Gorman Insists the Figures of the Treasury Are Inaccurate.

DISCUISION ON THE CERTIFICATE PLAN

Senate Works In a Currency Debate on Question as to Whether General Legislation Was Debarced Under the Ruies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- When the senate adjourned tonight it was with the understanding that a vote will be taken on the sundry civil bill at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The financial issue, which has hung like a great menacing cloud over the senate chamber for many weeks, was suddenly and permanently dissipated today. For four hours there was a storm of debate, in which the most conspicuous financial figures of the senate were listened to by crowded galleries. And then Mr. Gorman, whose financial amendment had brought on the contest, withdrew the proposition and the subject was summarily disposed of. A moment later Mr. Mills' proposition to repeal the law authorizing the issue of bonds was cut off by a ruling of the chair that it was out of order. Thus the financial issue, which had threatened serious delay to the appropriation bills, was very unexpectedly swept away. Mr. Gorman made the principal speech in advocacy of the proposition or authorizing \$1,000,-000,000 of debt certificates to meet treasury deficiencies. The senator called in question the accuracy of Secretary Carlisle's report of the treasury's safe condition, and declared a deficiency of \$60,000,000 for the fiscal year

Mr. Hill made a speech against the amend-ment, which involved several sharp col-Mr. Sherman, Mr. Allison and Mr. Aldrich

Mr. Sherman, Mr. Allison and Mr. Aldrich supported the Gorman amendment. Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, opposed the amendment on the ground that it was needless and was directly opposed to the wishes of the president and the secretary of the treasury. Mr. Mills spoke vigorously against the issue of bonds. Mr. Teller fin-ally moved to lay the Gorman amendment on the table, and this was the signal for Mr. Gorman's final move in withdrawing the

Work on the sundry civil bill was then pro ceeded with. Among the amendments agreed to was one authorizing the selection of nine commissioners to represent the United States at the international monetary conference. An important amendment agreed to provides for a committee of United States army officers to investigate the Nicaragua canal project, ng over the route and making a report. Morgan said the inquiry was desired in order to fully inform the next congress, as it had become evident that the present house would not pass the Nicaragua canal bill. Chairman Cockrell of the appropriations committee stated that the appropriation bills could now be disposed of on time. It was

not felt necessary to hold a night session. FIRST AMENDMENT OF THE DAY. An amendment granting Henry Talbol clerk of the house ways and means committee \$2,000 for assisting the senate finance committee in its tariff work last fall was agreed to. An amendment was agreed to appropri-ating \$25,000 for a hospital at Fort Meade, to take the place of the one recently pending contest over the financial amendment to the sundry civil bill. It is at the close of the bill and provides for issuing \$100,000,000 certificates of indebtedness of small denominations, bearing 3 per cent interest, in order to meet deficiencies in the

ment, but Mr. Mills insisted on the rule and an immediate decision on the point of order. Mr. Hill continued speaking, but was interrupted with frequent suggestions that debate was out of order. There was considerable disorder, and the vice president finally requested the sergeant-at-arms to see that order was observed. The vice president was about to decide the point of order and had begun the first sentence when Mr. Mills

"Does the chair decline to submit the question to the senate? It is not only customary, but it is the rule that questions of order shall be submitted to the senate and I must insist that it be submitted to the sen-

NECESSITIES OF THE TREASURY.

The presiding officer paused in his decision. Then he said: "In view of the remarks of the senator from Texas the question will be submitted to the senate. He then directed a roll call and called on the sergeant-at-arms, with a sufficient force, to maintain By a singular parliamentary situation the order for the vote made the amend-ment subject to debate, and Mr. Gorman addressed the senate. He said it had become lief unless it was made part of an appro-

Mr. Wolcott here interrupted with the query, "Has the secretary of the treasury notified the senate that he does not want such legislation as this?" "That is the whole question," responded

Mr. Gorman, "and if the senator will permit me I will in my own crude way present the question of the secretary's necessities."
"Is the treasury in such condition that it can provide for the wants of the government?" asked Mr. Gorman. "Are the revenues coming in sufficient to meet expenditures and the tures and the appropriations we are making? If our actual expenditures are greater than our receipts we cannot afford to adjourn until we meet this emergency, unless congress wants more bonds sold to meet our obligations."

Gorman then unfolded an elaborate table of figures. He said the answers made by the secretary of the treasury in response to inquiries by the senate were on their face somewhat misleading, showing little cause for fear of deficiency, but an analysis of these figures presented a far less hopeful aspect. "I think I will be able to demonstrate," said Mr. Gorman earnestly, "that the secretary of the treasury will have a deficiency of \$30. 000,000 for the calendar year and \$60,000,000

for the fiscal year." Mr. Gorman said the secretary's reply to the senate stated that there was \$106,000,000 on hand available to pay ordinary expendi-tures. He, Mr. Gorman, knew this was a mistake, and he went to the treasury and said to those who had made up the figures: "Your figures are misleading. You have made

a mistake."

He called their attention to the fact that they had omitted checks, drafts, etc., outetanding. These had been included in the monthly report. It disclosed that there was annually \$67,000,000 available. Here was a mistake of about \$30,000,000 to begin with. Mr. Gorman proceeded to itemize the immense sums due for rivers and harbors, public build-ings, etc. He also took up the secretary's es-timates of receipts he hoped to have. These estimated his total expenditures at \$358,000. 000. In 1893 the appripriations were \$500, 000,000 and already the senate had appropriated \$374,000,000 for this year. This senate will add \$20,000,000. The total will be \$399. 00,000 and the senator said he would stake his reputation that it would reach \$400,000,000. "The truth is," said Mr. Gorman, "that

"The truth is, said ar. Gorman, that they made the mistake about a year ago in making up their balances of \$60,000,000 and they have been trying to adhere to it ever since." In taking up the question of gold payments Mr. Gorman said they all knew perfectly well that the government would al-

ways maintain its gold payments.

Mr. Gorman was much diverted and not a ways maintain its gold payments.

Mr. Gorman was much diverted and not a little irritated at constant interruptions which led away from his line of argument.

Mr. George suggested that the secretary of the trassury outlet to show which the suggested that the secretary of the trassury outlet to show which the suggested that the secretary of the trassury outlet to show which the suggested that the secretary of the trassury outlets to show which the suggested that the secretary of the transmit of the transmi

without having a guardian.

"I am not the guardian of the secretary."

said Mr. Gorman, "but I am sent here by a
state which has never repudiated a debt and
they would not keep me here if I failed to

Mr. Aldrich a stand for the bonor and integrity of our gov Mr. Voorhees here interrupted to state that

REVENUE IS INSUFFICIENT the president had stated that he had a "comfortable surplus."

Mr. Vilas also read executive communications indicating no alarm as to a deficiency.

Mr. Gorman closed with an eloquent appeal not to paralyze the operations of the government with the building of our navy, the erec tion of our public structures, by failing to provide for all emergencies before the adjourn

> MILLS CRITICIZED BOND SALES. Mr. Mills of Texas followed with a strong of the public abhorence of a national debt There was a sharp colloquy between Mr. Hill and Mr. Mills as the latter discussed greenbacks. In the course of it Mr. Mills

"What kind of money do you believe in, anyway?"

"I believe in the gold and silver of the constitution," responded Mr. Hill." "I am not a greenbacker now and never have

derisively. Then, addressing Mr. Hill per-sonally, he said: "When your great state of New York in 1868 sent Horatio Seymour to the national democratic convention it was on a platform of paying all public obligations in greenbacks. Where were you then?" There was intense energy in Mr. Mills' query

and the galleries broke into laughter. "Read that platform," said Mr. Hill. Mr. Mills read the plank concerning green backs and then, turning to Mr. Hill with keen satire, added:

"Oh! Where was Roderick then? One blast upon his horn were worth a thousand galleries again broke into laughter. "Of course you voted for Horatio Sey-mour," said Mr. Mills, again addressing Mr.

The latter made no response, and Mr. Gray said, sotto voice, "He was too young." Mr. Mills in conclusion declared, with great emphasis that if this amendment was ruled out of order (as it should be) he would offer an amendment to repeal all laws giving the for a government exhibit at the Tennessee secretary of the treasury authority to issue bonds without direct and specific act of

SENATE MUST MAKE HASTE. Mr. Allison of Iowa, who followed, warned the senate that the moments were flying, that unless the sundry civil bill were disposed of today and other bills in the next two days, the responsibility of an extra session would rest on congress. Proceeding, he said he had appropriations, because he believed the secreary of the treasury should have the authority it conferred. Speaking of the merits of it uing certificates of indebtedness to meet current expenses, Mr. Allison severely criticized the secretary of the treasury for using the proceeds of the two bond issues sold under he law for another purpose to meet current expenses. Unless some such provision made to meet current deficiencies (if there be any), the secretary of the treasury would mortgage the future, and continue to sell | hirty-year bonds to meet these deficiencies. "Even if such a temporary expedient is at an international monetary conference, adopted," interrupted Mr. Hill, "will not the Mr. Wolcott secured the adoption of question of the redemption of the greenbacks

"Certainly," said Mr. Allison. "Then, is it not our duty to address our-elves to this subject?" asked Mr. Hill. Mr. Allison parried the question by simply calling Mr. Hill's attention to the absolute futility of attempting any real remedial finan-cial legislation at this late hour in the session. The lack of time makes some temporary

specific a necessity, said he. Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, then addressed the senate with a prepared speech against the amendment. He threatened anywhere in the world. That was shown by the quotations of our bonds abroad. In every money center, in every usurer's shop, the financial credit of the United States had not suffered during the bank-made panic of the last two years. Whatever criticism the recent bond contract was open to—and he did not propose to criticize it-it could not stand before the fact of the eagerness "I make a point of order against this of the world to get possession of these bonds, financial amendment on the ground that it which gave the lie to all these slanderers, is general legislation," said Mr. Berry, dem- back-biters, financial blacklegs and money sharks who sought to stab their country Mr. Hill of New York offered a further amendment that hereafter all treasury notes when presented to the treasury shall not be reissued, but shall be canceled. Mr. Hill wishes of the New York banks.

ARE THE BEST CURRENCY. "I cannot understand why any one should lesire to strike from our currency this most favored currency, better than gold or silver, for they are redeemable in gold, and yet have

the convenience of paper money."

Turning to the loss of revenues the senator said it was a certain sequel to the changes without reference to the party making it. Let these provisions be enacted and let the debt certificates or bonds be circulated among our own people—the plain people, as Abraham Lincoln called them—and there would be an end of deager oe an end of danger.
Mr. Sherman said he had watched the

normous sums appropriated by the senate, some of which could have been postponed to another day. But now that they were made it was the duty of congress to provide means for paying them. In the course of his re-marks Mr. Sherman made a significant ap-peal to the appropriations committee to with-draw this amendment, saying it could never

pass without the fullest discussion.

Mr. Hill then took the floor. He first discussed the technical parliamentary status. If this financial amendment was in order, then the floodgates were open and any kind of financial legislation could be added to an appropriation bill. Once upon this complicated question, an extra session was inevitable. In the expiring hours of congress it was unwise to sweep away the ample powers of the secretary to issue bonds to give him some new and untried power he did not

want. GHOST OF PAST CAMPAIGNS. "And yet," said Mr. Hill, with keen irony, "this is the proposition of senators who have such profound regard for John G. Carlisle?" Mr. Hill then turned his attention to Mr .Mills' statement as to Horatio Seymour and the greenback platform of 1868. "The result of that contest is not one of congratulation among democrats," "Let me suggest," said Mr. Voorhees, "that

Horatio Seymour carried New York by 10,000 majority over Grant in 1868."
"Yes," said Mr. Hill, "because Seymour was so enshrined in the hearts of the people of New York that he could carry the state, greenbacks or no greenbacks." Mr. Hill read from early speeches of Mr. Sherman against greenbacks and compared those with

the speech of today.

Mr. Sherman said those anti-greenback speeches were made five years before the re-sumption act, which changed everything. Mr. Hill pointed out that the danger to the treasury was not in a deficiency on current expenses, but in gold to redeem the endless o chain of greenbacks. And yet this pending amendment provided funds for deficiencies alone and gave no means of securing the gold, which was the real need of the treas-

Mr. Pugh of Alabama interrupted to say that the greenback legislation of 1878 was en-acted by a democratic congress.

Mr. Gray of Delaware hurried back and whispered to Mr. Hill, who then declared it was the senator from Ohio (Sherman) who

was responsible for that legislation.
"He was not in congress then," said Mr. Voorhees, "he was then secretary of the

treasury."
"No, I was not in congress then," said Mr.

Voorhees to Mr. Hill. "There was a senstor from Ohio here then whose name was much like that of the present senator and he heartliy supported the greenback legislation It was Allen G. Thurman of Ohio." "I do not question the democracy of Allen G. Thurman," said Mr. Hill, "but I some-

times think our western friends get unsound on questions of finance."

"And we of the west return the compliment to you of the east," said Mr. Voorhees.

Mr. Hill closed with an earnest protest against the financial amendment.

Mr. Teller of Colorado briefly criticised the amendment and closed with a motion to

treasury ought to show what he wanted committee of appropriations to withdraw the burn. hout having a guardian. Mr. Mills at once offered an amendment repealing all laws giving authority for the

ordered the rule to be read, adding, "under that rule, the chair holds that the amend-ment is general legislation and is not in

"But the time will come soon," said M: Mills, "when this question will have to be met and voted on in the senate." This closed the financial debate. The sen-

ate then turned its attention to the routine matters of the sundr civil bill. After a long deb. the serate struck out the entire section transferring the Fort Leavenworth military prison to the Depart-

TO JOIN IN A MONETARY CONFERENCE. Mr. Wolcott offered the amendment hereto-fore proposed for a committee of nine to represent the United States at an international monetary conference, three to be named each by the president, the senate and

Mr. Allen made a point of order against the measure on the ground that it was general legislation. The point was overruled and the amendment agreed to without de-Mr. Morrill of Vermont offered an amend-

ment appropriating \$60,000 for fire proofing the roof and other portions of the statuary hall in the capitol building and preparing the old gallery for the reception of statuary. It On motion of Mr. Platt an amendment was agreed to continuing the work of the Dawes Indian commission, appropriating \$30,000

therefor and authorizing the president to appoint two additional members of the com-An amendment proposed by Mr. Power, granting two sections of land on the abaudoned Fort McGinnis military reservation to

Montana (on which are buildings used for a soldiers' home), was agreed to. On motion of Mr. Pasece an amendment was agreed to appropriating \$20,000 to enable a board of engineer officers of the army to ascertain the feasibility and cost of the of the Nicaragua canal as proposed in the bill already passed by the sen-

Mr. Bate offered an amendment providing Centennial exposition in Nashville in 1896. Mr. Chandler said he had intended to offer an amendment which would make the apopriation available when the stability Tennessee exposition was certified by H. Clay Evans, governor of Tennessee. He said there were two governors in Tennessee, two in South Carolina and two in Alabama, In each case, he said, the person elected by the people is out of the office and the one not elected is in. Further, it was not a question of color. He (Chandler) desired to submit some remarks of a political character bearing n the matters to which he alluded, which he hoped to get in between action on the appropriations before the close of the session. Mr. Bate replied he would not be betrayed into a discussion and said it would be time enough to "cross that bridge when we get

No action was taken on Mr. Bate's amendment, and it was left pending when the senate adjourned. Mr. Stewart entered a motion to reconsider the amendment providing for representation

Mr. Wolcott secured the adoption of an amendment appropriating \$100,000 for beginning work on the Denver mint. The senate then went into executive session, and at 6:30 o'clock adjourned, with the understanding that a vote on the bill is to be had at 3

MEXICAN FREE ZONE IN THE HOUSE. tepresentative Crain of Texas Objects the Senate Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.-The house met at 11 o'clock today. The speaker laid before the house the president's veto of the bill to pension Eunice Putnam. Mr. Cockrell, democrat of Texas, moved concurrence in the senate amendment to the joint resolution prohibiting the importation of goods in bond from the United States through the free zon of Mexico. Mr. Crain, democrat of Texas, vigorously opposed concurrence in the amendment which struck out the provision limiting the prohibition to any point between the western boundary of the city of Laredo in Texas and the Pacific coast. This amendthe importation of goods through the United States into Mexico unless the latter country abolished the free zone. But 12 per cent of the goods remained in the free zone, and zone was the abiding place of smugglers and

After some further debate, the report was agreed to, 180 to 12. The conference reports on the bill to pension General Harrison C. Hoart and to amend the act for the regulation of steel vessels were agreed to, after which under the special order adopted yesterday, the house proceeded to the considera-tion of bills reported from the committee on public buildings and grounds. The first bill called up by Mr. Bankhead was that to pursouth half of what is known a the "Mahone square," as a site for a nev building for the government printing office and it caused considerable discussion. Mr

While Mr. Abbott of Texas was debating the question of the purchase of the Mahone the question of the purchase of the Mahone was drowned. The defendant, she alleges, site, Mr. English of New Jersey asked: "If without cause refuses to pay the amount or the house should purchase the notes of Mahone, do you think the senate will be so anxious to purchase the lot of Mahone?"

"That is a question I would not undertake to answer," replied Mr. Abbott. "I would not feel at liberty to cast any aspersions on any member of the body at the other end of the capitol."

Later on, while Mr. Meredith of Virginia was speaking of the necessity for the passage of some bill, Mr. English interrupted him "You mean job, not bill."

This led Mr. Hicks from Pennsylvania to lemand from Mr. English an explanation of hie charge that there was a job in the Mahone site. As the house was dividing, how-ever, Mr. English had no opportunity to reply. A preliminary snarl deadlocked the house soon afterward, and the whole question of a printing office site was abandoned Mr. Culberson, chairman of the judiciary committee, thereupon called up the conference report on the bill to redistrict the Indian territory for judicial purposes; to provide additional United States commissioners, etc.

The report was agreed to. Mr. Henderson then called up the conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill, and Mr. Loud, republican of California, moved to concur in the senate amendment designed to test the postmaster general's order requiring every mail clerk to live on the line of rati-road to which he is assigned, and requiring

future appointees to do so.

Mr. Wilson protested against interfering with the regulations established by the postnaster general for the regulation of his de partment. After some further debate, Mr. Loud's mo

ion was agreed to, 122 to 57. Mr. Sayers objected to the request of Mr. Wheeler of Alabama for unanimous consent for the consideration of a joint resolution providing fr the participation of congress in the dedication of the Chickamauga military park next September. The twenty-one pen-sion bills favorably acted on at last Friday night's session were passed in half that number of minutes. By unanimous consent bilis granting an American register to the British built steamer, Kahului, and to amend the act to forfeit certain lands granted to railroads were passed, then, at 5:35 o'clock, the

Mr. Cockrell's motion was agreed to. The

Bills Signed by the Pres'dent.

WASHINGON, Feb. 27.-The president has signed these acts: To amend the articles for the government of the navy; to amend section 2455 Revised Statutes, relative to the rale of isolated tracts of public lands less than Army of the Republic posts; to authorize the isolated tracts of public lands less than quarter acre in extent; authorizing the de livery of condemned cannon to certain Grand Army of the Republic posts, to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Yellow-stone river, Dawson county, Montana; to provide for donating certain naval cannon to the Oregon State Soldiers' Home, Rose-

Veto is Working Again. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—President Cleveissue of bonds.

Mr. Aldrich made a point of order against the amendment as general legislation.

"The chair has no hesitancy in reaching a conclusion," said the vice president, as he rules it can be adjudicated there.

CONTINENTAL'S FIRE SALE

\$50,000 Worth of Men's and Boys' Clothing on Sale Tomorrow Morning.

DAMAGED BY WATER SALE, TOMORROW

A Splended Sult for \$5, or an Overcoat-\$15 Suits for \$7.50 - \$22 Suits and Overcoats for \$10 - Boys' Fine Knee Pant Suits \$1.50.

We will have the greatest rush of people at our store tomorrow morning that this city has ever witnessed.

We have advertised this great sale of the othing damaged by water in the Continental at Boston far and wide and we have word from everywhere inquiring further particulars as to when and how the goods will be sold. On another page of this issue will be found nearly all the facts.

The fire which causes this great sale ocevening of January 31st and did considerable damage because of the flood of water used to subdue the flames. The fire started in the rear of the top floor and worked its way from there to the roof, before it was brought under control.

serve stock of spring and winter goods on th sixth floor, but the flames never touched it. The water damage is so slight that it canno be detected, and the goods are apparently as saiable and perfect as before the fire. There are suits for \$5.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$10.00 in Boston seld for \$10.00 to \$28.00, and they sell goods cheaper in Boston than in any

The water damaged nearly the entire re-

other city in the union. Overcoats for \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$15.00 that are worth up to \$28.00, regardless of the fact that they have been more or less wet.

Boys' suits for \$1.50 up to \$2.50 that are boys pay \$3.00 to \$5.00 for, but they were in

cases that were wet at the fire. That's the way the prices run, and from the lowest to the highest they are every one strictly first class Continental grade. This stock of fully \$50,000 worth of men's boys' and children's clothing, slightly damaged by water, will be on sale at the Omaha branch of the Continental Clothing House, 15th and Douglas streets, Friday morning, March 1st, at 8 o'clock. The reputation of the Continental and the class of goods they carry is sufficient guarantee that this sale will be one of deep interest to every man, woman and child within reaching distance of Omaha. We want extra salesmen to apply today. close up this afternoon to prepare for

THE CONTINENTAL IN OMAHA. IN THE DISTRICT COURT.

Issues in a Special Tax Injunction Suit-

The city of Omaha has filed an answer to another sult to restrain it from collecting ver, the owner of an outside lot on Sixth He claims that on August 14, 1894, wooden sidewalk resolution No. 114 was passed by the city council, providing for the laying of a wooden sidewalk through his property. Special ordinance No. 1,936 was passed levying a special assessment on the property alleged to have been benefited by the Hawver's proportion was He wants the city restrained from selling his property to collect this tax, as the city is, in the first place, a trespasser on his ground and no benefit accrued to him by reason of the alleged improvement.

Ghost of a Broken Pank The affairs of the defunct Omaha Banking company, which went out of business in July, 1889, are being ventilated in Judge Duffle's court. According to the petition filed in the action of J. W. Bedford and other stockholders, debtors and creditors of the Omaha Banking company against C. E. Mayne, et al., the business, office and books of the company were handed over to Adam Snyder and Patrick Ford, who claimed to be credieach. These receivers have carried business ever since, but it is alleged have

made no report of their proceedings.

Among the credits of the bank were claims against Clifton E. Mayne and Zella Ashby. These, the petition states, have been discharged, but the proceeds have never been accounted for. The petitioners want an investigation, and to that end have made both debtors and creditors of the defunct institution parties to the suit.

Asked in to Settle. Mary J. Perley has commenced suit in the district court against the Masons Fraternal Accident Association of America for \$5,000. Milliken of Maine declared his opposition to Her husband, Isaiah Perley, took out an acdriving across Thompson's Ford on July 11

any part of it.

Hurt His Feelings. Thomas Hart, a saloon keeper at Twelft and Cass streets, has commenced suit agains the Omaha Street Railway company fo \$1,000. Hart was ejected from a car after tendering a transfer check, which the conductor refused to receive.

Balm for His Burns. George Gallant, a former employe of th Cudahy Packing company, has sued that con

poration for \$1,950 damages for injuries re ceived. He was injured in an explosion. Gets Pay for the Hand. The jury in the case of John Czaplensk jr., against Martin Ittner for \$25,000 damage

brought in a verdict yesterday for the plaintiff for \$5,000. Changed the Plans. In Judge Ferguson's court Fred Mengedoht is suing the school district of Omaha for \$207.76. This suit grows out of the Kellom

Leaves from the Docket. The Joseph Schlitz Brewing company has commenced suit against Phillip Schneider, a North Twentieth street saloon keeper, for \$1,403.20 for money and goods advanced.

Had an Eye to the Main Chance.

Mr. Percy B. Ford, agent in this city for he Standard Life and Accident Insurance company, a few days since received a letter rom a man residing in Idaho, who, quite apparent, is not permitting flies to colonize on his person. The remarkable epistle is reproduced in the author's own language as near as it is possible to do so by means of cold, unsympathetic leaden type, but the name of the gentleman has been suppressed. The letter reads as follows: KELLOGG, Idaho, Jan. 30.—Percy B. Ford. Sir: I write you in regard to a life and accident policy in the Standard company. Please give me full particulars in regard to your mode of insuring. If I should take out a life and accident bolicy, could I date my policy back to the 1st of November, 1894, by paying all fees back to that date, and secur the benefit due from accidents? My reaso Mr. Cockreil's motion was agreed to. The bill to amend the Chicago public building bill so as to provide for the sale of the old postoffice to the "highest and best" bidder was passed with an amendment striking cut the words "highest and" on motion of Mr. Durborrow, democrat of Illinois. a farmer by trade, but am engaged in working in the timber at present. If you will write me up a policy as I indicate I will furnish good proofs as to my character and the nature of the accident which occurred to

> Brandt East was yesterday afternooi discharged by Judge Berka after a pre liminary hearing on the charge of setting fire to the ice house on Seventh and Web-ster streets, owned by Cotton. East suc-ceeded in proving an alibi.

me and injuries I received therefro

Oleo Bill to Pe Discussed The eleomargarine bill will be discussed by the Current Topic club of the Young Men's Christian association this evening at 8 o'clock. Major E. W. Halford will give a brief review of the life of Frederick Douglass.

Must Fave Belp.

A case of destitution was reported to the

police a few days ago and an officer was

detailed to make an investigation yester-day. After a thorough investigation the officer reported that the family of Herman Crosby, 3727 Ohio street, were in straitened circumstances, and were deserving objects of charitably inclined people. The husband and father has been an invalid for two years, and only recently it was found necessary to amputate the left forearm in order to save his life, due to an injury received some time ago. The wife has been compelled to watch by her husband's bedside for many months until within the past week, when Mr. Crosby was removed to St. Joseph's hospital, where the surgical operation was performed, and where he now lies in a critical condition. The little savings which had been accumulated in former years were spent during the husband's illness, and now the wife and little daughter are without means of support. The police say that it is absolutely necessary that some aid be given them soon.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Resolution Supporting Debs Passed-Platte River Canal Bill Favored. At a meeting of the Omaha Central Labor union last night James Healy of the South Omaha federation and Joseph McCleary of

Iceman's assembly No. 862 were admitted as

The law committee requested authority to circulate petitions favorable to the passage of the bill now before the legislature requiring convict-made goods to be stamped as such, which request was granted. The chairman appointed the following delegates to cir-culate the petitions: E. H. Beckstend, J. P. Healey, James E. Healey and James Tracy. The petitions will be circulated in Omaha and South Omaha until Saturday evening, and

then forwarded to the state senate. A communication received from the Amer-ican Federation of Labor advised members of labor organizations to use the press as much as possible for the dissemination of labor news, and to defend union principles through

A committee from the Council Bluffs organizations asked the Central Labor union to assist in building up unions, and several members volunteered their services to that end. The following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Eugene V. Debs, the Napoleon of labor, has come out of the A. R. U. strike with colors flying; and

Whereas, Eugene V. Debs, with undaunted courage, has withstood the persecution of the General Managers' association with his usual coolness; and

Whereas, Eugene V. Debs will speak tomorrow evening at the Auditorium in Chicago and premises to stay in the field in the interest of labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Omaha Central Labor union hereby expresses its fullest confidence in the honesty, integrity, ability and patriotism of Eugene V. Debs, and pledges him its support in his campaign for the uplifting of labor.

Under the head of unfinished business the

Under the head of unfinished business the union went into committee of the whole for the consideration of senate file 181, generally known as the Platte river canal bi The bill was read and discussed thoroughly

by the delegates, a large majority favoring the measure, with some amendments, which the union will ask. The union strongly falabor instead of by the contract system, as provided in the original bill. A motion was passed unanimously to that effect. When the committee of the whole rose the union in regular session adopted the action special taxes. This is the case of Sam Haw- of the committee, and the law committee was instructed to push the measure to passage if

BIDS ARE SUBMITTED,

Parties Who Would Construct the New Oreighton Theater.

The bids for the new Creighton theater, to be erected at Fifteenth and Harney streets, were opened yesterday in the office of Fisher & Lawrie, the architects of the building. The bidders were as follows: B. J. Jobst, A. W. Phelps & Son, Bassett & Percival, Hamilton Bros., Rocheford & Gould, Shane & Jackson, Arthur Johnson & Bro., John H. Harte, A. Rosebery, John Withnell and Harnann & Mair.

As soon as the bids can be tabulated they will be referred to the executive committee of the Creighton Theater Building associa-

WEATHER FORECAST.

with South Winds for Nebraska Today. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.-The forecast for Thursday is: For Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Kansas-Fair;

For South Dakota-Fair; west winds. For Iowa-Fair; south winds. Local Record. 

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m	Max. Temper- nture of day.	Precipitation .	STATE OF WEATHER.
Omana North Platte	56 54	63		Clear. Clear.
Valenting	- 58	68	.00	Clear.
Cnicago	46	46	.00	Cloudy.
St. Louis	64	70 46		Clear. Part cloudy
St. Paul Davenport		52		Cloudy.
Kansas City	58	62		Clear.
Denver	58	62		Ulear.
Salt Lake City	42 54	56	.00	Clear.
Rapid City	54	72		Part clouds
Heiena	58	08		Part cloudy
Pismarck	48	64 50		Cloudy.
St. Vincent				



ONE ENJOYS Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant

and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispeis colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, M.Y.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

### Dead

men tell no tales. That's not true. They do. They tell tales of mistaken physicians sometimes oftener of careless selves. Graveyards are full of people who died for lack of common sense. Don't you know of somebody that didn't live as long as you thought he might? Hundreds of

#### Men

died last year who would be alive now if they hadn't let it run too long. Let what run? Cough -cold in the head-down the throat-on the lungs-more cough-too busy to stop workfinally had to-then called a doctor-and doctor came too late. Don't common sense

#### Tell

you that in nothing does "a stitch in time" count so much as in lung troubles? Are you on the decline? Lost your appetite—lose half your night's rest-worry-gloomy-you know? Don't worry! Stop it! Worry hurts more than anything else. There's

use to worry. Buy a bottle of Ozomulsion. What's in it? Life! Ozone-Cod Liver Oil-Guaiacol. How's it compounded? Nobody knows as well as Dr. Slocum, and he won't tell. It took too many years' time learning how to ozonize it. The

#### Tales

of his failures trying to get it exactly right would fill a big book. He don't tell 'em. He's busy making it and curing folks of consumption with it. Want to get hungry? Try Ozomulsion. Want to build up? Try Ozomulsion.

Ozomulsion cures Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Pulmonary Complaints; Scrofula, acmia, and all Wasting Diseases.

Ozomulsion is a dollar a bottle at your druggist's, or of T. A. Slocum Co., 183 Pearl Street, New York City.

Thin, pale women get plump and beautiful on Ozomulsion. the state of the production of the state of

KUHN & CO: 15th and Douglas Sts., Omaha.

1317-1319

—DOUGLAS ST.—

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## CLOTHING

Is being sold out by order of the court at

# 40 Cents Dollar

Western's price was \$7.50 in sacks only. fashionable cut-

Regular \$8.50 Suits-

cassimere sacks-

Single or double breasted

\$250

To bring the people in you can have them for .. .. .. .. All the Western's \$10 Suits-Nicely trimmel and well made, perfect goods in every way. All you have to do to get one

\$350 is to pay the cashier ..... Men's Overcoats and Ulstersthe Western Clothing Co. always got \$5 for them, the best bargain you ever got.....

Men's Overcoats and Ulsters-

sold for \$6.50 and \$7.50,

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as they last at.....

DR. E. C. WEST'S NEEVE AND ERAIM TREATMENT is sold under positive written gramantee, by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory Loss of Brain and Nerve Power; Lost Manhood; Oulckness; Night Lossoe; Evil Dreams; Losk of Confidence; Nervousness; Lassitude; all Drains; Loss of Power of the Generative Organs in either sex, caused by oger-exertion, Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Tobacco. Opiam or Liquor, which leads to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. By mail, \$1 a box; six for \$5; with written guarantee to care or refund money. West's Liver Fills cure Sick Headache, Billousness, Liver Complaint, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia and Constipation. GUARANTEES issued only by

