## HEARING THE DEBS CASE struction of the law could lead to no other

Contend the Original Bill Stated by Case Cognizable in Chancery.

ARGUMENTS BEGUN IN SUPREME COURT

Lyman Trambuil Opens the Matter for the Defendants and Declares that the Injunction Issued by Judge Woods Was Void.

WASHINGTON, March 25 .- The United States supreme court today began the hearing of arguments in the case of Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway union, and others who participated with him in the Chicago strike in the summer of The early proceedings in the case today

developed that while the argument would ground of proceeding.

be extended, the question at issue was not complex. Debs and his associates ask for a complex. Debs and his associates ask for a join the obstruction of railroads owned by writ of habeas corpus retrieving from the private corporations, nor had there been sentence of imprisonment passed upon them by Judge Woods of the United States circuit court for the northern district of for conspiracy by an equity court, and such illinois in December last, on the a course was not allowable in advance of charge of contempt in failing to obey the congressional enactment. Until such enactinjunction of the court requiring them to ment he had called upon the court to pre-desist from interfering with the interstate vent it. desist from interfering with the interstate transportation of the mails, passengers or freight, and also from preventing employes of the railroads concerned in transacting their business. The fact was soon also developed that the main contention of the petitioner would be that the original bill petition of the policy of the president to give the right of the colored the right of the main of the main contention of the policy of the president to give the add of an equity of the property stated no case cognizable in chancery and that therefore the injunction was void and that therefore the injunction was void and that the persons at whom it was aimed were not bound to observe it. In support of this proposition they asserted that without statutory authority from congress the government could maintain no such bill, and that no such authority could be found unless it be in the act of 1890, known as the Sherman anti-trust act. But they contended that this set was not applicable or that if it was this act was not applicable or that if it was applicable that section 4 of it, authorizing such proceedings was unconstitutional, be-cause, involving the proceedings in chancery in such a case, it deprived the defendants on trial under a penal statute of the right of trial by jury, contrary to the sixth amend-ment to the constitution.

PREDICATED ON STRAINED CONSTRUC-It was 12:40 when the case was called and Mr. Trumbull addressed the court in support of a motion made by himself that coun-sel be heard in behalf of the sel be heard in behalf of the petitioners and that they be allowed three hours for the presentation of that side of the case. The motion was granted and three hours

allowed to each side.

Mr. Trumbull then proceeded with his arguments on the merits of the case, out lining the points as above set forth. He spoke without notes and confined himself closely to the facts and arguments set forth

in the brief of the petitioners.

He characterized the proceedings as extraordinary and declared the statements in the
bill in equity as reckless. He declared the statements made were incorrectly sworn to by a man, who, for aught he knew, had been picked up on the street for the purpose. He called attention to the fact that the road of the stock yard company was only a local road, but did not question that some of the twenty-two roads entered in the bill were engaged in interstate traffic. He contended that the primary object of the American Railway union was to bring about a peaceful adjustment of the difficulties between the Pullman company and its employes, and said this was praiseworthy. Furthermore, he de-clared that this object would have been ac-complished but for the refusal of the Pullcomplished but for the refusal of the Pullman officials to grant any concessions. He said it was an insult to every intelligent citizen to say, as was said in the bill, that it was as necessary to carry the Pullman sleepers as it was to carry the mails. He also argued the right of the railroad and Pullman employes to quit work when they chose and criticized the language of the bill in characterizing this action on their part as a boycott. He also took exception to the use of the word conspiracy, as used in the bill, declaring that the purpose of the strikers was that of preventing the hauling of sleeping Mosquito convention. cars and not that of preventing the trans-portation of the mails or of interfering with interstate traffic.

The great question was, he said, whether court of equity had jurisdiction in a case of the character of the one under consideration and proceeded to argue the constitutional bearing of the question. He did not believe it competent for congress to confer upon courts of equity jurisdiction in any but equity cases and he insisted that congress had never undertaken to confer such had never undertaken to confer such prerogatives. The present case involved criminal offense. Had ever a case occurred when a court of equity had attempted to restrain a citizen from committing criminal act—burglary or murder, for instance? If the petitioners had been guilty as charged they should have been proceeded against in the regular manner by indictment

and trial by jury. He took issue with the contention that the constitutional provision for the regulation of commerce between the states gave authority for such a proceeding as this in equity. but declared this was entirely contrary to the holding of the courts, in support of which position he quoted various authorities. But even if this was correct, the pres ent case was one confined entirely to the state of Illinois. Continuing, Mr. Trumbull declared the supreme court of the United States had been overwhelmed with cases growing out of a strained construction of the constitution, and he thought it time to call a halt. He contended that the anti-trust bill had no bearing upon the case of an association of railroad employes, but was intended to prevent combinations, corpora-tions and trusts, as was made evident by the fact that provision was made for the seiz ure of property. He asserted the injunction in the case had been issued without notice, except in the newspapers. If this was true, it was in defiance of congress, and it was not to be supposed that everybody was to compelled to read newspapers. He urged in conclusion that Debs and his associates were fliegally imprisoned, and asked for their re-

WHITNEY SPOKE FOR GOVERNMENT Assistant Attorney General Whitney followed on behalf of the government. thought that when the question should be properly ascertained, there would be very little difficulty in arriving at a decision. did not suppose the court would find it necessary to go into the general question of and boycotts, which was an untrodden field for the supreme court, and involved points on which the courts and the text writers, so far as they had dealt with the matter, were divided. It was, therefore, un-necessary to consider whether the anti-trust law applies to conspiracies of the kind in law applies to conspiracies of the kind in United States was decided in the case of which Debs and others were engaged. The General Thomas W. Sweeny, who served case was a peculiar one, in that none of the as a volunteer in the Mexican war, was made parties to the present case were engaged in the Chicago strike as employes of any of the roads. They had organized for the pur-pose of boycotting the Poliman company and in doing that proceeded to paralyze the railroad companies, which they were doing when the injunction was issued. The main object of the organization was to secure entire control of the railroads of the country He dwelt upon the great injury done by the strike, which injury was, he said, irreparaand asked that the court take cognizance of this fact, as it was conceded on all hands There could hardly be a question that the strike was unlawful in its aspects, in its attempt at boycotting and at controlling by combination the railroad traffic of the country. The real question was as to the juris-diction of a court of equity, and he con-tended that it had it in such a case as the present. Mr. Whitney contended in reply to the objection that the United States was not properly a party to the proceedings, having no interests which were involved, that in habeas corpus proceeding it was immaterial by what party the proceedings should be in-augurated. Yet he contended that the situa-tion was one which called for the interference of the government authorities. He also contended the case was one in which it was proper to invoke the aid of an equity court to the extent at least of granting an in-junction, leaving the criminal features of the case to be considered by a criminal court. He argued the applicability of the anti-trust law to such a combination as that formed by Debs and the other parties to the pres-

by Debs and the other parties to the present proceeding, contending that a literal conducte. Wyo.

conclusion. He urged in conclusion that the court on appeal after the final decision of the

COURT HAD NO JURISDICTION.

fore the court, and he urged the case was not one for too close scrutiny, as the matter

was one involving the liberty of the citizens it seemed to be a dangerous power to com-

mit to a single magistrate that he might im-prison without regard to the facts or the

law, and that there could be no appeal to the supreme court. He contended that Debs

and his associates had not been enjoined "from ordering a strike." which was what

they had been guilty of, if guilty at all. Regarding the jurisdiction of the court below.

Mr. Gregory contended there was none, be

cause no federal statute had been submitted

under which the case could be considered

ng only two arguments still to be made-

ernment, and of Mr. Darrow for the peti-

"What shall we do with our daughters?"

Teach them to cook with Dr. Price's Bak-

GUZMAN CONSULTS WITH GRESHAM.

ersonally Asking Assistance to Settle

Nicaragua's Difficulty with England.

WASHINGTON, March 25 .- Dr. Guzman

he Nicaraguan minister, was at the State

is that he has been consulting Secretary

Gresham respecting the British ultimatum.

It is evident the State department is deeply concerned in this matter, and a statement

the demand of an indemnity of £75,000 for the expulsion of Mr. Hatch, British consular agent at Bluefields. There is already a dis-

position to examine into the matter further and ascertain whether the Nicaraguan gov-

ernment did not act entirely within its rights

PROCTOR GOES NOT WANT CUBA.

Vermont Senator Thinks the Island Would

Not Make a Destrable State.

WASHINGTON, March 25 .- "I do not

agree." said Senator Proctor of Vermont

today, "with the views of my colleagues in

the hope that we may have an opportunity to annex the island. The character of a

of the union, as it would necessarily become if it were annexed. I consider Cuba of vast

an independent state to its becoming a part

of the United States. I am for the commer

cial annexation, but not for territorial an

without a war of conquest and without pur-

chasing the island, simply by reviving the policy of reciprocity. We made immense

strides in our commerce with that country under the recriprocity clause of the Mc-

Kinley law and had a trade of vast propor

tions with the island when the law was re-

pealed. All that is changed now and our

Cuban trade is comparatively of little con-

sequence. It is an object lesson which the

people of this country should study with

opportunity to revive the policy of reci-procity, but said he did not know whether

he effort would come before congress owing

to the probability of a veto of any reciprocity

measure which might be enacted by con

Kansas Editor's Language in the Courts.

WASHINGTON, March 25 .- A case which

has just been docketed in the United States

supreme court will probably test the ques

tion of the length to which a newspaper car

go in the use of objectionable language and

still find access to the mails. The case is

hat of the United States against Dan K

Swearingen and comes to the supreme cour

on allegations of error in the United States

circuit court of Kansas which found Swear-

ingen, who was the editor of a paper published at Burlington, Kau., guilty of the improper use of the mails. The offense con-

sisted in the publication of an article abusing

an employe of a rival newspaper, in which

language was used which the postal authori

The question was in computing the time of

service which entitled an officer in the regu-

lar army to longevity pay. Service in a vol

to return to the government a certain amount

which he had received as a longevity ration allowance, and in which action the comp

troller was sustained by the court of claims. The supreme court of the United States.

however, reversed the court of claims and

that according to the act of March, 1867.

Gas as a Practical Motor Power.

WASHINGTON, March 25 .- There is much

information of practical value in regard to

the new system of propelling street cars by

gas engines contained in a report to the State department made by United States Consul General Carroll at Dresden. He

gives illustrations of the new motors and cars and detailed descriptions of the various

paris as well as attaistics. The cars cost \$3,570 each; one charge of gas runs

them eleven miles: the gas supply is re-newed in thirty seconds by a hose and the consumption is one-third of a cubic meter per kilometer of 3.250 feet less than 1 per

is attracting great attention and German

cities are adopting it, as it is cheaper of operation than the trolley and requires no

Declared a Dividend for Depositors.

WASHINGTON, March 25 .- The comutrol

ler of the currency has declared a dividend

overhead charged wires.

The consul general says the system

unteer regiment is service in the army of the

ties pronounce obscene.

ing longevity pay.

The senator added that he believed that

We can accomplish that result

department this morning and the inference

ing Powder.

there, except the anti-trust law, and he char

Mr. Gregory opened his argument with a reference to the question as to whether the "information" in the case was properly be-Seems Particularly Bright Now.

HE MAY SOON BE A GENERAL

Ills Successor Will Undoubtedly Bethe Chief Paymaster of the Department of the Platte-Gossip Concerning Other

Prospective Promotions.

WASHINGTON, March 25 .- (Special Tele gram.)-Colonel Thaddeus M. Stanton, chief paymaster of the Department of the Platte will likely be appointed paymaster general of the army, with rank of brigadier general, acterized the effort to proceed under this law as "a kind of judicial strabism." He regarded it as significant that the governto fill the vacancy which will be caused by the retirement of General William Smith toment had virtually abandoned this law as a morrow. Whether the appointment will be made tomorrow or be delayed for some time Continuing, he asserted that the English is not now known. The prevailing impreschancery courts had never undertaken to ension is that it will be made by the president immediately. If Colonel Stanton should not such a proceeding in any of our state courts.

In reality, this was a proceeding to punish will go to Major Asa B. Carey, as he and Colonel Stanton are the only officers who seem to have any chance for preferment. Up to a short time ago it was the general sentiment that the appointment lay between to the circuit court, which was, he said, for the protection of the mails and of the interto retire and give up the office shortly after state issuance of the right to enjoin such interference. He defended the right of the eing appointed. Lieutenant Colonel George E. Glean, who has heretofore been a candidate, is not likely to receive the appointment. The appointment, therefore, lies between Colonel Stanton and Major Carey, with as a certainty and it is thought quite probthe chances in favor of the former. When government to invoke the protection of these nterests in a court of equity, asserting that such a course is authorized both by the statutes and the decision of the courts. He based his argument largely upon the provisions of the interstate commerce act, and Stanton is appointed Lieutenant colonel and Major Carey will be promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy. Should Major Carey upon the right of the government to protect the mails. Mr. Walker concluded with the adjournment of the court at 4 o'clock, leavget the appointment no promotion hat of Attorney General Olney for the gov-

the nature of the shaking up is not now known, but it will be extensive enough to affect a large number of the troops stationed erent in its tendencies so far as can be judged by the records of its members.

The cable announcement from Madrid that at the western posts. Secretary Lamont has on several occasions stated to army officers

from Ambassador Bayard, explaining the purpose of Great Britain, is anxiously looked for. It is not believed our government can will be the case.

On August 3 next the retirement of Colonel William Winthrop, assistant judge advocate object to the creation of a commission of fair general, will occur. By this retirement complexion to ascertain and fix damages sustained by British subjects in Nicaragua, and the issue appears to have narrowed down to grade of major, which it is expected will be premptly filled by the president. For this appointment there are no less than fifteen cardidates, among them being First Lieutenant Henry H. Benham of the Second him from the country. But the conditions in the judge advocate general's department, Bluefields at the time were not ordinary, namely: Davis, Groesbech and Crowder, for, according to the British contention, the latter was recently appointed for, according to the British contention, the Mosquito reservation was actually under a British protectorate up to the date of the He was the flut lieutenant of the Eighth

cavalry and is stationed at Omaha as judge advocate of the Department of the Platte. It is impossible to tell who will receive the tary of war nor the president have given any intimetion as to who will be their choice in the matter. It is possible that before the time arrives for the retirement of Colonel Winthrop and for making the appointments selves as candidates for the position of major.

the senate who court trouble in Cuba in EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION. The following officers will report to Colonel part of the population of Cuba is such that I should not consider it a desirable state Henry L. Abbett, president of the examining board at the Army building, New York City, for examination for promotion: Captain Jo seph Ward, Captain Carl F. Palfrey, Captain William H. Bixby, First Lieutenant Hiram M. Chittenden, Secimportance to this country commercially, but prefer that it should remain as it is or be ond Lieutenant Charles Keller, Second Lieu-

tenant Charles S. Bromwell. Lieutenant Cassius E. Gillette and Second Lieutenant Herbert Deakyne will be examined for promotion by a board of officers appointed to meet at San Francisco. Detail for board: Colonel George H. Mendell, Corps of Engineers; Lieutenant Colonel William H. H. Benyaurd, Corps of Engineers; Lieutenant Colonel Charles R. Greenleaf, deputy surgeon general; Lieutenant Colonel Johnson V. D. Middleton, deputy surgeon general; Major William H. Heuer, Corps of Engineers; the engineer officer will act as recorder.

First Lieutenant Francis R. Shank, of Engineers, is granted two months sick the republican party would take the first

A trip round the world would convince you that Dr. Price's Baking Powder is sold

MR. OUTHWAITE PICKS UP A PLUM. Appointed a Member of the Board Ordnance and Fortifications. WASHINGTON, March 25 .- The president has made the following appointments:

Joseph H. Outhwaite of Ohio, to be a mem-

ber of the board of ordnance and fortifications, vice Byron M. Cutcheon, resigned. Julius G. Tucker of Texas, consul of the Inited States at Martinique, West Indies, Mr. Outhwaite is well known in political circles through his work in the house of representatives where he has always been one of Speaker Crisp's lieutenants and has been, in fact, the ex-speaker's chief representative on the floor from the northern states. He was a member of the house committee on rules in the last congress and also chairman on military affairs. He has been a warm friend and admirer of President Cleveoffice is worth about \$7,000 a year. Mr. Outhwaite's predecessor was also erly a congressman and had served in the house as chairman of the committee on military affairs in the last republican con-

Mr. Outhwaite is a native of Ohio, having een born in Cleveland in 1841. He was a

school teacher in early life and subsequently became a lawyer. His present home is Columbus, O. He served in the last five congresses, but was defeated last November.

The president has also appointed the following postmasters, two being to fill vacancies caused by expiration of commissions:

Bethlehem, Pa., C. Le Shimer, vice H. A. Gorman: Afton, Ia., Adice H. Graves, reappointed, and Appleton City, Mo., G. A. Piatte, vice John Hopkins, who was confirmed Colonel Stanton's Chance to Wear Stars GENERAL WILLIAM SMITH RETIRES TODAY as postmaster on February 5, but died befor-taking charge.

SPAIN TO ADOPT A NEW POLICY

Her Relations with Other Nations Change with the Coming Ministry. WASHINGTON, March 25 .- The organization of the new Spanish ministry formed late Saturday is being watched with interest by officials and diplomats here, owing to the direct and speedy effects it will have on affairs between the United States and Spain. Official advices received here state that every member of it is a conservative. This is directly contrary to cable reports saying that five of the new ministers were liberals. The effect of this bill will be far more sweeping in the change of officers, including foreign ministers, and the adoption of a new policy on foreign and domestic affairs.

It is known that the entire diplomatic force of Spain, with three exceptions, will be changed. The exceptions will be the embassies at Berlin, St. Petersburg and the Vatican. These three ambassadors have occupied their anomalous positions of being conservatives in office during a liberal administration, just as a few of President Harrison's diplomatic appointees have held over during the present administration. The Spanish diplomats serving in Great Britain, Austria, France, Italy and other leading places, including, of course, the United States, are liberals and are certain to tender their resignations. It is believed that in a ma-jority of cases they have already done so. Another change sure to follow will be in the captaingeneralship of Cuba. He is always chosen from Spain and not from

tendered it. His retirement at this critical Colonel Glenn will go up to the rank of time in the affairs of the islands, it is be lieved, will have an important effect Cuban affairs. It is expected here that the new captain general will share the radical sentiment of the new ministry, which is WILL HUSTLE FOR NEW QUARTERS.
It is quite certain that another important likely to be accompanied by heavy reinforcechange in the stations of the troops of the western posts will be made sometime during the spring. It is well known that it is the policy of Secretary Lamont to have as many changes in the stations of the troops as possible without having them occur too often. Secretary Lamont believes that it would be better for the service to have constant transfers of the different regiments so as not to allow one regiment to stay unusually long minister to Secretary Gresham that a proper at any particular post. It is very likely that explanation would be made when the facts one of these changes will be ordered within the next two or three months. What will be new ministry is rather inclined to be bellig-

on one of the city ice boats in the river. With their party were the following, who were the guests of Charles H. Cramp: Mrs. Secretary Carlisle, Logan Carlisle and wife, Senator Senor Dupuy de Lome will be the successor of Senor Muruaga as minister to the United and Mrs. Gorman, Senor Romero, the Mex-States is not yet officially confirmed here The statement is generally credited, however. LARGEST AMERICAN MARINE ENGINES. Senor de Lome was the Spanish minister at Washington three years ago, serving only six months, and being succeeded by Muruaga a working steam pressure of 200 pounds, and expected to develop from 18,000 to 20,000 collective indicated horse pawer. These are promoted to the rank of colonel and plajor. George B. Davis will go up to the lieutenant colonelcy. This will leave a vacancy in the taken another shift, and Senor de Lome is taken another station.

Naval Court of Inquiry Ordered. WASHINGTON, March 25.—Lieutenant Commander Franklip Drake, captain of the in expelling the consular agent. It was charged by the Nicaraguans that Hatch, who was not a diplomatic officer, and so could claim no exemption on that score, took an active part in the political turmeil at Bluenfields and did much to secure the overthrow of the Nicaraguan government in the town and the reinstatement of Chief Lawrence. If this were true, then under ordinary conditions there would be little doubt of the right of the Nicaraguan government to expelling from the country. But the conditions in the judge advocate general with the rank of brigadier general. There are three majors in the judge advocate general's department, namely: Davis, Groesbech and Crowder. liam E. Swell as members and Lieutenan Bernard Scott as judge advocate.

Do Not Believe Pleuro-Parumonia Reports. WASHINGTON, March 25.-Inquiries have ten to twelve knots, they can steam for reached the Department of Agriculture con-cerning the accuracy of the report that coal, a distance of about 19,000 knots. pleuro-pneumonia exists in Geary and Wau-bunsee counties, Kansas. This conclusion was reached by Prof. W. S. Mayo, veteri-narian at the State Agricultural college, after a thorough examination, including several post mortem examinations. The de eral post mortem examinations. The de-partment has instructed the traveling in-spector, W. S. Devoe, to investigate and re-port. Officials here think Dr. Mayo is wrong in his diagnosis, as they believe there is no pleuro-pneumonia in this country at this

Changes in National Bank Officers WASHINGTON, March 25,-(Special Tele gram.)-The comptroller of the currency has been notified of the following changes in officers of Nebraska national banks: The Kearney National bank, Kearney, R. L. Downing, Pirst National, Greenwood, N. H. Meeker, president, in place of W. A. Downing; Pirst National, Greenwood, N. H. Meeker, president, in place of John Fitzgerald, deceased; First National, Weeping Water, Thomas Murtry, cashier, in place of John A. Donelan; R. E. Finney, assistant cashier; First National, Pierce, no vice president in place of Benjamin Lindsay.

WASHINGTON, March 25 .- The State de partment has received a cable from General F. M. B. Young, United States minister to Honduras, announcing that the Honduras government has promised to speedily settle the Renton case. This is the matter Captain the Renton case. This is the matter Captain Dayls of the United States ship Montgomery recently investigated, and the message is assumed to mean that Honduras will pay Mrs. Renton an indemnity for her husband and loss of property and loss of property.

WASHINGTON, March 25 .- (Special Tele gram.)-Under the schedule as arranged by the Civil Service commission, the examination of the applicants for positions in the departmental, Indian and railway mail services will take place at Dubuque, Ia., April 8; at Des Moines, April 19; at Aberdeen, S. D., April 12, and at Sloux Falls, S. D., April 15. The examination will be conducted by Special Examiner Charles H. Snyder.

Some New Fourth Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 25 .- (Special Tele-

gram.)—Nebraska postmasters were ap-pointed today as follows: Abbott, Hall unty, J. A. Reed, vice L. H. Klinge, re-gned; Bordeaux, Dawes county, O. B. essinger, vice W. B. Messinger, resigned. On the Norden-Pekin Route. WASHINGTON, March 25 .- (Special Tele gram.)-Until April & the Postoffice department will receive bids for carrying mail from Pekin to Norden, Neb., ten miles and back, three times a week, from May 21, 1895, to June 20, 1898.

Given Their Commissions WASHINGTON, March 25 .- (Special Telegram.)-Nebraska postmasters were commissioned today as follows: James R. Holcomb, Gothenberg: Daniel A. Doyle, O'Neill; Lucy Cornish, Plum Valley.

REFUSED TO TAKE TO WATER Settling of the Ways Prevents the Launch-

movement.

vessel today

stuck half way down the ways.

A large number of distinguished persons

from all parts of the country had come to

see the launch. The St. Paul delegation, about seventy in number, reached town yes-

terday and took up their quarters at the Stratford hotel, where they were welcomed

by the mayor and the officials of the naviga-tion company. This morning they were

driven to Chestnut street wharf and boarded

the steamboat Columbia, upon which they

were conveyed to the shipyard. The Grid-

iron club, composed mainly of Washington

newspaper men, waited to see the launch

The propelling machinery is a pair of verti-

cal quadruple expansion engines, to carry

the largest and most powerful marine engines ever built in America, and as the principle

of quadruple expansion has never before been applied on so large a scale, its results in

this case will be watched with interest. Hall

and Watman anchors are to be used. The ship will carry fourteen Chambers collapst-

ble lifeboats, fourteen ordinary lifeboats, one ordinary cutter, one gig and four metal boats.

The specifications of the secretary of the

navy to enable these ships to carry and operate at least eight six-inch rifled cannor have been more than fulfilled in their con struction. The boilers and engines can be

protected by coal or other suitable material, while their rudder area will give them tre-

mendous maneuvering power, thus turning them into most effective cruisers. They car carry enough coal, cargo being excluded, to

cross the Atlantic and return at their highes

The vessels are practically unsinkable. The

colliding boat would have to cut clear through

the engines and engine room, and ther

through six feet of solid steel before reach

ing the second room, an almost impossible

a ship is struck on the bulkhead and the

two compartments adjacent are flooded, sh

will inevitably sink. In the case of the St

is such that the ship will remain perfectly seaworthy with any two or three comparts

ments flooded. This unbroken subdivision has an incidental advantage in making ther

fireproof if the fire is confined to one com

partment. The St. Paul has seventeen water

tight compartments, all below the next decl

above water. There is no communication between any of these, it being necessary to go up on deck and down stairs again before

being able to reach one from the other.

The comforts and conveniences of passen

gers have been arranged on a scale reachin magnificence. There are smoking rooms lav

tshly fitted, a spacious drawing-room, a li

brary, a luxurious dining-room, and several large saloons. In the first of these will be

a grand organ, with an electrical attach ment, which will enable the performer to

play upon the instrument from the ladies

The English are termed "a nation of shop

the purest and strongest leavening agent.

Court Allowed the Trust Company Claim.

nanded down by Judge Lacombe in the

Construction company, as to the disposition of the \$65,000 claim of the Manhattan Trust company, which was the only part of a \$5,000,000 collateral bond issue authorized before the failure of the company. The re-

Spreckels Family Troubles Again in Court

in the Spreckels family will be aired in

court. Judge Seawell this morning signe-

the alternative writ of mandamus asked for by C. A. Spreckels in his affidavit filed or Saturdey against his father, Claus Spreck els, his brother, John D. Spreckels, and the

Louis and St. Paul, however, the subdivision

feat. In marine accidents generally,

ing of the St. Paul,

When Launched and Completed the Ship

Will Be One of the Finest Afloat-

Largest Merchant Ship Ever

Built in This Country.

ways had been greased had caked to the

consistency of flint, and Instead of assisting in sliding the boat off rather retarded its

directors of the Oceanic Steamship company. The writ is made returnable April 5. Young Spreckels claims that while he is the largest individual stockholder in the steamship company, he is being kept out of the board of directors by the refusal of the directors to call the annual meeting, which should have been held in January last. The suit is the result of an estrangement between C. A. and Rudolph Spreckels on the one side and their father and two older brothers on the other. Rudolph Spreckels recently began an action against his father which involved nearly \$2,00,000 worth of stock in the family's Hawaiian sugar plansteed. CROWD OF ONLOOKERS DISAPPOINTED which involved nearly \$2,000,000 worth of stock in the family's Hawaiian sugar plan-

WESTERN PENSIONS.

Veterans of the Rebellion Remembered by the General Government. WASHINGTON, March 25 - (Special.) -Pensions granted, issue of March 15, were: PHILADELPHIA, March 25.-The big Nebraska: Original-John Kennedy, Unior American line steamer St. Paul was not Cass county. Renewal-Jefferson Ogg, Lin-

launched today. At the eleventh hour she coln, Lancaster county. Increase-Springer disappointed her owners, the International Galley, Nelson, Nuckolls county; John M. disappointed her owners, the International Navigation company, her builders, the Messrs. Cramp, and the vast multitude of humanity waiting to witness her initial departure by refusing to budge an inch from the ways. When the schedule time—1:15 p. m.—arrived, the yard was crowded with thousands of sightseers, and Miss Frances C. Griscom stood on the christening stand swinging the bottle of champagne which was to give the ship its baptism, and awaiting the signal to give the ship its name. The props signal to give the ship its name. The props were knocked away, but she did not move. Then an investigation was made, and it was

Lead, Lawrence county.
North Dakota: Original—John N. Oliver,
Fargo, Cass county.
Colorado: Original—William Matthews,
Hayden, Routt county; Joseph J. Phelps,
Canon City, Fremont county; John Boyers,
Wray, Yuma county, Relasue—John H.
Lane, Denver, Arapahoe county. discovered that the tallow with which the

Carries Both Gold and Silver.

BUFFALO, Wyo., March 25 .- (Special.) When the condition of the tallow was per-There seems to be no reasonable doubt received jacks were resorted to, but without maining that the discovery of a gold and silver bearing ledge in the vicinity of Buffalo is a valuable one. The rock has been carefully tested in various ways, and although success. Then a line of hose was turned on the ways, in the hope of loosening the tallow, but this, too, failed. Next a hawser was thrown to five boats in the river, and all pulled together, but all these efforts failed. the exact value can only be ascertained by further assays, the fact that it carries both gold and silver in paying quantities is al-ready established. At 2:45 p. m. it was announced that no fur-ther efforts would be made to launch the

Wyoming Stock Wintered Well. Immediately after the crowd dispersed CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 25.—(Special.)—Stock of all kinds has mintered unusually gangs of workmen were set to work at the ways, and in the course of two or three days well this winter. There have been no se-vere storms and feed has been plentiful. they will be rebuilt, when she will again be ready to go off. This is the first failure of the sort since 1873, when the Pennsylvania

MADE M'KINLEY INDIGNANT Not Flattered by the Proposition of Some Southern Admirers,

OFFER FROM FREE SILVER MEN IN GEORGIA

Declined to Take This as His Presidential Platform and Declared He Would Leave the Republicans if They Endorsed This Policy.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., March 25 .- Governor McKinley will not leave today for Florida as he expected. Under the advice of his physician he will remain in Thomasville until

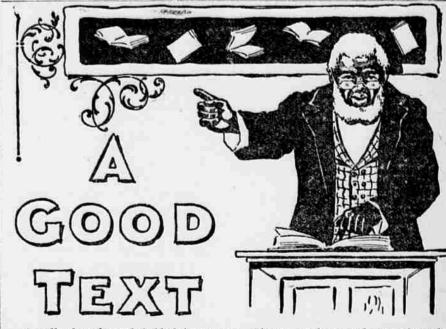
Wednesday. In Thomasville last night a letter was received by Governor McKinley from 100 w more citizens of Georgia, democrats and republicans alike, pledging him the solid vote of Georgia in the national republican convention, and assuring him of a fighting chance to get the electoral vote of that state, provided that he will declare himself an advocate of free silver. The letter also intimated that the republican national platform of 1896 might contain a silver plank. When this letter was read aloud to him

overnor McKinley was indignant. He said: 'If the republican party should declare for free silver I would decline to become its

Pardoned by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 25 .- The president has granted a pardon to John R. Miller, alias Dick Miller, sentenced in Arkansas to three years' imprisonment and \$200 fine for illicit distilling and unlicensed liquor selling, and Anton Caba, sentenced in Kansas to two years imprisonment for perjury.

Hamtin Recovering from the Grip. WASHINGTON, March 25 .- Assistant Secretary Hamlin returned to Washington today, but owing to an attack of grip he will not be able to resume his official duties for a day or two at least.



A well selected text is half of the sermon. Given a good text and a preacher who is in earnest, and the result is sure to be good. The text of this article is closely connected with the lives and health of its readers. The text is a plain simple statement that proves itself in the readers own mind without argument. The text is "Good health is better than great riches."

Without health nothing really matters very much. Terrapin and truffles are only irritants to a dyspeptic. A hacking cough takes all the beauty out of a landscape or a sunset. Erysipelas or eczema will spoil the enjoyment of sprightly conversa-tion, of a beautiful concert, of a wonderful painting. The biggest bank account in the world won't pay a man for his health, but a very small amount of money will make him healthy and keep him healthy. Nature is a hard worker and will stand much abuse, but when overworked, she

must have help or trouble will follow. Most all bodily troubles start in the digestive or respiratory organs. It is here

that improper living first makes an opening for disease. The development differs as constitutions and temperaments differ. The causes are almost identical. To get at the root of the matter is simple enough if you start right. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a medicine for the whole body. It

works through the digestive organs on all the others.

It cures the first thing it comes to and after that, the next. It puts health in place of disease in the stomach, and from the vantage ground thus gained, it reaches every fiber of the body and drives disease before it—indigestion, liver troubles, complaint, biliousness, skin and scalp diseases, salt-rheum, tetter, eczema, and all the troubles caused by impure blood,

An interesting continuation of this talk is in a book of 160 pages, which will be sent free on receipt of six cents in stamps, for postage, or, better still, the complete People's Medical Adviser of over 1,000 large pages and 300 illustrations will be mailed FREE in paper covers, for 25 cents to pay for packing and postage only.

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FLOYD DAVIS, M. S., Ph. D., Chemist of Iowa State Board of Health.

nalecure da estructura de la comprese de la compres

Three-quarters cupful butter, two cups sugar, one and one-half pints flour, five eggs, and a light one. For the dark one take oneme teaspoonful Royal Baking Powder, one half cupful butter, one cupful brow sugar, supful mink. Rub the butter and sugar to two and one-half cupfuls flour, one teaspoonof 15 per cent in favor of the creditors of the insolvent First National bank of Sun-

This is made in separate batters, a dark

white, light cream; add the eggs, two at | ful Royal Baking Powder, four yelks of eggs, a time, beating five minutes between each one-half cupful milk, one teaspoonful each addition. Sift the flour with the powder, Royal Extract Cinnamon, Cloves and Allspice. which add to the butter, etc., and the milk. For the light one take one-half cupful butter without beating; use it hot, covering the top and sides of the cake. As it cools it grows into smooth batter, rather firm. Have a jelly with the whites of eggs and sugar, until firm.

Without beating; use it hot, covering the top the powder, the extracts and milk, and mix the top with the following: Beat up the light and stiff, then use as directed.

rather quick oven thirty-five minutes.

One cupful butter, two and one-half cup fuls sugar, three whole eggs, and three yelks one pint flour, one and one-half teaspoonful Royal Baking Powder, one cupful milk, one teaspoontul Royal Extract Vanilli, one cupful red currant jelly, two cupfuls sugar, three whites eggs. Rub the butter and sugar to a light white cream; add the eggs one at a Mix into rather thin batter and bake in jelly cake tins well greased, in hot oven fifteen minutes. Set on the fire one gill of water, whites four eggs, one-half cupful mik, one one and one-half cupfuls sugar, one-half cupful mik, one teaspoonful Royal Extract Lemon. Both batter and the yelks all at once, beating five prated chocolate in a small saucepan; boil until it gets thick and looks velvety; take off the fire, and add the whites of two eggs, few minutes, then add the flour, sifted with the powder, the surface part of the fire, and add the whites of two eggs, few minutes, then add the flour, sifted with the formal part in a shallow, square pan, bake in a moc the fire, and add the whites of two eggs, few minutes, then add the flour, sifted with minutes between each addition; add the flou sifted with the powder, the milk and extract