ALLEN INTRODUCES COXEY

Calls Up His Resolution Demanding an Explanation from the Police.

MAY DAY EVENTS DEBATED IN THE SENATE

Nebraska Senator Thinks the Seenes on the Capitol Steps Which Led to the Arrests Should Be Investigated at Once.

WASHINGTON, May 9 .- Jacob S. Coxey, general of the Comonweal, and his two lieutenants, Carl Browne and Christopher Columbus Jones, who were convicted in the police court yesterday, were in the lobby in the rear of the senate when that boly met today, anticipating a further airing of their case in connection with the Allen resolution to investigate the alleged police clubbing on the capitol steps May 1. The proceedings were opened with the regular routine morning business.

On motion of Mr. Gray, democrat of Delaware, a bill authorizing Rear Adiatral Walker and Surgeon J. Rufus Tryon of the navy to accept a decoration of the third class from the people of Venezuela for their humane service to the wounded and dying men in the recent Venezuelan war was passed, as was also a bill to authorize the captain and crew of the life saving station Hog Island, Va., to accept a medal of nor from Spain for their heroic conduct in saving life from a wrecked Spanish ves-

Mr. Berry, democrat of Arkansas, allowed these bills to go through, but under pro-test. He insisted that nothing should be permitted to interfere with the tariff bill. The whole country, he said, including those who opposed as well as those who approved it, were anxious for action on the tariff. The present interminable delay was making the copie lone all confidence and respect for

ALLEN'S PLEA FOR COXEY. At the conclusion of the morning business Mr. Allen, populist of Nebraska, called up his resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the police interference with the Coxey demonstration

on the capitol steps May 1. Mr. Allen spoke with feeling. He had waited a week after the outrage committed waited a week after the outrage committed on the capitol grounds before introducing his resolution, he said, expecting that one of the senators from Ohio, the state from which Mr. Coxey came, would take some steps toward its investigation. Mr. Coxey came from the congressional district formerly represented by Governor McKinley. In his opinion such scenes as took place in the presence of 10 000 receive or Merchant the presence of 19,000 people on May 1 on the plaza in front of the capitol should be investigated without delay.

"Are you not Mr. Coxey's counsel?" in-quired Mr. Daniel of Virginia, interrupting

the Nebraska senator.

the Nebraska senator.

"No, sir," replied Mr. Allen emphatically.
"Has not Mr. Coxey full legal remedy if
he has been injured in his rights?"

"I decline to be diverted from my line
of thought," said Mr. Allen, rather sharply.
"But," persisted Mr. Daniel, "I simply desire to question the propriety of dragging
this matter into the senate when Coxey has
a remedy in court." a remedy in court."

Mr. Allen made no response to Mr. Dan-lel's suggestion, but took occasion to reiterate his denial of any connection with the move-ment; all reports to the contrary were un-true. He had been called in consultation by Representatives Hudson and Pence on the rights of Coxey. He had subsequently gone into the police court to defend him.

When Mr. Allen sat down Senator Sher-

man arose to reply. The senator from Ne-braska, he said, wanted the senate to review a case that had been tried in the police court before a jury of twelve honest men, and the defendants had had the benefits of the services of the distinguished senator from Ne-braska. Should the business of the country be suspended to review a case that could be carried to the higher courts, where, if any mistakes were finally made, the pardoning power of the president could be invoked as a last resort. When the Coxey movement was first started a prominent citizen of Ohio was first started a prominent citizen of Ohio had come to him and asked if he would present Mr. Coxey's good roads petition. He replied he would. Moreover, he had told this gentleman if Coxey desired his bills introduced he would introduce them, although he had not a particle of sympathy with them. His reply had been carried to Mr. Coxey, and latter sent back word thanking him saying he did not care to have him (Sher-

an) present them. When Mr. Sherman finished the tariff bill was laid before the senate. The Coxey reso-lution went over until tomorrow, when, ac-cording to a motion served, Senator Teller and others will ask to be heard upon it. TARIFF BILL TAKEN UP.

Mr. Aldrich took up the second amendment in the tariff bill, which is the words "or withdrawn for consumption," the purpose being to include goods so withdrawn from bonded warehouses in the provisions apply ing in the bill to goods imported.

This precipitated a running discussion, in

which Messrs. Jones of Arkansas, Chandler of New Hampshire, Vest of Missouri, Hale of Maine, Harris of Tennessee, and Mills of Texas took part.
Mr. Aldrich twitted Senator Mills of Texas

by reading extracts from a speech by the latter, in which he had denounced in the most severe terms the system of specific duties, and holding that for him to swallow the bill as amended would mean a surrender of the principles of a lifetime.

Mr. Mills replied in vigorous terms, repelling the idea that he was in any way re-

onsible for what Mr. Aldrich had termed the democratic surrender. The bill, as mod-ified by the amendments introduced, had no resemblance to the Wilson bill. It ought to bear the name of Mr. Gorman or Mr. Brice. The bill was not a response to democratic pledges. Nevertheless he would vote for it if it made a reduction only of 5

The pending amendment was then agreed to, and Mr. Lodge offered his amendment to impose double the duties in the bill against Great Britain until that country should agree to an international ratio for the coin Senator Stewart followed with a long sil-

ver speech. Senator Peffer followed him. Mr. Teller did not believe this was the way to deal with the silver question. Every one knew that as long as Mr. Cleveland remained in the white house there was no hope of independent silver legislation. He was ready to do anything to force England to her knees. He did not believe in standing hat in hand awaiting England's pleasure. England would

never go into conference with us until she was compelled to do so. If he had the power would absolutely inhibit the importation of English goods until that country should submit to an international agreement. He did not think England could complain if we said to her: "You shall not have the benefit of our market unless you take your hand off the throat of the monetary prosperity of the

Mr. Lodge concluded the debate. LODGE'S AMENDMENT TABLED.

Mr. Harris insisted upon his motion to lay the amendment on the table at the con bion of Mr. Lodge's remarks, cutting off Mr. Dubols, who desired to speak.

The amendment was laid on the table—31 to 20, a strict party vote. The detailed vote laying Mr. Lodge's amendment on the table

Yeas—Allen Bate, Berry, Blanchard, Brice, Caffrey, Call, Cockrell, Coke, George, Gibson, Gorman, Gordon, Gray, Harris, Hunton, Jar-vis, Jones, McLaurin, McPherson, Martin,

Mills, Palmer, Pascoe, Pugh, Ransom, Roach, Turple, Vest, Walsh, White. Total, 31. Nays—Allison, Dolph, Dubols, Gallinger, Hale, Hansbrough, Hawley, Higgins, Hoar, Lodge, McMillan, Manderson, Perkins, Platt, Proctor, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Washburn. Total, 20.

The democrats who did not vote were paired in favor of the motion. Senator Allen voted with the democrats and annced that Senator Kyle was paired with Morrill on all questions relating to the tariff. Mr. Peffer was absent and no pair was announced for him. The vote of Mr. Allen and the announcement of the pairs of Senator Kyle is taken to mean these mem-bers will vote with the democrate on the

Teller offered a substitute for Mr. Allen's resolution for an investigation into the Commonwealers' arrest, and then, at

5:30, the senate went into executive session. When the doors were opened the senate adjourned.

STATE BANK TAX BILL REPORTED.

House Spends Most of the Day on Naval Appropriation Bill. WASHINGTON, May 9.-In the house today after the reading of yesterday's journal the speaker laid before the house certain senate bills and resolutions. Among these was a resolution for the printing of 8,000 copies of the eulogies of the late Randall Lee Gibson, senator from Louisiana, and Mr. Richardson asked unanimous consent for its consideration. No objection was made, but Mr. Reed and Mr. Burrows took occasion to express their opinion that a stop should be put to this useless expenditure of money. Mr. Burrows thought that members congress never read the eulogies, but either gave or threw them away. It had been so in his case. The resolution was agreed to.

The house bill granting to the Columbia Irrigation company the right of way through the Yaquima Indian reservation was passed At 1:05 p. m. Mr. Cummings, in charge of the naval appropriation bill, moved the house go into committee of the whole to consider the hill. By agreement the debate was limited to seven hours, three and a half hours on each side. The house then went into the committee of the whole.

Prior to going into the committee of the whole Mr. Springer, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, reported favorably his bill to suspend the taxation of 10 per cent on state bank issues during money stringencies, and gave notice that he would call up the bill for consideration a week from

Mr. Black of Tennessee wanted to turn back into the treasury the sum of \$640,000, which was reappropriated for torpede boats, and asked Mr. Cummings whether the safety or dignity of the country would be imperiled if the construction of these tor-pedo boats was deferred until the condition of the treasury was better. Mr. Cummings thought it was as necessary

to build war vessels in anticipation of war as it was to build fire engines in anticipation of fire. Without action on the amendment the ommittee arose and the house, at 4:30, ad-

journed. PENSIONS FOR LIFE SAVERS.

Another Attempt Being Made to Pension

Disabled Surfmen. WASHINGTON, May 9.-Some attention will soon be given by the house committee on pensions to the Cummings bill, granting pensions to certain persons in the life saving service. Various efforts have been made to get favorable action by the house on legisiation similar to that proposed by the bill now pending, but without avail. The meri-torious nature of the measures are acknowledged, and in 1881 Secretary John Sherman recommended that congress take early steps for the extension of the pension laws to the crews of life saving establishments. A bill similar to that now before the committee, received a favorable report in the Fiftieth congress, proposed to place on the pension roll the names of those honorably discharged superintendents, keepers and surfmen of the service who became disabled by disease or injury incurred in the actual performance of their duties in the service and incident thereto. It also provides for pensions for the widows and minor children under 16 years of age of such men, when the death of the husband or father is due to disease or injury attributable to the service. The bill includes as beneficiaries only those members of the service whose duties render them peculiarly subject to accident and exposure. The report referred to said in part:

"The country owes it to its citizens, any one of whom may be thrown on the perils of our coasts, that the efficiency of the lifesaving service should be upheld; that keepers and surfmen should be selected from those best qualified to render the most valuable service and it is undoubtedly true that the most potent inducement toward the enlistment of such men in the service is the assurance that their country will not see them suffer in penury if they become disabled in its service, nor let their widows or orphans go unprotected or unprovided for if they lose their lives therein."

TURNING OF THE TIDE.

Laborers Will Not Much Longer Come to

United States from Europe. WASHINGTON, May 9.—Representative predicts that a turn in the tide of immigration is not far off, and when it comes it will offer the solution to the depressed condition

now existing. "The tide of immigration has been steadily toward the United States for years," said Mr. McGann, "until the labor market of rope is being so drained that the commercial classes are awake to the necessity of keeping their labor at home. Furthermore, the leading men of Germany, France and Great Britain place the labor question fore-most among the great national questions, while in this country the public man who seeks to advance the cause of labor is set down as a demagogue. Bismarck and King William are urging reforms to ameliorate the condition of labor. In France labor is recognized by the government to the extent of establishing public bureaus of labor, similar to our intelligence offices, where employ ers can secure men and men can secure work. In England they are twenty-five years ahead of us in lending government assistance to labor. There are two half-holidays each week, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, during which it is illegal to keep men at work. Public halls are provided for the meetings of workingmen. Public parks are designed where they may spend their halfholidays. Premier Rosebery is following Gladstone in aiding toward the better con-

dition of labor. 'And while European countries are thus bending every energy toward helping labor, the United States is standing still. We are already far behind our foreign neighbors, and while they are going ahead we are going backward. This cannot but be recognized by labor before long, and it will surely re-sult in turning the tide of immigration away from the United States."

LO IS NO FOOL.

After Ceding His Lands He Convinced Con-gress He Still Owned Them.

WASHINGTON, May 9 .- Secretary Smith has transmitted to congress an adverse report on the title claimed by the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians in the Oklahoma lands known as the leased district, west of west longitude 98, claimed by the Wichita and Kiowa Indians, notwithstanding the action of the Fifty-first and Fifty-second congresses. Chairman Hunter of the house sub-committee on territories in calling for a report raised the question whether the Indians had not ceded all their right and title by the treaty of 1866. Secretary Smith says after careful investigation he believes the Choc-taws and Chickasaws have no interest in the leased district.

FILLED THE LAND OFFICES.

Four Nebraska Democrats Made Hap py by the Action of the President. WASHINGTON, May 9 .- The president to-

day sent the following nomination to the

senate: Interior-Ambrose S. Campbell of Nebraska, to be register of the land office at McCook, Neb. Recsivers of public moneys: Patrick Gibbons, McCook, Neb.; Elmer Willams, O'Neill, Neb.; William B. Morrison,

Lincoln, Neb. Treasury-Lloyd Wilkinson, to be ap-praiser of merchandise in the district of Baltimore, Md.

Court Martial Detail. WASHINGTON, May 9 .- The court-mar-

tial which will try Lieutenant E. D. Bostwick of the Ranger on the charge of drunkenness will meet at the Mare Island navy yard next Friday. The detail is: Captains H. J. Howison and C. S. Cotton, commanders B. H. McColl, H. E. Nichols and O. W. Farrenholt, Major C. Pope of the marine corps, Lieutenant Burnett and First Lieutenant H. L. Draper of the marine corps as judge advocat

Niobrara Bridge Bill Approved. WASHINGTON, May 9 .- The president has approved the act to protect the birds and animals in Yellowstone park and to authorize the reconstruction of a bridge across the Niobrara river near Niobrara, Neb.

WORTH THE CANDLE

Secretary Gresham Thinks Samoa Has Been All Cost and No Profit.

DEPARTURE FROM HONORED PRACTICE

All the Correspondence in Reference to the United States' Relations to Samoa Submitted to Congress by

the President.

WASHINGTON, May 9 .- The president today submitted to the senate the correspondence relative to Samoa, called for by Senator Gray's resolution of the 6th ultimo.

The correspondence is very voluminous, covering about 19,000 pages. In submitting It to the president, Secretary Gresham has taken the opportunity to set out at length his conclusions as to the workings of the impartite agreement. This letter of the secretary's is certain to give rise to much discussion and controversy.

A period of almost five years having elapsed since the conclusion of the general act of Berlin, the present occasion is, the secretary says, not inappropriate for a review of its results. In order that the subject may be fully comprehended, he gives a general survey of our relations to Samoa both before and since the conclusion of the general act, and recites the policy we have pursued toward the island. It is in our relations to Samoa that we have made the first departure from our traditional and well estab-lished policy of avoiding entangling alliances with foreign powers in relation to objects remote from this hemisphere. Like all other human transactions, the wisdom of that de-parture must be tested by its fruits. If there be evidence of detriment suffered before its adoption or of advantages since gained, we are confronted with the serious responsibility of having, without sufficient grounds, imperiled a policy which is not only coeval with our government, but to which may in great measure be ascribed the peace, prosperity and the moral influence of the Unitd States. FIRST STEP IN THE PROTECTORATE. In 1873 a special agent named Steinberger was sent to the islands by the Departmen of State for the express purposes of obtaining information in regard to their condition. This step seemed to have been suggested by "certain highly respectable commercial persons," who represented there were opportunities of increasing our commercial relations in that quarter of the globe, and by the cir-cumstance that in the preceding year a naval officer of the United States, acting on his own responsibility, had entered into an agreement with the great chief of the Bay of Pago-Pago whereby the latter, while pro-fessing his desire for the friendship and protection of the United States, granted to this government the exclusive privilege of establishing in that harbor a naval station. In May, 1872, President Grant communicated this agreement to the senate, saying he would not hesitate to recommend its approval but for the protection to which it seemed to pledge the United States. It does not appear that the senate took any action

STEINBERGER SENT HOME. Secretary Gresham continues with an ac-count of Steinberger's connection with Samoa and his efforts to bring about the annexation of the islands to this country; his unauthorized promise to the islanders of the protection of the United States and his final deportation from the islands on a British man-of-war. The Steinberger-Godfrey episode is also recounted.

On January 16, 1878, there was concluded

at Washington the treaty, which, up to the ratification of the general act of Berlin, twelve years later, contained the only formal definition of the relations of the United States to the Samoan group. The impression produced by a discriminating examination of these treaty stipulations is that the these treaty stipulations is that they were inspired rather by an amiable desire on the part of our government not to appear to be wholly insensible to the friendly advances of the Samoan islands than by any supposition that the character of our relations to Samoa greatly concerned us. The way, however, was then open to form with Samoa any connection our interests might seem to require. The occasion to make good the obligation of the United States under the treaty of 1876 and re-employ its good offices in behalf of the Samoan government arose in 1885, when Dr. Stuebell, the German con-sul, took possession of all the land in which the municipality of Apia, so far as the Samoan government's sovereign rights in it were concerned, to hold it as security till an understanding with that government should be arrived at for the protection of German Interests. As a counter demonstra-tion the American consul, Gronebaum, raised the American flag and proclaimed a protectorate. Subsequently our ministers at London and Berlin were instructed to say the claim of an American protectorate over Samoa by the United States consul at Apia was unauthorized and disapproved, no protectorate by any foreign power being desired, and to suggest that the British and German ministers at Washington be in-structed to confer with the secretary of state with a view to the establishment of order.

The secretary details at some length the events connected with the tripartite treaty in Samoa, the establishment of a new form of government, the election of Miletoa as king, the reluctance of the natives to accept the new regime, the resort to coercive measures, the breaking out of war in July, 1893 the intervention of the treaty powers and Mataafa and eleven other chiefs. Then followed the appointment of Henry C. Ide as chief justice and the more recent troubles

BROUGHT ONLY VEXATION. The secretary concludes as follows: Soberly surveying the history of our relations with Samoa, we well may inquire what we have gained by our departure from our estab-lished policy, beyond the expenses, the responsibilities and the entanglements that have so far been its only fruits. One of the greatest difficulties in dealing with matters that lie at a distance is the fact that the imagination is no longer restrained by the contemplation of objects in their real pro-portions. Our experience in the case of portions. Samoa shows that for our usual exemption from the consequences of this infirmity we are indebted to the wise policy that had previously preserved us from such engage-ments as those embodied in the general act of Berlin, which, besides involving us in an entangling alliance, has utterly failed to correct, if indeed it has not aggravated, the very evils it was designed to prevent. R. spectfully submitted, W. Q. GRESHAM.

REED'S CAUSTIC COMMENT.

Characteristic Remarks of the Ex-Speaker on the Tariff Amenaments. WASHINGTON, May 9 .- Mr. Reed of Maine authorizes the following concerning

the tariff amendments:

The presentation by the senate finance committee of eighty-one pages of amendments, apparently more than 400 in number, is a delicate compliment to Mr. Wilson and the house of representatives. It virtually says that the house bill was right except on 400 or 500 points and that the senate committee, after a month's work, find 400 mistakes in their own bill. This will hardly tend to restore confidence in the country, and es-pecially as every amendment smacks of either prior ignorance or present barter. It seems impossible that a document so c structed as to show traffic in every item should be permitted to see daylight in one batch. It would have been wiser to have let the matter come before the country item by item rather than agglomerate the dreadful total in one bunch. Evidently it will be the duty of the senate to fully investigate these proposed amendments, for when a committee of finance refuses hearings because it knows intuitively all things, but finds by some kind of back-stairs influence that it has made 400 mistakes, it is evident that the committee will bear watching.

Abolishing Customs Posts. WASHINGTON, May 9.—Chairman Barwig of the house committee on expenditures of the Treasury department is awaiting further information from the department before again calling his committee together to con-sider the bill for the abolishment of various customs posts throughout the country. The evidences of opposition to the bill have al-

ready begun to manifest themselves. They

will be given an opportunity to be heard before final action is taken. Treasury offi-cials have given their approval to the meas-ure, so it is altogether probable that the committee will take favorable action on it.

TALKED TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE. General Coxey Made His Plea and Answered

Some Questions. WASHINGTON, May 3,-There was an inusually large attendance of members of the house committee on labor at its meeting today, drawn there largely by the expectation that General Coxey would be in attendance to speak on Representative Mc Gann's resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of the secate and house to investigate the cause of the prevailing in dustrial depression. The general was early at the capitol, in company with Colonel A. E. Redstone of Washington. Mr. Coxey presented a petition from the Commonweal army that he and Carl Browne be appointed to address the committee on behalf of the Coxey bills for construction of good roads and for the issue of noninterest bearing

Coxey supplemented the reading of the petition with a brief statement and then answered questions put to him by mem-bers of the committee. There are, he said, billions of dollars worth of improvements throughout the country to be made; and there are millions of men to make them. There is but one thing standing in the way and that is money. The passage of his two bills would solve the industrial depression and set all men at work. He asked for 99 per cent of the people the same privileges as are enjoyed by 1 per cent, the national banking class, who alone are represented in congress. Mr. Ryan, democrat of New York, pressed

Coxey for proof of this assertion. "Have you any showing to make, any proofs to offer that you represent 99 per cent of the people?" asked Mr. Ryan. " said Coxey after thinking a mo-

This closed Coxey's hearings and the gen-Representative Dunn asked Mr. Dean: "Do you believe the American people have reached a stage where they want threats and coercion used against their legislatures by these moving bodies?"

"No," said Mr. Dean, "threats are not intended." "Then," said Mr. Dunn, "what can be accomplished by these steps, which are equiva-

"You have a habit in congress," said Mr. Dean, "of consigning petitions to pigeon holes and waste baskets. The object of Coxey was to present to you a petition that would be heard and seen." When the committee was about to go into secret session Mr. Coxey said: "We have

thousands of petitions if we could only have a chance to present them." "We will give you a committee," said Chairman McGann, "to receive them." Messrs. Coxey, Browne and their friends

"We have

then withdrew to let the committee consider the resolutions. With Coxey and Browne were a group of populists and Farmers Alliance leaders, in-cluding Marion Butler, president of the National Farmers Alliance; Chairman Taube-neck and Secretary Turner of the people's party executive committee; N. T. Dunning. editor of the populist organ, and Representa-tives Pence, Boen and Bell.

The committee on labor, by a vote of 7 to 2, decided to report a resolution for a joint investigation by a special committee of the senate and house of the Coxey move-ment and the depressed condition of labor. This decision was hailed with satisfaction by Messrs. Coxey and Browne and by a number of prominent populists and alliance leaders, including the president of the alliance and the chairman and secretary of the populists. The vote was: Yeas—Erdman of Pennsylvania, Wells of

Yeas—Erdman of Pennsylvania, Wells of Wisconsin, Ryan of New York, Talbert of South Carolina, democrats; Pence of Colo-rado, populist; Phillips of Pennslyvania, Kiefer of Minnesota, republicans. Nays—Dunn of New Jersey, democrat, and Apsley of Massachusetts, republican. Chairman McGann says the favorable re-

Chairman McGann says the favorable report will be made tomorrow, and he will soon thereafter press for a suspension of the rules and an immediate passing of the resolution. Mr. Dunn says there will be a

minority report. Bering Sea Fleet Walting for Orders. WASHINGTON, May 9 .- Notwithstanding the rumors which came from Port Townsend. Wash., to the effect that the sailing of the Bering sea patrol has been postponed for two weeks and that vessels have been withdrawn from the fleet, it is stated at the Navy department that there has been no avoidable delay on their part in getting the fleet off, and that it will probably sail before the end of the week. Orders were sent by mail to Captain Clark of the Mohican, the senior commander, for his guidance in the cruise, and he was to set sail immediately on the receipt of a subsequent telegraphic order. It was necessary for the vessel to be supplied with copies of the seal regulations for distribution among the sealing vessels, and these regulations were not completed and mailed from here until last Saturday. As soon as Captain Clark notifies the department that he has received and understands these documents he will be ordered to sail. The fleet has not been diminished, save by the withdrawal of the Bennington for service at Salvador.

South American Railways Prosperous. of the Bering sea patrol has been postponed

South American Railways Prosperous WASHINGTON, May 9.-A review of in-formation received by the bureau of the American republics of the railway interests in the various South American states show in the various South American states show their general condition to be exceptionally favorable. With hardly an exception the companies announce large dividends for the stockholders, besides plans and purposes for extending the various lines. The results obtained by the Great Western of Brazil for the past year, despite the drawbacks created by the unfavorable conditions incident to the existence of civil war, are more sat-isfactory than any hitherto secured by this enterprise. The report of the board of di-rectors of the corporation shows a large increase of traffic. This result is attributa-ble to the large crop of sugar and cotton grown in the territory tributary to the line,

Matter Mailed on the Cars Goes. WASHINGTON, May 9. - The Postoffle department has sent to all railway mail service employes circulars calling attention to the postal regulations requiring postal to the postal regulations requiring postal clerks to accept all prepaid mail matter offered them at their cars and to forward it to its destination. Inquiries have been received at the department from almost every section of the country indicating a general misunderstanding, due, it is stated, to the publication of a number of articles incorrectly intimating that the section of the regulation making the obligation has been repealed. The rule is declared to be still in force, and refusal to comply will render clerks liable to dismissal unless special authority has been given. cial authority has been given

Nicaragua Backs Down. WASHINGTON, May 9 .- Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan minister here, has received information by cable from his government to the effect that United States Consul Braida, whose exequator was withdrawn by the government because of the part he took in the effort to organize a provisional government at Bluefields, has been temporarily reinstated. Dr. Guzman explains that the Nicaraguan government yielded to the request of the British minister at Managua to restore temporarily the exequator of the British consul, Mr. Bifiham, which was withdrawn for the stime reason as in Mr. Braida's case, and therefore it naturally pursued the same course toward the latter.

Mexican Cotton Crop Prom ses Well. WASHINGTON, May &-Information in possession of the Bureau of American Repossession of the Jorgan of American Re-publics shows that abundant rains have fallen along the line of the International railroad and in the district of La Guna, Mexico. This fact lifsures a good cotton crop this year. The disfrict named is the most important so fast as cotton growing is concerned in the republic and its output is rapidly increasing.

RAILROAD

State Representatives of Laws Intended to Centrol Common Carriers.

OPENING OF THEIR SIXTH CONVENTION

Majority and Minority Reports on the Question of Pooling and the Division of Earnings-A Representative

Gathering.

WASHINGTON, May 9 .- The sixth annual convention of state railroad commissioners convened yesterday at the rooms of the Interstate Commerce commission. There was quite a representative gathering, as state officers charged with any duty in the supervision of railroad affairs are entitled to seats in the convention. Mr. J. H. Paddock of Illinois called the convention to order and Mr. Woodruff of Connecticut was elected chairman, Allen Fort of Georgia vice chairman, and S. L. Mosely of the Interstate Commerce mmission secretary. The most important feature of the day's proceedings was the presentation of the ma-

jority and minority reports of the committee appointed at the last convention to make a report on the pooling of freights and divi-sion of earnings. The majority report was presented by Mr. Peter A. Dey of Iowa, in which Mr. Chadburn concurred and also Mr. Beddingfield of North Carolina, with the exception of the recommendation as to the un-conditional repeal of the anti-pooling clause. conditional repeal of the anti-pooling clause.

Mr. Becker submitted a minority report. The majority report insists that if section 5 of the interstate commerce act, which prohibits pooling, was repealed and freedom given to the railway companies to pool or otherwise divide their earnings, that compensatory rates would more generally be maintained at competing points; that the labors of the commission in enforcing the law would be lessened and the United States authority respected, because it would enlist in its support a very large proportion of the railway service that is proportion of the railway service that is now, by the force of self-preservation, com-pelled to antagonize both the law and commission. The report urges the repeal of section 5 and points out other defects in the law which it is declared can be remedied by legislation. Mr. Becker in his minority report says

section 5 should not be reyealed. proposition to allow competing roads to vide between them the net proceeds of their earnings is, he asserted, nothing but an effort to create under the forms of law a gigantic railroad trust.

PROGRESS OF TARIFF DEBATE. Democrats and Republicans Agree on the

Course of Business. WASHINGTON, May 9 .- Senators Aldrich Interested in Yellowstone Park.

and Allison, who are in charge of the republican side of the tariff bill, today said to Sepator Harris that they were in a position to state that for the present the repub licans would observe the understanding in force before the suspension of the tariff debate to allow the democrats to bring in their compromise bill, and Mr. Harris, acting for the democrats, agreed to the proposition, with the stipulation that the spe making should proceed in a business-like manner; that there should be no dilatory motions. This agreement is likely to be broken at almost any time. The democrats are complaining that some of the speeches made on the republican side are longer than need by any intimate that if their care. need be, and intimate that if their oppo-nents do not soon manifest a disposition to shorten them they will give them more hours daily in which to speak. The true reason for the reticence among the republicans as to their intentions is found in the fact that they are not yet absolutely satisfied as to the strength of the compromise They still cling to the idea that a sufficient number of the democratic senators will repudiate the bill to insure its defeat, and they pudiate the bill to insure its defeat, and they do not care to yield as long as this possi-bility exists. They are also discussing the advisability of holding out indefinitely against the bill in case they find they are in the minority.

WESTERN PENSIONS.

Veterans of the Late War Remembered by the General Government. WASHINGTON, May 9 .- (Special to The Nebraska: Original-Henry Kreiter, Cam

Nebraska: Original—Henry Kreiter, Cambridge, Furnace. Increase—Thomas C. Burson, Crawford, Dawes; Jonas E. Reed, Bennett, Lancaster. Relssue—J. Judson, Callaway, Custer.

Iowa: Original—Abijah Craven, Mineral Ridge, Boone; Lewis Reeves, Sidney, Fremont; Angnias Rice, Avon, Polk. Renewal and increase—Thomas Graham, Shueyville, Johnson. Increase—John Erickson, Red Oak, Montgomery. Reissue—James W. Bennett, Sioux City, Woodbury; William M. Winkley, Clearfield, Taylor. Original widows, etc.—Phebe A. Cox, Mondamin, Harrison; Emma Jackson, Knoxville, Marion; minor of Archie Dresser, Lemars, Plymouth. Colorado; Restoration—Albert Dugenbury, Pueblo, Pueblo.

South Dakota: Original widows, etc.—Frances A. Andrews, Ipswich, Edmunds.

Senate Confirmations. WASHINGTON, May 9.- The senate today made public the following confirmations: Postmasters: Missourl-James Johnson at Monroe City; Thomas B. Barber, at Trenton; Charles W. Brady, at Independence; James B. Rich, at Slater. California—Andrew T. Culbertson, at Placerville; Cyrus B. Elkins, at Lomper; Fred M. Robinson, at Orange; F. E. Trask,

Washington-Howard T. Mallone, at Spokane; Orville D. Ayer, at Montesano, South Dakota—S. S. Turner, at Yankton, Joseph D. Bethune to be associate justice of the supreme court of Arizona.

Tracey R. Bangs to be attorney of the

United States for the district of North Caleb R. Brooks of Oklahoma to be attorney of the United States for the territory of Oklahoma. Warren N. Dusenbury to be judge of the probate court in the county of Utah, in the territory of Utah.

We could not improve the quality if we paid double the price. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the best salve that experience can produce, or that money can buy.

Killed Her and Tried to Kill Himself. PITTSBURG, May 9 .- Albert Woods painter, shot and killed Mrs. Jennie Buchanan at her home, 45 Sturgeon street Allegheny, today, and then attempted sur cide by shooting himself in the head. The wound, however, is not thought to be fatal. The cause of the tragedy is a mystery, but it is believed to have been jealousy. Mrs Buchanan was 26 years old and recently parted with her husband.

Kearney Guards Celebrate. KEARNEY, Neb., May 9 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-The members of company A, Second regiment, Nebraska National guards, are celebrating the third anniversary of their organization with a social ball to-night. There are fifteen whose terms of enlistment have expired, but more of then will re-enlist. The company is in a flour ishing condition.

One word describes it, "perfection." We refer to DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, cures Taken to the Reform School.

CLAY CENTER, Neb., May 9 .- (Special to The Bee.)-Arthur McCormick, a 12-year-old

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



COMMISSIONERS boy of Inland township, was taken to the reform school yesterday by Sheriff Davis. CAPTURED THE FISHERMEN.

American Anglers Caught on the Canadlan Side and Arrested.
TOLEDO, May 9.—There is considerable excitement over the seizure of two Ameri-

excitement over the seizure of two American pleasure vessels in Canadian waters for a violation of the Dominion fishing laws. There were about fifty gentlemen aboard the two vessels. One party was from Cincinnatt, headed by Mr. Peebles, the wealthy gracer of that city, and the other from Dayton, headed by Mr. King. They are members of the Cincinnati Fishing club, which has resorted hither for the past fifteen years in the black bass season. The passengers were released, but the two boats were taken to Amherstburg, Ont., with their captains, where it is the evident intention of the authorities to confiscate them. The Visitor of Put-in-Eay is a new boat valued at \$17,000. The Leroy Brooks in owned by Count Rehberg of Middlebass and is valued at \$18,000. Count Rehberg commanded his own boat and he and Captain Haas of the Visitor have appealed to the Dominion government at Ottawa. The charge is a violation of the Canadian law by fishing without license. An effort will be made to have the Washington government take up the outrage and demand satisfaction.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—No complaint has been received by the State department relative to the capture by the Canadians of two American steamers, crews and passengers, who were fishing in Lake Erie, it is assumed that the parties were fishing on the Canadian side of the boundary line, where they had no right to be, as these waters are under Canadian jurisdiction, according to the treaty of Ghent. So, while it seems that the arrest of book and line sportsmen smacks of petty persecution, probably to recover informers lines, there does not appear to be ground for a protest unless, as is thought not probably, the arrests were made more than three miles from shore.

WINDSOR, Ont., May 2.—Later Information regarding the seizure of two American yachts by the Canadian revenue cutter Petrel yesterday shows that forty-eight guests of the Dayton Pelee club were captured. The club is a wealthy social organization, and among the guests were Mayor Kelley of Springfield, O., Harvey Ki can pleasure vessels in Canadian waters for a violation of the Dominion fishing

steam yachts, but had left them and were fishing in nineteen small boats. The Petrel seized all the boats and overhauled two of the yachts. The charges are lishing without a permit and fishing last year during the close season. Bass were found in each of the small boats. The yachts and crews are still at Amherstburg and the owners are also there awaiting developments, although the crews have been released. The authorities of Ottawa have been notified of the situation. The other members of the club and guests have been taken off Pelee island by the yacht American Eagle.

Prominent Citizens Arrested. BUFFALO, Wyo., May 9.-J. Parker Brown, a well known citizen of Buffalo, was arrested Saturday on the charge of killing a steer belonging to the Bay State Cattle company. Mel Chapman, James Seever and Al Chapman were also arrested on the same charge. All gave bonds to appear at the next term of the district

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 9 .- (Special to The Bee.)—The proposition before congress to reduce the area of Yellowstone park by over a million acres will meet the uncom-promising disapproval of every resident of this state. The people of Wyoming are in favor of retaining the original wild grand-eur of the park.

Iowa Educators Get Together. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 9.-(Special Telegram to The Bee.)-The county super Intendents of eastern Iowa met here today State Superintendent Sabin presiding. Fif-teen county superintendents are in attend-ance. A number of subjects appertaining to school management will be discussed.

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Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

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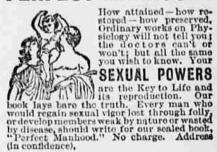
in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

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