THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1896.

Hammond and any other American citizens involved in the charge of rebellion in Trans-

vaal as would be shown in the interests of British subjects in like circumstances,

These cablegrams are believed here to be

Distribute Ald in Turkey.

gation gave out this afternoon the follow-

ing official communication: "The imperial

government will not permit any distribution

among his subjects in his territory by any

foreign society or individuals, however re-

spectable the same may be (as, for instance,

the Red Cross society), of money collected

abroad. Such interference no independent

government has ever allowed, especially

when the collections are made on the

strength of speeches delivered in public meetings by irreconcilable enemies of the

Turkish race and religion, and on the basis

the calumnies and wild exaggerations

spective of creed or race.

has done heretofore, under its own legitimate

minister tonight containing an official an-

refused to make any statement on that sub-ject and Mr. George M. Pullman, her pri-

mitted to act in Armenia and that until it

structing Public Buildings.

regarding other public buildings upon which

no work has been done. He states that upon

the convening of the Fifty-first congress

there were upon the books of the Treasury

department 153 buildings in various stages of erection. That congress authorized seventy

public buildings and extensions upon seventy

zation

If ar

did so no statement would be made.

Senator Allen Has a Bill to Regulate the

Choice of Bank Recevers.

IT WILL CUT OFF POLITICAL GRAFTERS

Soft Snaps Now Indulged at the Expense of Depositors to Be Curtailed-General Grist of Washington Gossip.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- (Special Telegram.)-Senator Allen introduced a bill today to authorize creditors of insolvent national banks to select a permanent receiver and prestribing the manner of his selection, The bill is the outgrowth of much objection on the part of creditors of defunct Ne brasks banks to the present manner in which receivers are appointed, and the gross partisanship shown in the selection of the receivers, who are paid at the expense of creditors, fat offices thereby being created for henchmen of those having appointing power. A notable instance of this may be found in the case of the Citizens' National bank of Grand Island, which failed about two years ago. Tobias Cantor's sonin-law is receiver of this bank at a salary of \$2,500 per year. The expenses of the bank to the present time have been about \$800 per month and from new on wil be ab ut \$630 per month Several attempts have been made to hav the assets of this bank turned over to the depositers, but this effort failed, for its succe.s would mean the cut i g down of a fat j b If something is not done in all probability the tariff measure the same protection as is expenses of the bank will consume the assets, leaving nothing for the depositors in bill. the defunct institution. It is contended that if the depositors could control their property intro it would be more economically looked after by some one interested than by an outsider. by some one interested than by an outsider, and consequently with the right to dispose of property, to make trades and to come sc-curities, depositors would realize dollar for dollar, or nearly so. Grand Island is not alone in this matter, depositors of banks at Lincoln, Kearney, North Platte and other towns urging action on the part of the con-

gressional delegation for relief. ALLEN AND MRS. MAYBRICK.

Since the conviction in England of Mrs. Maybrick for the murder of her husband six years ago unremit ting efforts have been made to secure her re lease from the sentence of penal servitude for life. Her mother, Caroline de Roynes, has been most energetic in having her daughter's case called to the attention of the executive department of the United States, but with little success. During the debate upon the Venezuelan question in the senate some time ago Senator Allen called the attention of the grave and reverend senators to Mrs. Maybrick's case in England. His references to her incarceration, the unusual features which developed on the trial, and the belief in her innocence, were all cabled to the other side, and one day this week Senator Allen received from Mrs. De Roynes a letter as follows:

Allen received from Mrs. De Roynes a let-ter as follows: ROUEN, France, Dec. 25, 1995.—Senator William V. Allen, Washington, D. C.: Dear Sir—I have seen in the reports from Wash-ington that you have remembered the case of my dear daughter, Mrs. Maybrick, in your remarks on foreign policy, and I venture to write you to express my thanks and to say that I am sending you some prints on her case which I thick will interest and fully inform you of the late efforts I have made in her behalf. My life for six years has been devoted entirely to her relief, and I have been aided with courtesy and great patience by Lord Russell of Killowen, the present lord chief justice of England, who has expressed it as his oplind. "that she should never have been convieted." I would refer you for personal informa-tion on many matters which I will not take up your time in a letter to mention, to our family adviser in Washington, Hon. Leconidas D. Yarrell, of Yarrell & Brook-shrie, and to ex-Attorney General Gar-land, who also has my dear daughter's interest warmly at heart. When Mr. Blaine was alive he was a devoted friend, and I went to Washington to see Mr. Gresham in 1823. He did all he could for me, but Mr. Bayard has been difficult to move. My daughter last year appealed direct to President Cleveland for inter-cession in her behalf, and she appealed direct to President Cleveland for inter-cession in her behalf, and she appealed to General Harrison in 1891, through Minister Lincoln, and her letter was sent through the English Home office to the English Foreign office and thence to the United States legation, thus diplomatically recog-The English Home once to the United Foreign office and thence to the United States legation, thus diplomatically recog-nizing her American rights, and as she signified her desire and intention in that letter and subsequent letters, to retake, as a widow, all her American rights, she is, in the opinion of the international lawyers whom I have consulted with, in her right to be interceded for as an American citizen. She is an incocent and deeply without any relative living able to assist without and relative living able to assist without and relative living able to assist without and relative living able to assist its. I think Mr. Olney and Mr. Uhl, with whom I have have had correspondence, are friendly and interested. I remain respect-fully, CAROLINE De ROYNES, Bora Holbrock.

IN BEHALF OF THE LOSERS before, but even under such a tariff a cost of only a fraction of a dollar per capita is attempted to be shown. With a fair tariff we can hold both our sheep and our gold. Under free wool we will lose both sheep and gold, besides throwing out of MADE IT PLEASANT FOR HILL employment several hundred thousand mer formerly employed in sheep husbandry. Not withstanding much political and newspaper ado about the riss in wool in 1895, scoured wool today brings a little more than half the price per pound in any United States market that it brought immediately preceding the threat and accomplishment of free wool. No other American product was treated as badly as wool in the infamous Wilson tariff bill. To have divided the tariff would have been in the line of tariff reform and with other features of the act relating to woolen manufacturing, but to remove at once all tariff from a high tariff article which had borne tariff continuously for twenty-five years, smacks of not only foolishness, but of persecution. Foolish from a revenue point of view, vicious from a pro-ductive point of view, because farmers were not prepared for so sweeping and brutal a cut, and annihilation followed.

Senators Allen and Thurston are talking seriously of attempting an amendment when the bill comes up for discussion, but it is not felt that it will avail much nor secure enough votes to attach it to the bill.

BUNCH OF NEW BILLS.

Senator Kyle of South Dakota is the latest champion of Cuban freedom, having introduced a resolution today empowering and directing the president to receive such persons as may present themselves satisfactorily acmay present themselves satisfactorily ac-credited to represent and act for and upon behalf of Cuban patriots, or so-called insurgents Senator Allen reintroduced his Pacific rail roads bill, with some corrections of a mine character. Representative Kem will have

charge of the bill on the house side. Senator Blanchard of Louislana introduced a resolution today from the Sugar Planters' association of that state, representing planters and manufacturers of sugar, calling upon congress to include sugar in the emergency other funds. The secretary stated that this accorded other articles contained in said

Representative Gamble of South Dakota introduced two bills today, one to provide for the location and purchase of public lands for reservoir sites and granting right of way for water ditches and irrigation canals over public lands in the territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and states of Montana, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah and Colorado. Also to aid certain states to

support schools of mines. Representative Andrews has been appointed a subcommittee of one from the committee on invalid pensions, having charge of matters in Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Idabo and California.

The senate committee on Pacific railroads will have its meeting tomorrow.

TWO TOWNSITE CASES.

Secretary Hoke Smith today in the cases of the townsite of Butte, Neb., against Olive Johnson distrissed the motion for review filed by Johnson, for the reason that it did not state the grounds upon which it was based. In the departmental decision of the case Johnson's entry of the land in controversy is held for cancellation

In the case of Robert W. Mathleson, mayor of Fort Pierre, S. D., against Charles F. S. Templin, the secretary also dismissed the motion for review, filed by the plaintiff. This final decision was based on the grounds that the allegations of error assigned by the appellant did not assign any fact of law or evi dence which had not already been considered The land in controversy in this case immediately adjoins Fort Pierre, and was claimed by the mayor thereof as part of the townsite. In the original decision complained of this land was awarded to Templin as prior settle and his title is now confirmed.

Decisions were also rendered in the follow ing cases from South Dakota by the secre tary: Peter J. Wood against Martin, Cham berlain district, motion for review denied and Martin's entry to be cancelled; in re Lavina J. Cook, Aberdeen district, decision approved, appellant's final homestead proo to be rejected; Charles S. Smith against Winfield S. James, Aberdeen district, de-cision approved and land awarded to Smith; Francis S. Smith against George A. Griffin, Chamberlain district, motion for rehearing made by Griffin denied and land awarded to

The secretary of the treasury today ap pointed Daniel R. Gaff of Nebraska a watch man in his department.

Charles A. Moyers of Ames, Ia., was today ppointed a clerk in the railway mail service. The comptroller of the currency has been notified of the selection of L. W. Niles as assistant cashier of the Atlantic National bank of Atlantic, Ia.

PERSONAL MENTION. Tobias Castor, Nebraska member of the no ional democratic committee, arrived her resterday. He said he had no preference xpress as to where the convention should be eld, but thought St. Louis would show con siderable strength. J. J. Richardson, Iowa member of the committee, arrived last night. Comptroller Eckels has been invited to b resent at the opening of the Short Line ridge at Sloux City, on the 21st, General G. M. Dodge entertained the Iowa delegation in congress last night at dinner. The entire delegation was present with the exception of Senator Allison, who is in Iowa looking after his re-election to the senate. Mrs. C. C. Burr of Lincoln is the guest of Mrs. E. H. Andrus, formerly of Lincoln. Shis on her way to New York City. W. F. Gurley and wife leave for Omah. morrow.

Several Senators Take a Turn at New York' Senior Representative.

MORGAN TAKES UP NATIONAL FINANCE Laid Most of the Ills of Today to Leg-Islation Fathered by Senator Sherman-Special Customs Favors for Free Columpe Countries.

significant, as indicating a much better understanding between the two governments WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.-Senator Morgan's than was supposed to exist, speech on the substitute for the bond bill was the event in the senate today, although BARS OUT THE RED CROSS SOCIETY a sharp personal colloquy between Mr. Hill, Foreigners Will Not Be Allowed to Mr. Pritchard and Mr. Butler collivened the early hours. Mr. Morgan frequently ad-WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- The Turkish le-

dressed himself personally to Mr. Sherman, who sat across the aisle, and for two hours arraigned the Ohio senator for the series of financial acts with which he is identified. At times Mr. Morgan was bitterly personal.

In the main, however, the speech was a scholarly presentation of the silver question. Mr. Hill's colloquy with the two North Carolina senators brought out considerable discussion of the New York senator's political consistency, and was amusing to the crowded galleries for the sharp sallies and witty points during the triangular debate.

The vice president laid before the senate a letter from the secretary of the treasury in reply to a resolution of inquiry presented by Mr. Peffer as to whether \$100,000,000 in other funds. The secretary stated that this had never been done, there being no provision of law authorizing it.

Mr. Call, Florida, submitted a number of petitions in regard to Cuba and asked that they be printed. Objection was made by Mr. Platt, republican of Connecticut, Mr. Mitchell, republican of Oregon, had Mr. passed a bill allowing settlers on forfeited railroad grants to hold land by fencing and mproving it and making actual residence innecessary. Mr. Pritchard of North Carolina made an

address defending himself against the charge of inconsistency on the tariff question, made by Mr. Hill of New York list week, and at-tacked Mr. Hill's record of consistency, say-

ng he had been repudiated by the demeratic party. Mr. Hill, in reply, expressed surprise at having brought forth so elaborate a state-ment, and said he believed that he was as

'what there is of it," as any one. He said

was true that he voted against the Wilson ill. He had reasons for voting against it. bill. He believed in tariff reform, but not in that way. The democrate were all traveling petition presented by Senator Mitchell retoward the democratic bayen, but in dif-The other side was traveling erent ways.

in the other direction. The debate at this point drifted away to John Y. McKane, Mr. Hill saying that for many years McKane had een a republican. Mr. Pritchard retorted that John Y. Mc-

Kane had never got into the penitentiary until he joined the democratic party. Mr. Butler, populist of North Carolina, also took up Mr. Hill's statements concerning the politics of the south, and asserted that the cause of the defections from democratic ranks in the south was the "betrayal of the

party on the great financial question" and the opposition to an income tax, in which vposition the New York senator took ar ctive part. Mr. Hill was again on his feet at the close of Mr. Butler's remarks, and replied sar-

castically. Mr. Allen, populist of Nebraska, sought to question Mr. Hill, whereupon the latter created a laugh by remarking: "Still an-other Richmond in the field." Mr. Allen proceeded to say that the democratic senators were divided on finance, on the tariff and on the income tax. Seventeen senators now sitting on the democratic side ought to be sitting on the other side, said

Mr. Allen. Mr. Hill jocularly responded that the Ne braska senator "scattered worse than an old shotgun." He pointed out that if these gentlemen (Allen and Butler) wanted an

income tax, they ough to proceed to have one; let them introduce a bill. Mr. Hill DISCUSSED A PANAMERICAN BANK. closed with a glowing tribute to the "grand **Comptroller** Eckels Advocates Grant-

tried for treason, so that Hammond's life is not in danger. The most that can be done, it is said, is to fine or imprison him, and probably this will be svoided. Senators ATTENDING TO THE TURKS White and Perkins expressed entire satisfac-tion with what has been done in Hammond's behalf by the State department.

Congressman Morse of Massachusetts Points Out the Armenian Outrages. In remonse to Secretary Onley's cable-gram, Ambasador Bayard this afternoon

gram, Ambassador Bayard this afternoon cabled that the British secretary of state for the colonies had given him assurance that CALLS :AMERICAN EXPRESSIONS FOR he had instructed her majesty's high com-missioner in South Africa to extend the same protection in behalf of John Hayes

Resolution Urging the Government to Take Some Notice of the Atrocities Presented in the House Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- The house, after devoting an hour to the consideration of husiness reported from the District of Columbia committee today took up the pension appropriations bill. General debate on the bill consumed the day. Mr. W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania, in charge of the bill, explained its provisions; Mr. Graff of Illinois offered the amendment abandoned by the committee, inhibiting the suspension of pensions for fraud until the fraud had been proved in a United States court, and Mr. Bartlett of New York opposed the proposed extension of the dependent act of 1890, by the removal of the inhibition of widows' pensions until they had proved their dependency on their daily labor for support. He estimated that the proposed extension would add 50,000 names to the pension rolls.

of false accusations that Turkey repudiates. Besides, the sublime porte is mindful of the Today being the second Monday the month was under the rules true interests of its subjects and distin-guishing between the real state of things and set aside for the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia. Although the consideration of the house rules has not been completed, it was deof interested or fanatical parties will, as it cided to give today to the District of Co-lumbia committee. Before Chairman Bab-cock claimed the day Mr. Morse, republican control, allevinte the wants of all Turkish subjects living in certain provinces, irreof Massachusetts, presented the following The cablegram made public by the Turkish resolution for reference to the committee on foreign affairs:

minister tonight containing an omicial an-nouncement from the sublime porte that the Red Cross society would not be allowed to distribute funds in Armenia created con-siderable discussion here. Miss Clara Bar-ton, the president of the Red Cross society, 'Whereas, The most mournful tragedy of the nineteenth century has been and is now being enacted under the apparent sanction of the sultan of Turkey, by which hundreds of thousands of Armenians are being ruth-lessly slaughtered in cold blood, women are being driven into captivity worse than death, and inhabitants who have fied to the mounvate secretary, said the society had received no official notice that it would not be pertains are dying of cold and starvation, and Wheters, The blood of these martyred dead ery to heaven for justice.

official announcement regarding the matter "Rescived, That the committee on foreign affairs consider the expediency of reporting was received, it would be referred to the committee of the association and forthwith some expression by this, govern-ment in denunciation of these atrocities, and he would not predict what course they purif it finds that as a nation we are powerless ARCHITECT'S OFFICE OVERWORKED to act, that we invoke the co-operation of the allied powers to wips the Turkish gov-Reason Given for the Delay in Conernment off the face of the earth and secure the freedom and independence of Armenia." The resolution was referred and the house WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- In reply to a then entered upon the consideration of dis-

trict business. lative to the delay on the Portland public Two unimportant bills were passed, afte which Mr. Babcock yielded the floor and the unimportant bills were passed, after building, the secretary of the treasury sent a letter to the senate, giving the facts relhouse went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the pension appropria ative to the building and also a statement

tion bill. Mr. W. A. Stone, republican of Pennsylvania, in charge of the bill, explained its provisions. It carried \$141,325,820, a reduc-tion of \$58,750, from the estimates. The amendments to the existing law at ached to the bill provided that pensions granted under the act of 1890 should date from the first application, no matter how many times and

In answer to a question Mr. Stone said he did not know how many widows would re-cieve pensions under the amendments, but it mattered not whether it would result in thousand widows. The government was not so poor that it could not afford to pension the widows of the old defenders of the

hibiting the reduction or suspension of a allegation of fraud until such fraud had first been proved in the United the subcommittee on pensions, which was



GREAT BIC

FOR 10 CENTS

severalty. Delegates from the tribes, as well as from the "intruders" on the tribal lands, are now in the city and will present their views to congress.

CHEROKEES ENTER A PROTEST. Object to the Findings of the Dawes

Commission. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- The delegates of

the Cherokee Indian nation, who are now here, have left with the president and with Secretary Smith a memorial protesting against the conclusions of the Dawes commission. In this the delegation says the commission "judged us from afar, without a hearing from us and condemned us out of the mouths of our enemies. They attempted to induce the Cherokee people to make certain changes, looking to ultimate statehood, and again using

as an inducement and argument the final and complete removal of intruders from our country. We hold our lands and money in com-mon, and in the light of past experience it would be criminal on our part to enter into further negotiations until we are prepared to definitely determine for ourselves the heirs to our estate and be placed in full possession It will be seen that much legislation would result. The full-blooded Cherokee would be reduced to beggary. No action on the part of reduced to beggary. No action on the part of the Cherokees can be reasonably anticipated until this vexed question is first sottled. Mr. President, your official acts and public utter-ances in behalf of weak and defenseless nations inspire my people with the confidence that you will see that they are honestly dealt with and that their treaty rights are protected."



marine hospitals. The next two congresses authorized twelve public buildings and imthey had been rejected or dismissed for de fect or informality in the application, and repealed the provision of the act of 1890, re provements upon five marine hospitals. There are now twenty-five buildings of which no drawings have been prepared. It has been the general practice of the department to quiring a widow to prove that she was dependent for he rusport on her daily labor Instead, by the terms of the amendments erect buildings in the order of their authorshe must prove that her income does not exceed \$500 a year.

The secretary calls attention to the fact that notwithstanding the large number of buildings authorized, no increase in the force of the supervising architect's office has been provided, although the treasury has asked an increase of \$50,000 and says the department is making every effort which the limited appropriation allows to hasten the work on public buildings, but it is evident that the architect's office must be relieved

union. (Applause). Mr. Graff, republican of Illinois, gave notice of an amendment he proposed to offer, in-States court. The amendment was practi-cally the same as that originally drafted by

of a very considerable proportion of the labor now imposed upon it and adequate pro-visions must be made for a sufficient num-

Senator Allen prizes the letter because i shows him, as he says, that hearts are pretty nearly the same the world over, and that gratitude is not one of the lost virtues. FOR A DUTY ON WOOL.

The tariff bill which will be reported from the finance committee as a emergency mcas-ure may pass the senate for that reason, but the majority of the republicans agree that it is not along the line of protection as nunciated by republican platforms. Senator Warren of Wyoming said that while he was not satisfied with the wool and woolen increase in it, and dissatisfied with the cold treatment accorded to sugar, he' believed that for republican success the passage of came from the house was the the bill as it

proper thing to do. "Had the bill contained an increased duty on sugar and left wool entirely out of the question," said the senator, "I should have. on a broad principle, voted for the bill, much as I would have regretted the lack of justice done wool. I believe, however, that when the republican party secures a majority of ouses of congress and an executive of the same political faith that sugar and all other dutable articles will be taken care of along the lines of republican protection. Until then it is any tub to a whale, and we should be satisfied to show to the country republican party stands for a betconditions and is willing to en terment of let any legislation that will bridge over existing difficulties."

Upon this question of wool, Senator Allen aid: "A tariff on wool is scarcely, if at all consumers, because not exceeding felt by counds per capita per annum has eve been consumed by the people of the United States, the average for fifty years being less, probably not seven pounds. More as used per capita in 1892, of that place. He is directed in a strong tariff, than ever grant them belligerent rights. wool was ander

WE'LL FRAME IT-

silt easel at same price.

Picture framing this month at 50 to 30 per

tent less than anybody else will charge-

over 500 patterns to choose from-gold-ivory

Here's something very special-those hand-

Kelly Dykes was appointed postmaste at Rathburn, Appanoose county, Ia. oday vice M. B. Waring, removed.

FRYE FOR PRESIDENT PRO TEM

Republican Senators Cancus on Sen nte Reorganization.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- The republican senators held a brief caucus after the adjournment of the senate today and decided that in case the emergency should arise they would support Senator Frye for president pro tem of the senate. It was suggested as probable that the vice president might be unexpectedly absent at some time and that in that event it would be well for the republicans to be prepared for the occasion. No vote was taken, but the suggestion met with unanimous favor. It was also agreed postpone any consideration of the question of electing a secretary and a sergeant-atarms until the senators from Utah, who are soon expected to arrive, shall take their seats. This proposition was also received without opposition.

President Asked to Recognize Cubans WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- Senator Kyle today introduced a resolution asking the president to recognize representatives of the Cuban insurgents whenever they appear to have a seat of government in the island and the following of the majority of the natives of that place. He is directed in that case to

MORGAN CRITICISED SHERMAN. At 2 o'clock the personal controversy closed and Mr. Morgan took the floor on the silver bond bill. He referred to the intrigues be fore national conventions and the "wind-shaken platforms" of those bodies. In his

democratic

judgment the emergency tariff and the bond bills were constructed merely as a part of the platform to be laid before a national convention next summer and no with any purpose to enact them as laws. Mr. Morgan criticised the financial course of Mr. Sherman, while the latter sat across the aisle giving close attention to the remarks. He referred to Mr. Sherman as the "Napoleon of finance," but this Napoleon was rapidly nearing his Waterloo and his St. Helena. Mr. Morgan enumerated in detail the financial burdens which the

legislation urged by the Ohio senator had imposed on the people. They were evils which brought misery, want and calamity to the whole people. They had worked more miseries than they iseries than those pictured in the Apocalypse. His (Sherman's) garment was one o many colors, in keeping with the variegated lines of the party to which he belonged.

At the present time the Ohio senator and president were together financial views, both equally oblivious to the constitutional requirements that both metals were to be on equal terms. It was the Ohio enator who originated the evil of selling onds to a syndicate. Proceeding, Mr. Morgan said: "The senator

from Ohio is the author of five new measures of finance that have given the people and the government more trouble in handling the little remnant of \$346,000,000 of greenbacks than it did to pay twelve billions of annual expenditures for the support of the govern-ment, and more than three billions of prin-

cipal and interest of the national debt that we have raised in the last thirty years. "These measures are demonstization of reserve in the treasury in 1878, the power given the scretary of the treasury in 1890 to preserve the parity between the metals, the power to sell bonds at private sale, and

the power to enable private persons to cou tract to dispense with the legal tender laws in their transactions." Mr. Morgan spoke of the admission of the

rich Jews-Baron Rothschild and Lord Beaconsfield-to the nobility of England. It was the tendency the world over toward feudalism. That system existed today ap-much as in years gone by, concentrating all power and wealth in the hands of the feudal

gress in line with a resolution once offered by Stanley Matthews, that the bonds would be paid in the money with which they were bought. He suggested also that a 10 per cent rebate on customs duties to countrie: coining gold and silver on equal terms would make New York instead of London the clearing house of the world. the

Mr. Morgan spoke for two hours, and then, at 4 'o'clock, the senate adjourned until to-

SAYS HIS LIFE IS NOT IN JEOPARDY. Americans Arrested in Transvaal Cannot Be Hanged.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- Senators Perkins and White of California called at the State department today to urge Secretary Olney

to take such steps as may be necessary to secure proper treatment of John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer, who is reported to have been arrested by the Boer officials at Johannesburg on a charge of treason in connection with the recent rising of the ultianders in the Transvaal. Secre-tary Olney informed his callers that he had cabled Mr. Manyon, the United States con-sular agent at Johannesburg to do every-thing proper for the protection of all Ameri-can clitzens in the Transvaal, this course being taken because the nearest American consul was at Cape Town and too far re-moved from the scene to be of service. Am-bassador Bayard was cabled by Secretary Olney to secure from the foreign affairs office in London a direction to the British representatives in South Africa to use their good offices to protect American citizens. The secretary assured the callers that all officials at Johannesburg on a charge of

The secretary assured the callers that all imerican citizens in the Transvasi cannot be

ing it a Charter.

ber of employes or work on public buildings will continue to be delayed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- The house com mittee of banking and currency today considered the project for an international American bank, which was one of the recommendations of the Penamerican congress, and was largely the idea of the late James rights. G. Blaine. Among the would-be incorpora-Mr. tors are Cornclius Bliss and Charles R. Flint of New York, T. Jefferson Coolidge. Andrew Carnegie, J. S. Clarkson, P. D. Armour and M. M. Estee of California, The bill puts the capital stock at \$5,000,000, and e'on. authorizes the bank to act as the financial agent of any government, state or municipal

ity or corporations; to handle bonds, etc. but bars it from issuing notes to circulate as money in the United States. Comptroller Eckels addressed the con mittee, stating that he favored the establishment of such a bank under proper restric-tions. It would give the United States, he suid, an agent of exchange with South American countries and enable them to compete successfully with European agents and manufacturers. All South America exchanged in London and other European centero, and small exchange often determined who shall do the business of a country. The in-ternational bank, he thought, should be per-

mitted to isssue bills in the United States, and that it should be put under restrictione so that it would have an advantage other banks in this country in case is should decide to conduct all its business here.

Nominations Sent to the Senate. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- The president today sent the following nominations to the senate: Justice-John A. Marshall, to be United States district judge for the district of Utah; John W. Judd, attorney of the United States district of Utah; Nat M. Brigham, marshal of the United States district o Utah

War-William T. Rossell, corps of engineers, to be major; Second Lieutenant C. Overton, Fourth cavalry, to be first lieuten-ant; Second Lieutenant William J. Horne, Ninth cavalry, to be first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant E. M. Blake, Fifth artillery, to be first lieutenant. Treasury-First Ageistant Engineer C. H

Foote of Pennsylvania, to be a chief ea-gincer; Second Assistant Engineer H. N. Wood of New York, to be first assistan engineer in the revenue, cutter service.

Noncitizens Cannot Recover. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- The supremi court of the United States today rendered its first opinion in the Indian depredation claims which are before it in the shape of appeals from the court of claims. The case passed upon today was that, of B. K. Johnson, who

claims to have lost property through dep-redations of the Utes of Colorado and Utah, and the opinion, was handed down by Justice Brewer. The opinion did not enter into the abstract questions in these cases but the decision was rendered against John

son on the ground that he was not citizen of the United States at time the property was just, which was held sufficient bar, notwithstanding he afterward took out papens.

Annexed British Beehunnaland.

WAEHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- The general postoffice of the British colony of the Cape of Good Hope has forwarded formal notification of the annexation of British Bechuanaland to the colony. This annexation is to be announced later through diplomatic chan-nels. This does not include the Bechuanaprotectorates, which form a separate distinct postal administration. There and There are twenty postoffices in the annexed territory.

Boundary Commission Fails to Meet WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- The Venezuelan commission did not hold a morning session today as was contemplated. President Gilman was at the residence of Justice Brewer but as Justice Brewer had some court work recommendations for a change of the form of the session was put off until later in the day. government and the allotments of lands in

abandoned thought it trenched upon the rights of involid penpioners, and a general bill brought forward to cover these grounds. Mr. Graff contended that a pension was

not a gratuity and congress should quiet in the minds of 90,000 old the anxiety oldiers by making their pensions vested

Bartlett, democrat of New York, gav notice that he would raise a point of order against Mr. Graff's amendment and also the amendment to the bill repealing the portion the act of 1890 relative to widows' pen With reference to the Graff amendment he believed it would be unwise to strip the pension bureau of executive power and clothe the machinery of United States courts with matters that properly should be left to the commissioner's discretion. Mr Bartlett announced himself as a supporter of pensions for deserving soldiers who were inded or contracted diseases in the line of duty. But without questioning the justice of the dependent act of 1890, he declared his unalterable opposition to a further extension

of that act, such as was proposed in the pending bill. In reply to a question from Mr. Johnson, republican of Indiana, he expressed the opinion that the sentiment among New York lemocrate and the better class of republicans. was of opposition to a further extension the pension roll and a further loot of the treasury.

Mr. Bartleit called attention to the fact that the debite on the dependent act in both houses showed that it was specifically stated that the test of the widow's right to obtain a pension under the act should be her decendency on her labor for support. He predicted that the adoption of the amendment would add the names of at least 50,000 widows to the rolls.

Mr. B'ngham, republican of Pennsylvania challenged Mr. Bartlett's estimate of the number of widows who would be benefited by the amendment in the bill. The testimony of Commissioner Lochren, he said, showed that but 6,000 widows' claims had been aban-

Mr. Bartlett admitted that the number of beneficiaries was conjectured, but said his est'mate came from those best informed on pension statistics.

Mr. Willis, republican of Delaware, in an elequent speech of five minutes declared that it was right that every safeguard should be about the soldier's pension

At 4:35 the committee arose and the house adjourned

ENGLAND AND MONROE'S DOCTRINE.

Discovery of Proof that It Was Once Generally Recognized.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- An unexpected discovery in the old files of the house reports has given to the State department a valuable state paper with which Lord Salisbury's claim that the Monros doctrine has never been recognized by England will be comletely upset. A collection of clippings from English papers, all bearing on the message of President Monroe in which he gave to the world the famous doctrine which bears his name, has been discovered. Members of the foreign affairs committee say it is the most important y:t made in connection with the Venezuelan matter. It presents contemporary evidence of the fact, which Great Britain has since forgotten, that at the time Presilent Monroe's missage was delivered it WAS accepted and even welcomed as sound doc-trine by the people of Great Britain.

The commission has failed to hold a meeting during the afternoon, as was expected, and it is improbable any informal meetings will be held until the offices in the Sun building are ready for occupancy.

Dawes Committee Ordered to Report. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- Secretary Smith aday ordered the members of the Dawes indian commission, appointed to treat with the five civilized tribes, to report imme-diately at Washington. They are to confer with the senate and house committees on at 10:30 and the other commissioners had Indian affairs regarding their report on arranged to respond in case of a meeting, their work in the Indian territory and their

NOT ANXIOUS TO GO TO MEXICO. Fighting Extradition in the United

States Supreme Court. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- Ex-Secretary of

State John W. Foster appeared before the su prome court today to argue the case of Plutasco Ovenelis, consul of the republic of Mex-ico, against irrez Ruiz, Jesus Guerra and Juan Duque. The case revives the story of the Garza raid into Mexico in 1891 and 1892. The defendants, together with about 130 others, under the leadership of one Beno-vides, made an attack upon the Mexican town of San Ygoacio and killed several Mexican

men and carried off their women. They were arrested by the United States marshal on the application of the Mexican government on capital charges, but the case was appealed to Judge Moxey of the United States district

court. He released the prisoners on the ground that the offenses charged agains them were of a political nature. The Mex-ican authorities appealed from the decision to the supreme court. Mr. Foster, in urging took the position that the Benovides party had no connection with the Garza raid. Ho declared that the Garza insurrection had buch suppressed a year before the occurrence at San Ygnacio and that the latter affair was ece of marauding for the purpose of mere pi murder and pillage.

Senator Harris Was Turned Down. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- The senate committee on judiclary today decided to report favorably the nomination of Charles B. Simonton, to be district attorney of the west-ern d'atrict of Tennessee. This appointment was opposed by Senator Harris and charges were filed, but were not regarded as sufficient by the judiciary committee. The nomination of William L. Marbury to be district attor-

rey of Maryland, which is opposed by Senator Gorman, again went over. Statehood Bill for New Mexico. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- Senator Gear of Iowa introduced a bill in the senate today

for the admission of New Mexico into the union. WATERWAY COMMISSION MEETS

Canadian Members Have Not Yet Put

in an Appearance. NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The three commissioners appointed by the last congress to inquire, on behalf of the United States, into the feasibility and probable cost of establishing a deep waterway connecting the great lakes with the Atlantic ocean, held their first meeting at the Russell house to-day. The three members of the United States branch of the commission are Presdent James B. Angell of the University of Michigan, ex-Congressman John E. Russell of Boston, and L. E. Cooley of Chicago, the famous engineer. The three members of the Canadian board are expected later in the week.

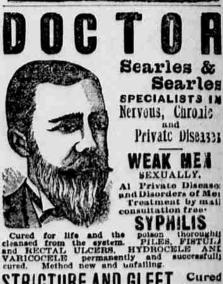
week. Speaking of the work of the commission. President Angell said today: "At present we do not even know what probable route would be most advantageous. It is even

possible that two such canals may be best for the eastern end, one terminating at Quebec, the other at New York. It would not do to sidetrack in any way. Canadians would probably prefer an outlet of their own, if New York is decided upon as the eastern terminus in this country, the project will also involve deepening the Detroit and Sault rivers. We shall not be prepared to report to congress for several months at least.

Scaffold Fell with Three Painters. PHILADELPHIA, Jan, 13.-A scaffold on which three painters were working at 28 South Second street fell this afternoon. Wil-liam Anderson and Edward Petroski were instantly killed and Henry Peterson fatally injured.

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