FINDS FAULTS IN THE BILL

Treasury Department Not Satisfied with the Exposition Measure.

IT CARRIES TOO SMALL AN AMOUNT

Secretary Carlisle of the Opinion that a Larger Sum Should Be Set Aside to Ensure a Proper Federal Exhibit.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—(Special Telegram.)—The Treasury department is finding some minor objections to the senate bill appropriating $200,000 and recognizing the Transmississippi and International Exposition. While these objections may be called somewhat technical in character, and may be easily corrected by amendment, they show how closely the Treasury department is following this measure. It seems that in the drafting of the senate bill, which passed both houses of congress and was approved by the president, the promoter of the measure had two former exposition bills in view, the Atlanta and Chicago, and that, after the drafting, certain conditions became somewhat intermingled, thereby, in the eyes of the Treasury department, impairing the validity of the bill. So far as is known, there has been no provision made for the return of the exhibits, and the Treasury department feels that if the United States is going into the exposition business, they should make a show in Omaha such as they made in Chicago, and doesn't believe that $200,000 will cover the expenses attaching to such an exhibit. Secretary Carlisle, through his chiefs of departments, seems to incline to the idea that $300,000 would be a proper appropriation for the exposition in Omaha in 1898, $50,000 additional for the building and $50,000 for the exhibit and the return of the same intact to the several departments in Washington. The Treasury people do not regard the bill as being at all antagonistic to the success of the exposition, but they would like to have these indicated discrepancies in the bill remedied before the exposition opens. It is urged that $300,000 would be too small to make an exhibit such as the government has made in times past, because of a difference, not only in transportation, but in the cost of lumber and materials in Omaha, and, realizing that the Transmississippi country, with its twenty-four states, will contribute largely to the success of the exposition, the Treasury folks feel that the United States will be no small factor in the picture to be presented in 1898.

TO EXTEND OMAHA'S POSTOFFICE.

Congressman Mercer, a member of the committee on public buildings and grounds, succeeded in reporting through his committee today a recommendation for $800,000 additional to complete the Omaha postoffice. Should this amount be obtained, it would be sufficient to to build the wing fronting on the Seventeenth street side, and realize the original draft of the building, as planned several years ago. Mr. Mercer is somewhat doubtful as to the senate's acceptance of this increase, but feels assured that the amount will be included in the appropriation bill, as it passes the house.

The Washington Times, speaking of the recess appointments, has this to say relative to the nomination of Judge William McHugh to the place made vacant by the death of Judge Elmer S. Dundy: "Opposition on the part of Senators Sewall of New Jersey and Thurston of Nebraska, to a favorable report from the judiciary committee upon the nominations of Judges Kirkpatrick and McHugh, appointed during the recess to the federal bench in those states, would, with reasonable probability, prevent reports upon the nominations to an executive session of the senate, and should such nominations be favorably reported, in spite of their opposition, would, in all likelihood, with the combined opposition of the free coinage democrats and populists, result in their rejection."

Lieutenant J. J. Pershing of the Tenth cavalry, and former instructor of military tactics in the University of Nebraska, was admitted, on motion of Senator Thurston today to practice before the United States supreme court.

William Bosserman has been appointed postmaster at Grafton, Fillmore county, vice C. A. Fisher, resigned.

The appropriation bill asked for by Mercer is for the erection of the wing that will face upon Seventeenth street and will be attached directly to the present structure. The work will simply complete the original plan for a $2,000,000 postoffice building which was drawn up when the 1889 appropriation was granted. When but $1,200,000 was appropriated for the building it was found necessary to leave off the west wing, it being the intention to build this as soon as the additional money was appropriated by congress.

Up to the present time $1,175,000 out of the original appropriation has been expended upon the building. In the late report of Secretary Carlisle he recommended that the deficiency of $25,000 be made up. He also recommended that an additional appropriation of $100,000 be passed for the purpose of covering the cost of substituting granite for sandstone in the construction of the building.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

Members Devote Themselves to Private Bills on the Calendar.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The house yesterday passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in the capitol, and today at the opening of the session Rev. Mr. Cowden, the blind chaplain, referred in his invocation to that fact. "We thank Thee, oh, Lord," said he, "that the house is no longer responsible for the liquor traffic within the halls of the national capitol. Grant, we pray, Thee, that the bill passed here yesterday will go through the regular channels and speedily become a law, never again to be repealed in the history of our nation."

The conclusion of the prayer was greeted with an unusual demonstration. Half a hundred members applauded vigorously, but Speaker Reed promptly suppressed the outburst.

On motion of Mr. Dingley, the floor leader, it was agreed that when the house adjourned today it be to meet on Monday.

The joint resolution extending until the close of this session the time in which the joint commission for the investigation of the subject of the rebate of the tax on alcohol used in manufactures or arts may report was adopted.

This being Friday, the house then, on motion of Mr. McMillin, democrat of Tennessee, went into committee of the whole for the consideration of bills on the private calendar.

Bills were passed to pay Peter Cook of Arkansas $905 for stores and supplies taken by federal troops during the war; to pay Augustus P. Burditt $5,130 for the use of the steamboat Mattie during the war; to refer the claim of William P. Buckmaster for the construction of the steamer Oswego to the court of claims. The senate bill to pay William P. Buckmaster $22,386 for the construction of boilers of the steamer Oswego under the findings of the Selfridge board was indefinitely postponed.

The committee favorably acted upon the following bills: To pay Mrs. Flora Darling $5,683, in full satisfaction of all claims growing out of her arrest, imprisonment and the seizure of her property by military authorities at New Orleans in January, 1864; to correct the muster of Francis A. Benter as captain of the Fourth United States colored cavalry and accord him the pay of his rank; to pay John A. Lynch $2,490 for services as assistant quartermaster at Cincinnati in 1861-62, and to refer the claim of Major James Stewart, U. S. A., retired, for longevity pay to the court of claims.

In the course of the debate on the last of these bills, Mr. Grosvenor, republican of Ohio, bitterly denounced the government's treatment of its just creditors. "If all the business men of this country," he said, "adopted the dishonest principles of the government in dealing with their creditors the income of the government would not suffice to build penitentiaries for them."

Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, resented Mr. Grosvenor's remarks. He denied that the statute of limitations was a fraud, only voted by those who did not desire to do justice. Major Stewart, the beneficiary of the bill, he said, was on the retired list of the army, drawing $2,000 annually, and it was sought to override the statute of limitations in his favor. Why should he be made a special beneficiary when hundreds of volunteer soldiers, securing a mere pittance from the government, were barred by the statute of limitations. He declared that this government was swift to do justice, and insisted that the government in pleading the statute of limitations only held to a line of action always insisted upon between individuals.

When the committee rose and the bills were reported the Cook and Burditt bills were passed.

Mr. Dalzell, republican of Pennsylvania, then made a sensational attack on the bill to pay Flora Darling $5,683 in full satisfaction of all claims for her arrest, imprisonment and the seizure of property at New Orleans in 1864. He pointed out a fact not brought out during the debate in the committee that Mrs. Darling was the wife of a confederate general and in sympathy with the southern cause. The property for which this bill sought to reimburse her, he said, consisted of Tennessee and Louisiana bank notes, which were assumed to be worth their par value in gold. Mr. Boatner, democrat of Louisiana, and Mr. Richardson, democrat of Tennessee, both declared that some of the bank notes of their states were worth par in gold throughout the war.

Mr. Cox, democrat of Tennessee, however, declared that in 1863 there was not a Tennessee or Louisiana bank note which would bring over 30 cents on the dollar. He should, he said, decline to vote for Mrs. Darling's reimbursement upon the basis of such a valuation for those notes.

Mr. Cooper, democrat of Texas, who made the report on the bill, said in his opinion it was as meritorious a claim as ever came before congress. This woman, under the safe conduct of a flag of truce, had been arrested and imprisoned, her trunks seized and broken open and their contents, consisting of jewelry, gold and the state bank notes, abstracted. He declared that this was the first time the value of the notes had ever been questioned.

Mr. Dalzell replied that this bill furnished another illustration of the hurried and unsatisfactory examinations sometimes made of claims, and he moved to lay the bill on the table.

A division resulted—ayes, 55; nays, 45—but the point of no quorum was made by Mr. Cooper and the matter went over. The house then, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 8.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—This was private bill day in the house and seven war claims, carrying an aggregate of $18,407, were favorably acted upon by the committee of the whole, as follows: To pay Peter Cook of Arkansas $904 for stores and supplies used by the federal troops; to pay Augustus P. Burditt $5,130 for the use of the steamer Mattie during the war; to pay Flora A. Darling $5,683 in satisfaction of her claims for arrest and imprisonment and the seizure of her property at New Orleans in 1864; to correct the muster of Francis A. Benton as a captain of the Fourth United States colored cavalry and pay him accordingly; to pay John A. Lynch $2,490 for services as assistant quartermaster at Cincinnati in 1861-2, and to refer the claims of Major James Stewart, U. S. A., retired, for longevity pay, to the court of claims. Only the first two, however, were passed by the house, as Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania made an attack on the bill for the relief of Mrs. Flora A. Darling and developed the fact that she was the wife of a confederate general, a fact not brought out in the original debate on the measure. The result was that a point of no quorum was made on his motion to lay the bill on the table and it went over until next Friday.

At the night session 330 bills were favorably acted upon. There were no features of the session. Among the bills were: To increase the pension of Adelaide Morris, widow of the late Arthur Morris, formerly captain of the Fourth United States artillery, at $30 per month; to pension the widow of Joseph Kofe, late captain of the Fourth United States infantry, at $20 per month; to increase the pension of the widow of Colonel David B. McKibben of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania, to $40 per month; to pension Ira Harris, late lieutenant commander of the navy, at $30 per month; to increase the pension of Adam Dennis, a one-legged soldier of Mann's Choice, Bedford county, Pa., to $50 per month; to pension the widow of the late Brevet Major General Horatio P. Van Cleve, at $50 per month, and to grant an honorable discharge to Captain Elisha B. Batte of the Nineteenth Michigan infantry, who was dismissed for cowardice by General Rosecrans at Murfreesboro.

CHANGING THE NAVY REGULATIONS.

Senator Turpie Will Offer Radical Changes in the Law.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Senator Turpie of Indiana has prepared a number of amendments which he intends to offer to the naval appropriation bill. If they should prevail they would materially change the law relating to the navy. The amendments are as follows:

All appointees to the junior grade of the pay corps of the navy shall be chosen from graduates of the United States Naval academy.

The laws relating to the army shall be applicable to the navy as regards the age of voluntary and of compulsory retirement and fraction of pay when on the retired list.

In all commissions of the navy the rank and relative rank of the officer shall be stated.

Appointments to the office of judge advocate general in the Navy department shall not be limited to officers of the navy and to marines, but lawyers (civilians) are hereby made eligible thereto.

Any officer of the navy, pleading with that department for any right under a law or regulation, shall on application receive personal hearing by the secretary of the navy and be therein confronted with the judge advocate general. And no obstruction or objection nor any officer's case shall be tried secretly, but shall be fully made known to him by the Navy department in writing. Any officer who, when retired for disability, had not at the time sufficient evidence available to show the disability as a result of incident of service, shall be allowed to make good that deficiency before the permanent retiring board.

No money herein appropriated shall, after the next vacancy occurs in his grade, be paid any officer on the retired list under the regular retiring age who is able to perform on the active list the duties of his existing commission, said ability to be determined by an examining board.

Changes in the Army Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Second Lieutenant Henry Todd, Third artillery, has been ordered to examination for promotion. Lieutenant Colonel D. M. Wherry, Second infantry, has been detailed to duty as a member of the retiring board at Fort Keogh, Mont., vice Major Jacob H. Smith, Second infantry; First Lieutenant George H. Sands, Sixth cavalry, has been ordered to Fort Myer, Va., as quartermaster.

START ON THE TARIFF BILL

Republicans Are Agreed New Schedules Must Not Be Too High.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE AT WORK

New Measure to Be Ready for Introduction in the Extra Session to Be Called by McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The ways and means committee of the house will begin work before the holiday recess upon the tariff bill, which is to be the chief feature in the policy of the incoming administration, and will endeavor to perfect the bill so it may be presented to the house of the Fifty-fifth congress early in the special session which President McKinley will summon for revising the tariff laws. This program was formally decided upon by a conference of the republican members of the committee, held in General Grosvenor's rooms at the Cochran hotel. All republican ways and means men attended the conference except Mr. Steele of Indiana, who was detained. They decided that Chairman Dingley shall call a meeting of the full committee for next Monday, at which the usual formality of giving the minority members an opportunity to vote upon the program will be enacted. The proposition to be laid before the committee is that hearings be given by the full committee, at which all parties having an interest in the tariff will be invited to give their views; these hearings to be commenced within a few days.

Apart from this official plan the republicans determined to take up the framing of the bill themselves—the usual course pursued by a majority party—soon after the hearings are under way, and to work to that end informally at once. There will be no subcommittee given charge of the measure, but the full republican contingent will work together. Messrs. Dalzell and Hopkins will give most of their time to steel; Mr. Grosvenor will have most to do with wool, Russel with cotton and machinery, Evans with spirits and wines, and Dolliver, Tawney and Hopkins with reciprocity.

RECIPROCITY A FEATURE.

According to the trend of discussion the reciprocity policy is to be made an important feature of the republican tariff system, even more important than it was in the Harrison administration, if a practical scheme can be devised. The reciprocity features of the tariff bill will be woven into the original bill. In the last republican tariff they were mostly after-thoughts. Tonight's conference was of two hours' duration and the participants said they had been unanimous upon the policy to be pursued.

"A moderate tariff bill," they explained, was to be their object. A moderate bill is understood to be one whose average rates would be somewhat lower than the rates of the McKinley bill of 1890, though a considerable average advance over the Wilson-Gorman duties, and beyond the McKinley bill in cases where experience had shown the advance to be advisable.

General Grosvenor and Mr. Dingley, it is understood, conveyed the views of the president-elect upon the program to their colleagues.

More than half of the two hours, it was said, was given to discussion of the difficulties in the path of the republican program, the overshadowing one being the possibility of an unfriendly senate in the next congress. One of the members said they recognized a distinct possibility that the next senate might block tariff legislation, but hoped that the free silver senators who walked out of the St. Louis convention would be ready to co-operate in re-establishing a protective tariff. Tomorrow's meeting of the committee may be postponed until next week in the event that Representative Turner of Georgia is unable to attend. No appointment has been made to fill the committee vacancy created by the death of ex-Speaker Crisp, and with Mr. Turner, who is one of the democratic leaders, absent, the minority might complain that it was not properly represented. Speaker Reed, it is expected, will designate Mr. Crisp's successor this week. Mr. Newlands of Nevada has been discussed by republicans on the ways and means committee as one qualified to fill the vacancy, whose selection might do something to help the passage of a tariff bill. Mr. Newlands is a representative of the independent silver party, so designating himself in the Congressional Directory, having formerly been a republican. It is thought by some that if recognition were given the independent silver men by such an appointment it would tend to draw the support of several senators belonging to that faction.

WILL COME UP EARLY.

The program of the ways and means committee to prepare a tariff bill for the extra session of congress was the only topic of discussion about the house today and met with approval among republicans. It is expected to be brought forward very early in the extra session and passed under a rule fixing time for debate, so that its fate will be in the hands of the house early. All republican members of the ways and means committee have been re-elected to the next congress, and it is assumed that Mr. Reed will be again chosen speaker and will not change the personnel of the committee, so there is no probability that any effort will be made to do the work over again.

Today Chairman Dingley had a conference with Mr. McMillan of Tennessee, the senior democratic member of the committee, and officially stated the republicans' plans. Mr. Dingley said that the hearings probably would begin with the holiday recess and continue through the holidays. To prevent them from dragging along indefinitely a limited time may be assigned for testimony relating to each of the most important schedules. It is probable the democratic ways and means members will have a consultation upon the tariff within a day or two, although, of course, any opposition they might see fit to offer to the tariff program would be merely a matter of form. They are not pleased at the suggestion that Mr. Newlands, the independent silver member of Nevada, who is protectionist, be given Mr. Crisp's chair at the committee table. Speaker Reed seldom consults with the minority about committee appointments, and has not done so in this case.

Certain features of the new bill have been practically decided upon already by the republicans. Chairman Dingley is authority for the statement that the bill will be framed to prevent the use of the bonded warehouses by importers to escape the payment of higher duties, as they were used when the McKinley bill was passed. To effect this there will be a clause providing that goods in storage in bonded warehouses when the new law goes into effect will pay the rates of that law, and not those of the Wilson act, in operation when they were entered.

The schedules of the Wilson law, which have proved satisfactory, it is said, will not be disturbed. A member of the committee spoke of the cotton schedule as the most likely to remain unchanged, as having been guarded by the democratic protectionists in the senate, he said, its effects should be satisfactory to manufacturers and operatives and, the duties being specific, were in accord with the republican policy. The Wilson act's ad valorem features will be done away with, it goes without saying.

The reciprocity system may be effected by the establishment of two schedules of articles on which concessions are desired from other countries, one schedule for goods when imported from countries which agree to reciprocity treaties, the other schedule for those which do not. Several conferences of the republican ways and means men are expected before the hearings begin. It is suggested by one of them that they may decide upon the schedules of the Wilson act which they will continue, and perhaps some McKinley act rates which will be re-established, and will give hearings only on the remaining schedules, inviting the parties interested to furnish the commercial information which it wants. To finish the bill before the 15th of March the committee will be obliged to work faster than the ways and means committee did on the McKinley bill, and it might not be able to frame the new bill by the appointed time if hearings are given on all schedules.

NEW PHASE TO VENEZUELA TANGLE.

Latest News from the Republic is of a Disturbing Nature.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The unofficial report from Venezuela that a serious agitation has sprung up against the boundary settlement agreed to between the United States and Great Britain causes much surprise and no little concern in official quarters here. Minister Andrade and Mr. James B. Storron were to have sailed from La Guayara, the seaport of Caracas, yesterday noon on the Red Star steamer Philadelphia and the boat was expected to reach New York the 16th. Mr. Andrade had cabled the time of his leaving, as given in the Associated press dispatches, on the day the cable was received and had handed the cablegram to Secretary Olney saying that President Crespo approved the agreement and would call a special session of congress to ratify it. The news that Mr. Storron will not return at once, owing to unexpected developments growing out of the agitation against the settlement, is felt to embarrass and possibly imperil the final adjustment which had been confidently expected at an early day.

Up to the present time President Crespo has not called an extra session and thirty days must expire after the call before the congress meets. This has led to a question whether Venezuela should bear the heavy expense of an extra session convening only one month before the regular session of February 20.

The Venezuelan papers which reached Washington on the last steamer are being carefuly scanned, but they are very guarded and appear to be subject to some government advisement on the subject.

The arrival of Mr. Andrade and Mr. Storron and their conference with President Crespo are not mentioned, the only reference being a eulogistic reference to Mr. Storron. La Liberal treats the settlement as advantageous and says it not only aids Venezuela, but establishes a great precedent by which the United States "stands as a sentinel" in front of the American republics against European greed for dominion.

It says: "The agreement established an authorized precedent to settle any other conflict that may arise between the American nations and European countries. At the same time that we have gained our point, our mediator has succeeded in enforcing respect and recognition to the great principle of American international law, by which the American continental policy will not be trod upon with impunity by Europe. From today the North American people stand as a sentinel along the Atlantic to compel acknowledgment of the justice and right of its South American brothers against the attempt of Europe to dominate. It was the first utterance at Caracas, and with this sentiment prevailing, Mr. Andrade's plans to return were made. The adverse agitation now reported and Mr. Andrade's determination to defer his return, makes the acceptance of the treaty less assured, though in diplomatic circles it is believed Venezuela in time will accept, because of the seeming affront which adverse action would be to the United States. President Crespo has accepted the treaty, and thus far his influence has been exceedingly potent in shaping the policy of his nation."

REPORT PUBLIC BUILDINGS BILLS.

Twenty-Two Delayed Measures Passed Forward to the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Twenty-two public building bills were today reported to the house from the public buildings committee and placed on the calendar. These are measures which were held back at the last session of congress, it is said, in deference to the wishes of the leaders, so that the appropriations for the year might not be augmented by their passage. All of them were reported by subcommittees last session. The list includes the following:

Topeka, Kan.; Oakland, Cal.; Salem, Ore.; St. Paul, Minn.; Omaha, Neb.; East St. Louis, Ill.; Hot Springs, Ark., and Laredo, Tex.

For a New Texas Judicial District.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The house committee on judiciary voted today to favorably report the bill to create the judicial district of eastern Texas, which was vetoed by the president during the last session. The veto was on the ground that the United States judge who holds court at Paris, Tex., was overworked, but since the bill was vetoed a law has been enacted transferring jurisdiction of criminal cases in the Indian territory from the Texas to the Indian territory courts.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Today's statement of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $225,774,429; gold reserve, $133,114,465.

Aching Joints

Announce the presence of rheumatism, which causes untold suffering. Rheumatism is due to lactic acid in the blood. It cannot be cured by liniments or other outward applications. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, removes the cause of rheumatism and permanently cures this disease. This is the testimony of thousands of people who once suffered the pains of rheumatism, but who have actually been cured by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Its great power to act upon the blood and remove every impurity is the secret of the wonderful cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

OPPOSES THE POWERS BILL

Bell of Texas Presents a Minority Report on Pacific Roads.

SAYS IT WILL ROB THE GOVERNMENT

Jeopardizes Federal Interests by Adding Sixteen Millions to the Amount of the Prior Lien on the Property.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Representative Bell of Texas, a member of the committee on Pacific railroads, today presented to the house a minority report against the Powers bill. He opposed the bill on the ground that it proposes to increase the indebtedness of the Pacific roads, which are covered by the first mortgage as a prior lien to the government lien, by $16,000,000, and to make the government lien subordinate to this increased indebtedness. He asserts that while under the Powers plan the companies would attempt to give security to the government by the second lien, if the government shall be obliged to take possession of the property, as he predicts that it would eventually under the Powers bill, it would have to assume an additional debt of $16,000,000. He holds that the property on which the government would be given a second lien would be worth less than the amount of the first mortgage.

Mr. Bell recommends that the indebtedness of the roads to the government be extended, provided the companies will secure the government debt by a first mortgage on the property, giving the government a right on default to institute proceedings on the entire amount of the roads' indebtedness. In the event of the failure or refusal of the roads to comply with these conditions, the government should institute suit to foreclose and sell the property.

The reports strongly oppose government ownership or control. The report says that the subsidized roads have squandered the assets which ought to be available to pay their indebtedness to the government; that "the maladministration of the properties began with the building of the roads, and has continued ever since." If there was any prospect of securing anything for the government by litigation with officers or stockholders, Mr. Bell continues, he would oppose any settlement which might release them from liability, but he holds it to be clear that the suits of this kind would continue to be fruitless, as in the past. He contends that as the government has to pay 3 per cent interest on what it owes, it is unreasonable that it should load a private corporation with a less rate and recommends that any extension of the debt be at 3 per cent instead of 2, as provided in the Powers bill.

QUEEN LIL TO GO TO WASHINGTON.

Expects to Meet Her Niece, Princess Kaiulani, There.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—While no official information has been received as to the purpose of ex-Queen Liliuokalani's visit to this country, her coming at this time occasions much comment in official quarters. She will be met here, it is understood, by Princess Kaiulani, who has been sojourning in Italy, and will come here for this meeting.

Minister Hatch of Hawaii is now in New York, and Mr. Cooper, the Hawaiian minister of foreign affairs, is enroute to San Francisco, to take the steamer for Hawaii on the 16th inst. This will bring him into close proximity to the ex-queen at San Francisco.

In event of the ex-queen and princess coming to Washington, their visit could not be regarded by the authorities here as official, for the United States has formally recognized the republic of Hawaii, and its diplomatic representatives have full official credit here. The last friction was removed when Minister Thurston retired at the request of Mr. Gresham. The ex-queen and princess, therefore, could not be treated otherwise than as private citizens. When Princess Kaiulani visited here three years ago, she was received by Mrs. Cleveland, but not officially recognized nor received by the president or other officials.

It is understood that the queen's resources have been such of late that an addition of a pension as one of the features of an annexation treaty might not be unacceptable. She has not lived at the palace since her deposition, but has occupied the old Dominis homestead, in a quiet and economical style. The crown lands, which were her main source of wealth, were forfeited to the new government. When she was pardoned no pension was given to her, so that she supports herself on her personal means, which are not abundant. One of the features of the proposed annexation treaties has been a pension to the deposed sovereign.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani announced today that her stay in San Francisco would be brief. She is already preparing for her early departure for Washington, where she hopes to meet her niece, Princess Kaiulani. The ex-queen has arranged to attend the horse show tomorrow night.

LESS AMBITION AND MORE EFFORT.

Mrs. Ellen J. Phinney's Advice to the Nonpartisan W. C. T. U.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—At the convention of the non-partisan Women's Christian Temperance union today, the report of the general secretary, Mrs. Ellen J. Phinney of Cleveland, O., was read. In this she said: "When a union of over fifty members has dwindled to twenty, and when only eight of these have paid dues this year, you may know there is a laxity somewhere, and when, with these returns, the national union is asked to appropriate funds for the establishment of more such weaklings at $10 each, it seems a case of laxity run mad."

She urged the association to take fewer objects instead of more and to put into the work all the intelligence, intensity and power it could command. She referred in detail to the work in the several states.

Mrs. Ellis of Philadelphia, superintendent of Sunday school work, gave a summary of the year's doings. The treasurer's report showed the receipts to have been $2,636 and the disbursements $2,605.

Shipbuilders Claim for Delays.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The secretary of the navy today sent to the house the claim of the Quintard Iron works, amounting to $99,661 for loss due to delays alleged to have been caused by the government in the construction of the cruiser Maine. The secretary does not pass on the merit of the claim, but recommends that the case be sent to the court of claims, which could consider it with more deliberation than a congressional committee. The secretary also transmitted, with similar recommendations, claims made by William Cramp & Sons for $211,018 on the New York, $192,235 on the Columbia, $183,757 on the Massachusetts and $480,231 on the Indiana. In each case it is alleged that the delays were due to the failure of the government to supply the armor or other materials in accordance with the contracts, and in the case of the New York that further delay occurred by reason of the changes in plans authorized by the department.

MAKES WOMEN WELL.

Astonishing Record of Paine's Celery Compound Among the Sick.

The fact that Paine's celery compound is today relied on and recommended, both in public and in their own family circle, by so large a portion of the most prudent and thoughtful people in every community, should not be overlooked in determining one's choice of a remedy.

Paine's celery compound is the most successful, the most warmly praised remedy—just as it was at the time of its discovery, the most talked of—ever offered by a physician to his fellow practioners and to the public. Paine's celery compound has more than fulfilled the great things that were expected of it when it was first announced to medical men as the discovery of that distinguished scientist, Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D. It is the grandest invigorator and strengthener in the world It offers an escape from nervous exhaustion, neuralgia, sleeplessness and dyspepsia to every man and woman who is robbed of health.

"I have taken a number of bottles of Paine's celery compound," says Mrs. E. Warren Davidson of 302 Warren Ave., Chicago, "and consider it the best of remedies in cases of insomnia,, arising from torpid liver, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. It has done for me all that is claimed of it, and I cheerfully indorse it."

We all know women who are living on the "ragged edge" of nervous exhaustion. They eat their food without relish, sleep without refreshments and worry along day by day half sick, but refusing to believe it.

These women who are farther along in poor health than they think, are the very persons who would find an astonishing help in Paine's celery compound. Its regulating action on their jangled nerves, and its revivifying action upon digestion and assimilation are just what their system is in need of. Why should any one not try it?

RAID ON SOUTH CAROLINA DUCKS.

President Cleveland to Start for a Brief Vacation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—President Cleveland will leave the city soon for a few days' shooting in South Carolina waters. After the hard work and close attention in the Venezuelan matter and the preparation of his annual message to congress the president feels the need of rest and a change of air, and accordingly an outing in southern waters has been arranged for him.

According to the present program the president, accompanied by Captain R. D. Evans of the navy, Captain Lamberton of the Fifth lighthouse district and Dr. O'Reilly, the president's physician, will leave here late Saturday night or Sunday morning by rail for Georgetown, S. C., where they will be met by a lighthouse tender, probably the Wisteria, and taken down Winnah bay to a club house, where the party will be the guests of General Alexander. This is the same club which entertained the president and party about two years ago, and the recollection of the sport had at that time decided the president in its favor for his present outing.

CREVASSE BELOW NEW ORLEANS.

Congress Urged to Pour Money Into the Leak at Once.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—A delegation representing the business and commercial interests of the lower Mississippi, consisting of Captain J. W. Bryant, Captain A. K. Miller, H. W. Masters and ex-Congressman McGann, has appeared before the river and harbor committee of the house to urge that immediate provision be made for a survey and the ascertainment of the cost of repairing the levees at Pass Aloutre, about ninety miles below New Orleans.

There is a break of about 3,000 yards at this point. It is estimated that the cost of the repair would be about $250,000. It is claimed that the crevasse is in the territory covered by the Eads contract, but pending the investigation of that question the commercial interests of the lower Mississippi are exceedingly anxious that something be done to prevent disaster.

Bill to Idemnify the States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Senator Mitchell of Oregon has introduced a bill in the senate declaring the intent of the act of 1861, indemnifying the states for expenses in maintaining the national defense. By a decision of the court of claims, the interest on the money was not allowed. This was reversed by the supreme court, but as the Treasury department had passed upon the claims, it refuses, under the Dockery law, to reopen them without further legislation. The Mitchell bill is to cover this point. Nearly every state is interested in the matter, as interest charges have been disallowed.

News for the Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—(Special Telegram.)—The following transfers in the Third artillery are made: First Lieutenant Benjamin H. Randolph, battery A to battery G; First Lieutenant Morris K. Barroll, battery G to battery A.

The following transfers in the Fifth cavalry are made: First Lieutenant Augustus C. Macomb, troop C to troop B; First Lieutenant Jesse McI. Carter, troop B to troop C.

Leave of absence of First Lieutenant Sydney A. Cloman, Fifteenth infantry, is extended two months. Leave of absence of Captain Frank Taylor, Fourteenth infantry, is extended three months.

Delegates to the Irrigation Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Assistant Commissioner Best of the general land office and Expert G. H. Newell of the geological survey have been delegated to represent the government at the national irrigation congress to be held at Phoenix, Ariz., next week. Mr. Newell is enroute and Judge Best left yesterday. The latter will advocates state possession of the arid lands now belonging to the government.

National Bank Will Reopen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The comptroller of the treasury has given permission to the failed American National bank of Denver to reopen for business, it having complied with all of the conditions imposed by him.

Bill to Increase Salaries.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Representative Boatner of Louisiana has introduced a bill increasing the salary of the speaker of the house from $8,000 to $10,000, and of senators and representatives from $5,000 to $7,500.

Thrown Out of the Mails.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Interstate Tracer, run in Marshalltown, Ia., publishing a big list of debtors throughout the country, has been thrown out of the mails by a fraud order.

Hanna Leaves the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Chairman Hanna left the city at 2 o'clock today for his home in Cleveland by way of Philadelphia, where he will stop over until tomorrow.

Another Opening for the New Woman.

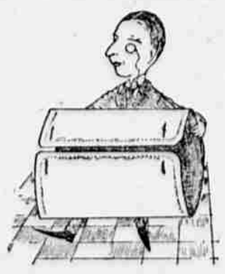
ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 11.—The state legislature has passed the bill making women eligible for state librarian. Only the governor's signature is wanting to make it a law.

An interesting story of Mary Somerville, largely drawn from some hitherto unpublished letters, will be contributed to the next volume of The Youth's Companion by Mrs. Burton Harrison. It shows how, by persistence and a natural love of learning, a simple Scotch girl acquired renown, despite every obstacle. Even her family discouraged her. "I wonder," said her aunt to her parents, "that you let your girl waste her time in reading, when she sews no more than a man." But read she did, and famous she became.

You can't blame your husband for kicking about the cigars you used to buy him for Christmas—just ask if he likes domestic or imported cigars—then leave it to us—He'll be perfectly satisfied and bless you all the rest of the days of your life for finding us—we would like to show you the finest line of smokers' articles in town—including pipes of all kinds—briars—meerschaums— at lowest prices.

W. F. Stoecker,

1404 Douglas. Cigars and Smokers' Sundries.



HERE' OUR BARGAIN LIST.

Wilson Bros.' $1.50 white shirts	$1.35
Silk garters	29c
Night shirts	45c
Wilson Bros.' white shirts	95c
Guyot Suspenders	45c
Silk ties, all kinds	25c
Handkerchiefs	5c
Elegant colored border handkerchiefs	12½c
Good collars	12½c
60-inch cutting flannel night shirts	$1.00
Kid and mocha gloves	$1.00
Good lined gloves	$1.00
Winter underwear, each	50c
Sox, black or tan	12½c

Albert Cahn,

Mail orders filled always. **1322 Farnam**

The consignment of Oriental rugs is gradually disappearing—we never secured so great a drawing card before—after one sees the rugs she is easily convinced that these are the genuine article—even though the prices do not indicate it—we don't have to get the usually 50 to 75 per cent profit is why the prices start at $2.75 and go no higher than $225.

Omaha Carpet Co.

1515 Dodge.

And the band played on—for the Charity Circus lasts another night—it'll take us several days yet to close out the balance of our slightly used pianos—for though the price is little enough—we've got a good many of them—organs—too—from $22 up—a third down and $5 a month—we guarantee them to be in perfect condition.

A. Hospe, Jr.,

1513 Douglas St

Such a time as Drex L. Shooman has had—it's lots of fun doing for charity's sake—but it makes us tired to see the many base imitations of our "quilted bottom" shoes for boys—like which there's nothing in the world so good—cost a little more than ordinary—but wear three times as long—our boys' $1.50 shoe is the best shoe for the price ever made.

Drexel Shoe Co

Send for our Illustrated Catalogue. **1419 Farnam.**

The smoke consumer attached to the "Acorn Oak" is a feature not seen on any other stove—it adds but little to the cost and saves many a dollar on the amount of smoke and soot it burns up—which in other "oaks" escapes up the chimney—the "Acorn Oak" is absolutely air-tight—and with soft coal holds fire for three days.

John Hussie Hardware Co

Consider our little prices. **2407 Cuming**