THE MEASURE MEETS FAVOR-ABLE CONSIDERATION.

Its Passage, Which Seems Assured in the House, Means Millions to the Settlers of Oklahoma-Secretary Smith Looks Upon It With Disapproval and Will Oppose It Strenuously.

Good News for Settlers.

Washington, Jan. 15.-After a hot fight, in which it seemed likely that "free homes" would lose the day, Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma carried his "free homes" bill successfully through the public lands committee of the House to-day.

Mr. Lacey of Iowa prepared a bill similar in its terms to that of Mr. Flynn, except that it was general in its application and not restricted in its operation to Oklahama settlers. Mr. Lacey's bill was taken up for consideration first. Mr. Curtis of Kansas at once moved an amendment providing in substance that where the government had not yet paid Indians for the land entered by settlers and was counting upon the proceeds received from the settlers to make the payment to the Indians, from whom the land was purchased, such lands should be was purchased, such lands should be exempt from the operation of the "free homes" bill, which relieves the settlers of the payment of anything beyond the ordinary land office fees.

The amendment was hotly debated, Pickler, Flynn, Lacey, Curtis and others participating. The effect in Oklahoma, for instance, where the greater part of the purchase price of greater part of the purchase price of several millions remains unpaid, would be to compel the settlers to reimburse the government for the cost of the land. Mr. Flynn's bill relieves them of the whole of it. So much division of opinion was developed by the discussion that the bill and the proposed amendment were laid over until the

mest meeting.
Mr. Flynn's biil, practically the same as Mr. Lacey's, except that it was restricted to Oklahoma, was then considered. He told how it had been unfavorably reported to the last congress, owing to partisanship, and then said: "Now, gentlemen, the only question is, have we enough Repub-lican votes to pass this bill? I think we have." The committee at once orwe have." The committee at once or-dered Mr. Flynn to report the meas-ure favorably, McRae of Arkansas be-ing given time to make a minority report if he chose. The bill is very brief, but it means many millions of dollars to Oklahoma—there being thousands of settlers who are each re-liaved by its provisions of the paylieved by its provisions of the pay-ment of several hundred dollars.

Here is the text: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that all settlers the homestead laws of the United States upon the public lands acquired by treaty or agreement from the various Indian tribes in the territory of Oklahoma, who have, or shall hereafter, reside upon the tract entered in good faith for the period required by existing law, shall be entitled to a patent for the land so entered upon the payment to the local land officers of the usual and customary feee, and no other or further charge of any kind whatsoever shall be required from such settler to entitle him to a patent for the land covered by his entry; provided, that the right to commute any such entry and pay for said lands, in the option of any settler and in the time and at the prices now fixed by existing laws, shall remain in full force and effect.

"Section 2. That all acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with the terms and provisions of this act are hereby rangeled." The interior department will oppose it strongly, although the committee to-day did not show the secretary even the scant courtesy of waiting for the opinion it has pretended to solicit.

RED CROSS BARRED.

The Society Will Not Be Allowed to Distribute Relief in Armenia. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15. - The Turkish legation gives out the following offi-

cial communication: "The imperial government will not permit any distribution among his subjects, in his own territory, by any foreign society or individuals, how-

ever respectable the same may be (as, for instance, the Red Cross Society), of money collected abroad. "Such interference no independent government has ever allowed, especialwhen the collections are made on the strength of speeches delivered in public meetings by irreconcilable ene-mies of the Turkish race and religion, and on the basis of false accusations

that Turkey repudiates.
"Besides, the sublime porte is mindful of the true interests of its subjects and, distinguishing between the real state of things and the calumnies and wild exaggerations of interested or heretofore, under its own legitimate control, alleviate the wants of all Turkish subjects, living in certain provinces, irrespective of creed or race." fanatical parties, will, as it has done

A Boy of 10 Years Kills a Chicken Thief.

PERRY, Okla., Jan. 15. - Johnny Brown, aged 10 years, son of W. W. Brown, shot and killed a chicken thief Sunday night. The boy's father was away from home and Mrs. Brown took her son and gun to watch the chicken house, as thieves had played havoc for some time. About midnight a man entered and began to gather in poultry. The boy shot him in the breast.

Insane Man Hanged Himself.

TOPKKA, Kan., Jan. 15. - Jacob Shafer, an inmate of the Topeka insane asylum, committed suicide by hanging. He made a rope of the sheet of his bed and swung out of the window in view of a score of people. He was dead when rescued.

Presbyterian College Burned. Los Angeles. Cal., Jan. 15 .- Occidental college was burned yesterday. Loss, \$70,000; insurance, \$17,000. The college was built and controlled by the Presbyterians. The building is a CHOSEN FOR THE SENATE.

Ex-Gov. Faraker of Ohio Elected to Sue COLUMBUS, O. Jan 15 .- Ex-Governor

Joseph B. Foraker was practically elected Senator to-day. The joint ballot will be held to-morrow, but will be a formality as the vote in the two houses to-day assures Foraker's

In the Senate Foraker received 29 votes for United States Senator; Brice, 6, and George A Groot, Populist, 1.

In the House the vote stood: For-aker, 87; Brice, 21: John H. Thomas, Springfield, 1; Mr. Gage, 1; Judge Biandin of Cleveland, 1; Lawrence T.

Neal, 1, all of whom except Foraker, are Democrats. Foraker received the full Republican vote.

Speaker Sleeper in the House, after he vacated the chair, said he would name a Republican from Ohio to such name a Republican from Ohio to succeed Mr. Brice. Sherman, since the war, had had a Democratic colleague, but Ohio proposed to "break the record with a record breaker." (Applause.) There had been no caucus; none was needed; Foraker's face and voice were familiar in every county of Ohio. He had run for governor four times and though defeated twice he appeared to-day in the phenomenal position of being the people's choice without a caucus.

without a caucus.

Senator Hysell, in presenting the name of Mr. Brice, made use of 1,300 words, extolling the Senator as though he were a "sure winner." The Senator was not asking the compliment of this vote, but was the Democratic Senator from Ohio. He had never been silent when the voice of his party had called. Joseph Benson Foraker was born July 5, 1846, on a farm in Highland county, Ohio. July 14, 1862, when only past his sixteenth birthday, he enlisted as the first private in Company A, Eighty-minth Ohio infantry, and was made orderly segreent of the company as made orderly sergeant of the company for having secured the most recruits. He was promoted to be first lieutenant in February, 1864, and commanded his company at Mission Ridge. He was with his regiment in the arduous and bloody campaign which culminated at Atlanta, and was an aide on the staff of Major General Slocum of New York, during the march to the sea and the brief and brilliant campaign from Savannah to the Carolinas. He was mustered out, the last man in his regiment, June 13, 1865, with the brevet rank of captain. He was not then quite 20 years old. He immediately resumed his studies, and so well made up the time spent in the army that he graduated with honors from the Cornell university in 1869, and was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati the fall of the same year. He was made chief supervisor of elections for the Southern district of Ohio in 1876, with the full approval of his political

opponents.
In April, 1879, in his thirty-third year, he was elected to the superior court bench of Cincinuati for five years, but served only three, when he was forced to resign by ill health. He had won golden opinions, and was urged to take a vacation of six months to recuperate, but he refused. In 1883 he was nominated for governor by the Republican party, but was de-feated by Judge Hoadly. In 1885 he ran again for governor against Judge Hoadly, whom he defeated. He was re-elected in 1887, and in 1889 was beaten by James E. Campbell, who was the predecessor of William Mc-

Kinley.

Mr. Foraker is an able speaker and has taken a prominent part in several national conventions.

MORGAN ON SILVER.

He Says That Sherman Is a Finance

Napoleon Near His Waterloo WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 .- Senator Morgan's speech on the silver bond bill was the event of the Senate yesterday, although a sharp personal colloquy between Mr. Hill, Mr. Butler and Mr. Pritchard enlivened the early hours Mr. Morgan frequently addressed himself personally to Mr. Sherman, who sat across the aisle, and for two hours arraigned the Ohio senator for the series of financial acts with which he is identified. At times Mr. Morgan was bitterly personal. He referred to Mr. Sherman as the Napoleon of finance who was near his Waterloo, and who would be consigned to St. Helena. In the main, however, the speech was a scholarly presentation of the silver question. Mr. Hill's colloquy with the two North Carolina senators brought out considerable discussion of the New York senator's political consistency, and was amusing to the galleries for the sharp sallies and witty rejoinders during the triangular

The vice president laid before the senate a letter from the secretary of the treasury in reply to a resolution of inquiry presented by Mr. Peffer as to whether \$100,000,000 in gold had at any time been set apart from other funds. The secretary states that this had never been done, there being no

provision of law authorizing it. AMERICA HER RIVAL

Germans Begin to Feel This Country's Competition in Manufactured Goods.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15. - Germany is beginning to fear the United States as her greatest competitor in the world's markets. United States Consul Warner at Cologne, Germany, makes this trade rivalry the subject of a special report to the State department, and he quotes freely from the German news-papers and technical papers to show that the Germans are thoroughly slarmed at the outlook. The German government, owning the railroads, has been warned that it must do everything possible by cutting rates on raw materials and exporting to aid the German manufacturer, or see the foreign trade suffer at the hands of

NEWS NOTES.

Torpe oes have been placed in Havana harbor. It is suggested that Spain fears United States interference.

The Hough block and several buildings in the business district of Seymour, Ind., were burned. Loss. \$60,-

The San Antonio Builders' Supply company, one of the largest lumber firms of the Southwest, made an assignment

tangle to the supreme court of the United States.

HOLIDAY BUSINESS.

SHOPPING NOT AS LARGE AS IT USED TO BE.

Hundreds of Millions Less Money Spent in Buying Presents - Shoppers and Shopkeepers Were Most Busy in 1892 -What Bradstreet's Shows.



A year ago the free-trade papers were pointing with pride to an increase in the volume of last November's business as compared with 1894. They stated that the real movement of goods for the Christmas trade begun in November. Let us see how it has been this year.

Bradstreet's, December 7, told us that the totals of last month's bank clearings were smaller than for October, and that "the falling off shown from October is not unexpected, in view of the recent lull in trade reported from week to week." This seems peculiar. Here we have been approaching Christmas, when there should be an extra boom to business, over and above the freetrade boom that is said to be in existence, yet Bradstreet's has reported a "lull from week to week."

Again we quote from that authority: 'Rather more than the usual number of decreases (in bank clearings) are shown to have occurred during November as compared with November a year ago." This is disheartening Christmas cheer. Let us turn to Dun's Review for something brighter:

"Business is still sluggish as if gorged by excessive indulgence of the appetite for buying when prices were advancing. In nearly every branch stocks not yet distributed to consumers stand in the way of new orders, and competition of a producing force largely exceeding the present demand puts down prices, that decline retarding purchases yet more. After the holidays men look for a larger demand."

This is about as cheerful as missing the last car at night and having to walk home. Not even the expectation of a larger demand after the holidays can be inspiriting, because business men know perfectly well that there is always a sluggish season after the holidays, so they are likely to "look" in vain for that "larger demand." To the producers of raw material, to wage earners and to manufacturers, Dun's Review gives this cheerful Christmas greeting:

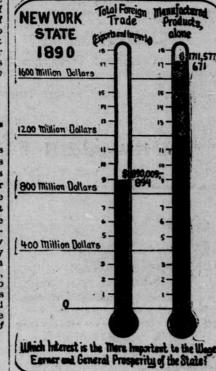
"In this country the manufacturer meets with a much reduced demand. and prices are gradually sinking."

Not even free wool can brighten the gloom of the holiday season, for Dun's Review says of this branch of trade: "Manufacturers have much machinery

idle at present, and orders thus far are not encouraging." A later issue of Bradstreet's, December 14, confirms this opinion when it

trade features are the disappointing Christmas trade at several cities." It also gives a comparison of the bank clearings of the country during the first two weeks of December this year and for five preceding years, which we reproduce as follows:

	Week ending	
Year.	December 5.	December 12.
1890	\$1,316,000,000	\$1,186,000,000
1891	1,328,000,000	1,213,000,000
1892	1,450,000,000	1,354,000,000
1893	1,118,000,000	915,000,000
1894	1,163,000,000	1,019,000,000
1895	1,247,000,000	1,129,000,000
Th	e rise of the Christm	as trade under
-		



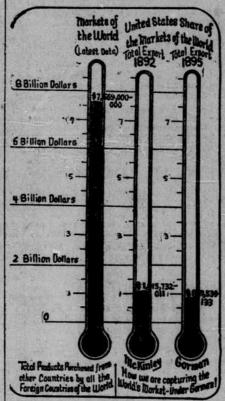
an administration favorable to protection and its decline under the freetrade administration form strong contrasts that should attract the attention of all traders, whether wholesale or retail. Even this year the holiday trade has not yet reached its proportions in

Arrangements have finally been It looks as if we were having a regumade to submit the Northern Pacific lar old, dull democratic Christmas time. Let us hope that it will be the last one. -American Economist, Dec. 23, 1895.

Republican "Sanday School?" The Republican emb of the city of

New York is perhaps the most aggressive and effectual political-social organization in the country, and from a small beginning this club has attained a membership of between six and seven hundred. In connection with all clubs, societies and organizations there is nearly always some feature peculiar to each. The Republican club of the city of New York is no exception. The peculiar feature of this organization is what has become known as the "Republican Club Sunday School." There is scarcely a Sunday afternoon of the year when, between the hours of 3 and 6, less than a hundred members of the club drop in and discuss the political topics of the day. This afternoon of political chat has become, perhaps, the most popular feature of the organization, and it is not unusual of a Sunday afternoon to see in the club rooms Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Hon, Cornelius N. Bliss, General Samuel Thomas, Hon. William Brookfield, His Honor William L. Strong of New York, Hon. Elihu Root, General Horace Porter, Frederic Billings, E. W. Bloomingdale, Hon. John Proctor Clarke, George W. English, Hon. C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, New York City; Judge Joseph M. Duel, Col. C. H. Denison, Alfred Dolge, Commodore J. F. Hitchcock, Col. Charles H. Homer, Senator Frank D. Pavey, City Chamberlain Anson G. McCook, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, Hon. A. H. Steele, Judge T. F. Wentworth and many others of national reputation.

Those Markets of the World.



The careful buyer has been holding on to his dollar. The purchasing power of the people having been restricted this year, there is a large accumulation of goods both in wholesale and retail houses, especially of clothing. A big drop in prices will occur after the close of the year and then, perhaps, the wage earner, who has been at work only during six out of the twelve months, may be able to make a modest purchase of some winter clothing. He will not, however, replenish his ward-

Recognize the Situation

Selfishness is out of place among the majority in the present congress. Revenue is needed and revenue must be supplied. There is no opportunity for a successful revision of the existing tariff law. The friends of protection cannot de this until they are in control of the entire administration. They must simply frame a bill that will provide the needed funds in the best possible manner, disregarding individual claims for recognition. Our comparative statement of duties collected under the McKinley law and the Gorman bill should materially assist those to who: the work may be intrusted. All should cheerfully recognize the situation.

The Tariff for Deficiency.

The customs revenue derived from the Gorman tariff last month was considerably below the average, which, from September, 1894, to October, 1895. had been \$13,558,456, whereas last month's customs receipts were only \$11,455,314, or over \$2,100,000 less than the average. This also was only \$4,-500,000 less than the revenue derived from the McKinley tariff during the first fourteen months of its existence, yet the president ignored the fact that there was a deficiency in the revenue.

What Time Has Proven.

The American people cannot be fooled all the time by the ward politiclan or "bummer." It is now plain to be seen that a reduction of the tariff means a disturbance of the business interests of the country. The democratic party has demostrated to the American people its incompetency, inability and unfitness to rule or govern this great nation.

GEORGE ALEX RITTER. Nauvoo, Ill.

National Bank Earnings.

Harrison, 1890-93, annual average 4.00 per cent Cleveland, 1894..... 2.25 per cent

Excess for Harrison.... 1.75 per cent

We Must Have It. Additional revenue is needed for the national government. It is the duty of the house of representatives to provide

Colonel McLaughla sent his Swedish foreman out a few days ago to do
some work around the wouth of an old
mining shaft, and he took a green
countryman with him as an assistant.
In a couple of hours the foreman
walked up to the colonel's office and
remarked.

"Say, colonel, I want anudder man."
"Why, what's the matter with that
man sent out with you?" Inquired the

'Oh, he fall down de shaft 'bout an hour ago, an' he don't come up. I t'ink he yumped his yoh."—San Fran-cisco Post.

High. Low, Jack.

Fine ice means very cold weather, then comes a high old time in skating rinks, and skating ponds, on alides and rides and we go home tired and overheated. It's the same old stery of cooling off; off with wraps and on with all sorts of aches and pains, rheumatic, neuralgic, sciatic, lumbagic, including frost-bites, backsche, even toothache. They who dance must pay the piper. We cut up Jack and are brought low by our own felly. What of it, the dance will ge on, all the same. It is generally known that St. Jacobs Oil will cure all such aches and pains separately or collectively, and the cry is on with the dance.

The fan is now an inserevable edimet of High, Low, Jack.

The fan is now an inseparable adjunct of all dainty evening toilettes.

Parker's Ginger Tonics Of the many good things to be found in American homes, we do not believe that any are held in higher eateem, or have done better service than Farker's have done better service than Parker's Ginger Tonic. It has grown to be a household necessity and is serviceable in almost every case where there is weakness and infirmity. There are forms of female debility that make life a burden. The same is true of persistent coughs and colds, and distressing stomach and nervous ills. They have held high revel in many homes until banished by Parker's Ginger Tonic and we are proud of the record that has made so many hearts grateful.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Albright, Mifflinburg, Pa., Dec. 11. '95.

The value of the diamond is not what it loes, but what it is.

The Greatest Medical Discovery

of the Age. KENNEDY'S

MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat

No change of diet ever necessary. the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bed-time. Sold by all Druggists.

Money Saved by sending for our wholesal and retail price list of Dr. Goods, Clothing, Groceries ings, Furniture, Clothing, Planoing Goods, Notions, Jewelry, Ladier HAYDEN BROS., Omaha, Neb Nerves

Sarsaparilla The One True Blood Purifier. \$1; 6 for \$5; Hood's Pills tion. Price 25 cents.

"Columbia Pad Calendar For 1896



YOU REED IT.

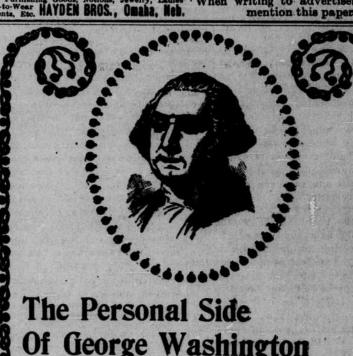
POPE MANUFACTURING CO.,

THE AERMOTUR CO. dose half the windmill business, because it has reduced the wind power to 1.0 what it was a It has many houses, and supplies its goods and houses. At your door, It can and dose it better article for less many



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