BIG KICK AT KEAN'S PLAN

Washington Officials Stirred Up by a Nebraska Man's Peculiar Notion.

WHO RUNS THE DAWSON POSTOFFICE

Postmaster Has His Own Idea of Where It Should Be Located but the People Do Not Agree with Him.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—(Special Telegram.)—A mighty protest has gone up against the removal of the postoffice from its old stand in Dawson, Richardson county, to the residence of Postmaster Thomas Kean and the postoffice authorities here have been telegraphed to interfere on behalf of an aroused populace. Senator Thurston and Congressman Strode, in whose district Dawson is, have united in a letter to First Assistant Postmaster General Jones calling for an investigation by a special examiner that the matter may be fairly understood. From letters and remonstrances filed with the department it seems that Kean secured his appointment after a most exciting contest on the strength of a solemn promise to the patrons that he would retain and continue the office during his term at a place built for the government's use, this location being settled upon many years ago by an election. Kean, however, grew tired of paying rent for the brick building and thought the postoffice would do just as well at one end of the town, and he has accordingly moved the mail bags, case and appliances to his residence, far away from the maddening crowd, to the everlasting discomfort of business men and those who receive mail. When it was learned that Kean contemplated the change his bondsmen in a body waited upon him to dissuade him from his determination, but the postmaster only laughed at them, told them he was running the office, or words to that effect, and notwithstanding the protest the office was moved. The bondsmen, who are all well known business men, now seek to take charge of the office, failing in which they desire to be released from further responsibility as bondsmen.

Representative Mercer today presented a remonstrance of voters from North Loup, Neb., protesting against the passage of a law relative to regulating work on Sunday in the District of Columbia. It doesn't seek to regulate Sunday in North Loup.

Congressman Strode introduced a pension bill for the relief of Henry Hart of Aspinwall, Nemaha county, allowing him $30 per month.

Senator Allen received permission to print affidavits of the Santee Sioux, relative to annuities.

Mrs. J. M. Thurston of Nebraska and Mrs. W. F. Vilas of Wisconsin gave their first "at home" this season at the Arlington today, this being Mrs. Thurston's first reception of her Washington life. They were assisted by Miss Hutcheson of Texas, Miss Bowers of California, Miss Barnett of Washington, D. C., and Miss Stewart of Wisconsin. Notwithstanding the disagreeable day, the reception was very largely attended, the floral decorations being exceedingly beautiful.

John C. Wharton, who was in Washington today, left for Philadelphia and New York previous to his returning to Omaha.

Attorney W. W. Morseman, who was here representing the Pacific Express company, left for Omaha tonight.

Transfers in the Sixth cavalry are made as follows: Second Lieutenant Benjamin B. Hyer, from troop E to troop M; Second Lieutenant August M. Nissen, from troop M to troop E.

W. B. Brittain has been appointed postmaster at Saint Clair, Antelope county, Neb., vice W. H. Hunter.

EXTENDING THE POSTAL SERVICE.

House to House Collections to Be Tried in Twenty-Five Cities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Postmaster General Wilson today issued a general order providing that in all cities and towns having free delivery postal service the postal system be extended to include house to house collections. For the convenience of the department, however, the introduction of boxes in the houses until further orders will be confined to the following twenty-five places: Portland, Me.; St. Albans, Vt.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo and Syracuse, N. Y.; East Orange, N. J.; Springfield, Mass.; Alleghany, Pa.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Atlanta, Ga.; Charleston, W. Va.; Cleveland, O.; Detroit, Mich.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Joliet, Ill.; Minneapolis, Minn.; New Orleans, La.; Richmond, Va.; St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; San Francisco, Cal.; Springfield, Ill.; Tacoma, Wash.; Toledo, O., and Vicksburg, Miss.

The action taken is the result of practical tests made in St. Louis and Washington. These were regarded as satisfactory, and probably the time saved to carriers, no longer compelled to await answers to bells, may be utilized in further extending the boundaries of routes in rapidly growing communities. Householders in the cities would be required for their own convenience and at their own expense to supply a suitable box of a kind already approved by the department.

IRRIGATION LAW UP FOR HEARING.

General Harrison One of the Attorneys in the Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The California irrigation case, the title of which is Trega against the Board of Directors of Modesta Irrigation district, which has attracted considerable attention because of the fact that ex-President Harrison appears as counsel in it, was reached in the supreme court of the United States today. The argument was begun in behalf of Mr. Trega by Thomas Bond. He was followed by Judge Rhodes for the irrigation district, who had not concluded when the court adjourned for the day. Mr. Harrison was present, and gave very careful attention to all that was said. The hearing of the case will be continued tomorrow and most of Monday. Mr. Harrison will speak some time tomorrow, but whether early or late in the day, has not yet been determined. He appears in support of the irrigation law, as the direct representative of some of the holders of Modesta district under the Wright act. The case is one of direct importance, not only to the people of the state of California, but the holders of bonds issued by various districts created under the law, of which there are said to be about $20,000,000 outstanding in the entire state.

Depleting the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The treasury today lost $230,000 in gold coin and $14,000 in gold bars, which leaves the reserve at the close of business $50,643,556.

HOUSE VIEWS ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Armenian Resolution Agreed to and Ordered Reported.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Contrary to expectation today's meeting of the house foreign affairs committee did not deal with any of the special delicate questions before the committee except the Armenian massacre. In response to the overwhelming demand from religious and other organizations resolutions, in some respects patterned after those before the senate were adopted, and Mr. Quigg was directed to report them to the house.

Nothing was done about Ambassador Bayard's two speeches because Mr. Dinsmore of the subcommittee in charge of the matter asked for a postponement.

The committee adopted the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, which, however, does not make any different changes from last year's allowances.

The Armenian resolution will be reported to the house by Mr. Quigg Monday. Its tone is somewhat milder than that of the senate resolution. After reciting the purpose of the treaty of Berlin, the resolution says:

"Whereas, In a conditional treaty between England and Turkey, dated June 4, 1878, it was provided that if any attempt should be made by Russia to take possession of any other Armenian provinces than those at that time occupied by Russia, England would assist Turkey in defending them by force of arms, and that in turn for these engagements on the part of England the sultan would surely restore local administration in those other provinces and would fully protect his Christian and other subjects there and would assign to England the island of Cyprus, to be occupied and administered by England to the end that she might be in a position to perform her engagement and prevent by force of arms the Christian provinces of the Ottoman porte from passing into the hands of the Christian government of Russia, and

"Whereas, It appears that said improvements and reforms have not been carried out, and that the Armenian subjects of the porte have not been secured against Circassians and Kurds, and that the free exercise of religious beliefs is not permitted in many places within the dominions of the porte; and that under color of suppressing and punishing political disorder, outrages have been perpetrated upon the Armenian Christians of a most cruel and malignant character, therefore be it

"Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives, in congress assembled, that the president may be and he is hereby requested to communicate to the government's signatory to the treaty of Berlin the profound regret of the American people and their government that the engagements made in the convention for the security of the Armenian Christians have not been performed, and be is further

"Resolved, That the government of the United States expresses its sympathy for the Armenian people and its hope that the government of the sultan will at once extend to them full and adequate protection for the preservation of life, security of property and the free exercise of religion."

DEPEW'S IDEAS ARE CONFUSED.

Brazilian Minister Thinks He Mistakes South American Temper.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Senor Salvador de Mendonca, minister of Brazil to the United States, in a communication to the Washington Post with reference to Mr. Depew's speech before the New York Bar association, writes as follows: "Mr. Depew's fear that Venezuela or Brazil would be willing to sell a portion of their territory seems to carry him to the conclusion that a protecorate of the United States of America over its Latin neighbors would become indispensable. With regard to this point, Mr. Depew is as well informed as he is in regard to the disposition of property in the South American countries at the whim of dictators of the hour. From his ignorance of the actual condition of the Latin-American nations, he extorts the argument that the only device to keep such nations in good behavior towards European nations is to keep themselves outside the protectorate of the republic of the north.

"If Mr. Depew were as well acquainted with the Latin-American countries as he is with the financial relations between this country and Europe, he would know that at present there is no dictator in South America, but a president, elected in accordance with the legislative laws of the countries, and there is as much security for life and property, either of citizens or foreigners, in Brazil, Chili or Argentine as there is in the United States or England, and that no self-respecting Latin-American nation would countenance the idea of a protectorate, even if offered them by their best and most powerful friend.

"The principal argument of Mr. Depew's theory is merely an absurdity. When the United States proclaimed, in 1823, the Monroe doctrine its population amounted to 10,000,000, and at that time this country had already been twice victorious in foreign wars. It is not much to assume that a country like Brazil, for which alone I wish to speak, with a population at present of 18,000,000, and after seventy-four years of constitutional government, never aggressive, but always peaceful and self-reliant, would not require a protectorate to maintain its sovereignty and independence."

NO CHANCE FOR ONE CENT POSTAGE.

Revenues of the Department Will Not Warrant It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Representative Loud of the house committee on postoffices and post roads has prepared a bill to carry out the recommendations of ex-Postmaster General Bissel and Postmaster General Wilson regarding second class mail matter. The committee will give hearings to publishers and other interested parties. Mr. Loud says that 1 cent letter postage cannot be had while the second class business costs the government so much more than the government receipts from it. He intends to introduce a bill for the transmission by freight of postoffice supplies and documents.

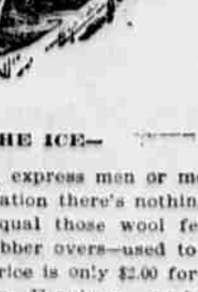
Chronic coughers are stupid bores and should be forced to use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the only infallible remedy.

Bills Favorably Reported.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The senate committee on commerce today authorized Senator McMillan to report favorably the bills providing for two additional revenue cutters on the Great Lakes, two on the Pacific coast, one in the vicinity of New York and one in the Gulf of Mexico, and also a bill for a light house tender on the Florida coast. Senator Vest was authorized to report his bill regulating bridge building on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers and Senator Frye to report a substitute for his bill for the retirement and promotion of officers of the revenue cutter service.

One Minute Cough Cure is a popular remedy for croup. Safe for children and adults.

PEN PICTURES PLEASANTLY PUT.

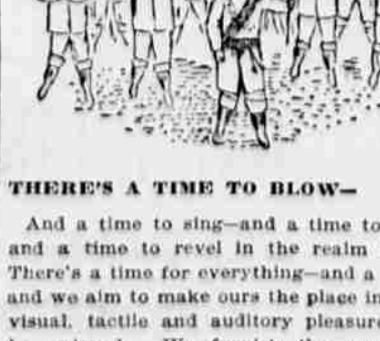


NICE FOR THE ICE—

For ice men, express men or men in any out-door occupation there's nothing in footwear that'll equal those wool felt boots—with heavy rubber overs—used to be $3.00—but now the price is only $2.00 for the combination. Our Esquimau grain leather water proof sheep lined boots that used to be $4.00 are now $2.50. Beaver boots, lined, $2.00. Warm lined shoes, good ones, $1.50.

Drexel Shoe Co., 1419 Farnam

Send for our illustrated catalogue.



THERE'S A TIME TO BLOW—

And a time to sing—and a time to play—and a time to revel in the realm of art. There's a time for everything—and a place—and we aim to make ours the place in which visual, tactile and auditory pleasures may be enjoyed. We furnish the means for their gratification.

A. Hospe, jr,

Music and Art. 1513 Douglas St

SENATOR PUGH WAS TRAPPED

Allows His Resolution to Lose Its Place on the Calendar.

WARREN DISCUSSES THE WOOL INTERESTS

Have Fared Ill Under the Free Wool Measure—Senator Mills Offers a Bill Repealing the Resumption Act.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The three subjects most prominently before the public are the Monroe doctrine, finance and tariff, and each came in for consideration during the day, Mr. Daniel speaking for two hours in support of a vigorous upholding of the Monroe doctrine, as applicable to Venezuela, Mr. Dubois dealing with the silver phase of the financial question and Mr. Warren pointing out the disastrous effects of the tariff legislation in the last congress on farm products, and on wool in particular. Aside from these speeches the day developed little of importance. The president submitted during the day the report of the secretary of state concerning the treatment of American citizens in Turkey.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas sought to secure unanimous consent for a vote on the pending bond syndicate bill next Thursday, but at the request of senators withdrew his request until tomorrow, when he will again seek to set a time for closing the protracted debate on the silver measure.

Mr. Mills introduced a bill in the senate today to repeal the refunding act of 1870, and the specie payment resumption act of 1875. Mr. Mills said he would call up this bill tomorrow and seek a vote on it.

A resolution offered by Mr. Perkins of California was agreed to requesting the secretary of the interior to furnish information as to the extent of the illicit traffic in liquor in Alaska and to suggest remedial legislation.

Mr. Vilas reported favorably a bill to prevent the carrying in the mails of obscene literature from one state or territory to another.

Mr. Call offered the following:

Resolved, That a special committee of seven senators shall be appointed who shall be charged with the duty of inquiring into the imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs for an alleged contempt of court, and who shall report to the senate and recommend such legislation as may be necessary for the enforcement of the law and protection of citizens from arbitrary and oppressive exercise of judicial power.

Mr. Call said he would call up the resolution tomorrow. It was disclosed at this point that the Pugh resolution for the silver payment of bonds had lost its parliamentary status yesterday, and was at the foot of the calendar. Mr. Pugh protested that this was contrary to his understanding. Mr. Hill said Mr. Pugh had been warned of this. "I deny that statement," said Mr. Pugh.

"The senator is simply denying the record," answered Mr. Hill, pointing out how the resolution had lost its place of precedence before the senate. He added: "The senator (Pugh) walked straight into the opening."

"I can easily be trapped," responded Mr. Pugh, "by such skillful means as those adopted by the senator from New York (Hill)."

Mr. Pugh sought to get his resolution restored, but Mr. Hill objected to each move, causing much amusement.

Mr. Pugh finally gave notice that he would move tomorrow to restore the resolution, adding: "The senator from New York (Hill) will not be able to avoid going on record on that resolution."

WARREN ON WOOL.

Senator Warren of Wyoming addressed the senate on his resolution calling attention to the shrinkage in number and value of farm animals, and requesting the finance committee to report appropriate legislation. The senator attributed the shrinkage to the Wilson bill, saying it had caused in two years $664,000,000 loss to the American people in live stock. The talk that wool growers were more prosperous under free wool was preposterous. The elections of 1895 showed that after 1896 but a corporal's guard of the faithful would be left to mark the spot where once stood a triumphant, rampant democratic party fighting under the unpatriotic black flag of Wilsonism—an emblem of protection to foreign industries and distress to our own. If the McKinley bill of republican fame was a "hoodoo" your own Wilson bill has certainly been a conspicuously stomach-trying "Jonah."

The result of republican and democratic tariff policies Mr. Warren summed up by saying that our live stock interests always had thrived under republican rule but always had decreased both in number and value under democratic administration; that corresponding with our own great national shrinkage is an immense increase in the business of foreign countries in our markets; while sheep of the United States are worth but slightly more than one-half what they were two years ago, the wool exportation from England to America in 1895 being nearly triple that of 1894.

Mr. Warren in strong language denounced Senator Vest for excoriating the supreme court for reversing precedent in the income tax cases and then himself (Vest) glorying in the fact that the economic law of a tariff on wool had been, after eighty years, overturned by the Wilson bill, that crowning infamy that the senate first pitied, then endured, then embraced. He closed by urging the senate to right about face, change its unamerican policy and stop the golden drain by the collection of gold for imports.

SUBMITS TURKISH CORRESPONDENCE.

A message from the president, transmitting correspondence relating to Turkey and Armenia was received. At 2 o'clock the bond silver bill was taken up, and Mr. Dubois, republican of Idaho, addressed the senate.

The speech of Senator Dubois, delivered in the senate today, in addition to advocating the passage of the free coinage substitute for the bond bill, outlined the position of republican senators in the silver states.

The senator said that while he cheerfully greeted populist votes in the senate for free silver, he could not accept the populist leadership, that party being irrevocably committed to fiat money with unlimited inflation. Further, silver republicans favored protection generally, including so-called raw materials and particularly lead, wool and lumber, besides various products of the farm, plantation and ranch. Referring to the charge that the western silver states each have two senators and are enabled to pass free coinage bills, he said that the question of representation was fought when the constitution was framed.

"Notwithstanding this," he added, "I read in the press of the east almost every day that the region I represent is but a "pocket borough," entitled to consideration at your hands and the inference is that it is peopled by a class of men who are a perpetual shock to the refined and virtuous east. The meanest and most vindictive of the newspapers which attack the silver men are published in New York City, where for four-score years the worst elements of our foreign immigration have found lodge and where there have been more scandals in connection with the city government and elections than any other spot on our country."

The senate received from the house the bill appropriating $25,000 for an architect to prepare plans for the Chicago public building, and concurred in the house amendment that this amount cover the supervision of the construction.

At 3 o'clock Mr. Dubois closed and Mr. Daniel addressed the senate on the Monroe doctrine. Senor Mendonca, the Brazilian minister, was an attentive listener to the speech.

DANIEL ON THE DOCTRINE.

To begin with, Senator Daniel held that, least of all the nations of the earth, could Great Britain fitly object to the assertion of the Monroe doctrine by the United States, for, in the language of Edward Everett, it was announced not merely with the approval of a British minister of foreign affairs, but had his earnest and official repeated solicitation. Least of all nations did it become her to contend that it was not recognized as international law because it was not founded on the general consent of nations, for Great Britain herself invoked the United States to its utterance, not only without the consent, but as well as against the strong menaces of France, Austria, Russia and Prussia. Least of all the nations could Great Britain fairly controvert that governmental policy which underlay the Monroe doctrine, for she, foremost and most conspicuously of all nations, had intervened in the affairs of the world at large, not only whenever her peace and safety were even remotely involved, but also wherever and whenever her capital could be invested, her commerce expanded, or territorial aggrandizement be exercised. Even as to the existing dispute with Venezuela, we perceived the outcropping of her own Monroe doctrine, so to speak, by her demand in a cession to Venezuela at one time proffered that no portion of the territory proposed to be ceded should be alienated at any time to a foreign power. And with no better grace could Great Britain persist in repelling the manifold overtures made to her for arbitration.

The senator referred to the two sets of resolutions pending in the senate. Those proposed by the committee on foreign relations he regarded as simply embodying a detailed statement of the Monroe doctrine as embraced in the more general language in which it was uttered. The resolutions offered by the senator from New Jersey seemed to him (Mr. Daniel) to "misinterpret the history and to pervert the plain language of the Monroe doctrine."

"The charge that the president's action was premature and impudent in view of our business and financial condition, seems to me superficial criticism. The financial crisis may last five years or ten years more. Meantime are the United States to take no cognizance of great affairs, but sit down supinely and let the wide world wag as it will? The declaration that the executive commits us to a protectorate over Mexico and the Central and South American states is far-fetched."

The senator then showed how the doctrine had been upheld by various presidents. The civil war, vast and engrossing as it was, had caused no interruption in the assertion of the Monroe doctrine, and under the most difficult and trying circumstances the nation still held aloft that oriflamme.

As Mr. Daniel was about to begin, Mr. Aldrich rose to inquire of Mr. Jones of Arkansas, in charge of the silver bond bill, when a vote would be taken, for, said Mr. Aldrich, the republican senators were anxious to have a vote taken.

Mr. Jones replied that he had intended to ask unanimous consent that some day next week be fixed for the vote, but he would not interrupt the senator from Virginia.

"It will only take a moment," said Mr. Aldrich.

"I do not wish to interrupt the senator from Virginia," replied Mr. Jones, and Mr. Daniel proceeded with his speech.

Mr. Daniel closed at 5 o'clock, being accorded hearty applause, in which senators joined with the spectators.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas asked unanimous consent that a vote be taken on the bond silver bill on Thursday next. Mr. Chandler thought the request better go over until tomorrow, and this was assented to.

At 5 o'clock the senate went into executive session, and at 5:10 p. m. adjourned.

DREW OUT EX-SPEAKER CRISP.

Debate on the House Rules Developed a Little Spice.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The house resumed consideration of the rules and disposed of the last amendment offered by the committee. It was substituted for the quorum rule of the Fifty-first congress, being the method of compelling the attendance of a quorum proposed in the Forty-sixth congress by J. Randolph Tucker, with some modifications. It was not until the rules of the Fifty-first congress stood adopted with the few modifications reported from the committee that something like excitement was engendered by an eloquent speech from Mr. Dolliver. He taunted the democrats with at least acquiescence with all the principles adopted in the rules of the Fifty-first congress against which they had raised their voices in 1890. This speech drew forth an indignant reply from ex-Speaker Crisp, in the course of which he reviewed the whole history of the controversy, and charged the other side with trying to make political capital by false pretenses.

The house agreed to adjourn from today until Monday (except that the usual Friday night private pension session will be held) and then took up the question of rules for the present congress where consideration was postponed about ten days ago.

The house was then on the Tucker rule to bring members to the bar of the house and count them instead of following the Reed plan of having the speaker count a quorum. Mr. Henderson, republican of Iowa, from the rules committee reported the Tucker rule with some modifications.

A debate of over two hours followed, participated in by Messrs. DeArmond, Missouri; Bailey, Texas; Powers, Vermont; Grow, Pennsylvania; Gibson, Tennessee; Dalzell, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Dolliver concluded the debate with an eloquent speech in glorification of the fact that both sides of the house had come round to the position taken by the republicans in the Fifty-first congress. He congratulated the house that the reign of common sense in parliamentary procedure at last had arrived. He called attention to the fact that Mr. Crisp had sat silent while the debate today had proceeded, and said if any one had predicted six years ago that the ex-speaker would acquiesce in the adoption of a principle he so vehemently denounced six years ago it would not have been believed. It showed that the democrats did recognize a good thing when they saw it—for a sufficient length of time. (Laughter.) The wild and tumultous scenes in the Fifty-first congress when for months the speaker was made the target for all manner of abuse would be recalled only by the antiquarians as interesting reminiscences of the time when this and all kindred questions were settled for all time under the historical leadership and genius of the gentleman from Maine. (Great applause on the republican side.)

Mr. Dolliver's speech aroused Mr. Crisp, who said he had not intended to make any protest against a majority of 105, but he could not allow some of the imputations of Mr. Dolliver's remarks to pass unnoticed. The resistance of the democrats in the Fifty-first congress, Mr. Crisp said, arose out of what he considered, then as now, an usurpation of power. The speaker, Mr. Crisp declared, with feeling, was not the master, but the servant and the organ of the house.

Mr. Dingley asked if an appeal had not been taken from the speaker's ruling, and if the house sustained the speaker.

"Of course," replied Mr. Crisp hotly, "the other side sustained the speaker, as it usually does, but I was assuming that the members of the other side had some will of their own."

Proceeding, Mr. Crisp said it was not the rule which the democrats had objected to in the Fifty-first congress, but its manner and method of execution.

Mr. Dolliver poured oil on the troubled waters in a few concluding remarks, in which he said he recognized the fact that much that had occurred in 1890 had been the result of hot political feeling; since then both parties had grown.

Mr. Crisp then offered the rules of the Fifty-third congress as a substitute for the rules adopted. His motion was voted down without division, after which, at 4:35 p. m., the house took a recess until tomorrow at 8 p. m.

FAVORABLE TO GEN. COPPINGER.

Senate Committee Unanimously Favors His Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The senate committee on military affairs today decided unanimously upon a favorable report upon the nomination of General Coppinger to be brigadier general. He has been very strenuously opposed by the American Protective association.

Patents to Western Inventors.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—(Special.)—Patents have been issued as follows:

Nebraska—Justus H. Brown, Lincoln, cultivator; William J. Bush, Battle Creek, holder for use in cleaning cream separator disks; Lucien R. Hertert, Pierce, horse detacher; Warren T. Reaser, Lincoln, hardening cast steel; Hugh Robinson, Exeter, fence wire stretcher; Alfred E. Younger, Omaha, magazine camera.

South Dakota—James M. Fuller, Sioux Falls, steering connection for vehicles; Godfried Laube, Huron, combined radiator and stove pipe shelf; Harvey L. Marlett, Alpena, car mover.

Iowa—Samuel Blacketer, Gowrie, musical instrument; Lawrence S. Campbell and I. Woodring, Waverly, corn husking machine; William E. Elliott, Marion, button attaching machine; Mark S. Foote, Burlington, steam boiler; Martin C. Law, Klemme, combined feeder and band cutter; Justus A. Mitchell, Orillia, potato sorter and cleaner; Charles J. Peterson, Dubuque, dental matrix.

NO DIVIDED ALLEGIANCE

Delegates to the Silver Convention Must Abandon the Old Parties.

FIXED THE RATIO OF REPRESENTATION

Convention Called to Meet at St. Louis on the Same Date as the Populists—National Committee Selected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The silver conference today resulted in an animated discussion of the financial situation and the policy to be pursued by the friends of silver. During the discussion considerable feeling was aroused by some of the remarks made by General Hatch of Missouri, in which he stated in effect that if the populists of Kentucky had done their whole duty the election of Mr. Blackburn to a seat in the United States senate would not be a matter of doubt. General Field of Virginia and others made heated replies. Mayor Turner of Lansing, Mich., and Senator Stewart of Nevada also addressed the convention.

The committee on resolutions, of which Senator Jones of Nevada is chairman, submitted its report, consisting of an unusually long preamble, and ending with the declaration: "That over and above all other questions of policy, we are in favor of restoring to the people of the United States the time-honored money of the constitution—gold and silver—not one, but both—the money of Washington and Hamilton and Jefferson and Monroe and Jackson and Lincoln, to the end that American people may receive honest pay for an honest product, the American debtor paying his just obligations in an honest standard and not in a standard that is appreciated 100 per cent above the great staples of our country, and to the end, further, that silver standard countries may be deprived of the unnatural advantage they now enjoy in the difference in exchange between gold and silver—an advantage which the tariff legislation alone cannot overcome.

"We, therefore, confidently appeal to the people of the United States that leaving in abeyance for the moment all other questions, however important, even momentous they may appear, and sundering, if need be, all the former party affiliations, unite in a supreme effort to free themselves and their children from the domination of the money power—a power more destructive than any which has ever been fastened upon the civilized men of any race or in any age. And upon the consummation of their desires and efforts we invoke the gracious favor of divine providence."

The report was widely and loudly applauded as it was read and the conference seemed to be filled to the fullest extent with enthusiasm. It was read by Senator Jones, chairman. At the conclusion there was a big demonstration. The delegates arose to their feet and cheered loudly and called for Senator Jones. He spoke for about ten minutes and his remarks were vociferously applauded.

APPORTIONING DELEGATES.

The following is the report of the committee on organization:

That a convention of the qualified voters of the United States who believe in the principles this day enunciated by the conference and who are willing to subordinate party allegiance and fealty to those principles and to support the nominees of the national convention provided for by this conference shall be held at the city of St. Louis, Mo., on the 22d day of July, 1896, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon. That the apportionment to such convention shall be one delegate for each senator and representative in the United States congress from the several states and one delegate for each delegate in congress from the several territories, and additional delegates for the several states and territories based upon the silver strength as ascertained from the American Bimetallic union.

The number of delegates apportioned to each state and territory shall be as follows:

Alabama	40	Nebraska	51
Alaska	2	Nevada	15
Arizona	6	New Hampshire	6
Arkansas	30	New Jersey	12
California	45	New York	44
Colorado	70	North Carolina	70
Connecticut	15	North Dakota	12
Delaware	7	Ohio	40
Florida	82	Oklahoma	10
Georgia	50	Oregon	17
Idaho	19	Pennsylvania	45
Illinois	50	Rhode Island	8
Indiana	40	South Carolina	35
Indian Territory	5	South Dakota	15
Iowa	35	Tennessee	21
Kansas	60	Texas	70
Kentucky	25	Vermont	8
Louisiana	20	Virginia	40
Maine	9	Washington	17
Maryland	9	West Virginia	12
Massachusetts	21	Wisconsin	15
Michigan	24	Wyoming	15
Minnesota	30	New Mexico	8
Mississippi	25	Utah	20
Missouri	45	District of Columbia	4
Montana	18		

That this conference appoint a provisional national committee, consisting of one member from each state and territory, said committee to possess all powers usually possessed by national committees of political parties; said committees to serve until the holding of said national convention; said committee, or the portion thereof appointed by this conference, shall have full power to fill all vacancies, whether from the failure of this conference to appoint a full committee or from death, resignation or otherwise; said committee shall have its headquarters in the city of Washington, D. C.

CONDITIONS TO ADMISSION.

The mode of selecting delegates to said national convention shall be as prescribed by the national committee, subject to the following regulations: All delegates shall be selected at public conventions or at public meetings, to be held either in the several states at large or in the several counties or districts of said states as the committee may prescribe. No person shall be eligible as a delegate to any such convention, or shall sit as a delegate in said national convention, who is not in favor of the declaration of principles this day enunciated by this conference and who is not willing to subordinate party allegiance to the advancement of such principles and to support the nominees of said convention. The national committee shall proceed at once to organize the several states and territories for the success of this movement.

The national committee so far elected is as follows: Arizona, M. W. Brennan; Colorado, I. N. Stevens; Connecticut, Joseph Sheldon; California, George W. Baker; Idaho, John P. Clough; Iowa, Amos Steckle; Illinois, George M. Emery; Kansas, A. C. Shinn; Maryland, Gilbert T. Smith; Massachusetts, George C. Hill; Michigan, J. G. Ramsdell; Montana, W. H. Swest; Nebraska, G. L. Laws; Nevada, George S. Nixon; New Jersey, Mortimer Whitehead; North Carolina, B. F. Keith; Ohio, Henry T. Niles; Pennsylvania, R. E. Difendorfer; Tennessee, J. H. Acklin; Virginia, A. G. Wedderburn; Vermont, Joseph Battel; District of Columbia, C. J. Hillyer.

On motion Dr. J. J. Mott of North Carolina was unanimously elected chairman of the national executive committee. Dr. Mott has always been a republican and for a number of years has been chairman of the state committee of North Carolina and was vouched for by a number—among them Senator Butler—as one of the best organizers and most indefatigable workers in the United States. A committee on finance, one from each state, was selected. After a number of other speeches the silver conference adjourned amid great confusion without day.

Chinese Minister Promoted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Yang Su, the Chinese minister, has received notice of his promotion to the presidency of the Board of Sacrificial Worship, one of the most honorable offices in the Chinese empire. He will leave here for Peking in June, and it is understood that Yu Keng, now minister to Japan, will succeed him.

Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The senate in executive session today confirmed the following nominations: T. J. Baron of New York, to be consul of the United States at St. John's, N. F.

Postmasters: Iowa—J. H. Watson, at Indianola. Washington—G. W. Ford, at Pullman.

Salvation Oil, the people's liniment, is guaranteed the best. It will cure you.

EX-PRESIDENT AT THE CAPITAL.

Will Make a Social Call at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Ex-President Harrison arrived here at 7:40 o'clock this morning and took quarters at the Arlington. He was called on during the morning by John W. Foster, secretary of state in the Harrison cabinet, and by many other prominent men. When seen by a reporter of the Associated press, General Harrison said he would follow an invariable rule of giving no expressions on public questions.

General Harrison will call on President Cleveland during the day to pay his respects. It was believed to be merely an exchange of amenities similar to those during Mr. Harrison's occupancy of the white house, when Mr. Cleveland visited Washington as a private citizen and paid his respects to the then President Harrison. This is the only social engagement the ex-president will have, as his time will be occupied by the case before the United States supreme court in which he is engaged. He hopes to conclude his work so as to leave for Indianapolis tomorrow. His visit to Washington is the first since he retired from the presidency.

General Harrison was in the supreme court for about half an hour, and while there moved for an extension of time so as to give each side an additional two hours in the California irrigation cases. The court granted the motion to the extent of allowing one hour more.

REPUBLICAN SILVER MEN ACTIVE.

Senators Sign a Declaration to Be Used in the Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The republican silver senators today signed a declaration which is intended to be used in the coming campaign as the demand which the silver men will make for a plank in the national convention. In the preamble it is recited that the present financial system endangers the industrial prosperity of the United States, which is threatened by China and Japan as a result of the decrease in the value of silver and the difference of exchange between silver and gold using countries. It is therefore resolved that the signers favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, for the purpose of obliterating this difference of exchange, which is declared to operate as a bounty on the export of products from silver using countries to gold using countries. It is also resolved that they favor a tariff which shall equalize the difference in the cost of labor between this country and the countries of Europe and Asia. It is the purpose of those who are circulating the declaration to get all the republican silver men in congress to sign it.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND OPPOSES IT.

Does Not Like the Davis Edition of the Monroe Doctrine.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—A special to the World from Washington says: President Cleveland has authorized Senator Smith of New Jersey to make public his opinion of the Davis resolution, reported by the senate committee on foreign relations. The president's opinion is that, "I regard the Davis resolution as mischievous, inopportune and unfortunate."

Mr. Cleveland believes that the policy adopted by the senate committee strikes at the heart of the principles of arbitration. Senator Smith has prepared a resolution declaring that the United States does not intend to establish a protectorate in South America nor to become responsible in any degree for the conduct of any South American republic. He discussed the substance of the resolution with the president today. Secretary Olney has privately expressed his disapproval of the action of the senate committee.

BANNOCKS REPORTED RESTLESS.

Latest Trouble Said to Be Fomented by a Squaw Man.

DENVER, Jan. 23.—A special to the Republican from Helena, Mont., says: Private advices received here today by letter are to the effect that the Indians in Jackson's Hole are commencing to grow restless and trouble of a serious nature is daily expected. Banneck Indians, ringleaders, have been made to believe by a man named Jackson, husband of a halfbreed wife, that if Agent Teter could be gotten out of the way he would succeed him. With this idea in mind they attacked Teter's house, attempting to carry him off bodily, but failed. The Indians are said to be well armed, and a general uprising is looked for any day. The Indian leaders are "Big Neck," "Sagawnee," "Big Horse" and "Red Bear."

REVOLT IN THE SALVATION ARMY.

American Soldiers Ready for Secession from England.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The World says today: Auxiliary members of the Salvation army are vigorously protesting against the removal of Commander Ballington Booth. Notice has been received that many of them will withdraw their financial support of the army if he is not allowed to remain. The auxiliary members will send an unanimous protest to England. If that fails, steps will be taken to declare the army of America independent of English domination. Ballington Booth will be invited to become its leader and it is asserted that he could hardly refuse.

Eugene Debs Will Not Resign.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 23.—The secretary of the local branch of the American Railway union has received a letter from the private secretary of Eugene V. Debs, in which the statement telegraphed from the east that Debs is to resign the presidency of the union is denied. He says Debs will win the fight in which he is engaged on behalf of organized labor, or die in the attempt.

Chances Favor Fusion in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 23.—The state executive committee of the republican and populist parties in Alabama met in Birmingham today and each issued a call for a state convention, to meet in separate halls at Montgomery on Monday, April 28, for the purpose of nominating a ticket. The majority of both committees favor fusion in the nomination of a joint state ticket, but the McKinley republicans refused immediate fusion. All indications, however, point to a fusion between the two parties in April next. There were several skirmishes during the day between the Reed and McKinley republicans, with honors about even.

Dewitt's Little Early Risers cure indigestion and bad breath.

Suit for Half a Townsite.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—A suit involving the title to nearly half the suburban town of San Rafael was filed today. The plaintiff is Mrs. Catherine McAlister, who alleges that in 1861, W. D. B. Forbes induced her father, John Dixon, then mentally weak, to convey property to him of great value, and that in 1863, Forbes secured a quit claim deed to the property by means of fraud. The complaint alleges that the rent of the property since 1863 is alone worth $250,000. Mrs. McAlister wants the property back, as well as these rents. Many prominent citizens will be compelled to defend their homes.

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No Stems to SMOKE

PUREST AND BEST.

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No Dyspeptic Aching

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MUNYON'S Great Work.

Physicians Astounded

More People Cured by Munyon's Remedies During the Past Week Than by the Whole Medical Profession in Six Months.

A Separate Cure for Each Disease—At All Druggists, 25 Cents a Bottle.

S. Waterson, proprietor of Pacific hotel Marysville, Kansas, says: "From my own experience I can positively recommend Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure to all who suffer from indigestion and stomach troubles. I have been greatly afflicted by dyspepsia and could eat scarcely anything without suffering great distress. I used all kinds of treatment without benefit until Munyon's Remedies were recommended. Two bottles of Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure have completely cured me."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure never fails to relieve in 1 to 3 hours, and cures in a few days. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure is guaranteed to cure all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies positively cure. Price 25c each.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins and groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women. Price, 25c.

Asthma Cure, with Asthma Herbs, $1.00.

Munyon's Nerve Cure stops nervousness and builds up the system. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price, 25c.

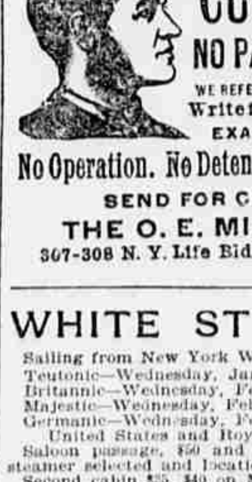
Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men. Price, $1.00.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, 25c a bottle.

Personal letters to Professor Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

DOCTOR



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WHITE STAR LINE

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Teutonic—Wednesday, Jan. 29, 10 a. m.
Britannic—Wednesday, Feb. 5, 10 a. m.
Majestic—Wednesday, Feb. 12, 10 a. m.
Germanic—Wednesday, Feb. 19, 10 a. m.

United States and Royal Mail Steamers.

Saloon passage, $50 and upward, according to steamer selected and location of berth. Second cabin $35, $40 on Majestic and Teutonic. DRAFTS payable on demand everywhere in Great Britain and Ireland sold at lowest rates. For inspection of plans of steamers and any further information apply to local agents or direct to H. MAITLAND KERSEY, G'l Ag't, 29 B'way, N. Y. S. TENNY FRENCH, G'l W'n Ag't, 244 SOUTH CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

RAILWAY TIME CARD

Leaves Omaha	BURLINGTON & MO. RIVER. Union Depot, 10th & Mason Sts.	Arrives Omaha
8:30am	Denver Express	9:35am
4:35pm	Blk. Hills, Mont. & Puget Snd Ex.	4:05pm
4:35pm	Denver Express	4:05pm
7:05pm	Nebraska Local (except Sunday)	7:45pm
	Lincoln Local (except Sunday)	11:25am
2:45pm	Fast Mail (for Lincoln) daily	

Leaves Omaha	CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & Q. Union Depot, 10th & Mason Sts.	Arrives Omaha
5:00pm	Chicago Vestibule	8:00am
9:45am	Chicago Express	4:15pm
7:50pm	Chicago & St. Louis Express	8:00am
11:35am	Pacific Junction Local	5:30pm
	Fast Mail	2:40pm

Leaves Omaha	CHICAGO, MIL. & ST. PAUL. Union Depot, 10th & Mason Sts.	Arrives Omaha
6:00pm	Chicago Limited	9:05am
10:45am	Chicago Express (ex. Sunday)	3:25pm

Leaves Omaha	CHICAGO & NORTHWEST'N. Union Depot, 10th & Mason Sts.	Arrives Omaha
11:00am	Eastern Express	3:10pm
4:45pm	Vestibuled Limited	5:45pm
7:05am	Carroll Passenger	10:40pm
6:45pm	Omaha Chicago Special	8:00am
4:30pm	Boone Local	9:30am
	Missouri Valley Local	9:30pm

Leaves Omaha	CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC. Union Depot, 10th & Mason Sts.	Arrives Omaha
	EAST.	
10:40am	Atlantic Express (ex. Sunday)	5:35pm
6:25pm	Night Express	8:15am
4:50pm	Chicago Vestibuled Limited	1:35pm
4:50pm	St. Paul Vestibuled Limited	1:35pm
	WEST.	
6:45pm	Oklahoma & Texas Ex. (ex. Sun.)	10:35am
1:40pm	Colorado Limited	4:00pm

Leaves Omaha	C., ST. P., M. & O. Depot, 15th and Webster Sts.	Arrives Omaha
8:15am	Sioux City Accommodation	8:15pm
12:15pm	Sioux City Express (ex. Sun.)	11:55am
5:45pm	St. Paul Limited	9:10am

Leaves Omaha	F., E. & MO. VALLEY. Depot, 15th and Webster Sts.	Arrives Omaha
2:15pm	Fast Mail and Express	5:35pm
2:15pm	(ex. Sat.) Wyo. Ex. (ex Mon.)	5:35pm
7:50am	Norfolk Express (ex. Sunday)	10:35am
5:45pm	St. Paul Express	9:10am

Leaves Omaha	K. C., ST. J. & C. B. Union Depot, 10th & Mason Sts.	Arrives Omaha
9:05am	Kansas City Day Express	5:30pm
9:45pm	K. C. Night Ex. Via U. P. Trans.	7:00am

Leaves Omaha	MISSOURI PACIFIC. Depot, 15th and Webster Sts.	Arrives Omaha
10:40am	St. Louis Express	6:00am
9:30pm	St. Louis Express	6:05pm
5:30pm	Nebraska Local (ex. Sun.)	9:00am

Leaves Omaha	SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC. Depot, 15th and Webster Sts.	Arrives Omaha
5:45pm	St. Paul Limited	9:10am

Leaves Omaha	SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC. Union Depot, 10th & Mason Sts.	Arrives Omaha
7:05am	Sioux City Passenger	10:40pm
5:45pm	St. Paul Limited	9:30am

Leaves Omaha	UNION PACIFIC. Union Depot, 10th & Mason Sts.	Arrives Omaha
9:30am	Kearney Express	4:10pm
8:20am	Overland Limited	4:45pm
3:30pm	Beat'ce & Stromsb'g Ex. (ex. Sun.)	4:10pm
6:45pm	Grand Island Express (ex. Sun.)	12:05pm
3:30pm	Fast Mail	9:40am

Leaves Omaha	WABASH RAILWAY. Union Depot, 10th & Mason Sts.	Arrives Omaha
4:30pm	St. Louis Cannon Ball	11:35am