volves an endeavor to secure a result that will safely reflect the sound sentiment of the

whole country and sectore the best interests

"This movement that has recently started

row Creek Claimants and Prospective

Homesteaders Are to Be Favored.

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- (Special Tele

gram.)-It is expected that the conference re-

port on the Indian appropriation bill will be

A household treasure and a household

Fourth Class Postmasters Appointed

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- (Special Tele-

gram.)-Postmasters were appointed today

ounty, B. B. Stone, vice C. E. Browning, resigned; Sartoris, Buffalo county, E. H. Kretschmar, vice W. S. Spooner, dead; Ulysses, Butler county, E. P. Zimmerman, vice J. S. Bailey, dead. South Dakota—Lily, Day county, J. T. Larsen, vice J. B. Johnson, resigned.

Army Officers Granted Leave.

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- (Special Tele-

ram.)-Captain Jerauld A. Olmstead, Ninth

Cast Iron Pipe Works Burned.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, O., March 1.- The

SEEDS OF HEALTH.

Eating the wrong things, and too much of them at the wrong time, gives the stomach and the other digestive organs too much to do—gives them work that they cannot be expected to do. Such things prevent the free and regular action of the bowels, bring sirk headaches, biliousness, kidney troubles, restless sleep, lassitude, nervousness, and plant the seeds of disease in all parts of the body. Health comes just as easy as disease. It grows up from those little sugar-coated seeds of health—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, They are for nothing in the world but to keep the bowels regular, the stomach free from gas and formentation, and the liver active.

bowels regular, the stomach free from gas and fermentation, and the liver active.

their action and cause no griping, or other unpleasantne

They go about their business without making any fuss. They are very gentle in

They do not take the place of Nature-they merely help her. No one ever becomes a slave to their use. When the digestive action becomes regular and vigorous—stop taking the "Pellets." When you have eaten too much—take on the when constipation shows itself and headache begins—take the "Pellets" for a day

or two. They cause no shock to the system, as so many of the strong cathartic pills If they are taken according to directions, their action is so wholly in accord

with Nature that you will not feel it at all. No cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes—put up in glass vials, therefore always fresh and reliable.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets-it's an easy name to remember. Don't let a designing draggist talk you into "something just as good." He makes more money on the "just as good" kind. That's why he would rather sell them. That's why you had better not take them.

Two or three trial doses will prove more to you than a bookful of argument. Your name and address on a "postal" will bring a free sample package from the World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

as follows: Nebraska-Merriman Cherry

in Europe," said Chairman Springer of the

Taking a Freathing Spell in Anticipation of a Long Session Tonight.

NO RENEWAL OF LATE DISTURBANCES

Mander on Makes a Stir by Proposing to Exclude Wives and Children from Serving as Clerks to Members-Shutting Off Eulogies of Deceased Members.

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- The demonstrations in the senate chamber last night cast their traces today. Senators gathered in groups and discussed the dramatic scenes of the night, the shower of venomous epithets, the tumult on the floor and in the galleries and to consider whether steps should be taken to uphold as far as might be the dignity of the upper chamber. The three chief figures in last night's conflict, Messrs. Chandler,

Hill and Martin, were early in their seats. Mr. Roach of North Dakota, who has been a silent but conspicuous figure of the conflict, was engaged in writing through the early hours of the session. Several of the The speaker then recognized Mr. Hatch veteran democratic members—Gorman, Harris to move, under suspension of the rules, to executive pusiness for several days past, and and others-discussed what could be done without jeopardizing the passage of the ap-

On the surface the senate business pro-ceeded with its usual serenity. A land bill providing for the extension, until January 1, 1897, of the time within which entries might be made on certain lands, was dis-

cussed at length.

After some opposition the bill was passed. Mr. Morgan, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and one of the United States members of the Bering sea commission, offered an interesting resolution concerning payments for Bering sea seizures. It directed the reference to the foreign relations committee of the president's message concerning the seizure, and an investigation of the subject during the recess. Mr. Morgan said an inquiry was most desirable for a vindication of the United States. Mr. Turple, democrat of Indiana, objected

to immediate consideration of the resolu-tion and it went over. tion and it went over.

Mr. Manderson's resolution was agreed to for a committee of inquiry as to the advisability of a joint committee of the two houses on necrology to do away with eulogies on deceased senators and members and provide for memorial volumes of the dead.

At 11:40 o'clock the senate went into executive session. At 2 o'clock the executive session ended and the doors were opened again. An agreement was reached for an agreement was reached for an again. An agreement was reached for an early adjournment to give senators a breathing spell before the all night work which is

SHUTTING OUT RELATIVES. When the item of clerks for senators and members was reached Mr. Manderson made something of a stir by offering an amendment that no wife or a child of any senator or member shall be named as a clerk to a committee or to a senator or member. Mr. Gray's motion to table the Manderson

mendment prevailed.

Mr. Butler brought forward a new amendment appropriating about \$1,000,000 for French spoliation claims and for claims under the Bowman act. The amendment was agreed to, thus incorporating the claims in the bill. Mr. Cockrell, in charge of the bill,

was visibly irritated.
"I think," said he, "that as the senate is going into this sort of thing it ought to add all the outstanding claims under the Bowman act." Bowman act."
"And all the outstanding French spoliation

"And all the outstanding French spatiation claims?" said Mr. Frye, sarcastically.
"All insurance claims," added Mr. Vilas.
"Why, you will have this bill so loaded down as to be irredeemable," suggested Mr.

Cullom.
Mr. Butler's amendment had been attached to another amendment appropriating \$1,909,508 in favor of the Southern Pacific railroad, and this brought on a hot debate as to the railroad claim. Mr. Sherman said it was improper to add this railroad claim, as it was a question whether the United States owed the Southern Pacific or vice were outhern Pacific, or vice versa. Mr. Frye said the Southern Pacific did not

owe the government a dollar. cific had caused the United States.

Mr. Palmer opposed the singling out of these railroad claims for payment. In time there should be an overhauling of all claims, but the Southern Pacific should not be pre-

Mr. Pettigrew made a savage onslaught on the railroad claims. He said the Central Pacific and the Southern Pacific were one and the same road. The officers of the former had stolen and wrecked the property, and then "these scoundrels" had organized the Southern Pacific. The obligations of the Cen-tral Pacific to the government would become tral Pacific to the government would become due and there would be an opportunity to re-cover from "these swindlers" of the Southern Pacific.

Mr. White of California urged a postponement of the appropriation until a general mettlement with the Pacific roads was secured. BRICE CAME TO THEIR AID.

Mr. Brice said senators should not make statements calculated to create public ap-prehensions. He explicitly the details of the Southern Beelfe. uthern Pacific and of the Central Pacific organizations. The former was an unremun erative property, paying no dividends and with an empty treasury. This was a judg-ment rendered in a court of last resort. drawing 4 per cent int rest, and would remain so until paid. The senator corrected several statements that had been made as to connections between the various roads, their for-

Mr. White remarked that this was one of the cases in which the railroads were insolvent and those who conducted them were otherwise. After a lengthy debate the South-ern Pacific amendment and the French spoli-ation amendments were both adopted—yeas,

BROUGHT UP THE SEALS AGAIN. An amendment was offered appropriating \$50,000 for an arbitration committee with Great Britain to adjust claims growing out of Bering sea seizures. A letter from Secretary Gresham urged the necessity of the appropriation. Mr. Sherman reviewed the circumstances of the Bering sea seizures. The Paris court of arbitration has held the United States liable, but did not fix the amount. The president has urged a settlement at \$425,000, but congress has been derelict in not acting. Mr. Sherman declared the action of congress was inexcusations. ment at \$425,000, but congress has been derelict in not acting. Mr. Sherman declared the action of congress was inexcusations there was the Paris arbitration urged as important to women because it was urged as important to women because it was urged as important to women because it was and now came a second arbitration. "It is right and will enable them to accomplish my prophecy," said Mr. Sherman, "that it will be shown that the United States has The discussion centered about the questhis subject. The new arbitration will ultimately cost this government more than the settlement recommended by the president. The refusal of the United States to carry out the executive agreement of the Paris to whom the control of the government is arbitration will do more to weaken the cause of arbitration than anything in recent

Mr. Sherman offered an amendment ap-propriating \$425,000 to pay the claims in ac-cordance with the president's recommenda-

Mr. Morgan, one of the United States arbitrators at Paris, vigorously opposed the Sherman amendment to a lump sum in settlement. "It is a proposition to lump off the honor and integrity of the United States." said he. "It is the same proposition as that made by the president, and it was properly rejected by the house of representatives as dishonorable to the government."

Mr. Morgan said Great Britain had tried,

"If this sum is paid," said Mr. Morgan, with great carnestness, "the government of the United States and this administration is Cockrell speedily withdrew the amend-

ment for a second arbitration, saying he had not anticipated such a conflict. This also disposed of the Sherman amendment for the

at St. Louis.

Postmasters—M. M. Huck, Schuyler, Neb.;
Daniel A. Boyle, O'Neill, Neb.; Jones W.
Olson, Galva, Ill.; Frank M. Moulton, Wipresident of the Suffrage association.

SENATE ADJOURNED EARLY nona, Ill.; Charles A. Well, Coffeyville, Kan.; Willis E. Dowell, Missoula, Mont.; Luther Clarke, Eureka, Nev. Navy—Commodere William A. Kirkland, to be rear admirat; Captain Francis M. Bunce, to be commodere; Commander P. F. Harrington, to be captain; Lieutenant Commander S. W. Avery, to be a commander; assistant naval constructors, Elliott Snow, Utah; Robert, Stocker, Minnesota; W. P. Hibbs, Minnesota; George H. Rock, Michigan; Lawrence Spear, Ohio; H. G. Gillmore, Wisconsin; Henry G. Smith, Ohio; J. D. Bueret, Michigan; J. E. McDonald Ulicias, McDonald, Illinois; also Assistant Naval Con-W. L. Capps, to be naval con-

The nomination of A. D. Tinaley to be postmaster at Sloux Falls, S. D., was rejected.

STORER'S BILL DEFEATED.

Amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act Falls in the House. hands were clamoring for recognition, but all requests for unanimous consent were cut off by the presentation of the conference report on the fortifications appropriation

bill, which was agreed to. The senate pass a joint resolution directing the secre-tary of the treasury to publish the dairy tests made at the Columbian exposition.

Mr. Hatch supported the resolution. It was opposed by Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, Mr. Payne of New York and Henderson of Iowa. The bill failed to pass, 143 to 121, two-thirds having failed to vote in favor of it. Mr. Storer of Ohio was then recognized to move the passage under suspension of the rules of a bill with the senate amendments to amend the interstate commerce act so as to incorporate two criminal sections providing punishment for violation of the law. It imposed a fine of \$5.000 for each offense upon any firm or corporation represented by any person or agent seeking rates lower than those established, and a similar fine on common carriers accepting freight at lower than their published rates. The purpose of the bill, Mr. Storer explained, was plain. Under the present law individuals alone were pun-ishable. The corporations and railroad companies were scot free. In several instances minor officials had been convicted with great difficulty and punished. This change in the law had been asked for by the Interstate Commerce commission for four years.

Mr. Simpson attacked the bill. He charged there was a spicerup habiled it was the pool.

Mr. Simpson attacked the bill. He charged there was a scheme behind it to get the pool-ing bill through the senate. He warned mem-bers that if it passed the senate would put the railroad pooling bill on as a rider and use as a vehicle to get that iniquitous piece f legislation through congress. Mr. Storer denied that he had any knowl-

edge of such a plan. Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky agreed with Mr. Simpson.

Mr. Springer protested against killing a good measure because there was danger that the senate would load onto it a bill that would destroy the interstate commerce law

in its entirety. Mr. Maguire of California, Sayers of Texas, Washington of Tennessee, and Dockery of Missouri, took the view of the bill advanced by Messrs. Simpson and Breckinridge.
The bill was lost, 167 to 103, two-thirds not

oting in favor of it. Mr. Wilson, chairman of the ways and means committee, moved the passage under a suspension of the rules of the substitute reported from his committee for Mr. Dingley's bill for the preservation of fur seals in Bering sea. The substitute authorized the president to open negotiations with Great Britain, Russia and Japan, or any official for a commission, consisting of three members from each government, to investigate the present condition of the seal herds and the regulations necessary for its preservation. It empowered the president to order such new regulations as may be necessary for the preservation of the herd until the rport of the committee, January 1, 1897. In case of the modus vivendi not being concluded and effectual, regulations not being made for the regulation of the seal killing, the secretary was authorized to take and kill every seal found on the Prybyloff islands and to sell the skins to the best advantage. The bill was

passed without discussion. owe the government a dollar.

Mr. Sherman insisted that this was an open question, and that the Southern Pacific was responsible for losses which the Central Pacific was responsible for losse to pension Catherine B. Culver was agreed to. Mr. Terry of Arkansas was recognized to call up the house resolution to refund to the state of West Virginia \$181,306, her share of the direct war tax of 1861, less \$27,328, the amount heretofore paid by the government. Mr. Ray of New York demanded a second

> Mr. Wilson of West Virginia said this was simply a question whether West Virginia should, under an act of congress already made, have her share of the direct tax. The bill was passed—157 to 72.
>
> An order was made to send the deficiency bill to conference if it came from the senate

later, and then, at 5:20, the house took a recess until 8 o'clock, the night session to be devoted to private pension bills.

WOMEN ON MORAL REFORM.

nteresting Papers Read Before the Na tional Council at Washington. WASHINGTON, March 1 .- Various phases moral reform were advocated and discussed at the sessions of the National Council of Women today. There were two sessions during the day, and the need of organization and co-operation of women in accomplishing improvements in government

nethods were generally urged.

A feature of the session was the presentation of a greeting from the American Proportional Representation league. It expressed its sympathy with the aims, principles and ideas looking to the betterment of the condition of womankind, and held that the best form of government is a repre-sentative one made up of all citizens of the age of discretion. After citing illustrations from the recent elections to support the contention that the present method of electing representatives does not secure the rule of

acted properly or wisely in not closing tion of physical force as a basis of govern-subject. The new arbitration will ulti-ment, and was led by Rev. Ida C. Hulton of to whom the control of the government is entrusted. She denounced the money power in politics, the overthrow of which was to oe accomplished only by spiritual force.

Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake was unable to appear, but her formal address was recorded by the presiding officer. Mrs. Blake of New York City, took a strong negative view

New York City, took a strong negative view of the theory that physical force is the basis of government. She reviewed military actions, duels and conflicts from the earliest days, and asserted that the constant mediaeval conflicts so drained the nations of the world of manhood that the people of today are the descendants of the riffraff of the middle ages. The closely waves industrial rejected by the house of representatives as dishonorable to the government."

Mr. Morgan said Great Britain had tried, with the aid of various members of the administration, to break up the award made by the Paris tribunal. The senator told in detail how the butchering of the seals was continuing systematically.

"If this sum is paid," said Mr. Morgan.

"If this sum is paid," said Mr. Morgan.

Others who stoke were Mrs. Jennes Snow.

Others who spoke were Mrs. Jennie Snow of Utah, Miss Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross association, and Mrs. J. Ellen The afternoon session was devoted to re-

views of the aims and progress of the asso-ciations of women. Hannah J. Bailey, proxy of the president of the Universal Peace Two Nebraska Offices in the List.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The president has sent these nominations to the senate:

Treasury—George H. Smail of Missouri to be assistant treasurer of the United States at St. Louis.

SENATE WASTES NO TIME whose financial systems are on a gold basis, would tire of pursuing a course of hostility to silver, and that the way would be open to

Went Into Executive Session the First Thing on Assembling Yesterday.

WISON'S NAME PROMPTLY CONFIRMED

Rushed Through Ahead of Everything Else in a Special Executive Sassion-Mr. Tinsley's Nomination Rejected After a Hot Fight.

WASHINGTON, March L-The senate went into executive session at 10:45 today and WASHINGTON, March 1.—When the house met today fifty members with uplifted Hon. W. L. Wilson of West Virginia to be monetization at a ratio of 16 to 1. postmaster general. The motion for con-firmation was made by Senator Faulkner, to whom the privilege was conceded on account of the fact that he represents Mr. Wilson's the ratio established will be the basis of state in the senate. Immediately after the Wilson nomination was disposed of the conamendments to the sundry civil bill were disagreed to, and sent to conference under suspension of the rules. The legislative, executive and judicial bill was also sent to conference.

The speaker then recognized Mr. Hatch to move, under suspension of the rules, to on this account has attained an importance that would not otherwise attach to it.

The committee on postoffices and post roads reported it adversely, and Senator Pettigrew who has been desirous of having the nomination reported had made an effort to secure action on the belief that when a vote abould be taken it would result in Mr. Tinsley's de-feat. Senator Kyle, favoring Mr. Tinsley, has made an equally strong effort to prevent action, and has demanded a quorum whenaction, and has demanded a quorum whenever the question has been taken up. Owing to the fact that all the recent executive sessions have been held late in the day after to the fact that all the recent executive sessions have been held late in the day after the departure for their homes of a majority of the senators, it has been impossible to secure a quorum. The executive session was called early to insure the presence of a majority of the senators, and the effort was successful, for when Mr. Kyle made the report today, sixty-three senators answered to their names. Mr. Kyle then took the floor and began what promised to be a long speech. and began what promised to be a long speech. It was understood that he proposed to preent action at the present session, and thus revent rejection.
It was feared that this contest would be allowed to stand in the way of Mr. Wilson's confirmation, but objection was waived in his

When the motion for Mr. Wilson's con-firmation was made Senator Pettigrew interposed to say that he should demand action posed to say that he should demand action on the Dakota case before anything else should be done, but Senator Faulkner protested that the Wilson matter was an exceptional one and urged that the selection of a cabinet officer was a matter with which the senate should be allowed to proceed without hindrance, as cabinet officers were regarded as constituting the official family of the chief as constituting the official family of the chief executive. Senator Pettigrew conceded this view and withdrew his objection. Mr. Faulkner made no further remarks and the confirmation was at once made. At the con-clusion of Senator Kyle's speech a vote was taken and Mr. Tinsley's nomination was re-jected—13 to 41.

The senate confirmed the nominations of Judges Showalter and Wellborn for judge of the Seventh circuit and district judge of the outhern California district, respectively. Major Theodore Shwann, assistant adjutant general, to be assistant adjutant general with the rank of lieutenant colonel; Louis M. Puford of Ilinois, to be consul at Pasco del Norte, Mex.; D. B. Spagnolta of California to be consul at Milan, Italy. Postmasters—Iowa—Mary I. Van Horn, Muscatine; J. E. Petite, Bellevue; James M. Etrick, Keosaqua; Charles H. Gave, Garner; W. J. Bremerman, Boone.

Colorado—Thomas L. Sanford, Trinidad. Arkansas—Robert T. Scott, Forest City. MONTHLY TREASURY STATEMENT.

Revenues Still Show a Deficit but Smalle Than in Previous Months. WASHINGTON, March. 1 .- The monthly tatement of the public debt issued today shows that on February 28, 1895, the public debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$890,412,014, a decrease for the month of \$34,038,328. This decrease of debt is accounted for by the receipt of gold on account of the last bond issue, against which no bonds have yet been issued. Following is a

Interest bearing debt, \$685,043,860; increase luring the month, \$720,150; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,779,800 lecrease for the month, \$13,890; debt bearing no interest, \$381,787,366; decrease for the month, \$1,145,806; total debt, \$1,641,366,057. of which \$572,755,539 is certificates and reasury notes offset by an equal amount of

cash in the treasury. The treasury cash is classified as follows Gold, \$138,593,280; silver, \$508,859,907; paper, \$134,103,696; general account and disbursing officers' balances, etc., \$16,534,017; tctal, \$798, 690,901, against which there are demand li-abilities amounting to \$619,893,315, leaving a cash balance of \$178,197,586, of which \$87,

085,511 is gold reserve. The treasury statement of receipts and expenditures during the month of 1895, shows receipts aggregating \$22,888,057 an increase over February, 1894, of about \$618,000. The disbursements for the month amount to \$25,696,035, a decrease from the expenditures of February, 1894, of about \$100. 900. The deficit for the month, therefore, was \$2,807,978, and for the eight months of the ance, \$18,000. present fiscal year \$36,295,771.

INDEPENDENT SILVER PARTY.

Plans Are Slowly Maturing at the Conven tion of Bimetaillate.

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- The meeting of the executive committee of the Bimetallic league, which has been in progress for nearly two weeks, and the proceedings of which have been surrounded with the greatest secrecy, may be continued until after the adjournment of congress, and may have influence upon the political status of the financial question. During this week the con-ferences have been somewhat informal, and have been swelled by the presence of mem-bers of both houses of congress, who do not belong to the committee. So far as can be earned few republicans have taken part the discussion, and the representation has been confined mostly to democrats and populists. Today a prominent democrat who has intermittingly taken part in the conference said the probable result of the meeting would be a declaration looking to a new

The plans have not been really settled upon, he said, but that seems to be the de-sire of most of the old war horses. They advocate indspendent action on the silver question, a dnion for that purpose which will deal with other questions and will compel no man to put aside his convictions upon any other issue.

This is the most definite statement that

it has been possible to secure from any members of the league upon its delibera-

LOOKING TO A MONETARY CONGRESS Members of the House Talk on the Proba-

bility of Its Being sailed. WASHINGTON, March 1.-Talk of the probabilities of a bimetallic conference. which has been more or less active since the Parliaments of Great Britain and Germany have agitated the question, has been given fresh impetus by the adoption of Senator Wolcott's resolution providing for the appointment of international conferees. The discussion is not confined to either party or to any particular faction, and in the house the feeling was a decidedly hopeful one all around. The movement under way will be productive of results. The United States has only been waiting, it is said, for other

governments to take the initiative or manifest a disposition to meet us half way.

Representative Quigg of New York, one of the retiring republican members, said in speaking of the matter: "The vote in the senate should substantially prove that the members of that body who are in favor of flat money or inflation are the populists. the most encouraging sign of a healthy state of public sentiment on the currency question. The republican party has always claimed that sooner or later those foreign countries,

international bimetalism. This prediction is being verified and the course of the re-publican party in doling what it could to sus-tain the use of silver as a money metal without undertaking to bear the whole bur-

without undertaking to bear the whole burden of its complete rehabilitation is being windicated. In the next congress, or as soon as it is in a position to legislate, the republican party will go at the questions of bimetallism mindful of the fact that the country is 3,000 miles wide; that it contains a population within at more or less diverse, and that all wise and prudent legislation involves an entager to secure the second of the country is 2,000 miles wide; that it contains a population within at more or less diverse, and that all wise and prudent legislation involves an entager to secure the second of the country in the second of the country is second. NAMES OF SIGNERS NOT GIVEN CUT

Have an Opportunity to Affix Their Names-Party's His Laid to the Abandoning of Silver.

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- The democratic sliver manifesto, which has been the chief topic of talk on that side of the house for a few days, was made public today. While i has been generally circulated for the considcration of members, there was no attempt to secure eignatures until a tate hour, becaus the prime movers in the matter were unde cided whether to call a caucus for discus sion of the matter or to secure signatures and issue it directly to the public. In consideration of the short time left and the pres sure of business, it was determined not to have a conference. Representative members from fifteen states signed the declaration to stimulated to such an extent that silver day at the instance of Mr. Bryan, but the would be as plentiful as copper."
"I am very hopeful that the movements in Germany and England will be productive of results," said Representative Hepburn of Iowa, who is accounted a silver man. "Only canvass is so far very incomplete, and the list of signers will not be made public until it is complete. The paper is as follows: To the Democrats of the United States: We, the undersigned democrats, present for the politicians have been heard from before the former movements for bimetallic conyour consideration the following statement We believe that the establishment of gold ferences having come from governments. This is a rising of the people. I cannot believe there is reason to hope for any action as the only monetary standard, and the elim ination of silver as a full legal tender money will increase the purchasing power of caci dollar, add to the burden of all debts, de crease the market value of all other forms o property, continue and intensify business depression, and finally reduce the majority of the people to financial bondage. We believe "A small but very active coterie is work-ing in order to bring about a monetary conno party can hope for enduring success if the United States so long as it advocates ference. I am hoping that its efforts will succeed."

Representative Cobb, democrat of Missingle gold standard, and that the advocacy of such a financial policy would be especially sourl, who is a prominent member of the committee on banking and currency, said: committee on banking and currency, said: disastrous to a party which, like the demo-"If the agitation in Europe is continued, as If the agitation in Europe is continued, as I hope it will be, it will probably result in a conference. I have been called a gold bug. I am a hearty and enthusiastic bimetallist and believe bimetallism is the true monetary system."

those who may, without reproach, be called the common people, and we point to the overwhelming defeat of the party in 1894 to the monetary system." mous protest against the issue of gold bonds OF INTEREST TO WESTERN SETTLERS. as proof that the democratic party canno brought to the support of the gold stand-

We believe that the money question will be the paramount issue in 1896, and will so remain until it is settled by the intelligence and patriotism of the American voters. We believe a large majority of the democrats of the United States favor bimetallism, and realsubmitted tomorrow, as the conferees concluded their work today. Congressman Pickler, a member of the conference com-mittee, has succeeded in retaining the pro-vision for an appropriation of \$20,000 for ize it can only be secured by the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio, and we assert that the majority has and should exert the right to control the vision for an appropriation of \$20,000 for surveys of Indian reservations in South Da-kota; also the appropriation for sinking ar-tesian wells at the Cheyenne River and Crow Creek agencies. He also succeeded in having a provision inserted extending the time for policy of the party and retain the party name. We believe it is the duty of the majority, and within their power, to take charge of the party organization and make the democratic party an effective instrument in the accomplishment of needed reforms.

payments of purchase moneys on the Omaha Indian lands, and another providing that the It is not necessary that democrats should Crow Creek settlers who were unable to ap-pear before Commissioner Pease and prove identity shall be allowed to take their claims surrender their convictions on other ques-tions in order to take an active part in the settlement of the question which at this time surpasses all others in importance. We to the court of claims.-Congressman Meiklejohn, from the commit-tee on public lands, will tomorrow make a believe that the rank and file of the party should at once assert themselves in the demfavorable report on the Allen bill to open for settlement the Camp Sheridan and Fort Mcocratic party, and place it on record in favor of the immediato restoration of free and un-Pherson military reservations in Nebraska. These reservations have never been turned over to the Interior department, and a spelimited coinage of gold and eliver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage cial act is necessary, because the general law for disposal of abandoned military reservations only applies to those which have been transferred from the War department to the Interior department. Congressman Melklejohn will endeavor to secure the passage of the bill in the house by unanimous consent.

Colongé for the Month.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The colonage executed at the mints of the United States during the month of Expressivas as followed. executed at the mints of the United States during the month of February was a follows: Gold, \$5,43,800; silver, \$491,000; minor coin, \$57,300; total, \$6,692,100. Of the silver coined \$200 was in standard silver dollars, the same as during the month of January. the immediate restoration of bimetallism.

NEEDS GREATER ACCOMMODATIONS Homes for Disabled Soldlers Are Crowded

Beyond Their Capacity. pleasure—Dr. Price's Baking Powder, and the food prepared with it. inspection of the several branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, made by General J. C. Breckinridge, inspector general of the army, has been sent to congress. The duty of inspecting the sevbranches of the home related to over 15,000 men, and disbursements amounting to \$4,758,173. There is probably nothing, the report says, which more deserves considera-tion than the decorous and comfortable housing of the soldiers. Men who have by their conduct in the war and by their pres-ent disability earned a perfect title to all the consideration now shown them, deserve something better than sleeping on floors or cavalry, is granted one month's extended cave: Captain Melville C. Wilkinson, Third nfantry, one month, extended; First Lieuenant Carter P. Johnson, Tenth cavalry, one month, extended; Second Lieutenant Samuel D. Rockenbach, Tenth cavalry, even days extended. overcrowded in basements, etc. How to secure the speediest relief for these feeble and worthy men in time for them to profit by it deserves the most serious consideration. Everywhere, the report says, there was talk of the unprecedented pressure for admis-sion to the home. In conclusion, General Breckinridge invites particular attention to the enthusiasm, zeal and general efficiency of the officers conducting the affairs of the works of the Chicago Pipe Works company, branch homes and to the marked economy annufacturers of cast iron water and gas and efficiency which they have attained in manufacturers of cast iron water and gas mains, burned today. Loss, 2100,000; insurthe matters most nearly affecting the wel fare or comfort of the members.

SOUND A SILVER TIMBREL MARCH, APRIL, MAY

Be Published When All Who Wish Paine's Celery Compound Makes People Well!

It Makes Strong Nerves and Pure Bloods It Cures Disease!

It is the One Remedy That All Schools of Physicians Prescribe.

The Demand for It is Tremendous; It Never Fails to Benefit.

Nothing Was Ever So Highly and Widely Recommended!

First Prescribed by America's Greatest Physician.

In Has Become a Blessing to the Entire Country.

Men and Women in the Highest Station Publicly Recommend It.

Greateful People Everywhere Heartfully Endorse the Famous Remedy,

It makes people well!

nerves; it sends new life and blood through

Where everything else has failed Paine's celery compound—the greatest achievement manently cures nervous debility and exhaus-WASHINGTON, March 1 .- A report of the Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth-this of the blood and poorness of the nervous wonderful Paine's celery compond has in

thousands of cases cured disease. It has freed old age from many of its infirmities. It has made thousands of lives to its remarkable nutritive efficiency. firmities. It has made thousands of lives worth living that were once a burden. It has proven itself so easily the greatest of all spring remedies, making the weak strong and the infirm well, that in the big cities, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis and the rest, the leading newspapers, which is the leading newspapers, and the sufferer knows, without being told by a physician, that he or she is getting well. making their own canvasses, have found that the demand for Paine's celery compound is springtime, when, if one can do so, he must enormous, as far surpassing that of any other remedy as the curative power of this

For Paine's celery compound is not a It builds up the weakened, shattered patent medicine. It is not an ordinary tonic, sarsaparilla or nervine. It is so superior to them all that they are not even good imitators.

Paine's calery compound positively and percelery compound—the greatest achievement tions. Neuraigia, sleeplessness, melan-of that giant among men, the ablest physi-cholia, hysteria and headaches yield to its of this generation, Prof. Edward E. directly traceable to the one cause poornage

For kidney troubles it is the most infallible of remedies. It owes its unfalling power to check at once the progress of this break-down among the tissues of the kidneys

recuperate his lost strength and get back the health that nature intended for him— that season is here. It behooves every man. great compound does indisputably surpass woman and youth now to get well. And that of any other.

-Our Great ---March Sale of Furniture

Begins Monday morning. For two months we have been figuring with the country's largest factories to purchase bargains and value in Furniture and Carpets for this, our GREAT MARCH SALE. We mean to make this the greatest value giving event in the annals of furniture trade. Everything is marked in plain figures at ridiculously low prices. Many of the goods we are selling for less than hey can be produced.

We have 100 of these Rockers, hard wood, antique finish, cane seat; we offer them in this sale at

\$158 each

have

If you

the Cash

To spare. It will pay you to take advantage of this great bargain to pur chase your spring outfit. Everything marked down in this sale. Bed Room Suits, Iron Beds, Parlor Suits, Couches, Carpets, Matting and Stoves. Our 1895 Baby Carriage Catalogue is out. Send for it,

BOSTON STORE, N. W. Cor. 16th and Douglas' THIRD FLOOR.



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