NEBRASKA GETS FORT OMAHA

House Committee Recommends the Cession of the Reservation to the State.

PROVISION FOR GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Driginal Bill Introduced by Representative Mercer Amended and Made Stronger by the Committee on Milliary Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.-(Special Telegram.)-The committee on military affairs reported favorably today on Representative Mercer's bill ceding Fort Omaha reservation on its abandonment in the spring to the state of Nebraska for the purpose of establishing a state military school. An additional section was added to the bill by the committee, making it the duty of the state while in possession of such military reservation to keep the permanent buildings and improvements in as good condition and repair as at the date It shall enter into possession thereof, and the same are to be inspected at least once a year by an officer of the army, who shall report on the condition of such improvements to the secretary of war. Attached to the report was a letter from the secretary of war, stating that the reservation will no longer be needed for military purposes after the re-moval of the garrison to Fort Crook. The ad-dition of the section providing for inspection is entirely acceptable to Mercer, who says it fixes the military character of the institu-tion, and, if anything, strengthens the bill. The favorable recommendation of the bill from the committee insures its passage in the house. No difficulty is anticipated in securing favorable action in the senate, where it will be in charge of Senator Thurston.

Bowers and Barkham of California were before the house committee on Pacific railroads
today, the former urging government ownership and management, and the latter urging
forecleaure proceedings on the part of the
government and making the original promoters of the Central Pacific parties to the
suit involving an accounting. Both spoke
against refunding or compromise. It is
rapidly developing that Mr C P. Hunting. rapidly developing that Mr. C. P. Hunting-ton has here a most effective lobby and its work is commencing to show in the manner in which members of the committee are shap-ing questions to representatives of the rail-roads. It is believed now that the com-mittee will agree upon a bill within a short time, or possibly two bills, covering the Union and Central Pacific interests.

Bowers and Barkham of California were be-

John C. Coombs of Boston, who organized he company to complete the Sloux City bridge, is here with a new proposition, which he will present tomorrow to the committee, is asking the government to give support to a full for the building of a road north west from Sloux City, as originally contemplated when the Union Pacific was built. Beyond this the Union Pacine was built. Beyond this nothing could be ascertained until after his presentation of the scheme to the committee. He will probably ask for a subsidy, the very thing which has brought so much trouble the government in relation to both the Union and Central Pacific. house today passed a bill granting one

year's extension to the settlers on the Yankton reservation in South Dakota, in which to pay for lands settled upon. which to pay for lands settled upon.

W. W. Baldwin, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy attorney, appeared before the house committee on public lands in regard to the president's proclamation calling upon land-aided railreads to show title to lands sold. Charles H. Morrill of Lincoln was here on a similar mission, the B. & M. having 210,000 acres north of the Platte river affected by the proclamation. Assurances have been given that a bill to be introduced by the committee will take care of this feature and that legislation will be enacted stopping representatives of the govenacted stopping representatives of the gov-ernment from creating a shadow on titles which rest in innocent purchasers.

The papers and protests in the removal of the Dawson postoffice have gone to the fourth assistant postmaster general for in-Captain Samuel L. Woodward, Tenth cav-

alry, secures ten days additional leave. Additional Second Lieutenant Harry Burcorps of engineers, is ordered to Mo-Ala., for duty under Captain William

Francis S. Dodge, paymaster, is from duty at Leavenworth and ordered to the Department of Texas. M. R. Miller has been appointed fourth-class postmaster at Sappa, Harlan county, vice Joseph Muller, resigned.

MAJOR ARMES DISPOSED OF. Case Against Him Will Not Be Pushed Any Further.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- The case of Major George A. Armes, the retired army · officer, whose arrest for insulting a superior officer was ordered by General Schofield and who was released on a sensational ruling of Judge Bradley of the district supreme court was given a formal hearing by Judge Brady

Counsel Morrison for the defense presented the mandate of the court of appeals reversing the ruling of the lower court. He explained that it was not the intention of the govern ment to carry out in its entirety the de-cision of the court of appeals and again place Armes in close confinement pending martial, but the prosecution practically sought only to have its course vindi-

Major Armes' counsel agreed to these contentions of the prosecution. The court in disposing of the case said the whole case appeared to be a piece of spite work on the part of General Schofield, and that this belief was justified by the fact that there now appeared to be no intention to prosecute further Today's action leaves Major Armes con-structively under arrest, but it is probable the matter will not be pushed further.

Opposed to Any Funding Bill. Messrs, Bowers and Barham, addressed the house committee on Pacific railroads today in opposition to any funding bill for the Pacific railroad debts. They recommended that the government should proceed to foreclose upon the railroads when default was made in payment of obligations and they also denounced the methods by which Mr. Huntington and his associates have managed the property.

Paying Back War Expenses. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- Senator Stewart, from the committee on claims, today made a favorable report on the bill making an appropriation to reimburse the states of Calimade in the equipment of troops during the war. The claims amount in the aggregate, principal and interest, to \$4.691,108.

by Senator Hill, because that would take the final disposition of the question to a date principal and interest, to \$4.691,108. fornia, Oregon and Nevada for expenditures

PEN PICTURES PLEASANTLY PUT.

frames for less than the moulding sione relieve you to some extent—for there's noth-

used to cost you. You never had as good ing in leather that will give half as good

a picture or a picture frame chance as there pervice-or look as well-as our boys' shoes

ts just now. Besides that, we have many at \$2.50 eizes 21/2 to 6 or \$2.25, 11 to 2.

new paintings and water colors that you Besides, we have the best \$1.50 shoe for

CUBAN RESOLUTION IS UNUSUAL. No Nation Ever Before Requested t Grant Belligerent Rights.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.-The action urges the president to take in response to Cuba is said by persons versed in diplomacy to be absolutely without precedent. Never before has a nation been requested to ac- CONDITION OF THE ISLAND DEPLORABLE cord belligerent rights to rebels against its government, and never have such rights been accorded. A recognition of belligerency amounts to nothing unless manifested in a proclamation of neutrality, so that the sen-ate committee's proposition is really equiv-alent to a request upon Spain to permit the United States to issue a proclamation de-claring ourselves neutral as respects the present conflict in Cuba. If it was the fin-tention of the senate committee to secure hu-mane treatment of the Cubans, to ensure them against capital punishment on the charge of treason, this, it is said, might have been indicated by a request that Spain recognize the municipal beligerency of the insurgents, which would in no sense be equiv-

alent to an admission of international bellig-Recause the United States government in our late war treated captive confederates as prisoners of war, made exchanges of prisoners, and recognized flags of truce, the na-tions of Europe held that we had recognized their belligerency, and immediately, by the issue of neutrality proclamations, proceeded practically to recognize the beliggerency of the south themselves. Mr. Seward entered

in this fashion solely from impulses of hu-manity, and not from any consideration of international law. His protests were un-availing to affect the action of European na-tions, but he did place the United States on record in a fashion that will make it ex-tremely difficult for our administration to reconcile Mr. Seward's utterances with a compliance with the request of congress, presuming that the senate committee resoluion will be adopted.

It is probable that the president may at this time give some consideration himself to the question that has already been broached, but not disposed of, in the debate in the house upon the Armenian resolution, that is just how far he is bound to be gov-erned by such suggestions and requsets as are contained in these concurrent resolutions of congress. It is becoming apparent that while the president is ready and even anx-ious to hear the wishes of the legislative branch upon such features of our foreign relations as he may bring to its attention, he is disposed to insist upon retaining in his own hands the control of our foreign correspondence as a whole, and is likely, there-fore, to consider well the subject matter of such concurrent resolutions as are now pend-ing, in any stage, before acting upon them. Senor Dupuy de Lome, when seen, refused comment upon the action of the senate

ALL WANTED CONDEMNED CANNON. Bills Introduced to Appropriate Them

by Wholesale. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.-The session of WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The session of the reading of the resolution and the rethe house was brief today. The opposition port was followed by close attention by sento a bill reported from the invalid pensions committee to amend the act of 1890, so that in the consideration of widows' claims unexplained absence for seven years should to the making of the point of no quorum early in the session, and the house was forced to adjourn. The proceedings opened with a scramble for condemned cannon. Mr. Brew ster asked unanimous consent to pass a bill for the donation of condemned cannon to Grand Army of the Republic posts at Rochester and Rockport, N. Y. Mr. Pickler asked if there would be enough

cannon to go to all the Grand Army of the Republic posts. "If all are as worthy as these posts are," replied Mr. Brewster, "I think we can afford manufacture condemned cannon for the Grand Army of the Republic posts of the

country." (Laughter.)

Immediately fully fifty members were on their feet trying to affer amendments for the donation of condemned cannon to their districts. After the bill had been loaded down with amendments and Mr. Pickler had offered an omnthus enoughnent to provide for conan omnibus amendment to provide for con-demned cannon for the Grand Army of the Republic departments of each state and terri tory, the clamor for cannon became so loud ferred to the committee on naval affairs.

A demand by Mr. Crisp for the regular or-der resulted in the call of committees for reports, under which bills were passed to exclude the public lands of Alabama from the operation of the law of 1883, relating to nineral lands; granting homesteaders on the Yankton Indian reservation leave of absence for one year; to designate the officers before whom preliminary entries of public lands can be made.

APPROPRIATING MONEY FOR SEEDS

Agricultural Bill Again Carries the Unexpended Balance. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- The house committee on agriculture today finished the bill making appropriations for the support of the Agricultural department for the fiscal year 1897. The total amount carried by the bil is \$3,158,392, as against \$3,303,750, appropriated for the present fiscal year. The \$130, 000 carried by last year's bill for the purchase and distribution of valuable seeds, but which was unexpended by Secretary Morton, is again appropriated. There is an unexpended balance of over \$1,000,000 that has accumulated from the agricultural bills for some years past, and rather than let this amount lapse and be turned into the treas-ury, the committee will recommend that it be set aside as a nucleus for the erection of a new building for the Department of Ag-riculture in this city. The difference in the amount carried by the bill and that appro-priated for the current fiscal year is due in part to a reduction of \$70,000 for the bureau of animal industry, where considerable work WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Two members of regarded as unnecessary will be discontinued, the California congressional delegation, and a reduction of \$14,000 in salaries in the

weather bureau is made. Only Asks for Night Sessions. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-Senator Jones of Arkansas, who has charge of the silver bill in the senate, said after the senate adjourned today, that while he did not propose at present to attempt a test of physical en durance in order to pass the bill, he would beginning tomorrow, ask the senate to sit at night for its consideration, if he should fail to fix a time for a vote. He did not, however, expect to ask that the sessions be prolonged beyond 10 or 11 o'clock. The friends of the bill are adverse to naming so late a day as February 6, the date suggested late a day as February 6, the date suggested Senator Hill, because that would take the

THE BOYS' DELIGHT-

boys ever shown in this city.

Seems to be to wear out shoes-at least

you think so from the number you

have to buy. We are positive that we can

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR CUBANS

which the senate foreign relations committee | President Requested to Secure for Them

Belligerent Rights.

Committee on Foreign Relations Presents Its Long Expected Resolution Expressing Sympathy for the People of the Unhappy is and.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The presentation f committee reports on Cuba and a highly dramatic and sensational speech of Mr. Tillman, the new senator from South Carolina the minority report directs the president to take steps toward securing from Spain the complete independence of Cuba. Both resolutions went to the senate calendar.

Such a torrent of invective has seldom seen heard in the senate as that in the speech of Mr. Tillman. Veteran members of the body characterized the speech as one of the a most vigorous protest, and in the course of the correspondence he made a very nice branch of congress. It abounded in state most remarkable in the history of the upper distinction, showing that the United States had been induced to treat the confederates President Cleveland, Secretary Carlisle and other men in high places. There was a directness of statement and a dramatic man-ner of delivery which awed floor and galleries. The gestures of the senator were used frequently in acting his words. At one point he made a profound salute, and then tipped his hat to Sherman "as the financial victor of a quarter of a century. The galleries were moved alternately to applause and laughter Pausing for a sip of water amid roars of laughter, he remarked: "I seldom wet my whistle while I speak; still you can't run a windmill on water.

The next moment there was a hush through the chamber as the senator applied such names as "Judas" to a member of the cabinet or characterized the president in bitter terms. At times the senator's voice sank to a whispe At times the senator's voice sank to a whisper as for instance, when he gave warning of the approach of a popular revolution and com-munism and the marching on Washington of a host with rifles in their hands. Again his vice resounded through the chamber and the outer corridors as he called senators and members "cowards" for not resorting to impeachment. Mr. Jones of Arkansas gave further notice

sary, to secure a vote on the silver bond

Mr. Morgan, democrat of Alabama, from the committee on foreign relations, very promptly, after the senate proceedings began today, reported the resolution for the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents. The senator read the report in full, stating that it favored an action on a substitute resolution

ators. Following is a copy of the resolution in full:

Resolved, By the senate, the house of repre sentatives concurring, that the present de-plorable war in the island of Cuba has reached be considered sufficient proof of death, led a magnitude that concerns all civilized nations to the extent that it should be con-ducted, if, unhappily, it is longer to con-tinue, on those principles and laws of warfare that are acknowledged to be obligatory upon civilized nations when engaged in open hostilities, including the treatment of captives, enlisted in either army, due respect to cartels for exchange of prisoners and for other military purposes; truces and flags of truce; the provision of proper hospitals and hospital supplies and services to the sick

and wounded of either army.

Be it further resolved, That this representation of these views and opinions of congress tation of these views and opinions of congress be sent to the president, and if he concurs therein, that he will, in a friendly spirit, use the good offices of this government to the end that Spain shall be requested to accord to the armies with which it is engaged in war the rights of belligerents, as the same are recognized under the law of nations. resolution was accompanied by a re-

The report says: CANNOT REMAIN INDIFFERENT. "The congress of the United States deeply egretting the unhappy state of existing in Cuba, which has again been the result of the demand of a large number of the native population of that island for its independence, in a spirit of respect and regard for the welfare of both countries, earnestly desires that the security of life and property and the establishment of permanent peace and of a government that is satisfactory to the people of Cuba should be accomplished. And to the extent that the of Cuba are seeking the rights of ocal self-government for domestic purposes the congress of the United States expressed its earnest sympathy with them. The congrees would also welcome with satisfaction concession by Spain of con eignty to the people of that island and would cheerfully give to such a voluntary concession the cordial support of the United States The near proximity of Cuba to the frontier of the United States and the fact that it is universally regarded as a part of the con-tinental system of America, identifies that island so closely with the political and com-

mercial welfare of our people that congress cannot be indifferent to the fact that civil war is flagrant among the people of Cuba." The report then sets forth that it is imdestructive character of the war is doing serious harm to the rights and interests of our people on the island and to the lawful commerce, the protection and freedom of which is safeguarded by treaty obligations. It is recalled that in former wars of the same character as the present the United character as the present of its duties has always observed all of its duties the belligerents. "This," the report toward the belligerents. "was a difficult task, but it was performed with vigor, impartially and justice in the hope that Spain would so ameliorate the condition of the Cuban people as to give them peace, contentment and prosperity. This desirable result has not been accomplished. Its failure has not resulted from any interference on the part of our people or the gov criment with the people or government of Cuba. The hospitality which our treaties, laws of nations and the laws of Christianity have extended to Cuban refugees in the United States has caused distrust on the part of the Spanish government as to the fidelity of our government to its obligations of neutrality in the frequent insurrections of the people of Cuba against Spanish authority

controversies. STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE. Reference is made to the absence of responsibility of the government in Cuba as a cause of delay, of protracted imprisonment and property confiscations, also to the fact that these Cuban insurrections have ever proved a temptations to filibusters from this country, causing trouble and expense. It is asserted that the devastation of Cubs in the present war that is "being waged with in the present war that is being waged with fire and sword" is a cause of unrest among people of the United States, creating strong ground for protest against its continuance. This struggle, the report says, is rapidly changing the issue to one of existence on the part of a great number of the native population. The report continues:

This distrust has often become a source of serious annoyance to our people and has led

to a spirit of retaliation toward Spanish au-

thority in Cuba, thus giving rise to frequent

nor is it in keeping with the spirit of the age or the rights of humanity that this struggle should be protracted until one party or the other should become exhausted in the re-sources of men and money, thereby weakening both until they may fall prey to some strong power, or until the stress of human sympathy or the resentments engendered by long and bloody conflicts should draw into the strife the unruly elements of neighboring

"This civil war, though it is great in its proportions and is conducted by armies that are in complete organization and directed and controlled by supreme military authority, has not a safeguard of a cartel for the treatment of woundel soldiers or prisoners of war. In this feature of the warfare, it becomes a duty of humanity that civilized powers should ideast upon the applications of A. Hospe, Jr.

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Dewers should idsist upon the applications of the laws of war recognized among civilized nations to both armies. As our own people are drawn into this struggle on both sides, and enter either army without the consent of our government and in violation of our laws, their treatment when they may be wounded or captured, although it is not

regulated by tresty and seases to be a posttive care of our government, should not be
left to the revenueful retainations which expose them to the fate of pirates or other
felons."

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE

Attention is called to the inability of Spain Attention is called to the inability of Spain to deal with the revolutionists as a misfortune which it is unfair to visit upon the United States. "It is due," the report concludes, "to the situation of affairs in Cuba that Spain should recognize the existence of a state of war in the Island and should voluntarily accord to the armies opposed to her authority the rights of belligerents under the laws of nations." the laws of nations."

CAMERON OFFICES A SUBSTITUTE. CAMERON OFFICES A SUBSTITUTE.
Following is the text of the resolution reported by Senator Cameron as a substitute for the Cuban resolution reported by the senate committee on foreign affairs:
Resolved That the president is hereby requested to interpose his friendly offices with the Spanish government for the recognition

of the independence of Cuba.

Referring to the Isurrection in Cuba soon

furnished two stirring events in the senate today. The majority resolution on Cuba asks the president to urge Spain to grant belligerent rights to the insurgents, while to but very few persons. This proclamation was not promulgated owing to the opposition of Secretary Fish." The senator also quoted at some length from the message of President Grant of 1869, in which the president dead that in due time Seale must find predicted that in due time Spain must find it to her interest to establish the independence of her dependents. He refers to the diplomatic efforts made at that time by this government to secure Cubin independence, which was on the following basis:

1. Independence of Cuba to be acknowl-

edged by Spain. 2. Cuba to pay Spain for the relinquishment of her rights.
3. The abolition of slavery.

Our government was to guarantee the pay-ment of the indemnity. Mr. Cameron at-tributes the fact that our government failed at that time to recognize the belligerency of the Cubans to the premises of reform made in Spain and to the internal strife in Spain, which rendered our government loath to press an outside complication. He says also Mr. Fish was irritated by the operations of the Cuban junta in this country, which at times infringed our neutrality laws. We also had trouble of our own in the south. The action of our government was, he says, in striking contrast to that of Spain in rec-ognizing the confederates as belligerents. Mr. Cameron also refers to other revolu tions in which our government was on the point of intervening. "The nicest sense of international requirements," he says, "can-not fall to perceive that provocation from

Spain was overlooked by our government for a longer period and with greater pa-tience than any other government of Eu-rope would have tolerated." SPANISH CONFESSIONS. After quoting at length the report made by General Campos in 1878, Mr. Cameron says: "The highest Spanish authorities have been obliged to confess that the grievances of the Cubans are just and their aspirations for liberty legitimate." He said the Spanish government in Cuba was an armed monarchy. "The danger and the scandal of

the Cuban situation," he says, "have been such as can be compared but to the condition of Armenia." He asserts that a state of war exists and that with that alone we have to deal. "The precedents for recognition are," he says, "clear, and if our action were to be decided by precedent alone we should not be able to hesitate." He asserts that the

insurgents have made a record which entitles them to recognition, and adds: "If the government of the United States still refrains from recognizing the belligerency after the conclusive proof of the fact the reason doubtless is that in the absence of legal complications the question becomes wholly political and that its true situation must be, not in a recognition of belligerency, but in a recognition of independence."

He says in conclusion that he is confident that no other action accords with our friendly relations with Spain, our just sympathy with Cuba and with our dignity and con-Both resolutions were placed on the cal-

Mr. Gray, democrat of Delaware, from the vorable report on the resolution, calling on the secretary of state for information as to the arrest of Mark E. Roderiguez on the United States mail steamer Olivette at Ha-vana on the 15th inst., and also the arrest of Louis Somellian and his son in Havana at the same time. The committee strikes at the same time. The committee strikes structing the secretary of state to demand the immediate release of the prisoners named. The resolutions went to the calendar. Among the bills introduced was one by

Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, pensionin of General Thomas Ewing, who died recently. Mr. Call's resolution directing the Inter-state Commerce commission to investigate and report on a canal across the state of

Florida, was agreed to.

The resolution as to Eugene V. Debs was referred to the judiciary committee on the assurance of Mr. Hoar, chairman of the committee, that early action would be taken.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Tillman took the floo

on the pending silver bond bill. The galler-ies filled quickly, and the senator was accorded close attention. He moved from his rear seat to one in the front row, immediately in front of the presiding officer. Although provided with manuscript, he began extemporaneously.

During Mr. Tillman's bitter criticisms of the president he put down his notes and put senators and galleries in roars of laugh-

ter by telling how, as governor of South Carolina, he had come here to inaugurate the president, had stayed four hours out in the snow and sleet until he was nearly frozen to death to honor this president. 'And." concluded the senator, "I ask God to forgive me for doing it." At one point, after bitterly arraigning the pres'dent, the senator addressed himself to the republican side of the senate and ex-

claimed: "Why have you not impeached! You have the majority to do it."

Mr. Hawley interrupted with the query 'Why did not the last congress do this?"
"He is not impeached," continued the sen

itor, "because he carries out your republican The last congress was no better than this. The senator closed at 4 o'clock. The mem-bers of the house from South Carolina and others congratulated him.

Jones of Arkansas asked the unaninous consent to fix 2 o'clock tomorrow as the time of voting on the sliver bond bill. Mr. Hill objected. "Will the senate name a day for a vote?" sked Mr. Jones.
"The 6th of February," responded Mr

Mr. Jones declined to consider this day and said he would make the test tomor-

row.

Mr. Call, democrat of Florida, then addressed the senate in support of the silver amendment to the bond bill.

Mr. Call concluded at 4:25 p. m. and the senate adjourned until tomorrow.

DECIDED TO CENSURE BAYARD Lively Time Anticipated in the House

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—There is likely be a very interesting debate in the house ommittee on foreign affairs tomorrow over the proposition to report a resolution to cen sure Ambassador Bayard for the two speeches which he made at Edinburgh and Boston, Enghanging the issue to one of existence on the part of a great number of the native opulation. The report continues:

"It is neither just to the relations that kist between Cuba and the United States or is it in keeping with the spirit of the area."

From the developments of the week it seems persible that the committee will be divided along party lines on the question and that the democrats will make a fight in commit tee and in the house against censure. It was thought at first teat the committee might frame a mild expression of disapproval, twhich the democratic members would assent but the democrats are now manifesting s disposition to oppose any censure, however

Good Roads Bill in the Senate. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- Senator Chandler today introduced a bill to create a special commission on highways, which is to have or its object the scientific location of roads or the public domain, the testing of all road material offered and the construction of model roads. The commission is to consist of one namber of the senate, two members of the house, the chief of engineers of the army, the director of the geological survey and the chief of road inquiry of the Department of Agriculture.

Waste no money. Buy Salvation Oil, the only good liniment. It kills all pain.

Memorializes Congress to Adopt Some Safer Monetary System.

GREENBACKS CONSIDERED A MENACE

Congressional Action is Necessary to the Restoration of Confidence and the Prosperity of Industrial Interests.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- The National Board of Trade, at its morning session today, discussed at some length the report of the committee to which had been referred the several resolutions bearing upon the money and currency questions, submitted by a number of the constituent bodies of the board. The committee, in its report, states that it finds the unfortunate conditions which existed one year ago to be substantially unchanged, and states that in the "judgment of the National Board of Trade, the establishment of a sound, stable and efficient monetary system is essential to the restoration of confidence and the prosperity of our industrial interests, and such restoration is the immediate and urgent duty of congress; that the essential provisions in such a system should include the relief of the government by the retirement and carcellation of the legal tender notes under safe and preper conditions as to time and method; also provision for the revision and extension of the national banking system under conditions which will maintain our monetary standard and secure to the country a safe and ample currency to take the place of the notes so retired.

The report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 43 to 9. The committee on bank-ruptcy reported the following, which, after discussion, was adopted: Resolved, That the National Board of Trade

affirms its approval of the Torrey bank-ruptcy bill and urges upon congress its en-actment of the only measure that can give permanent beneficial results to the national terests of the United States. Resolved. That the passage of an equitable bankrupt law during the present session of congress is imperatively demanded in the in-

terest of the entire country. The committee on reciprocity, of which Bellamy Storer of Cincinnati is chairman, made a report embodying the following resolutions, which was unanimously adopted:

"That the National Board of Trade urgently

demands of congress the enactment of such legislation as will re-establish and secure our former reciprocal trade relations between the United States and Mex'co, the Central and South American countries and Spanish Ameri can colonies."

A report was submitted by Mr. Finley Acker of Philadelphia, chairman of the committee on postal regulations. Among the recommendations were to change the rate class of postage on first class matter (letter postage) to 1 cent for each half ounce; to restrict second class matter to strictly bona-fide dally, semi-week y, tri-weekly and weekly newspapers, and to charge to every depart-ment of the government now using the franking privilege the actual cost of the service.

The report was adopted.

L. M. Hapt of Philadelphia presented the

report of the waterways committee. The report recommends deep draught connections between the lakes, Ohio and Mississippi and the Atlantic; continuing the improvement of the great rivers of the central basis consecutively and the construction of an interior coastwise canal for domestic commercial and national defense. The report also urge on congress the immediate granting of sucfinancial aid and support as will secure the control of the Nicaragua canal to the government, free from foreign interference provided, however, that in extending such aid, it will acquire such title there as wil secure the ultimate payment of the bonds guaranteed or the money advanced. It was also decided to hold the next annual meeting of the board in this city on the fourth Tuesday in January, 1897.

BELVA A. LOCKWOOD DISBARRED Charged with Accepting an Illegal

Pension Fee. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.-Belva A. Lockwood, once a presidential candidate on the woman's rights ticket and now a practicing attorney in this city, was today disbarred us practicing attorney or agent before the pension bureau. This action grew out of charge made against Mrs. Lockwood by the improperly accepted a fee of \$25 in a pen ion claim. The bureau called her attent o the alleged improper charge and insiste that she return the fee to the claimant, as was held that she had never performed any service in the case for which the fee wa paid. She refused to comply with this de mand, which is a customary one in the bureau procedure, pending an investigation and she submitted lengthy statements in support of her position. This was unavail ing, however, and action was promptly taked disbarring her from practice. Mrs. Lock wood probably will make a strong contest for reinstatement.

Expecting Imports of Gold. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- Owing to favor

ble conditions now existing in the foreign exchange market, the Treasury department is hoping that quite large shipments of gold will be made from abroad to be used in making payments for the bonds to be issued un der the call now pending and if this should prove to be the case it is understood that it will be the policy of the department to ffer every facility in its power to those who ropose to use the imported gold in paymen the several installments.

No official or even a definite statement an be obtained at the Treasury department as to what advantage bidders for the new bonds will receive who have obtained their gold from abroad. The department is exceedingly anxious that a large proportion of the gold offered in payment of the bonds shall be obtained in Europe and for the purpose of encouraging imports it is inti-mated that the bidder who offers foreign gold or who demonstrates that he has gold way at the time the bids are opened will be given the preference in the awards other things being equal, over those who offer domestic gold. At this time the premium on gold in New York is quoted a % of 1 per cent for buying and % of 1 per cent for selling. As near as can be ascertained the average cost of importing gold from London is a little less than 1-5 of I per cent. Under these conditions a small profit, independent of the bond issue, apparently could now be realized on gold im

President Will Deliberate Over It. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- The concurrent resolution requesting the president to com municate to the governments of Europe, par ties to the treaty to Berlin, the wish of congress that these powers should intervene to protect the Christians in Turkey reached the State department late this afternoon and was sent over to the executive mansion for the consideration of the president. While of the president, it may be that he will de liberate some time before acceding to the request, in view of the importance of the subject and the possible far reaching sults of acceding to the request of congress Stanford Case Concluded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The argument in the Sanford case involving the liability of the Stanford estate for the Central Pacific bonds was concluded in the United States supreme court today and the case taken under advisement. Mr. Choate spoke for an hour after the beginning of the day's session. concluding his argument in Mrs. Sanford's behalf, and was followed by Solicitor General Conrad, who appeared for the government. There is no probability of a decision in the case before the beginning of the March term

Bill for Six More Battleships. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.-Mr. Bartlett of New York has introduced a joint resoluion authorizing the construction of six new attleships, to cost not more than \$3,300,000 ach, exclusive of armament, for which \$5,-00,000 is appropriated.

Military Reservation Transferred. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—By authority of the president, the military reservation of



BECAUSE

Fort Stanton, N. M., containing 10,240 acres, has been transferred from the War depart-ment to the Interior department for its disposition under the terms of the abandoned military reservation act.

Will Not Meet Again in Washington. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- At a meeting of he executive committee of the National Woman Suffrage association today it was lecided not to hold the next convention in The selection of another city was eferred to the committee for a vote of its nembers by mail.

DENOUNCES HOOKER A TRAITOR. Colonel Curtis Objects to Erecting a

Monument to Him. BOSTON, Jan. 29.—During a hearing given by the joint executive committee on state house to the petitioners for the erection of an equestrian statue of Major General Joseph Hooker by the commonwealth on the state louse grounds today, Colonel Greeley S. Curtis, opposing the plan, denounced General Hooker as having been a deserter for resigning on the eve of the battle of Gettysburg and said he was unworthy of a statue. Exlovernor Boutwell. General Francis Walker, Charles Carleton Goffin (Carleton, war correspondent), and others had spoken in favor of the memorial and the committee was about to adjourn without remonstrance when Colonel Curtis asked to be heard.

"As commander," Colonel Curtis said, "Hooker was so inert and unaggressive that Lee withdrew troops to fight elsewhere against Sedgewick at the battle of Chancellorsville. Three days before Gettysburg, this patrict resigned. When a private leaves the army on the eve of battle it is called desertion and its penalty is death; when a gen-eral officer leaves in this way do we reward him with a statue? I hope not."

During Colonel Curtis' remarks there were

several bioses and afterward several speak ers defended the memory of General Hooker. MAKE THE MOST OF THE MISHAP.

Cubans Now Pretend that the Hawkins Carried No Arms. CHICAGO, Jan. 29 .- A special from Washington, D. C., says: There is a curious rumor

affoat here to the effect that the true story has not yet been told as to the alleged wreck of the steamer Hawkins, which had just set out to carry a load of men and ammunition to Cuba. Some people close to the revolutionists say the whole thing is plant" and the Spanish minister and the United States authorities have been cleverly fooled. For some reason that cannot be definitely traced there is a belief in the Cuban colony that the arms supposed to have been on the Hawkins were either transhipped at sea or else were sent out secretly on sor vessel and other vessel and suspicion intentionally directed against the Hawkins for the purintentionally pose of throwing the Spanish spies States revenue authorities off the

The Cuban revolutionary committee supplied The Cuban revolutionary committee supplies the Spanish minister with false information regarding an alleged filibustering expedition and then while he was busily engaged with the assistance of the United States in endeavoring to head it off, a genuine expedi-tion slipped out without notice and made a successful landing in Cuba

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