

CARLISLE'S FRIENDS.

They Receive the Chairmanship Appointments On All Committees, While Springer is Snubbed and Swears Vengeance On Morrison.

Views of Different Congressmen on the Appointments, The House Committees. WASHINGTON, D. C., December 24.—The committees of the house were announced to-day as follows: Territories—Evans, South Carolina, Pryor, Arnot, Hardeman, Lealian, Alexander, Carleton, Foran, J. P. Taylor, Ohio; Kellogg, Johnson, Lawrence, Strublepost, Wyoming.

Manufacturers—Bagley, J. D. Wise, Virginia; Mitchell, Caldwell, Crisp, Lewis, Brewer, New Jersey; Mackey, Ellwood, Campbell. Mines and Mining—Warner, Tennessee; Cassidy, Alexander, Skinner, North Carolina; Miller, Texas; Wood, Stevens, Breitung, Cubertson, Kentucky; O'Hara, Singler, Idaho. Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River—King, Dunn, O'Neill, Illinois; Post, Campbell, Jones, Wisconsin; Dennis, Thomas, J. Wise, Virginia; Hovey, White. Militia—Miller, New York; Covington, McAdoo, Peck, Boyl, Ballentyne, Strait, Morley, Valentine, Cutcherson. Claims—McMillan, Dowd, Tillman, Warner, Ohio; Vanalstyne, Dockery, Wood, Love, Snyder, New Mexico; Ray, New Hampshire; Rogers, Ochiltree, Ellwood, Brown, Pennsylvania; Ray, New York.

War Claims—Geddes, Jones, Wisconsin; Stone, Talley, Page, New York; Weller, Furrell, Kellogg, Everhart, Rowell, Boy. Weights and Measures—Bland, Dowd, Hardy, Nicholls, Fawcett, Lanham, Tulley, Belford, Lacey, Chase, Evergreen, Luna. Commerce—Rogan, Carley, Turner (Ky.), Dunn, Seymour, Glasscock, Woodward, Boyle, Barkdale, O'Neill (Pa.), Davis (Ill.), Wadsworth, Long, Stewart (Va.), Peters. Rivers and Harbors—Willis, Blanchard (Ala.), Gibson, Rankin, Bricker, Bridges, Murphy, Sumner, Houseman, Henderson (Ill.), Payne, Robinson (O.), Chase, Stone, Burleigh. Agriculture—Hatch (Mo.), Aiken, Dibrell, Williams, Beach, Green, Winans, Weller, Potter, Cullen, Wilson (Iowa), White (Minn.), Ochiltree, Hovey, Stephenson, Raymond (Iowa). Foreign Affairs—Curtin, Belmont, Buxter, Clements, Cox (N. C.), G. D. Wise (Va.), Stewart (Tex.), Lamb (Ind.), Rice, Wait, Ketcham, Phelps, Pitt. Military Affairs—Roscerans, Sloocum, Dibrell, Morgan, Wolford, Nicholls, Murray, Duncan, Steele, Bayne, Lyman, Laird, Cutcherson, Maginnis (Mont.). Naval Affairs—Cox (N. Y.), Morse, Talbot, Buchanan, Eaton, Ballentyne, McAdoo, Harmer, Thomas, Goff, Jr., Boutelle. Postoffice and Post Roads—Money, Reese, Ward, Congrove, Riggs, Rogers (Ark.), Taylor (Tenn.), Jokes (Tex.), Paige, Bingham, Peck, Skinner (N. Y.), White (Ky.), Wakefield, McCormick. Revision Laws—Oata, Buchanan, McMillan, Hill, Clay, Ward, Hemphill, Brown, (Pa.) Bayne, Spooner, McComas. Public buildings and grounds—Stockinger, Young, Debbie, Reese, Hopkins, Pusey, Wemple, Washington, Eastman, Holton, Keam, J. Breitner, Milliken. Pacific railroads—Cassidy; Throckmorton, Cabell, Thompson, jr., Jordan, Crisp, Post, Wilson (La.), Millard, Dunham, Hawback. Expenditures, war department—Thompson, jr., Ferrell, Taylor (Tenn.), Elliott, Mayo, Johnson, Hawback. Expenditures, navy department—Morse, Hewitt (N. Y.), Shaw, Davidson, Houck, Davis (Mass.), Lawrence. Expenditures, department justice—Springer, Hemphill, Van Alstine, Fyar, Stewart (Vt.), Bowen, Stephenson. Expenditures, public buildings—Belmont, Wilkins, Sprague, Sumner (Wis.), Harner, Weaver, O'Hara. Expenditures, postoffice department—Morgan, Talbot, Robinson (N. Y.), Neece, Peale, Stone, Nutting. Expenditures, interior department—Young, Glady, Cook, Storm, Brumm, Dunham, Payne. Patents—Vance, Singleton, Mitchell, Greenleaf, Halsel, Dorgan, Winans (Wis.), Heppner. Education—Aiken, Converse, Willis, Budd, Arnot, Duncan, Winans (Wis.), Taylor (Ohio), Milliken, Hatch (Mich.), Morrill. On Valid Pension—Mason, Lafevre, Fraz, Winans (Mich.), Budd, Sumner (Wis.), Patton, Lovings, Bagley, Ray (N. H.), Cullen, Hardy, J. S. Wise (Va.), Holmes, Morrill. Pensions—Hewitt (Ala.), Tillman, Robinson (N. Y.), Steele, Laird, Struble, York. Expenditures, State Department—Hardeman, Deagan, Worthington, Campbell, Barr, Henderson (Iowa). Expenditures, Treasury Department—Davis (Mo.), Hewitt (Ala.), Potter, Connolly, Lacey, Haynes. Labor—Hopkins, Oseil (Mo.), Foran, Lovings, Mackay, James Haynes. Committee for District of Columbia—Bachour, Muldrow, Shelly, Eldridge, Wilson (W. Va.), Fielder, Spriggs, Barr, Gunther, McComas, Jeffords. Private Lands—Muldrow, Mitchell, Williams (Ala.), Halsel, Congrove, Eldridge, Lewary, Payson, Parker, Mayo, Weaver. Public Health—Beach, Graves, Riggs, Oandier, Fiedler, Davis (Mass.), Evans (Pa.), Libbey, Parsons. Ventilation and Acoustics—Hardy, Cabell, Green, Shelly, Jeffords, Evans (Pa.), Brewer (N. Y.). Enroll bills—Neece, Weaver (Tenn.), Snyder (W. Va.), Yaple, Peters, Holmes. Select committees on the reform of civil service—Mutchler, Cox, Clements, Hobbitt, Finery, Barkdale, Seymour, Roberts (Ky.), Gingham, Phelps, Millard, Lyman, Mitt. Alcoholic liquor traffic—Hill, Bland, Kleiman, Carleton, Evans, Davis (Ill.), Gunther, Goff, Jr., Campbell, Phillips. American ship building and ship owning—Gloom, Deuster, Dibble, Throckmorton, Hart, Findley, Long, Dingley, Jr., O'Hall (Pa.), George, Long. On law respecting elections, president and vice-president—Eaton, Springer, Clay, Jordan, Pryor, Bennett, Kleiner, Fielder, Parker, White (Ky.), Peters, Hart, Watt. On payment of pensions, bounties or back pay—Warner (O.), Connolly, Rogers (Tenn.), Rogers (Ark.), Greenleaf, Brown (S. Y.), York, Whiting, Ann. Joint select committee: Printing,

CONGRESSMEN'S VIEWS.

There is about the usual diversity of views expressed by congressmen to-night in regard to the composition of the house committees. Representative Willis, of Kentucky, whose relations with Carlisle are known to be intimate, says in making up committees the speaker paid the most regard to character and experience to men he placed, and there was no intention or desire to punish anybody for part taken in the speakership contest. As proof of the latter assertion Willis refers to the fact that Randall and a number of his prominent supporters were given important chairmanships. All members of the New York delegation opposed committee places of responsibility. "If anything," said Willis, "there is a danger of Carlisle having been too safe."

Willis, who was appointed chairman of the committee on rivers and harbors, says he will favor a liberal policy, that the members of the ways and means committee generally declined to express any opinion as to the policy the committee would adopt or the work it would undertake to do. Mr. Morrison, its chairman, said in reply to questions on this point, that the make up of this committee indicated what the policy would be, but declined to go into details or express himself more definitely upon the subject. Calkins, not a member of the committee, says that he would make up indicates that "particular thunder will be raised." A prominent conservative representative from New England said in reply to the questions he preferred to wait a little before talking much about the organization of ways and means. He says, however, the composition of the committee is not in accordance with conservative ideas on the tariff question. Most of its members are not men of moderate views, and the election of such men was, he thought, at variance with the sentiments expressed by Carlisle in his speech accepting the office of speaker. Another eastern representative said, in his opinion, the committee would be found strongly in favor of ultimate free trade, the majority of its members being in accord with its chairman, Morrison, on that question. He thought that in view of the approaching presidential election, policy would be radical measures. The majority of the democratic members of the house seem contented with the places assigned them, but a few, among them Springer, express loud dissatisfaction. The latter, it is said, expected to be made chairman of the committee on elections, the position he occupied in the forty-sixth congress, but he is not even a member of that committee. In given any other position he regarded in Springer, express loud dissatisfaction. The latter, it is said, expected to be made chairman of the committee on elections, the position he occupied in the forty-sixth congress, but he is not even a member of that committee. In given any other position he regarded in Springer, express loud dissatisfaction.

With a majority of people it is no experiment that Dr. Rosank's Cough and Lung Remedy is a cure for Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Hoarseness in the Chest, etc., but for those who doubt, ask your neighbors who have used it or get a free sample bottle of Scherer & Bechtel's drug store, regularly size 50 cents and \$1.00. Sold to trade by C. F. Goodman.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN. Believes and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BRUISES, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, Sore Eyes, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FURFURICLES, BURNS, SCALDS, and all other bodily aches. FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Direction in all languages. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

O'DONNELL'S RIGHTS.

They Are Discussed at Some Length by the Secretary of State.

His Claims to Citizenship Somewhat Complicated, But Nevertheless Valid.

Secretary Frothinghuyzen Directed Minister Lowell to Ask For a Respite.

The President to-day transmitted to the house the report of the secretary of state, with a voluminous correspondence between September 24 to December 15, in respect to a resolution passed on the 10th, asking for the papers on file in the case of Patrick O'Donnell, the slayer of Carey. A number of letters passed between the secretary of state and the American legation in Great Britain, the substance of which is that there is a doubt about O'Donnell's identity; that under ordinary circumstances the case would be referred to special counsel for American citizens on trial in Great Britain, where methods of securing justice is practically the same as in America; that to undertake such a defense for all American citizens abroad would involve legislation in many matters outside of its ordinary scope; that the case would be referred to special counsel for American citizens on trial in Great Britain, where methods of securing justice is practically the same as in America; that to undertake such a defense for all American citizens abroad would involve legislation in many matters outside of its ordinary scope; that the case would be referred to special counsel for American citizens on trial in Great Britain, where methods of securing justice is practically the same as in America; that to undertake such a defense for all American citizens abroad would involve legislation in many matters outside of its ordinary scope.

O'Donnell returned to Ireland when 12 years old and came back to the United States in 1861, when he must have been between 23 or 24 years old. So between the extreme dates of his coming to this country, and resolutions passed at Chicago to be transmitted by Hon. John T. Finerty, calling on the governor to O'Donnell's defense. O'Donnell returned to Ireland when 12 years old and came back to the United States in 1861, when he must have been between 23 or 24 years old. So between the extreme dates of his coming to this country, and resolutions passed at Chicago to be transmitted by Hon. John T. Finerty, calling on the governor to O'Donnell's defense.

The question of O'Donnell's citizenship was summed up in the following communication from the secretary of state to the president: "In response to your directions I have the honor to inform you that the investigation made right. Patrick O'Donnell claim citizen of the United States, the result of which I have the honor to communicate herewith, statements made, O'Donnell's right to citizenship is conflicting. It is asserted he is a citizen, first by the naturalization of his father, Michael, while he was in the army, and yet he is also, second by reason of his service in the army of the United States late civil war, and third by naturalization as one who resides in the United States. Three years next prior to his coming of age and continuously thereafter, up to the time of making application for citizenship, he claims to be a citizen through his father's acts rests on his own statements. No proof is found or furnished, and it is not confirmed by other members of the family that his father was ever naturalized. Had he been, Patrick O'Donnell need not have applied for naturalization. As to the second point, O'Donnell himself says that, in injury to his arm prevented his enlistment in the army, but he was employed as a teamster in 1864 with a government supply train in Colorado. It had not been thought necessary to verify this statement, for if true the fact would not give him the right of naturalization as one who has served in the army. Moreover, a certificate was not granted to the ground of his having been a soldier. In support of the third allegation he produces a certificate of naturalization dated November 6, 1878, by the probate court of Lawrence county, Ohio. This certificate was issued in conformity with a section of the revised statutes, which provides that any alien, being under the age of 21 years who has resided in the United States three years next preceding arriving at that age, and has continued to reside therein to that time, he may make application to be admitted a citizen thereof, and may be admitted on making prescribed declaration." At that time, instead of two years before naturalization, it would appear that this certificate was irregularly granted, for in O'Donnell's statement, made to the United States charge d'affaires at London, was that he returned to Ireland after attaining a majority, and remained there between 1867 and 1871, and consequently had not continued to reside in the United States from the time of coming of age to the time of making application to be a citizen, as he must have done to conform with the requirements of the statute. It is also uncertain whether he in fact resided here for years before attaining his majority. By his statements it is plain that he was about 48 years old, which puts his birth about 1835. In his declaration it is his intention, made at the time of naturalization, he declared, he was born in 1838. He must, therefore, have followed majority some time between 1836 and 1839. By his own statements he came to this country with his mother (his father being already here) when about four or six years old.

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GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

PARIS, December 24.—DeLesseps, in a lecture, repeatedly declared that as long as he and his sons lived the Suez canal would remain under French control.

HICKS PASHA'S DEFEAT. CAIRO, December 24.—The Arabic official newspaper says Governor Hicks telegraphed the khedive that he had killed 3,000 Egyptians who were killed in the fight with El Muhdi, but also that the Egyptian army with the remainder of the Egyptian army was encamped at Melbaas, where the troops were being provisioned by friendly tribes. Governor Dongola, telegraphing accounts of the fighting between Hicks Pasha and El Muhdi, maintains that the Egyptians were victorious and that the army is intact and now encamped at Melbaas. El Abaid was deserted by his followers, who reproached him with not being a Muhdi, because he failed to vanquish the Egyptians by divine aid.

GENEVA, December 24.—The International league of peace and liberty addressed a manifesto to France, suggesting arbitration in the Tonquin question by a delegate from each European power.

PARIS, December 24.—In the senate an animated debate over the question whether an adjournment should be taken for the holidays or proceed to discuss the budget forthwith. Finally it was resolved, 143 to 114, to commence debate Wednesday.

General Millet has postponed his departure to Tonquin to January 8.

How Much Will It Do? How much of Thoma's Electric Oil is required to cure? Only a very little. A few drops will cure any kind of an ache, and a little more is needed for sprains and lamenesses. It is a certain cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, and sometimes two ounces are required. No medicine, however, is so sure to cure with the same number of applications.

Heavy Storms and Floods in Ohio and Pennsylvania. PITTSBURGH, December 24.—The storm has prostrated wires in all directions, and greatly delayed trains, but no serious accident is reported. At 2 o'clock the river is rising rapidly. Reports from the head waters indicate a large volume of water coming, and an overflow is probable. The Allegheny river is stationary.

CINCINNATI, December 24.—All trains on the Louisville & Nashville railroad are stopped and no passenger trains from the south have reached Newport at 1 p. m. to-day. The roof of Harper's rolling mill, Newport, was crushed by snow, involving considerable loss. The Cincinnati & Dayton road bridge and long iron trestle near California, was torn down by the flood. At noon the Oak street tunnel on the Cincinnati Northern railroad caved in and all trains were stopped. Four hundred barrels at the foot of Sycamore street, consigned to the Little Miami and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton roads, were swept away by the rise in the Ohio river. The river is rising a foot an hour.

Immense small losses are reported from leaking roofs and from roofs crushed by accumulated snow, wet with rain.

First Rate Evidence. "Often unable to attend business, being subject to serious disorder of the kidneys. After a long series of sickness tried Fowler's Kidney Pills and was relieved by half a bottle." Mr. B. Turner, of Rochester, N. Y., takes the pains to write.

Christmas Greetings. WASHINGTON, December 24.—In accordance with the time-honored custom, all clerks and employees of the state department called on the secretary of state to-day to tender Christmas greetings. Afterwards Mr. Frothinghuyzen, accompanied by Assistant Secretary Davis and Chief Clerk Brown, called on the employees of the department in a body, called on Second Assistant Secretary Will Hunter to congratulate him on the fifty-third Christmas day of his diplomatic service in the United States. Mr. Hunter was much affected by the cordial expression of good will.

Gentle Women. Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

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HUMPHREYS HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS. FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS, AND PULLED.

DE THOMAS ELECTRIC OIL. Cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lambe Back, Sprains and Bruises, Asthma, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Burns, Frost Bites, Tooth, Ear, and Headache, and all pains and aches.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. Tickets only \$5. Shares in Proportion.

LOTTERY. Incorprated in 1883 for 25 years by the legislature for educational and charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been added.

LOTTERY. Capital Prize, \$75,000. Tickets only \$5. Shares in Proportion.

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United States Depository. First National Bank. OF OMAHA. Cor. 13th and Farnam Sts.

THE MERCHANTS National Bank. OF OMAHA. Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000. Paid-up Capital, \$100,000. Surplus Fund, \$70,000.

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