NEBRASKA'S STANDING ARMY

Secretary Lamont Reports the State's Military Strength to the Senate.

INCLUDES OVER A THOUSAND MEN

Fighting Force of the Country Made Up of State Militin is Enumerated and the Result Laid Before Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 .- (Special Telegram.)-Secretary of War Lamont, in reply to an inquiry directed to him by the senate today, reported the total militia strength of all states and territories. According to the report, Nebraska has one general; six members of the general's staff; cavalry, company officers, 3; noncommissioner officers, 11; mumiclans, 2; privates, 33; light battery company officers, 3: noncommissioner officers, 11; musicians, 2; privates, 46; infantry, regimental, field and staff officers, 14; company officers, 65; noncommissioned officers, 199; musicians, 72; privates, 729; aggregate, 1,193; number of men available for military duty, 177,578, estimated. Iowa shows a much large militia force than Nebraska, its population making available a much larger number of men for military duty, its total being: Generals, 2; general staff, 48; noncommissioned officers, 5; infantry, regimental, field and staff, 62; company 139; noncommissioned officers, 483; musicians, 184; privates, 1,398; signal corps company, 4; privates, 16; postal corps, noncommissioned officers, 8; privates, 16; aggregate militia strength, 2,369; number of men available for military duty (un-organized), 274,597. South Dakota: Total, all arms, 810; number of men available for

military duty, 30,000 The populists will hold a caucus in the room of Senator Allen to decide upon a course to pursue relative to the silver substitute for the bond bill, there being need of such a caucus in view of the number of republican silver senators outspoken against the sub-The populists, however, rely upon free trade democrats to vote with them to offset the defection of silver republicans. Representative Strode introduced bills to

day granting a pension to Daniel Stroke and Shitznagel's name placed the pension list. Congressman Mercer introduced a petition signed by 250 citizens of Omaha, urging con-

gress to pass the Stone immigration bill. Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota introduced bills to empower the Interstate Commerce commission to control fares of sleeping cars and for other purposes; granting pension to Jennie E. Burch, a nurse during the late war, and for the relief of certain citizens whose property was destroyed by Sloux Indians in 1890 in South Dakota; and appropriated \$675.

From the committee on public lands Mr Pettigrew reported back a bill granting leave of absence for one year to homestead settlers upon the Yankton Indian reservation with an amendment making final proof and payment for all land located under homestead laws of the United States upon any lands of any former Indian reservations in the state of South Dakota and extending the time of final proof one year. First Lieutenant David D. Johnson, fifth

artillery, is retired by reason of inability incident to service.

Captain and Mrs. Ayers, formerly of Omaha, now of Governor's island, are in

The secretary of the interior today rendered decisions on appeals from the commis-sioner of the general land office in the following cases from South Dakota: Willis E. Ring against Charles M. Stevenson, Huron district, decision affirmed and Ring's contest dismissed: Charles Melchert against William Gilbert, Mitchell district, decision approved and Gilbert's timber culture entry is to William H. Nesbitt against the heirs of Henry L. Beard, Aberdeen dis trict, decision approved and Beard's timber held for cancellation.

NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE. Annual Convention Commences Today at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.-The National Farmers Alliance and Industrial union met here today at the National hotel. Each state is entitled to from one to two delegates and nearly every state is fully represented.

J. F. Willetts of Kansas is president of the alliance and D. P. Duncan of South Carolina, While the teaders of the alliance have all along held that the organization is not political, it is understood that great ressure is brought to bear to have resolutions adopted which will bring the alliance as a body into the financial fight, arraying the order on the silver side. As the nationa alliance is supposed to reflect the feeling and sentiments of the farmers of the coun try, the meeting is of interest. It is claimed than ever before in its history. It is in fine shape financially as well as in numerical While the sessions are conducted behind

closed doors and the delegates are instructed to maintain secrecy, many of the delegates are known to favor joining forces in the coming election with an independent party, made up of the silverites and the populists.

The session this morning was mainly preliminary. After the usual committee appointments, an invitation was presented from the house committee on banking and currency to appear before that body and conwith its members, probably This was accepted, and the following ap pointed: J. F. Willets, Kansas; H. L. Loucks, South Dakota; Mann Page, Virginia; C. R. White, New York; and E. M. Wardell, California.

A business session was held this afternoon, at which the annual address of the president and the report of Secretary-Treas-The election of officers will occur tomor-

Confirmations by the Senate. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.-The senate executive session today confirmed the following nominations: Ignacio Pulveda of California to be secretary of the legation of the United States at the City of Mexico; John A. Marshall to be United States district judge for the district of Utah: John W. Judd to be attorney for the United States for the district of Utah; Nat M. Brigham, United States marshal, district of Utah; Hiram A. Seymour, second assistant engineer in the revenue cutter service of the United States. South Dakota-Edwin S. Ame at Hot Springe; also John M. Lenihan, sureyor of customs at Dubuque, Ia; William H.

SECRETARY UHL TO GO TO BERLIN. Michigan to Supply a Successor to

DETROIT, Feb. 4.-A special to the Free Press from Washington says: President Appropriations for Various Charitable In-Cleveland will probably send to the senate the name of Hon. Edwin F. Uhl of Michigan as ambassador to Germany. The president has gelected Mr. Uhl from a field of preminent public men, including Judge Lamber Tree, ex-minister to Belgium and Russia, and Potter Palmer of Chicago. The assistant secretary of state's nomination is the per sonal selection of the president. He has made an admirable officer of the State dehan partment and is very popular in Washington official and diplomatic circles. The president seriously considered his nomination as the successor of his chief, Secretary Gresham, and has now carried into effect the design thus formed to advance the assistant secre-

tary to a higher post of duty.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The president has made his choice for a successor to the late Mr. Runyon as ambassador to Germany and there is every reason to believe that As-sistant Secretary Uhl of the State department will be named for the post this week, and probably tomorrow. It is thought that but for some delay incident to formalities in such cases, the nomination would have been sent to the senate today. Mr. Uhl first came into national promi-

nence with the incoming of the present ad-ministration. Previous to that time he had achieved a fine reputation as a lawyer in Michigan, where he had practiced ever since his graduation from the State university at Ann Arbor, and he also was well known in financiai circles, being connected with two national banks. In politics he had always been a democrat and was at one time mayor of Grand Rapids. Mr. Uhl has been closely attached to Don Dickinson, and it is generally understood that his appointment to his place as first assistant secre-tary of state was owing to the influential recommendation of Mr. Dickinson.

As first assistant secretary of state Mr. Uhl has frequently been called upon to assume the entire burden of foreign affairs during the absence or disability of the sec retary of state, and so it happens that his name often appears signed to many important state papers. After the death of Secretary Gresham he was acting secretary of state for some weeks, and was brought forward for appointment to fill the vacancy. Since Secretary Olney's entry into the State department. Mr. Uhl's functions have been generally confined to the administration of the affairs of the consular service. Last fall he made a long tour of Europe, including the cities in Germany where United States consulates are established, and it is assumed that he was so attracted by the kindly reception accorded him there that he desired to round out his term of service under the State department as ambassador to Germany, a place which he can readily fill, owing to his large private means and his experience of the dipomatic policy of the present administration

CHINA WILL BUILD RAILROADS. Great Field Offered for American Enterprise and Skill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.-The Chinese govrnment has at length turned its attention to the construction of railroads, and according to United States Minister Denby has appointed Chi Ahen, a provincial judge, to superintend the building of a railroad from Tien-Tsin to Lu Kou bridge, eight miles west of Peking, which is as near the sacred precincts of royalty as Chinese etiquette will permit the road to approach at present. The cost of the seventy miles of road is estimated at \$2,000,000, and is to be finished

In one year.

The decree ordering the work also requires Chinese merchants to form stock companies to build other railroads, for the government is determined to exclude foreign capital and foreign control of the roads, al-though there is a reason to believe that it will ultimately yield these points, when practical trial has shown the magnitude of the undertaking and the lack of ability and inexperience of the Chinese managers case there will be a great field for foreign railroad enterprise, and Mr. Denby, who has lost no opportunity of setting out the pre-eminent ability of Americans as rail-road managers and constructors, urges that this market, should not be allowed to pass, without an effort, into European hands,

HOUSE ACTION ON SILVER BILL Ways and Means Committee Will

Recommend Non-Concurrence. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.-The expected bond bill was taken before the committee on ways and means today. The bill was brought up in the committee meeting and Mr. Crisp moved that the committee recommend to the house to concur in the senate amendments. On the vote all of the republicans present voted "no" and so did two democrats. They were Dingley of Maine, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Hopkins of Illinois Prosvenor of Ohio. Doliver of Iowa Steels f Indiana, Johnson of North Dakota, Evans of Kentucky, Tawney of Minnesota, re-publicans; and Turner of Georgia, Tarsney of Missouri, democrats. Four democrats-Crisp of Georgia, McMillan of Tennessee

Wheeler of Albama, McLaurin of South Carolina, voted to concur.

There was no discussion of the measure and the committee instructed Chairman Dingley to report the recommendation to nonconcur to the house at once. The bill will be brought up in the house as soon as the District of Columbia appropriation bill now debate is finished, which may

REPORT ON THE DEBS RESOLUTION Committee Will Look Into Contempt

of Court Proceedings. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.-Senator Hill from the senate committee on judiciary today reported from that committee a substitute for the resolution providing for a special committee to inquire into the imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs. The substitute directs the tudiciary committee to make the investigation, but makes it general. The committee is to investigate the law upon the whole subject of contempt of court as enforced by the federal courts and report to the senate whether any additional legislation is neces-sary for the protection of the rights of citizens, and if so, to report such legislation

New Rules in the Senate. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 .- Among the bills introduced in the senate today were the following: Senator Cannon, for the annexation to Utah of all the portion of Arizona lying river and west of the

eastern boundary of Utah. By Mr. Davis, to amend the Indian depre-dation act so as to permit the payment of claims for losses by Indian raids of those persons who have declared their intention of becoming citizens.

PEN PICTURES PLEASANTLY PUT



AT HOME THIS WEEK-

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday-from 8 a. m. till 6 p. m.-Saturday from 8 a, m. till 10 p. m. We are receiving new planos-Kimball, Hallet & Davis, Kranich & Bach-in beautiful and rare natural grained cases of most elegant designwhich are worth coming miles to see-they are positively unique—each seeming to outdo the other in brilliant effect; as to tone, You can take your choice-we'll guarantee the wear.

Piano purveyor to the public,

A. Hospe, jr,



WEDNESDAY A \$3.00 CORKER-

Will sell Wednesday a line of cork sole calf shoes-medium and round toesthoroughly dependable men's shoes-regular \$4.50 and \$5.00 shoes-choice for \$3.00-also a line of enamel heavy sole men's shoes for the same figure-\$3.00. Here's a chance to get a real snap.

Drexel Shoe Co.,

STRIKING AT THE ORPHAN

stitutions Stricken Out.

HENDERSON MAKES A SPIRITED PROTEST

Hainer Carries His Point by a De eided Majority, Though Many Members Bodged a Vote on the Question.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.-Mr. Dingley chairman of the ways and means committee. today reported back the senate free coinage substitute for the house bond bill, with the recommendation that the house nonconcuand Insist on its bill. Mr. Crisp, representing the minority, gave hotice that the minority will ask the house to concur. The report will be called up tomorrow and the debate will run for two days with night sessions

Some business was transacted by unan imous consent. Bills were passed providing for commissioners to negotiate with the Shoshone, Arapahoe and Bannock Indians for the surrender of rights claimed by them to hunt on unoccupied public domain of the United States to smend section 4 of the act of 1887 for the forfeiture of the lands granted in aid of Pacific railroads, so as to provide that in case of forfeited lands purchasers who had paid a portion of the purchase case of forfeited lands purchasers money before receiving their patents should pay to the government the difference between the amount paid the railroad and the government price; to extend the jurisdiction of the circuit court of appeals of the Eighth district to certain cases now pending in that court from the Indian territory, and to grant to the St. Louis, Oklahoma & Southern railroad a right of way through the Indian

territory. The memorial of the San Francisco Cham ber of Commerce in favor of the speedy completion of the Nicaragua canal was pre sented to the house by Mr. Loud of Califor

The house spont the remainder of the day debating a series of amendments offered by Mr. Hainer, republican of Nebraska, to strike from the District of Columbia appro-priation bill the appropriations for private and sectarian institutions of charity in the district and place the money appropriated for them at the disposal of the Board of Children's Guardians. Much feeling was en-gendered and at times the debate grew quite exciting. The appropriations for six religious charitable institutions, one Episcopal and five Catholic, were stricken out, but the amendments to strike out the appropriations for other private institutions, including the Young Women's Christian home, the Hope and Help mission, etc., were defeated. After the committee of the whole reported the bill to the house separate votes were demanded on all the amendments adopted and they will be first in order in tomorrow's business STRIKE THE ORPHAN.

Mr. Henderson, republican of Iowa, made an eloquent speech against one of Mr. Hainer's amendments, which frequently evoked applause. "If I were a Catholic P. A., which I am not; if the thunders of the Vatican or the inquisition of Spain or any other secret cabal tried to chain my lips I would speak out, because I believe ! is my duty. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska," said he, "strikes with an iron hand the orphans and insult for these little children." (Loud applause. "Gentlemen of the American congress, when I see a helpless child not cared for and a kindly woman ready to help, whether in the white garb or cowl, or whether in-fidelity has stooped down to lift it up, God gives me a conscience that will keep me from looking to see whether he or she is doing it under the cross or under the cres My warrant for sanctioning such an act was planted here in my breast, not by priest, not by oathbound associations, but by my Maker and my mother." (Loud ap-

Mr. Hainer made an indignant reply to Mr. Henderson. He declared that he was not a Catholic nor a member of any secret order. His sole purpose, he affirmed, was to turn the money appropriated for public charity over to a public board in order that it

Mr. Hainer then moved to strike out the next appropriation of \$5,400 for the tenance of children at the St. Ann's Infant This was a Catholic institution and Mr. Bartlett, democrat of New York, in opposing the amendment, declared that it was the anti-Catholic sentiment, the spirit of the A. P. A., that was ruling the delibera tions of the house. He called attention to the fact that Mr. Hainer made no opposition to the appropriation for the Washington Hos Foundlings, a private institution. The debate was prolonged and at times exciting. The Hainer motion was adopted-

While the vote was being taken Mr. Crain democrat of Texas, who was opposing it called out: "I rejoice in the courage of the republicans and regret the cowardice of the democrats.

MADE SOME COMPARISONS. Mr. Williams, democrat of Mississippi, then arraigned Mr. Hainer and the majority of the house for the illogical manner is which they had voted to retain some appropriations and had rejected others. He in sympathy with the old democratic doc-trine that public money should not be appropriated for private purposes, and when Mr. Hainer announced his platform yesterday he thought another Daniel had come to judgment. But he had refrained at the outsel from making his motion regarding the appropriation for a temporary home for exoldiers and sailors. There were votes be hind that. But when Catholic institutions were reached the motion had been renewed Perhaps there were some practical A. P. A politics in it. He asked why Mr. Haine

Mr. Hainer replied that the questions illustrated the caliber and the high water mark of the gentleman from Mississippi. He de-nied Mr. Williams' right to question him, but said he recognized the temper of the house was only in favor of striking out appropria tions for sectarian institutions. "Why dld you not move to strike out the appropriation for the Women's Christian association?" asked Mr. Williams.

for the Women's Christian association

"Because it is not sectarian."
"It is sectarian," replied Mr. Williama 'No Jew or Catholic can become a member

Mr. Milnes, republican of Michigan, suddenly put an end to the struggle by moving to adjourn. His motion was carried 100 to 80 and at 5 o'clock the house adjourned.

LAUGHS AT A LONDON STORY Russian Minister Denies a St. James

Gazette Story. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 .- The Russian minster, Mr. M. E. Kotzebue, was surprised and amused when shown the statement in the St. James Gazette of yesterday saying that he had informed Secretary Olney that Russia would see to it that Turkey paid any in-demnity required by the United States and upon this assurance the United States abanloned a contemplated naval demonstration in

Minister Kotzebue says he has given no such assurances to Mr. Olney. He is careful to avoid discussing impending diplomatic subjects, but in view of the fact that this had no status he thought himself fully warranted in dismissing it as a pleasing fic

The story is regarded here as but a repetition of a rumor that was current in this country weeks ago and generally discredited. The correspondence transmitted weeks ago ongress by Secretary Olney touching the Turkish troubles shows that our governent then had no apprehension as ability to secure proper indemnity for American properly destroyed, and the fact was disclosed that Mr. Terrell, our minister at Constantinople, had been instructed to prefer the demands for indemnity as soon as seeded in collecting the necessary information as to the extent of the damage sustained.

Supreme Court Adjourned. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The October term of the supreme court of the United States was concluded today and the court adjourned until March 22. During the term 217 cases Music and Art. 1513 Douglas St. Send for our illus- 1419 Farmant. have been disposed of, as against 165 last

PANAMERICAN CONGRESS CALLED. All the Countries on the Continen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.-The movemen the republics of South and Central America to define and endorse-the Monroe doctrine and to establish elegen political and com mercial relations among them is rapidly taking form. The Ecuadorean minister here Senor Garbo, has freely discussed the sub ject with the other thembers of the diplo-matic body who come from the south and today, to give an official character to his mission, he addressed a copy of a circular signed by the minister of foreign affairs of Ecuador to the ministers of all other na-tions of Central and South America intended for transmission to their respective foreign offices. A copy was delivered also to Secre-tary Olney, for it is expected that the United States certainly will be represented in the

Invited to Bb Represented.

Panamerican congress.
As stated by Senor Garbo, that while the City of Mexico is suggested in the circular as the proper place of meeting. It does not follow that the meetings will eventually be held there, for the first opportunity will be offered the nations invited to express their preferences in the matter of a meeting place, and it may be that the city of Washington will be selected

The circular, after stating the purposes of holding a general assembly, concludes as

follows:

Legation of Ecuador: Conclusions of the circular addressed by the secretary of state for foreign affairs of Ecuador to all the foreign offices of all the republics of America. The enlightened government of your excellency is doubtless aware of the necessity of such an assembly, because it shall be called to decide some points of vital importance, both political and commercial, to all the American republics.

At present and in consequence of the development which these republics have received through the efforts of their own children and through the progress necessarily produced by time, study and industry, each one of them has become important and their mutual interests, and even their own safety, require that representa-

tant and their mutual interests, and ever their own safety, require that representa-tives of all of them should meet and dis-cuss and reach an agreement upon all mat-ters relating to their welfare and liberty-making, therefore, upon the basis of jus-tice and brotherhood, the public law of America. By so doing greater respecta-billty shall be acquired, conflicts shall be avoided and peace between our republics and other nations of the world shall be

avoided and peace between our republics and other nations of the world shall be assured.

The following are the fundamental points which will be submitted to the deliberations of this assembly:

The enactment of a public law of America which, paying due respect to all legitimate rights, should give to the American Monroe doctrine all the extent that it desires and all the guarantee necessary to enforce its respect; means of promoting progress and the introduction and development of industrial enterprise, of developing commerce by enacting measures conductve to its extension without prejudice to the interests and welfare of each country and to the rights and relations from country to country, and taking advantage of everything which, without doing injury to the other countries of the world, may afford our republics proper means to place upon a firm basis our commercial relations and to secure their greatest prosperity; to appoint the time and place where the congress should hold its future sessions.

As, unfortunately, some difference exists at present between some American republics, owing to special facts of ancient origin, as, for instance, the demarcation of limits, the assembly shall not in any manner or form occupy itself in dealing with these matters, as otherwise serious difficulties might arise and the beneficent labor to be expected from the assembly might be frustrated. The general scope of the labors of the assembly shall be left at liberty to decide how long it will remain in session.

The capital of the Mexican republic is suggested as the place where the first meeting of the assembly should be held. The loth of August of the present year is also suggested as the place where the first meeting of the assembly should be held. The suggested as the place where the first meeting of the assembly should be held. The suggested as the place where the first meeting of the assembly of the convention. The government, who has been given instructions to facilitate the meeting. In a communication addressed to the

structions to facilitate the incurrence communication addressed to the United States secretary of state on the 18th of November, 1895, the following language

was used:
"The efforts which the representative of Ecuador must preferably make shall be in the line of extending the political and commercial relations between the two countries and endeavoring to secure for the interest of this continent, through an internationa congress, all the force of cohesion which is congress, all the force of cohesion which is required for the mutual prosperity and for the greatness of the nations of the new world. 'Awaiting a favorable answer on the par

"Awaiting a favorable answer on the part of the government of the republic of I have the honor to subscribe myself, with the greatest consideration and respect, your obedient servant. IGNACIO ROBLES. "To the minister of foreign relations of the republic of -

PLENTY OF BIDS FOR THE LOAN. Nothing Absolutely Known as to the Prices Offered.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 .- Although no news in obtainable of a definite nature in regard to the number of bids already received at the Treasury department for the new 4 per cent loan, it is certain that the number is large and undoubtedly exceeds th expectation of the officials. Some estimates place the number as high as 1,500 or 1,800. As to the amount of the bids or the rates offered nothing is known, as the original envelopes in which they were received still remain unopened in one of the treasury vaults. A number of well known bankers who are supposed to be interested in the loa are in town and others are expected to arrive tomorrow. It seems to be the genera expectation that a great majority of the small bids will be at figures to realize as low a rate as 3 per cent, or \$119.3229 per hunwhile the large bids are expected to call for a rate as high as 3 7-16 o or \$110,2992 per hundred. All talk in regard to the matter, however, is purely speculative as nothing is known in regard to it.

SHIP FRUIT TO THE UNITED STATES

Growers of Sicily Export Large Quan titles of Oranges. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 .- Last December nore fruit was exported from Sicily to th Inited States than ever before in that month. he aggregate being 375,000 boxes of green truit, 160,000 of which were oranges. United States Consul Seymour at Palermo, who reports the fact to the State department, ac ounts for the large exportation by the stimulus the business received last sum mer through the high prices realized in the United States and elsewhere. markets both in America and England are glutted and prices often received are not ufficient to cover the expenses, to say noth ing of the cost of the fruit. A cargo of oranges recently sold in New Orleans brough from 15 cents to \$1 a box. Shipments in the meantime continue. The lemon crop is very large, but choice fruit is scarcer than last year. The crange crop is less than last year, but of very fair quality.

RAISED BUT HALF A COFFEE CROP Nicaragua's Leading Industry a Par-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 .- Owing to a twoyears' drouth on the Pacific side of Nicaragua, the coffee crop has been much reduced, and instead of the 200,000 expected it is now believed that the crop will exceed 100,000 quintals. This is the statement of United States Minister Baller, who says the crops of corn, beans and sugar have also been cut short and the duties on these articles being suspended, a great impulse was given to their importation, as well as of wheat and flour from our iPacific states, and a greater number of Nizaraguans are eating bread this year than ever before The coffee planters are still prosperous, even with short crops, so handsome are the usual profits, and many prospectors are coming in uring the season of inclemency in the

states. SHIP CANAL DOMS POOR BUSINESS Manchester's Great Enterprise Not a

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.- The great Manchester ship canal is not doing much business, according to the figures for last year's operations transmitted to the State department by United States Consul Grinell at Manchester. He says only "small cross-chan nel" boats carry out full cargoes, and efforts of the company to attract the Indian and the company China trade have been attended by disap pointment. Aithough last year merchan-dise was sent to the United States to the value of \$14,156,414, yet not one package was shipped direct to New York since the canal was opened, and although there were at least two recent opportunities for such ship-ments, the steamers both left in ballast.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup takes the lead of all cough preparations on our shelves. Carpenter & Palmeter, Jamestown, N. Y.

initiated by the government of Ecuador and Revenue Bill Reported Back as a Free Coinage Measure.

CAUSES A REVOLT IN THEIR OWN RANKS

senators Who Are Friendly to the White Metal Repudiate the Action of Their Colleagues on the Finance Committee. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 .-- The finance com-

mittee of the senate agreed to report for the

tariff bill a substitute providing for the free coinage of silver. The substitute was suggested by Senator Vest and was agreed to by a majority of one -Senator Jones of Nevada voting with the lemocrats for the substitute and all the re-

and he was recorded as voting against the substitute. Senator Jones of Arkaneas, the only democratic member not present, was ecorded as voting for it. The substitute agreed to is in the exact

words of the silver substitute for the bond bill which passed the senate on Saturday It provides for the free coinage of sliver a the ratio of 16 to 1: directs the immediate coinage into standard dollars of the silver selgniorage in the treasury, accumulated by the purchases under the Sherman act; prohibits the Issuance of national bank notes of a smaller denomination than \$10, and directs the secretary of the treasury to redeen greenbacks and treasury notes in either gold or silver exclusively, at the option of the sec retary, and to reissue greenbacks.

The meeting of the committee did not last special feature beyond the offering and adoption of the bill. The republicans brought up the tariff bill and expressed a desire to get it out of committee in some shape. When Mr. Vest proposed the silver substitute it was remarked that the senate had already been through one silver fight this session and the belief was expressed that another contest could avail little or nothing. When, however the vote was taken and the result known the republicans made no effort to delay the re

As soon as the action of the committee became known it was recognized that the fate of the bill would depend largely, of not entirely upon the way it would be received by the house republicans. The report proved a complete surprise to them and was unfavorably received without exception, so far as t could be discovered. They immediately began a movement to have the two propositions, tariff and silver, separated and they will generally support Senator Quay's motio to this effect. The silver repu expressed themselves as follows: The silver republicans seen

Senator Mitchell of Oregon-It is a demomove to defeat the tariff. I won't vote for it. Senator Pettigrew-I am against it. might just as well try to put the Ten Com-mandments on any bill that comes into the

Senator Carter-The bill will be recom mitted and ought to be, with instructions to report tariff and silver propositions separately

Senator Hansbrough-I will not vote for as an amendment to the tariff bill. Senator Clark-I am surprised at the action of the committee. I would not say until investigate the subject whether I will vote for the substitute or not, but at first though the committee's work looks to me like boy's

play.
Senator Warren-I am not for it; it is no in the interest of silver. Senator Mantle—I am a silver man and I may vote for the substitute. However, I will not feel obliged to do so if it becomes apparent as the matter progresses that the substitute is intended for no other purpose than to beat the tariff bill. Senator Wilson-I am against the substi-

Senator Perkins-I voted consistently for the sliver substitute for the bond bill in accordance with the wishes of my constituents and even went to the extent of opposing all amendments offered to defeat it out I do not consider myself under obligaions to support a measure so evidently in ended as is this for the purpose of defeating gency measure and the revenue which it provides is needed for the support of the

Although the result of the final vote on he silver substitute to the tariff bill is in a great deal of doubt, there seems to be a Mr. Quay will be defeated. It is asserted that all the democrats and all the populists will vote against it. If this is true the motion cannot carry, and the contest will come directly upon the substitute. Some sound money democrats are inclined to support the Quay motion, but most of them take th osition that they should vote against the notion as a means of killing the tariff bill. Senator Teller said that he was willing o have the bill recommitted without in structions. He expressed a wish to have

the bill reported in such shape to ensure vote on both tariff and silver. Senator Wolcott is out of the city and was not present at the meeting of the senate inance committee. He was reported as against the substitute on the authority republican senators present. It is under stood that he would have favored the stiver provision in the shape of an amendment which would have permitted a vote on both oliver and the tariff in the senate. This can not be had on a substitute.

PROTECTS BONA FIDE PURCHASERS Limitation on the Power of Govern

ment to Bring Suit. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.-The house com mittee on public lands today reconsidere its action of last week on adopting a bill to carry out the recommendations of President Cleveland's message that the limitation of five years for the bringing of suits to annul titles to patents established by the act of March, 1891, be repealed. Another bill, embodying the views of different members of the committee and intended to furnish full protection to purchasers in good faith, drawn by Mr. Allen of Utah, was substituted for the first bill. Chairman Lacey will report it to the house. As this legislation may affect the title to 60,000,000 acres, it has been difficult for the committee to draw a satisfactory bill. The new bill provides that suits brought by the United States to annul patents erro-neously issued under a special grant shall only be brought within five years from the passage of the act, and suits to annul pat

ten years after this date bill expressly confirms the titles of bona fide purchasers and provides that if any party claiming to be a bona fide purchaser presents his claim to the secretary of the interior before the institution of a st cancel a patent and his claim is found to be valid, the secretary shall request that suit be brought against the original patentee for a sum not less than the minimum government prices for the lands and not more than the amount paid by the purchasers. Another section makes the courts having jurisdiction over suits under the act the final authority on the bona fide claim of purchasers, and provides that claimants who retary of the interior may intervene in suits begun and have their claims adjudicated by ecoming parties in that way to the litiga shall be brought to annul patents when pa ties have presented claims to be bona fiduntil the secretary has passed upon their claims.

ents hereafter issued must be brought within

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Secretary Carlisle oday sent to the house in response to a resolution of that body a letter giving in formation concerning money received and ex pended on account of the seal islands, etc.

Cost of the Scal Islands.

It shows the following facts: Number of scale taken under lease from 1870, 2,057,894 total amount received, \$6,351,961. There is \$840,557 due and unpaid, awaiting the out-come of pending legislation. The amount ex-pended for policing the waters of Bering sea and the north Pacific since 1890 was \$1,410, 721; that expended by the government for the support of the natives since 1893, \$55,-219, and that for salaries and expenses of agents since 1876, \$227,163.

SILVER AGAIN SUBSTITUTED PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE. Substitute for the Revenue Bill Re-

ported Back.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The belated tariff bill emerged from the finance committee today and made its appearance in the senate soon after the session opened. Chairman Morrill made the report, stating that a free silver amendment had taken the place of the original bill, and adding, smid laughter, the closing phrase of official procedure of Massachusetts, 'and may God save the com-monwealth." Mr. Quay made two attempts to have the bill recommitted to the commit-tee with instructions to report back sepa-rate tariff and free silver bills, but was cut off by parliamentary objections. His resolu-

the rules, tomorrow.
A sharp contest occurred at 2 o'clock be tween the senators favorable to advancing he appropriation bills and those desiring to take up general legislation. The latter element prevailed in two test votes and the right of way was secured by the resolution of Mr. Dubols to reform the method of con sidering appropriation bills by distributing them among the several committees. This publicans present voting against it. Wolcott of Colorado was the only republican absented of the appropriation committee, who contended that the change was revolutionary and designed to dismantle the The final vote was not reached, but it was evident from the debate and incidental votes that a majority favored the change.

The senate devoted an half hour

clearing away routine bus and the finance committee, secured recognition to report back the tariff bill. He read in a somewhat tremulous voice the original title, and then the new title, "An act to provide for the free coinage of silver," etc. Mr. Morrill smiled as he added, "I am disposed in representing this to add the conclusion official proceedings in mass and may God save the commonwealth.' I was not in of the action taken by the committee finance, but now that the bill is here I will endeavor to call it up tomorrow."

There had been much confusion through

the chamber, but there was a hush as Mr. Morrill proceeded and a general laugh at his reference to the Massachusetts proceedings, Mr. Quay had remained standing while Mr. Quay had remained standing while Mr. Morrill spoke, and at once followed with a motion to recommit the bill and substitute back to the finance committee instructions to report the original bill and amendment separately. Mr. Quay made the motion with evident feeling, each word snap-

ping out with emphasis. Mr. Hill called attention to the fact that the motion was irregular during the morning hours, and the presiding officer sus-ained the point. "Then," said Mr. Quay, 'I ask unanimous consent that this bill be eferred back with instructions. object at this time," interposed Mr. and Mr. Quay's proposition was dis-HIII.

osed of for the time being. Among the bills favorably reported wa that granting a pension of \$200 a month to the widow of the late General Walter Q. Bresham, and \$100 a month to the widow of he late General Thomas Ewing.

Mr. Teller gave notice that he would call

up to morrow the military academy appro-priation bill and said he would ask the enate to take it up at an early date. Mr. Hoar, republican of Massachusetts, re-ported back the bill prohibiting the desecraion of the American flag. He said he did this merely to get the subject before the senate, as he doubted the admissibility of such prohibitions and that it should be left

o individual good taste and judgment.
There was another full in the routine at o'clock and Mr. Quay again sought to secure consideration of a resolution recommitting the tariff finance bill with instructions to report the original bill and amendment as separate propositions. Mr. Quay asked immediate consideration for the resolution, but Mr. Hill again objected and the resolution went over under the rules until tomorrow. When the morning hour expired at 2 o'clock there was a maneuvering to advance various measures. Mr. Hale asked to take up the deficiency bill and Mr. Call sought

to have reports from the committee on foreign relations made the special order. Mr. Dubois wanted to take up the plan of distributing appropriation bills among the several committees. A vote was finally taken on Mr. Hale's motion to take up the urgent deficiency bill and it was defeated 25 to 44. The vote was considered as a test, showing the disposition to hold back appropriation bills in order to go on with general legislation. On a second vote the senate agreed tribute appropriation bills among the com-

'dismantling" of the appropriations commit- general stimulant. Its tonic and remedial

Mr Harris said the vote just taken showed the senators stood two to one in favor of distributing appropriation bills. Points of order, motions for executive ses-sion and other tactics to carry over the ques-

tion were made, but without effect.

Mr. Allison, chairman of the appropriation committee, expressed surprise at the deparand indifference made some time ago by Mr.

Mr. Aldrich made a point of order against the resolution on the ground that the notice | ficial. of its consideration required by the rules had not been given. This involved the senate in a two hours' discussion of its rules, durng which the resolution was lost The presiding officer finally ruled against the point of order that had been raised, holdng that Mr. Dubois' resolution was properly before the senate under the rules.

the practice in handling appropriation bills. He thought the change proposed was too sweeping and radical. The senator paid a compliment to the chairman of the inance committee (Mr. Allison) and to th several members, and said the contemplated change involved no reflection on them.

Mr. Blanchard declared that the change was designed to overcome the "monopolisti

lomination" of the committee on appropria-Mr. Aldrich asked if the "billion dollar congress" had followed the reform of the Mr. Blanchard responded that it had, add

ing that the theory of the senator's (Aldrich) party was that this is a "billion dollar Mr. Hale opposed the change, characterizng it as revolutionary. The debate on the resolution was not con-cluded when, at 5:30, the senate went into

executive session, and in five minutes ad-DENIAL SHORT AND POSITIVE. Morrison Sent No Word to the Illinois Democracy.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Colonel W. R.

Morrison said this evening: "I have read the dispatches from Chicago and will say in reply that I have sent no messages to the democracy of Illinois by any one whomsoever. This answers all the assertions and is as good as a whole column of denial."

The foregoing statement from Colonel Mor rison was brought out by the publication of Chicago to the effect that the plans for the democratic campaign in Illinois had been twisted out of shape and beyond recognition by Colonel Morrison, through his lieu

tenants, W. S. Forman and W. Brinton

tee that the free silver idea must be repu

ending word to the democratic state co

diated before they could use his name with authority as the democratic organization's authority as the den presidential candidate. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.-Postmaster Gen eral and Mrs. Wilson gave their annual din ner to the president and cabinet tonight The guests and those invited to meet them vere President and Mrs. Cleveland, Secretary and Mrs. Olney, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Secretary and Mrs. Smith, Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon, Secretary and Miss Morton and Mr. Harmon, Secretary and Miss Morton and Mrs. Isadore Straus of New York, Mrs. Leigh Robinson and Dr. Huntington of

Penalties for Counterfelting Brands. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.-The ways and means committee decided to report a bill fixing penalties for knowingly having and selling or keeping for sale wines or liquors under names of different brands. The penalty for the first offense is fixed at \$500 and three imprisonment and for the secon offense double that amount.

Columbia university, father of Mrs. Wilson.

AND NOW, AMERICA.

France and Germany Have Given Bountier to Induce Planters to Cultivate in Their Colonies the Nut from Which Kolafra is Made.

WE SHALL DO BETTER AND PLANT DIRECTLY

Within Our Own Borders-Orange Growers to Plant Trees in Florida, and Spreckels, the Sugar King, in the Sandwich Islands.

That wonderful nut from Africa which has helped French troops to march four days through the desert without other food, and the New York Athletic club to win thirteen straight events from London in the international games, and Yale college to defeat Cambridge, England, and which is being used by the New York letter carriers to make extra trips without fatigue, and which has excited the curiosity and won the approval of prominent members of the medical profession all over the world, and which in the United States at least, in the form of Vino-Kolafra, is giving immediate and lasting strength to thousands who are daily overtaxed either by physical or mental labor, has at last attracted the attention of capital.

The plain truth is that the species of Sterculia (which is the botanical name of the nut from which the Vino-Kolafra of the drug stores is made) is a staple, the cultivation of which promises a profit for those engaged in it.

The French and German governments recognized this fully when they gave large bounties to enable the tree to be planted in their colonies.

The commercial importance of the tree gives a description of it of more than passing interest. It grows from thirty to sixty feet in height, and takes five years to bear to any extent. The conditions of climate are heat and moisture in a frostless belt. The nuts themselves are about half the size of an egg. rregular in contour and of a darkish bue. It is of the utmost importance they should be gathered fresh and the essential oil of the nut preserved unaltered and unimpaired.

Johnson & Johnson of No. 92 William street, New York, manufacturing chemists, well and favorably known to the medical profession, were quick to realize the value of obtaining the fresh nut and so preparing it for general consumption that its characteristle properties should be retained in their full strength. To attain this end they some time ago established a laboratory in the tropical home of the tree.

Now comes the intelligence that Mr. Claus Spreckles, the sugar king of California, is about to plant trees in the Sandwich Islands. where the climate and soil conditions are certainly ideal. But what is more interesting still has been discovered, that the soil and climate of Florida are also adapted to the successful cultivation of the African "tree of life." The undoubted success of the Kolafra pro-

ducts, in connection with a scarcity of the nuts, has induced a goodly number of the Florida orange growers to undertake the cultivation of the tree, with a hope of obtaining from it a more certain as well as more profitable crop than is afforded by orange trees. Kolafra is used to some extent as a substitute for coffee and tea. Its full tonic and medicinal qualities, however, are best secured by preparing the nuts fresh from the tree with wine, and it is in this form, or what is popularly known as Vino-Kolafra. that it has secured its largest sale. Its importance is due, first to its remarkable sustaining power, secondly to the fact that, to take up Mr. Dubois' resolution for an unlike all other known stimulants, its use amendment of the senate rules so as to disunlike all other known stimulants, its use pleasant after effects of any kind. It is this latter quality which renders it an ideal

physicians, as will be seen from the following from the New York Sun: Vino-Kolafra, according to the testimony of the medical profession, is pre-eminent in the treatment of all diseases where a tonic stimulant or invigorant is indicated. In ture made by the senate from established custom. He defended the appropriations committee from the charges of carelessness and indifference made areas and indifference made areas are sent and indifference made areas and indifference made areas and indifference made areas and indifference made areas are sent as a sent areas and indifference made areas are sent as a sent areas areas are sent as a sent areas areas are sent as a sent areas are sent as a sent areas are sent as a sent areas ity-in these and all other diseases arising from lack of vitailty it is decidedly bene-

qualities have commended it largely to

Dr. E. F. Smith, chairman of the Board of Management of the Brooklyn State Hospital for the Insane, when interviewed at his residence, No. 177 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, said in regard to the value of the nut as a medicinal remedy and its Mr. Sherman gave an interesting outline of physiological and therapeutic action: "In considering the merits of this remedy as a stimulant beverage. I class it above alcohol, cocoa, coffee or tea. Its action is natural and it produces no detrimental after effects. It is the only remedy we have that produces a natural toning up and etimulation of the system; all others cause a degree of depression which corresponds to the amount of energy consumed by their stimulant action. Kolafra, on the other hand, while producing no bad effects at all, is an antidote to the ill results which follow the administration of alcohol, opium, etc. It is, infact, the only known stimulant whose action and effects are entirely natural and healthful. It seems to me that the introduction of an efficient preparation of this nut will meet a necessity that has long been recognized in medical circles. I am now prescribing it in my practice and find it beneficial in all cases where such a remedy is desired."

Dr. A. R. Stachan of No. 25, East Thirtieth street, house physician of the Hotel Brunswick, in an article in the New York Times, says: "I used Vino-Kolafra myself during a bad attack of lagrippe with excellent results. It is certainly worthy of the unbiased consideration of every medical man, whose duty it is to be on the outlook for remedies of merit. It fills a place in practice which for many years we have atempted to fill with other therapeutic agents which have not been adequate to meet all the requirements. I consider Vino-Kolafra a natural stimulant, which braces up an exhausted nervous system, and, indeed, which prevents fatigue when taken before wearying work. It allays irritation in neryous troubles, without hindering in any direction. It helps out the stomach, the liver and kidneys."

Dr. Cyrus Edson, president of the New York health board: "I have used it in my practice for more than a year and a half to bridge over that frequent gap in treatment which is met with in cases of prolonged illness. Of all the stimulants known it is the most powerful and at the same time absolutely harmless. In cases of acute dyspepsia and in convalescence it has been worth its weight in gold."

The medical journals have of late given much space to a discussion of Kolafra, and the universal testimony is in its favor. The Philadelphia Medical Bulietin, for ex-

ample, quotes Prof. Edward Haeckle of the Paris School of Medicine, who has in behalf of the French army authorities given much attention to products of the African nut, as saying: "It is the greatest intestinal tonic that has ever been placed in physicians

A handsome complexion is one of the greatest charms a woman can possess. Pozzoni's Complexion Powder gives it.

It is hoped that the planting of the tree in southern Florida and lower California will add greatly to the sum of our national resources.