south in the days of her despair, and he ther proceeded to recall again the Chandler in

Mr. Grosvenor tried valuly to interrupt Mr

CUT GROSVENOR OFF.

from the imputations against him, you raid not one word against the stories about the

agents of the presidential candidate you fa-

Mr. Speaker," he continued, "I ask if it is not a strange coincidence that the demonstra-

der follows the lightning?" (Applause on the

democratic side.) Speaking still of charges

of political corruption, he said the "addi-tion" was going on and the "division," and "si-

lence" would come later. (Laughter on dem-

Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs com-

of the resolutions. The Edinburgh speech

it did not warrant these resolutions of cen-

sure. The Boston speech characterizing the people of the United States as a violent peo-

ple was much more serious. It was a breach of good taste and diplomatic etiquette, and

was an offense against our common sense and sound and rugged patriotism. (Repub-

lican applause.) A hundred years of quiet submission to the laws repelled the charges

that the Americans were a violent people.

Mr. Bailey concluded by saying that a man

who would express such sentiments as those

represent this country anywhere or at any

The first resolution was adopted, 191 to 59

Nine democrats voted for this resolution and

no republicans against it. The note demo-crats were: Allen of Mississippi, Balley, Cummings, Hutchinson, Layton, Owens, Pen-

dieton, Sorg and Stokes.
On motion of Mr. Dingley the house de-

cided that when it adjourned today it be

VOTED BOATNER OUT.

against Boatner, from the Fifth district of

Louisiana, was then called up. According to the face of the returns Mr. Boatner had received 15,520 votes and Mr. Benoit 5,594.

The minority contended that the purged re-

turns would still elect Mr. Boatner by over

up to 4 o'clock was divided and consume

in the reading of the testimony on which the conclusion of the majority and minority re-

ports were based. Mr. Boatner, the con

then each allowed ten minutes in which to

close. Mr. Benoit took occasion to denounce in the most vigorous terms the democratic election methods in Louisiana.

asks the report, are not the people, the qual-

through their representatives in the state

paralyzed; he cannot vote for his choice. I

carries with it the implication that the peo-

ple, the qualified voters, are for some reason

unfit for the full exercise of the elective

Public feeling, it is argued, demands the

change proposed; the demand is loud and em-

cludes, is to disparage the senate and depre

among the great masses of the people.

dangerously fastened upon the public

crease the usefulness of the scrate.

probably will file a report later.

for unjust criticism, and will tend to elevate

May Publish No More War Records

that the subcommitted of the house having

charge of the sundry civil bill to seriously

contemplating bringing the publication of

war records to an immediate close. In order to accomplish this purpose it is proposed to stop the publication with the completion of

the first series, which only covers the cam-

paigns of the war, and not to proceed with the publication of the records relating to

prisoners of war, miscellansous confederate records relating to the organization of troops, etc., which, according to the original

project approved by congress ten years ago, was to compose series two and three. Several of the volumes for these latter series are

already in type and some of them have been stereotyped and indexed.

Western Patents Granted.

John M. Chaffin, Red Cloud, check rein for

harness; James M. McTague, Omaha, bev-

Moving Against the Pool Rooms.

state anti-gambling laws from privilication

egg and packing separator.

WASHINGTON, March 20 .- (Special.)-Pat ents have been issued as follows: Nebraska-

franchise.

The vote was first Taken on the minority

testee, and Mr. Benoit, the contestant, were

contested election care of Benoi

Under an arrangement made the time

to meet on Monday next.

out division.

might, he said, be a breach of propriety,

After a few words by Mr. Newlands Mr.

should follow the statement as the thun

General

ocratic side.)

"You have had your time," said Mr

"when you stood over the grave of Schenck yesterday defending him

### SUGGESTS A NEW BEGINNING

Co missioner Lamoreux Proposes that the Burlington Land Suits Be Dropped.

SHOULD PROCEED UNDER THE NEW LAW

This Will Protect All Bonn Fide Settlers and Make the Railroad Company the Only Party to the Suit.

WASHINGTON, March 20 .- (Special Telegram.)-Notwithstanding all that has been printed in the daily papers of Nebraska relative to the suits brought in the United States court against purchasers of B. & M. lands, members of the Nebraska delegation are receiving many letters daily, asking what should be done in defense of the actions thus commenced-whether the suits should be noticed or not. Under the act of March 2 of this year the Burlington company will have to defend any and all suits thus commenced. As intimated would probably be the case. Commissioner of the General Land Officer Lamureaux today forwarded to the secretary of the interior a letter, recommending the discontinuance of the suits against the Burlington to recover the land alleged to have been erroneously patented to the company in Nebraska and Iowa, on account of grants to which it succeeded by purchase. He also made a recommendation that a new suit be begun under the act of March 2, 1895. Under this act, settlers who bought their land of the railroad company in good faith as settlers, will be given a patent for their holdings upon presentation of proof that they were innocent purchasers. Under this act, also, suit will only be brought against the company to recover the value of the land said to have been erroneously certified, or patented, and the settlers will rot be brought in as parties to such suit. Secretary Smith will probably make some recommendation to the attorney general in regard to the matter in a few days.

Judge Lamoreaux stated today he had de-led to send his son to Wyoming as a special examiner to inspect the land of the Globe Canal company and other corporations in the Big Horn country, sought to be taken under the Carey arid land law, applications for which have been held up. It has been alleged that there is timber growing on some of the land in controversy, but Congressman Mondell of Wyoming says not enough to make one panel ence. Percy Lamoreaux leaves for Wyoming Monday.
Representative Mercer has succeeded in

getting the committee on public buildings and grounds to recommend for passage Senator Allen's bill appropriating \$10,000 each for public building sites in Norfolk and Hastings. Mr. Mercer will write the report and the bill will, in all probability, pass the house

was petition day with Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, and he kept the clerks busy for half an hour making a rec-ord of what his constituents desire. There were petitions as to filled cheese, a Sunday rest law in the District of Columbia, resolutions of six Baptist churches in his state calling upon congress to continue the con-tract school system, and petitions for the amendment to the preamble of the constion, while the faculty and students of University of South Dakota petitioned for the creation of a court of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States. Senator Allen was accorded a respect ful hearing today on the Dupont case, and at the close of his speech was congratu-

lated by Senator Turple, who stated it was the cleverest presentation of the case yet made against Dupont. It was entirely legal in construction, and was without frills of any sort. Comptroller Eckels today gave out an abstract of the reports of the condition February 28 of the thirty-one national banks of Dakota. It shows total resources of \$7,125,843, the principal items being: Loans and discounts, \$3,218,844; value of stocks, securities, banking houses furniture, fixtures and other real estate and mortgages owned \$1,328,109; reserve in banks and deposited with reserve agents, \$1,186,232, of which \$276,290 was in gold. Principal liabilities: Capital stock, \$1,935,000; surplus fund and undivided profits, \$595,898; deposits, \$3,929,239;

payable, \$27,000. The average reserve held was 31.12 per cent.

The settlement of the differences between the Manderson and McKinley factions in Nebraska has been given great importance by the eastern press today, all of them agreeing one time threatened to be a serious disrup tion in the party.

Keefe, contractor of Fort Crook who has just returned from a visit to Ire land, stopped off here en route to Omaha. Senator Thurston left tonight for home to keep his engagements next week in Douglas

C. H. Burke of Pierre, S. D., who has been making a tour of eastern states, was a guest of Representative Gamble today The Omaha bridge cases in the supreme court have by consent of the counsel, Hon. James M. Woolworth and Senator Thurston,

been set for argument about April 6. Leave of absence for three months has been granted Lieutenant John E. Woodward, Sixteenth infantry. Leave granted Colonel Robert P. Hughes, inspector general, has been

extended six months. Thomas Stevenson has been appointed postmaster at Denison, Boone county, vice Mrs. Emma Haas.

Agramonte Not an American WASHINGTON, March 20,-The State de partment has caused an inquiry to be made into the case of Oliverse Agramonte, who arrested by the Spanish forces in Cuba on the Jarugue estate, of which he was the manager, on suspicion of being an insur-gent sympathizer. It was alleged Agrawas a naturalized American citizen but the United States consul, who, by direction of the State department, visited the man in jail, now reports to the department that he is not a naturalized citizen of the United States, but a Spanish subject, and consequently our government has no ground for interference.

Increase Letter Carriers' Salaries. WASHINGTON, March 20.-The house postoffice committee today authorized a favorable report on the bill introduced by Representative Keifer to increase the maximore than 75,000 population to \$1,200 per annum, and in cities with a smaller popuannum, and in cities with lation to \$1,000 per annum.

Favor the Old Polley. WASHINGTON, March 20,-Very general and manufacturing interests of the country to the circular letters addressed to them by the ways and means subcommittee on reciprocity and commercial treaties, inviting expressions of opinion from them as to the advisability of endeavoring to renew the reciprocity agreements made with many foreign countries under the terms of the Mc-Kinley tariff act. The replies so far received number seventy-nine, including the largest manufacturing concerns east of the Missis-sippi river, and those most heavily inter-

ested in the export trade. There is an unquestionable preponderance of desire for the renewal of the reciprocity agreements now noted in the replies, and in many cases the writers cite figures to show the great diminution in their export trade the few concerns which oppose reciprocity is a grain commission house, which feels that it will be thus placed in competition with the great South American grain producing countries. Another concern, favoring reciprocity, in answer to the direct question writes: "Decidely, yes. We are more and more convinced that what we want is not free trade, and the writer makes this admission of the product of the convenient of the con tion after having, been for fifteen years a

The next statement comes from a great importing house, which writes that while reciprocity is all well enough, the best in terests of this country lie in free trade. As might be expected politics crop out in writers do not hesitate to express their reference in the matter of the choice of the ext president.

Three great commercial organizations are on the committee and list of correspondents and all of them are recorded as most emphatically favoring reciprocity. They are the Millers' National association of Mil-waukse, C. A. Pillsbury, president; the Cincinnat! Chamber of Commerce and the Mer-chants' Exchange, and the Cleveland Chamber

of Commerce. of Commerce.

Of the seventy-nine replies, sixty-four are strongly in advocacy of a renewal of the reciprocity agreements as they were under the McKinley act; three are absolutely opposed to anything in the nature of reciprocity r that contemplates discrimination in trade qualified kind of reciprocity agreement and four are not responsive to the direct ques-tions of the committee, and merely take advantage of the opportunity to ventilate some private grievances. Responses are still coming in and it is

possible they may tend to modify in some degree the very one-sided nature of the gen-eral response so far as indicated. BROUGHT OUT IN ANOTHER FORM

Senator Morgan Introduces a Joint Resolution Recognizing Cuba. WASHINGTON, March 20 .- Just before

the senate adjourned today Senator Morgan who reported the Cuban resolutions originally and has from the start taken a prem inent part in the senate debate favorable to the recognition of the Cubans, introduced the following joint resolutions:

Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled, that it is hereby declared that a state of public war exists in the island of Cuba between the government of Spain and the people of that island, who are supporting a separate government under the name of the Republic of Cuba, and the state of belligerency between said governments is hereby recognized.

The significance of the resolution is that

The significance of the resolution is that it is a joint resolution instead of a concurrent, and that it is confined to a bare recognition of the belligerency upon the basis of the declaration that a state of war ex-

ists in Cuba.

Senator Morgan said in reply to a question that it was his purpose to afford these who objected to the concurrent resolution and had expressed a willingness to support a joint resolution a chance to make good their promises. The resolution was, at Mr. Morgan's request, allowed to lie on the table and was not referred to the committee on foreign relations. His purpose in seeking this disposition of it is to be able to consider the resolution without delay. He says he will call it up on Monday regardless of the concurrent resolutions now before the senate, and that he hopes it can be passed with but little delay. Mr. Morgan also says that so far as he is concerned he is willing that any measure passed by congress should be sent to the president, as is necessary with joint resolutions, for his approval or

WILL EXTEND THE CIVIL SERVICE. Two-Thirds of the Offices to Be Placed

disapproval.

Under the Law.
WASHINGTON, March 20.—The order soon to be issued covering into the civil service a large majority of the offices of the government now in the excepted class is still under feliberation by the president and the cabinet. The form in which the general extension will be made has not yet been finally decided.

The president has not determined whether to make the order a general one, specifically raming the offices to remain excepted, and extending the civil service to all of the rest, or to name specifically the offices to be classified and omit the names of the offices to remain excepted and to which the order will not apply. It is authoritatively stated that the extension as now contemplated will livolve about two-thirds of the offices at

present outside the civil service chairman of the Representative brosius, mmittee on reform in the civil service, said dent intended in the near future to make important changes in the civil service, house committee would wait to ascertain their nature, before proceeding to report on bills relating to the subject.

Shooting Was Accidental. WASHINGTON, March 20 .-- The West In dian mail, arriving here, brought an account from United States Consul Hall at San Juan, Porto Rico, of the shooting af-fair which was magnified in the first reports into an attempt on the consul's life. He shows it was purely accidental, a shot fired at night by a guard at the adjacent

Spanish prison striking on the wall of the consul's house without causing any damage. Report on Fish Commissioner. WASHINGTON, March 20 .- The senate committee on fisheries decided today to report with favorable recommendation the nominaof letter carriers in cities of tion of Commander John J. Brice of California to be fish commissioner. There was no opposition, and the report will be unanimous when made.

response is being made by the commercial Nine Democrats Break Away from Their Party Colleagues.

> BOATNER'S SEAT DECLARED VACANT terview and the charges of levying on the protected industries by the McKinley agents

Only Debate on the Question Was Ten Minutes Allowed the Contestant and Contestee to Present Their Views.

WASHINGTON, March 20 .- The house today, after three days of debate, adopted a resolution censuring Thomas F. Bayard, exsecretary of state and now amlassador to that has followed the repeal of the provisions of the law under which these agreements existed. In few cases is there any attempt made to conceal the self-interest of the writers in the matter. For instance, among the Edinburgh Philosophical society last fall. The vote stood 180 to 71 in favor of the first revolution and 191 to 59 in favor of the second. Five republicans broke away from party lines and voted against the resolution of censure and six democrats voted for it. All the republicans and nine democrats voted for the second resolution. Mr. Willis, a republican from Mr. Bayard's state, made a speech in opposition to the first resolution, and Mr. Bailey, democrat, of Texas, not only endorsed the resolution, but declared that a man who delievered such utterances as Mr. Bayard had at Boston was "ix worthy to represent the United States anywhere or at any time." There was a report about the house after the resolution had been adopted that Ambassador Bayard would resign, but close friends of the administration asserted esitively that there was absolutely no foundation for the rumors, which they did not hesitate to ridicule. The resolutions adopted, reciting the objectionable features of Mr. Bayard's speech, are as follows:

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the house of representatives that Thomas F. Bayard, ambassador of the United States to Great Britain, in publicly using the language above quoted has committed an offense against deplomatic propriety and an abuse of the privileges of his exaited position, which should make him the representative of the whole country and not of any political party. Such utterances were wholly inconsistent with that prudent, delicate and scrupulous reserve which he himself, while secretary of state, enjoined upon all diplomatic agents of the United States. In one speech he affronts the great body of his countrymen, who believe in the policy of protection. In the other speech he offends all his countrymen, who believe that Americans are capable of self government. Therefore, as the immediate representatives of the American people, and in their name, we condemn and censure the said utterances of said Thomas F. Bayard.

Resolved, Further, that in the opinion of the house of representatives public speeches by our diplomatic or consular officers abroad which display partisanship, or which condemn any political party or party policy or organization in the United States, are in dereliction of the duty of such officers, impair their usefulness as public servants and diminish the confidence which they should always command at home and abroad. TEXT OF THE RESOLUTIONS.

liminish the confidence which they should always command at home and abroad.

The house later considered the contested ection case of Benoit against Boatner from the Fifth Louisiana district, and the report f the majority declaring the seat vacant on account of fraud and intimidation at the election was adopted, 131 to 95. Three repub-licans voted for Boatner.

WASHINGTON, March 20 .- The debate on the resolution to censure Mr. Bayard was esumed today under an agreement entered into yesterday to take a vote at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

QUOTED AGAINST HIMSELF. Mr. Adams, who was minister to Brazil under the Harrison administration, favored the resolutions, and said Mr. Bayard's long service and commanding position as an American made his offense more flagrant and reprehensible. To show that Mr. Bayard fully recognized his position as the rep resentative of the whole people, he read from a speech delivered a year ago by Mr. Bayard at Wilmington, Del., in which the ambassador said: "I represent no party as ambassador to Great Britain, but my country and my people.

Mr. Fairchild took issue with the majority of the foreign affairs committe as to the character of Mr. Bayard's offense, expressing regret that the committee had not brought in articles of impeachment instead of cen- subject of the proposed change in sure. Mr. Bayard's utterance, he argued, constituted a crimical libel within the defilition of the law, and in view of his exalted position a high crime against his coun-

Mr. Wheeler, in opposition to the resolution. made the first reference to the tariff today. He said this attack on Ambassador Bayard came from Massachusetts, a state that believed in protection for protection's sake. Major McKinley had, on this floor argued in favor of high protection for iron, cotton ties as absolutely necessary for the production in this country. Cotton ties had been placed on the free list by the Wilson bill, vet he read a telegram from Youngstown, chronicling the first shipment of cotton es to Bombay, India.

Mr. Hutchinson said he would vote for the second of the resolutions, laying down the well established general principal that our representatives in foreign countries should abstain from partisan speeches, but he could not vote for the resolution that censured Mr. Bayard by name.

ESSENTIALLY AN ARISTOCRAT. Mr. Willis was the first republican to announce that he opposed censuring Mr. Bay-ard. Like Mr. Hutchinson, he said he would be willing to vote for the second resolution, but he could not vote for the first resolution. His state pride would lead him to oppose it He knew Mr. Bayard as a man of force and istinction. He did not think that he betrayed a confidence when he said Mr. Bayard was a born aristocrat as a democrat. His te were feudal in nature. Pro-Mr. Willis drew the members around him in throngs, and aroused great enthusiasm both on the floor and in the galleries by his culogy of the value of the birthright of liberty, and his outspoken contempt for American snobe. excephants and simpletons who discredited their own country and worshipped at the foot of the aristocracy and royalty of the

Mr. Turner closed the debate for the opposition in a strong ten-minute speach. His theme, like that of Mr. Bayard's at Edinburgh, would, he said, be "individual freedom, the germ of national prosperity and progress." A theme worthy of that noble hevalier. With contempt he described the triumphant republican party turning away from its duty to visit its wrath and indignation upon a member of his party for

in his address, but whether it was in good taste for the house, of representatives to condemn him for what he had done. Like Senate Votes to Adjourn Over Until Mon-Mr. Tucker, yesterday, he paid an eloqueoutribute to Mr. Bayard for his services to the day.

CUBAN QUESTION UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Several Senators Still Desire to Be Heard-Allen Argues Against the Validity of Dupont's Election.

WASHINGTON, March 20 .- Senator Mor-

gan presented a new phase of the Cuban question to the senate shortly before the adjournment tonight by offering a joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba and recognizing the insurgents as belligerents. The pending resolutions are concurrent, while these, being joint, would, If adopted, require the president's signature. The resolutions before the senate received an unexpected reverse today. Mr. Sherman ttee, yielded the remainder of his time Mr. Balley, who made a speech in favor sought to interrupt the usual course of adjourning over Saturday, unless unanimous consent was given to take the final vote on the Cuban question at a stated time next week. The unanimous consent was not given and the senate voted 44 to 22 to adjourn over tomorrow. The vote was regarded as an evidence of growing opposition to the Cuban resolutions. Most of the day was given to the Cuban question, speeches being made by Mr. Caffery and Call supporting it. The Dupont question came up long enough to allow Mr. Allen to express his views against Mr. Dupont's claims. A number of small of Mr. Bayard at Boston was "unworthy to

ime." (Loud and long applause.)
At the conclusion of Mr. Bailey's remarks Having secured the right of way, Mr. Sherman yielded temporarily to Senator Mr. Hitt asked for a vote.

At the request of Mr. Willis the vote was Allen of Nebraska to state his views on the claim of Dupont. The statement had more than passing interest, as six populist taken separately on the two resolutions. The first resolution censured Mr. Bayard in the votes in the senate are regarded as decisive in the contest and this was the first exname of the American people. The second condemned in general terms the delivery of partiean opeeches by our foreign representa-

bills were passed.

pression from a populist senator.

The senator said that Mr. Dupont was not entitled to a seat in the senate without a ertificate or credentials from the executive of the state and when these were lacking, as in this case, the courts of the state could compel the issuance of the credentials by the gov-

Senators Mitchell and Chandler called at ention to the fact that senators now sat in the chamber who did not hold credentials from the governor, and Mr. Mitchell sar-castically added that this disclosed Mr. Allen as the "wisest man in the senate," Mr. Allen vigorously maintained his position Gorman moved that when the senate ad-journed today it be to meet next Monday. Mr. Sherman, in charge of the Cuban resolu-tions, objected, on the ground that the senate should, in his opinion, sit tomorrow unless the Cuban resolutions could be disposed of today or a suitable time fixed for taking a vote on them next week. Hale agreed with Mr. Gorman, and urged more time for the discussion of the

Cuban question. After some discussion Mr. Gorman's motion prevailed by a vote of 42 to 22. WILL CONTINUE INDEFINITELY. Mr. Gorman moved that when the senate

adjourn it be until Monday. This aroused opposition, Mr. Lodge and Mr. Sherman opposing it and the latter stating that an adjournment over tomorrow would be objection-

substitute resolution declaring Mr. Boatner entitled to the seat. The resolution was do feated-year 59, mays 131. Three republicans Fletcher, Johnson and Ray, voted for the resolution. The minority resolution declarable unless a definite agreement was made as to the time for taking the final vote or the resolutions. On a roll call Mr. Gorman's ing the seat vacant was then adopted withmotion prevailed-42 to 22. The detailed At 5 o'clock the house took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening Aession to be devoted to the consideration of private pension bills. Yeas: Republicans-

Hale, McMillan, Merrill. Thurston, Wetmore, Wolcott, SENATORS BY DIRECT VOTE. avis. Platt. Sewell. Committee Makes a Favorable Report on the Amendment. Democrats: Gorman, Gray, Harris, Hill, WASHINGTON: March 20 .- The senate committee on privileges and elections held Smith, Turple, Vilas, Waithall, Icby, Turple Jones (Ark.), Vilas, Martin, Waith Mitchell (Wis.), White a meeting today for the purpose of passing upon Senator Mitchell's report upon the election of senators by direct vote of the people. The report proved acceptable to a majority of the committee.

The committee says, in the accompanying Nays. Republicansreport, that it has approached the the method of electing senators with a full

appreciation of the gravity of the subject and Blanchard, of the importance of the public interests in-Populists: The objections that are raised to th proposed change are discussed fully. The Mr. Caffery then proceeded with his speech amendment, it is held does not in the slightest degree trench upon the system upon which our government is founded. The ob-jection is not tenable that any proposed begun yesterday opposing the Cuban resolu-tions. In response to a whispered inquiry by Mr. Platt, who sat near him, Mr. Caffery said: "I say in response to an inquir that we should not be engaged in denouncing change in the mode of electing squators can be properly regarded as an attempt to de on the floor of the senate the manner in which foreign governments conduct their own prive the states, respectively as states, in their sovereign or political capacity, of their legal representations in the senate. It proaffairs. I protest against the attacks on the character of foreign countries. I protest against these epithets hurled right and left poses a change in the mode—only this and nothing more—by which the states respecat Spain during the debate in this chamber I take no part in such denunciation, and I tively and the people thereof shall choos characterize it as entirely out of place and as not befitting the dignity of the senate of fled elective of a state, the proper mouth-pieces of the state in the elections of senhe United tSates." And, if entitled to speak, then why not directly and for themselves, and not

Mr. Caffery went on to urge that the reso lutions were a gratuitous insult to Spain, and amounted almost to a war. At 2:35 o'clock Mr. Caffery concluded and

but declined to One weighty and principal objection to the take the floor at this time, in order that those present system of electing senators, says the opposed might proceed. report, is that the power and right of the individual voter are hedged about and cir-cumscribed, his will is manacled, his volition CALL WAS READY TO MARCH.

Mr. Call then addressed the schate. Mr. Call said there was no excuse for hesitation or doubt in the course of the government. At one point, when Mr. Call was urging in ervention, Mr. Platt said: "Suppose we suggest intervention and Spain does not accept t, then does the senator propose that we shall go to war?"

phatic; as pronounced as it is imperative; so carnest as to become almost unanimous "First, let us make our declaration and what effect that has," answered Mr. "Next let us repeal our neutrality laws Call. tendency of public opinion, the report conand allow our brave boys and men ready to risk their lives in the cause of freedom an clate its dignity, its usefulness, its integrity opportunity to do so. That will settle the its power. If there is any cause for this tendency in the public mind it should be re-moved without delay. The adoption of the question without a war, said will settle it within ninety days." Mr. Call read a letter recently received from a personal friend in Hayana telling of a bloody massacre five amendment will remove prejudices now exist-ing which are rapidly becoming deeply and miles from Havana on February 22. It gave minute details of the slaughter of twenty will dissipate all cause, excuse any pretext and the imprisonment of seventeen Cubans. They were sacrificed in the streets of a subthe character, advance the dignity and inof Havana, Mr. Call vouched for the integrity of the writer of the letter. The minority who oppose the proposition the threat of privateering, Mr. Call ex-"What commerce have we to prey non. Privateers can do us no harm, but here is no possibility of war."

Mr. Palmer took the floor on the Cuban WASHINGTON, March 20 .- It is learned

epolutions, but postponed his remarks until Monday. A resolution offered by Mr. Chandler was

adopted for an inquiry by the navy committee on the desirability of building one naval turret above another.

The following bills were passed: For the relief of settlers within the indemnity limits of the grant to the New Orleans Pacific Rail-

road company; fixing Ogden and Sait Lake City as the places for holding terms of the United States courts in Utah; granting right of way over the public domain for oil pipe lines in Colorado and Wyoming; granting a pension of \$50 to the widow of the late Brigadier General Clendenning; authorizing of the grade of his rank to Rear Admiral Russel, retired; for the disposal of lands in the Fort Klamath bay reservation, Oregon; fixing the rank and pay of the judge dvocate general of the navy; for a survey the mouth of the Yukon river, Alaska. During a lull in the process of passing bills Mr. Morgan sitroduced an important joint Cuban resolution. Mr. Morgan asked that

erage freezer; Richard Nolan and I. A. George, Hastings, riveting machine; Warren T. Reaser, Lincoln, balance slide valve; dution go over under the rule Nels E. Swanson, Osceola, baling press. Iowa—Otto Albertus and M. Johnson, Al At 5:45 the senate adjourned until Monday. vord, band cutter and feeder; Aifred S Edey, Des Moines, car coupler; Louis Kneed Will Not Intercept Filibusters.

WASHINGTON, March 20 .- The cruiser ler, Caliedonia, and E. Vorpe, Mt. Ayr, track brake; Arthur W. McFarland, West Bend, Montgomery has returned to Fort Monroe from target practice outside the capes, which sets at rest the story that she was endeavoring to head off the Bermuda, with General Garcia's party of Cubans aboard. The fact that none of the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron have been sent on this quest is regarded as evidence that WASHINGTON, March 20.-Representative Gillette today introduced a bill to "protect surrounding the Bermuda case.

# WANT A RESTURE TO RECIPROCITY. VOTES TO CENSURE BAYARD | trivial act. What a prodigy; what an exploit in politics. The question was not whether Mr. Bayard Bird violated good taste | DECIDED TO REST A DAY "THE FIVE POINTS"

What it Was and What It Is.



1846.

"It is the most dreadful spot on the American continent!" said a distinguished French- many eminent physicians. man who once visited the notorious New York slum known as the "Five Points." The same opinion was expressed by Charles Dickens after going through this dangerous quarter with an armed police escort. The and I am able to state that they have re-Five Points, in those days, was famous as ceived great benefit from it and are ready the abode of thieves, thugs and murderers.

In recent years this unsavory district has

undergone a marked improvement. Today it compares favorably with similar quarters of other great cities, and most of this imworkers. This excellent organization has performed and is performing a great and was supplied with a bottle, and the improve-One of the greatest works of the mission

is to minister to the sick, and it is a work that has been highly successful. And yet | many." the officers of the mission have been able to combat a vast amount of sickness and afford relief in many critical cases with the aid of a remedy well known to the medical profes- would be a good plan to try it?

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1896

sion and one that has been prescribed by

In speaking of this matter not long ago the Rev. J. H. Beale, financial agent of the Five Points Mission, said: "A remedy largely used among the people connected with our mission is Warner's Safe Cure, to testify thereto."

Mrs. N. Elliott, a visitor of the mission, expresses a similar opinion. She says. "After using Warner's Safe Cure among our mission people for several months, I regard it as a public duty to endorse it as a provement is due to the celebrated Five safe and sure cure for liver and kidney and Points Mission and its army of Christian female complaints. One very severe case which had been given over by the doctors ment was so marked as to inspire new courage and hope, causing her to feel like a new woman. This is only one case of

Nothing ever known in the history of the world has equaled Warner's Safe Cure for making men, women and even children but one standard remedy. It is, of course, healthier and happier. Don't you think it

## It has French Legs This table has-



It's two twenty-five-

Style positively new-Not \$6-though it's such a table as some people

have a habit of getting \$6 for-

It's so nice, you know-

It's a center table—a curly birch table—or a fac simile mahogany table-a French legged table -a double top table-a gilt trimmed table-Not a very big table-

But a big enough table for two twenty-five,

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BRICE RESENTS THE IMPUTATION.

WASHINGTON, March 20,-An interesting personal controversy between Senator Brice of Ohlo and Governor Thornton of New Mexico enlivened the meeting of the house committee on territories. It grew out of the action of Senator Brice in securing a senate amendment to a house bill to validate bonds issued by the territory for building its new capitol. The Brice amendment made the bill include bonds for \$176,500, issued by the county of Santa Fe, to aid the Santa Fe railroad, dated March 1, 1892. When the news of the genate's action reached New Mexico the people of Santa Fe county held a mass meeting, which was attended by the governor and adopted resolutions branding the bonds as fraudulent, and denouncing the action of Senator Brice as having been inspired by personal and pecuniary motives.

Today the house committee gave a hearing on the bond question, which was attended by Governor Thornton. Senator Brice rose and with conciderable warmth requested Chair man Scranton to read the telegram contain ing the resolutions which he had received from New Mexico. This the chairman did Senator Brico then made a speech in which he denied emphatically that his action had been dictated by other than proper motive and inquired of Governor Thornton if he as sociated him (Brice) with the frauds in conection with the bonds

Governor Thornton replied that he did not in any way, as the frauds occurred in the organization of the road, before Mr. Brice became a party thereto. The governor ex-plained he had been a member of the meeting which adopted the resolutions and had voted for them, but disclaimed any personal in-tention to reflect on Brice, and said he would withdraw any imputations of personal dis-honesty against the senator, so far as he was concerned.

WASHINGTON, March 20.-The senate committee on territories today agreed to report favorably the bill for the admission of Arizona as a state of the union.

of the committee present. They were Senators Davis, Shoup and Thurston, republicans and Bate, Call and White, democrate There was only one negative vote, which wa cast by Senator Call. The bill was introduced by Senator Carter, and like the New Mexico bill, is an enabling act. It provides that the governor shall issue a call for an election of delegates to the constitutional convention thirty days after the passage of the act in which he shall designate the day of election. The delegates are to meet at the seat of government on the second Monday after the election. The convention is to be submitted to the voters of the territory for ratification or rejection on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1896, when the election of state officers and a rep esentative in congress is also to take place. Norfolk and Hastings Favored.

WASHINGTON, March 20 .- At the meeting of the house committee on public buildings today the following bills for public buildings were reported favorably by subcommittees: Clinton, Ia., \$190,090; Cleveland, \$2,500,000; Little Rock, Ark., \$43,000 (additional); Freeport, Ill., \$100,000; Menominee, Mich., \$50,000; Joliet, Ill., \$100,-Mich., \$50,000; Jolie; III., \$100,000; Elgin, III., \$100,000; Hastings, and Norfolk, Neb., \$20,000 each for sites; Boise, North Atlantic squadron have been sent on this quest is regarded as evidence that the Navy department does not believe it has authority to capture vessels which leave our ports under conditions similar to those supports the support of the support Falls, Minn, \$200,000.



erected last year on Georgia avenue, between Mason and Pacific streets. The owner is one of Omaha's foremost business men, who purchased these lots because they were the cheapest in the city, considering the great advantages of location and surroundings. Other business men who DO NOT own their homes, but SHOULD, would follow his example if they would take the trouble to investigate our price on adjoining property. Such a home is an ornament to our city and should add \$10 per foot to every lot in the block. We can offer three lots on Georgia avenue at FORTY PER CENT of their former value. A fine residence can be built at SIXTY PER CENT of former price. Why not There were only six of the eleven members take advantage of such unexcelled prices and GET A HOME, and get it NOW? Our present prices are only good until

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you, the 10c suspenders are gone. Albert Cahn.



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