## SENATE DISCUSSES TREATY

Arbitration the Theme in the Upper House of Congress.

PLENTY OF TIME FOR CONSIDERATION

Senator Sherman Argues that the Treaty Should Be Carefully Weighed Before Final Action is Taken Upon It.

the presentation by Senator Sherman of a communication by Senar Roderiguez, the them that they would design, another Mr. Cullom, republican of Illinois, another Central America (including Nicaragua), in member of the committee on foreign affairs, effect protesting against the execution of followed Mr. Gray. "I only want to say effect protesting against the execution of the Nicaraguan canal project by the United with the statement by the chairman of the States, under the concession granted in 1877 with the statement by the chairman of the committee on foreign relations. The treaty to the Nicaraguan Canal company. As the bas been before it only a short while, I bill for this purpose was about to be voted think now there have been three meetings upon by the senate, the appearance of the treaty was read at the first meeting of the letter created consternation among its friends. Mr. Morgan, its chief supporter, at meeting. Some members of the committee once declared the letter was inspired by were not present at the second meeting and Great Britain, who sought to drive the United States from the isthmus by using the Central Americas as a catspaw. He asserted Minister Roderiguez had come here after the members of the committee were to execute such a plan and it was an open satisfied it was the proper thing to do to threat against American control of the ca. ratify it or report favorably. But I wanted nal. The debate was very earnest and the letter made a profound impression on the the treaty should be ratified as it is at pressenators. Senator Vilas declared it struck a deathblow to the canal project proposed by the pending bill.

Earlier in the day the senate unexpectedly found itself discussing the new Anglo-Amer-ican treaties. While the treaty itself has been released, all discussion of it is restricted to executive seasons. Notwith-etanding this rule, the expressions were full from Messrs. Sherman, Gray, Cullom, Lodge, Hoar and others. The statements of these senators were uniformly favorable to the high principle of the treaty, the only qualification being that it should receive mature and dispassionate consideration. Shortly after the session began Mr. Turple

caused a preliminary flurry by criticizing the reported agreement between Mr. Olney and Mr. Sherman, by which no action was to be taken as to Cuba betore March 4. Mr. Sherman emphatically denied that any such agreement had been made and added be had not had a word with Mr. Olney in that direction. Mr. Turple gave notice of a speech on the Cameron Cuban resolution on Monday, These three incidents relating to current foreign questions made the day's session one of the most eventful in years. TURPIE TALKS.

Mr. Turple said he would on Monday next call up the pending Cameron resolution, for the recognition of the inde-pendence of Cuba, for the purpose of making some remarks. About three weeks ago, he proceeded, there appeared a formal utterance from the secretary of state in the newspapers relative to the Cuban resolution. At that time there was no resolution before the senate. Under such circumstances the secretary's utterance was obiter dictum of the most rude, most swift, most voluntary character. It recalled the schoolmaster of antiquity who caused a whole audience to tremble with a threat of future displeasure. But the senate might have passed this by Today, however, continued Mr. Turple, a publication appeared in the newspapers. which had apparently become the messen-gers between the State department and congress, and messengers which the senators did not disparage, to the effect that a com-pact had been entered into between the secretary of state and the new premier (Mr. Sherman) by which there was to be no further action on Cuba during the present administration.

'Allow me to say," proceeded Mr. Turple, that I regard such a course as a violation of the comity existing between the legislative and executive branches of the government. has been done only once before, when Mr.

Mr. Sherman arose at this moment, while senator refers to a publication today, I will say there is not the elightest warrant for the statement made. I have not bad a word with Mr. Olney on that subject and there has been no mention of ar understanding or Mr. Turple said he was glad to accept this

disavowel, but he felt the senate should do semething to dissipate such reports. "Whatever the difference may be as to the recognition of the independence of Cuba,"

continued Mr. Turpie, "I think every sena-tor here favored the independence of the

DISCUSS ARBITRATION TREATY. This sentence had hardly been concluded when it was followed by a genuine sensation in the form of a discussion of the new Anglo-American peace treaty, notwithstanding the rule of referring to treaties only in executive session. It brought out state-ments from Mr. Sherman, Mr. Cullom, Mr. Lodge and Mr. Gray, members of the committee on foreign relations, and from many

other senstors Mr. Hoar precipitated the discussion. In presenting a petition from a chamber of commerce, favoring the speedy ratification of the treaty, the Massachusetts senator added some observations on the public pressure on the senate. A great many prominent men and oragnizations telegraphing and writing to him urging im-

mediate action on the treaty.
"I suppose there is no man in this body, proceeded Mr. Hoar, "who does not hall as one of the great events of the century conclusion of this treaty. should not be forgotten that the treaty is not an accomplished fact until the senate has examined and passed upon it." had not yet acted and his judgment it was diplomacy heated utterances directed to senators telling them what to do made What if it should turn out that there was a hidden advantage to England or some disadvantage to the United States in treaty which both parties would correct. In that case, when Mr. Olney suggested a change was it wise to arm Lord Salisbury with the reply that the American public had ex-pressed its opinion favorable to the treaty as it was. "While no man is more desiron than myself to see the era of 'peace on earth and good will towards men." added Mr. Hoar, 'yet I wish to enter my protest against the meddling with the serious duty of senators, either by sermons or by professors' lec

TIME TO SETTLE PEACEFULLY. By this time the galleries had filled, senators had come in from the cloak rooms, and there was intense interest in the discussion.

Mr. Sherman said there was interest in his state, in view of his early entry to the

head of the State department from his present position as chairman on foreign "No one is more ready than myself," said Mr. Sherman, "to congratulate the country on the great achievement of con-cluding this treaty of arbitration. The time has come when the nations of the world should turn their attention to the methods instead of a resort to war."

At the same time, Mr. Sherman said, he treaty was one involving such grave considerations that it should have the most careful, mature and dispassionate considera tion. That was the present purpose of the committee on foreign relations and the members of that committee were able to take up the treaty and consider it article by article with the greatest care. "It would not be proper," said Mr. Sherman, "for what the result would be, even if But it is certain that the committee will proceed with all speed com patible with the interests involved. There is no purpose to postpone or delay action."
"About how long has the consideration of

the subject proceeded between the secretar state and Lord Salisbury?" inquired Mr. Allison, republican of Iowa. "Certainly for a year, if not longer," an-swered Mr. Sherman. "Mr. Gresham took an active part in the early negotiations." Mr. Sherman further explained that the question

had been up before. Mr. Gladatone had made

a speech on it in the House of Commons

ment favorable to arbitration. The delegation was entertained in Beston and there was a favorable response to their effor-

GRAY QUESTIONS HOAR. Mr. Gray, democrat of Delaware, a mem ber of the foreign relations committee, caminto the discussion at this point. "What are we going to do about it?" he saked Mr. Hoar.

I do not know that the public interest in this subject is misdirected or that we can abate it. An indifference on the part of the public might be far more serious than zeal, although an intemperate zeal may not be the wisest course. But we as senators cannot restrain the zeal even if it be intemperate zeal of the public; so what are we going to do about it?"

"I answer the senator," responded Mr WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. The session of Hoar, "that we should first point to the the senate today developed three distinct many well meaning men who address the sensations. Most important of these was senate asking precipitate action, that it is unwise to urge the senate to an unusual course, and this would be so apparent to

> to say especially that in this country it does not appear to be a unanimous opinion that of this letter, coming from the secretary ent. In letters from prominent gentlemen from my state this morning, a part of them were in favor of immediate action favorable

upon the treaty. Others were opposed to the treaty. "So it does not seem to me that it is an unreasonable thing for the committee on foreign relations to take such time as they eem necessary for the consideration of the reaty before it comes into the senate. So ar as I am concerned I believe in the general proposition, but I am unwilling to vote for a treaty that is so extensive in its scope as that is until I feel certain myself that I am doing a thing that is in the interest of the American people as well as the world. huysen-Savilla treaty, by which we were All I desire is to be certain before we act to pay Nicaragua \$4,000,000.

olleague, Mr. Hoar, had given expression to his thoughts upon the subject of the arbitration treaty, as there was evidently much misapprehension to the effect that the committee had been guilty of unnecessary delay in considering the treaty. This was dis-tinctly untrue. On the contrary, the com-

develop causes of disagreement.

Mr. Hawley, republican of Connecticut. said he had been a little surprised to hear of the prevalence of an opinion that the United States or the senate at least is not friendly to arbitration and to peace.

Mr. Sewall wanted the committee to take all the time necessary to consider the deli-cate questions involved in the treaty as he for one did not feel disposed to vote upon it

Stewart began by saying there was no occasion for apology to the public for any apparent delay. A matter of such vast importance as a general arbitration treaty should be given all the lime research of the senate. It was being tendered "a halter" with which to hang itself for at least five years. The United States but a least details as to the merits of the treaty. Mr. be given all the time necessary to consider Mr. Turple's reference to the Canning inci-dent was unfinished, and said: "If the to the senator's mind, in dealing with any question in which Great Britain was in-volved. We are, he said, not on equal terms with England in entering upon an international agreement of the character of the one under consideration, or for that matter or

He said England would in this instance have a vast advantage over the United States in the selection of an umpire as provided in the treaty for the reason that Europe, being a family of states, and their sovereigns united by blood, it was impossible to find one whose associations and predilections yould not be prejudicial to the interests of the United States in arbitration over which he might be called to preside. For this reason he did not believe America, isolated as she is among the nations, should enter ipon an agreement for the arbitration of lisputes. He did not believe a court could e formed in a way that would do justice to

this country. THINKS IT CHIMERICAL. senator declared it to be chimerica

talk of a treaty for the settlement of all ifferences arising between two countries re lated to each other as are Great Britain an the United States "We have them," he said, "on all sides,

north and south."

As long as England continued to extend her fortifications from Halifax south on the Atlantic coast and on the Pacific coast, it lid not behoove this nation to enter any entangling relations that would prevent Senor J. D. Roderiguez, minister of the prompt action on the part of this country in case such action should prove wise or expedient. Under the terms of the treaty it would take a year or two to get any question of territorial significance before Britain, in her usual style, would take poseasion of the disputed territory, while the United States stood aloof to wait upon the international court. Questions of this character were liable to arise on our Alaskan boundary and also the isthmus of Panama; "questions which," he said, "are of sufficient magnitude to demand from us the utmost are in our consideration of this document.

was at this point that Senator Morgan, who had been in conference with other members of the committee on foreign relations, broke in upon the Nevada senstor to remind him that he was touching upon the executive functions of the senate. Mr. Stewart there fore desisted. He did not suspend without a closing wish to the effect that he hoped elenty of time would be taken to prevent this country's losing everything.

The military academy bill was then taken up. This caused some discussion, which continued until 2 o'clock, when the Nicaragua canal bill was taken up. Mr. Sherma created quite a sensation by presenting and having read a communication from the min-later of the Greater Republic of America to the secretary of state, which had been transmitted by Secretary Olney. The communication criticised the pending Nicaragua canal bill in various particulars and pointed ou certain objects which, in his opinion, woulrender them nugatory.

As soon as the communication had been read Mr. Morgan took the floor. He said the communication had come before the senate n proper form, because it came through the State department, but the senate had n knowledge who the signer was; had nowledge officially of the existence of the

Greater Republic. "Mr. Roderiguez is the accredited repre sentative here of that republic," interrupted Mr. Sherman "I understand," replied Mr. Morgan, "that

he has been received and bowed into the diplomatic corps, but this is our first knowledge that such a government exists." MORGAN IS EMPHATIC. Mr. Morgan said the British vovernmen was interested in counteracting the purposes of the United States as to Nicaragua had so expressed his conviction to the sec redary of state. British rallway lines had been established across the isthmus for the trol of the isthmus communication. This bellef was confirmed by recent developments Turning to the letter from Minister Rod eriguez, the senator exclaimed: "Great Brit twenty-five years ago. A delegation came ain is using that diet as a catspaw for the from England ten years ago bearing a request purpose of driving us out of the isthmus. from a majority of the members of Parlia. That is a serious statement, but I make it demands an answer." Baising his right hand, Mr. Morgan

his new arbitration treaty." Mr. Morgan said that it was an unusual hould send such a communication. If home governments desired to forfeit any processions they should do it, and then the American congress would determine if there

had been a violation of contract rights iven to American citizens." Mr. Hale interposed the suggestion that Minister Roderiguez's letter seemed to raise a grave question as to whether the measure nder consideration could proceed. Whether this could be explained away or not he war not able to say, but he asked Mr. Morgan, in charge of the bill, as to the status since the

Other senators interposed questions, and ntense interest was shown in the presence of the unexpected letter. Senators Davis, rice and others gathered around Mr. Gray's derk and took turns in reading the minis-ter's letter. Mr. White asked if there was a minister from Nicaragua. Mr. Morgan explained the diplomatic status, and then de-clared with emphasis: "This is an impertinent intrusion, thrust in our face, while the senate is seeking to deal with the inthinian

Mr. Morgan favored making Nicaragua live up to her contract and concessions. Until lately she had favored American construction of the canel. And yet she come: here, with two other Central American countries, and raises objections, which, if held to be good, would end the prospect of American control of the Nicaraguan canal. American people would not quietly give up the right to control that great waterway. whatever clamor may be raised for a peac treaty with Great Britain. The presentation state meant that the president of the United States had determined that the pending Nicaraguan canal bill was not to be allowed to pass. That was a remarkable threat, and yet it was so in line with previous executive action that Mr. Morgan said he felt quite

prepared for the interference. Mr. White, democrat of California, gested that the latter had been sent by the secretary of state to the committee on oreign relations for its private inform ion, and the chairman (Mr. Sherman) had tion, and the chairman (Mr. Sherman) had undertaken to make it public in the senate. Mr. Morgan said the real cause for the appearance of this Roderiguez letter was that it proposed a renewal of the Freling-

All I desire is to be certain before we act favorably upon it that it is not tying us up in such a way that we may find it hereafter to be something we did not expect we were doing when we did it. When I am satisfied on that point I am ready to vote for it, but not before that."

LODGE IS GRATIFIED.

Mr. Lodge, also of the foreign relations

Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Morgan.

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Mr. Morgan as to treative affecting the

Mr. Lodge, also of the foreign relations of the most of the position of the committee, expressed gratification that his capal canal. "I will say," Interjected Mr. Sherman

'that I favor the Nicaraguan canal," Mr. Morgan said the letter of Mr. Rodriguez was in effect a notice to the senate not to pass the Nicaraguan canal With this threat "flouted in our faces," the Anglo-American treaty standing ahead of us, the United States senate might as mittee had exercised the utmost possible expedition in considering the treaty when expedition in considering the treaty when tions as to accept the views of this minister ebout whom the senate knows nothing.

ject was of the gravest consequence. Proceeding, Mr. Morgan said it was regrettable that senators were under such contemp from the president that they were not in formed as to the circumstances Roderiguez's recognition. But the senate was in such a humiliating position that the president gave it no information as to this important question. The entire plan of building the canal might as well be abanfor one did not feel disposed to vote upon it until he secured all the light that it was possible to obtain.

Mr. Stewart, populist of Nevada, brought the debate to a crisis by his speech. A number of senators had been moving anxiously in their seats since the debate opened. They evidently felt that the matter belonged only to the seclusion of executive session. Other senators refrained from entering upon any details as to the merits of the treaty. Mr. dorgan. "It is because she has some strong power standing behind her." five years. The United States had stood by silently while the British occupied Cor-The United States had stood rinto. And now this proposition of black mail was presented, which threatened to de stroy the bill. He expected and awaited a notion to recommit the bill.

Mr. Hale felt the word "blackmail" was ill

chosen, and that Nicaragua's motives were ot open to such insinuations. The subject was laid aside temporarily t eceive two messages from the president, one veto to the bill relative to judicial districts in Texas, and the other submitting list of Cuban claims, in accordance with resolution of the senate calling for informa-

Returning to the Nicaragua canal debate Mr. Vilas said the communication from th minister of a friendly power had dealt deathblow to the pending canal bill senator paid a high tribute to the Centra American states, and severely criticised the

A motion by Mr. Daniel, democrat of Vir that when the senate adjourn it be until Monday, developed the absence of quorum and the senate at 4:45 p. m. adjourned until tomorrow.

AT VARIANCE WITH THE CABINET

Senor Raderigues Points Out Flaws in the Nicaragua Canal Bills. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-The document which formed the basis of Senator Morgan's remarks in the senate on the Nicaragua canal today was a communication from was a typewritten paper of several pages, dated at the Greater Republic's legation headquarters in this city January 15, 1897. tion of territorial significance before the it was presented to the senate by Schator proposed tribunal. In the meantime Great Sherman as chairman of the committee on foreign relations, having been forwarded

to him by Secretary Olney. Senor Roderiguez opens his communica-tion by saying that "as several bills relative to the construction of an interoceanic canal through Nicaragua have been for somtime pending before both houses of congress. his government recently instructed him to examine them and to make, under certain conditions, suitable representations to the secretary of state."

He says he has accordingly examined the variance in matters of detail with the stipt lations of the contract of April 24, 1887, between Nicaragua and the canal company. He then calls attention to the fact that the eighth article of that contract provides that the concersion shall not be transferrable to governments or to foreign powers, and that article fifty-three provides that any contravention of the stipulation shall entail forfeiture of the contract. He asserts that the bills before congress effect a transfer to the government of the United States, this government absolute owner He also points out other facts which are, he says, at variance with the contract, and pro-

ceeds to say: "Among the benefits which Nicaragua retains to herself is 6 per cent of the shares, bonds, certificates or such other obligations as the company may issue with a view to raising capital. Now, notwithstanding the fact that the company has made several is-sues, it has not fulfilled its obligations, and as the bills say nothing on this particular point, these securities would probably either be lost in the new form of enterprise or would be liable to troublesome and tedious litigation. Two of the bills in question have alread; been reported by a com-mittee, so that they may finally exclude the others. Nothing, how-ever, is established in them with regard to the shares that would belong to Nicand it might happen, owing to this, that Nicaragua would get none at all, if the company were to issue \$100,000,000 or \$150,000,000 worth of bonds in order to meet the cost of the work, which bonds would have to be considered as capital or be left by contract. Nicaragua will be en-titled to 6 per cent by virtue of atipulation;

made in order to pay for the work already Senor Roderiguez then calls attention to the fact that the contract obligated the com-pletion of the canal within three years and says: "That term expired a long time ago,

but the bills leave no door open to such

a possibility, nor do they allow her participation in the issue which is to

liberately in the United States senate and but the company, negotibetanding the most of meeting that obligation or adjusting the ought it down with restinding force on compensation which it doubt to pay to be o desk, and added: That answer must be discharged therefrom, The bills establish yen before there is any ratification of nothing on this other point and Nicaragua's table in this state. rights in this matter wight thus be annulied in consequence of their silence. By the plan involved in the pew form which the bills devise for the enterprise, the present company is extinguished and nothing remains of it in its relations with the enterprisesve the shadow of a paymonally represente by a vote in the board of eleven directors, while in its relations with Nicaragua it may always claim full personality as the holder of the concession, although having none of e maring necessary to enable it to mee

> "Finally it is to be discreed that, while the bills contravene and set at naught stipulations of the contract, they do not state whether the remaining ones still remain in force or not, although among these latin force or not, although among these latter there are vory many which are of no great importance to Nicaragua in particular, and to Central America in general."
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> Mr. Roderiguez saya he does not question the good faith of the authors of the various bills, and adds that he is impelled to the course which he is pursuing with the hope of protecting just rights. The document closes in the following words: "It seems evident that the company is un-

able to raise money to fulfill its contract unless the United States government furnishes it therewith and since that contract excludes the possibility of attaining that result the undersigned having been duly authorized so to do proposes to his excellency, the secretary of state, that the two position of the government, shall come to strict understanding on the subject on the basis of the Savilla-Frelinghuysen treaty. with such modifications as may be agreed upon, and endeavor to reach a just arrangement with the Maritime Canal company of Nicaragua, so it may renounce a concess whose conditions it is unable to fulfill."

OVERRIDE THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

House Passes the Bill Making a New Judicial District in Texas. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-General Simon Boliver Buckner of Kentucky, the gold-standard democratic candidate for vice president at the late election, occupied a seat in the reserved gallery when the house met today. Ex-Congressman Bynum of Indiana, who was chairman of the committee which conducted the campaign of the Palmer and Buckner ticket, was on the floor.

On motion of Mr. Dalzell, republican of Pennsylvania, the house decided at the close of the session today to adjourn over until

A joint resolution for the distribution of the maps and atlases of the geological sur-vey was adopted. A bill was passed to grant a right of way through the Indian Terri tory to the Galveston & Great Northern rail

way.

Mr. Cooper, democrat of Texas, then called up the bill recently vetoed by the president to establish a new division of the eastern judicial district of Texas and to provide for holding court at Beaumont. He moved its passage, the veto of the president notwith-

He explained the necessities which existed for the enactment of the measure. He said the first objection to the bill he had ever heard of came from the president. He recounted, as he said, with some humiliation that he had several times called upon Mr. Cleveland to present the reasons why it should be signed or to meet any objections which the president might raise, but he had peen denied admission to Mr. Cleveland. On the occasion of his last visit, he said, he had een informed by Private Secretary Thurber that it would be useless for him to see the president, as Mr. Cleveland had already

made up his mind to veto the bill.

Mr. Coopers' remarks about his inability to get access to Mr. Cleveland drew from Mr. Grosvenor a half humorous, half sarcastic commentary upon the obstacles which hedged the white house. Mr. Grosvenor said surprised him to hear that at any time within the past three years any self-respect ing representative of a respectable constitu-ency would even make application at the white house. Three years ago the present occupant of the white house had been represented as having issued an order that no senator or representative should present him-self in person until he bowed at the seat of the private secretary and communicated to that august personage his desires and re-ceived the sametion of that person.

Mr. Grosvenor recalled the fact that when that order was issued one of the representaives of an Ohio constituency swore he would never again seek to see the president of the United States. "And he never did," continued Mr. Grosvenor. "And I desire to say that my constituency never commissioned me to percolate my business with the executive through the clay of a private secretary. It now appears that the president has made mistake. It is unfortunate that he ludes members of congress and fences himself about with a skirmish line of such mod erate capacity. I am sorry these remark are made too late to do any good. The hould have been made several years ago you think the next occupan white house will do better?" asked Mr. Dal-

ell, quizzically "I can't speak for the next administration, ceplied Mr. Grosvenor, smilingly, "I can aly express the hope that never again an administration refuse ready access to the representatives of the people. The people are greater than any executive." (Applause.) The vote was then taken. Two-thirds hav bill was passed over the veto of the presi

dent.

A biff to pay William Buckmaster, su cessor of Murphy & Co. in the Fulton Iron works, \$22,386 for building the machinery of the war ship Otsego in 1862, was defeated, 46

The bill granting pensions to the survivors f Grant's battalion of Arkansas volunteer who served in the Mexican war, and their widows, was passed. A pension bill, giving the widow of General Green Clay Smith of Washington \$50 a month; bills pensioning Isabelia Morrow, the

widow of Colonel Morrow, at \$75; the widow of General George J. Leet at \$25, were passed, and at 5 o'clock the house took ; recess until 8 p. m. DISCUSS PACIFIC CABLE PROJECT House Committee Gives the Scrimse

Company a Hearing. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-James L. Scrimer and Edmund L. Bayliss were before the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce today in the interest of the Pacific Cable company of New York. They both argued upon the merits of the Scrimser bill over the Spalding bill. Mr. Scrimser stated that his company would want eighteen months after the passage of the bill to comthat his

plete the cable to Japan.

Mr. Patterson of Tennessee gaid it had been charged that the Scrimser company was in sympathy with or had connection with England and English interests. Mr. Scrimser said that of course bis company would expect to do English business, and Mr. Patterson said there should be inserted in the bill a provision that the cable company should not come under British influence. Mr. Scrimser referred to the statement that Japan wanted no other cable connection, and said it was ridiculous. The also said that in China and Japan telegraph lines were de-pendent upon and controlled by the Russian es. The Spalding company, he said uld build the line to Hawaii and stop. He lines. said the line to Japan would have the pe of that country more than \$1,000,000 in tolls and it was ridiculous:to say that the Japanese wanted no cable.

"The Jananese," he said, "are flocking into Hawaii now. This country is going to have a contest with the Japanese or some other power to control Hawaii. It is necessary to have a cable line there as soon as possible Mr. Scrimser did not like the idea of leaving the matter of contract with the postmaster ral. "The present postmaster general not have time to act, and we don't want general. to know who the new postmaster general is or what he will do."

One of the members of the committee turned to Mr. Sherman of New York, who

is a member of the house interstate and foreign commerce committee, and asked him if he could not be depended upon to do the right thing. This little reference to Mr. Sherman as a possible postmaster general caused a titter at his end of the room. The iscussion among members of the committee leveloped that there is yet a wide difference of opinion on the subject of the cable

Bills Approved by the President.

tion, without advertising for proposals; con-struing the law in reference to the award of life-aving medals, so that these medals may be awarded to persons not members of lifesaving crows, and for exertions elsewhere than adjacent to a life-saving station.

Order to Vneate Lands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 .- Secretary Franis has issued an order that all claimants to citizenship in the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory, whose applications were rejected by the Dawes commission, and who failed to appeal to the United States courts within sixty days of rejection, and all pen-citizens who did not apply for citizen ship and who are now occupying lands belonging to the five tribes shall vacate these lands of the tribes by February 6, next. This action affects a host of people through-out the territory, many of whom are preparing to plant and grow cross, Issues a Lottery Order.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-The Postoffice department has issued a lottery order against the Southern Mutual Investment company at Cincinnati and Louisville. The following are named as its officers: Dr. A. P. Taylor, president; F. H. Norton, vice president; T. B. Hoover, secretary; J. M. Graves, treasurer; William J. Hogriever, general manager

Receiver for Broken Bank. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-The comptroller of the currency has appointed Robert A. Courtney receiver of the German National bank at Louisville, Ky. Condition of the Trensury.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$228,631,824; gold reserve, \$143,182,755. Francis Goes to St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. Secretary Franels left tonight for St. Louis, whither he is called by the illness of his mother.

Charles and a series and an articles South Omaha News.

THE TENTE TENTE TENTE TENTE TENTE TENTE TENTE Work at the government microscopical department has increased so rapidly within the past few weeks that additional micro scopists have been sent up from Kansas City to help out the present force. A week or two ago two young women were sent up from the city on the Kaw, and yesterday two more arrived.

Just why selection of women from this city and Omaha were not made instead of im and omana were not made instead of the porting help is a question that has been asked the government officials here. Such orders come from the headquarters of the department at Washington, and no one at this station can satisfactorily answer the question. All that is known here is that the young women were directed to come to South Omaha and report for duty and they have done so. The position is a good one, and many Omaha women would be glad of the chance to draw \$60 a month for eight

Very likely the attention of the department will be called to this discrimination against Omaha and South Omaha labor, as a prominent politician asserted yesterday that he would write Congressman Mercer in regard to the matter.

Patented a Stock Car.

J. B. Smiley of the Union Rendering works and W. B. Cheek, local live stock agent of the Burlington, have patented a stock car which they claim will prevent cattle from being bruised while in transt. A model of the car is now being built in this city, and it is the intention of the inventors to place it on exhibition at the Transmississippi Exposition. The car is six inches wider inside, and a few inches higher than any stock car now in use. Doors have been placed at each end of the car, while on the sides runs a spring rubbing board, which is intended to protect stock from being bruised when running around a curve or over a rough portion of the road.

Several improvements over ordinary stock cars have been made, but the rubbing board is the feature of the new car. Very ofter from being thrown forcibly against the sides or end of a car, and the inventors of the rubbing board assert that stock shipped in their cars cannot be bruised.

Only Forty Dollars to Raise. the Exchange, which he handed to Treas urer Christie to be placed in the fund now being raised by the ministers. This makes \$60 now in Mr. Christie's hands. is yet to be raised. When this is do ministers will distribute aid among worthy poor. A solicitor will most likely be sent out today, or early next week, a some of the ministers say that money i hadly needed just at this time to help umber of poor who are sick.

Magle City Gossip. Mrs. Otto Maurer is quite sick

W. P. Thompson, Dorchester, was a visitor Carl Brand, Garfield, Wash., is here, look ing after some property interests. A. Anderson and R. A. Howe, promi nent Idaho stockmen, are in the city George Standaher, Dillon, Mont., is in the ity, looking after some business matters.

Charles Coffman of the Swift & Compan buying force at Chicago, is here for few days. The Women of the Eastern Star will give high five and dancing party at Masonic

hall this evening. G. W. Simpson, president of the For Worth Stock Yards company, was a visitor in the city yesterday, The revival meetings which have been

held at the First Presbyterian church all the week, came to a close last night. The Home Circle High Five club was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Pinnell, I wenty-third and H streets, last night. The two factions of the republican party will banquet at Masonic hall one evening next week, the object being to promote harmony in the ranks.

A new building for storing box lumber has been erected at the Hammond plant The structure is one story high, and fifty feet wide, by 100 feet long. Crusader encampment, No. 37, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, gave a ball at Ma-

onic hall last evening, which was a very enjoyable affair. Reserver seats for the Young Men's Chris tian Association minstrel show will be placed on sale at Howard Meyer's drug store. Twenty-sixth and N streets, today.

Today the state convention of the Platt dutscher vereen will be held at Hunt's hall, Twenty-sixth and N streets. About forty delegates are expected. The session will end this evening with an entertain-W. Leacox was sentenced to twenty days

in the county jail yesterday afternoon resisting an officer. A policeman tried to arrest Hertha Emkins for drunkenness when Leacox chipped in and tried to prevent the officer from taking the woman to pris The woman was sent to the county jail for seven days for being drunk,

ON A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION. Union Hotel Case Held to Belong to the District Court. Yesterday atternoon when the Union hotel case was called in police court, a motion was made to dismiss the case against Clerk

VanKloster on the grounds that the property was in the hands of a receiver, and therefore not within the jurisdiction of the police court. This motion was overruled by the police judge. As soon as it was discovered by the police that Judge Gordon would dismiss the

they made an attempt to have a complaint filed for the arrest of the receiver, I. N. Watson, on the charge of keeping a disorderly house. City Prosecutor TenEyck, however, refused to file any such complaint. He gave as his reason that Watson is an officer of the district court, and therefore could not be arrested. He alleged that the proper procedure would be to inform the court of the facts in the case, and allow it to take action.

Veteran Firemen's Meeting. The annual meeting of the Omaha Veteran Firemen's association will take place WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The president has approved the following bills: To provide for the erection of a government building at the Tennessee Centennial exposi-

## **NEVER FAILS TO CURE!**

## Astonishing Record of the Paine's Celery Compound.



Paine's celery compound has never yet Where all other medical treatment has failed to relieve Paine's celery compound has succeeded time and again. John W. Boyd of Mishawaka, Ind., says of his own case:

"Last winter I was taken down with a very severe attack of nervous and muscular rheumatism, so bad that I could not lie down, situp or stand without the most excrutiating pain. I was all the time under the care of The reader must know some one who has two of the best physicians of the place, but I did not improve. I took different rheumatic cures and used an electric battery a half hour each day for 10 days, without any

compound, and to my surprise after using lines and compounds as there is better the method of a bettle I was able to get out electric motor and a boy's windmill. and vote on election day, and before I used There is power to cure in Paine's celery the whole bottle I went to work, and have compound.

pounds in weight and am feeling first rate. "My wife has also been taking it for nervousness and thinks there is nothing like it-We both recommend it to all of our acquaintances, and you are at liberty to use this letter as you see fit, for it truly worked won-

tried it. Ask that person if he or she was not at once benefited. Don't let a dealer palm off anything else on you, however, for there is as much differ-ence between Paine's celery compound and Finally I concluded to try Paine's celery all the ordinary sarsaparillas, tonics, nerv-impound, and to my surprise after using lues and compounds as there is between an

A very enjoyable complimentary banquet was tendered last night to H. C. Alexander and A. C. Shrader, the Chicago engineers who have been spending the week in the examination of the exposition sites. The linner was given by their friends among the local engineering fraternity, and with its incidentals of appropriate toasts and good fellowship, made the guests thoroughly acquainted with truly Omaha hospitality. The banquet was spread in the private dining coom at the Millard hotel. The tables were occupied at 8 o'clock, and, besides the guests of the evening, Curtiss C. Turner, E. J. Cornish, George Smith, Prof. R. C. Richards of Lincoln, Rev. S. Wright Butler, R. B. Howell, A. J. Grover, F. W. Marsh, A. K. Sault, George H. Pegram, A. D. Schermerhorn, charles G. Carpenter, George W. Craig, P. A. Edquist, W. S. King, George McBride. hron A. P. Wood. H. Beal of South Omaha, John Cowles, James Snowden, W. C. McLean, George T. Prince, J. Y. Craig, R. B. Owens of Lincoln, and E. F. Stimson of Council Bluffs were among those who gathered around them. An excellent menu was disposed of, after which the remainder of the evening was occupied with the toasts and responses. Curtiss C. Turner acted as toastmaster, and he introduced E. J. Cornish, who delivered an address of welcome to the visitors. Mr. Alex-

City Engineer Howell spoke at some length on the subject of irrigation. Recovered Small Damages. Maggie McNerney has commenced suit, as administratrix of the estate of James

and then George Smith entertained the ban-

queters with some very interesting remin-

iscenses of early engineering. Prof. Rich-

ards spoke on "Present Needs of the Pro-fession in Nebraska." Rev. Butler contributed

witty discussion of the union depot, and

BANQUET TO VISITING ENGINEERS. Nerney fell from the train in question, and received injuries from which he died. The street railway company confessed judgment in the full amount asked.

DUNDEE.

A novel entertainment was given by the nembers of the Dundee Woman's club on Thursday evening in the form of a Japanese wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Barr, once residents of Japan, had charge of the interesting ceremony, which was presented with all the genuine Japanese accessories, gally colored silken garments, chop sticks, rice bowls and all. Miss Louise Van Gilson, as the bride, was gowned in scarlet and gold, with an exquisitely embroidered crepe veil, and kneeling with the young groom upon a raised dais, she was nine times saluted by the parents and friends of the couple, who made their low obeisance to her, and nine times presented with the cup of nuptial wine. After this she hobbled meekly 'round and 'round the stage at the heels of her new-made lord, covered with a huge parasol, and followed by her humble maids. wedding feast of rice was priously dispensed a charming laboriously Jap went through a series of convolutions that might be described as a fan-tan, and two others, real natives of the Flowery isle played battledore and shuttlecocks, torsed bean bage in true Jugglery fashion The unique program was rounded off with two musical tries, one by three lady vocal-ists, the other by the Morris family, father, son and daughter, who played delightfully on guitar, autoharp and violin. Mrs. Johnston, the president of the club, read a paper plans of this progressive little body which has begun its good work with a study of ancient history, and already had three instructive illustrations of it. Suit to Recover a Printing Outfit.

replevin suit against the Benninghoven Publishing company to obtain possession of Maggie McNerney has commenced suit, as administratrix of the estate of James McNerney, to recover \$100 damages from the Omaha Street Railway company for the payment of a debt of \$806.45. It is alleged that the note given for the injuries alleged to have been received by McNerney while riding on one of the trains fendants refuse to pay or surrender the f the defendant. It is aneged that Mc- property covered by the chattel mortgage.



## I've Found Out

Dere's fellers right here in dis town what don't know that feller Stoeckeror dat smoke house of hissen-an' I jes' want ter say to dem fellers dat I'm going to keep comin' to 'em in de paper till dey forget all about clgars-except dat five-cent "Stoecker"-what's better dan lots of de ten-centers some of de bloods give me last New Year's dayhully gee! didn't we have a time dat

> W. F. Stoecker, 1404 Douglas St.



Of your own would have been better than the Omaha Savings Bank, but now that you've got a deposit there-bring it to us and we'll take it as part payment on a new Kimball piano-you can't find a safer investment-you get the plano-we get the deposit.

A. HOSPE, JR., 1513 DOUGLAS ST.



For snow or rain there is nothing to compare with those ladies' French calf or French enamel-heavy cork filled soles-they'll keep the feet dry as the Sahara-warm as summer and comfortable as a millionaire-it's dangerous to expose the feet in bad weather-with these shoes you are always prepared for changes-they're made in the 20th century cut-the regular \$5.00 and \$6.00 shoes on special sale Saturday at only

DREXEL SHOE CO,, 1419 FARNAM STREET