

PENSIONS AND CUBA.

THE HOUSE GIVES ITS ATTENTION THERETO.

A Large Number of Spectators in Attendance—Chairman Hitt of the House Foreign Committee Opened With a Strong Appeal for Passage of the Conference Report on the Cuban Resolutions—Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The galleries of the House were well filled today in anticipation of a renewal of the Cuban debate in connection with the presentation of the conference report on the Cuban resolution, but the attendance on the floor was smaller than usual.

Mr. Murphy of Illinois secured unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill to authorize the construction of a third bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis. Mr. Barthold of Missouri offered an amendment, which was defeated, to compel the construction of the bridge at least one and a half and not more than two and a half miles below the Eads bridge. Mr. Murphy and Mr. Joy urged the passage of the bill because of the excessive tolls charged by the present bridge company. It was passed.

Mr. Pickler, chairman of the Pensions committee, demanded the regular order. This being private bill day, he wanted to proceed with the consideration of private pension bills reported from the committee of the whole.

Mr. Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, thought that he ought to antagonize those bills, if they would entangle in the interest of the conference report on the Cuban resolutions.

"Cuba can wait," replied Mr. Pickler, "while we pass these pension bills."

Mr. Hitt finally agreed to withhold his motion if Mr. Pickler would demand the previous question on each bill as it was called up.

The Democrats insisted that there ought to be debate and Mr. Erdman of Pennsylvania made the point of no quorum on the first bill, with the result that there were some dilatory tactics on these private bills, and the Speaker was compelled to count a quorum on the floor.

At 2:35 o'clock Mr. Hitt moved the adoption of the conference report on the Cuban resolutions and spoke in advocacy of it. He reviewed the legislation so far and declared that both House and Senate resolutions first recognized Cuban belligerency. The second Senate resolution, he said, proposed friendly offices looking to Cuban independence. This course might be resulted in time of peace, but in case almost precise parallel where Spain was at war with her dependencies on this continent in the early part of this century, the very step proposed was taken as was also done under President Grant. The unmistakable voice of the people of the United States was in favor of recognition of belligerency of the Cubans. The speaker dwelt upon the vast benefits to be derived from recognition and held that they had shown that they were powerful enough to resist all of Spain's power for a year and had gained in strength steadily. He believed that the Cubans, if independent, would not be like the people of other Spanish-American nations, constantly at war. On the contrary, Cuba would be like Chile. This honor to the world. In closing he said: "When this vote has been given as it will be, overwhelmingly by this House, concurring with the Senate in expressing the will of the people of the United States, we cannot doubt that the executive will act and obey the voice of the nation, and that we will speedily hear that the President has recognized the belligerency of the struggling Cubans. The waring cause of Spain has been apparent from week to week for two months past. It will not be long until we shall have an end of all the bombastic pretensions and abominations of Weyler's savage operations and the Cubans, having vindicated their rights with their arms, will enjoy the liberty they have earned."

MR. CARLISLE'S BORN.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—It is authoritatively announced that Secretary Carlisle will soon announce his candidacy for the Presidency. During the past few weeks he has received numerous letters asking for a positive declaration and it is probable that the announcement may come in the form of a reply to one of these letters. Again, it has been suggested that the announcement be made through the medium of an interview with Senator Lindsay, who is the Secretary's warm personal friend and supporter. But in one form or the other it is said to be certain that the announcement is soon to be made.

Mr. Carlisle's supporters among the Kentucky Democrats talk in the most confident strain respecting the action to be taken by the Kentucky state convention, which will meet to send delegates to Chicago. They assert without qualification that the sound money men will control it, and not only instruct for Mr. Carlisle for President, but endorse the administration and out. They declare themselves to be absolutely assured of this, and some of them go to the extent of predicting that Mr. Blackburn will not appear on the scene.

Senators Bronston and Gobel, who figured so prominently in the legislative fight as Mr. Blackburn's managers have recently declared for Mr. Carlisle for President, and Senator Bronston wishes to go as a delegate at large to Chicago to work in the Secretary's behalf.

A Mule Law Victory.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 4.—The mule law won a decisive victory yesterday in the Senate, the liquor manufacturing bill being defeated by a vote of 25 yeas to 27 nays, with one absentee. Following, as this does, the defeat of the question of resubmission a few weeks ago, the vote practically settles the prohibition fight in this State. The State will, therefore, still have the curious anomaly of a law which permits liquor to be sold, but forbids its manufacture. The bill lacked four of a constitutional majority.

THE SECTARIAN ISSUE.

The Question Fought Over Again in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The question of appropriation of public money for private or sectarian institutions, which was debated for several days during the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, in connection with some appropriations for charitable institutions in Washington, was fought over for four hours in the House yesterday. On the former occasion, the contest was managed by Mr. Linton, a Michigan Republican, who is one of the pronounced A. P. A. members in Congress. That contest was successful, and, by a vote of 143 to 135, the bill was recommitted. Yesterday the bone of contention was the Howard university, a colored institution of Washington, for which an appropriation of \$33,000 was inserted in the sundry civil bill Wednesday on motion of Mr. Evans, Republican of Kentucky. There was no opposition and no debate on the item. Yesterday, Mr. Hainer, Republican, of Nebraska, in whose temporary absence the amendment was adopted, rallied his forces against the appropriation on the ground that it was both a private and a sectarian institution, a school of theology being maintained by the university.

Politics, of course, was injected liberally into the debate. Mr. Sayers and Mr. Hepburn were especially prominent. Each insisted that his party was more particularly the friend of the black man.

The House voted, 129 to 105, to retain the appropriation, thus, in a measure, reversing its action when the District bill was up. An analysis of the vote shows that 107 Republicans, 19 Democrats and 3 Populists voted for the amendment, and 55 Republicans, 47 Democrats and three Populists against it. The sundry civil bill, as amended, was passed.

THE SENATE SOLUTION.

Appropriations Increased in Order to Purchase Sectarian Indian Schools.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Senate committee on appropriations has completed the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. The House inserted an explicit provision that none of the money appropriated for schools should be used in the support of sectarian schools, but provided for appropriations for the schools at Hampton Roads, Va., and for Lincoln institute at Philadelphia. The Senate committee did not amend the House provisions declaring against sectarian schools, but struck out the appropriations for the Philadelphia and Hampton Roads schools. The former amounted to \$33,000 and the latter to \$20,000.

The Senate committee also increased the appropriation for the purchase or lease of school property to the extent of \$100,000, making the total appropriation for this purpose \$140,000. The purpose of this increase is to supply means with which to purchase the property of sectarian institutions devoted to the education of Indians. The appropriation for the support of day and industrial schools was also increased to the extent of \$190,000, making the total for this purpose \$1,285,000.

The bill as reported carries an appropriation of \$7,413,860, a net reduction of \$1,000,535 from the amount carried by the bill as it passed the House. The total reduction, a part of which is offset by increases, is \$1,744,540. The principal item of increase is that of \$1,460,000 which the House appropriated for the second payment on the Cherokee outlet purchase, which the Senate committee strikes out.

Arizona and New Mexico Statehood Bills Not Yet at a Voting Stage.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Yesterday's meeting of the House committee on territories was devoted to a discussion of Arizona and New Mexico Statehood bills and the committee failed to arrive at a voting stage. Delegates Murphy and Catron asserted that the opponents of Statehood in the committee were doing the talking merely as a filibustering move and consequently the meeting was a rather war one.

Mr. Taft of Ohio, during the discussion, declared that Congress could not blind its eyes to the fact that the admission of the two Territories would add four votes for free silver to the Senate. He argued that it was not fair that the existing status of the Union should be changed in the midst of a great controversy like the financial question; that the question should be settled by the Union as it now stands; and that sound money men should not be handicapped by new silver states. He also charged that twenty-five per cent of the inhabitants of Arizona and thirty-three per cent of New Mexico are illiterate.

Mr. Owens of Kentucky said that Territories whose areas were greater than that of New England and population less than that required for a Congressional district were unfit for Statehood. He also attacked the system of representation proposed for the constitutional convention of Arizona as a partisan one devised to further Republican interests. Mr. Avery held that the only questions to be considered were the qualifications of the Territories for Statehood and Mr. Harris argued that the silver question should not be brought into the controversy.

Walter Coming Home.

DENVER, Colo., April 4.—Colonel E. C. Woodford has received a cablegram from ex-Consul Waller of Madagascar, saying that he will leave London for America to-morrow, and will be in Denver in two weeks. Woodford was at Tananarive when the ex-consul was arrested by the French government about eighteen months ago.

To Gather Gold From Glaciers.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 4.—Alaskan advices say that Sikians intend to drain a lake back of the capital and gather wagonloads of gold brought down by glaciers for ages past. The gold fever is unabated and there are 1,500 new arrivals.

Prince Bismarck Prostrated.

BERLIN, April 4.—As a result of his obstinate resistance to Dr. Schwenninger's entreaties to abstain from receiving deputations, Prince Bismarck suffers from a nervous prostration, and is undergoing much pain from rheumatic spasms.

WILL SAVE THEM ATTORNEYS.

How Purchasers of Burlington Lands Are to Act.

OMAHA, April 1.—General Solicitor Manderson of the R. & M. railroad has issued the following circular to the several thousand purchasers of properties along the Burlington's line in this state:

As one claiming an interest in lands heretofore purchased from the Burlington railroad, you are required to enter appearance in said court by April 6, 1896, and file an answer setting forth your interest in said lands before May 4 next.

By the terms of an act of congress, approved March 2, 1896, it is provided as to land grant lands sold by railroads that "no patent to any lands, held by a bona fide purchaser, shall be vacated or annulled, but the right and title of such purchaser are hereby confirmed." In the said act it is also provided: "That no suit be brought or maintained, nor shall recovery be had for lands, or the value thereof, that were certified or patented in lieu of other lands, covered by grant, which were lost or relinquished by the grantee in consequence of the failure of the government, or its officers, to withdraw the same from sale or entry." A full copy of said act of congress is hereto attached.

By its terms you will see that the title of all lands bought of the Burlington railroad will be confirmed upon the bona fides or good faith of the purchaser being established, either in the department of the interior or in the courts.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company has already taken steps to establish the good faith of all sales of land made by it in the department of the interior and hopes to procure a discontinuance by the government of this very unnecessary suit.

In the event that this dismissal should not be had the railroad company stands ready to make appearance and file answer for all defendants who have purchased lands from it. This will be done without expense of attorney's fees to you. It is, of course, optional whether you will employ your own attorney or take advantage yourself of this offer.

If you conclude so to do, you should act at once, and send with all speed to the undersigned:

1. The copy of the subpoena served upon you by the United States marshal.
 2. A statement giving your full name, postoffice address and place of residence. Also a description of the land heretofore purchased of the Burlington railroad, and your interest therein.
 3. Return the enclosed entry of appearance with your full name signed on the first blank line.
- Accompanying the circular is a copy of the act of congress of March 2, 1896, entitled "An act to provide for the extension of the time in which suits may be brought to vacate and annul land patents, and for other purposes." Blank forms for the entry of appearance of the defendants will be sent to all those concerned.

REED OR M'KINLEY.

The New Hampshire Delegation is Unpledged.

CONCORD, N. H., April 3.—The New Hampshire Republicans held their State convention here today to elect delegates to the National Republican convention at St. Louis. United States Senator William E. Chandler presided, and was greeted enthusiastically when he arose to speak. He bitterly assailed the Wilson tariff bill, and contrasted the financial showings of the administrations of Presidents Harrison and Cleveland. He declared that there would be a great reaction in November against the Democracy, and he hoped it would be under the leadership of Thomas B. Reed.

Only one ticket for delegates at-large was named. Stephen S. Jewett of Laconia, General Frank S. Streeter of Concord, Charles T. Means of Manchester and Colonel James A. Wood of Acworth. These four were elected by acclamation. George A. C. Clark of Manchester, Stephen A. Gale of Exeter, Oscar Hatch of Littleton and Dexter Richards of Newport were chosen as alternates.

Colonel Frank Rollins of Concord offered a substitute financial plank, identical with that adopted by the Massachusetts convention last week as an amendment to the resolutions, but Chairman Putney, Senator Gallinger and others opposed the proposition and the amendment was lost by an overwhelming viva voce vote and the adoption of the platform as presented by the committee was made unanimous. It opens with denunciation of the Democracy and calls for the enforcement of currency laws that will provide a circulating medium in gold, silver and paper which will be interchangeable at its face value because each and every dollar of it is of the same purchasing power as a gold dollar; demands liberal appropriations for an adequate navy and coast and harbor defenses; and internal improvements, a fair and generous treatment of Union veterans; a foreign policy characterized by sturdy Americanism; and closes: "We recognize as most conspicuous among the candidates, New England's noble and illustrious son, the Hon. Thomas B. Reed of Maine, and that pure and able statesman and champion of protection, the Hon. Wm. McKinley of Ohio. We will give the electoral vote of New Hampshire to any nominee who worthily represents the party, but we prefer one of these because either is in himself a platform."

A MOTHER'S MAD CRIME.

Mrs. Demus of San Francisco Kills Her Three Children and Herself.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The asphyxiated bodies of Mrs. Olga Demus and her three little children were found this morning by her husband, a prosperous jeweler. Demus said that he had been to the lodge last night, returning about daylight to-day.

Mrs. Demus left a note to her husband, indicating her intention to commit suicide, and declaring that her children must die with her. The marital relations of the pair had lately been unhappy.

THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

CURRENT NOTES OF INTEREST FOR DAMES AND DAMSELS.

Some Ten Pictures of Fashionable Costumes for the Wives and Daughters—The Best Husband Is the Newspaperman—Little Frills.



HE present fad for combining two or three shades of the same color in a gown is successful only when applied by an artist's hand. Often there are three different materials, cloth, silk and velvet, the different tones represented by the dyes of the different materials. For instance, silk, which may match perfectly the cloth, will yet shade in either lighter or darker tones when combined with the goods. Sharp contrasts are to be avoided, or, at least, set together with some softening medium. A gown all of gray comprises three tones, ranging from pearly white to soft slate in the mellowest of shades. The darkest tint is chosen for the skirt, while all three are employed in the bodice. The waist of this especial gray gown is round, with short hip basques confined by a narrow silver belt. There is a vest of creamy gray, with broad, curved revers of the medium tone. All the seams are set together by narrow pipings of satin to match the darker shades. There are dozens of tiny cut silver buttons and a highly built stock of brilliant cerise velvet topped by a thick ruche of cerise tulle. With this smart gown is worn a flat, round shaped hat, well tilted over the forehead in the present fetching mode. It is one of the softest of braids in dull gray and has a soft scarf of brown tinted lace about the brim, with bunches of cerise roses at the back.

Another most swagger gown in tints of brown has a combination of chameleon silk velvet and dull gold cord. The skirt is abnormally flaring; made up of



DINNER GOWNS.

the silk, and perfectly plain. The bodice is set together without any visible seams with an odd arrangement of golden brown Lyons silk velvet, fitting the bodice and setting out in ripples over the hips. The sleeves are immense balloons to the elbow, with fitted lower arm, ending in a long strap, buttoned over the puff. All the edges are finished by twists of the dull gold cord.—Exchange.

Aid to Good Looks.

The wise may rave all they like against big hats at the theaters, but just as long as the craze for picture hats



lasts women will wear them, and small blame to them. Was there ever a woman, unless she is terribly passe, but found herself wonderfully softened, nay, beautified, by the kindly aid of a big brimmed hat? The small toque or turban for theater wear, no matter how handsomely decorated or daintily made, has a tendency to make the most girlish face look slightly matronly. The sensible fashion, which is so steadily obtaining with our mondaines, of removing the hat at the theater makes it quite possible to wear all sorts of huge affairs to and fro.

A stunning picture hat, perfectly flat in shape, and with low, round crown, is covered with deep violet tinted velvet and massed with a lot of the same

shade of heavy plumes and rich jeweled ornaments. Think of the charm of such a hat topping off a blond beauty! The sidecomb, set thickly with rhinestones, are jauntily set at the side of the coiffure, showing under the broad brim.

Even though it's an "off" season, the milliners are showing no end of genuinely new creations for evening wear; prominent among them are toques and tiny flat turbans. Lace is a favorite garniture. One pretty little flat affair of pale green chenille braid has a broad arrangement of butter tinted lace across the front, finished by two upright bunches of violets and creamy white lilacs-of-the-valley. There is a wide scarf of butter tinted tulle reaching from one side to the other, with big, full choux directly under the ears.

The same design is carried out in pink with delicious effect. A dainty confection consists of three strips of beaver fur caught at the back with a big jeweled clasp and a flat bunch of huge white silk poppies. A jaunty turban of royal blue velvet banded about the crown with jeweled stuff and topped off at the sides by a huge bunch of heavy white plumes is a smart finish to a costume of blue and white.—Chicago Chronicle.

Best Husband of Them All.

An authority on mankind has given his views on the sort of men that make the best husbands. Among the really nice ones he classes the man who is fond of fishing, the lawyer and the all-around journalist. He does not enthuse over the popular doctor as a husband, and a musical genius or a man of letters gives him cold chills and shudders. The author, he says, is so fond of his fine sentences that he is disagreeable when the baby cries, and makes himself generally odious about his food, the noise of the children and any domestic infelicities that may come along. The musician cares for little except his art, and the wife is often secondary to the claims of the prima donna or the sympathetic creature whose soul is as full of melody as his own. All in all, the good journalist seems to have the most strong points. He is a bit of a philosopher, is likely to be practical, makes the best of what cannot be helped and is full

THE LOUD BILL.

Full Text of the Bill to Amend Second-Class Mail Matter Law.

There is now before congress a bill to amend the postal laws which is meeting with some disfavor among publishers of country newspapers. The full text of the bill is as follows:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled.

That mailable matter of the second class shall embrace all newspapers and other periodical publication which are issued at stated intervals, and as frequently as four times a year, and are within the conditions named in sections three and four of this act: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to admit to the second class rate publications purporting to be issued periodically and to subscribers, but which are merely books or reprints of books, whether they be issued complete or in parts, whether they be bound or unbound, whether they be sold by subscription or otherwise, or whether they purport to be premiums or supplements or parts of regular newspapers or periodicals.

Sec. 2. That publications of the second class, except as provided in section twenty-five of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, when sent by the publisher thereof, and from the office of publication, excluding sample copies, or when sent from a news agency to actual subscribers thereto, or to other news agents, shall be entitled to transmission through the mails at one cent a pound or fraction thereof, such postage to be prepaid, as now provided by law: Provided, nevertheless, That news agents shall not be allowed to return to news agents or publishers at the pound rate unsold periodical publications, but shall pay postage on the same at the rate of one cent for four ounces.

Sec. 3. That all periodical publications regularly issued from a known place of publication at stated intervals as frequently as four times a year, by or under the auspices of benevolent or fraternal societies, trades unions, or orders organized under the lodge system, and having a bona fide membership of not less than one thousand persons, shall be entitled to the privilege of second class mail matter: Provided, That such matter shall be originated and published to further the objects and purposes of such society or order.

Sec. 4. That the conditions upon which a publication shall be admitted to the second class are as follows:

First. It must regularly be issued at stated intervals as frequently as four times a year, bear a date of issue, and be numbered consecutively.

Second. It must be issued from a known office of publication, which shall be shown by the publication itself.

Third. It must be formed of printed paper sheets without board, cloth, leather or other substantial binding, such as distinguish printed books from preservation from periodical publications.

Fourth. It must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, arts, or some special industry, and must have a legitimate list of subscribers who voluntarily order and pay for the same: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to admit to the second class rate regular publications, or any particular issue of any regular publication, designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal rates: And provided, That all extra numbers of second class publications sent by the publisher thereof, acting as the agent of an advertiser or purchaser, to addresses furnished by the latter, shall be subject to pay postage at the rate of one cent for every four ounces or fraction thereof: And provided further, That it shall not be permissible to mail any given article or articles, or any part of any particular number of a newspaper or periodical, segregated from the rest of the publication, except at the third rate cation, except at the third rate rate of postage.

Sec. 5. That publishers and others, whose publications shall be admitted as mail matter of the second class under the provisions of this act, shall be required, before depositing such mail matter in the postoffice, to separate the same into United States mail sacks or bundles by States, cities, towns and counties, as the postmaster-general may direct.

Sec. 6. That the act of congress in regard to second class mail matter approved July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 7. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

Divorce.

If the relations of man and wife were such as they ought to be, divorce would be unknown. To prevent separation and divorce true love must be given a new and practical formula when the novelty subsides. Instead of ice cream and caramels, let it take the form of bread, butter and meat.—Rev. W. W. Morton.

THEIR FAVORITES.

Emile Zola likes best "Pot-Bouille." Stanley Weyman says he considers the "Gentleman of France" his strongest work.

Robert Louis Stevenson's favorites were two parts of David Balfour's adventures.

Margaret Deland prefers "Philip and His Wife" to her "John Ward, Preacher."

Marion Crawford's preference is a surprise. He rates "Zoroaster" above all his later works.