or frozen to death after having swum ashore.

On the night of February 5 a fresh torpedo squadron was sent to continue the work and made an end of two if not more of the Chinese cruisers, without themselves suffering as severely as their predecessors. It was afterward learned that the little craft had been instrumental in sinking the Wei-Yuen and Tsing Ye, together with several smaller vessels. On the morning of the 6th only four of the once redoubtable Pei-Yang divisions of the navy remained fit for service.

The large ships of Admiral Ito's fleet had thus far done little but shell the forts on the two islands. On the 6th they rested entirely, beginning anew and with redoubled energy on the 7th. By this time gunners on shore were able to co-operate effectively, especially at the eastern edge of the harbor. Soon after dawn one of their shells exploded a magazine on Ji island, tearing asunder the walls of the fort and compelling the garrison to hurry across to Leao Kung.

While the assailants were cheering one another over this piece of good fortune, a more exciting incident followed. A flock of Chinese torpedo boats broke away from the main body lying behind Li Kuang and with two or three light draft steamers steered through the barricade near its western end and raced along shore toward Che-Foo. Their speed was not equal to the first of the Japanese flying squadron which set off in chase with such alacrity that the fugitives were all overtaken within two hours. Some were run down and sunk, others injured by firing guns, and the others driven to the bay to the east of Che-Foo, where most of them surrendered. A few ran ashore, and being abandoned by the crews were made powerless for further mischief before the pursuers returned to their duty at Wei-Hai-Wei.

CHINESE PITIABLE POSITION.

The situation of the defenders was now pitiable indeed. Incessant cannonading was directed at them from heights where the heavy long range pieces had been planted, and places where they found shelter in the early days of combat no longer afforded protection. The soldiers on the forts were less liable to be slaughtered than those on board ships, but even their ranks were gradually thinned, while their efforts at retaliation were totally ineffective. While they would perhaps have fought desperately to the end in a hand-to-hand conflict, their energies appeared to sink as their destiny was seen to be inevitable.

On the 9th of February considerable anxiety was displayed, two of the ships endeavoring to dislodge an inconvenient battery on the western headland, but from that date the energy of the Chinese steadily diminished. On the 12th a formal offer of surrender was sent under a flag of truce, the admiral proposing to give over everything at his disposal on condition that the lives of all who served him, especially the foreigners, should be spared. His action is gravely censured, the universal opinion being that if he could no longer hold out he should have found means to destroy the valuable property in his control instead of delivering it up to the conquerors. His terms, however, were promptly agreed to, and on the following day the Japanese began the work of taking over the four large ships left in serviceable condition, several gunboats and torpedo craft, the artillery and the stores of ammunition. The Chen Yuen is much hurt, but can be repaired. There are hopes, indeed, that the Ting Yuen and a few others may be raised and successfully floated. However, whatever the result, it is of prodigious importance to the winning side.

Admiral Ting's fate is curiously talked of. That he can never return to China seems to be generally admitted. Japan would undoubtedly give him refuge, and it is possible he may end his days as a pensioner in the land which he once proclaimed himself able to master with no other force than that of his now beaten fleet. The losses of the Japanese throughout the campaign have been slight, the severest casualties having been those of the torpedo crews. Reports are conflicting and will not be adjusted for several days. Of the Chinese losses scarcely any details are yet known.

It is rumored in Tokio that after order is restored at Wei-Hai-Wei and the military situation in Ching-King becomes quieter than at present, the emperor of Japan may proceed to China and establish his headquarters in some fortress recently captured by his army. No official confirmation of the report can, however, be obtained.

SENT THEM HOME IN A HURRY.

Documents Concerning the Late Abortive Peace Negotiations Published.

TOKIO, Japan, Feb. 18.—(Per steamship City of Peking, via San Francisco, March 2.)—The Japanese government has published a series of documents exposing the pretenses of the Chinese peace envoys and explaining the attitude and action of the commissioners appointed to receive them. The first paper of importance is the decree appointing Count Ito and Viscount Mituo as representatives of the emperor of Japan and investing them with full power, in strict accordance with the usage of civilized nations. Following this is the mandate of the emperor of China to his agents, Chang and Shao, which was submitted at Hiroschima in evidence of the position held by these functionaries, and which, after reciting the names and offices of the messengers, proceeds thus:

"You are appointed plenipotentiaries in Japan. You will communicate by telegraph with the Tsung-li-Yamen, and will then receive our commands, which you will obey. The officials which accompany you are under your control. Be diligent and faithful in fulfillment of our trust. Respect this as our special command."

It has been recorded that on discovering the imperfect character of the Chinese credentials the Japanese commissioner called a meeting, at which the visitors were informed that no negotiations could be permitted on the uncertain basis of their instructions. The address delivered to them by Count Ito is included in the papers now going forth. It disclaims all responsibility on the part of the Japanese for the awkward position of affairs and expresses regret that China should have pursued a course which, though not unprecedented in her history, is disapproved by the great body of nations. Count Ito refers to the numerous occasions on which China has repudiated the acts of her diplomatic agents, and states that, in consequence of these various violations of good faith, it had been stipulated that no embassy would be received at Hiroschima, unless provided with complete authorization to arrange the terms of peace. The Chinese government had promised absolute compliance with Japan's demand and given positive assurance that the ambassadors held full powers. Notwithstanding this pledge the imperial letter of instruction conferred no power whatever, except that of reporting to the Tsung-li-Yamen what the Japanese statesmen might say. Under these circumstances it would be impossible to enter into negotiations. But if China should hereafter prove her sincere desire for peace by deputing responsible officials and investing them with genuine authority the question might be reopened.

JAPAN STOOD PAT.

Having spoken in this spirit at some length, Count Ito delivered to the envoys a memorandum—the last of the documents published—calling attention to the earnestness with which Japan had insisted, through the ministers of the United States in Tokio and Peking, that the embassy should have ample powers, to the obvious inadequacy to the credentials brought by Chang and Shao, and to the impossibility of holding conferences with agents destitute of the first requisite of their assumed position.

The Chinese party, including Mr. Foster, sailed from Nagasaki for China on February 12 by a French mail steamer. The anticipation that negotiations will soon be reopened in earnest appears to be justified first by the circumstances that the American adviser continues in China's service and still more strongly in the crushing defeat at Wei-Hai-Wei.

The empress of Japan has ordered that artificial arms and legs be supplied at her expense to all soldiers who lose their members either in battle or through exposure to frosts. Chinese prisoners brought to Japan who have similarly suffered are included in her bounty.

In consequence of urgent representations by Count Inouye, the Korean government has ordered the abolition of all forms of torture and proclaimed that hanging shall hereafter be the sole method of capital punishment for ordinary criminals, and shooting for those condemned by martial law.

The two American adventurers, Wilde and Howie, who pledged what they called their honor that they would not proceed to China in fulfillment of their engagement to supply materials for the destruction of the Japanese navy and were released from jail by the Japanese government, are said to be in high favor with Li Hung Chang. The ex-viceroy has expressed great satisfaction with the result of some of their experiments, and it is reported that certain deadly explosives used by Admiral Ting's ships at Wei-Hai-Wei were of their fabrication.

PEPPERED A CHINAMAN WITH SHOT.

Arrest of the Concord's Officers Was Only a Trifling Affair.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The sequel to the reported seizure of the American officers of the United States gunboat Concord is brought to this city by the steamer City of Peking. The Concord arrived at Chin-Kiang on February 3 or 4. On the following day three officers of the ship, a lieutenant and two ensigns, and two sailors went ashore in the warship's launch.

The officers went gunning along the coast, leaving the launch in charge of the seamen. By accident one of the ensigns wounded a Chinese lad in the leg with a charge of bird shot. The natives became greatly excited and demanded the arrest of the offender. The officers surrendered to the authorities, but sent the launch back to the ship with instructions to the commanding officer to come to their aid in case any trouble should occur. When the launch brought the story to the Concord the news got about amongst the shipping men in the harbor. The freight steamer Ta Tung of the China Merchant company was just about to start south, and before she left she was boarded by several Americans, who handed her commander a dispatch with the request to file it to the American newspapers. The dispatch was the sensational cablegram received here some weeks ago.

When the Ta Tung sailed a launch filled with armed men was sent ashore after the officers, with instructions to afford protection to the prisoners. By the time the boat had reached the landing the affair had been satisfactorily explained and the prisoners were allowed to go back to their ship.

No report was made to headquarters by the Concord, as the affair was considered of no importance. The Ta Tung's crew is responsible for the scare given the American people.

ROSEBERY TO RESIGN

(Continued from First Page.)

sanction the building of these division boats.

After concluding the debate on the naval estimates, which resulted in the adption of the recommendations of the committee in nearly every case, the Reichstag commenced the consideration of the military budget. On the vote of the salary of the minister of war, Liebknecht, the socialist leader, moved an amendment proposing to convert the German army into a militia force. He advanced the Swiss military system as a model and referred to a similar proposal brought forward by the French socialists. He declared the socialists were far from wishing to render the country defenseless, but the democratic spirit of the militia system served as a protection for the soldiers against the tyranny of their superior officers. "In Germany," he said, "unfortunately, it is custom to foster pretorianism in order that the army might be employed against the people." (Loud protests.)

Bambach, rightist, declared a military force was useless except for defensive purposes. "The militia system sufficed for Switzerland and the United States on account of their system." In his opinion the most fearful state of all was a defensive system of the demoralized kind like that of the Paris commune.

Rickert, the freisinnige leader, said he believed the French, with the exception of the socialists, were eager for war with Germany, if they felt certain they had to deal with Germany alone. He reminded them that a Swiss officer of the general staff described the Swiss army as being incapable of taking the field. In Switzerland, as also with other countries, cases of ill treatment of soldiers occurred, and even with the militia system soldiers were liable, when serious eventualities arose, to become the prey of the enemies cannon.

"Our army," he concluded, "is a good one, and we willingly entrust our sons to it."

Von Podbibski, conservative, said: "The socialists wish to give us a blunt knife, but we want a sharp sword in order to be able at all times to act effectually for Germany's honor and protection." (Cheers.) The debate then adjourned.

Countess von Perponcher, formerly Emma Dresse, whose arrest last week on the charge of perjury was announced in these dispatches on Saturday last, has furnished proofs of her marriage to Count von Perponcher, son of the ex-chief court marshal of Emperor William I, and the court offered bail for her release, but the offer was refused. The countess is charged with perjury in denying in court intimacy with a Berlin physician, Dr. Bruno Voight, whose wife is now suing him for divorce. The doctor was arrested at Munich and has been brought here on the same charge as the countess. The latter came to Berlin from America in December, 1893. She was married to the young count in America, but the marriage was concealed because of family opposition. The mother-in-law of the countess, wife of the late court marshal, became seriously ill on receiving the news of the scandal.

The government has granted the exequaturs of Frederick von Versen, deputy United States consul at Berlin, and William R. Schaefer, United States vice consul at Barmen, Rhenish Prussia.

The Uncle Sam club, composed of German-Americans residing here, celebrated Washington's birthday in an appropriate manner.

German exports to the United States continue to increase. From January 1 up to February 20 the exports from Berlin alone nearly doubled those of the similar period of 1894.

Not on the Bill.

At the Herrmann performance last night an incident occurred which was not on the bill. During the performance of "Herrmann the Great" a gentleman stepped upon the stage and calling Mr. Herrmann to the front presented him with a very fine polished mahogany box with a sterling silver top as a token from his many admirers and friends in Omaha. This box contained fifty of the already celebrated "King Herrmann" cigars, which are manufactured for Max Meyer & Co. of Omaha and seem to have taken the smokers by storm, as everybody in Omaha and vicinity smokes only "King Herrmann."

The label is beautifully gotten up, having a portrait of Mr. Herrmann in the center; on the left a vignette showing him taking cigars from a box, and on the right six soldiers shooting at him, which feat was performed by him at the Metropolitan opera house in New York City last summer for the benefit of the free ice fund.

Max Meyer & Co. were very lucky in hitting upon a popular name like "King Herrmann" and obtaining the sole right for this brand of cigars in the United States, as undoubtedly they will be sold very largely all over. They are manufactured for Max Meyer & Co. by Kaufman Bros., the best and oldest cigar manufacturers in New York City. If the quality is kept up to that of the samples, which were distributed in glass tubes to those who attended the performances of "Herrmann the Great," no doubt they will be very successful, and we are glad that it is an Omaha firm that takes the lead in an enterprise of this kind.

Must Have Help.

OMAHA, March 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: With reference to your article under the above heading in Thursday evening's issue, I may state that the family of Herman Crosby, living at 3727 Ohio street, have for upward of twelve months had their wants attended to by the county and our association, and they are still doing so. A married son living with them also received aid from the county, but for the reason that he refused to work his supplies, very properly, were stopped, and meantime he has adopted the more profitable calling of begging. Yours truly,

JOHN LAUGHLAND,
Secretary Associated Charities of Omaha.

Burned a Small Barn.

Fire destroyed the stable in the rear of 1414 North Twenty-fifth street last night. The stable was owned by Louis Pryor and the damage to the building and contents was $75.

DIED.

HELLER—Martin, aged 75; born May 8, 1819, at Wurtemburg, Germany; died March 2, 9:40 a. m. Funeral Monday, March 4, 2 o'clock p. m., from 1211 South Ninth street to Forest Lawn cemetery, under auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic. All members of the Grand Army of the Republic and old soldiers invited to attend.

WAS THE SENATE'S BUSY DAY

Naval Appropriation Bill Proved a Bone of Contention.

DIFFERENCES HARMONIZE IN CONFERENCE

Not All Smooth Sailing in that Line, However—Have Agreed to Let the Sugar Bounty Stand as Fixed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The near approach of the close of congress manifested itself today in crowded senate galleries, eager claimants about the corridors and the bustle and confusion of important measures hurriedly handled. The senate worked industriously throughout the day, and although the naval appropriation bill invited flights of oratory on our new navy, the demands of time reduced this to a minimum and made rapid progress possible. Throughout the day and again at the night session there was a determination not to lay it aside until passed. There were constant interruptions, however, as conference committees reported their progress in reconciling differences on pending bills between the senate and the house. Early in the day the fortifications and agricultural bills were finally agreed to and made ready for the president's signature.

The differences between the houses on the Indian bill were partially reconciled. Five others besides the naval bill are yet to have differences harmonized. At the outset of the debate on the naval bill an effort was made to defeat the plan of reduction made by the appropriation committee, by which the house bill was cut about $2,600,000, and the number of battleships reduced from three to two. After a sharp debate, in which the need of a strong navy was discussed, the committee was sustained. The speech of Mr. Hill of New York was notable in urging that the United States had won her greatest achievements without a navy and usually used both diplomacy and reason instead of cannon balls and force. Mr. Gorman took occasion during the day to state if the wholesale appropriations stood as already made the total for this session would exceed that of any session since the government was formed.

Mr. Call, democrat of Florida, presented the following telegram from Dr. Monett of Tampa, Fla.: "Two American citizens—Sangulily and Aguirre—have been incarcerated in Havana. Enter a protest and have the case investigated at once."

Mr. Call asked that the committee on foreign relations act promptly and communicate with the State department with a view to American intervention.

Final action was taken confirming the conference agreement on the fortifications appropriation bill. Mr. Gorman in charge of the naval appropriation bill cut off the rush of private bills by urging the need of speedy consideration of this, the last of the great appropriation bills. His plan prevailed and the naval bill was taken up. The first item caused a spirited debate. As proposed by the committee the number of extra seamen to be enlisted by the secretary of the navy in times of emergency was reduced from 2,000 to 1,000.

Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts earnestly opposed the reduction.

Mr. Lodge and Mr. Aldrich paid a high tribute to the present secretary of the navy (Mr. Herbert.)

HOUSE WAS VERY GENEROUS.

Mr. Gorman said this naval bill was one of the most extraordinary measures that had ever come to the senate from the house. The Navy department had estimated its total expenses for the year at $30,952,000. The house had increased this to $31,686,000, including three battle ships, so it was the most exceptional bill ever sent here.

Mr. Hale said there was no purpose to cripple the navy and the reductions had been the result of wise economy.

Mr. Hunton urged the building up of our navy. He hoped the senate would increase the number of vessels and the seamen as provided by the house.

Mr. Morgan spoke of the needs of a strong American navy. We could not, he said, have a great commerce with the world unless we took care of it by a navy worthy of the name.

Mr. Hill of New York spoke from carefully prepared manuscript on the needs of an American navy. He differed, he said, from the distinguished naval authority, Mahan, that no nation could become great without a great seagoing navy.

Mr. Platt said the respect of the world increased or decreased according to the naval strength of the nation. It was this that gave Great Britain her prestige and was now bringing Japan rapidly to the front as a great power.

Mr. Chandler urged that the most practical means of permanently building up the navy was judicious economy on the lesser items.

Mr. Gorman gave in detail the number of new ships to be floated in the near future and said the most ample provision had been made for them. With great earnestness he added: "But it is time for the senators to consider the vast sums they have been appropriating within recent days. Senators should know if these sums remain in the bill, this congress will be the most expensive that ever assembled since the adoption of the constitution. You will have appropriated $520,000,000, a greater sum than was ever before appropriated. You have done it in the face of a depleted treasury."

Mr. Lodge declared the objection was not to economy, but to making the navy the only field for this economy.

The committee amendment reducing the number of emergency seamen to 1,000 was then adopted, 31 to 25.

Final action was taken confirming the conference agreement on the agricultural appropriation bill.

GUNS FOR AUXILLIARY CRUISERS.

Consideration of the naval bill being resumed, Mr. Chandler moved to appropriate $300,000 for the guns of the steamers Paris, New York and other auxilliary cruisers.

Mr. Blackburn urged there was no need of more guns.

Mr. Mitchell at his juncture presented the credentials of George W. McBride as senator from Oregon for the term beginning March 4, next, to succeed Mr. Dolph.

Mr. Sherman said the pacific condition of affairs made it certain there would be no possible use for these ships for years.

The partial report on the Indian appropriation bill was presented and confirmed and the items of disagreement sent back to conference.

Mr. Squire spoke against the committee amendments reducing the appropriation for Puget sound naval station from $275,000 to $200,000. The item was pending, when, at 5:45, the senate held a brief executive session, and then took a recess until 8 o'clock.

The senate resumed work at 8 p. m., and the following bills were passed: To amend the act for the relief of certain volunteer and regular soldiers of the late war and the war with Mexico; to amend the act incorporating the American university; to amend the act as to liens of judgments and decrees of United States courts.

Consideration of the naval bill was then resumed. Mr. Squire resumed his speech on the Puget sound naval station, and after speaking an hour, Mr. Gorman consented that the item be placed at $260,000.

The senate conferees on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bills reported at this point they were unable to agree on the appropriation of $500,000 for beginning the Hawaiian cable. Mr. Blackburn said the most strenuous efforts had been made and the struggle could be continued no longer. Rather than clog the wheels of our foreign service Mr. Blackburn said he would move to recede from the cable amendment.

THREATENED JOHN BULL.

Mr. Pettigrew urged that the senate recede. This half million was only the first step toward a vast outlay. Let England build the cable. There was no fear of England. Let her enter on a contest with the United States. The United States would sweep her commerce from the seas and capture Canada.

Mr. Pettigrew yielded for the presentation of the conference report on the District of Columbia bill, which was adopted. The conference report on the legislative, executive and judicial bill was also confirmed.

Mr. Lodge made a spirited reply to Mr. Pettigrew. He had a large map hung up graphically showing by various colors the British naval stations in the Atlantic and Pacific. By various lines he showed the comparative naval strength of the United States and Great Britain. There was great interest in this, and the galleries broke into loud hand clapping when Lodge dramatically said: "Let the United States once plant its flag on that Hawaiian soil and no nation on the face of the earth will ever haul it down."

The demonstration in the galleries lasted so long that the presiding officer threatened to clear the galleries.

Mr. Morgan read extracts from a message of President Cleveland in 1886, in which he said the importance of telegraphic communication between the Hawaiian islands and the United States should not be overlooked. Referring to this, Mr. Morgan said that meant that congress was to pass a law to accomplish this purpose. If the government had the constitutional power to appropriate money making a survey for the cable, why could it not lay a cable. In the course of his argument Mr. Morgan questioned whether any citizen of Hawaii might be induced to "wear the toga" which some men in the senate disgraced." Mr. Morgan closed at 12:45 a. m.

STAND FIRM ON THE CABLE.

Mr. Blackburn's motion to recede was defeated, 27 to 32, and the bills was sent back to conference. The full vote is:

Yeas—

Berry,	Gordon,	Pascoe,
Blackburn,	Gorman,	Peffer,
Brice,	Gray,	Pettigrew,
Call,	Harris,	Ransom,
Camden,	Hunton,	Roach,
Cockrell,	Jones (Ark.),	Smith,
Daniel,	Lindsay,	Vilas,
Faulkner,	McLaurin,	Walsh—28.
Gibson,	Martin,	

Nays—

Aldrich,	Gallinger,	Perkins,
Allen,	Hale,	Platt,
Allison,	Hansbrough,	Proctor,
Burrows,	Hawley,	Quay,
Butler,	Higgins,	Squire,
Cameron,	Hill,	Stewart,
Chandler,	Lodge,	Teller,
Clark,	McMillan,	White,
Cullom,	Manderson,	Wilson (Wash.),
Dubois,	Mitchell (Ore.),	Wolcott—32.
Frye,	Morgan,	

2:20 a. m.—The navy bill has not passed the senate. The sundry civil bill with the Tennessee exposition, the monetary conference, Nicaraguan canal and some other amendments, are still in conference. The diplomatic and consular bill is in conference with a disagreement on the Hawaiian cable item. The Hawaiian cable is also in conference with three amendments pending. No conference has yet been held on the deficiency bill.

The senate took a recess until 2 p. m.

DISQUIETING NEWS FROM COLOMBIA.

American Interests at Panama Need the Protection of a War Ship.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Secretary Herbert today received disquieting advices from Colombia, believed to be from Captain Cromwell of the Atlanta, relative to the progress of the revolution in that country. The Atlanta lies at Colon on the gulf side of the isthmus, but the American interests on the west side, including the terminal of the Panama railroad, are very much exposed, no cruiser being nearer than Bonaventura, Colombia, about 300 miles distant, where the Ranger has been stationed since February 20. Secretary Herbert was in consultation with Secretary Gresham today touching the advisability of sending a vessel to Panama, which Captain Cromwell's report shows to be in need of protection. Nothing has been heard at the State department for some time from United States Minister McKinney, who is supposed to be at the capital, Bogota, in the interior of Colombia. It is surmised the telegraph wires communicating with the coast cable have been cut or taken possession of by one of the contending parties. Late this afternoon Secretary Herbert issued an order for the Alert to proceed at once from San Jose to Panama and this was cabled to the commander of the vessel. No explanation for the movement was given at the department.

GATHERING OF REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Preparing for the Great Gathering to Come at Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The executive committee of the Republican National league met here today at the Arlington hotel for a three days' session. The principal business to come before the committee will be that relating to the eighth annual meeting of league clubs, which will be held at Cleveland, O., beginning June 19 next, and lasting three days. It is expected the Cleveland meeting will be the largest in the history of the league, and extensive preparations will be made to meet the expected demand for transportation, etc. Those present at today's meeting were: President, W. W. Tracey, Illinois; secretary, A. B. Humphrey, New York; Major A. G. Nealey, Alabama; Hon. Frank J. Cannon, Utah; Frank Campbell, Illinois; General A. E. McAlpine, New York; George R. Gaither, Maryland; Dr. George W. Marshall, Delaware; F. W. Bicknell, Iowa; Colonel H. D. B. Clay, Virginia; Representative-elect Mondell of Wyoming; Daniel A. T. Ray, Washington, D. C., and H. S. Peck, Vermont.

Manderson is Glad to Quit.

WASHINGTON March 2.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Manderson says: "I shall be very glad to close my senatorial career on Monday next and return to participation in business affairs. I will remain here until about the 12th of March, and after going to New York and Philadelphia on business I will arrive in Omaha about the 25th of the month."

Lawyer Thomas of Plattsmouth called upon Senator Manderson during the night session, accompanied by several ladies, and was given seats in the private gallery of the senate, after having been escorted through the lobby, the marble room and other points of interest, including the rooms of the president and vice president.

Changes in Accounting Methods.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—An important report was made today to the house from the Dockery joint committee containing resolutions with reference to the method of collecting and auditing of customs accounts by rendering the same to the auditor of the treasury. A proposed change in the system of accounts is recommended for the port of Chicago, and this, the report says, should be applied to the accounts of the ports of Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Philadelphia and San Francisco, the naval officers at these ports being abolished. The net saving to the government would be $86,105. The commission does not recommend the abolition of the naval officer at New York.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The senate has confirmed the following nominations: George H. Small of Missouri, to be assistant treasurer of the United States at St. Louis.

Postmasters: Nebraska—Daniel A. Doyle at O'Neill. Washington—John D. Tyrel at Pomeroy. Kansas—Charles A. Wells at Coffeyville.

Bills Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The president has signed the following acts: To amend section 4,400, Revised Statutes, relative to steam vessels, and fixing the number and salaries of hull and boiler inspectors; suspending the transit of goods in bond into the Mexican free zone.

South Dakota Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—(Special Telegram.)—South Dakota postmasters were appointed today as follows: Pearl, Jerauld county, Clara S. Paddock, vice Eliza J. Slickley, resigned; Seth, Day county, W. M. Noesig, vice Emma H. Allen, resigned.

Leave of Major Wallace.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—(Special Telegram.)—Major William M. Wallace, Second cavalry, is granted two months' extended leave.

Turners' Entertainment.

As merry a lot of maskers as ever gathered together in a hall in Omaha participating in the ball given last night at Washington hall by the Danish Turner club. The floor was crowded by brilliantly costumed dancers, and the gallery with interested spectators.

Commencing at 10 o'clock a highly amusing program was carried out on the stage. The first number was a sword and buckler dance in old Norse costumes by Messrs. F. Schelsbye, J. Jepson, C. Jepson, F. Hemmingsen, S. Elerman, C. Larsen, P. Aable and H. Aabel.

Messrs. Jensen and P. Stelling followed in one of the latest improved skirt dances, under the high-sounding nom de plume "Los Mosquitos."

J. Jepson left Herrmann in the shade as the great Danish magician, Max Alexander.

The entertainment concluded with a comic pantomime that made the audience fairly scream with laughter. It was entitled "The Harlequin Mechanical Statue." The characters were: Cassander, Mr. Elerman; Columbine, Mrs. Thomsen; Harlequin, Mr. Jensen; Pierrot, Mr. Hemmingsen; a sculptor, Mr. Stelling.

Dancing was then resumed and kept up till four o'clock in the morning, when the party broke up, tired, but satisfied.

CARRIED THE SUGAR BOUNTY

House Finally Accepts the Amendment Tacked on by the Senate.

CALLED FORTH A VERY LIVELY DEBATE

Pension Bills Passed at the Rate of Two a Minute—Action on Various Conference Reports Occupies Most of the Time of the Session.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The house, figuratively speaking, rolled up its sleeves today and entered on the work of the last legislative day of this session. It requires a steady eye and swift and accurate judgment to pilot matters legislative through the home stretch, and the speaker, who is as much of an autocrat in the closing hours of a dying congress as the czar of Russia, held a tight rein. It was to be an all day and all night session, and the scene was a truly brilliant one. In the afternoon the speaker made a few recognitions to pass bills by unanimous consent, and under suspension of the rules several were passed, among them one to reimburse officers and sailors of the navy who had lost personal property in wrecked vessels; to grant the Fort Hayes military reservation (comprising 6,000 acres) to the state of Kansas for the establishment of a western branch of the State Agricultural college, and to reimburse Washington and Lee universities of Virignia to the extent of $18,000 for injuries sustained by it during the war. At the night session the conference report of the sundry civil bill, which contained the senate provisions for the purchase of the Blaine site, the payment of the sugar bounty, the purchase of a printing office site, etc., had the right of way. Mr. Sayers, chairman of the appropriations committee, was at the helm, and although the debate on the sugar bounty was at times almost riotous, he held the tiller firm, and long after midnight, in the presence of crowded galleries, the debate went on.

About twenty-five senate bills and resolutions were laid before the house and most of them favorably acted upon. Among them was the senate bill to grant to the state of Kansas the Fort Hays military reservation (comprising 6,000 acres) for the establishment of a western branch of the State Agricultural college. Pension bills favorably acted on at last night's session were passed at the rate of one every half minute. Requests for unanimous consent rained in but met with objections in almost every instance. Finally Mr. Tucker of Virginia was recognized to pass a bill under suspension of the rules, appropriating $17,000 for Washington and Lee university, to reimburse it for injuries sustained during the war. After some debate, in which Messrs. Dolliver, Hitt and Powers argued the justice of the claim, Mr. Reed protested against considering the bill on sentimental grounds instead of the grounds of reason and wisdom. "Whoever provokes war," said he, "must take the consequences—even the lawlessness which destroys institutions of learning."

Mr. Sickles of New York, under whose direction the repairs to Washington and Lee university were made while he was in command of the Department of the Carolinas in the war, took issue with Mr. Reed. "War was war," said he. "Its cruelties are numerous. But when the war is over we may rightfully go back to the proclamation of Lincoln, which breathed the broadest Christian sympathy and humanitarianism and fulfill the implied promise that institutions of learning and religion should be held sacred."

A round of applause greeted General Sickles' appeal and the bill was passed without division.

The general deficiency bill was sent to conference. Messrs. Breckinridge, Sayers and Cannon were appointed conferees on the part of the house.

AGRICULTURAL BILL AGREED TO.

Mr. Hatch presented the conference report on the agricultural bill, showing a full agreement on all disputed points. The report was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Bland, chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, a resolution was adopted designating the secretary of the treasury, superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey and the director of the mint a committee to investigate and report to the next congress the advisability of the adotpion of the decimal system.

Mr. Wise of Virginia then offered a resolution directing the sergeant-at-arms to pay to members the amount of their salaries withheld on account of absence. Under an old statute discovered early in the first session of this congress members were required to certify to their presence in the house and their salaries for such days as they were absent for other reasons than sickness of themselves or families were withheld.

Mr. Dearmond demanded a second, which was ordered, 145 to 45.

Mr. Wise said he would not have offered the resolution if the law had been fairly executed. Deductions had been made from the salaries of but few members. The vast majority had refused to certify their absence under a law that had not been in force for twenty years.

Mr. Dearmond, in opposition to the resolution, called attention to the fact that the house had already voted a yea and nay vote that section 40 of the Revised Statutes was in force. He taunted the house with trying to backslide. "It is much in fashion," said he, sarcastically, "during the closing hours of a dying congress to make ample provision for its members by its members."

Mr. Bynum of Indiana and Boatner of Louisiana supported the resolution, and Messrs. Mallory of Florida and Williams of Mississippi opposed it.

The result of the vote was 148 to 64, fourteen answering "present" but not voting. The speaker decided that two-thirds of those present had not voted for the resolution, and declared it lost.

Mr. Holman presented the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill, showing a partial agreement. The report was agreed to and the bill sent to further conference.

At 6 o'clock the house took a recess until 8 o'clock.

PROGRESS ON THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

At 8 o'clock, when the house reconvened, the galleries were crowded with visitors, and the scene on the floor was an animated one. Mr. Sayers presented the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill. In explanation of the report Mr. Sayers said the senate had added $9,972,000 to the bill as it passed the house. Of this the senate had receded from $1,661,391 and the house had agreed to $2,473,000, leaving about $5,800,000 still in dispute. Among the provisions to which the house refused to yield were the senate provision for the retirement of revenue marine officers; the appropriation of $150,000 for the purchase of the site of the Blaine residence; the $5,000,000 for the sugar bounties; $125,000 for the Tennessee exposition; the senate provision for the investigation and survey of the Nicaragua canal route; $121,000 for the purchase of additional ground for the printing office site; and the senate amendment providing for a bimetallic conference. The report was agreed to.

Mr. Sayers then asked the house to further insist on its disagreement to the amendments specified. After some little skirmishing this action was taken in the case of the amendment for the purchase of the Blaine site. The amendment relating to the retirement of revenue marine officers was the occasion for a characteristic speech from Champ Clark of Missouri, who defeated bills for a similar purpose on two previous occasions. He insisted to retire the officers of the revenue cutter service would be the first step in the direction of establishing a civil pension list.

Mr. Mallory of Florida made an earnest plea in favor of agreement on the amendment. It was finally decided that the house should insist on its disagreement to that portion of the amendment relating to the retirement of revenue marine officers, and agree to the provisions for a revenue cutter service on the Pacific coast to cost $200,000.

The house receded from its disagreement to the amendment for the payment of $125,000 to the victims of the Ford theater disaster.

The great contest came on the senate amendment, appropriating $5,000,000 for the payment of the sugar bounties for the fiscal year ending June 30 next. Mr. Robertson of Louisiana moved the house recede from its disagreement.

Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky argued the justice of the proposition to pay the bounty for this year.

Mr. Grout of Vermont supported Mr. Robertson's proposition in the interest of the maple sugar men of New England.

AGREED ON THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

Mr. Dockery interrupted the discussion to present the conference report on the legislative appropriation bill (a full agreement), and it was agreed to.

Mr. Taraney of Missouri opposed the payment of the sugar bounty. He denied there was any equity in the claim. He reviewed the fight made by the trust in the senate. For five months it held up the tariff bill and finally forced an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent on raw and a differential on refined sugars. "And yet," said he, "they talk about equity. Let them give back the 40 per cent which is to continue indefinitely before they plead equity."

Mr. Boatner of Louisiana rehearsed the history of the bounty and indignantly declared the failure of congress to vote the bounty for this year at least meant repudiation.

Mr. Williams of Mississippi, in opposition, insisted that the payment was no better than a donation to which merchants who held goods on which the tariff was reduced by the act of 1894 were as much entitled as the planters.

Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio spoke of the bounty as a bribe to win Louisiana from her old political alliance. At this point the conference report of the District of Columbia appropriation bill was reported and adopted. The senate had added amendments amounting to $750,359, of which $387,808 was dropped in conference, so the bill carried $5,748,643.

Proceeding, Mr. Outhwaite said amid a burst of republican applause, that if the sugar bounty was to be paid, the wool growers should be paid an indemnity for the loss on the tariff on wool, and the manufacturers for reductions on their products.

THOUGHT IT ONLY JUSTICE.

Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, in support of the bounty, said it was unfortunate that the question came before the house as an independent proposition, instead of being one of the legitimate compromises of the tariff law. A bounty was repugnant to him, but this was a case of simple justice to the sugar raisers.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois taunted the democrats, who declared their unalterable opposition to a bounty to build up an industry and who tonight were ready to vote for a bounty that was an empty gratuity. He should never vote for it.

Mr. Hendricks of New York made a vicious attack on the bounty proposition, in the course of which he made several personal thrusts at Chairman Wilson.

After some further remarks by Messrs. Payne of New York, Pithian of Illinois, Dockery of Missouri, Bryan of Nebraska and Wells of Wisconsin against, and Simpson of Kansas Catchings of Mississippi, Bynum of Indiana, and McKeighan of Nebraska, in favor of the bounty, Mr. Dingley attempted to offer an amendment to the senate amendment so as to pay that portion if the bounty earned before the new tariff act went into effect. The chair held Mr. Dingley not in order, until Mr. Robertson's motion to agree to the senate amendment had been decided and the vote was taken by yeas and nays.

In 1890 the bounty was forced on them, and now that they had done business under it in the last year there was no reason it should not be paid them.

The motion was carried—133-124, as follows:

Yeas:

Adams (Pa.),	Geary,	Patterson,
Alderson,	Geissenhainer,	Pence,
Aldrich,	Goldsier,	Pendleton (W. Va.),
Baker (N. H.),	Gorman,	Perkins,
Bartholdt,	Gresham,	Phillips,
Bartlett,	Griffin (Mich.),	Piggott,
Breckner,	Griffin (Wis.),	Powers,
Berry,	Grout,	Price,
Bingham,	Grow,	Quigg,
Blair,	Hager,	Randall,
Boatner,	Haines,	Reyburn,
Bowers (Cal.),	Hainer,	Richards (O.),
Breckinridge,	Harmer,	Robertson (La.)
Brickner,	Harris,	Rusk,
Broderick	Hartman,	Russel (Conn.),
Bromwell	Haughen,	Ryan,
Bynum,	Heiner	Schermerhorn,
Cadmus,	Hermann,	Sibley,
Caminetti,	Hicks,	Simpson,
Campbell,	Hooker (Mass.),	Somers,
Caruth,	Hooker (N. Y.)	Sorg,
Catchings,	Krebbs,	Sperry,
Chickering,	Lapham,	Stallings,
Childs,	LeFevre,	Stevens,
Clark (Ala.),	Loud,	C. W. Stone,
Cobb (Mo.),	Maguire,	W. A. Stone,
Coffin,	Mallory,	Stone (Ky.),
Covert,	Marshall,	Strauss,
Curtis,	McAleer,	Strong,
Dalzell,	McCulloch,	Talbott (Md.),
Daniels,	McDowell,	Tracey,
Davey,	McGann,	Turpin,
DeForrest,	McKaig,	Tyler,
Denson,	McKeighan,	Van Vo