MILLION FOR THE SANTEES

Senator Allen Reports His Bill for the Relief of the Indians.

AST ACT IN THE NEW ULM MASSACRE

Measure Proposes to Restore to the Santees and Flandrenus Their Trenty Rights and Reimburse Them for Confisented Land.

WASHINGTON, March 23 .- (Special , Telegram.)-Senator Allen, from the committee on Indian affairs, presented a lengthy report today on his bill restoring the Santee Sloux Indians of Nebraska and Flandreau Sioux of South Dakota to all rights and benefits enjoyed by them under the treaties of 1837 and 1851. The report is voluminous in character and exhaustive. Senator Allen, who wrote the report, going largely into the question of the confiscation of Indian property as a result of the New Ulm massacre in Minnesota in 1862. The report suggest a new section providing for the payment to the Indians by the United States 95 cents an acre for all lands owned by them in August, 1862, and which were confiscated by act of congress as a punishment for their participation in that historic massacre. A proviso to section 2 stipulates that the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians of Lake Traverse, S. D. and Devil's Lake, N. D., shall not be included in the official roster to be made of these Indians by the Interior department as Santees or Flandreaus, nor shall any distribution of annuities or moneys be made to them.

There were included in the former reserva-on enjoyed by the Santecs in Minnesota some 320,000 acres of land, for which it is presumed the Indians received 30 cents an acre, when they were removed from their former reservation to Nebraska and which would not them \$96,000. The United Ztates sold the land for \$1.25 per acre, or a total of \$400,000. Deducting \$96,000 paid to the Indians, it is readily seen that the government made a net profit of \$304,000 out transaction, leaving, in the judgment of the committee, an equitable claim in favor of the Indians. On their removal from Minnesota their tribal names became lost sight of and they took the name of the larger and more powerful tribes, from which they were undoubtedly lineal descendants. In the present reservation the Santees of Nebraska have 115,000 acre, much of which is not tillhas been a failure the past few years, so far as crops are concerned. Where there were 100 white families renting lands from the Indians there are hardly twenty now. White men trespass upon the reservations with large herds of cattle and the Indian complains that nothing is left for his own stock to subsist upon and he demands at the hands of the government a betterment of existing conditions. The report goes into the financial history of these Indians, and finds there are thirty-six installments of an-nuity due, which, added to the amount due for lands, makes a total alleged government indebtedness to the Santees and Flandreaus of \$1,485,000, of which about three-fourths will go to the Santees of Nebraska. The with these amendments, recommends the bill for passage.

MEAT TRADE WITH EUROPE. Remarkable as it may seem, the only country of the world which does not discriminate against our meat products is England. In response to the senate resolution of Feb-ruary 6, introduced by Mr. Thurston, relative to the decrees or orders of the governments France, Belgium placing restrictions upon the importation of certain American products, the presi-dent on March 13 furnished the senate with translated copies of the decrees desired. In Germany the importation of living beef cattle and fresh beef from America is forbidden, and very stringent rules for the veterinary police treatment of ruminating animals and swine arriving by sea from America are main-tained. In France there are regulations relative to the importation and transit of cattle coming from the United States of America, and travel over land and sea frontiers is interdicted until otherwise ordered; this regulation going into effect February 24, 1895. Belgium, on account of alcontagious affection discovered in American cattle, prohibits their intro-tion into that country, and if they are introduced into the country rules are provided for the direct transit of these animals by railway, only in scaled wagons and without being unloaded en route. If there are any signs of Texas fever, so-called, bovine animals are compelled to be disembarked at Antwerp on the condition of being subjected in that city to a quarantine of forty-five days at least, or may be di-rected to the public slaughter house to be there butchered in the delay provided by the regulations. Denmark is quite as prohibitive as Belgium, although in 1891 the decree of department of the Interior of March 10. 1888, prohibiting the importation into this country from the United States of American pork and other raw products of swine, in-cluding hog bladders and unrefined pork fat, (steamed lard) was abrogated so far as these products were concerned, provided that they were accompanied by authentic certificates that they were inspected prior to shipment from the United States in accordance with the laws of this country. The Bureau of Animal Industry and the Department of Foreign Markets, under the direct charge of the secretary of agriculture, look upon these restrictions as uncalled for and decidedly unfriendly, and argue that congress should take some specific action toward securing the amelioration of existing conditions. We are being discriminated against on all sides, and there is a strong undercurrent of feel-ing in the foreign markets division of the

UNION PACIFIC WANTS THE LANDS. The Union Pacific land department is considerably agitated over a senate bill which provides for the granting to the state of Kansas of the Hays military reservation for educational purposes. The land department, in a communication to the chairman of the committee on military affairs, states that the reservation was set apart by executive order at a date subsequent to that upon which the company's grant became effective, and that the company's right therefore to the even-numbered sections within the reservation had attached at the time the reservation was made. The communication further states that if this is the case the

Agricultural department that America should commence just a little retaliation, to show foreigners that we have certain rights which

that it would impose the necessity of litigation, which the department very much desired to avoid. Local attorneys of the Union Pacific in Washington are seeking to have the bill amended in the committee, failing in which they will undoubtedly carry the fight to the floor of the senate.

D. C. Stapleton, who is commissioner of the Cuban Debate.

immigration for the state of Nebraeka, to-cated in London, Eng., has written a letter to Senator Thurston relative to the Veneuelan boundary, now occupying the atten-ion of the Venezuelan commission. H States that he has in his possession de-markations of Codezzi in the nature of an atlan, showing the various maps of Veneguein of different years from 1819 and 1840, in which all of them show that the eastern coundary of Venezuela, excepting a small cortion north of the River Quiuni, is the River Essquibe. The attention of the com-mission has been called by Senator Thurston to this atlas, and if not in its possession, it is placed at its disposal by Mr. Stapiston, who is well remembered in Omaha.

STRODE WILL NOT COME OUT Representative Strode of the First Ne-graska district announced today it would be mpossible for him to attend the county onvention on April 2, but that if possible he would return to Nebraska in time for the moeting of the First congressional district convention, April 15. Committee work is largely responsible for this condition, his associate on election committee No. 2, Mr. Johnson, having been compelled to ask for a vacation until April 10, to look after his own political fences, which leaves Mr. Strods in charge of the committee work and second n the list of republicans on this committee. Sepator Thurston, through Senator Allen introduced bills to pension W. P. Snowden and James M. Simeral of Omaha, the former for \$20, and the latter for \$30 per month. He also presented a petition of sundry cit-izens of Bartlett, Neb., in relation to second

dass mail matter. Representative Kem had an interview with the speaker this morning, in which he requested recognition to call up for passage the Fort Sidney military reservation Speaker Reed examined the bill, and then stated that, as there were two or three such bills pending, he could not give his consent at this time.

Representative Gamble of South Dakota introduced a bill today appropriating \$25,000 for a public building at Lead City, S. D. Senator Allen had no thought at noon that he would follow his Dupont argument so soon with a plea for Cuban insurgents, but he was goaded, as he stated, to answer a legal fallacy, which had received a measure of respect from both sides of the ber, that the right to recognize a belligerent right rested solely in the hands of the chief executive. His voice, which is usually held at conversational tone, rose to a great height as he drew a graphic picture of the insurrection now being waged in the Gem of the Antilles, and which the power of Spain is unable to put down.

SAVES THE COMMISSION. Commissioner Youmans of the Interstate Commerce commission is greatly elated over the decision of the supreme court in what is known as the Brown case, which came from the Pittsburg court of appeals. The de-cision was reversed. Judge Grosseup of Chicago had held that a man need not incriminate himself. Youmans said: "This decision is regarded as one of the most im-portant which has been handed down since the interstate commerce law went into ef-fect. It has greatly strengthened the act to regulate commerce, and will make the law a power instead of a farce in cases where testimony of a confidential character is required. Heretofore witnesses refused to testify from books, on the grounds that it

would incriminate them. Now we may examine these witnesses." Special Agent Dickinson of the Indian bureau, who is now transacting some business for the bureau with the Delaware Indians, has been ordered to Washington for instructions as to the proposed compromise of dif-ferences between the Otoe and Missouri Indians and settlers on their ceded lands in will be in Washington some time this week, and will be given all information in the Interior department, Indian bureau and the Interior department, Indian bureau and the general land office with reference to the sale of these lands, and will then be ordered sale of these lands, and will then be ordered and contradictory terms of the house resolutions. They embraced a needless threat resolution, which, if executed, meant before the Indians at their reservation, in Oklahoma, and after they have accepted or rejected it, he will lay is before the set-

S. Lester, resigned.

Women Are Suing for Peace. WASHINGTON, March 23 .- An effort is eing made to secure the co-operation of women's organizations throughout the country to aid in the movement for an international peace tribunal. Petitions are being circulated, both in this country and in Great Britain, by the Women's International Press league, and Mrs. M. F. Ormsby of this city, president of the American branch of the pressuent of the American branch of the league, is forwarding the petition for signatures to women in the United States. The petition expresses hearty sympathy with the movement in favor of the establishment of a permanent arbitration tribunal between Great Britain and the United States. It is asserted that such a permanent court would present an example which would gradually be followed by other nations, causing the present ruinous expenditures in armaments to and permitting the people to enjoy the fruits of their labors in peace.

Presidential Nominations. WASHINGTON, March 23 .- The president today sent to the senate the following nominations:

of the United States at Capetown, Cape Colony; R. Hughes Long of Alabama, consul of the United States at Nogales, Mexico. Postmasters-T. J. Boyer, Altamont, III.; M. Ballard, Marion, Ind.; William E. Mil-

ier, Mason City, Ia.

Interior—Peter Gallagher of Idaho to be Indian agent at Warm Springs agency, in War-First Lieutenant R. M. Getty.

Twenty-second infantry, to be captain; Second Lleutenant H. L. Jackson, Fifteenth infantry, to be first lieutenant. Senators by Direct Vote. WASHINGTON, March 23.-The house committee on elections of president and vice

president today reported favorably the bill introduced by Mr. Corliss of Michigan, pro-viding for the election of senators by a direct vote of the people. Some amend-ments of minor importance were adopted.

Deadwood Postmaster Confirmed. WASHINGTON, March 23.-The senate in executive ression today confirmed the nompassage of the senate bill introduced by Sen-ator Baker would accomplish nothing, except at Deadwood, S. D.

SENT BACK TO CONFERENCE

MILLS IS FOR ARMED INTERVENTION

Introduces Resolutions Directing the President to Take Possession of the Island Until a Govern-

ment is Formed.

WASHINGTON, March 23.-Senator Blackburn's return to the senate today, after the exciting and fruitless senatorial context before the Kentucky legislature, was signalized. by an unusual demonstration by his colleagues. On the senator's desk was the most mammoth and elaborate floral design ever brought to the cenate, rising twelve feet from the floor and overhanging the desks of Senators Walthall and Vect on either side The main design represented the coat of arms of Kentucky, with two buge dolls clasping hands as the central figures, around which were worked the state motto: "United We Stand, Divided We Fall." Above this was a large horseshop of La France and pearl roses, while below and around were great sheaves of oak leaves and illies of the valley. The whole was topped with widespreading branches of American beauty roses.

In presenting petitions from Edward Everett Hale, Julia Ward Howe, the faculties of Yale and Williams colleges and many distinguished public men and scientists, Mr. Gallinger spoke in advocacy of the philanthropic design of removing consumptives to the Rocky mountain region and granting the abandoned Fort Stanton reservation of New Mexico for the uses of the project. Mr. Gallinger showed the heavy mortality from pulmonary diseases, and urged that the government might well give that attention to saving human life that it gave through the bureau of animal industry to vercoming pleuro-pneumonia in cattle

When Mr. Sherman brought forward the Cuban resolutions there was an animated de-bate as to securing a final vote. Mr. Cullom, in charge of the legislative appropria-tion bill, said he could not give way for an indefinite extension of the Cuban debate to the exclusion of appropriation bills. DESIRED A VOTE.

Mr. Sherman responded that the com-mittee desired a vote, and he thought it remarkable, with the war proceeding in Juba, that the question could not be speedily acted on. Mr. Platt said the trouble with the resolu-

ference committee had thrown aside the senate resolution and had accepted the house resolutions. "If we had any assurance," said Mr. Sherman, "that the senate would accept and dispose of the subject in another form, then

tions was that three senators on the con-

we would be quite willing to accept the suggestion." "I suggest to the chairman of the committee," said Mr. Hoar, rising and addressing Mr. Sherman, "that he ask the unanimous consent of the senate to a disagree-ment to the conference report, thus sending the subject back to the conference com-

"Then," said Mr. Sherman, decisively, "I will make the motion to test the question."
This colloquy proceeded out of order, as
Mr. Palmer of Illino's had the floor for a against the Cuban resolutions and ingisted on going on. He vielded, however, to allow Mr. Sherman to give the following formal notice: "I give notice that in order to expedite action on this subject and in order to dispose of the question, I will move southern Nebraska and northern Kansas. He to recommit the pending resolutions to the conference." As Mr. Palmer had the floor, Mr. Sherman could not secure immediate

cretary. He will first lay the proposition intervention by war. The senator spoke of fore the Indians at their reservation, in the unorganized condition of the insurgents. This brought out protests from Morgan and Call. The former read the proclamation of Cisneros, president of the insurgents, to-W. F. Culver has been appointed post-master at Olaf, Wright county, Ia., vice D. of the Washington Star, giving assurances of the authenticity of the document. Mr. Morgan said he approved every word of that splendid appeal of Cieneros.

MILLS IS FOR WAR. Mr. Mills offered the following joint reso lution, after which he said he would speak on the resolution tomorrow:

on the resolution tomorrow:

Be it resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled. That the president of the United States is hereby directed to request the government of Spain to authorize the people of Cuba, subject to the sovereignity of Spain, to institute such local government as they may wish and invest it with such powers as they may think necessary to secure to the people of Cuba the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

happiness.

Sec. 2. In case Spain shall refuse to grant to the inhabitants of Cuba the rightful powers of self-givernment, then the president of the United States is hereby directed to take possession of the island of Cuba with the military and naval forces of the United States and noid the same till the people of Cuba can organize a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed and equip such military forces as may be necessary to protect them from invasion.

Mr. George spoke in opposition to the

Mr. George spoke in opposition to the

SENT TO CONFERENCE. At 2 o'clock there was a lull in the pocches, whereupon Mr. Sherman sought to secure a vote on his motion to recommit the resolutions to the conference committee. A vote was about to be taken, when Mr. Allen arose for a speech. Mr. Allen said that if the United States stood by while Spain applied the knife to the throat of the Cubans, we would be justly chargeable by the world with impotency and cowardice. He ridiculed the waning patriotism of senators. At first senators had "fallen over each other to support this resolution." Then the senator from Maine (Hale) had sounded the signal for retreat. "And now." cucluded Mr. Allen, "the senator from Ohio (Sherman) moves to recommit. It looks as though he joined in the retreat, and

this will be the last of his resolution As soon as Mr. Allen closed, Mr. Sher-man pressed his motion to recommit. There was no word of opposition, and the presiding officer, Mr. Bacon, put the question. Not more than twenty senators were present. There was a chorus of yeas and no nays, and

the motion prevailed.

No request for a roll call was made, and the senate immediately turned to other business. The recommittal came so quietly that the crowds did not realize what had been done until the clerk began the items of the legislative appropriation bill, which

had been taken up.
Subsequently, Mr. Platt offered another
phase of the Cuban subject by presenting
the following concurrent resolution, which
was referred to the committee on foreign

Reso'ved. That the senate (the house of Resolved. That the senate (the house of representatives concurring) hereby expresser its earnest desire and hope that Cuba may soon become a free, independent and republican government and that the friendly offices of the United States should be offered by the president to the Spanish government to secure this result.

The legislative appropriation bill was pending when, at 5:15, the senate went into executive passion, and soon afterward ad-

Here's a Place, Who Wants It. WASHINGTON, March 23.-The civil service commission has announced that the list of eligible candidates for the office of physician in the Indian service is entirely exhausted. The last vacancy is at the Grand river boarding school, at the Standng Rock agency in North Dakota. This is \$900 per annum office and there is no one available for the appointment. Civil service examinations for these places will be held

Some months ago the secretary's authority to grant these leaves, 'In the absence of specific legislation only the subject, was brought in question, and his present action is a final settlement of the matter.

The last address in the Unity club lec-

PROCEEDINGS, AN THE HOUSE,

Arizona's Land Hill Passed in a Modi-WASHINGTON, MARCH 23 .- This was District of Columbia day in the house. Some ousiness was transacted by unanimous consent before Chairman, Babcock of the district committee claimed the day. Delegate Murphy of Arizona secured consent for the consideration of the senate hill to authorize the leasing of lands for efficational purposes in Arizona. This was a modification of the bill vetoed by the president and passed over the veto by the house. The senate modified the bill to inset the objections raised by the executive. The bill was passed. executive. The bill was passed.

were passed to amend the act of March 2, 1893, relating to the promotion of the safety of employes and travelers on railroads; to authorize the construction of a wagon and motor bridge across the Missouri river at St. Charles, Mo.; also several other

bills of minor importance.

The house then proceeded to the consideraion of District of Columbia business. After he district business was completed, Mr. Henderson, chairman of the judiciary committee, called up the Curtis bill, abolishing the death penalty in certain cases and perto bring in verdicts qualified "without the death penalty. "I have no objection to the enactment of

the bill into a law a little later on," said Mr. Cockrell, "but I would like first to get rid of the cutthroats and robbers whom the government is prosecuting in the Indian Ter-

Mr. Culberson gave the bill his support. He said, with reference to the Indian Territory cases, of which seventy-three were pending, that the district attorney believed convictions could be more easily secured if qualified verdicts were allowed, as few the murders were deliberate, premeditated killings. He criticised the bill, however, be cause it made treason punishable only with life imprisonment. Although there were few cases of treason, that crime, in his opinion, hould head the list.

Mr. Grosvenor opposed the bill, not be-cause it curtailed the death penalty, but he did not believe that jurien should fix penalties. He was willing to yield his judgment on this subject to the judiciary committee or the Department of Judice. While the present attorney general was a very dis-tinguished lawyer, he (Grosvenor) did not believe he had tried a criminal case in his

agreement of the senate to the conference read an essay on the education of children report on the Cuban resolutions was an- and the importance of cultivating their minds ounced, but no action was taken by the along certain lines. Mr. Gillett and Mr. Hepburn opposed the

Curtis bill, while Mr. Ray endersed it. Mr. Little proposed an amendment, providing that in other criminal cases the jury should fix the penalty, not exceeding the maximum fixed by law. The amendment was defeated, 10 to 58, Mr. Gillett offered an amendment, which was agreed to, 68 to 17, making treason pun-

shable by death.
Mr. Barrett submitted an amendment retaining the death penalty for the commis-sion of all crimes now punishable by death,

Mr. Barrett renewed his amendment, which was again defeated. When the bill was placed upon its passage, Mr. Barrett made the populist senator from Nebraska would be the point of no quorum. Speaker Reed was unable to count more than 128 members, and at 5:05 the house adjourned. Amendment to the Senate Rules.

WASHINGTON, March 23 .- In the senate WASHINGTON, March 23.—In the senate Mr. Mahoney felt cure that with Carlisle as today Mr. Hoar gave notice of a proposed a leader the democrats would pull through amendment to the rules, for the purpose "of enabling the senate to dispatch public business more promptly." It proposes that when any bill or resolution shall have been under consideration not less than four days, shall be in order for any senator to demand that debate thereon be closed. If the demand is seconded by a majority present, the question is to be forthwith taken without further debate, and the pending measure is to take precedence of all other business. If the senate decides to close debate, the question is to be taken on the measure in its successive stages, according to the rules, but without further debate, except that every cenator desiring to and not exceeding an hour.

SOUTH OMAHA NEWS

The city council at its meeting last night appointed the judges and clerks for election

First Ward-First precinct, Thomas Montague, T. B. Hatcher, J. O. Eastman, John Well, A. H. Merrill, A. L. Keenan, Alix Schlegel. Second precinct—James Carroll, W. E. Croeby, G. W. Raworth, H. Timkle, Al Owen, J. W. Sipe, Frank Cockrell. Third precinct—Ed Pollard, H. Harding, Thomas Curran, George Rahan, R. Sage, J. M. Welsh, John McNee Second Ward-First precinct, Thomas C.

Kelly, John Ficenec, Robert Mushett, W. F. Bauer, Pat Brosnihan, C. Williams, Henry Michael, Second precinct, J. J. Looney. Bauer, Pat Brosnihan, C. Williams, Henry Michael, Second precinct, J. J. Leoney, Mike Yead, John Strangler, John Yagle, Joseph Bogacy, J. M. Tobias, Gus Olsen, Third precinct, M. Y. Clayton, James Kruse, Ben Krebs, Charles Weber, James Ryben, H. Beal, Hugh Mallet.

Third Ward-First precinct, John Fanning, D. Barrett, Joseph Egger, Chris Raff, Michael Schwartz, James Relly, John Hickey. Second precinct, C. O'Brien, J. L. Olson, John Jackman, J. McGoldrick, John Blondon, Bruno Echemeyer, Thursthy, Kester,

Bruno Echemeyer, Timothy Fenton.
Fourth Ward—Patrick Broadrick, Anthony Smith, William Schmailing, A. Kilker, Dennis McLain, Thomas Carroll, Jeff Cooley. A petition from about fifty residents of Albright was read, requesting the council to instruct the Union Pacific Railroad com-pany to open ite fence at the Y. Z and Twenty-third street crossings. Last summer the Union Pacific built a high wire fence along its tracks, from Q street to the Albright station, shutting off all traffic across the tracks for a distance of about a mile. The finance committee reported that the \$6,950 district bonds were sold to P. J. Moriarty, cashier of the Packers' National bank,

Street Commissioner Ross will be directed lay street crossings at Twentieth and S. Twenty-first and S. Twenty-second and S. Thirtieth and T, and Thirtieth and V streets Ryan got a resolution through ordering Superintendent Holland of the fire alarm service to place a fire alarm box on Q street, west of Thirty-sixth bireet. The council will sit as a board of equali-

zation April 4 and 6. Buyers Like the Horse Market. The run of horses at the yards for the

week ending March 2f was the largest of any week this season, At Saturday's sale 150 horses were listed, and all offered were sold at good prices. The large number of has commenced. Eastern buyers are commencing to realize that the South Omaha market can furnish an unlimited number of fresh country horses, that are well broken and useful, and shippere are awakening to the fact that this market offers advantages that no other market can offer. During the week buyers have been here from New York

and other eastern points, from St. Louis, Memphis and several points farther south. Magie City Gossip. Miss Nellie Welsh is sick. J. Rice of Garrison, Colo., is here with six cars of cattle. The Silver club will meet this evening at Twenty-sixth and O streets.

James Dickerson left O'Neill for a visit with friends. Born, to Mr. and Mrs. James Vandra. Twenty-first and R streets, a son.

ESTABROOK ON LA PAVETTE. THE FINEST YET FLOATED

by Henry Estabrook as a citizen of Omaha, was delivered last night at Unity church. The well known reputation of the crator his departure from the city, of which the oration could be regarded as the farewell note, and the approbation with which address was received when it was originally delivered at Detroit, all conspired to cal together an audience composed of what is considered the best in social, professiona and business circles in the city. The church was crowded even to the doors, it appearing to be an impossibility to accommodate even one more pers n with sitting room Mr. Estabrook, who in reality has already left the city for Chicago, appeared to be inspired by the reception tendered him, and proke magnificently. His cration, a gem of polished words dovetailed together with graphic oratorical effect, was delivered with

"La Fayette." Before entering on the oration proper, however, Mr. Estabrook spent some moments in speaking upon his departure from the He said that he left because he was Everyone was inclined to shout approval to the hustle which animated a body, he said, whether it was epent in trying to catch a street car or in attempting to obtain fame, "the ignis fatuus" which leads mortals a merry chase. The approval was redoubled and doubled again if the body landed "with both fest." Mr. Estabrook that this fact had something to do with his departure from the city.
"A person," he said, "either ploughs

all the elequence of his magnetic voice, and frequently called forth applause. The theme

was calculated to assist, being a patriotic

through humanity like a cannon ball glider through it like a pestilence." said that neither a cannon ball nor a pee-tilence obtained any amount of pleasure in the trangit, and he therefore judged that he would not be fully satisfied even after he had removed to his new abode, for it was

PLAYED THE GAME OF POLITICS.

Presidential Candidates Named at the Chautaugua College. Last night they played politics at the Chautauqua college of the First Methodist Episcopal church, indulging in the harmless occupation of placing in nomination candidates for the office of president of the United States. There was a fair sized audience present, and During the progress of the debate the dis- as an introduction Mrs. T. K. Sudberough

The decks having been cleared of routine business, C. A. Goss was introduced and in an eloquent speech he placed in nomination as a candidate for president Major McKinley. Everybody gave Mr. Goss the glad hand, which he said he appreciated. Frank Crawford when called to the platform remarked that he had not prepared a speech, yet with a burst of elequence that held the audience next to spellbound, he

placed the name of General Manderson be-fore the college. Crawford's effort and the mention of his candidate brought out some hearty applause. George A. Magney declared that everything but empowering the juries to qualify their verdicts "without capifal punishment." The amendment was lost, 28 to 47.

When the bill was reported to the house With a preoration he named William V. Allen and ventured the opinion that when the votes were cast and counted next November

under the wire at least a neck ahead of all competitors. To make the political fight interesting and to give it another corner, T. J. Mahoney en-tered the arena and named John G. Carlisle.

THEY TALKED UNION DEPOT Discussion at Meeting of South Side

and come out of the fight with colors flying.

The South Side Improvement club held a short session last night, at which the subject of a new union depot was the chief topic of discussion. W. J. Connell congratulated the members of the club on the decision of the supreme court affirming the railroads, having caused the necessity for laducte, should hereafter maintain them be permitted to speak not more than once He then spoke at some length on the subject of the depot. The railroads he con-tended, had never shown good faith with the citizens of Omaha in providing proper passenger facilities. For years there were promises of a new depot which would fill all requirements. When at last the roads were forced by the terms of a new contract to build a new one, they started the con-struction of a cheap affair, which property owners enjoined. Then the terminal com-pany promised to put up a magnificent structure at the foot of Farnam street, but met with no encouragement from the roads. He naid it was time now that the people made proper legislation to compel the roads to provide adequate accommodations, if not in a union depot, in another form.

I. S. Hascall said that the city should at

once begin needed repairs on the Tenth and Eleventh street viaducts, and if the railroads refused to pay, suit should be esorted to. The meeting concluded with short addresses on the same subject E. Walkup, Ernest Stuht and Anton Kment.

Fire and Police Matters. The Fire and Police commissioners were session but a short time last evening. A request by the Board of Education for A require by the Board of Education for a fire alarm box in the neighborhood of the Central Park school was referred to the chief of the fire department.

The resignation of Pipeman I. E. Loomis, to take effect March 24, was accepted, as was the resignation of Special Policeman J. R. Moore.

R Moore.

The application of William Gorman for reinstatement in the fire department was presented and the c'erk was authorized to inform him that under the civil service rule he would have to undergo a re-examination. Oille J. Kaneff was refused permission to move her saloon.

A druggist permit was issued to Joseph Bell, 1196 North Sixteenth street.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

James E. Boyd has returned from Chi-H. L. Coffey, Chicago, is registered at the

Barker.

Bishop Worthington left for a western trip O. D. Woodward is registered at the Barker rom Chicago. M. E. Free went to Red Oak, Ia., yesterday, to be gone a week.

H. S. Duffield and wife are registered at the Barker from San Francisco. Jules Lombard went to Des Moines yester day, where he will visit for a few days. J. A. McLaughlin, secretary of the State Lumbermen's association, was in the city coterday.

John T. Clark left last night for Washing sold at good prices. The large number of P. J. Nichols, general superintendent of the local buyers shows that the spring demand Union Pacific, returned from an extended western trip last night. S. A. McWhorter and family left for Chi-cago last evening, where Mrs. McWhorter

goes for medical treatment. D. Burleigh, division superintendent of the Burlington, was in the city yesterday, returning from a western trip.

Charles A. Campbell and wife, Melville Stewart and wife, E. N. Knight and wife, Thomas Darby and wife, are New York arri-vals at the Barker. J. G. Tate, past grand master workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, left for Minneapolis yesterday to confer with officials of the order

Dr. Galbraith, chief surgeon of the Union Pacific. left yesterday for North Platte, where he will join a hunting party out for spe, jr,

Spe, jr,

Spe, jr,

1513 Douglas

The secretary of the department outside of Washington.

Spe, jr,

1513 Douglas

The secretary of the department outside of Washington.

Spe, jr,

Spec, jr, ducks along the Platte.

the Hawkeye State.

IOWANS TO ATTEND THE LAUNCHING

Many Points of Superiority Over the Hattleships in Commission-Dimensions of the War Ship and its Batteries.

The battleship Iowa, the fourth and last of the first class ships authorized by congress several years ago, will be launched from the Cramp ship yards in Philacelphia next Saturday, March 28. The event is one of national interest, and will arouse patreotic feelings, as it means the addition to cur steadily growing navy of what is conceded to be the best battleship yet constructed by the government. To the people of lows it will be an occasion for rejoicing, in that the magnificent ship bears the proud name of the Hawkeye state. A large delegation of urged by the impulse to better himself. state officials and prominent citizens, headed by Governor Drake, will attend the coremony, and the heapr of christening the ship has been tendered to Miss Drake, the governor's daughter, by the secretary of the About two and a half years ago the keel

of the lows was laid, and within another year she will be completed and ready to join the North Atlantic squadron. She is now over 1,000 tons greater displacement than the sister ships Indiana, Oregon and Massachusetts, and several feet longer and broader One striking peculiarity of the vessel is hel' tumble-home" sides, or incurved bulwarks that makes the French war ships so different in appearance from those of other navies. The old Constitution is one of the few ships that have ever been in the American may with sides of this design. The object was to give a deflective side to shot and in the lower the idea carried out is to afford greater rapidity of fire and ease of manipulating the guns in her broadside sponsons. One gres nilitary mast with an interior spiral stairway leads to two fighting tops, where rapid fire guns are stationed and accommodations or vided for a large number of sharpshooters Her complement of men will be nearly 500 or greater than that of any preceding war hip of the new navy.

The Iowa is constructed under the act of July 19, 1892, when provision was made fo one "seagoing battleship of about 9,000 ton displacement," to cost, exclusive of armament and speed premiums, not more than \$4,000,000. To Secretary Tracy, assisted by hie advisers, Chief Constructor Wilson and Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville, were left the detaile. Comparing the Iowa at the Indiana, the difference between their di-mensions may be appreciated by the accompanying measurements:

dith, extreme. 518 feet 550 feet 1 draft at normal dis-versal feet 550 feet 1 draft at normal dis-versal feet 550 feet 1,205 to the second feet 550 feet 550 feet 1 draft at normal disength on load water line. placement 24 feet 21 feet Preeboard forward 12 feet 19 fe Normal coal supply 466 tons 2,000 to Maximum indicated horse power Speed in knots per hour..... Complement of officers and

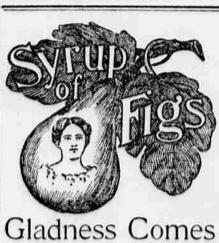
The comparison shows to the advantage of the new ship 1,100 tons more displacement, an increased length of twelve feet, four feet more beam, seven feet four inches more freeboard forward, an increased coal capacity of 200 tone over either the normal or the maximum coal supply of the Indiana 2,000 more ollective horse power, and, as a result, one duot more of speed, together with a corresponding increase of sustained force of pro-pulsion, which latter, rather than high speed was what saved the English ship Callion during the Samoan disaster. DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION.

The hull will be of steel, with a doubl bottom and close, water-tight subdivision to about ten feet above the water line. The vessel will have one military mast, with fighting tops, but will carry no sail. The water line region of the hull is to be protected by a s'de belt of fourteen inches maximum thickness, with a mean depth even feet six inches. The transverse armor at the ends of the belt will be not less than contentions on behalf of the city that the twelve inches in thickness. The barbettes and turrets for the twelve-inch guns will have arm r not less than fifteen inches thick. The chip's sides, from the armor belt to the main deck, will be protected by steel armo five inches thick, and coal is to be carried back of this five-inch casemate armor. An armored deck, not less than three inchhick, is to extend forward and aft from the ends of the armor belt, and over the elde armor belt this steel deck will be two and

A conning tower, not less than ten inches hick, will have an armored communication ube not less than seven inches thick exending to the armor deck, and affording protection to speaking tubes, bell wires, etc. The ship's battery is to consist of the fol-wing guns: Four twelve-inch, eight eightlowing guns: Four twelve-inch, eight eight-inch and six four-inch breech-loading rifles; twenty six-pounders, four one-pounders, four Gatlings and one field gun.

The twelve-inch guns are to be mounted in two barbette turrets, placed one forward and one aft on the center line of the vessel and each turret carrying two guns. The the pieces are horizontal, are to be twenty five feet above the load water line, and a least six feet above the deck. The axes of he guns in the after turret are to be a least asventeen feet eight inches above the lcad water line, and the guns of each turret are to be capable of firing through an arc

be about twenty-five feet above the load water line, and the guns in each turret to be capable of being fired through an arc of 170



With a better understanding of the VV transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts— rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual discase, but simply to a constipated condition 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 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 article, which is manufactured by the Cali-fornia Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

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 distase, 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.

degrees. The two forward eight-inch turrets are to be expable of being turned so as to allow the guns to be fired at an angle of about 5 degrees across the bow; the guns in the two after turnets to be capable of being ture course and the last address to be given The Battleship Ecaring the Proud Name of fired the same number of degrees across the

ARMOR AND ENGINES. The side armor has been reduced to fourdiana's, and the diagonal armor at the ends has been brought down to twelve inches, a reduction of two inches; but as an offset we have increased efficiency of the armor under the new Harvey process adopted by the de-

Pricfly, then, the Iowa, compared with the Indiana, has greater length, greater beam, more than 1,000 tons additional displacement, increased length of outer-line belt, and greater coal endurance and speed, together with the ability to work the forward twelve-inch guns to singest any condition of each oth the ability to work the lorward condition of sea.

There will be six torpedo tubes, one bow, one storn, and two on each broadside, one orward, and one abatt the beam.

forward, and one abaft the beam.

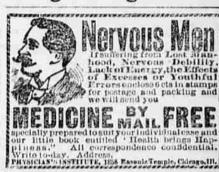
Till propelling engines will be rights and lefts, placed in water-tight compartments, and separated by a middle-line bulkhead. These engines will be of the vertical, inverted cylinder, direct-acting, triple-expansion type, each with a high-pressure cylinder thirty-nine inches, an intermediate-pressure cylinder fitty-five inches, and a low pressure cylinder eighty-five inches, and a low pressure cylinder eighty-five inches, and a low pressure vlinder eighty-five inches in diameter; the stroke of all pistons being forty-eight inches. The collective indicated horse-power of propelling, air pump, and circulating pump en-gines will be 11,000 when the main engines are making about 112.5 revolutions per minite. The high-preceder cylinder of each ngine will be forward and the low-pressure dinder aft.

The electric search lights will afford means to discover the enemy or guard against the attack of torpeds beats, while the small guns n the tops will repel such small fry and be used, when at comparatively short range, to sweep the enemy from unprotected stations.

Court Calls for Today.
Judge Powell—40-353, 41-357, 44-343, 45-182, 25-282, 42-113, 4-313, 46-8, 46-35, 46-372, 47-5, 47-89, 47-167, 47-179, 47-227, 47-233, 47-255, 47-381, 47-306, 47-301, 47-325, 47-327, 47-324, 47-337, 47-384, 88-19, 48-40, 48-61, 48-63, 48-82, 48-112, 48-118, 48-154, 48-191, 48-193, 48-205, 48-226, 48-239, 48-276.

Sore on Her Purchase. The widow of the late P. T. Barnum is aid to be at outs with her Greek husband, Callias Bey, Her condition does not libe with the saying attributed to Phineas, "American women like to be humbugged."

These piercing March winds chill you to the very bone. You cannot keep warm even when well clad. The heat of your own body should keep you comfortable. If not, use foods which burn up easily in the body when united with the oxygen you breathe. Have more fat. Give Nature a chance to work out her plans. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites is a fat food. The body is fat-warmed and fat is deposited in the tissues for protection and future use. The Hypophosphites invigorate the nerves and strengthen digestion.



DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY All Druggists.



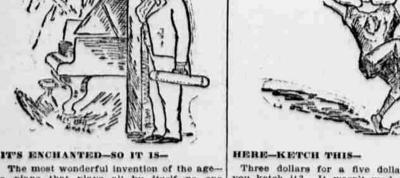
(My mama used Wool Soap) (I wish mine had Wash Woolens with

WOOL SOAP





A. Hospe, jr,



PEN PICTURES PLEASANTLY PUT.

that plays all by itself-no one touches the keys-just press a button and a real live plane pours forth the most enchanting music-plays anything-not a music box-but a real plane. Come and see it—concert every afternoon from 12:30 a business of selling it at three dollars—to 1:30—always free. It's worth your while though you never saw a five dollar shoe any



Three dollars for a five dollar shoe-do you ketch it? It wasn't made for a five you ketch it? It wasn't made for a five dollar shoe-but it's made of the same leather, the same finish, the same stylebut not the same price-a young man's shoe for three dollars-we're going to make