Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many phys-

ical ills, which vanish before proper ef-forts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts— rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of

sickness are not due to any actual dis-

ease, but simply to a constipated condi-tion of the system, which the pleasant

family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is

everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial

effects are due to the fact, that it is the

one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the

organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its bene-

ficial effects, to note when you pur-chase, that you have the genuine arti-

cle, which is manufactured by the Cali-

fornia Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or

other remedies are then not needed. If

afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful

physicians, but if in need of a laxative,

one should have the best, and with the

well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

all reputable druggists.

FREIGHT TARIFFS IN THE WEST

Interstate Commission Tells the Senate Something of Their Construction.

Rates on This Side of the River Operate to Discrimination but the Roads Give the Reasons Therefore.

WASHINGTON, March 16 .- (Special Telegram.)-The Interstate Commerce commisgion, in reply to the senate's joint resolution, goes into an exhaustive discussion of the present rates west of Chicago and Missouri river points. The report states that the Missouri river as a basing point has been in existence since 1876, when companies carrying east of the river had no lines west thereof, and the practice was approved by the railroad companies and the association to which the companies belong. It discusses at length the manner of making through and combination rates. In proportion to distance, the commission admits that rates and charges are higher west than east of the Missouri river, illustrations being given to show how the west is discriminated against. The report states that the railroads give as a reason for this condition that because of a less dense population there is lighter traffic and other conditions making transportation more expensive. As to the justness of these contentions, the commission is wholly silent. The report speaks of the efforts being made in Nebraska to establish lower rates, includpoints, and that the effort was enjoined by the United Ctates circuit court. This may be a condemnation of existing rates by indirection on the part of the commissioners, represented by W. R. Morrison, who signs the

Judge Strode is considerably elated over the passage of his bill granting the right of ay through the Sac and Fox reservations Richardson county Nebraska, for the B. & M. railroad. Several amendments were tacked onto the bill at the instance of the commissioner of Indian affairs. The house would not accept the bill as passed by the senate, for the reason that the committee had failed to call upon the Department of the Interior for an opinion. It is thought no difficulty will be experienced in having the senate concur in the house amendments, which are satisfactory to the railroad. PACIFIC RAILROADS LEGISLATION.

An executive session of the senate committee to Pacific railroads was held today with a full attendance. The whole subject of proposed Pacific railroad legislation over and the committee voted in favor of the extension of the government debt, with the exception of Senator Morgan. Walcott and Fyre were appointed a sub com-mittee to draft a bill along the lines suggested in the committee, which will probably be the Fyre bill, with modifications as to the time of extension and the amount to be paid by the railroads yearly.

While it has been thought Speaker Reed

would oppose any railroad legislation at this on the circuit session, it was stated to your correspondent tonight that he had determined to give the bill a fair chance and allow it to come to a

Senator Allen introduced the petition of the joint A. P. A. councils of Omaha, pro-testing against allowing the Marquette statue to remain in Statuary hall. It is a most voluminous document, and charges that Pere Marquette had only a shadowy existence; in fact, that the tales of his discoveries were stories of old minnisingers, revamped fo Jesuitical purposes. He also introduced resolutions of a number of Nebraska organizations favoring the Transmississippi exposi

By unanimous consent Senator Allen suc ceeded in having considered and passed a resolution calling upon the War department to prepare and submit plans and estimates for the improvements on the Nebraska side of the river opposite Sloux City, Ia.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. H. Clark leave to morrow for New York and for the west on

Friday.

Senator Thurston will talk to the people of Nebraska about beauties of McKinleyism next week. He leaves for Omaha on Friday. His first speech will be made in South Omaha.

The following assignments to regiments of

officers recently promoted are ordered: Cap-tain James B. Erwin (promoted from first lieutenant, Fourth cavalry) to the Fourth cavalry, troop D; First Lieutenant Guy H. Preston (promoted from second lieutenant, Ninth cavalry) to the Fourth cavalry, troop

The following transfers of officers are or-dered, to take effect this date: First Lieutenant Thomas H. Stevens, from Sixth cav-alry to the Fourth cavalry, troop H; First Lieutenant Robert L. Howze, from the Ninth cavalry to the Sixth cavalry, troop L; First Lieutenant Guy H. Preston, from

the Fourth cavalry to the Ninth cavalry, troop A. He will proceed to join his proper station, Fort Robinson, Neb. NATIONAL BANK CHANGES. Comptroller Eckles has approved the First National bank of Lincoln as a reserve agent

for the National bank of Ashland, Neb. The comptroller has been notified of changes in officials in Nebraska national banks as follows: First National, Ord, George W. Mickelwait, vice president in place of H. A. Babcock; E. H. Williams, cashier in place of E. N. Mitchell; no assistant cashler in place of E. M. Williams. West Point Na-tional, West Point—J. T. Bauman, assistant cashler. First National, Orleans—No vice president in place of Charles H. Dewey; no cashler in place of John A. Randall. no cashier in place of John A. Randall. First National, Auburn—Church Howe, president in place of F. W. Samuelson; William Campbell, vice president in place of Church Howe. First National, Nebson—A. H. Bowman, president in place of M. A. Ruble; F. E. Bottnfield, cashier, in place of S. A. Lapp; no assistant cashier in place of F. E. Bottonfield. First National, Liberty—F. B. Sheldon, president, in place of E. E. Harden; J. T. Harden, vice president, in place of H. H. Mason; E. E. Harden, cashier, in place of H. A. Harden; no assistant cashier in place of J. T. Harden. First National, Cozad—E. E. Davies, vice president; no assistant cashier in place of president; no assistant cashier in place of E. E. Bennison. American Exchange National, Lincoln—A. J. Sawyer, vice president that Salvation Oil is the greatest pain-cure. in place of D. E. Thompson

SUSPENSION DAY IN THE HOUSE. Settlers of Oklahoma Relieved of

Paying for Their Lands. WASHINGTON, March 16.-This being s day in the house under the rules. A resolution was adopted directing the secretary of war to make a survey and estimate of the cost of a breakwater at Marquette Bay, TRANSMISSISSIPPI COUNTRY THE LOSER

Mich. A bill was also passed granting to the Chi cago, Burlington & Quincy company, lessee of the Atchison & Nebraska railroad, right of way through the Sac and Fox Indian

A bill was passed authorizing the construction of a wagon and foot bridge across the Chattahoochee river at Columbia, Ala. Unsnimous consent was granted at the re-

quest of Mr. Hitt, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, to take up the resolution ceneuring Ambassador Bayard for his speech at Boston, England, and Edinburgh, Scotland, on Wednesday at 1:30 p. m. In answer to a question from McCreary, Mr. Hitt gave assurance that ample time would be allowed for

A bill was passed extending the limits of the port of entry of New Orleans. Bills were passed granting to the First National bank of Sprague, Wash., the right to change its location to Spokane, Wash., and to increase the rank and pay of the judge adceate of the navy when appointed from the

The rules were then suspended on motion of Mr. Flynn of Oklahoma, and a resolution was adopted for the immediate considera-tion of the Oklahoma homestead bill. The bill provided that all actual and bona fide settlers on the public lands in Oklahoma should acquire a patent after five years' residence upon the payment of the customary fees, without the payment of the The secretary of the interior reported

The secretary of the interior reported adversely and stated that if settlers were relieved from the payment of the purchase price (which ranged from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre), the loss to the United States would exceed \$15,000,000. The government had agreed to pay the Indians, according to Com-missioner Lamoreaux's report, \$18,000,000. Both Mr. Flynn and Mr. McRae advocated

he passage of the bill. Mr. Culberson offered the following amend-"That the public land laws of the United States are hereby suspended until further legislation by congress in so far as they may affect the territory hitherto known as Greer county, Texas." This amendment was the outcome of the decision of the supreme court today that Greer county. Texas, belonged to the public domain, and there-fore to Oklahoma and not to Texas, and its design was to prevent squatters from rushing into that county and entering lands under regular land laws to the injury of the bona fide residents who had purchased their lands on the supposition that they belonged the state of Texas, until congress should have an opportunity to consider legislation to meet the unexpected condition resulting

from this condition.

Mr. Flynn, realizing the urgency of the ase, accepted the amendment. The bill was hen passed without division. Mr. C. W. Stone, chairman of the commit tee on coinage, weights and measures, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill prescrib-ing punishment for mutilating coins and for

altering or passing mutilated or lightened coins. The bill was passed.

A bill, the passage of which was urged by Mr. Baker, to withdraw from the United States supreme court jurisdiction of criminal cases not capital, and conferring jurisdiction on the circuit courts of appeals, met the opposition of Mr. Culberson. The bill-was

Two other bills were passed: To divide the southern judicial district of California and to provide for the disposal of abandoned town sites in Oklahoma. At 4:15 the house adjourned.

Brice Appointed Fish Commissioner WASHINGTON, March 16 .- The president today sent to the senate the nomination of John J. Brice of California to be commissioner of fish and fisheries, vice Marshall McDonald, deceased. Captain John J. Brice of San Francisco is a retired naval officer and is spoken of very highly by Senator White of California. He has given a great deal of attention to the subject of fish and fisheries and was recommended by the men in California interested in the subject. He is also said to be a man of great executive ability. The place pays \$5,000 a year, a ously by exclusion under the proposed bill, practical life office, and is one of the most he said, furnish the immigrants who do not Mr. 11d Mrs. Henry W. Yates are in practical life office, and is one of the most ashington for a few days, guests of Dr. descrable of the government scientific billets

> Special Mails to the South WASHINGTON, March 16 .- In the senat today Mr. Brice gave notice of a proposed amendment to the postoffice appropriation oill as follows: "For necessary and special facilities on trunk lines from Cincinnati by way of Chattanooga and Birmingham, Ala., to New Orleans, \$150,000, and for necessary and special facilities on trunk lines from Washington, D. C., by way of Grafton, W. Va., to Cincinnati, \$100,000."

Land Withdrawn from Settlement. WASHINGTON, March 16 .- The president today issued a proclamation withdrawing rom disposition under the homestead law all that part of the public lands formerly known as Greer county, Texas, and reserving the land from settlement until a decision shall be reached as to the merits of the Chectaw claim to this county. Persons who settled there prior to December 30, 1887, are not to be disturbed in the meantime

Law Suit Over a Whole County. WASHINGTON, March 16.-The case of the United States against the state of Texas, involving the ownership of Greer county, was decided in the supreme court today in favor of the United States. Justice Har-lan handed down the opinion. The case involves 1,500,000 acres

Violation of the Neutrality Laws. WASHINGTON, March 16.-The resolution offered by Mr. Call, directing the secretary of the treasury to give information as to the selzure of vessels for the alleged violation of the neutrality laws, was passed by the serate today.

Voted for Three Dry Docks. WASHINGTON, March 16 .- The house ommittee on naval affairs today decided to provide in the appropriation bill for dry docks at Algiers, La., Portsmouth., N. H. and Mare Island, California.

Taking Up the Bayard Resolutions. WASHINGTON, March 16 .- The house has lecided to consider the resolutions censuring Ambassador Bayard for his speech at Boston, England, and Edinburgh, Scotland, on Wednesday at 10:30.

PEN PICTURES PLEASANTLY PUT.



FOR EASTER NOVELTIES

You need go no farther than our storeeverything that's artistic and a la mode you'll find in our Easter selections-See those eggs-10c and up-Hand-painted plaques in all styles, 25c up-Tube paints, 5c -Medalions-new-50c-We have a full line of china materiats, also China sketching materials and something new in an oil and water color paint combined.

A. Hospe, jr,



IT'S ONLY A QUESTION

As to whether you want to be in style or not-Tan shoes are the style- and no one shows as many variations in tan as we-The shades of Tan that we've imported for ladies this year are beyond compare, the finest, the richest ever made-We'd like to have you see them-they are delicious. The bleycle that we're giving away is still in

Drexel Shoe Co.,

1513 Douglas Send for our Illus 1419 Farnam.

RESTRICT IMMIGRATION

third Monday of the month was suspension Senator Lodge Points Out Where He Thinks the Laws Are Inadequate.

RACES MOST EFFECTED BY THE CHANGE

Would Admit the Intelligent Foreigner, but Would Put Up the Bars Against the Ignorant, Victous and Illiterate.

WASHINGTON, March 16 .- The senate had an hour of spirited Cuban debate late today after the early part of the day had been given to set speeches by Mr. Lodge on immigration and Mr. Pugh on silver. The Cuban discussion was mainly important in bringing out the full reading of a statement of the Spanish side of the case by Sener Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister. This had been referred to some days ago, but could not be made public. Today, however, Mr. Morgan read a letter from Secretary Olney saying the Spanish minister gave his permission for the public use of his statenent. It claimed to detail the insurgent nethods, of the burning of cane fields and of the disorganized character of the insurgent Mr. Morgan commented severely on he minister's statement. The senator several sharp controversies with Mr. Hale ever various phases of the Cuban question. During the day Mr. Elkins offered a reso ution directing the committee on foreign in Cuba before a vote was taken in the sen-Elkins made early reference to

the Cuban question by offering a resolution directing the committee on foreign relations before the vote was taken on the Cuban resolutions, to make a report to the senate of all material facts on the subject; stating specifically whether state of war now existed in Cuba, how long it has been in existence, how many men are engaged on the respective sides; whether the insurgents have adopted a constitution and organized a government, and what place the seat of government is carried on; what places and porte are occupied by the insurgents, and to what extent they would affect ur relations with Spain. Mr. Sherman asked that the resolution go

Mr. Call secured the adoption of a resolution calling on the sec-retary of the treasury for information as to the detention of vessels supposed to be carry-ing arms to Cuba and the legal authority for course.

over under the rules. To this Mr. Elkins

Palmer offered a resolution which went over, declaring that the unlimited colnage of silver by the United States would subvert existing legal

and commercial values.

Mr. Cannon, the new senator from Utah. made his first speech, sharply criticising Secretary Hoke Smith for the latter's recent response to a senate resolution as to Indian lands. Mr. Cannon characterized the secretary's course as discourteous, mislead ing and evasive, and protested in behalf of the west at the lack of information and in telligent action by the secretary on matters affecting the western country.

At 11 o'clock Mr. Lodge was recognized for a speech on immigration and in support

of the resolution for additional immigration

laws.

LOOP HOLES IN THE LAW. Senator Lodge showed by existing law that paupers, diseased persons and contract laborers are now denied admission to the United By the bill under consideration it was proposed to make a new class of eximmigrants, viz., the totally ig Two questions arose in connection with the bill, first, as to the merits of this particular form of restriction, and secondly, as to the general policy of restricting immigration at all. It was found as a result of investigation that the illiteracy test would bear most heavily upon the Italians, Russians, Poles, Hungarians, Greeks and Adriatics and very lightly or not at all upon English speaking emigrants or Germans Scandinavians and French.

The races which would suffer most serigo to the west or south where immigration is needed, but who remain on the Atlantic seaboard where immigration is not needed and where their presence is most injurious and undesirable.

The immigrants excluded by the illiteracy test are those who remain for the most part in congested masses in our great cities They furnish a large proportion of the population of the slums. The question of the advisability of restrict-

ing immigration was a subject the senator thought of the greatest magnitude and the ost far-reaching importance.
"If, he continued, "we have any regard for the welfare, the wages or the standard of life of American workingmen, we should take immediate steps to restrict foreign immigration. There is no danger at present, at all events, to our workingmen from the coming of skilled mechanics or of trained and educated men with a settled occupation or pursuit, for immigrants of this class will never seek to lower the American standard of life and wages. On the contrary, they desire the same standard for themselves. But there is an appalling danger to the American wage earner from the flood of low, unskilled, ignorant foreign labor which has poured into the country for some years past and which not only takes lower wages, but accepts a standard of life and living so low that the American workingman cannot compete with it. The injury of unrestricted immigration to American wages and standard of living is sufficiently plain and is bad enough, but the danger which this immi-gration threatens to the quality of our citi-

DANGER TO THE RACE. "More precious even than forms of gov-nment are the mental and moral qualities which make what we call our race While those stand unimpaired all is safe. When those decline all is imperiled. They are exposed to but a single danger, and that is by changing the quality of our race and citizenship through the wholesale infusion of races whose traditions and inheritances, whose thoughts and beliefs are wholly alien to ours and with whom we have never as similated or even been associated in the past. The danger has begun. It is small as yet, comparatively speaking, but it is large enough to warn us to act while there is yet time and while it can be done easily and efficiently. There lies the peril at the portals of our land; there is pressing in the tide of unrestricted immigration. The time check, to sift and to restrict those immi-grants."

Mr. Lodge spoke for an hour and was followed by Mr. Pugh in support of the silver amendment to the tariff bill. Mr. Pugh argued that the economic troubles of the United States were caused by an in-sufficient and congested currency. The senator declared that the restriction on our senator deciared that the restriction on our money to the single gold standard was the root of our financial troubles. He added that if the democratic party, under the leadership of one man, forsikes the cardinal principle of maintaining both metals, it will be the most remarkable revolution in political history. The senator referred savers cal history. The senator referred sarcus-tically to these democrats who had been converted by the gold cure in the "Cleveland infirmary." No two presidents were more widely apart on finance than Andrew Jackson and Grover Cleveland. Mr. Pugh said he could name members of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet who were clamorous for free silver up to 1893 and who were now parading

CUBAN RESOLUTION CALLED UP. At 1:30 Mr. Pugh yielded the floor to coninue his financial speech tomorrow Sherman at once called up the Cuban resolutions and Mr. Morgan addressed the senate on this question. The senator said the Amercan people had expressed their views on Cuban belligerency and independence on Cuban belligerency and independence by a great deluge of petitions and memorials. Mr. Morgan read from many petitions showing the wide public opinion in behalf of Cuba. These came from city councils. Grand Army of the Republic posts, A. P. A. bodies, ministerial unions, normal schools. Boards of Trade, citizens' meetings, labor and trade assemblies, typographical unions, federations of labor, etc. The individual petitions were also very numerous.

Mr. Sherman rose to state that he was authorized to say that the house of representatives b. I received Cuban petitions filling a large box.

ing a large box.

Mr. Hale here precipitated a controversy

by saying that aenators were familiar with the methods employed in getting up patitions. He did not know whether it was the case in this matter, but he presumed they were all on printed heads, sent out from one source. They represented no spontaneous public sentingent from the public sentingent from the public senting and acceptance.

lic at large, but were emanations of agencies at New York and Washington. It was doubtless part of a deliberate plan to influence sentiment.

Mr. Morgan passed the petitions to Mr. Hale and asked the https://document.edu.organ.com/mitted.

"Does my colleague (Hale) know of a remonstrance against Cuba?" asked Mr.

"Yes," said Mr. Habe, L, have hundreds of letters from business men."
"I am not talking about letters," said Mr. Frye.
"I regard letters as much more important than petitions," said Mr. Hale, "and they

give the views of conservative business

Morgan referred contemptuously Mr. these "business men" who were in the habit of trying to defeat legislation by private letters to senators. The senator next referred to Mr. Dupuy Do Lome's statement, received from Secre-tary Olney by the committee. This was the

signal for further sharp questions from Mr. Hale. He said this statement needed explanation even at this late day, and be referred to the conflict between Mr. Lodge and Mr. Sherman as to the minister's statement. Mr. Sherman interrupted to may that Mr. Hale was not correctly stating the circumstances of the receipt of the minister's state-ment, and when Mr. Hale persiated Mr. Sherman added that he would not be led into

a "wrangle.

READ DE LOME'S STATEMENT. Mr. Morgan went on to say that the Spanish minister's statement had been drawn out Spain's desire to delay action in congress. Spain feared the United States would get in a tantrum. The Spanish minister, therefore, sent a memorandum to Secretary Olney, and the latter sent it to the senate committee. He (Morgan) had sent to the secretary requesting authority to make pub-lic the minister's statement. Mr. Olney answered that he had conferred with the Span-iah minister, and the latter had no objection

Mr. Morgan proceeded to read from the Spanish minister's statement and commented on it as he went along. The statement said the insurgents had no fixed place of organization, being driven from place to place. The senator asked what permanent place our continental congress held during the revolu-tion. It was driven about, and when the British burned Washington in 1814 the members of our congress were refugees in Vir-ginia, and yet this Spanish minister raised the point that struggling people must have a permanent capital. As a matter of fact the enator insisted that the insurgents had a capital, as was shown by reports from news-

paper correspondents.

Mr. Hale interrupted to ask if Mr. Morgan really credited the perigrination of the corndent who claimed to have located this

respondent who claimed to have located this nebulous insurgent capital.
"I supposed," responded Mr. Morgan warmly, "I was to address the senate, but I find I am here as a sort of a child in a kindergarten to submit to the questioning of the senator from Maine (Hale). "It is not my fault," proceeded Mr. Hale, 'that the senator is put in the position of a

choolchild in a kindergarten." Here Mr. Morgan appealed to the chair and declared that if Mr. Hale continued his interruption he (Morgan) would call him to M. Caandler added to what Mr. Morgan had

said as to the insurgent capital; that it had an actual existence, and that the Spanish troops had not been able to take it. "No," said Mr. Morgan, "Gomez and Maceo have come nearer taking Havana than the Spanish have to taking the insurgent

capital.' TRAGEDY UNDERNEATH. Mr. Morgan went on to read from the Spanish statement detailing the Cuban methods of fighting, their failure to come out for an open fight and the theatrical effect of their movements. Mr. Morgan referred to the grim tragedy beneath the "theatrical effect," mentioned by the minister. When the senator read the minister's criticism of the insurgent methods of burning cane fields, war to destroy and burn property in order

civil war," said Mr. Sherman. After completing the Spanish minister's usually elaborate. ointed out that Mr. Hale's recent speech in defense of Spain was based on a statement of Premier Castillo of Spain, which statement, Mr. Morgan alleged, had now been repudiated by the Spanish premier. The senator added that it was clear Mr. Hale had no sympathy for these Cuban negroes and doubtless he would not care to see the negroes of the United States free if they did not vote the republican ticket.

At this point Mr. Morgan yielded, not having completed his remarks, and at 4:30 the senate adjourned.

COMMISSION ANSWERS THE SENATE. Rensonableness of Rates Now Being Investigated.

WASHINGTON, March 16.-The vice president today laid before the senate a reply of dent today laid before the senate a reply of on February 26 for Perry county, Illinois, the Interstate Commerce commission to a and has not been seen since. He had \$700 resolution asking information regarding the in his possession with which he intended to resolution asking information regarding the customs, rules, agreements and charges of certain railroad companies. First, the committee replies there is no agreement or resolution in writing other than the regularly entablished tariff and rate sheets, between the railroad companies whose lines extend to, or through Missouri river points, as to what rates shall be maintained to and from ouch points. Companies carrying from points east thereof use the Mistouri river as a basing line and maintain the same rate to all Missouri river points. The rates from Chicago and points east of the Missouri river to points in Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado, are made, as a rule, by a combination of the rates east and west of the river; that is, by adding to the rate east of the river, the local rate between the river and the point of destination west. To this rule of con-structing rates to points west of the river, there are, however, exceptions. In proportion to distances the rates and charges are higher west than east of the Missouri river. Whether such difference in charges is reasonable and warranted by law is involved

In answer to an inquiry propounded by the resolution, the commission submits statement of acts in connection with advances and reduction in rates on grain and flour from Kansas and southwestern points to Texas points in October last, and the restoration of these rates on pubsequent January 20. The result of the restoration was to considerably increase the rates on flour and grain from parts of the grain producing regions of Kansas, Misspuri, Indian Territery and Oklahoma, as compared with the reduced rates in force after October 3, 1895. Whether the rates advanced on January 20 are reasonable or unreasonable and in violation of the interstate commerce law, is inmission.

The commission is of the cpinion that there is additional legislation required to better protect the public interest. Any evils re-sulting from the use of the Missouri river as a baring line will be remedied by amending the law so as to provide for a through routing and through billing from the point of shipment to the point of destination at through rates. The commission says it has asked heretofore for schittional legislation or amendments, which will compel carriers to disclose their defense to the commission and confine the courts, in proceedings to coforce the commission's orders to the con-ulderation of the record made and case tried before the commission. Such an amendment is necessary to the enforcement of any orders of the commission.

Senate Made Changes in Salaries. WASHINGTON, March 16 .- The senate judiciary committee has agreed on a bill fixing the salaries of United States district attorneys, marshals and their deputies. It is attorneys, marshals and their deputies. It is inteneded as a substitute for the house measure on the same subject, and which was incorporated in the legislative appropriation bill. The judiciary committee as a rule increased the sataries proposed by the house, though in a very few instances they have been reduced. The bill was reported to the senate today.

Smokers unbiased in their opinion pro-nounce Sweet Moments cigarettes best.

NEW ROAD FOR NORTH PLATTE

Sioux City People Present Their Scheme are authority for the statement that the to the Congressional Committee.

CONGRESS ASKED TO BUILD THE LINE

Representative Melklejohn of Nebraska Urges an Appropriation for an Extension of the Sioux City and Pacific.

committee on Pacific roads today to give their formed that it would be a good thing for him to get on the inside. He would find that branch. Representatives Meikeljohn of Nebraska, Perkins of Iowa, Fletcher and Towns of Microsoft. Towns of Minnesota, were prepared to speak and presented petitions from meny towns of A reporter who endeavored to locate the asking the construction of a road southwest from Sioux City to North Platte, which was contemplated in the original Pacific railroad who admitted that they had been approached contemplated in the original Pacific railroad acts.

The advantage of such a line, as presented by Mr. Meikeljohn, is that it would connect three systems, the Northern, the B. & M. and the Union Pacific lines, giving an outlet to farm products and the benefit of members who are not on the inside declare lake rates. It was at the request of these that such an organization exists, but their men that the committee include provisions for the building of this branch in any general bill it may report and for the purpose they ask that \$4,000,000 be used from the sinking fund, established by Thurman and invested in the bonds of the Sloux City line. Several questions were asked upon

right of congress to divert the sinking fund to such a purpose, but Mr. Melkeljohn tended that the sinking fund was already invested in railroad bonds which would bring \$15,000,000 if sold in the New York market, nd that the proposition was merely to invest 4.000,000 in Sioux City bonds. Mr. Perkins made an argument to the ef-

fect that there was no foundation for the old theory put forth by the projectors of the Pacific roads that it was impossible to build a line west from Sioux City on account of the geographical conditions. If congress was to give additional privileges to the Union Pacific by extending its debts it should embrace the constitution should embrace the opportunity to right the great wrong for which congress was the great wrong for which congre responsible, by which a great sect shut off from a great many of the advantages of the lake commerce.

Mr. Fletcher spoke on the same

In the discussion incidental to the hear-ing Chairman Powers held that the sinking fund was a trust fund which could not be applied to such purposes, but Mr. John-son of California made an argument that the provision asked for could be included in any general bill involving the reorganization of the Union Pacific. The point that in case the government con cluded to foreclose instead of extending the debts, fulfillment of the proposition would be impossible.

Mr. Fletcher said that no one in his sec-

tion desired the government to go into the railroad business.

Mr. Melklejohn, in reply to a question by
Mr. Arnold of Pennsylvania, said that the
sentiment in his state was divided, part of
the people desiring foreclosure, others reor-

FOR IRELAND'S PATRON SAINT. St. Patrick's Day Will Be Celebrated in a Religious Way Only.

The usual celebrations of St. Patrick's day will be largely omitted in Omaha this year. It has been customary to have a parade of the Irish societies during the day, but no arrangements have been made for such a display on this occasion. The local division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will give an entertainment in the evening at Boyd's theater, for the benefit of the Home of the Good Shepherd, and this is the extent of the festivities which have

The customary services will be held in all to cripple the enemy.

"It was done on both sides during our for religious, as well as patriotic observance." The day is a holiday and the church cervices will be more than

statement, which was largely comment and argument on past developments, Mr. Morgan Castellar streets an especially elaborate service has been arranged. The solemn high mass will be celebrated at 10 a. m., and will be followed by a sermon by Rev. Father Smith. The choir, augmented by a chorus of twenty voices, will sing Goriza's grand mass. Members will be assisted by the Jenny Lind quartet. Miss Ingerborg Lof-gren will sing the Qui Tollis. The offertory Members will be assisted by the will be Owen's Ave Maria, sung as a tric by Mrs. F. Moriarty and Misses O'Rork and Rush. C. A. Jacobsen will sing the

Trying to Locate Gaston. The Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmer of America of Monmouth, Ill., are trying to learn the whereabouts of one, Fidella Lawrence Gaston, commonly known as "Dell" Gaston, a former resident of the town and a member of both orders. Gaston left home buy a farm. He leaves a wife and four children. He carried \$2,000 insurance with the Woodmen.

Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne 14 the pure juice of the grape naturally fermented. For boquet it has no superior. WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair, with Light Northeasterly Winds WASHINGTON, March 16.—The forecast for Tuesday is

For Nebraska-Fair; light, northeasterly For Oklahoma and Indian Territory-Fair

with cloudiness; warmer; southerly, shift-ing to westerly winds.
For Iowa-Fair; variable winds.
For Missouri - Increasing cloudiness; warmer; winds becoming easterly.
For Kansas-Fair, with increasing cloudiness; warmer in the eastern portion; east-arly winds.

erly winds.

For South Dakota—Fair and slightly colder; northerly winds.

For Colorado—Cloudy, possibly with snow flurries; colder; northerly winds.

For Wyoming—Cloudy, with snow flurries; portherly winds. the eastern portion; northerly

Local Record. OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU,
OMAHA, March 16.—Omaha record of temperature and rainfall compared with the
corresponding day of the past four years:
1896, 1895, 1894, 1893,
Maximum temperature 42 38 76 24
Minimum temperature 20 12 42 20
Average temperature 31 25 59 22
Precipitation 00 T 00 19
Condition of temperature and precipitation
at Omaha for the day and since March 1,
1896;

 1896:
 36

 Normal temperature
 36

 Deficiency for the day
 5

 Accumulated deficiency since March 1
 136

 Normal precipitation
 04

 Deficiency for the day
 04

 Total precipitation since March 1
 27 inch

 Deficiency since March
 30 inch

 Reports from Stations at S p. m.

STATIONS AND STATE OF Tempera-for day... erature at m..... WEATHER.

Helena, cloudy Havre, clear Salt Lake City, cloudy

precipitation. L. A. WELSH, Observer.

QUAKER OATS The Child Loves It. The Dyspeptic Demands It.
The Epicare Dotes on It.

DO YOU EAT IT?

TEN IS THE MYSTIC NUMBER

Secret Cabal in the Council to Control Legislation. Two or three members of the city council present council is controlled by an inside organization, which is sufficiently strong to practically control legislation. While this inner circle is said to be an close as the Masonic fellowship, it seems that overtures were made to one or two members who were determined to preserve their independence, and through them the matter leaked

One of these members, who has usually voted with the majority, says that one day last week a certain councilman came into his office, and after some general conversa WASHINGTON, March 15.—Several members of congress interested in the Sioux City
& Pacific railroad appeared before the house

> with a similar proposition, but they denied that they had joined the circle, or that they had any further information in regard to its nature or membership. The other members were discreetly reticent when the "Circle of Ten" was mentioned, and contented themselves with knowing nothing about it information concerning it is very meager. Texans Are Coming North. Tom Richardson, secretary of the Deep Water and Utilization committee, and a number of the prominent business of Galveston, Tex., are preparing to visit the transmissis sippi cities. Secretary Utt of the Commercial club has extended an invitation to stop

invitation will be accepted.

While on their tour of the north the Texans will talk for a deep water harbor at Galveston and at the same time put in some work for the Transmississippi exposition to be held in this city in 1898.

at Omaha and it is more than likely that the



When a young couple runs away to get married half the world says: "How Romantic!" the other half says: "How But you can't tell either way until the "honey-moon" is over. When this young couple get settled down to the regular hum-drum of life, they'll manage all right and find solid happiness in any case, if they have good hearts and sound health. All depends on that. It's wonderful how much health has to

do with married happiness. Sickness af-fects the temper. You can't be happy fects the temper. You can't be happy nor make others happy if you're ailing. When you find yourself irritable, easily werrisd, begins and to "run-down" it's because your blood is getting poor. You need richer blood and more of it. Your blood-making organs need to be vitalized by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It imparts new power to produce an abundance of the healthy, red corpuscles, and gives you a fresh supply of pure, rich blood. It's a blood-creator; it is for everyone whose blood is impure or in a poor, "run-down" condition. It prevents the germs of disease from getting a hold on your system. Even after disease is settled on you, it is driven out by the blood-creating properties of the "Discovery." It is a perfect cure for general and nervous debility, catarrh, malaria, eczema, erysipelas, scrofula and every form of blood-disease. It is nt called a consun sumption, — which has its roots in the blood—is driven out by the "Golden Medical Discovery" if taken in time.

The "Discovery" is the prescription of one of the most eminent physicians

and medical writers in this country.

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