Illinois Senator Delivers a Violent Tirade Against Spain.

TELLS THE STORY OF THE INQUISITION

Insists that the Time Has Come When the United States Must Interfere - Immigration Bill Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .- The senate got into the regular channel of business today, taking up the immigration bill and partly perfecting it, and also hearing the first of the specialism on Cuba, those of Mr. Cullom and Mr. Call. The disposition to put through the immigration bill was shown by the defeat of a motion by Mr. Gibson of Maryland, to postpone the measure until after | the holidays. Only thirteen votes, all demoeral spirited personal colloquies. The merits of the immigration question were discussed in a general way on several proposed amendments. Mr. Vest and Mr. Palmer suggested senator ought not to wait while Mr. Gibson that limits should be placed on the restric-tions, while Mr. Lodge and Mr. Chandler The Maryland senator replied that he was tions, while Mr. Lodge and Mr. Chandler urged that the restrictions be sweeping in character. The bill was not passed up to the time of adjournment, but the senate mittee report, favoring this bill.

The Maryland senator replied that he was not jocose, and proceeded to read features of the immigration report, pointing out where it differed essentially from the committee report, favoring this bill. agreed to what is generally known as the Lodge bill as a substitute to the house measure. The substitute requires that all immigrants over the age of 14 years shall be able to read and write their names in the language and shall be required to read and write in the presence of a United States official, at least five lines of the United States constitution. The Cuban speeches of States constitution. The Cuban speeches of Mr. Culion and Mr. Call were listened to by

today it be until Monday next.

The popular interest on various subjects of legislation was shown by the armful of petitions received by the petitions clerks. The main subjects of the petitions were for the passage of the Dingley bill, the independence of Cuba and the restriction of im-

The coming inauguration of Mr. McKinley was foreshadowed in a resolution offered by Mr. Sherman, republican of Ohio, and agreed to, providing for a committee of three echators, to be named by the presiding officer, to make necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the president-elect. CULLOM OPENS ON CUBA.

Mr. Cullom, republican of Illinois, was then recognized for a speech on the Cuban question, of which he had given due notice. The public interest in the question was evidenced by a full attendance in the public galleries. None of the foreign representa-tives were in the gallery reserved for them. Mr. Sherman, Mr. Hoar, Mr. Mills and others who have been prominently identified with the Cuban subject, gave the speech close attention. Mr. Cullom was in vigorous voice, which added emphasis to the plain words employed in arraigning Spain. The senator preceded his speech with the following resolution:

Resolved. By the senate and house of representatives, that the extinction of Spanish title and the termination of Spanish control of the Islands at the gateway of the Gulf of Mexico are necessary to the welfare of those islands and to the people of the United States.

Senator Cullom's speech being the first extended discussion of the Cuban question since congress reconvened, it was listened to with marked interest and attention. After a brief reference to the president's measage concerning Cuba, Mr. Cullom said:
"While I am not disposed to criticise President Cleveland, I may say I freely hoped he might find occasion to give more positive or emphatic expression of the true American continents policy which ought to

American continental policy, which bosh be invoked in all cases where the liberty and independence of any of the people of the negative are involved. And, the liberty beautiful and liberty and liber further. I think we ought never hesitate or delay when the lines of this policy run parallel and coincident with those of com-

Mr. Cullom referred to certain phases of Spanish history, showing the record of cruelty and oppression. Continuing, he said: 'If we wait for a precedent we shall wait forever. If a precedent is needed we chall make one. We violated every precedent by the declaration of our own independence on July 4, 1776. We had no precedent nor did we even ask for advice as to the change in 1789 from a confederation to a unitarity of the Monroe states. When we announced the Monroe states, when we announced the Monroe of precedoctrine in 1823 it was in defiance of prece-dent and was the determination of a rule which has become a law and will never be

When we announced not many months ago that we should intervene in the matter of the Venezuelan boundary and see for our selves if our rights were to be concluded by foreign dictation we followed no precedent but that of good American common sense. TIME FOR ACTION.

"We now have reached the time to take another step in advance. We have already proclaimed that the United States will have something to say regarding matters affecting the American confinent, and we should now announce that the speedy termination of Spanish central of the islands at the gateway of the Mexican gulf is alike to the wel-fare of these islands and to the people of the United States. The present situation cannot continue. A population of 950,000 white Cu-bans and 500,000 colored Cubans, aggregating 1,450,000 persons, will never yield, and ought never to submit to the bloody mili-tary rule of 160,000 Spanlards. Within the borders of the island rages a war which s both sides is declared to be a war either of extermination on the one hand or liberty and Spanish exclusion on the other. This condition must cease. The Spanish, after two years war, have failed to establish peace insurgents have failed to reach their hoped-for independence. This war of ex-

termination must stop.
"This congress of the United States has already recognized by solemn resolution the belligerent rights of Cuba, but so long as it has not received the executive approval it has no force. And, if it had, it is conceded that some other course must be taken. The question to be determined is not fully clear. except that the war must cease."
"Cuba today is lost to Spain. The public

proclamation of Spanish defeat may not have been definitely known, but in truth and fact the submission of Cuba will never again be yielded as of old. The tribute of \$25,000. 600 to \$40,000,000 annually, so long exacted, will never again replenish the treasury of Spain. The struggles of 1895 and 1896 may sadly cripple Cuba, but they will ruin Spain. "Has the United States no interest in our trade and commerce with an island from which we receive fully 90 per cent of the vast sugar product, and much the larger part of the United States, counting all things passing between the two countries, reach perhaps \$190,000,000 annually, and already this trade has been practically wiped out. The Cuban exports of sugar alone have fallen during the current year from about tobacco trade is dead. Neither will revive until the war stops and the Spaniards get out of Cuba. That is the only solution of

the trade problem. "The wisdom and discretion of an Ameri can president and cabinet can certainly find a way to determine the trouble without impeople. I have little choice or preference as to the particular method, but I do want and I know the public expects a settlement sea humane and just basis. The United States can do no less than to initiate this effort for humanity and liberty.

CALL FOLLOWS CULLOM. Mr. Call, democrat of Florida, followed Cullom, addressing himself to his resolution introduced yesterday for the recognition of Cuban independence.

Call began by having the clerk read geveral official communications. One by United States Consul Brice of Matanzas. Cuba, to Assistant Secretary of State Rock hill stated that the military governor had turned over Oscar Cespedes to the civil authorities, making profuse apologies in the

CULLOM SPEAKS FOR CUBA case. The deposition of Cospedes taken in the Majanzas jail was read. It recited that he was a native-born citizen of the United States, who went as a reporter to Cuba. He was captured while lying sick under a tree, not having arms and without any connection with the revolution. A letter to Mr. Call added the information that Hosea Gonzales, an aged citizen of Florida, was in a luban prison, although no just charge was

made against him.

Mr. Call referred to these communications as showing the extent of Spain's arbitrary course in Cuba against United States citizens. The first duty of the United States, he said, was to protect its own citizens. He could see no reason for withholding immediate recognition of Cuba's independence. The senator declared that it was to Spain's in-terest that the United States should act, terminating the war without further loss of life and property and without further ex-citement in the United States.

The Call resolution was referred to the ommittee on foreign relations. f Maryland, suggested that the measure go

over until after the holidays.

Mr. Lodge, republican of Massachusetts, in charge of the bill, protested that there should be no further delay. crais, were given in favor of the postponement. The proposition served to involve Messars. Chardier, Lodge and Gibson in several spirited personal colloquies. The merits

Mr. Callon and Mr. Call were listened to by crowded galleries, indicating the public interest felt in this subject. The senate adjourned over to Monday.

On the opening of the senate a motion by Mr. Aldrich, republican of Rhode Island, was adopted that when the senate adjourned the franchise and could not reduce our standards of citizenship.

Mr. Lodge opposed the amendment, saying the time had come to make the restrictions ample to keep out foreign labor and foreign ompetition. The people gathered in our ties, said be, see streams of immigrants aring into their midst. Our own unem yed were being faced by the unemployed other lands

Mr. Chandler called attention to the fact that in the recent election women voted in many states and that the dictinction urged by Mr. Vest was fast disappearing. Mr. Thandler said it was essential that the others and girls coming from abroad should of be illiterate, as they taught and reared he calldren, who were to swell our com-ng generations. Mr. Chandler caused a augh by reference to Mr. Hill of New York, who temporarily occupied the chair. He said the restriction of immigration had been proved by the several national platforms. "If I am wrong, the senator in the chair will correct me (Hill), and he is familiar with all platforms."

Mr. Chandler said the republican national platform and at least one of the platforms on which Mr. Bryan stood, had declared for restricted immigration, and he facetiously suggested that Mr. Vest ought not to be he first to violate party pledges.
Mr. Palmer, democrat of Illinois, offered an

amendment making the restrictions apply to all persons over 21 years of age, in-stead of 14 years, proposed by the bill. He urged that 21 was the usual time of reachng majority. The Vest and Palmer amendments were

ending, when the bill was laid aside. An mendment by Mr. Sewall was agreed to cepting the minor children and wives of dmissable immigrants from the operation of the bill.

At 3:45 p. m. the immigration bill went over and the senate held a brief executive ession, after which it adjourned until Mon-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .- The compara ively early adjournment of the senate to day was taken advantage of by some of the democratic leaders of that body to hold a meeting for the exchange of views on the policy to be pursued in the senate by the party during the present session. Senators Gorman, Jones of Arkansas, Harris Cockrell and Walthall, remained through the meeting, and Senators Brice and Faulk ner were present for a short time. Among other questions under consideration that of senatorial elections in the various The democrats are convinced the states. republicans will make every effort to se cure a majority in the senate through the elections in the various state legislatur this winter, but at today's meeting the sentiment was that the republicans could not win in enough states to insure a ma-jority in the senate. It was announced as a result of the conference that the demoas a result of the conterence that the decreases had nothing in view so far as the party was concerned. There will be no caucus called at prement, and probably not during the session, unless some exigencies arise which will make it necessary. The opinion was general that noth-ing could be done at this session except to pass the appropriation bills. As to taking up the Dingley bill, the democrats will vote as they individually may determine. No obstructive tactics will be employed against the bill, but the whole emocratic party undoubtedly would resist its passage by votes and by such amend-ments as could be added to the measure-It was generally understood also that party lines would not be drawn tightly during the present session.

EFFORTS IN BEHALF OF SILVER. Senate Cancus Committee Will Draw

MASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Schator Sher man, as chairman of the republican caucus, today announced the membership of the committee provided for under Senator Wolcott's resolution to prepare the way for an international agreement on silver. Senator Wolcott was made chairman and Senators Hoar Chandler and Gear were appointed as the

other members.
Senator Welcott said today that he would call the committee together at the first practicable moment, not later than Monday bill with the hope of securing legislation at the present accision of congress that would enable Mr. McKinley to proceed with his efforts in behalf of silver immediately after his inauguration.

Cabinet to Be Chosen from Congress. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.-Representative by Barrett of Massachusetts has introduced a the senate or house of representatives, with the restriction that the secretary of the secretary of the secretary of state from the house and the secretary of state from the senate. They the exclusion of companies of the secretary of state from the senate. They the exclusion of companies of the secretary that the general sentiment favorable to retain their seats in congress and bill providing that members of the presito retain their seats in congress and

Mexican Treaty Again Extended. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.-The senate executive session today ratified an agreement between Secretary Olney and Minister Romero of Mexico, extending for a year the proisions of the treaty between the United States and Mexico for a survey and relocaion of the international boundary line west of the Rio Grande river. The treaty was alled up by Senator Sherman and was accepted by the senate without debate or ex planation beyond a statement to the effect that there were some details of the work

inal treaty was negotiated in 1892 and it has been frequently extended. Never defer a vital matter. A cough shouldn't be neglected when Dr. Bull's

Cough Syrup will cure it at once.

which had not been completed. The orig-

Attorney General Harmon Notices Many Discrepancies.

ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

Good Effects of the Law Abolishing the Fee System in United States Courts Alrendy Apparent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .- Attorney General Harmon, in his annual report to congress, expresses his satisfaction at the results, so far as obtained, of the new salary The immigration bill then came up as system which displaced the old fee system on infinished business. Mr. Gibson, democrat July 13 of the present year. The returns, he says, afford striking evidence of the wisdom of the course so long advocated. which removes the public service from some of the common temptations to extravagance and abuse. A very large reduction is shown in every one of the items which would naturally be affected by the fee system. The fees for the United States marshal will show a reduction for the year of about \$400,000 from those of the previous year. Other reductions will be made approximately as follows: Fees of jurors, \$215,300; fees of witnesses, \$807.073; pay of bailiffs, \$94,920; salaries and expenses of district attorneys,

The report shows that although there was an increase during the year of fifty in the number of cases docketed by the United States supreme court, there was an increase of eighty-four in the number disposed of. The dockets at the close of the last term show a decrease of 107 cases since the close of the preceding term. At the end of the October term, 1894, there remained undisposed of on the appellate docket 640 cases and upon the original docket seven cases. making a total of 647. The number of cases locketed at the October term, 1895, was 386, of which 382 were on the appellate and four on the original docket, making the total number of cases pending at that term 1,033, of which 1,022 were on the appellate and eleven on the original docket. Of this number 494 were disposed of during the term, of which forty-nine were on the appellate and five on the original docket. The number of cases actually considered by the court was

The attorney general points out two deects in the criminal laws, to which the attention of congress is invited. The first, he says, is the unnecessary and unfortunate confusion of our criminal legislation. "Propositions are constantly enacted to meet special cases. The consequence is that it is often difficult to ascertain which of two or nore laws is applicable to the case in hand. Cases arise which ought to be covered by the law, but are not, and the same offense is visited with various degrees of punishment ot determined by any difference in criminality, but merely by the fact that the various statutes relating to specific instances of the offense were drafted by different men and passed at different times. There is a general tatute punishing embezzlement, but there are also many special statutes punishing mbezzlement in particular cases, and I am not aware that it has yet been settled whether the general statute applies to such cases or not. There are statutes punishing frauds on the United States in many specific ases, and there is a general statute punishing conspiracy to defraud the United State: n all cases; but there is no general statute unishing frauds against the United States. mitted by one man alone.

when committed by one man alone.
"I think a new crimes act should be passed as speedily as possible, which should contain provisions simple, easily understood and general in their scope, covering such crimes as those above stated; that a uniform system of punishments should thus be rovided and that as to cases arising in the future the present laws relating to these e casily and quickly performed by a com-

"The increasing repugnance on the part juries, in connection with the fact that law makes no degree in murder, contantly leads to the entire acquittal of persons charged with capital crimes in cases where the facts proven not only warrant ction for murder, but oblige the court o charge that they do not permit a con iction for mere manslaughter. This danger to society can be at least mitigated by the stablishment by statute of different derees of murder, with corresponding appro-iciate grades of punishment.

MAKING CRIMINAL APPEAL EASIER "The second defect is the unfortunate reults of the present laws governing write of error to the supreme court in criminal cases. Defendants in criminal cases are gen cally poor. It is hard for them to obtain counsel to defend them at home, but it is enerally beyond their power to obtain ounsel to argue their cases before the au-

"I think that a transfer of the criminal ppeals to the circuit court of appeals, with e present system of permitting important mestions to be presented to the ourt by certification, is highly desirable. "The cases of the United States against tider and the United States against Howlose another grave defect in our criminal edure. The decisions are that the stat ite permitting the supreme court to review constructions of criminal law upon certifi-cate of division between the circuit and listrict judges had been implicitly repeated The court had previously held that there an be no writ of error on behalf of the United States in a criminal case. The con-equence is that when a doubtful point arises in a criminal case there is no way in which it can be taken to the supreme mourt, except by resolving the doubt in the first instance against the prisoner, perultting a conviction and casting upon him he burden and expense of prosecuting a writ of error. amend, therefore, that the righ

to certify division in opinion in such cases be restored or that a writ of error be allowed to the United States supreme court questions arising on demurrer or mo tion in arrest of judgment.

RECIPROCITY IN CABLE SERVICE. The attorney general says that last Sep ember complaint was made to him that certain telegraph companies which have, in other countries received by them, a monopoly, practically excluding American con panies, were about to land a cable on the hores of Long Island

"It was represented to me that such for-cign companies have failed on account of exclusion of American companies e mentioned to secure authority to land their cables, and had resorted to the device of an American company, with a small capital, organized by and controlled by them, which was merely to lay its cable from our shore out beyond the line f jurisdiction and thereby furnish a means

lese their pertfelle when the term to which they are elected expires. Only the salary to direct a suit to be brought in the court of a cabinet officer is to be drawn by such official. A member of congress who passes enjoin the consummation of the design from one house to the other will retain his above mentioned. My chief design was to position in the cabinet. They are to be confirmed in the manner now provided by law-the subject before the cable should be laid." the subject before the cable should be laid." PACIFIC ROADS CASE.

Upon the subject of the Pacific railway attorney general says that the repo of Hon. George Hoadley, special counsel for the United States, shows that there is no substantial change in the state of litigation about the Union Pacific rallway and its branches. He continues:

"I have grave doubts as to the ability of the government to preserve the present situa-tion much longer. I am advised that an attempt will be made to enforce the govern-ment's appearance in the foreclosure case with a view of giving a complete title to the purchaser at the foreclosure sale. While I believe the position heretofore taken and still maintained for the government is the true one—namely, that its appearance can-not be compelled—it must be confessed that the contention of opening counsel is at least the contention of opening counsel is at least debatable, viz: That while the government cannot be sued with a view to recovery

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to a suit in equity brought by the holders of bonds issued by its express consent upon property upon which it has itself reserved a

"As the only object of steadfastly keeping the government out of the case thus far has been to secure some favorable solution of the difficult problem presented by its ownership of a subordinate security upon property whose value is generally believed property whose value is generally believed in the first of the property whose value is generally believed in the property whose value is generally believed in the property whose value is generally believed in the proper ufficient to pay in full any but the first erty in case of judicial sale, as will secure to it fair realization of the value of its life. If this be not done, and the government be compelled to sue to protect its own intere or required to appear and set up its claim in the pending cases, the benefit of the position so long maintained may be largely lost.

ACTION AGAINST TRUSTS.

"Many complaints have from time to time en made by private citizens and others of ombinations in restraint of trade and comerce and of alleged monopolies. aused to be investigated, as well as the eans and force at my command permitted. such of them as seemed likely to come within the scope of federal authority over nterstate trade and commerce, alone it extends. The only case, however, in which sufficient evidence was discovered to justify action was that of the Joint Traffic astoelation of trunk line railways, against which i bill was filed by the United States, January 9, 1896, in the circuit court for the southern district of New York. The court, Judge Wheeler presiding, dismissed the bill, holding that the articles of agreement of the exsociation were not in violation of the law. The case is now pending in the court of appeals for the second circuit and will soon be

The case of the United States against the Transmissouri Freight association, consisting of eighteen railways west of the Missouri river, which was brought in the district of Kansas to enjoin a contract and combinaion among these companies to maintain rates of freight, was decided against the government in both the circuit court and the circuit court of appeals, one judge of the latter court dissenting. The case is ow pending on appeal in the supreme couof the United States and will be argued about the time congress assembles.

The circuit court held in this case that

the law in question does not apply to rail-roads, chiefly on the ground that they are exclusively regulated by the interstate comct. The circuit court of appeals, directly passing upon this queson, held that the action of the railway companies was not in violation of the act of July 2, 1890. The claim that the act does not railroads is urged with confidence in be briefs of counsel now on file in the view and feel confident of its correct the fact that such a question can b caused, and has already been raised success affords an instance of the indefiniteness of the terms of this law.

against it, it may properly be made a party which is a serious obstacle in the way of its and no capital could be invested. He ad- the bill to define the rights of purchasers un-TWO BILLS GO THROUGH THE HOUSE

Musical Copyright and Prohibition of

two were passed. One of them was a bill defense of populism and declared that unless which the prominent playwrights and by the terms of the bill it was restricted served to die by forfeiture. pending funding bill be passed and accepted, the government should endeavor to secure terms for its appearance in court in the way laboring for some years to induce congress in mining claims, which could not be deform assurance of such a bid on the prop- to pass. The purpose of the measure is twofold: First, to secure to musical compositions, the same measure of protection under the copyright law as is now afforded productions of strictly dramatic character; and, second, to add, by proper court injunction processes this protection to the authors of dramatic and operatic works. The bill im-poses a fine of \$100 for the first and \$50 for each subsequent unauthorized production. A bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in the capitol building was also passed. A bill advocated by the delegates from the territories to modify the law forbidding the alien ownership of lands in the territories so as to give them the right to acquire under mortgage and to hold for ten years real property, was defeated. An important bill

> mortgagees when they reorganize the road was postponed until Tuesday next. Immediately after the opening the house resumed the consideration of bills under the call of committees. Mr. Boatner, democrat of Louisiana, from the Fifth Louisiana district, whose seat was declared vacant at special election, was sworn in immediately after the reading of the journal,

Pacific railroad under its charter to the

Mr. Scranton, republican of Pennsylvania. from the committee on territories, then called up the amendment to the act forbidding alice ownership of lands in the territo-ries. The bill sought to enable aliens to acquire title to real property under mortgage forcelosure, but by the terms of the bill they must dispose of such title within ten

Mr. Hepburn, republican of Iowa, caused something of a flurry by undertaking to arraign the supporters of the bill, on the ground that they were proposing to go back on the platform plank against alien ownership. His remarks were particularly directed against the populists, whom, he said, after declaiming against alien ownership were new in favor of allens acquiring what they had all along claimed belonged to American

Mr. Catron of New Mexico, sponsor of the bill, said that the bill did not permit alien ownership. It only permitted aliens in certain contingencies to hold real property for ten years. It's purpose, he said, was to enable the people of the territories to get some of the benefits of foreign capital Capital was needed to develop the resources alien could own a dollar of real property

DESERVED SOME PUNISHMENT.

Mr. Hepburn declared that if that were as a corporation. the case the people of New Mexico should have an object lesson. They should be taught to understand that their territory cannot grow under populist doctrines.

Mr. McRae, democrat of Arkansas, attacked the bill. He denounced the land grants to the Atlantic & Pacific as the most corrupt of any in the long list of land grants.

Mr. Murphy, delegate from Arizona, insisted that no great national question was involved in the bill. Allens could not acquire permanent ownership under it. It was simply a question of whether the territories should be enabled to invite foreign capital to develop their resources. be but simple justice to give the people of the territories this opportunity to obtain

the capital needed. Mr. Flynn, delegate from Oklahoma, paid that although the bill would not affect the territory of Oklahoma he submitted that there was no reason why the same laws as to wnership of land should not be given both territories and states. The delegate drifted into a rather amusing discussion of populism. Mr. Flynn characterized the populist as an Ishmaelite, a man who could not thrive sove

n failure and deepair. Mr. Stone, republican of Pennsylvania. isked if populism did not mean a different thing in every state and congressional dis-trict. He had watched the controversy between two leading populiets—Watson and Butler—he said, but had not been able to ecure any light in the exact definition of a

enuine populist.
Mr. Flynn replied that in his country pop ulism means anything to win. He then sent to the clerk's desk and had read a circular reporting to be the notice of a populist rally at Bixter Springs, Kan., at which Thoma E. Watson was billed to arrive on a "Pull man palace car with a glee club and band. There was a good deal of laughter when Mr Bell of Colorado asked if those circulars had not been published under the direction of Paul Vandervoort, who was in the employ of he republican party.
Mr. Flynn replied that they were not

After some further good-natured bantering the bill was defeated—60 to 72. Mr. Morse, republican of Massachusetts. then called up from the committee on public buildings and grounds a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks in the capitol and capitol grounds. Mr. Morse said he did ot care to make any elaborate remarks on the bill, but he declared that the sale toxicants in the national capitol was a scandal and a disgrace. No one took the floor in opposition to the measure and I was passed—104 to 5. Messrs. Adams o Pennsylvania, McClelland of New York, Erd nan, democrat of Pennsylvania; Richard ion, democrat of Tennessee, and Foote, re ublican of New York, voted against it

he committee on Pacific railroads, called u

and no capital could be invested. He are mitted that a combination of populists and democrats had carried New Mexico at the clection.

democrats had carried New Mexico at the bill was to permit the mortgagees to exercise the control of the bill was to permit the mortgagees to exercise the control of the control of the purpose of the bill was to permit the mortgagees to exercise the control of cise under the reorganization their rights

Mr. Bell, populist of Colorado, made a lefense of populism and declared that unless by the terms of the bill it was restricted. After some discussion it was decided to

stpone the further consideration of the bill until Tuesday next. From the committee on patents, Mr Draper, republican of Massachusetts, called up the senate bill to prevent the pirating of conveighted dramas or nusical composit

for each subsequent performance.

Mr. McCall said that this legislation had been urged by practically all the promin authors, managers and actors engaged in the omposition and production of plays and

Some of the legal provisions of the bill Illinois, Hulick, republican of Ohio, and oth Mr. Cummings, democrat of New York, who introduced the bill in the house, made a strong plea for its passage. Mr. Hulick offered an amendment provid-

ing that if an unauthorized performance were given for a benevolent or charitable purpose that fact should be a good defense.

Mr. Cummings replied that an unauthorzed production was a robbery; to give it for a benevolent purpose would be adding hypocrisy to theft. (Laughter.) He did not

believe in stealing to give to the poor.

The amendment was defeated.

Mr. Lacey, republican of lowa, thought the bill extreme in many particulars. He believed that if a copyrighted play or musical production were printed and cold, that ought to carry with it the right to produce it. and he offered an amendment to meet his

Mr. Lucey's amendment was defeated, 18 o 6, and the bill was passed. At 4:05 p, m., the house adjourned.

Work for the Mearagua Canal Bill. WASHINGTON, Doc. 10.-Representative Doollittle of Washington circulated a petition during the day asking the committee on rules of the house to grant time for the consideration of the Nicaragua canal bill reported from the committee on interstate and foreign commerce. Nearly every member of the house to whom the petition was pro-ented signed it and Mr. Doolittle hopes to secure a large majority of the house in favor

Receiver for a Broken Bank WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.-The comptroller of the currency has appointed Thomas A. E. Weadock of Michigan receiver of the First National bank of East Saginaw, Mich

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