

STANDS PAT

THE PRESIDENT UPHOLDS LYMAN GAGE.

ALLEN'S RESOLUTION

The Nebraska Senator Desires Information Which the President Refuses.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—At the cabinet meeting at which the coming reply of Secretary Gage to Senator Allen's resolution calling for further information regarding deals with the National City bank was discussed, President McKinley surprised everybody by the feeling he displayed.

He read to the cabinet the preamble of the Allen resolution, which sets forth that "the report of the secretary of the treasury, in answer to the senate resolution of inquiry, January 4, 1900, is not complete in all respects and fails to transmit to the senate copies of certain correspondence between the secretary of the treasury and the officials of the National City bank of New York," and then calls for the complete correspondence. The president seemed deeply affected. He said:

"Any resolution with such a preamble affecting the secretary of the treasury is aimed at me. I am responsible for the secretary of the treasury, as the persons who offer these resolutions are aware. The attacks are not primarily intended for Mr. Gage, but for me. I do not blame my political opponents for seeking partisan advantage, but I cannot understand senators of my own party permitting the president to be so humiliated."

The president declared that he did not see the necessity for the Allen resolution. A report had been sent to congress by Secretary Gage, which included a number of letters that it was not obligatory on the secretary to send. He had made a full report, a report filling several hundred printed pages.

To the president's mind nothing else was necessary, and an intimation that anything was concealed was an insult. News of the president's views reached the republican senate leaders long before the cabinet heard them. As a result, Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, one of the president's closest advisers and the republican senate whip, held a secret conference of more than six hours with Secretary Gage. Both declined to discuss the object of the meeting.

A friend of Senator Spooner said: "There will be no more resolutions pass the senate reflecting on Gage, or you'll hear something directed at me. It is known that Senator Spooner not only read the secretary's reply to senator Allen's resolution, but discussed with him the most available means of burying the scandal."

Secretary Gage is known to be deeply hurt over the failure of the committee on appropriations to add the custom house rent to the urgent deficiency bill. He feels that even if the matter were not urgent, the committee at this time, when he is being so hard pressed, might strain a point to comply with his request.

Old senate politicians are losing patience with the secretary's lack of political tact. Men like Aldrich and Platt cannot understand why a firebrand like the New York custom house rent question should be tossed into the senate when public attention is directed to it, when there is no necessity for its consideration and when all kinds of political capital can be made out of it. In the meantime no effort will be spared to keep the secretary from what Senator Platt describes as his "unfortunate candor."

The president's strong words to the cabinet are taken as meaning that from this time the full force of the administration will be behind Gage. If an investigation comes it will be in spite of the president.

In the house the committee on rules still holds the resolution of investigation offered January 12. There has been no meeting of the committee, and the majority offers no hope of any action on the resolution.

Representative Sulzer, author of the resolution, says he would give more and others a hearing in a few days when the committee on rules meets.

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Mr. Sulzer is more hopeful than are others who better know the committee. Speaker Henderson has received the White House orders, and if he does not obey them he will display more independence than usual in these days of expansion and empire.

CARNegie TALKS OF CHARITY

He Also Discusses Jingoism and Our Present Foreign Policy

New York, Jan. 29.—Andrew Carnegie was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Lotus club. There were numerous speakers, chief among them being Mr. Carnegie, President Lawrence of the Lotus club, President Seth Low and W. Bourke Cockran. In the course of his speech Mr. Carnegie said: "I think a great mistake of the American business man is that he thinks that by constant attendance, keeping his nose to the grindstone, taking few holidays, that he insures success. He would be far more successful if he played more and drugged less. And besides, he would have a better time."

"Private charity must be discriminating to be useful. More pauperism will be bred by indiscriminate charity. It is difficult to help those who don't help themselves, and my preference for free libraries as a means of helping the poor, is that libraries give nothing for nothing in order to help the man who must himself read and study. As for money given to beggars of whose needs and habits we know nothing, I can conceive of no use for money so well calculated to increase pauperism and demoralize the people."

"To be popular is unpopular is difficult. When the masses are roused and the fever runs any man can be popular who howls for war, but the most valuable citizen of the state at that time will probably be the citizen who utters the bravest words. The masses demand government demanding government more than they demand peace with honor the independent states government left here for a few years, M. D., where they will assist in prosecuting the Chinese exclusion act. A number of Chinese from Chicago will attend the trial."

of justice. I have never written a word which my conscience did not impel me to write, nor stood for a cause which I did not consider wholly holy. When my country is wrong may she receive the lesson that righteousness exalteth a nation. The flag we love and revere, we love and revere for what it stands for. It should be the symbol of what is right, noble and just. He is no patriot who encourages his country to take the wrong path. Not he who follows, but he who leads public opinion in the right path, is the best citizen, who above all others, should be most highly honored."

URGENT ACTION

REPUBLICANS MAY SHOW THEIR HAND REGARDING PHILIPPINES

TIME FOR FRANKNESS.

Leading Senators are Now Ready to Declare Themselves.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—The impression is growing among administration leaders that there should be some definite action by congress, without much further delay upon the problem of the Philippine policy. It is generally felt that the further delay in the declaration of some sort of government policy for the islands may not only work harm in the Philippines, but may be utilized by advantage by the democrats in the presidential campaign.

While senators are very guarded in their utterances, several republicans believe the administration policy will be strengthened by a frank and prompt declaration, or by congressional action, which will mean the same thing. They think such a step would work to their advantage through the favorable impression it would make upon business men, and at the same time strengthen the administration by bringing an early end to all except the merest guerrilla warfare in the islands.

The senate is expected to take the first practical step on this line, but as yet nothing has been done. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee on Philippines, has up to this time been of opinion that there should be no change in the nature of a declaration of policy in advance of the ending of the insurrection by the capture of Aguinaldo, and the surrender by the Filipinos in arms. It is understood that several prominent senators are now urging action for the two reasons indicated.

The only resolutions affecting the Philippines now before the senate, legislative in its character, is that of Senator Spooner of Wisconsin. This resolution under the similar resolution of congress under which the president obtained full authority, executive, legislative and judicial, in the territory occupied by the Louisiana purchase until such time as congress should itself take charge.

"I think it would be better," said Mr. Spooner, "to take that action than to have the conduct of affairs remain in the hands of the president, simply through his power as commander-in-chief, secured for a year after peace has been secured. The most practical declaration we can give those people is that we are going to take charge of the Philippines now before the senate, legislative in its character, is that of Senator Spooner of Wisconsin. This resolution under the similar resolution of congress under which the president obtained full authority, executive, legislative and judicial, in the territory occupied by the Louisiana purchase until such time as congress should itself take charge."

Philip D. Armour, Jr., with his wife and two children, aged 7 and 15, went to California two weeks ago, the reasons for their visit being apprehension for the health of Mr. Armour's oldest child, Philip D. Armour, Sr., had preceded them with his wife a fortnight ago.

Philip D. Armour, the elder, whose health is not of the best, had taken a residence in Pasadena, and his son went to Santa Barbara, seventy-five miles distant, believing the climate there would be of greater benefit to his child's health. Mr. Armour, the younger, leased a winter residence, and so far as reports were received he at no time was ill after his arrival.

Philip D. Armour, Jr., was 31 years old. Mr. Armour was a member of the Chicago, the Calumet, the Athletic and the Wheaton golf clubs. He was one of the three members of the firm of Armour & Co., the other two being his father and his brother, J. Ogden Armour.

The remains of Philip D. Armour, Jr., left Pasadena for Chicago on the regular Santa Fe cast bound overland Saturday. The funeral services will be held at Chicago tomorrow.

The families of Philip D. Armour, Sr., J. Ogden Armour, and of the dead man, will accompany the remains east. Whether P. D. Armour, Sr., will accompany the remains of his son east had not been ascertained up to today, as he is not in the best of health.

ENGLAND'S WAR EXPENSES

London, Jan. 29.—It is understood that the house of commons will be asked to appropriate \$75,000,000 to cover the war expenses up to March 31. This is in addition to the \$50,000,000 already appropriated. Politicians talk of multiplying these figures by two or four to cover the total expenses of the war.

AMNESTY FOR ALL CAPE DUTCH.

Dr. Leyds Says Sweeping Demand Will Be Made of England if Whipped.

Berlin, Jan. 29.—Dr. Leyds was received by Count von Buelow, secretary of state for foreign affairs.

The Lokal Anzeiger publishes an interview with Dr. Leyds, who declares that his presence in Berlin is not dictated by political reasons, and that he has only come in consequence of an invitation from Prince Hohenzollern to be present at a political dinner.

The only other new fact to be found in the interview comprises Dr. Leyds' personal views on the conditions of peace. The representative of the Transvaal declared that as a matter of course the South African republic would have to get back the territory formerly taken from it and would insist on amnesty for all the Cape Dutch.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung sends to believe that Dr. Leyds intends to enter a protest against a breach of neutrality on the part of Portugal, that power refusing to allow any person to enter the Transvaal from Delagoa bay.

A SMART AUCTIONEER

Buys Horses of a Rival and Sells Them at a Profit

Logansport, Ind., Jan. 29.—This city has at least one enterprising citizen, as was shown in a recent auction sale. A buggy and team of ponies, owned by two men confined in jail on a chicken-stealing charge, were offered for sale through the streets by auctioneer George F. Flanagan. J. A. Dunkle, a rival auctioneer, made a bid of \$6, and Flanagan knocked the outfit down to him.

Dunkle sprang into the buggy, whipped up the ponies and dashed once around the square, and returning to the spot where the crowd was still congregated, stopped his team and reopened the sale. The first bid offered was \$9, which he accepted without further solicitation, and stepped down from the buggy, having made \$3 in 3 minutes.

FEARFUL FATE OF A SMALL BOY. Beatrice, Neb., Jan. 29.—Denny Clausen, the 10-year-old son of Aaron A. Clausen, four miles south of town, while playing about a corn crusher, was caught on the shaft and whirled around with great rapidity, his head striking the ground with each revolution. The machine was stopped as quickly as possible and the boy released. His skull was found to be badly fractured. The boy was still unconscious at last accounts and very little hope is entertained for his recovery.

TO PROSECUTE CHINESE. Chicago, Jan. 29.—Agents of the United States government left here for a few days, M. D., where they will assist in prosecuting the Chinese exclusion act. A number of Chinese from Chicago will attend the trial.

HERE'S A CHALLENGE FOR HIM.

Sheldon Asked to Vacate Pulpit to Editor while Editing Paper.

Atchison, Kan., Jan. 29.—E. W. Howe, the author and editor of the Atchison Globe, makes a proposition in the editorial columns of his paper that he take the place of the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon as pastor of the Congregational church in Topeka during the week he is running the Topeka capital as a Christian newspaper. Among other things, Mr. Howe says:

"The Rev. Sheldon's desire to publish a newspaper for a week is evidence that he does not believe a sufficient amount of religion is injected into the columns of the newspapers. Neither is there enough common sense or ability in the average sermon. If we fail to make out of such a case against the preacher, we are doing ourselves no good against newspapers, we will buy a bible and join the church."

Mr. Howe has had experience on the lecture platform and his ability as a writer is well known.

MR. HOWE WANTS THE FORCE. Topeka, Kan.—Rev. Charles M. Sheldon is in receipt of letters and telegrams daily, asking for employment on the Capital during his week of editorship, and of offers from all parts of the country of assistance. He is unable to reply to these offers of service individually and requests the Associated Press to state that he will employ nobody for any purpose, outside of the regular force of the paper.

MULES WERE HELD UP

Eight Hundred Stopped at Memphis For Fear of Glanders

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 29.—Eight hundred mules en route to New Orleans for the Transvaal were held up here for fear of glanders. The word was received from New Orleans that the report of glanders there was untrue. This is the regular feeding point, established by Major Seobell during the early operations of the British agents in this country. Captain Marston had evidently gotten wind of the report about glanders and wired his agents here not to allow one of the mules on the trains to be unloaded in the yards until the matter could be thoroughly investigated. The wire was kept busy all day.

An investigation was instituted, and while it went on the animals, which had not been fed since leaving Kansas City, waited the result in their cars. Later they were fed and forwarded.

BEE KEEPERS ORGANIZE

South Dakota Now Has a Big State Association

Yankton, S. D., Jan. 29.—The South Dakota State Beekeepers' association has been organized in this city. The meeting was attended by representatives from all parts of the state, principally from the eastern and north-eastern section. These officers were elected: Thomas Chanley of Meekling, president; S. J. Harmling of Marion township, vice president; John D. Hart, treasurer and general manager, and E. F. Atwater of Yankton, secretary. It was decided to divide the state into districts and appoint vice presidents for each district whose duty it should be to look after local organizations. The organization will affiliate with the National Beekeepers' association.

"Our present system of state corporations, almost as varied in their provisions as the number of states, is vexatious alike to the business community and to the authorities of the several states. Such federal action need not take away from the state its right to taxation or police regulation, but would make it possible for business organizations to know the general terms on which they can conduct their business in the country at large."

THE QUEEN AFTER CHAMBERLIN The Secretary is Trying to Shift the Blame on Other Shoulders.

CHAMBERLAIN. London, Jan. 29.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's visit to the queen at Osborne on Tuesday forms the subject of a queer story. It is stated that the queen, who is feverishly anxious about the war, questioned Chamberlain very searchingly, but whenever she touched on a subject which she felt she should be unable to answer authoritatively, as that was outside of his department. In fact, Chamberlain's attitude was that his responsibility ended when President Kruger issued his ultimatum.

The queen then asked the next morning, summoning War Secretary Lansdowne to Osborne, but Premier Salisbury intervened and got him excused, owing to a pressure of business at the war office. He sent Under Secretary Wyndham instead. The queen then sent, Wyndham not being a cabinet minister and his information also being incomplete.

She will return to Windsor castle tomorrow, so as to be in closer touch with the ministers, and also to be in readiness in the event of a ministerial crisis.

Such a crisis, it is said, she would rather welcome, believing some reorganization of the government essential to save the situation.

The address in reply to the queen's speech in the house of lords will be moved by the duke of Somerset, who only contributed to the queen's coronation. The organ has been a strong appeal to return the British forces with "dum-dum" bullets.

In the house of commons a similar motion will be made by Captain Prettymann, a millionaire artillery officer, seconded by Mr. Pike Pease, a descendant of two of the most noted Quaker families in these islands. This selection is meant by the government to indicate that even Quakers sympathize with the present war, a very false assumption. Mr. Pease is a tory who abandoned Quakerism for the Anglican church.

ONE EFFECT OF TRUSTS.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—Chairman Meyer of the house committee on public buildings and grounds has received from Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor a detailed statement of the additional amounts required for public buildings now under construction throughout the country, chiefly because of the large rise in building material. The list shows the present limit of cost and the proposed limit, as follows:

Present Proposed
Aberdeen, S. D. \$7,000 \$13,000
Albany, N. Y. 75,000 108,000
Beaumont, Tex. 75,000 100,000
Boise, Idaho 150,000 200,000
Butte, Mont. 200,000 300,000
Cheyenne, Wyo. 250,000 325,000
Crescent, Ill. 75,000 100,000
Harris, Mont. 300,000 375,000
Joplin, Mo. 100,000 150,000
Joplin, Mo. 50,000 115,000
Kansas City, Mo. 1,316,000 1,351,000
Kansas City, Kan. 150,000 175,000
Leadville, Colo. 50,000 117,000
Memphis, Tenn. 47,000 60,000
Oakland, Cal. 250,000 282,000
Salem, Ore. 100,000 110,000
Salt Lake City 300,000 500,000
Seattle, Wash. 300,000 775,000
Streator, Ill. 50,000 85,000

THE ILLINOIS ANTI-TRUST LAW GRINDING THROUGH THE COURTS.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 29.—Judge Kohlman, in the United States court, has been asked to pass on the constitutionality of the Illinois statute which declares that a trust has no right to sue or recover on any contract made in this state, and his ruling is expected to be announced today. The court will decide whether he is to take from the jury the case of the Union Sewer Pipe company against Thomas Connally and William E. Dee, which is on trial. The constitutionality of the anti-trust statute is being attacked by the plaintiff in this case, which seeks to recover about \$5,000 said to be due from the defendants on a contract. The statute in question has already been sustained by the Illinois supreme court, but the federal court has never before been asked to decide the validity of the law.

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A conference was held in Philadelphia with a view to bringing more capital into the New York Ship Building company. Among those present was H. C. Frick, formerly head of the

GOOD TRUST

STANDARD OIL MAGNATE DENOUNCES ANTI-TRUST.

SAYS BRYAN BAD MAN

Outcry, He Says, Comes Only From Impractical Sentimentalist and Such.

New York, Jan. 29.—Trusts are the subject of an interesting talk at the ninth annual dinner and reunion of the New York Association of Alumni of Syracuse university, at the Hotel St. Denis, by John D. Archbold, president of the board of trustees and vice president of the Standard Oil company. Mr. Archbold said:

"The discussion of trusts, as the term is popularly used, is really becoming somewhat hackneyed. All kinds of people, and especially that very considerable class who have little else to do than discuss the popular subjects of the hour, are presenting their views ad nauseam and almost ad nauseam. Most of them know very little regarding the subject, but the less they know the more loudly they talk."

"As a matter of fact, trusts, or, to speak correctly, large corporations, are a necessary evolution of the times. We are adopting them as a matter of necessity to our growing commerce. They represent a tremendous step of progress. The year 1900 will be marked in the history of our country for its great events in many ways affecting our national life, but in no one respect with no more pronounced importance than in this commercial or corporate evolution."

"Investor, consumer and laborer will alike be benefited by them. The investor by the better security which arises through amplitude of capital and the combination talent in the various departments of administration. The consumer through improved processes resulting in better products at lower prices and more efficient distribution, the laborer by steadier employment at better wages, and a better opportunity for improvement in condition, if special talent is shown."

"The outcry against these developments does not come from the great body, industrial classes, but from impractical sentimentalist and political demagogues, the latter perhaps more than any other. It is impossible to ignore in our national life an more important object than that presented in the conceded representative head of one of the great political parties finding the principal topic for his demagogic harangues in attacks on our national credit and financial stability."

The remedy for the unrest on this question undoubtedly lies in the direction of national or federal corporations. If such corporations should be made possible under such fair restriction and provisions as should rightfully attach to them, any branch of business could be freely entered upon by all comers and the talk of monopoly would be done away with."

"Our present system of state corporations, almost as varied in their provisions as the number of states, is vexatious alike to the business community and to the authorities of the several states. Such federal action need not take away from the state its right to taxation or police regulation, but would make it possible for business organizations to know the general terms on which they can conduct their business in the country at large."

Der Moines, Ia., Jan. 29.—Two detectives had a desperate fight with Charles Newhouse of Albia on a prominent street corner here. Passing citizens saw two men struggling with a third, who had a roll of bills in his teeth, and taking for a holiday in broad daylight, but Newhouse was finally landed safely in jail. The Albia man is charged with having robbed his mother-in-law of \$100. He was arrested on the morning Wabash train. The prisoner and the officers walked from the depot to Walnut on Fifth street. As they turned the corner Newhouse made a desperate effort to escape and the fight ensued. He took the money from his pocket and tried to tear it up. Falling in this he put the money which is in large bills, in his mouth, and began chewing it. It is believed that on the way uptown he threw some of the money away or else succeeded in swallowing it, as only \$20 was found on his person.

DESERVATE BATTLE BETWEEN DETECTIVES AND A ROBBER.

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CHEWS MONEY IN THE STREET

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ANOTHER CUT IN GLASS

The Methods of the Trusts to Drive Out Small Concerns

Anderson, Ind., Jan. 29.—The action of the glass trust in cutting the price of window glass 3 1/3 per cent is proving ruinous to all manufacturers, especially the small plants. There is no likelihood of a restoration of prices, but it is more than likely that there will be a further cut of 1/2 per cent. The trust can manufacture a little cheaper than the average independent factory, making more tanks, and the well-fostered plan is to drive out of the business the small-pot factories. The policy being rigidly adhered to, though neither side is making any profit.

Plate glass has moved freely for more than a year past, and sales have been satisfactory to all manufacturers. And prices have been firmly adhered to, and have had a settled appearance for some time to come owing to the regular production of high quality and high advance abroad. Wire glass has been fairly remunerative and the demand and the prices obtained are quite satisfactory. The latter have an upward tendency in anticipation of a large early spring demand.

Tableware manufacturers have recently gotten together and increased the price of fruit jars. They were a dead slug in the market last year, but bid fair to be in good demand during the coming season's pack, the crop outlook being excellent as a result of a mild winter. Glass manufacturers in all lines are knee deep in business and are especially jubilant because of the prospect of good business.

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The German emperor conferred more than the usual number of decorations on his birthday. Among them were Rosadowsky-Wehner, Dr. Schoenstedt, Freiherr von Hennenstein-Lexten, Dr. Eudt and Count Hochberg.

MEDIAIION WOULD BE WELCOME.

Radical Member of the British Parliament Says McKinley's Excuse for Not Offering it is Weak.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—Dr. Garvin H. Clark, a member of the British Parliament, is just concluding a 60-hour visit to the United States. Dr. Clark arrived in New York from Naples, was immediately met with a notification to return to London for the opening of parliament and sailed again today.

"When the news of the Post-Dispatch's and World's mammoth petition in favor of mediation was received in England it was heartily approved by the majority of the people. Unfortunately the president of the United States has not seen fit to take action on those lines. But if he should do so even now, I believe that his representations offering mediation would be received by us and the proffered services accepted."

"I am told on good authority that President McKinley's only excuse for not offering his services as a mediator is that the senate has not yet ratified. The Hague conference treaty. I am also told that the United States senate stands ready at this moment to ratify that treaty and that the only reason such action is not taken is because President McKinley does not want it ratified, that he may continue to have his excuse."

"Dr. Clark was asked to promulgate the action of the present parliament in regard to endorsing or rebuking the English administration of the war. He said that he was completely at a loss to know why parliament had been called so soon.

"It looks as if the government is anxious to lop off its own head," he continued. "For there undoubtedly will be immediate action by the radicals to rebuke Mr. Chamberlain's policy and to find some way whereby peace may be restored."

"I think the English people have been getting entirely too cocky, and I hope what they are now getting in South Africa will do them good."

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 29.—Deputy marshals will have made a good thing by arresting Indians on the northern reservation are to be let out. That is what the order from Washington, directing the discharge of all deputies assigned to field duties, means.

The action is the result of an investigation made by a secret agent of the department, who is said to have reported that the deputies were padding their expense accounts and were arresting too many persons on slight pretenses. In other words, the marshals' office was fast degenerating into a feedmill.

The records of the marshal's office show that the recent order will save Uncle Sam about \$25,000 a year, which has heretofore been spent for such a view to compelling obedience to law, as to run up a large fee bill for deputy marshals and others.

It has been the custom for years to give up to the Sioux, Winnebago and Omaha Indian reservations for the purpose of arresting a lot of habitual drunkards and confirmed bootleggers, who were brought down to Omaha at every regular term of the federal court. To testify against each offender a long train of Indians were also brought down, and among them were young squaws, young bucks and a few old warriors who had become professional witnesses in the hands of Interior. To testify against each offender a long train of Indians were also brought down, and among them were young squaws, young bucks and a few old warriors who had become professional witnesses in the hands of Interior.

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AFTER FAT FEES.

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