INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. Watson and Mr. Funston Amuse the House by Their Arguments.

INCREASE FOR OMAHA'S PUBLIC BUILDING

Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars Added to the Appropriation for the Postoffice -Mexican Battle Flags to Be Returned-In House and Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.-The house has fairly entered upon the consideration of the appropriations and the second bill of importance was today taken up-the Indian appropriation bill. As is usuat in the discussion of this bill, the Indian agents and their treatment of the nation's wards came in for a good deal of denunciation, and to have heard the manner in which the human-Itarians of the house arraigned the American government for its treatment of the red man would have gladdened the heart of European philanthropists. But humanity and sentiment soon gave way to practical politics and then the house bad a half hour's enjoyment over the lively passage between Representative Watson, the keen-witted farmers alliance memper of Georgia, and Representative Function, the sturdy republican debater of Kansas. Each gentleman was warmly applauded by his spartisans, and as Mr. Watson's contest this time happened to be with a republican, he also naturally had the encouragement and applause of the democratic side. Indian Appropriation Bill.

Immediately after the introduction of bills and resolutions the house went into a committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill.

The first dispute arose over the limitation to be placed on general debate. Mr. Peel of Arkansas and Mr. Wilson of Washington. representing, respectively, the majority and the minority of the committee on Indian affairs, being in entire accord as to the propriety of restricting the discussion to the smallest possible compass. But the people's party, speaking through Mr. Watson of Georgia and Mr. Simpson of Kansas, in-Georgia and Mr. Simpson of Kansas, insisted upon their right to debate the measure and their protest against a limitation finally proved of some avail, as the discussion was begun without any limitation being ordered.

Mr. Peel made the opening speech and fully explained the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Stockdale of Mississippi criticised the appropriation for the Indian school at Cartagoristics for the Indian School at Cartagorists and Indian School at Cartagorists and Indian School at Cartagorists and Indian I

appropriation for the Indian school at Carlisie, Pa., characterizing it as \$100,000 folly. He protested against taking money out of the ockets of the people to pay for boarding chools for Indians. Mr. Watson of Georgia said that his heart

was bleeding with a sense of the distress of the people he represented. But his voice cauld never be raised in this hall against a free, wise and liberal appropriation for the redemption of the west. |Applause.| What his people wanted was not stinginess

in the treatment of other people, but justice to themselves. Give them fair laws, laws that recognized no special class; that recognized no special privileges.

Interrupted by Mr. Funston. He was frequently interrupted by Mr.

Funston (whom he dubbed "Farmer Fun-ston"), and the colloquy between the two gentlemen was smusing, though carried on amid confusion, which rendered their voices almost indistinguishable.

Mr. Watson declared that for the last

twenty-five years the national banks had had the people's money for 1 per cent and had been making their money by lending it to the people to whom it belonged at between 8 and 80 per cent.

At this point Mr. Funston again interrupted, and despite Mr. Watson's refusal to yield and his suggestion that Mr. Funston had better resume his seat, continued to Mr. Watson with questions much to the merriment of the house.

It was in vain that the chairman reminded Funston that the gentleman from Georgia could not be interrupted without his consent, Mr. Funston was persistent in his queries and his persistency led to Mr. Watson inquiring, "Who is boss! The chairman or the gentleman from Kansas!"

Continuing Mr. Watson attacked the na-

tional banking laws and many of his state ments were contradicted by Mr. Funston. Offered to Resign His Seat,

"If you show this house," remarked Mr. Functor, "that the government has loaned \$1 to national banks for purposes of circuiation, I will resign my seat in favor of a demo crat." [Applause].
"The inducement is very great," retorted

Mr. Watson, amid increased merriment and emocratic applause.
In conclusion, Mr. Watson said that class legislation had been the ruin of the country Gentlemen talked about the defense of the country by the construction of a navy, by the erection of forts; but the strongest de-fense the country could have was in the strong arms of her citizenship. The best bulwark of constitutional government was in the hearts of the people, and in a government that recognized no special class or sec tion, but did the right thing whether to the red man, the black man or the white man.

After further debate the committee arose. and the house adjourned. IN THE SENATE.

Mexican Battle Flags to Be Returned-Omaha's Public Building Appropriation. Washington, D. C., Feb. 17 .- A joint reso lution requesting the president to return to the republic of Mexico twenty-one battle flags, now in the museum of the United States Military academy, captured by United States troops during the late war with Mexico, was passed.

Sherman reported back adversely the reso tution requesting the committee on foreign relations to inquire as to the practicability of the acquisition of certain portions of Mexico. and it was indefinitely postponed.

A number of bills on the calendar were

then taken up and acted on. One increasing the limit of cost for the public building at St. Paul, Mina., to \$1,400,000 was passed. The bill increasing \$800,000 the appropria-tion for a public building at Omaha was

Contest Case of Dubois Against Claggett. The Idaho contested election case was then taken up, and Mr. Gray addressed the senate in support of the minority report of the committee on elections in favor of Clag-

Mr. Gray's argument was replied to and the title of Mr. Dubois to the seat was de-fended by Mr. Chandler, a member of the committee on elections, and by Mr. Palmer, the point of the latter's argument turning on the precise period at which the senate of Idaho was organized. Mr. Palmer treated hir. Gray's contention of the point as too fine and technical so long as there was a fair and actual compliance with the law on the part of the legislature of Idaho, Mr. Palmer said in conclusion, that he trusted the time would come when such questions could not arise, and when the people would speak directly in the choice of their senators. But so long as the present method continued the acts of the state legislatures should be judged liberally and fairly, according to their spirit and in

Without disposing of the resolution the senate, at 5 p. m., adjourned until temorrow.

Choice of Nebraska Democrats. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17 .- It is not often that an American statesmen of these days has a presidential boom thrust upon him, but such is the enviable experience of Congressman Amos J. Cummings of New

During the session of the house today Congreasman Bryan of Nebraska called Mr. Cummings to the rear of the hall, and in the

presence of a few members, presented to the New York congressmen, in behalf of the democrats of Fremon', Neb., a badge bearing the following inscription: "For president, Amos J. Cummings of New York: for vice president, J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska." Mr. Bryan explained that this badge was worn by the Fremont democrats at Lincoln last Monday at the installation of Governor Boyd, and that he had been directed by the Fremont democrats to notify Mr. Cummings that he was their choice for the presidency.

HOME RULE FOR UTAH,

Arguments Before the Committee on Territories Against the Proposition. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.-The house committee on territories gave a hearing this morning to the opponents of proposed legislation to give local government or "home rule" to the territory of Utah as proposed in the bill introduced by Mr. Caine, delegate from that territory. O. W. Powers, a representative of the liberal party of Utab, said the time had not come in his opinion for the enactment of the measure. Much of Mr. Powers' argument was in refutation of several statements made on the other side of the question by Mr. H. W. Smith before the committee last week. He read to the committee a letter from M. A. Broeden, an attorney of Ogden City, stating that Mr. Smith had told him (before leaving that city for Washington) that "statehood in Utah would be a great calonity; that if the for Washington) that "statehood in Ctah would be a great calamity; that, if the Teller bill should become a law, no gentile could live in the territory; that he had no faith in the Mormon people; that they were simply deceiving the people to get in power again, and that as soon as the conditions were changed the brethren would have another revelation re-establish polyghave another revelation, re-establish polyg-amy and drive Americans out of the territory."
The statements made in the letter were de-

nounced by Mr. Smith as a lie. He dented baving been in Ogden before coming to Washington, or having any conversation with Mr. Broeden.
In refutation of statements made by Mr. Smith, calling in question the honor and probity of United States Judge Miner of Utah, Mr. Powers read numerous telegrams

from influential people denouncing as false all charges and imputations against the moral and judicial integrity of the judge. Russian Hebrew Resolutions.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17 .- The subcommittee to whom the foreign affairs committee referred the four or five Russian-Hebrew resolutions introduced in the house have reached an agreement upon this resolution to be reported:

Resolved. That the American people, through their concress, do hereby express sympathy for the Russian Hebrews and their depressed condition, and they hope that the government of Russia, a power with which the United States has always been on terms of amity and good will, will mitigate as far as possible the decrees lately issued respecting them.

The subcommittee added to this resolution the following amendment: "And the president is requested to use his good offices to induce the government of Russia to mitigate

Condition of the Treasury.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.-Secretary Foster said this afternoon that there was nothing in the financial condities of the treasury to cause the least uneasiness, and that it was silly to suppose that he contemplated the use of the \$100,000,000 gold reserve to meet the current obligations of the government. He said, also, that while the present net cash balance of \$27,500,000 consisted almost entirely of subsidiary coin and money on deposit with national banks, it did not include the national bank redemption fund of \$5,500,000 and disbursing officers' balances, amounting to \$25,000,000, both of which sums are subject to the action of the department, and should not be regarded as dem and habilities.

Bland's Free Silver Bill.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.-The leaders of the contest in the house for free coinage of surance that a special order would be brought up in the house for a free coinage bill.

The speaker told them as soon as Mr. Catchings of Mississippi, who is at present in New York on business, returns to Wash ington, the rules committee will meet and will take prompt action upon the Bland resolution making the silver bill a special order The speaker has assured them that he is in favor of a consideration of the bill and of its being disposed of in the house within a

Government Employ of Convict Labor. Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—The house committee on labor will ask the house to authorize it to investigate the charges concerning the employment of convict labor upon public works and the use by the government of material and supplies the product of convict labor. The committee, after exhausting its present authority for obtaining information on this question, has no information that convict labor is being used by the govern-ment as charged, and it thinks that if the practice prevails it should be prohibited; if it does not prevail, they owe it to themselves and those persons they represent to idemonstrate its non-existence.

Garza Sympathizers,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17 .- General Schotield is in receipt of a dispatch from General Stanley, commanding the Department of Texas, giving the names of certain wealthy Mexicans, now resident in Texas, who are known to have contributed money to the cause of Garza, the fugitive revolution ist, and to have sympathized with and aided him in various ways. It is also represented that most of the Mexican residents of Texas are secretly, if not openly, in accord with the

Accounts of Laborers and Mechanics, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.-Senator Carey today reported to the senate from the committee on education and labor, with a favorable recommendation, a bill in the nature of a substitute, providing fer the adjustment and pay-ment of the accounts of laborers and mechanics arising under the eight hour law. It provides that suits for claims may be It provides that suits for claip prosecuted in the court of claims.

Wants Judge McCormick layestigated, Washington, D. C., Peb. 17.-Represent ative Bankhead of Alabama today introduced in the house a resolution authorizing the judiciary committee to investigate the published charges against Hon. Andrew P. McCormick. United States district judge fer the northern district of Texas.

Hot Words Pollowed by Murder. GALLATIN, Teau., Feb. 17. - William Carter, the elder son of John T. Carter, a well known farmer and blooded horse dealer, was shot about 4 o'clock last evening and killed by Edward B. Turpin. They had some hot words which resulted in the shooting.

Oklahomans Endorse Harrison. OKLAHOMA CITY, OKL., Feb. 17.-The territorial convention of republican clubs has elected delegates to the national convention and adopted resolutions endorsing the ad-ministration of President Harrison.

Six Cases of the Dreaded Fever. OARDALE, Mass., Feb. 17 .- There is considerable excitement here over six cases of typhus fever. The victims are Jews, mother and five children, who came here about ten days ago.

Sent Two Mexicans to Jail. RIO GRANDE CITY, Tex., Feb. 17.-Felicita Choha and Ismael Lerma were tried here today on the charge of being with the Garaa band in the battle of December 20 at Portiilo.

The Firs Record. Memputs, Tenn., Peb. 17:- Pire at 1:30 this morning did about \$10,000 damage to the stock of Mrs. A. K. Sloan, who kept a millinery establishment at 210 Main street, Mrs.

Sloan, her mother and young son were rescued with difficulty from the third floor of the building. In attempting to succor the imprisoned inmates the firemen cut all the Associated Press loops and about wenty-five Western Union wires running to the north

YOUNG BLAINE'S DIVORCE SUIT.

Preparations Completed for the Trial, But

the Plaintiff is Iil. DEADWOOD, S. D., Feb. 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mrs. James G. Blaine, jr., the fair plaintiff in what promises to be the most celebrated divorce case ever tried in the state of South Dakota, accompanied by her maid and her attorney, arrived in Deadwood at 9 o'clock this morning. Mrs, Blaine had to rise from a sick bell at Sioux Falls to come to Dealwood for the trial, and on the way suffered from a hemorrhage of the lungs. Physicians, while not pronouncing her condition dangerous, command absolute the lungs. lute quiet and rest. It is probable that immediately after the nearing she will go into retirement.
The case is to be neard by Judge Thomas

possibly tomorrow, if the plaintiff's condi-tion will permit, and certainly not later than the 23d instant.

The action was commenced in this court on the 28th day of last July. It is probable the first proceedings in the case will be an order adjudging him in contempt for this disobedience. As he is not within the jurisdiction of the court, and as it does not now appear probable that he will be present at the trial either in person or by attorney, a judgment for conter pt will have little effect upon him. The testimeny will be almost entirely by depositions, a number of which aggregating several hundred closely type written pages, are on file with the clerk of the court to be opened and read on the trial,

Another South Dakota Divorce Case, Sioux Falls, S. D., Feb. 17 .- Ali the parties in the Miaton divorce proceedings left this morning for Parker. Mrs. Minton, Colonel Weston, the corespondent, and Edward Nicoll, brother of the plaintiff, refused to go on the train on which the defendant was a passenger, and drove across the country. Mrs. Minton took her children. J. Mc-Kimminton, accompanied by his attorneys, went by the train. The trial was begun this morning, Mrs. Minton withdrew the charge of adultery against her husband, and the trial will proceed on the charge of wilful de-sertion and failure to support.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

One of Napoleon's Descendants Arraigned

in a London Police Court, LONDON, Feb. 17 .- At the West London police court today, Louis Clovis Bonaparte, son of Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, who died recently, and William Alexander Thompson, a solicitor, who are charged with conspiring together to defraud Rosalie Clovis Bonaparte, the alleged wife of the former, of a considerable quantity of jewelry, valued at \$100,000, were again arraigned for hear-ing. After listening to the evidence the magistrate held that a prima facie case had been established and he held the accused for trial. Bail was allowed.

Preferred Death to Insanity LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.-A nephew of the late Matthew Acnold, Dr. Howard Arnold, has committed suicide with prussic acid in a fit of insanity caused by grip and sleeplessness. He left a very affectionate letter to his wife

in which he said death was preferable to in-Foot and Mouth Disease in England, London, Feb. 17. - Despite the precautions taken to prevent the spread of the foot and mouth disease among cattle in England, it has broken out among the animals in a dairy in South London and the place has been quarantined and the affected animals killed.

Vesuvius Active Again. ROME, Feb. 17 .- Mount Vesuvius is again in a state of eruption. Lava is flowing from the base of the great cone. A strong shock of earthquake was felt at Tarrafalbo, the market town of Sicily.

Vessels Supposed to Have Been Lost, LONDON, Feb. 17 .- It is believed a number of vessels were lost in the recent storms, as a large quantity of wreckage is coming ashore at different points on the coast.

Arabs Killed in a Grotto, FARIS, Feb. 17 .- A dispatch from Algiers states that seven Arabs were killed by the caving in of the roof of a grotto, in which they had sought shelter.

WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Feb. 17.

The predicted cold wave has made rapid southward progress during the past twelve hours, its front having reached northern Nebraska at 7 p. m. The crest of the wave is still north of Minnesota and the temperature at St. Vincent was already twenty degrees below zero. At Omaha the highest during the afternoon was 542, but by 7 o'clock in the evening it had fallen to 370, wit the prospect of a rather severe cold snap, Cloudy weather and generally northerly winds prevail north of us and light snows have failen in Soth Dakota and northern There is a storm in the extreme southwest

which will be likely to draw the incoming high barometer and cold wave well to the southward west of the Mississippi. For Eastern Nebraska and Omana and Vicinity-Cloudy weather, probably with snow, much colder; north to northeast winds, increasing in force during Thursday,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—For Arkansas—Warmer and fair Thursday; south

winds; cloudy, colder Friday, with a cold wave in northwest portion. For Missouri and lowa-North winds; cloudy weather, with light snows Thursday and a cold wave; colder generally; fair Fri-

For Montana-Slightly warmer; south For Colorado-Generally fair weather; north winds; fair Friday. For North Dakota-Generally fair, winds oming northeast, warmer Friday. For Nebraska and South Dakota—Colder,

north winds, with a cold wave; local snows Thursday; fair Friday. For Kansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma—Generally fair, except local snows in northwest Kausas; north winds and a cold wave, fair Friday. A cold wave is advancing and its front has reached central Minnesota and includes the

expected in the lake regions and in the Ohio vailey Thursday. THE DEATH ROLL.

Dakotas. Cloudiness and some snow may be

i. M. Kirkpatrick, an Honored Pioneer of Nebraska, Passes Away. NEHAWEA, Neb., Feb. 17 .- | Special to Tuz BEE.]-Hon, S. M. Kirkpatrick died

of the grip yesterday, aged 77. Mr. Kirkpatrick has resided in Nebraska since 1855. He was three times elected a member of the territorial council, and in 1865 he represented Case country in the house of representatives serving as speaker. He was also a member of toth constitutional conventions.

Businers Neb Feb 17 (Special False) BEATMICE, Nob., Feb. 17.—[Special Tele-gram to Tun Ben.]—Captain William Ball, known throughout the state as "Old Fifer," died here this morning of old age. He was a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars.

Fatal Saloon Fight. Cheston, Ia., Fob. 17 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Quincy A. Woods, a noted character, in a saloon row a few weeks ago, was struck on the head with a club by runken farmer from Shenandoah. He sufdrunken farmer from Shenandoah. He suffered a paralytic stroke, but apparently recovered. Yesterday he suffered another
stroke and died this morning from paralysis
of the braid. In former years he was a
prominent and influential citizen, but has
been keeping a saloon here for three years.
He is a brother of Major J. S. Woods, the
noted Burlington railroad detective of Ottumwa. His body will be taken to Ottumwa
for interment Friday.

for interment Friday.

FREE BINDING TWINE BILL

OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1892

Representative Bryan's Report Ready to Be Presented to the House.

INCOME TAX AS A SOURCE OF REVENUE

Mr. Wike's Resolutions on the Subject-Claims of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians-Anti-Option Bill in Committee-Washington News.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.-The first of the reports of the ways and means commit-tee on the three tariff bills reported to the house has been prepared by Representative Bryan, who drew up the bill. It is to accompany the bill admitting binding twine free of duty, and will be presented to the house in a day or two. The present duty on such twine, the report says, is seven-tenths of a cent per pound, this rate having been fixed as a compromise in conference after the senate, by a vote of 34 to 24, had placed binding twine on the free list.

The report adds: "That great industry, agriculture, which lies at the foundation of all others, and upon the welfare of which all the interests of the country so largely depend, has been neglected. It has been discriminated against for the benefit of the protected industries, and the injury has been aggravated by the imposition of useless duties on a large number of agricultural products, under the pretense that such a tariff would increase the price of such products, although the farmer has been assured that a similar tariff on manufactured articles would reduce the price of the goods he buys. A large part of the surplus products of the farm must be disposed of in a foreign market, and the price of that surplus, fixed by free competition, regulates the price of the portions sold at home. If the articles necessarily used by the farmer in the barvesting of his crops are made dearer for him than for his competitors, he must bear the burden aione, for there is no one to whom he can transfer it. The tariff on binding twine cannot be justified, except upon the principle that the taxing power should be used to prevent importations entirely, and that principle, besides being unsupported by constitutional authority, would destroy all income from imports and compel us to look to some other source for the necessary revenue. nues."

Binding Twine Trust.

There are in the United States fifty-seven cordage and binding factories, twenty-nine of which are owned and controlled by the National Cordage company of New York. The twenty-nine in the trust, if it may be so termed, produces 60 per cent of the total out-put. There was produced and consumed in the United States in 1890 59,000 tons of twine, all but 7,000 of which were made from foreign grown fibres. If the seven-tenths of I cent per pound is added to the price, as is probable, this tax cost the farmers of the United states in the year 1890 alone \$700,000. and this does not include a large additional sum charged for profits on the increased price by the various dealers through whose hands the product passed. Not one dollar of this large tax reached the treasury. Surely there can be no excuse for allowing this trust to continue the exaction of this tribute. The raw material from which this twine is made is already on the free list.

MR. WIKE'S RESOLUTIONS.

Income Tax as a Means of Raising Revenue for the Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17 .- The committee on ways and means today devoted its attention to the principle of an income tax as a means of raising revenue in the event that dwin ing and was being drawn on each the reduction of the tariff should ever bring he revenues of the country below legitimate expenses of government. A few days ago Representative Wike of Illinois introduced a series of resolutions endorsing the income tax theory and recommending legislation in that direction by the r'ifty second congress.

These resolutions were referred to the committee on ways and means and that committee today accorded Mr. Wike a hearing in advocacy of his resolutions. In his argument he urged the committee to consider seriously and propose a plan to supplement any reduction of revenue that might follow a reduction of tariff duties to an extent that might threaten a depletion of the treasury. Although a democrat, Mr. Wike, maintained that the country would not consider the efforts of the committee as at all serious to reduce the tariff taxes, unless it at the same time sought some other source of revenue to supplement any loss from the enlargemen of the free list and reduction of tariff duties The country does not desire such a revenu-reform as will injuriously affect the public credit or threaten a depletion of the treasury

Had Bankrupted the Treasury. He said it had been charged on the floor o the house, and the people believe that the party in power had nearly bankrupted the reasury, and from whatever cause such dis astrous results may have been brought about, it is the duty of the committee to see sufficient revenue raised to meet the obliga-tions of the government. He feared that any reductions of appropriations for increase in expenditures that this congress can effect will not leabe the treasury in receipt of suffi cient revenue to meet the demand upon it. Mr. Wike desired, however, to impress the mmittee with the importance of not per mitting the necessities of the treasury to abate in the least particular their efforts to reduce largely the tariff duties, and in orde to remove the hindrance to that end h estly urged the adoption of the graduated in me tax with exemptions to the extent o

To Equalize Taxation. To the suggestion of a member that an income tax was not an equal tax, Mr. Wike said the large exemption proposed by his resolutions was for the purpose of equalizing the burdens of takation by making the gigantic fortunes and the excessive accumulations of trusts, corporations and combina-tions of the country bear a portion of it. In the states where the state and local taxes are the states where the state and local taxes are raised for the most part by taxes on real and personal property, the middle and poorer classes, whose possessions are all in sight, contribute the bulk of the revenue, while the contracted wealth of the millionaire and rich corporations is relatively but little taxed. The country is not willing, Mr. Wilke continued, to go back to the pian of raising the necessary revenues of the government by what is called a purely revenue tariff. Any tariff duty whatever, whether the object be protection or otherwise, tends to cripple the protection or otherwise, tends to cripple the power and opportunity of the manufacturer to produce articles so cheaply as those made under free trade.

Mr. Wike said in 1856, the income tax in this country had procured its greatest amount of revenue almost \$71,000,000, and that more than one-half of that amount arose from incomes in excess of \$5,000, the limit of exemptions proposed by his resolution.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW INDIANS,

Their Claims Against the Government Sub ject of a Presidential Message. WARRINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.-Tue president today sent to congress, a message calling attention to the Choctaw and Chickasaw claims, for the payment of which congress appropriated \$2,991,450 in the Indian appropriation bill passed by the last congress.

This amount was to be raid these indians for their interest in lands south of the Canadian river in the Indian Territory, and now occu-pled by the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians. Three-fourths of the appropriation was to be paid to such person of persons as should be athorized by the laws of the Choctaw

conveyances satisfactory in manner anp

form to the president.

The message says: "If this section had been submitted to me as a separate measure, especially during the closing hours of the session, I should have disapproved it, but as the congress was then in its last hours a disapproval of the general Indian appropriation bill, of which it was a part, would have resuited in consequences so far-reaching and disastrous that I felt it my duty to approve the bill. But as a duty was devolved upon me, viz: the acceptance and approval of the conveyances provided for, I have felt bound to look into the whole matter and, in view of the facts which I see the conveyance of the the facts which I shall presently mention, to postpone any executive action until these facts could be submitted to congress."

Corruptly Influenced. The president then says it came to his knowledge that the Choctaw legislature had agreed to pay three of that tribe 25 per cent of any appropriation obtained from congress, and five Chickasaws agreed to pay 10 per cent of their interest to their agents and attorneys. It also came to the knowledge of the president that the action of the Choctaw

The president does not think congress should legislate so as to give effect to such a contract, and he is of the opinion that if this appropriation is to stand provision should be made for protecting these tribes against ex-

The protective intervention of congress is asked in the matter of refusal of the Chickasaws to admit white men to citizenship The question of the title of these Indians to these lands is then taken up. The president says that lands were ceded by terms sufficiently comprehensive to have passed the full title of the Indians. The words of the treaty and the proceedings connected with it, the president thinks, point clearly to the conclusion that the commissioners on the part of the government, and the Indians themselves, must have understood that this government was acquiring something more than a mere right to settle friendly Indians on the ceded lands, which is already possessed, and something more than the mere

release of the rights. Commended to the Attention of Congress. Undoubtedly, says the president, it was the policy of the government for the time to hold these and adjacent lands as Indian country, but this is quite different from a conditional title, which limits the grant to a particular use and works the re-investment of full title in the Indians when that use ceases. Certainly, if for adequate considera-tion by treaty the United States placed upon these lands other Indian tribes, it was com-petent to give them title to a certain and agreed reservation. This being so, compensation for lands not needed for allotment purposes should go to the occupying tribe.

A recital is then made of the various In cian tribes having reservations in this dis-trict to show that further appropriations are

trict to show that further appropriations are involved in a settlement for all these lands upon the basis adopted by congress.

The president does not approve of dealing with this question by peacemeal. It would have been better, he says, if a remnant of title remains in the Choctaws and Chickasaws to the lands in the leased district, to have settled the whole matter at once. The calculations made in arriving at the basis of calculations made in arriving at the basis of the appaopriation made, no account being taken of the \$400,000 paid by treaty stipula-tion for the leased district seems to the president as not just to the United States. In conclusion the president commends the matter to the attention of congress for such ac-tion as is thought advisable.

PILLSBURY FAVORS THE BILL. The Minneapolis Mill Thinks an Anti-Option

Law Should be Enacted. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.-In the hearing before the house committee on agriculture on the anti-option bill which has been under the discussion of the committee for the past twe weeks, Charles A. Pillsbury, the Minneapolls miller, was on the stand. He stated in the course of his remarks that the world's surplus of wheat was steadily year to meet increasing consumption. He said that if one man owned the wheat crop raised in the United States this year it would have been possible to get \$1.50 per bushel for it from Europe just as easy as 90 Europe had to have it. Pillbur advocated the passage of the anti-option pil and said there should have been high prices for wheat this year, and partly in consequence of short selling millers and others were living from hand to mouth.

No Good Effect Followed. Mr. Gifford, of Kankakee, Ill., said in the surplus producing country no good effect could follow "anort" selling, for the "shorts" always wanted lower prices. He thought the laws shoule be so framed as to give the right to buy property for future delivery, and when delivery was contracted for to sell those contracts either before or after de-

livery. The subcommittee of the senate judiciary committee today heard further argument inpon the pending Washburn anti-option bill.

Alfred Homer of the New York Produce Exchange, Charles D. Hamill and Thomas A. Wright of the Chicago Board of Trade and William Cudaby, the Chicago pork packer, argued in opposition to the bill

Before the Interstate Commerce Committe WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.-The senate committee on interstate commerce listened this morning to an argument by Richard Olney of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road on the measure before the committee known as the procedure bill. He held that the measure was unconstitutional and should not be enacted.

Mr. Haines, president of the American Railroad association, opposed any interference by congress in the determination of the once by congress in the determination of the type of coupler to be used by railroads.

Mr. Wilkinson, grand master of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, expressed the views of the switchmen in the matter. He said they were in favor of prompt action but believed no coupler had yet been in-vented which would give satisfaction.

T. P. Seargent of Indianapolis, who repre sented the locomotive associations, thought a commission should be appointed, composed of railroad officials and their mechanical ployes, to test and make a thorough investigation into the best device to be apopted and to leave its results to congress for its action

WILL MAKE IT WARM.

ennsylvania Republicans After Senator M. S. Quay's Scalp.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17 .- An address will be issued tomorrow by the executive committee of the Pennsylvania Republican association, an organization that has been organizing for several months past, and the object of which is to prevent M. S. Quay's re-election to the United senate, and secure the choice of some able and loyal republican as his successor. The movement, it is said, is separate and distinct from that which was ineffectually launched against Guay last fall, and it proceeds from prominent business, professional and workingmen, who have uniformly supported the republican party but have taken no active part in politics.

The address is signed by W. W. Justice, president, and other officers of the associ

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION School Children to Celebrate the Discovery

of America-An Omaha Mau's Contribution New York, Feb. 17 .- At the annual meeting of the National Educational association, department of superintendents, which is being held in Brooklyn, a resolution was introduced by Dr. W. F. Harris, United States commissioner of education, with regard to a celebration of the anniversary of the discovery of America, to be held in the public schools of the whole country on October 12,

The resolution stated that the department of superintendents endorsed such a scheme and asked the teachers to do all in their power to make the celebration a success, and requested the newspapers to lend their supnation to receive it and one-fourth to the Chickasaws, the appropriation to become operative upon the execution of releases and port, that the various state superintendents of education should form a general committee on the subject, and that an executive 25 ots.

committee of five be appointed to arrange a

fitting program for the simultaneous school celebration. The resolution was adopted.
Frank A. Fitzpatrick, superintendent of schools at Omaha, Neb., read a duty on what is the duty of the state towards children of kindergarten age. Mr. Flizpatrick favored the extension of the school age from 6 years to $4\frac{1}{4}$ years and the establishment of kindergarten adjuncts to the public schools by legislative anactment; that children of ten-der years who have not the advantages of the training of cultured and refined mothers could find in them a foster mother, who would give them the same opportunity as children of more wealthy and cultured

The paper was discussed by a large number of the delegates.

PROGRESS OF THE TOURNEY.

How the Balk Line Billiard Games Were Settled Yesterday. The fourth game of the state championship billiard tournament came off at room B, the New York Life building yesterday aftercouncil was corruptly influenced in the noon, Albert Cahn of this city and Charles Haves of Lincoln being the contestants, Mr. Cabn winning in the 142d inning. The

run, 24. Averaze, 1.5. Referee-Edwin Haskeil, Marker - Harry Selbert Last i ght Symes won a close game from Arrasmith by the following score:

Arrasmith by the following score:

Arrasmith—4, 5, 15, 5, 9, 2, 11, 0, 0, 8, 0, 2, 6, 9, 1, 2, 0, 2, 2, 12, 1, 1, 1, 21, 0, 1, 0, 5, 0, 4, 4, 2, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1, 8, 2, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 2, 13, 0, 0, 1, 3, 4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 4, 0, 2, 0, 6, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 6, 0, 5, 5, 2, 3, 1, 0, 0, 2, 4, 3, 1, 2, 2, 1, 3, 0, 4, 4, 2, 2, 0, 0, 5, 4, 2, 1, 0, 2, 2, 1, 5, 5, 7, 3, 1, 0, 0, 2, 4, 3, 1, 2, 2, 1, 3, 0, 4, 4, 4, 2, 2, 0, 0, 5, 4, 2, 1, 0, 2, 2, 1, 5, 5, 7, 0, 7, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0 Will Have Races at Rushville.

RUSHVILLE, Nob., Feb. 17 .- | Special to THE BEE.]-Through the energy of the Business Men's association the organization of the Rushville Agricultural and Trotting association, with a capital stock of \$10,000, was effected at a meeting Monday night. Articles of incorporation were adopted and officers elected as follows: President, M. P. Musser; first vice president, J. E. West; sec-ond vice president, H. J. Stanchfield; secretary, W. E. Sharp; treasurer, N. H. Shepherd; board of directors: J. H. Jones, J. R. Peverett, James Alexander, C. R. Evans, O. F. Farman, C. B. Jackson, W. H. Strotheide, N. B. Baraes and August Brockman. Over \$7.000 of the stock has already been taken. Chadron will take \$2,000 and the remainder can be disposed of with little effort. The association starts out under the most favorable circumstances. As soon as spring opens
work will be commenced and a fair ground
and track completed that will do honor to
any town in Nebraska.

Rushvulle possesses the distinction of being

the home of Lasalle, the first son of Williams' famous Allerton. He is a magnificent 2-year-old and promises to do credit to his

Results at Gloucester. GLOUCESTER, N. J., Fob. 17.-Weather

clear, track fast,

First race, seven-eights of a mile, selling:
Bohemian won. Hemet (the favorite) second,
Linnes third, Mouroe drawn. Time: 1:31.
Second race, three-fourths of a mile, selling,
Second race, three-fourths of a mile, selling,
Second race, three-fourths of a mile, selling.
Therefore, the favorite won, Unroar cold the
favorite) second. Annie third, Eros and Media
drawn. Time: 1:194.
Third race, thirtsen-sixteenths of a mile,
selling: Penzance (the favorite) won, Unipire
Kelly second. Emma J third, Gloster and Virgin drawn. Time: 1:25.
Fourth race, lifteen-sixteenth of a mile,
selling: Little Addie won, Dr. Helmuth second, Rose Howard third, Carnegie drawn.
Topmast (the favorite) ran unplaced. Time: clear, track fast, copmast (the favorite) ran unplaced. Time:

:404. Fifth race, nine-sixteenth of a mile, selling: Mucliage (the favorite) won Silence second, Urbana third, Lone Oak, Bonnie Lass, Gene-vieve and Picidene drawn. Time: :57. vieve and Picidene drawn. Time: :57.
Sixth race, one and one-cighth of a mile,
selling: Boodle won. MacGregor second.
Harzburg (the fayorite) third. Edgar Johnson and Hop Scotch drawn. Time: 2:01%.

Going at Guttenberg. GUTTENBERG, N. J., Feb. 17. - The track was in good condition today and the attendance very large: First race, five furlongs: Kirkano won, Sir Launcelot second, Lost Star third. Time:

1:0234. Second race, six furiongs: Majectic won. Skeese Geister second, Standard third. Time: Skeese Geister second, Standard third. Time: 1:1735.

Third race, seven furlongs: Ascrael won, Vagabond second, Perlid third. Time: 1:29.
Fourth race, six and one-half furlongs: G. W. Cook won. Prince howard second, Blithesome third. Time: 1:21.
Fifth race, five furlongs: Zenobia won, Stratagem second, Servia third. Time: 1:01.
Sixth race, one mile: Firelly won. Van second, Double Cross third. Time: 1:45%.

Tips for Today. These horses are looked upon as likely chances for the races mentioned: GUTTENBERG.

1. Churchill Clark—Jed.
2. Noonday—Innovation.
3. Maud P. filly—Harlequin.
4. Sallie Harper—Algernon.
5. Joe Courtney—Jay F. Dec.
6. Harrison—Jack Batchelor. GLUOCESTER. 1. Pilgrim—Park Ridge. 2. West Farms—Little Dan. 3. Boyle Rhodes—Ballston. 4. Belisarius—Mabel. 5. Guard—Blackburn.

5. Rustle-Cornella. Russian Leads Again.

HAVANA Feb. 17 .- Tschigorin opened the ineteenth game in the chess match yesterlay with the Scotch gambit and won after thirty-two moves. There was a large crowd of spectators at the Center Asturian. The score now stands: Tschigorin, S; Steinitz,

TYPHUS FEVER IN NEW YORK.

All the Massalia's Passengers Accounted for -A Rigid Quarantine Inforced, NEW YORK, Feb. 17. - The health board of this city received the following telegram from Walter Wyman, surgeon general at Washington:

"Please wire at my expense number of

cases of deaths from typhus and your opinion

as to the outlook." Dr. Edson's reply was eighty-nine cases to date—entirely confined to Russian Hebrews, passengers on the Massalia. No deaths as yet. Outbreak a mild type. All exposed Hebrews rigidity quaratined. Disease, we hope, is confined to these people."

A corps of doctors has been assigned to the

Italian quarter to astertain whether there are any cases of typus among them. The board has accounted for every one of the 260 Hebrews who came over on the Massalia. Deed of a Brave Man. DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 17 .- Des Moines is

talking of a veritible hero 70 years old, His name is John Green. A 4-year-old daughter of Senator Lewis was playing in a yard and while crossing a cistern the boards broke and dropped her into seven feet of water ten feet from the top. Mr. Green was near and plunged in after her. He held the child aboge the water until help came, which was for fifteen minutes.

He Left His Family.

YORK, Neb., Feb. 17.- | Special to THE BEE. |—The fact has just been made public that the other day C. G. Kingen eloped with a Miss Glen, who has been staying with his family. They have not been heard from Kingen left a wife and two children

Sudden changes of weather cause throat diseases. There is no more effectual remedy for coughs, cold., etc, than Brown's Bron-chial Troches. Sold only in boxes. Price

CALLING EACH OTHER LIARS

Prohibition-License Debate Begins to Warm Up in the Iowa Senate.

BOTH SIDES "AVE A BRIEF INNING

Statements Made — e Party Quickly De-nied by the Othe, and the Puzzle is to Find Out Which is Telling the Truth.

Das Moines, Ia., 7, 17, -In the senate this morning a number of potitions and bills were introduced. '- ng the latter were the following: Giving district court concurrent jurisdiction with justices of the peace in matters of forcible entry and detainer; fourteen bilis formulated by the mayors at their recent convention here amending the laws relating to cities and towns; governing the establishment of mutual loan and building associations; conferring on women the right of voting at presidential elections.

Senator Mack read a letter from the mayor of this city in regard to tno charge made by the democrats yesterday. The democrats had stated that there were over 200 open saloons in Des Moines, but Mayor Campbell denounced the statement as a lic. Shields wanted to know if the mayor at-

tempted to deny that there were over 200 places where liquor was sold.

Mack, in reply, stated that the democrats claimed that open saloons and places where ilquor was sold were the same, and the mayor denied their existence.

Senator Jamieson Again,

Senator Jamieson resumed his spaceh un-finished yesterday. He said in reference to the Chicago telegram that if the democrats had taken pains to look at St. Louis, they would have had a far different answer. Comwould have had a far different answer. Comparing lows with other states in various ways, he claimed that lows had made better progress than the licensed states and the people were willing to continue the policy. Jamieson said his objection to a license law was that it gave an outlawed business protection. It legalized the existence of an institution whose main work was the destruction of society. In conclusion, the statement was ciety. In conclusion, the statement was made that the republicans were in favor of the resubmission of the question in the form of an amendment to the constitution.

Reminger here raised objection to the Schmidt bill by saying it would be a violation of the constitutional provision which says that all laws enacted shall be general and not special, and this bill, by previding for special areas in different places is in violation of the constitutional providing the special areas in different places is in violation.

for special cases in different places, is in vio-lation of the constitution. Senator Schmidt claimed the floor just before the noon adjournment and began to speak, but gave way to a motion to adjourn till tomorrow.

The house committee on the suppression of

intemperance this morning recommended the passage of a joint resolution favoring that the government retail liquor dealers' license be increased from \$25 to \$250. A bill was introduced to better define the powers and duties of clerk of the courts. A bill was passed punishing the crime of sodomy by imprisonment in the penitentiary for one to len years.

for one to ten years. Republicans Dissatisfied.

It is rumored that there is Hable to be a break in the republican senatorial ranks on the liquor question. It is stated that at caucus some time ago Scuator Gatch an-nounced his intention of voting for county ontion and it is now reported that if the Schmidt bill is defeated the Yeomans high license bill will be introduced and that Gatch and Brower will vote for it. A republicant caucus is being held on the subject this

evening.
The lobbyists fought various state institutions and for the World's fair and are very much annoyed by the length of the Schmids oill discussion. They are anxious to have the appropriations taken up and disposed of. Even the appropriation committee has ceased to hold meetings for the hearing of the vari ous delegations pending the discussion. Its looks as if the appropriation will be crowded over until near the close of the session, when it is feared the work will be done in a sorry

The committee on suppression of intentperance in the house reported, recommending the adoption of Speaker Mitchell's resolution memorializing congress to enact a law pro-hibiting the issuing of government permits to sell intoxicating figuors to those not having been licensed by the authority of the

At the December meeting of the Iowa Stock Breeders association at Waterloo a committee on legislation was appointed, being composed of A. J. Blakeley of Grinbeing composed of A J. Blakeley of Grin-nell, G. W. Franklin of Atlantic and Robert Thomas of New Sharen. They were given a hearing before the joint committee on agriculture today. They recom-mend the passage of the bill introduced by and an amendment to the law so as to allow an appeal to the district court from the de-cision of boards of supervisors as to damages awarded for stock killed or damaged by dogs and also substantially the Kansas lation to the suppression of scan among

sheep.
A bill was introduced to better define the powers and duties of cierk of the courts. A bill was passed punishing the crime of sodomy by imprisonment in the penitentiary

for one to ten years.

Des Moined People Shocked. Des Mornes, Ia., Feb. 17 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. | On the subject of the recent "White Chapel" scandal an evening paper says: Several important changes are impending at the city hall, growing out of the arrest a few weeks ago at the dive kept by Jeannette Allen of a party of prominent men. Two of the guilty parties have sent the money to the city hall to pay their fines and they have been entered in their true names. The senators, one of whom is a democrat and one a republican, were released on the advice of the police judge that they are not subject to arrest during the session. They will be arrested immediately upon the adjournment of the legislature. It is now stated that the party who left the hack broke faith with the officer in charge of the scarch to whom they gave their word of honor as gentlemen that they would report at the city hall. The hepe is expressed in circles not unfriendly to the mayor that he will not only call for the resignation of one of the officers concerned in this scandalous episode but that he will at the same time rid his administration of a marshal who has proved his unfitness for his office by scandalous official misconduct on several recent occasions.

Solving An Iowa Mystery. CRESTON, Ia., Feb. 17-|Special Telegram

to THE BEE. |-Orders came yesterday from Administrator Sprague to Burket Bros., undertakers, to ship the embalmed body of Thomas G. Mulligan, the wealthy recluse, to Orient for burial. Today about midnight . telegram was received from Bordentown, N. J., to hold the body until the arrival of James Herron and A. Horney, Herron claims to be a near relative of the deceased, who was at one time in his employ. arrive tomorrow morning. The body has been preserved in lifelike appearance for 71 days, and over 8,000 people have viewed the remains. Only one person has so far claimed to recognize the deceased and that was Christopher Mulligan of Lilinois. The Borall, and the fortune will probably go to those

Spoopendyke's Troubles Have I got a cought Do you think I'm an committee and can't cought Well, of all the dodgasted women I ever saw-here I've coughed for seventy days and you want to know if I've got a cough. Now Mrs. Spoop-endyke. I want that bottle of Haller's Sure Cure Cough Medicine -you hear!

Gessler's Mazielitea tanha Wafer cures all neadaches in V) minutes. At all druggiste,