercer Secures an Order for a Fine Gun for the Gate City.

BURKET ALSO GETS ONE FOR LINCOLN

Enduring Mementos of the Late Unpleasantness with Spain Will Adorn Nebraska Parks—Stark Works for Free Delivery.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—(Special Telegram.)—Congressman Mercer received today from Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn information that the commanding officer of the New York arsenal has been directed to turn over to the mayor of Omaha or his order one of the captured Spanish cannon. The piece is said to be very large and very fine and is described in naval parlance as one 6.5-inch caliber seacoast gun, with dolphins and marks thereon as follows: No. 1153 Sevolla 31 de Octubre de 1789" (on base ring); scroll work, crown and monogram (on surface of piece, first reinforce); "Libertador" (on surface of piece, chase); "Cobres de Mexico" (on left trunnion). This gun is loaned to the state of Nebraska under the provisions of the act of May 22, 1896. A carriage cannot be supplied with this gun, but a drawing was inclosed showing the gun mounted on a granite pedestal, which is infinitely more durable than the old pattern wooden carriage, for which the gun was designated. Mercer has sent a letter to Mayor Moores with information that the gun awaits his disposal.

Congressman Burket also received notice today from the Navy department that a gun very similar to the one secured for Omaha was ready for shipment to Lincoln on the demand of the mayor of that city. Both these guns will ornament public parks and will be objects of great interest not only to Nebraska, but to tourists as well.

Stark and Rural Delivery.

Congressman Stark is actively exerting himself to secure rural free delivery service for York, Neb. A route has been outlined to the department, covering about forty miles, and which, if established, will serve about 600 people. The department is anxious to put the service in that section of Nebraska, but it is thought the route is too long, notwithstanding the claim that the roads in York county are the finest in the state.

Congressman Mondell of Wyoming appeared before the public buildings and grounds committee of the house today in support of the senate bill increasing the cost of the public building at Cheyenne. He told the committee the difficulties which the contractors encountered in constructing the foundation, necessitating the erection of tubular steel columns to hold the superstructure on account of failure to get solid ground. This, he said, had cost the government more money for foundation work than was planned and the senate bill sought to increase the cost of the structure to $325,000. The committee took no action.

Representative Burket has gone with Chairman Mercer and the committee on public buildings and grounds to Portsmouth, Va., to inspect the site for the new custom house and postoffice.

Money for Agricultural Colleges.

Nebraska and South Dakota have received since 1890 $220,000 each for agricultural colleges, an additional $1,000 having been added each year since 1890 to the amount set apart by the government. In that year Nebraska and South Dakota received $15,000.

Senator Warren's bill appropriating $500 for the erection of a monument to mark the site of the Fort Kearney massacre in 1866 passed the senate today.

Senator Pettigrew's bill appropriating $200,000 to purchase a site for the erection of a public building at Deadwood passed the senate today.

Second Lieutenant Conrad S. Babcock, First cavalry, is ordered from San Francisco to Fort Robinson to join his troop.

Congressmen Gamble and Burke today received petitions signed by 130 residents of Douglas and Charles Mix counties, S. D., asking them to support a resolution of sympathy for the Boers in their present struggle for independence. It was presented and referred to the commitee on foreign affairs.

Congressmen Gamble and Burke today recommended Ethel Shedd for postmistress at Red Fern, Pennington county, S. D., and William A. Hudgkins at Bixby, Chateau county, S. D.

Postmaster appointed: Nebraska—J. T. Burton, Big Horn, Sheridan county, vice A. P. Bell, resigned. Iowa—F. F. Moeller, Artesian, Bremer county; Ernest Pape, Calumet, O'Brien county; J. W. Himes, Campbell, Polk county; Chris Jensen, Graettinger, Palo Alto county, and A. Ricke, Industry, Webster county.

An order was today issued establishing a postoffice at Webb, Clay county, Ia., with William C. Gannaway postmaster.

WOMEN DISCUSS SUFFRAGE

State Presidents Tell of Progress in Their Territories to the National Convention.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The morning session of the National American Woman Suffrage association was devoted to addresses by state presidents. All the speakers told of satisfactory progress in their respective states during the last year and outlined plans for carrying on the work in the future. A unique report in the form of a poem was presented by Mrs. Margaret Rose of Oklahoma, who told of the obstacles to woman suffrage in that territory and the advance made there. Mrs. Willard of Michigan regarded the visit of Miss Susan B. Anthony as the principal event in the history of the cause of women in that state in the last twelve months.

Others who made addresses were Henry B. Blackwell, Massachusetts; Mrs. Cranston, Delaware; Mrs. Thomas, Georgia; Ellen Powell Thompson, District of Columbia; C. W. McCulloch, Illinois; Mrs. Avery, Indiana; Mettie L. Romans, Iowa; Annie L. Diggs, Kansas; Caroline E. Merrick, Louisiana; Lucy Hobart Day, Maine; Mary B. Thomas, Maryland, and Lavina A. Hatch, Massachusetts.

The report of the treasurer, which was presented, showed a satisfactory balance and increased receipts during the year. The committee on credentials was announced as follows: Harriet Upton Taylor, Ohio, chairman; Mrs. Sweet of New York and Mrs. Luckie of Pennsylvania.

RULING ON RENT NOTES

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Defines Question of Taxation on Various Things.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The commissioner of internal revenue has reconsidered the question of taxation on rent notes and now holds that when these notes pass from the lessee to the lessor they are not taxable under the paragraph in schedule A relating to leases. If these rent notes are payable in merchandise they are not taxable in any particular, but when payable in money they are taxable only at the rate of 2 cents for each $100 or fractional part thereof of face value.

The commissioner holds that in order to impose a taxation on a document under the paragraph relating to leases, it must be one that passes from the lessor or his agent to the lessee or his agent. In the case of rent notes this does not occur.

The commissioner has also held in effect that imitation "fruit juices" made of acids and sweetening, and flavored to resemble fruit juice, do not come under the internal revenue laws, if they do not contain any noticeable percentage of alcohol. If, however, they are found to contain a perceptible quantity of alcohol, whether this is present through fermentation or the addition of spirits or other alcoholic liquor (wine) dealers therein involve themselves in special tax liability as liquor dealers.

MONEY FURNISHED FREELY

One of Clark's Boomers Receives Liberal Contributions in Cash.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—A. J. Steele was cross-examined in the Clark case today. He said he had participated in the fall campaign of 1898, with Mr. Clark's friends. He had made a trip to Great Falls before the legislative election and also another one after the election. On the first trip he had taken $700, which Mr. Davidson had given him, and on the second $300. Mr. Davidson had also given him money for expenses incurred in other trips made throughout the state. Witness said that at that time he was a bankrupt, having failed in business. He had kept no account of expenditures, but whenever he wanted money he went to either Mr. Davidson or to Mr. Wellcome.

During the sitting of the legislature he had received $1,000 from Davidson and $5,000 or $6,000 from Wellcome. The largest sum obtained from Wellcome at any one time was $1,000, which had been given him after the senatorial election, when Wellcome had handed him a roll of bills, telling him to pay his debts and keep the rest. He had received $2,000 from Wellcome after the investigation by the grand jury.

CABINET HAS SHORT SESSION

Discusses the Need of the Plague Sufferers in Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The cabinet had a short session today in order to attend the funeral services of General Lawton.

The principal subject of discussion was the plague situation in Hawaii. It was pointed out that the necessities of the case required the destruction of a large number of cabins in the poorer sections of the city of Honolulu and that in consequence many of the natives are homeless and in a destitute condition. Apparently there is no legislative authority to meet the situation by the appropriation of funds for the relief of those in distress and it is understood to be the purpose of President McKinley to communicate the facts to congress with a request for authority to reconvene the old legislature or to establish a commission with power to do whatever is needful at this time.

NAVY NEEDS AN INCREASE

Needs Officers and Men—Probable Class at Annapolis Will Be Made Larger.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The navy is short of enlisted men and also officers, and it is probable that congress will be strongly urged to act as to the latter deficiency. As for the former, although the shortage is about 1,000 men, there is already congressional authorization for the employment of more, and all that is lacking is volunteers. But as for the officers, with the increased number of ships in commission, and the additions being steadily made to the navy, it is no longer possible to give them the tours of shore service to which they are entitled. It is expected that the administration will make an effort to have the class of cadets at Annapolis increased by about 100, providing for the distribution of the new appointments among the members of the senate.

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS

Survivors of the Civil War Remembered by the Government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—(Special.)—These pensions have been granted:

Issue of January 25:

Nebraska: Original—George W. Ranck, Lincoln, $6; James A. Taylor, Lushton, $6. Increase—Jacob Hager, Clay Center, $8 to $12; Stanton P. Lester, Exeter, $6 to $10; Nathan Dunlap, Wahoo, $6 to $8. Reissue and increase (special January 27)—Chaney S. Mapes, Columbus, $6. Original widows, etc.—Maria S. Taylor, David City, $8; (special accrued January 27) Katy McCormick, Broken Bow, $8.

Iowa: Original—John W. Cleveland, Sioux City, $6; Henry Brown, Ottumwa, $8; Mathew J. Farris, Independence, $6. Increase—Martin V. Spencer, Corning, $6 to $10; Robert Shackleton, Jordan, $6 to $8; Thomas W. Hollingsworth, Ottumwa, $6 to $10; William H. Anderson, Greenfield, $16 to $17. Reissue—Isaac Justice, Hampton, $30. Original widows, etc.—John Nichols (father), Vinton, $12; Elizabeth Bosworth, Ottumwa, $12; (restoration, special January 26) Harriet Harper, Decorah, $12; (reissue) Mildred A. Eaton, Ottumwa, $8; (special accrued January 27) Catharine Hartz, Blairstown, $12.

South Dakota: Increase—Abraham D. Blundin, Lewiston, $8 to $10; Elroy Amy, Canastota, $6 to $8.

D. A. R. Wants an Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Mrs. Daniel Manning, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Senator Frye were heard by the house committee on public buildings today in advocacy of the measure for a national building for this organization on a site to be given by the government. It was stated that $50,000 was already in hand and that the building would cost $250,000.

Amendment to Currency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Senator Nelson today introduced an amendment to the currency bill permitting the organization of national banks in towns of 4,000 inhabitants and over with a capitalization of $25,000.

BISHOP McCABE.

The Famous Minister's Experience with Coffee.

The well known bishop said to one of his friends, some years ago, "I was a great sufferer from severe headaches, and at times after traveling many miles to dedicate a church or perform some other important duty, found myself confined to a bed when the time came, and was unable to carry out my work. I finally discovered that when I left off coffee for a few days, the headaches disappeared, and by further experiments discovered that the coffee was undoubtedly the cause of the difficulty, which finally entirely disappeared when I left off coffee altogether."

The person to whom this remark was made is Mrs. Amy K. Glass, wife of a Methodist minister at Rolfe, Ia. She says: "My own experience with coffee was very convincing. I was grown up before I ever drank coffee, but was advised by a friend (who meant it kindly) to use weak tea and coffee, because a warm drink aided digestion. I soon thereafter commenced to have nervous and sick headaches; could not believe it was the coffee.

"My husband, who had suffered from dyspepsia while a young man in college, and found relief by leaving off coffee, often told me he was satisfied my headaches were caused by coffee, so I gave up the coffee and took up Postum Cereal Food Coffee. The change taught me in a most convincing manner that coffee was the cause of the headaches, but now I have an equally good coffee in Postum, and its health-giving properties are simply undeniable. Our little children use Postum regularly and go off to school as healthy and happy as children should. If ever husband or myself take a drink of weak coffee at an evening gathering or church social we are kept awake until past the middle of the night. Yours for health."

DEMOCRATS IN AN UPROAR

Failure of Speaker Henderson to Recognize a Member Causes Trouble.

RECALLS SCENES OF THE FIFTY-FIRST

Colleagues of Talbert of South Carolina Leap to Their Feet and Denounce the Speaker—Calmed by Recognition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—There was a scene at the night session of the house tonight which momentarily recalled the stirring and exciting days of the Fifty-first congress. An irate member rushed down the main aisle brandishing his arms and shouting for recognition, while half the democratic members were on their feet execrating the occupant of the chair for what they termed his arbitrary course and from several places in the hall came loud hisses.

Last Friday night Talbert, democrat of South Carolina, blocked private pension legislation because there was no quorum present and threatened to continue to do so at every subsequent Friday night session unless a quorum was present. His warning had its effect. There was an unusually large attendance when the house was called to order at 8 o'clock tonight. Speaker Henderson himself was in the chair and the galleries, usually empty at night sessions, were crowded in anticipation of a lively time.

Talbert made good his threat as soon as the motion was made to go into committee of the whole, but the roll call showed the presence of a score or more of members in excess of a quorum. The friends of private pension bills were jubilant. Mr. Hepburn of Iowa was called to preside over the committee of the whole and the clerk read the first bill.

Talbert rose leisurely while the bill was being put through the legislative stages, the adoption of committee amendments, engrossment, third reading and final passage, and addressed the chair. He was completely ignored. Another bill was read, engrossed, read a third time and passed, all in the space of a minute, with Talbert still clamoring for recognition. A third bill was passed in the same way.

Democrats on Their Feet.

By this time the whole democratic side was aroused. A dozen members were on their feet. Talbert, thoroughly angered, started down the main aisle shouting: "Mr. Chairman," Mr. Chairman," as he approached. He reached the area in front of the speaker's rostrum, all the while roaring out his denunciation of the chairman's arbitrary course, before the chairman condescended to recognize him.

Democrats all about were shouting their disapproval. The republicans seemed to be enjoying the storm which the chairman's course had raised. Talbert rapidly cooled down after he had been recognized and explained in a brief speech that the presence of a quorum had completely vindicated his position. He had no feeling against the men who served the federal side in the civil war, but he was opposed to loose, reckless, unconstitutional methods. He suggested that the house set aside a day each month for pension legislation and discontinue the night sessions. Mr. Sims, democrat of Tennessee, who is interested in several special war claims, made some caustic remarks in criticism of the republican leaders for side-tracking those "just obligations" of the republic in favor of pension bills.

"Does the gentleman contend that the government owes the old soldiers nothing?" interrupted some one on the republican side.

"Oh," "Oh," "Oh," jeered the democrats.

The committee then proceeded with the consideration of pension bills and thirty-five were favorably acted upon. At 10:30 the house adjourned.

Before adjournment Representative Gaines of Tennessee called the attention of the house to section 4176, Revised Statutes, under which no widow, child or heir of any person who engaged in, aided or abetted the rebellion can be given a pension and the pensions committee signified that it would look into the matter and take suitable action.

HOUSE RECESS FOR FUNERAL

Will Meet Again Tonight to Discuss Private Pension Bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Upon the assembling of the house today it was agreed that when the house adjourns today it be to meet on Monday next.

Payne of New York then moved that the house take a recess until 8 o'clock tonight. This motion was opposed by those interested in claims, this being the day set aside under the rules for the consideration of private bills.

Sims of Tennessee said it would be unfair to cut out the day session for the consideration of private pension bills.

Payne of New York said he made the motion because many members desired to attend the funeral of General Lawton this afternoon and the house would be without a quorum if the regular order were proceeded with.

Loud of California offered a way out of the tangle by moving to adjourn. Although the majority favored the motion upon a rising vote, it was defeated, 86 to 150, on roll call.

The question then recurred upon the motion of Payne and it prevailed, 107 to 15. Accordingly at 1:20 p. m. the house recessed until 8 o'clock tonight, the evening session to be devoted to private pension bills.

LITTLE DONE IN THE SENATE

Body Adjourns to Attend Lawton's Funeral After Passing on Minor Bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—When the senate convened today Mr. Allison presented the credentials of his colleague, John H. Gear, re-elected senator from Iowa, for a term of six years from March 4, 1901. The credentials were filed.

Very little routine business was transacted before the financial bill was laid before the senate. The senators who were expected to address the senate on the measure were absent temporarily and after a brief lull in the proceedings Mr. Hoar suggested: "Question, Mr. President."

A laugh rippled over the senate and Jones of Arkansas said he had not expected that advantage would be taken of the unanimous consent agreement to vote on the bill next Thursday to secure a vote at an earlier date.

Mr. Hoar disclaimed any such effort, calling attention to the fact that the pending question was an amendment offered by the finance committee.

Mr. Chandler, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, said: "If the senator from Tennessee, Mr. Turley, were in his seat I would call up the Pennsylvania senatorial case. I have refrained from pressing the case, as I was informed all the time would be taken by the finance bill, but if the senate is not prepared to go on with the pending bill I will ask the senator (Mr. Turley) to proceed with the Quay case."

The following bills were passed: To erect a public building at Deadwood, S. D., to cost $200,000; appropriating $500 for a monument to mark the site of the Fort Phil Kearney massacre; granting to the state of Kansas the abandoned Fort Hayes military reservation of 7,000 acres for the purpose of establishing western branches of the Kansas agricultural college and of the Kansas State Normal school thereon and for a public park.

No senator having indicated his desire to discuss the financial bill the senate at 1:05 p. m. on motion of Mr. Aldrich, who said many senators desired to attend the obsequies of General Lawton adjourned.

INVESTIGATION IS CONCLUDED

Charges of Polygamy Against Federal Appointees Result in Finding One Indictment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The investigation of charges as to the polygamous status of certain federal appointees was practically concluded today by the house committee on postoffices and post roads. A letter was received from the United States district attorney at Salt Lake City, stating that an indictment had been found against one of the postmaster's appointees, but doubt was expressed as to whether the evidence to sustain the indictment would be brought within the statute of limitations. A subcommittee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Brownlow, McPherson and Griggs, to draft the report, which will later be submitted to the full committee. It will be mainly a recital of the facts developed at the hearings concerning the protests made and the legal proceedings against the parties. It is expected that the report will be unanimous, as there is no division of opinion on the facts submitted to the committee for inquiry.

JONES OFFERS SUBSTITUTE

Wants Free Silver Bill to Take the Place of the Pending Currency One.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Senator Jones today introduced a free silver coinage substitute for the pending currency bill. The substitute provides that "from and after the passage of this act the mints of the United States shall be open to the coinage of silver and there shall be coined dollars of the weight of 412½ grains troy, of standard 9-10 fine, as provided by the act of January 18, 1837, and upon the same terms and subject to the limitations and provisions of law regulating the coinage and legal tender quality of gold." The substitute also provides that whenever the silver coins shall be received into the treasury certificates may be issued for them in the manner now prescribed by law.

Mail Carrier Arrested.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Postoffice department has been informed of the arrest by an inspector of Bartlett Wooley, a carrier on the star route between Dixon and Van Cleve, Mo. Wooley is accused of rifling the mails and seven registered letters, which had been buried by the roadside, were recovered with their contents intact.

ERNE BEATS DALY ON POINTS

Chicago Lad Puts Up a Stiff Fight Against the Lightweight Champion.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—A decision on points at the end of the sixth round was the best Frank Erne, the lightweight champion, could do with "Chicago" Jack Daly in the fight at the Fort Dearborn Athletic club tonight. There was not an idle moment from start to finish, as Daly soon realized in the first round that he had no show with his opponent at long range fighting and made a hurry up affair of it, trusting to luck more than science to land a knockout blow. Daly was the stronger of the two and in the clinches managed to land some heavy jolts to the stomach. There were three or four mixups in every round, in which they stood toe and toe and swung right and left to the head. Daly sent as good as he got until the fourth round, when Erne caught him on the jaw with a heavy left swing that staggered Daly and brought blood. After that until the end of the fifth Erne was able to jab Daly as often as he pleased, but the latter continued to bore in and mix it up at every opportunity.

Results on the Running Tracks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—Results at Oakland. Weather clear; track fast.

First race, selling, one mile: Lady Britannic won, Tempo second, Los Preitos third. Time: 1:42½.

Second race, one mile, selling: Essence won, Glengaber second, Stuttgart third. Time: 1:42.

Third race, selling, seven furlongs: Flora Bird won, Mont Eagle second, Siquoc third. Time: 1:28¼.

Fourth race, selling, six furlongs: Jingle Jingle won, Montallade second, Good Hope third. Time: 1:13¾.

Fifth race, selling, seven furlongs: Alaria won, Sister Alice second, Wyoming third. Time: 1:27½.

Sixth race, six furlongs: Pompinno won, Harry Thoburn second, Monrovia third. Time: 1:13¾.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—Cloudy weather; a heavy track. Results:

First race, selling, six furlongs: Agitator won, Ben Frost second, Tom Kingsley third. Time: 1:18½.

Second race, six and a half furlongs: Gratia won, Grace Logan second, Irene Hayes third. Time: 1:30.

Third race, one mile and an eighth: Moncreith won, Teuton second, Rushfields third. Time: 2:03¼.

Fourth race, handicap, seven furlongs: Compensation won, Strangest second, Tom Collins third. Time: 1:33.

Fifth race, selling, six furlongs: Evelyn Bird won, Watercrest second, Blarney Stone third. Time: 1:19.

Sixth race, selling, one mile: Blitheful won, Sorrel Rose second, Roundo third. Time: 1:50.

Parker and Daly Matched.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 9.—"Kid" Parker of this city is matched to fight "Wilmington Jack" Daly before the Colorado Athletic association February 23. Daly arrived here tonight and will train for two weeks.

"I found your medicine a blessing to me and my family."

There are women who feel something like a grudge against the children, who, one after another rob their mother of her beauty and strength. Men do not usually realize how much the mother gives to each child to her own loss. Women accept it as part of the obligation of Nature and pay the debt grudgingly. Yet in Nature's plan every child is a new joy and fresh happiness. It isn't the children that steal the mother's strength. It is the unnatural drains and pains which weaken her.

Every woman who has used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has found in it the one thing woman has waited for. It stops the drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, makes the baby's advent a pleasure and his life a blessing. No opiates or narcotics are contained in "Favorite Prescription."

"I read what your medicine had done for other people," writes Mrs. Edwin H. Gardner, Box 70, Beechwood, Norfolk Co., Mass., "so thought I would try it, and I found that it was a blessing to me and my family. I began in June and took six bottles of your medicine, and three vials of 'Pellets.' I took your medicine a year when I had a ten pound girl. I had the easiest time I ever had with any of my children. I have been very well since. I took three bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' three of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and three vials of 'Pellets.' I had no appetite and could not eat much without it distressing me. Before I took the medicine I only weighed 135 pounds, and now I weigh 175."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets clear the brain by cleansing the body of the corruption which clouds it.

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Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
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FOR SALLOW SKIN.
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Price 25 Cents | GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE: Purely Vegetable. *Brent Good*

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

OMAHA-CHICAGO ILLINOIS CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL VALLEY ROUTE RAILROAD MINNEAPOLIS AND ST PAUL

New short line between Omaha and Minneapolis and St. Paul via the Illinois Central R. R. from Omaha to Fort Dodge, and the Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. from Fort Dodge to Minneapolis and St. Paul.

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LEAVES OMAHA **7.35** P. M. DAILY

Arrives Minneapolis 7:30 a. m., St. Paul 8:00 a. m. A fast vestibule night train, carrying through Pullman sleeping car and coaches.

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Arrives Minneapolis 7:00 p. m., St. Paul 7:30 p. m. A fast vestibule night train, carrying through parlor car and coaches.

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