## NOT UNTIL LATE NEXT FALL

Adjournment of Congress Will Be Delayed Until September.

HOLDING BACK THE APPROPRIATION BILLS

Consideration of the Tariff Interferes with the Committee Work to an Extent that Will Prevent Dissolution for Several Months.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,

1407 F Street, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25. Few think about the senate committee on appropriations at this time, but upon that committee will largely depend the length of the present session of congress. When the revenue bill is passed by the senate there will be at least a month of consideration of the bill in conference before it is finally agreed to by the house and the senate. But, even if the revenue bill could be agreed to within a few days after its passage by the senate, congress could not adjourn for a month or more after. Annual appropriations for the expenses of the government must be made. The senate committee on approprintions has reported the pensions, fortifications and Military academy appropriation bills, but that is a mere modicum of the work before that important committee. The house has passed and the senate committee is now considering the agricultural, army, diplomatic, naval, postoffice, sundry civil and District of Columbia appropriation bills. The legislative, Indian and deficiency bills have not yet come to the senate from the house. All of these bills must be considered and reported from the committee on approprians before the senate can consider them While the senate meets at 10 o'clock every morning it is impossible to get the commit-tee together, this hence consideration of appropriation bills is, daily deferred. They cannot be considered by the committee that after the revenue bill is disposed of finally It will take the committee at least one month to report the pending appropriation bills, and it will take the congress at least another month to dispose of the bills after they have been favorably reported. It is practically impossible for the congress to reach an adjournment earlier than Septem ber 1, or the latter part of August. BOSTON COMMONWEALERS RECEIVED

The Boston Industrial contingent, consisting of about thirty laboring men, was pi received them cordially and in a kindly manner. He invited them into the great marble room and entertained them as he would any of the wealthy American chilzens who might call and claim the right to enter and examine the capitol of their country. Senator Allen sent for Senator Peffer of Kansas and Senator Eyle of South and those senators promptly responded and assisted in entertaining the vis-itors. All of these Boston "Wealers" had clean shaven faces and well shined shoes. Although they were manifestly poor men they were cleanly and evidently law-abiding citizens. A member of the national com-mittee was in the marble room conversing with Senator Allison, and he said: "That is the way American citizens ought to be received in this building. That is 'he way Coxey and his people ought to have been received. They had a perfect right to enter here and receive decent treatment from the servants of the republic, who are, if they did but realize it, as much the servants of these poor people as they are of the wealthy

TO LICENSE FOREIGN SOLICITORS. Senator Manderson today introduced a bill requiring that every person coming into the United States from a foreign country for the purpose of selling or soliciting orders for goods, wares or merchandise shall proa license which shall cost \$1,000 and shall be good for one year.

The senate committee on Indian affairs

today made a favorable report on the bill of Senator Allen granting right of way through the Omaha and Winnebago Indian re ervation in Nebraska to the Eastern Nebraska & Gulf rallway. The committee made several amnedments to the bill, the report being similar to the house report on Mr. Meiklejohn's bill. The committee amendment provides that the right of way shall be fifty instead of seventy-five wide, and that the station grounds shall be 200 instead of 300 feet wide. The committee on military affairs today

made a favorable report on the bill of Sena-tor Manderson removing the charge of desertion now standing against the record Jeremish F. Brown, alias Franklin Brown, of Elk City, Douglas county.

Representative Mercer has decided to have

a competitive examination for cadets de-siring admission to West Point on June 23 at Omaha. The examining board will on-sist of Frank A. Fitzpatrick, superint adent of schools, Dr. S. K. Spalding and F. H Alexander. Willis Richardson of David City is in

Washington for a few days. Representative Pickler of South Dakota and Representative Hepburn of Iowa de-livered well received addresses before a large and enthusiastic gathering of Grand Army people at the National Rifles' armory. Patents have been issued as follows: To

Nebraskans-Swen P. Nelson, assignor to Nelson Car Coupling company, Omaha, car coupling. To Iowans—David S. Cole, Washington, photographic multiplying device; Archibald L. Courtwright, Keokuk, hay ricker or loader; Samuel W. Hurlburt. Creston, window screen; George D. Lamm. Ackley, hay rake; Samuel I. Larkins, Muray, draft equalizer. Iowa postmasters appointed: Galva, Ida

M. H. Ward, vice J. M. Lauk, removed; Willey, Carroll county, B. Grete-man, vice John Kerper, removed. Dr. George P. Stannard has been ap-pointed a member of the board of examining

## surgeons at Rapid City, S. D. WAS BOUGHT AT A BARGAIN.

Government Building at the White City

Wanted at Atlanta's Exposition WASHINGTON, May 25 .- There seems to be a good deal of dissatisfaction among the Georgia delegation in congress and others interested in the contemplated international exposition at Atlanta at the sale by Secretary Carlisle of the Government building at Chicago for \$3,250. The parties to whom it was sold have asked the Atlanta exposition authorities \$25,000 for it. It is stated at the Treasury departement today in explanation and justification of the sale that some time ago Secretary Carlisle, having been notified that the building must be removed from Jackson park, directed the custodian of the Government building at Chicago to make a thorough examination of the building and report as to its value This was done, but the value was placed at \$1,550. On May 8 Mr. Carlisle sent Special Agent Stealey to Chicago to ascertain what could be sold for, and after consulting with large number of contractors and archi tects Mr. Stealey reported that a large percentage of those consulted were of the opinion that not only was the building worth nothing, but the government should pay something for removing it. Mr. Stealey, however, succeeded in getting an offer of \$3,250, and telegraphed the facts to the secretary, and received authority to close the sale, which was done, although the sale has not yet been confirmed. It stated further that not until the 21 the present month, when Mr. Carlisle re-ceived a letter of inquiry on the subject from Representative Livingston of Georgia, did he have any intimation that there a scheme on foot to remove the building to Atlanta. Had he had any idea that the building was wanted for the purpose, o that it could have been utilized by the gov ernment in any other way, he certainly could not have taken any steps to dispose

Cotton Shipments to Spain. WASHINGTON, May 25 .- An urgent plea for the direct shipment of cotton from the United States to Spain is made by United States Consul Bowen at Barcelona. This city stands fourth in the list of European cities in the consumption of American cotton, the imports last year amounting The consul suggests that to 158,000 bales. American cotton dealers ship direct, as the duty in that case is only 30 cents per 100 kilos, as against 80 cents for indirect ship-

ments. Cotton unleaded at the quays also escapes a tax of 10 cents per balc imposes on cotton placed on lighters. About \$2,000. on cotton placed on lighters. About \$2,000, 2000 worth of American cotton finds its way annually into Spain indirectly through England, and the consul urges that this profit be realized by Americans through direct sales to Spanish merchants.

POSITIVE OF ITS PASSAGE. Representative Hall Satisfied with the Con-

dition of the Income Tax Bill. WASHINGTON, May 25 .- After three weeks spent in his district, Representative

Hall of Misscuri, one of those most in favor of the income tax feature of the tariff bill, is back, and is giving his attention to the changes which the senate finance committee has wrought in the income tax.

"I have gone over the senate bill carefully," said Mr. Hall, "and I find the changes effected are of detail and not substance. The senators have recognized the essential principle of the measure, that men shall bear the tax burden according to their wealth. With that recognized as a government principle and policy, the main change made by the senate is in limiting its operations to five years. All income taxes are temporary when first enacted, but once passed they become permanent. England's income tax was temporary at first, but it has been continued for years. Germany and Italy have had the same experience, so that we can feel confident in accepting an income tax limited to five years that it permanently engrafted on our law books before the time expires.

"The detail changes made by the senate have rather improved it. The change of the corporation tax from a 2 per cent tax on the dividends to 2 per cent on the profits over operating expenses is an improvement of language, but is no change of substance. The exemption of all building and lean associations is a little too broad. I was in favor of an exemption of such institutions doing business at home, but not to big conerns doing an interstate business. The atter are speculative corporations and ought to be taxed, while the local concerns secure mes for the laboring men and ought to be exempted.

"Taken as a whole, however, the senate bill will be thoroughly satisfactory to the friends of an income tax. I am absolutely positive of its passage by congress and its incorporation in our law books. And I am free to say that I will carry on the contest until the law is made permanent and the policy of the government is established that wealth pays the tax burdens in pro-portion to the protection it receives."

## SUGAR TRUST INVESTIGATION.

Edwards Refuses to Reveal the Names of His Informants and is Excused.

WASHINGTON, May 25,-Judge Dittenhoefer, counsel for Correspondent Edwards, appeared before the Sugar trust investigation today and announced that he had advised his client not to give the committee the names of the persons from whom he received cer-tain information bearing upon the subject under investigation. He quoted the supreme court decisions in the Kilbourne and Counselman cases in support of his position. Among other reasons Judge Dittenhoefer stated that for Mr. Edwards to disclose the names of his informants would be to degrade him as a newspaper man. The committee overruled Judge Dittenhoefer's objections and again called Edwards and repeated its demand that he give the names requested in the first instance, and received his final decision not to comply with the demand. He was then excused and the committee again went into secret session. No decision as to a further ourse of action was reached today. Senator Caffery and ex-Congressman Lefevre Louisiana were before the committee later and denied the story of their participation in the alleged conference with the Sugar trust.

DOCTORED BLOWHOLES.

Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance Does Not

Consider Them Serious Defects. WASHINGTON, May 25.-Captain W. T. Sampson, chief of the bureau of ordnance, Navy department, appeared today before the house committee investigating armor plate irregularities. He said he did not consider the blowholes a serious defect. Captain Sampson related how suspicion was aroused of the soundness of the plates furnished during a long period. They were subjected to tests, and Captain Sampson found the suspicious circumstances con nected with the plate invariatly improved on the second test. The conclusion was irresistible that the plates were being sur reptitiously doctored between tests. In answer to questions as to the motives for rauds. Captain Sampson said he believed he heads of the company knew nothing of the operations. A Mr. Schwab was general superintendent. He had a certain amount of stock in the company, so his interests rould be advanced by the acceptance of plates. The investigation adjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock, when Captain Sampson will reappear.

## RESULT OF THE CUT.

Contractors of Work Completed and Ac cepted Must Wait for Their Pay. WASHINGTON, May 25 .- Owing to a cut n the estimates submitted last year to congress for increase of the navy, the Navy department has gotten into a sad plight. The estimates prepared by the bureau the work to which the government was actually committed by contract, but they were scaled down before reaching congress. As a consequence, several of the largest contractors for naval construction must go without their money for months, although their work has been completed and turned ver to the government. If the department attempts to pay these bills the appropriation would be so reduced that it would be neces-sary to discharge every draughtsman and clerk employed at Washington and in the various navy yards, under the head of increase of the navy.

LEAD ORE ON THE FREE LIST.

Senator Hill Pr poses an Amendment with This Object in View.

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- Senator Hill has notified Senator Dubois that he intends to move to put lead ore on the free list and will attack the position of the senate finance comnittee in levying a duty of % of a cent per bound on that article. Senator Hill says hat in the last congress the house, over whelmingly democratic, passed a bill for free lead, and yet the senate committee disre-gards this and places a duty upon the ore some of the members of the finance comin talking of the matter, say they know that the intention of the New York enator is to place them in a position of embarrassment. Senators Dubois and Teller consulted with members of the finance comassured them that they would defend the duty on lead ore.

Reneficial Co-Operation.

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- Co-operation of he forces of the general land office and geoogical survey in making surveys of public and is one of the plans now being contemplated at the Interior department. Smith has decided to make an investigation to determine the feasibility of the plan and action will soon be taken. Heretofore the survey has conducted its surveying work with a view mainly to its use in the topographical naps of that office and without any idea of siding in the general work of surveys public lands. By combining the forces in the contemplated scheme it is thought that con-siderable benefit will accure to the general land office as well as a reduction of the ex-

Osage Indians Return Home: WASHINGTON, May 25 .- The delegation of Osage Indians which has been in the city during the past two weeks has returned to the reservation of the Osages in Oklahoma. They were sent here by the Osage nation to discuss reservation matters with congress, and the pation paid the expenses of the delegation. While here they held several conferences with Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs Armstrong and varicommission recently appointed to treat with hem to secure the allotment of their lands will commence its work within a short

Millions drink Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne every year and the numbers are rolling up with a rush.

KYLE AND FRYE PLEAD FOR THE ISLANDS

Eff rts to Inject a Debate on This Subject Leads to Hot Words Between Senators Harris and Hoar-Wrangling About Courtesy.

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- Senator Kyle's Hawaiian resolution which came over from yesterday was considered again for half an hour in the senate today, but no action was taken. He asked for a vote on the resolution, but Mr. Gray, democrat of Delaware, held that if a vote was to be had on the resolution relating to Hawaii it should be on the one which Mr. Turple had reported from the committee on foreign relations. That resolution had been carefully considered and had been debated at length in the senate. He moved to substitute that resolution for the one offered by Mr. Kyle. Discussions of the merits of the two resolutions occupied the time of the senate until the hour for consideration of the tariff bill arrived. Mr. Harris insisted upon the regular order. The tariff bill was accordinly laid before the

Senator Frye, republican of Maine, protested against cutting off action on the Hawaiian resolution. It was of supreme importance to the Hawaiian islands that the senate should take some act on. Yet, for three months the senate had dallied in a manner that was utterly inexcusable and the people of Hawaii were on a pivot. The action of the senate might send them forward or backward. He asked unanimous consent that those resolutions should be voted on without debate tomorrow. Turple object d. Mr. Frye then modified his request and asked that they be considered again tomorrow. Mr. George, demoerat of Mississippi, objected.

the universal sentiment not only of the senate but of the country that there should be no interference by the United States with the domestic affairs of Hawaii.

Mr. Morgan, chairman of the foreign rela tions committee, fully endorsed what Mr Hoar had said, and the latter was proceeding to say that he hoped that Mr. Morgan's endorsement of his statement would echo around the world, when Mr. Harris, who had grown impatient, broke in and declared the tariff bill was before the senate and further debate on this subject was out of order. Mr. Hoar protested in vigorous terms against what he termed these re-

Then followed a clash between Mr. Hoan

and Mr. Harris, the former being disposed to prolong the debate. He said that is was

peated "angry and discourteous lectures' from the senator from Tennessee. "The tariff bill is before the senate," retorted Mr. Harris, "and the senator from Massachusetts is violating the rules by continuing a debate on a resolution that has just gone over. As far as the courtesy of the senator from Tennessee is concerned, he added, "he owes less courtesy to the senator from Massachusetts than any other senator on the floor."

"If the senator from Tennessee owes any one any courtesy," retorted Mr. Hoar, "h is a hopeless bankrupt; he could not pay one-thousandth of a mill on the dollar." "He could pay as much as the senator from Massachusetts," returned Mr. Harris, and with this parting shot the incident

The Aldrich amendment to substitute the McKinley tariff on shotguns for the 30 per cent ad valorem in the senate bill was laid on the table. The rate for shotguns, rifles and pistols was fixed at 30 per cent. Rates were then agreed to as follows:

Table and carving knives and forks valued at more than \$4 per dozen, and razor blades, scissors and shears, wholly or partly blades, scissors and shears, wholly or partly finished, 45 per cent; all other table knives, forks, steels, etc., 35 per cent; files, file blanks, rasps and floats of all cuts and kinds, four inches in length and under, 30 cents per dozen; over four inches and under nine inches, 60 cents; over nine inches, \$1. The rate on iron and steel rivets was increased from 25 to 30 per cent. The Jones amendments were agreed to fixing the rates rosscut saws at 6 cents per lineal foo mill saws, 10 cents per foot; drag saws and pit saws, 8 cents; circular and other saws, 25 per cent. The rates on wood screws were fixed at 30 per cent, and on umbrella ribs made of iron or steel or other metals at 25 per cent.

Paragraph 156, "wheels," was passed over The duty on crude aluminum was first fixed t 10 cents per pound; on aluminum in leaf at 40 cents. The rates on silver and gold leaf were fixed at 30 cents. The rate on metallic pens (except gold pens) was fixed at 8 cents. On pins and hat, shawl and belt pins, commercially known as jewelry, 25 per cent. On chronometers 10 per cent; watches and clocks, 25 per cent; manu-factured articles (paragraph 177) no specially provided for in the bill, composed wholly or in part of metal, 30 per cent. At 5 o'clock the senate went into execu tive session, and at 5:10 p. m. adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

Bill for the Relief of Thomas B. Reed Passes on the Magic of His Name. WASHINGTON, May 25 .- At the end of

the morning hour in the house today the house went into the committee of the whole for consideration of private bills. Mr. Springer gave notice the first thing

tomorrow he would call up the Brawley bill for repeal of the state bank tax law. The entire afternoon was consumed in discussion of an omnibus resolution from the committee on war claims, grouping together thirty-seven claims for cotton, etc. aggregating \$1,040,000. Half the time was taken up in a discussion on a point of order against the grouping of so many bills in one resolution. The only business done during the day was the passage of a bill for the relief of Thomas B. Reed, and the success of this bill seemed to be due in no small degree to the name. At 5 o'clock the committee arose and the house took a recess until 8 o'clock.

WAS OFFFRED BY BUTTZ.

Report of the Senate Committee on the Bribery Investigation.

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- The report of he senate committee appointed to investigate the charges of attempts to bribe United States senators to vote against the tariff bill, and the charges of improper influences being used in connection with the sugar schedule, was submitted to the senate oday, so far as concerns the attempted bribery of Senators Hunton and Kyle. The report, after reciting the facts of Buttz's proffer of money to the son of Senator Hutton and to Senator Kyle, says:

"Your committe are abundantly justified in stating that the facts have been established by the evidence, notwithstanding the denial on the part of Charles W. Buttz. There is no evidence to show the truth of Mr. Buttz's statement to Senator Kyle and to Mr. E. P. Hunton, jr., that a syndicate of bankers and capitalists had raised a sum of money to be used for the purpose of defeating the pending tariff bill, or that there was an agent of such a syndicate in Washington, or that any money was in Washington for that purpose. Buttz denies that he made any such statement, or that he had any knowledge of the existence of such a syndicate or that he was the agent or reproducts the sum of of bankers and capitalists had raised a syndicate, or that he was the agent or repesentative of any one. He further denies

that he has any money himself."
The senatorial bribery investigation com nittee listened today to arguments by J. G. wards, as to his client's right to refuse to give the committee the names of the per-sons who furnished him with statements reflecting upon members of congress and of

Air Eubble in a Coin. WASHINGTON, May 25 .- R. E. Preston, the director of the mint, today received from special inspector of customs at El Pano, Tex., a \$5 gold piece with a request for a decision as to its genuineness, the inspector stating that it was evidence against a person accused of passing counterfeit gold coins. during the Manufactures building fire.

TRIED TO BRING UP HAWAII Director Preston observed that the coin lacked sonority, and from its genuine appearance suspected that, owing to too rapid rolling of the gold strips preparatory to cutting the planchets, an air bubble or blister was formed just at the spott in the strip from which the coin was cut. With a steel inkeraser Mr. Preston split the coin far enough to ascertain that his diagnosis was correct. It is stated that these slight imperfections It is stated that these slight imperfections occur occasionally, especially when the strips are rolled rapidly. The coin will be returned with the statement that it is genuine.

WANT TO FIX A DATE.

Managers of the Tariff Bill Bunting a Time for the Vote.

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- The democratic nanagers of the tariff bill have been conferring among themselves today with the view of finding means of hastening the final disposition of the bill, and at one time during the day decided to ask the republicans tomorrow to agree to a date when the vote should be taken, but after conference with the republican leaders decided to postpone the request for the present. They had expected to ask that the date of the vote be fixed on the 8th or 9th of June, and thought they would be able to secure an agreement for about the 15th of June. The conference with the republicans convinced them that if the request should be made now it would antagonized and probably will result in be antagonized and probably will result in loss of time and in no appreciable accom-plishment, whereas if it should be made later it might be acceded to. They have not yet decided whether they will ask for an sextension of hours into the evening, but say the republicans will decide that after by their course in debate. If fairly rapid progress is made for the next few days the evening sessions will not be attempted, but otherwise the senate in all probability will be asked to sit until 10 o'clock every night until the bill shall be acted upon and sent to conference.

BIG BATCH OF NOMINATIONS.

senate:

Democrats Named by Cleveland for Post masters and Treasury Offices. WASHINGTON, May 25.-The president today sent the following nominations to the

Treasury-C. C. Baldwin of New York to be naval officer of customs in the district of New York; John A. Sullivan of New York to be collector of internal revenue for the Second district of New York; William Mickler of Florida, collector of customs for the district of St. Augustine, Fla., Barry Bald-win of California, to be marshal of the United States for the northern district of

Postmacters-Sophia Choate, Bentonville, Ark.: Edward C. Morgan,: Grass Valley Cal.; W. S. Leake, Sacramento, Cal.; George M. Paine, San Luis Obispo, Cal.; A. C. Fleming, Lincoln, Cal.; Robert W. Smith, Sterling, Colo.; Everett M. Arthur, Telluride, Colo.; John F. Eden, Sullivan, Ill.; John Whalen, Lincoln, Kan.; A. C. Braddock, Portsmouth, Mich.; W. A. H. Phillips, West Bay City, Mich.; P. B. Wachtel, Pe-toskey, Mich.; John Marens, Hamilton, Mo.; C. W. Notbohm, Oconomowoc, Wis.; P. H. Botger, Waterloo, Wis.

MADE FAST TIME.

Quick Trip of a C., M. & St. P. Stock Train Through Iowa. PERRY, Ia., May 25,-(Special Telegram

o The Bee.)-Last night the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway made the fastest long distance run with a freight train ever made on any railroad in the United States A train of stock, consisting of sixteen cars, left Portsmouth at 9:16 a. m. and was landed in the stock yards in Chicago at 10:55 p. m d stance covered was 452 miles, and the time consumed was thirteen hours and forty-four minute. In the run engines were changed three times, and in the whole distance no stop was made on account of hot boxes from fast running. Engineer Billy Howe pulled the train from Earling to Perry, seventy-six miles, in one hour and fifty minutes. The run is considered by railroad officials a most remarkable one. Sup eme Court Decisions.

DES MOINES, May 25,-(Special Telegram o The Bee.)-Supreme court opinions George F. Ditman Boot and Shoe company against the Keokuk & Western Railway pany, appellant, Keokuk superior cour affirmed.

S. E. Mankin against Joseph Mankin et al, appellant, Montgomery district; affirmed. Jacob Sims, appellant, against Pottawattamie county. Pottawattamie district: af The Commercial Exchange bank against

W. J. Applegate et al. H. M. Wycoff, intervenor, appellant, Cass district; affirmed. Lemuel Simmons, appellant, against Etta Simmons et al, Pottawattamie district; Josiah Galbraith and Mary Ann Galbraith

against John McLaughling and George Hay wood & Son, appellants, Clinton district Sarah Denning et al, contestants and appellants, against Richard Butcher et al, proponents and appellees, Wapello district;

A. Cressey against Katz-Nevens-Ree Manufacturing company, intervenor, appel lant, Pottawattamie district; affirmed.

Deere, Wells & Co., appellants, against Wier Shugart company, Council Bluffs su-perior court; affirmed. C. F. Kruger against Warren Walker, appellant, O'Brien district; reversed.

Will Operate Sloux City Street Cars. SIGUX CITY, May 25 .- (Special to The Bee.)-The Sioux City Traction company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, was organized here today to succeed the Sioux City Street Railway company in the ownership and operation of forty miles of electric street railway, which it got by foreclosure. The new company is composed of bondholders in the old. Of the stock \$630,000 was paid in bonds and the balance in cash. C. L. Wright, E. H. Stone and J. C. French of Sioux City, and M. L. Kohler and G. W. Homer of Philadelphia are the directors and corporators.

Retaliation that Counted. MINNEAPOLIS, May 25 .- A West Union

Ia., special to the Journal says: A party of prominent young ladies of this city was greeted with a fusilade of eggs at midnight last night as they were returning from a car nival held at Fayette. Their finery was ruined. Last fall some youths from Fayette passing through here, were egged, and this is supposed to have been in retaliation. An investigation is on foot.

He Worked the Judge.

SIOUX CITY, May 25 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-W. F. Shaw, the convicted coin shaver, made an elequent plea to Judge Shiras for leniency today which visibly moved the court, urging for clemency on account of his family, telling of his unfor-tunate past and promising reformation in the future. To the surprise of all he was let off with a sentence of eighteen months at hard labor.

Extending Des Moines Parks. DES MOINES, May 25 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-A deal was closed today by which 100 acres was purchased by the Des Moines park commissioners for \$32,750 and will be used for park purposes. It is located

three miles east of the river and just north

of the State fair grounds.

Reat Estate Sold at Auction. CRESTON, Ia., May 25 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-A novelty in selling real estate occurred today when Senator J. B. Harsh sold at public auction \$15,000 worth of property.

Indiana Democrats Denounce Hill. EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 25 .- The First district democrats at Rockport renominated Arthur H. Taylor for congress. Resolutions denouncing Hill, Brice and Gorman as the Benedict Arnolds of the democrats and demanding that sugar be put on the free list were adopted. They also demand that the income tax be retained in the tariff bill as it came from the house. France's Claim on the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, May 25 .- Suit for \$100,000 damages was begun in the United States circuit court this afternoon by the French republic against the World's Columbian exposition The litigation grows out of the French gov

QUANTITY BEYOND MEASURE

Fifteen Miles of Rock Salt and Countiess Tons Held in Solution - The Great Salt Lake, Its Origin and Value.

The soda deposits in the great Rocky Mountain regions possess much interest to the student of nature and also from a commercial point of view. The most interesting locality in this respect is within the great basin, and chiefly within the borders of Utah territory. In all the valleys, writes Judge Goodwin in Goldthwaite's Geograph ical Magazine, there is more or less soda or "alkali" in the soil and many streams are so charged with it as to be both unpalatable and unhealthy for man or beast to drink. In the soil it destroys or retards vegetation, except of such species as nature has provided shall thrive in such soil. And yet, there are "alkalis" so called, which cover the ground and make it as white as snow, through which wheat and other grains grow in luxuriance, but as a general thing these "alkalis" destroy crops.

Near the southwestern corner of Utah

there is a range of mountains running into Nevada, and in which there is an almost continuous deposit of rock salt a distance of fifteen miles. This sait is dug out by pick and shovel, or else blasted out with charges of powder, and is thus mined at a nominal cost of labor and expense. While much of it in blocks is covered with clay or soil, other portions are in the form of pure crystal blocks so clear that when placed over print one can read the lines about as easily as if the substance was not there. A cubof this salt three inches thick, apparently only differs from the purest and most transparent glass in its possessing the peculiar

feature of making the print or other object on which in rests appear raised to the center of the block of sait. This great deposit of sait varies in thickness from a few feet up to hundreds of feet, making it practically in-exhaustible. It is mined for use on stock ranges and pastures, where it is placed in large blocks for use of the stock, and i emains there until used up or washed away by rains. It is very slow in being dis-solved by water. It is also made an element in extracting silver from ores and is largely used in silver mills for that purpose Selected portions as taken from the mine furnish excellent salt when crushed for the

table and dairy uses. Near the center of Utah, in Sevier and Juah counties, there are other great salt deposits which have been opened near Salina in the former, and Nephi in the latter county. Near Nephi, the range on which is located Nebo peaks, is Salt Creek canon. Well up in the mountain the creek runs past a deposit of rock salt from which thousands of tons have been quarried and shipped away. Further up the creek there is a spring discharging water, carrying about 35 per cent salt. A steam plant converts this brine into table and dairy salt at the rate of one or two car loads per

THE SALT BASIN. But the most interesting of all the salt deposits of the west is found in Great Salt lake which possesses many features of interest. It is probably the best and largest deposit of pure brine in the world. It is a lake forty miles in greatest width and ninety miles extreme length, presenting a surface of over 2,400 square miles after taking out the space of its islands, promon-tories, etc. The water of the lake varies in seasons and localities from 12 to 20 per cent salt in its strength, according to whether the lake is up to high water or down to its lowest, and of course the locallty as to fresh water streams exert an influence as to density of the brine. This lake is in size only the small remains of what was once a great lake which covered the country lying between the Wasatch range on the east and the Sierra Nevada 300 miles to the west, and extending north and south some 400 or 500 miles. The lake now has an elevation of 4,200 feet above sea level, while nearly 1,000 feet higher on the sides of the mountains remain very dis-tinctly marked the shore lines of the ancient lake which scientists designate Lake Benneville. The lake had an outward flow when at its full height, but since then evaporation has been the only agent to lower the water. It is the receptacle of the waters of Bear river, some 500 miles long; of Ogden, Weber, Logan, Provo, and a dozen other streams from a few miles up to over 100 miles in length each, all of which bring down the precipitation on Wasatch range and adjacent country. This is so great i the spring as to cause the waters in the lake to rise eighteen to thirty inches, again to fall back during the summer and fall, when the atmosphere takes up the water and carries east to the mountains to come back again, or else to be wafted in clouds beyond the continental divide, to water the eastern slope while the Pacific ocean supdies this valley with rain and snow. The lake has no great depth, not exceeding thirty or forty feet anywhere. Its waters are so dense as to hold persons in bathing up to the surface, and yet when calm, th water is so clear as to enable persons to see the bottom plainly. There are n pleasanter bathing resorts anywhere than at

the two great beaches at the south end o the lake. WHENCE CAME IT?

Where did all this salt come from? is a natural question of the reader. Some of the rock salt deposits and the springs above mentioned send salt water into the lake, and there are many other salt springs in the valley. Again, all the water flowing into the lake carries minute quantities of salt while the ancient lake with its many thousands times as much water as the lake contains, in drying up, left all its salt still in solution. There has been no waste of the sodas through the centuries of the past, and the salt always remains in solution Around the lake, especially along the

and south shores, there are "salt farms, where ponds are made by throwing up levees to hold water for solar evaporation. These conds or "tanks" are filled with lake water by pumping early in spring and permitting It to evaperate during the summer until there is left six or eight inches of salt crystals and all the water has disappeared. This sait is then placed in piles on the shore, where it remains until ready for marketing or manufacturing into refined salt. Pure alt crystals thus collected are in regular cubes. If there are any impurities, such as lime, sulphate of soda, etc., it is on the out-side of these cubes in the form of a white powder or dust, which is all driven off by riction and fans during the process of manufacture

Besides chloride of sodium, which is pro duced by the above process, almost, if not entirely chemically pure, immense quanti-ties of sulphate of soda may be collected from the lake. When the thermometer at the lake falls to near zero there is formed on the surface of the water crystals of sulphate of soda, and these are caught by the wind and waves and thrown ashore in ridges, where it can be loaded into wagon: by means of pick and shovel and hauled to higher ground to prevent washing back into the lake, the small amount of salt with it is carried out by rains, leaving

pure sulphate of soda. Another feature of this great reservoir of brine is its power to disinfect all matter entering its waters, and to throw down all the silica and other inorganic matter and it into tufa or stone. As strong as is the brine of this great lake, it contains ani-mal life in the form of the larva of a speies of fly, inferior shrimps, etc.

Illinois State Mining Institute. SPRINGFIELD, III., May 25.-The Illinois State Mining institute held a meeting here yesterday. J. C Simpson of St. Louis, president, and G. S. Rice, jr., of Ottumwa, Ia., made addresses on mining, engineering and other subjects. The association numbers 200 members from Illinois, Missouri and Iowa. On account of the coal strike no official business was transacted and the institute adjourned to meet here next month.

Mary Lease's Illness. OLATHE, Kan., May 25.-Mrs. Lease is a very sick woman. Dr. Roby of Topeka and A MAN OF BROAD ACRES.

What Thomas Harrison of Nor h Dakota Owes to Paine's Celery Compound.



The world has had in all just fifteen decitive battles.

But every man has in his lifetime more lecisive battles than this. The important epochs in man's life tha settle for him wealth, position and often life

itself, come without warning. Weakness, indicision and lack of nerve force at these turning points is fatal. In long and doubtful sickness, when life itself trembles in the balance, a little more strength and power of resistance to disease makes the difference between life and death. Thin people with depleted, diseased blood, run big risks. Careful men and women all over the country are building up their systems and storing the nerve centers with

that remarkable blood purifier and nerve food, Paine's celery compound.

It cannot be repeated too often that the blood is the fountain which supplies every part of the body. If this life-giving medium lacks vigor and richness, nerves, brain, heart, kidneys and lungs immediately suffer.

energy now it is spring. They are taking

The weakest spot will give way first.

If you find yourself growing thin, nervous, without appetite—look out. You are stary—

me s of my statements. Many around here are using the compound on the strength of my recommendation. It makes people well."

ing some important organ through inappropropriate nutrition.
Thomas Harrison is the proprietor of the famous Harrison farms of North Dakota. He holds the office of notary public, and is coroner of Traill county. He writes from Blan-

chard, North Dakota; "Two years ago when the grip was preva lent in this country I suffered very much from this trouble. The disease lingered with me until it developed into catarrh of the head. For this loathsome trouble I tried many remedies advertised for catarrh with-out any permanent relief, and while spending the winter of 92-93 in Los Angeles I was treated by a specialist without any better results. Sceing Paine's celery compound adverti ed. I tried it, not expecting much relief, as I thought that I could not be cured. I used one bottle as directed, and was en-tirely and permanently cured. This was over six months ago, and I have not experi-enced a return of any of the symptoms, though I have been exposed to the inclement weather in North Dakota and have not caught the least cold this winter, when had I been troubled with the catarrh I would have had cold after cold all winter. I will cheerfully answer any inquiries as to the correct-

**EXPANDED** METAL STEEL PLASTERING LATH.



Every house that is plastered on wood lath is a fire trap, and consequently a death trap. The interior wood work under the drying effects of artificial heat becomes as inflamable as tinder, needing only a spark to flash the fire from cellar to roof with frequent resulting loss of life.

resulting loss of life.

Expanded Metal Steel Lath when covered with its coating of mortar (the best known fire proof material) insures safety and costs but little in excess of wood. It prevents cracking and falling of plaster.

Adopted for all U.S. Government Buildings and its use, obligitory in all Hotels, Theaters, Asylums, Hospitals and School Houses in Chicago and other large cities. Write for catalogue of lathing, foncing, etc.

NORTHWESTERN EXPANDED METAL CO.

NORTHWESTERN EXPANDED METAL CO. 400 E. 26th Street. CHICA

GUION STEAMSHIP GO. Limited. NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN
Arizona, May 26, 9:30 a.m.—Arizona, June 23, 8 a.m
Arizona, June 9, 10 a.m.—Alaska, Sat., July 9

Cabin, \$50 and upwards, according to location Second cabin, \$35; steerage, \$25.

Bedding and all perquisites furnished free. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, Chicago

H. E. MOORES, Wabash Corner, or CHAS, KENNEDY, C., R. I. & P. Ry., Omaha. Arnold's bromo-celerg. Splendid curative agent for Nervous or Sick Headache, Brain Filaustion, Steeplesanses, special or general Neuroligia, also for Rheu-matism, Gout, Ridney Disorders, Acid Dys-peista, Ansmia, Antidote for Alcoholo and other excesses. Price, 10, 25 and 50 cents, Efforvescent. THE ARNOLD CHEMICAL CO.

151 S. Western Avenue.



"CUPIDENE." Cures the effects of self-abuse, excesses, emissions, impotency, various le and constipation. One dollar a box, six for \$5. For sale by THE GOOD-MAN DRUG CO., Omaha, Neb.

Scaled Proposals. Bids will be received until noon June 6, 1894, for the construction of a system of water works at Kingsley, Ia. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of J. M. Wormley, mayor, Kingsley, Ia. The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

J. A. INGALLS, Recorder.

several physicians from Kansas City have held a consultation and her son Charles is with her. She has sciatic rheumatism of her left leg and inflammatory rheumatism of her right hand. Her leg is so drawn that she rests with it drawn at the knee and H is impossible to straighten it entirely. The fingers of her hand are also drawn and the hand swollen, and to add to her pain pus is forming in the palm, cau'ed by a bruise received in traveling a few weeks ago.

Insurance Rates Raised at Denver. DENVER, May 25 .- As a re-ult of the conference between committees of the Western and Pacific Insurance unions in this city the board of underwriters has advanced rates on this city 25 cents per \$100. The advance will remain in force until the city secures the necessary hose and such other equipment as may be needed and satisfier insurance companies of the efficiency of the fire department.

Sturgess-Farwell Case Postponed CHICAGO, May 25.-The arguments in the Sturgess-Farwell litigation, which were to have been heard by Judge Tuley today, were continued until next Tuesday.

you

Will find under our roof-the largest variety - the lowest prices-and the best workman-

Should

You desire to pay-

\$5-6-7-8 for Trousers

You will find among our large variety just what you wantand also

Dave

From \$2 to \$3 on each pair! It's our large business and small profit plan that makes it possible. We make it to

Your

advantage to deal with us.

By pleasing our trade it returns to us and multiplies-as it ought! You will realize the value of your

Money

Suit at \$20-\$25-\$30

of Tailoring-

We know a great deal! Wiedlit Failer

207 So. 15th.

WITHOUT PAIN. WITHOUT GAS.

Expert in Painless Extraction. The only place in Omaha where you can get teeth extracted by this wonderful local anaes-thetic, without pain-without extra charge.

DR. BAILEY Dentist, Paxten Block, 3rd Fioer, Telephone 1985. 16th and Farnam Sta. Cut this out.