SUNDRY CIVIL BILL PASSES

Goes Through the House Under Suspension of the Rules.

LEADERS SCORE A DECIDED SUCCESS

Under Their Guidance the Measure Is Passed Just as it Came from Committee — Opposition Downed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The coup arranged by the house leaders for the passage of the sundry civil appropriation bill under suspension of the rules was a complete success, and this bill carrying $50,644,743, was passed without opposition or amendment, just as it came from the committee. The main opposition was directed against the river and harbor items in the bill.

The house made the best of the fact that today was suspension day, and a number of bills were passed of more or less importance, among them the senate bill for $250,000 for closing the crevasse at Pass A'Loutre, on the Mississippi; to equip the national guard with uniform Springfield rifles, 45-caliber, and the senate resolution authorizing the secretary of the navy to transport the contributions of the Pacific coast to the famine sufferers of India. The report in the contested election case of Benert against Boatner, from Louisiana, confirming the latter's title to his seat, was unanimously adopted. The report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was adopted, and the agricultural bill was sent to conference. Owing to the brief time of this session yet remaining, extra night sessions will be held, beginning tonight, for the consideration of private pension bills, of which many hundred still remain on the calendar.

This was suspension day, and Mr. Reeves, republican of Illinois, moved the passage under the suspension of the rules of a substitute for the senate bill appropriating $250,000 for closing the crevasse in the Mississippi levee at Pass l'Outre, La. The substitute appropriated the same sum, to be deducted from the sum due under the Eads contract in case the courts should decide he was liable under his contract with the government. It was passed.

Then came the coup which had been arranged by the house leaders. Mr. Cannon, the chairman of the appropriations committee, moved to suspend the rules and pass the sundry civil bill. General debate on this measure, carrying slightly in excess of $50,000,000, closed on Saturday, and to save time and avoid risk of amendment this plan of passing the bill without debate under the five-minute rule was adopted. The bill consists of 111 pages, and as the clerk began to read it, W. A. Stone, republican of Pennsylvania, asked that the reading be dispensed with. Mr. Sayers, democrat of Texas, essayed to make an explanation of why he did not think it was necessary to pursue this unusual course, but Mr. Cannon protested against debate, whereupon Mr. Turner, democrat of Georgia, objected to dispensing with the formal reading of the bill and the reading proceeded.

The reading of the bill was completed at 1:30 p. m. and under the rules twenty minutes on a side were allowed for debate.

Mr. Sayers of Texas, the leader of the minority of the appropriations committee, took the floor and briefly stated his reasons why the bill should not be passed under suspension of the rules. He agreed that the contents of the bill were not improper and said with the exception of the river and harbor items the bill in his opinion could be scrutinized without finding anything which would meet with legitimate objection.

Mr. Pearson, republican of North Carolina, attacked the bill on the ground that the river and harbor items contained therein could not stand on their own footing and were included in this bill with indispensable appropriations in order that they might escape the executive veto. Before the house divided Mr. Pearson appealed to the other side to give him a record-making vote, but only got thirty-three members to second his demand and the speaker declared the bill passed under suspension of the rules.

At 5 p. m., the house took a recess until 8 o'clock; the evening session to be devoted to private pension legislation.

LIVELY REPARTEE IN SENATE.

Morgan, Sherman and Vice President Stevenson Have a Tilt.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The senate was in executive session most of today, but the open session afforded sufficient time for a sharp controversy over proceeding with Mr. Morgan's resolution to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Mr. Sherman interposed numerous points of order against Mr. Morgan, and when the chair sustained them, the Alabama senator referred to his being "victimized" by the presiding officer and Mr. Sherman. Mr. Stevenson retorted sharply that there was no disposition to "victimize" the Alabama senator. On a vote, Mr. Morgan carried his point and the Clayton-Bulwer resolution was taken up. As it involved questions of executive business, the senate went into executive session. At 4 o'clock the open session was resumed and some progress was made on the bankruptcy bill.

When Mr. Morgan called up his resolution for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the senator started to proceed with a speech. There were objections. Mr. Cullom, republican of Illinois, wanted to go on with an appropriation bill. Mr. Chandler desired to speak on his resolution as to bimetallism. There was sharp sparring for precedence until Mr. Sherman, republican of Ohio, interposed a point of order against Mr. Morgan, on the ground that his resolution being of a joint character could not be considered in the morning hour. This precipitated an unexpected storm. The presiding officer, Mr. Stevenson, being in the chair, referred to the rules and promptly sustained Mr. Sherman's point of order.

"I appeal from the decision of the chair," said Mr. Morgan, calmly, "and will debate that question of appeal."

As Mr. Morgan was about to proceed, Mr. Sherman again interposed, saying that an appeal from the decision of the chair was not debatable. The presiding officer, consulting the rules, again sustained Mr. Sherman, stating that an appeal was not debatable.

"I think it is debatable," declared Mr. Morgan, with a perceptible tremor in his voice, as he still held the floor.

Mr. Quay endeavored to act as peacemaker, and appealed to the senate to grant unanimous consent to Mr. Morgan to proceed.

"I must object to that," said Mr. Sherman, decisively.

Mr. Morgan still held the floor. "I am not willing to stand here," said he, "and be victimized by the chair and by the senator from Ohio."

Mr. Stevenson rose from his chair and in sharp tones responded: "The chair has no disposition to victimize the senator from Alabama. The chair is enforcing the rules as he finds them." The vice president emphasized the word "victimize."

Finally Mr. Morgan withdrew his appeal and a vote was taken on Mr. Morgan's motion to proceed with the Clayton-Bulwer resolution. Unexpectedly, Mr. Morgan carried his point against the opposition, which was understood to be favorable to going into executive session on the arbitration treaty. The vote was very close, being 32 yeas to 31 nays.

On the announcement of the vote, Mr. Morgan arose smiling and triumphant and was about to begin, when Mr. Hoar, republican of Massachusetts, interrupted with the point that this was a matter to properly come before an executive session. Under the rules, suggestions of this character compelled the senate to go into executive session and at 12:30 the gallery was cleared and the doors closed. The executive session lasted until 4 o'clock, when the doors were opened and the legislative work resumed.

The bankruptcy bill, which is the unfinished business of the senate, was taken up and the measure read at length. Mr. Nelson, republican of Minnesota, offered an amendment for the entire senate amendment and then the bill went over.

A conference report on the bill providing the times for holding the terms of United States courts in Utah was agreed to, the conference being an agreement to the house amendments.

The conference report on the legislative, executive and judiciary appropriation bill was agreed to.

A further conference on the agricultural bill was directed.

The senate turned to private pension bills and twenty-four bills were passed, thus clearing the pension calendar. One of the bills pensions the widow of General Benjamin S. Roberts at $50 per month.

Mr. Quay gave notice that on Thursday he would call up the house bill authorizing the appointment of a nonpartisan commission to collate information and to consider legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture and capital. At 5:15 p. m. the senate adjourned.

SENATE IN SECRET SESSION.

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and Arbitration Are Under Dscussion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The arbitration treaty was not pressed in the executive session today and it may not be called up again until Thursday. Senator Sherman said today that he would press the treaty over all other legislation, except appropriation bills. He did not intend to have it stand in the way of appropriation bills. Mr. Sherman will not make a motion to postpone the treaty, but it is understood that such a motion will be made. It is believed that the motion will prevail. Those who are opposed to the treaty will, of course, vote for postponement, while a number who desire to go on with business, together with those who want more consideration for the treaty, will vote the same way. It is the desire of Mr. Sherman to have a vote, as he does not feel that he should consent to put the treaty over without testing the sense of the senate. No one now believes there is any hope of a direct vote on the treaty at this session.

The early part of the executive session today was occupied by Senator Morgan, who talked in support of his resolution to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. There is little prospect of a vote on this resolution at this session.

Nearly all the afternoon was consumed in the discussion of the nomination of Harry E. Davis to be district attorney of the District of Columbia.

ASK MORE WORK OF OPERATIVES.

German Manufacturers Double Up on the Weavers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—A pitiful story for the ear of the mill worker is that told by United States Consul Monaghan at Chemnitz in the court of a report to the State department upon the struggle for supremacy of the German weavers. He says that seeking the reason for the loss to England of American and other markets for textiles the German manufacturers believe they have found it in the fact that in England a mill hand tends two looms, while in Germany he tends but one. Hence the word has gone out that the English practice is to prevail in Germany. The mill hands are in despair. In vain they have urged that the heavy extra work will break them down physically at 40 years of age, that their eyes will wear out and that half of their number will be thrown out of employment without knowing another way to earn a livelihood. The new order will go into effect. The manufacturers find that if they are to hold their own they must do as England does. It is practically a fight for life, says the consul.

News for the Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—(Special Telegram.)—The following changes in stations of medical officers have been ordered: Major Robert M. O'Reilley, on being relieved from duty in this city by Major William R. Hall, will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., to relieve Lieutenant Colonel Justis M. Brown, deputy surgeon general. Lieutenant Colonel Brown is directed to repair to New York city, and upon the retirement of Colonel Charles T. Alexander, assistant surgeon general, May 3, will take charge of the medical supply department in that city.

Leaves of absence: Captain Alfred C. Sharpe, Twenty-second infantry, two months; First Lieutenant William H. Bean, Second cavalry, extended twenty days.

Joseph Dunlop's Sentence Affirmed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The supreme court today decided the case of Joseph R. Dunlop of Chicago, charged with sending obscene matter through the mails. The verdict of the district court, which was against Dunlop, was affirmed.

The opinion was delivered in the court by Justice Brown and there was no dissent. Justice Brown said that the law had been correctly construed in Mr. Dunlop's case, and that no error had been committed in the judgment. Dunlop is the publisher of a Chicago paper, and the matter sent through mails and charged to be obscene was published as advertising matter in that paper. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment by the court below, which sentence the action of the United States supreme court today confirms.

German Wine Crop Poor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—"Quantity large; quality poor," is the summary of the Germany Rhine wine crop of 1896 as reported to the State department by Perry Bartholomew, United States consul at Mayence. He says the fine weather early in the year brought forth a magnificent crop of grapes, but a cold, wet August prevented their ripening and the abundant harvest was of poor quality. The product was in some instances equal to the vintage of 1894 and in some few places a little better. The average is small, wines which must be carefully treated. It will be a very light, very cheap wine and requires much sugar to make it palatable.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The senate in executive session today confirmed the following nominations: John Y. Ostrander of Alaska, to be commissioner for the district of Alaska; postmasters, O. G. Glenn at Lebanon, Kan., W. R. Hamilton at Huntington, Ind.; corps of engineers, Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Smith to be colonel, Major C. J. Allen to be lieutenant colonel, also some minor army appointments.

One Nebraskan Remembered.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate: Postmasters, Edward J. Morath, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Charles B. Wheeler, Blackfoot, Idaho; Mrs. Jeannette W. Beard, Hutchinson, Kan.; Stephen Breese, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.; J. Kelley, Beaver City, Neb.

A woman takes a step upward when she becomes a mother. She achieves the thing for which she was created. No other work that she can do in the world is so great or so good as the bearing of bright, healthy, useful children. The mothers of such children make the world better. Nobody in all life and history has ever done anything half so good as this. It is something to which a woman may well devote herself, and may well make every preparation to perform successfully. It is an exploded theory that baby must come with great pain and suffering. A woman who will properly prepare herself for the time of parturition by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription during the entire period of gestation will find all of the danger and much of the suffering eliminated. She will find also that her baby will be healthy, and that she herself will be strong and well in a remarkably short time. This is the only medicine in the world that will do this thing, and it will do it certainly and infallibly. "The Favorite Prescription" is a positive specific for all forms of female weakness and disease. It is designed to benefit just one set of organs, and that it does do this to a wonderful degree is attested by thousands of letters similar to that of Mrs. L. H. Huff, of Mountairy, Surry Co., N. C., who writes:

"About 18 months ago I began taking Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription and was greatly benefited by it. I have been for seven or eight years a great sufferer from 'female weakness,' gastralgia, etc. I tried the best doctors but obtained no relief. I was taking medicine all the time. Could not be up unless I was under the influence of medicine. Since taking your medicine I have not taken any from any other doctor. Before I began taking your medicine my weight was from 125 to 130 pounds, now I weigh from 175 to 185. Everybody says they never saw such a change in any one."

For biliousness, constipation, palpitation of the heart, sick and bilious headaches, sour stomach, foul breath, heart-burn and flatulence, there is no certain and positive cure except Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules, forty of which are contained in a little two-inch vial. Druggists sell them—twenty-five cents. It is dangerous to accept a substitute.

TO OUTSHINE PREDECESSORS

Greatest Show Ever Seen in Any Country is Being Planned.

PREPARATIONS FOR PARIS EXPOSITION

Work of Clearing the Ground for the Magnificent Buildings Already Commenced—Fitting Close of the Century.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Preparations for the great exposition at Paris to commemorate the close of the present century have so far advanced as to warrant United States Consul Moore at the French capital in sending to the department a most elaborate report upon that government's enterprise, indicating what has already been done and the plans for the complete exposition. The general scheme of the exposition is now well defined, the work of demolition and construction during the period of a little more than three years remaining, which will barely suffice, having begun. The exposition will open April 15, 1900, and close November 5 of the same year. The site will comprise the public grounds on both sides of the Seine from the Place de la Concorde, the great Monumental square in the very center of the city, to a point beyond the Pont d'Jena, embracing the Champ de Mars, the Trocadero palace (site of the exposition of 1889), the Esplanade des Invalides, the Quay d'Orsay, the Quay de la Conference, the Cour la Reine, and a large section of the Champs Elysees, including the site of the Palace l'Industrie, the great building erected for the exposition of 1885, the first of the series. The unique Trocadero palace will be used again, as well as several of the exposition halls of 1889 in the Champs de Mars, but will undergo more or less modification. The Eiffel tower will be preserved, but it is probable that new and striking features will be added to it. The Palace d'Industrie, which housed the entire exposition of 1885 and has since served as the annual convention hall of the Societe des Frances, will disappear, and on its site will rise a mammoth hall as a permanent monument.

Demolition is already in progress. To the west, on the Sale side, will be built the hall of Liberal Arts, also a permanent structure, and a broad avenue will run to the Seine, across which is being constructed a magnificent bridge named after Alexander III. of Russia, by whose son, the present emperor, the cornerstone was laid during his recent visit to Paris. A number of modern hotels are in course of construction, new theaters and the magnificent Opera Comique will be completed. Parks and gardens will be laid out in all parts of the city, the roads leading to the Bois will be laid out in terraces covered by flowers and extensive use made of electric light. It is the intention to make the exposition surpass all predecessors in France and elsewhere, not perhaps in extent or in architectural features, for it is conceded that in these respects there is little hope of eclipsing the great achievements at Chicago, but in its artistic aspect, in the logical, comprehensive and scientific system of classification and award and in the uniformity and harmony of the whole. In a word, the ambition of the projectors lies chiefly in the direction of artistic excellence and general ensemble.

HOLDS NEBRASKA GRANT VALID.

Holds Good as Against the Burlington Railroad Company.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—In the United States supreme court today an opinion was handed down by Justice Brown in the case of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad company against Robert Mingus, appealed from the decree of the supreme court of New Mexico. The case was an action of ejection brought by the railroad company to recover a piece of land to which the company claimed title under its grant of 1866. The decision of the New Mexico court was against the railroad company and this decision was affirmed by the supreme court today.

In the case of James M. DeWeese against Jacob R. Hardin and others, (opinion by Justice Brewer), the court sustained the contention of the state of Nebraska in regard to the validity of the state land grant as against the Burlington Railroad company.

Justice Brewer also read the opinion of the court in the cases of the United States against the Winona & St. Peter Railroad company and the Winona & St. Peter Land company, the United States against the Union Pacific and the United States against the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad company, involving the validity of the land grants of these companies. The decisions in the court below had all been in favor of the companies and the supreme court affirmed them all in one opinion. The court in another opinion, involving the Winona company, held the pre-emption claims filed anterior to the company's claims were valid.

The question involved in all the railroad cases was the effect of declaratory statements by persons professing to intend to settle made prior to the railroad grants, which, it was claimed, should have the same effect in validating the grant as should the actual settlement. The courts below held that they should not, and today's opinion sustains this view. The decision will quiet title to many tracts of land in Minnesota, Iowa and other states.

The court in an opinion by Justice Peckham reversed the decision of the district court for the northern district of Iowa in the case of Rufus E. Groves, and gave instructions for a new trial. Groves was convicted of making false entries in the reports in regard to the condition of the Commercial National bank of Dubuque of which he was president.

In the case of John Chetwold, jr., of California the court decided to issue a writ of error to the district of California holding the judge of that court to have exceeded his jurisdiction in threatening arrest for contempt of court. The case is one which involved the affairs of a defunct national bank of San Francisco, and for a time aroused considerable interest because of the dispute as to the respective rights of jurisdiction of the state and federal courts.

THREE FRIENDS IN SUPREME COURT

Argument Made on Motion to Bring the Case Up for Hearing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The United States supreme court today heard arguments in the case of the United States against the steamer Three Friends on the motion of the attorney general for a writ of certiorari to the circuit court of appeals for the fifth circuit to bring the case to the supreme court, the steamer having been libeled for condemnation on the charge of violation of the neutrality laws controlling the relations between the United States and Spain. Assistant Attorney General Whitney made the first argument for the government. He began by stating the question briefly, and then discussed at length the question of the nature of a recognition of belligerency. He explained the effect of the act of 1817, in the use of the words "colony, district or people." He said it was clear that the steamer had been equipped to be employed against the Spanish authorities by the Cuban insurgents. He read extracts from the president's last message to show that sufficient recognition of the Cuban belligerents had been given by the executive to justify the courts in giving them their attention. The Florida district court had taken the position that it could not under the statute take such cognizance, but Mr. Whitney argued to the contrary. The only question he said was whether the statute was applicable for the reason that the belligerency of the Cubans had not been formally recognized. It was true in the technical meaning of international law that the Cubans had not been recognized as belligerents, but even if this was the case, there were other statutes concerning piracy and enlisting men for hostilities against a friendly power which were applicable. As a matter of fact, there was nothing in the statutes to require a recognition of belligerency to set the law in motion.

W. H. Phillips and W. C. Cockrell appeared for the owners. Mr. Phillips desired to know if the question as to whether the words "colony, district or people," in the law of 1817, applied to the Cuban insurgents, was presented by the record in this case. No such body as the republic of Cuba was, he said, anywhere referred to. As a matter of fact, the attorney general had been the first among the responsible officers of the government to employ this phrase. He claimed there had been a mistake as to the legal meaning of the word "neutrality," which is inseparable from belligerency, to which the neutral is not a party. He asserted that the words "insurgents" and "revolutionists" have no legal meaning, but that when recognized by a neutral government such recognition amounts to a recognition of belligerency or independence.

Mr. Cockrell urged that the libel failed to show the criminal intent as required by the law, of the offending person, and that it did not even show who the offending persons were.

Attorney General Harmon closed for the government. He said that while the Cuban insurrection had not shown itself to be strong enough to warrant the recognition of belligerency, still there had been sufficient recognition that a state of war existed. So far as formal recognition was concerned, he claimed the insurgents were better off without it. He closed with an appeal for the observance of the neutrality laws, and urged that congress had provided abundant means for their enforcement.

At the conclusion of Mr. Harmon's argument the court adjourned without announcing any opinion, until the first Monday in March.

MAY YET SELL THE GEARY SITE.

McCague Hopes to Induce the Government to Take It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—Receiver Thomas McCague was before the Treasury department officials today and urged the withdrawal of the letter of the attorney general, wherein he recited the changes taking place in titles to the site selected for the South Omaha postoffice. It now seems safe to predict that there will be no change in the site, for if the title is not made absolute to the government, condemnation proceedings will commence, in order that the Treasury department will not have to go through the selection of another site. Messrs. McCague and Mercer had an interview with the Department of Justice today. Mr. McCague said that he was in a position to make good the title of the government to the site selected.

Captain W. V. Lucas of the Hot Springs sanitarium and an ex-member of congress is in the city to aid in the passage of a bill providing for a national sanitarium for disabled soldiers at Hot Springs. While the South Dakota people will labor to accomplish the passage of the bill, it is almost certain that the opposition is so strong that it will have to go over until another session.

The Nebraska National Guard will be interested to know that the bill authorizing the secretary of war to issue Springfield rifles to each state and territory in exchange for the rifles now held has passed the house, and now goes to the president for his signature.

Senator Allen has introduced the petition of the residents of Nebraska City favoring the passage of the anti-scalping bill.

Senator Thurston introduced bills to pension Robert W. Oliver of Kearney at $12 per month; Michael Evans of Decatur at $24 per month and Mary A. Arnold of Omaha at $12 per month.

The amount subtracted from congressmen's salaries for absence without leave during the Fifty-third congress, which has just been made up, is $12,292.48, of which William Jennings Bryan paid $68.50.

The supreme court in the case of Deweese against Reinhart affirms the judgment of the lower court and assesses the costs upon the plaintiff in error. The motion to advance made in the case of Stewart against Kent K. Hayden, receiver of the Capital National bank of Lincoln, was denied.

Representative Curtis of Iowa presented the memorial of the legislature of the state of Iowa protesting against the removal of the United States pension office from Des Moines.

Comptroller Eckels has received notice of changes in officials of national banks as follows: Nebraska—First National, Schuyler, no cashier in place of Morris Palmer; National, Ashland, T. K. Chamberlain, vice president, in place of A. B. Fuller. Iowa—First National, Belle Plaine, G. R. Ahrens, assistant cashier; First National, Malvern, S. D. Davis, vice president; First National, Storm Lake, W. E. Brown, president, in place of George H. Eastman; Shenandoah National, Shenandoah, no cashier in place of E. S. Ferries; Ellis Tucker, second assistant cashier. South Dakota—Pierre National, Pierre, W. J. Kehr, cashier. The comptroller has approved the Metropolitan National bank of Chicago as a reserve agent for the Anamosa National bank, Anamosa, Ia. He has declared a second dividend of 10 per cent in favor of the creditors of the Black Hills National bank, Rapid City, S. D., making in all 35 per cent on claims proved, amounting to $45,666.

B. A. McAlister, land agent of the Union Pacific, is here to see Secretary Francis about a recent order regarding patents for Union Pacific lands sold to bona fide settlers.

T. C. Dawson of Council Bluffs is here.

A postoffice has been established at Hamerville, Buchanan county, Iowa, with John B. Robinson as postmaster.

Marietta Dryden has been commissioned postmaster at Lynnville, Iowa.

MONETARY CONFERENCE UP AGAIN.

Representative Hartman of Montana Urges Prompt Action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The committee on coinage today took up again the bill for an international conference. The proceedings were begun by Representative Hartman of Montana, a member of the committee, who urged that action should be taken as soon as possible upon the bill, in view of the approaching death of the Fifty-fourth congress.

Representative Fowler of New Jersey, a member of the banking committee, spoke in opposition to the projected conference. In the beginning, he replied to certain arguments made at an early meeting by Representative Newlands of Nevada upon the effect of the demonetization of silver. The entire world had been swept since 1894 by a wave of speculation. Incident to this thousands of miles of steam railroads, miles of street railroads, which would not pay for many years, had been built. Thousands of acres of farms had been cut into building lots which were unoccupied. Railroads had been busy carrying on the fight to construct speculative works throughout the western states. When the inevitable collapse came these roads were left without any business, except supplying the daily necessities of the population.

Representative Towne of Minnesota inquired whether the silver standard countries had suffered as much from such causes as the gold standard countries.

To this Mr. Fowler replied that the silver standard nations had already reached the bottom level in business, and if they moved at all, they could only move upward.

Replying to Mr. Newlands' argument upon the effect of the fall in wages in Japan and China from the demonetization of silver, Mr. Fowler said that a fall from 15 to 20 cents in Japanese wages was immaterial so far as the financial question was concerned. That competition rested upon a difference in civilizations, and as the United States had excluded Chinese labor, it could exclude the products of that labor. Mr. Newlands alleged that the appreciation in values due to the demonetization of silver had stimulated production in silver standard countries because those countries were unwilling to turn their silver into gold at a great loss to buy the products of gold standard countries.

The question of an international conference had not been reached when the noon hour came, and there was a discussion over the question of a vote on the resolutions. Mr. Brewster moved that the committee adjourn for one week, which was taken to be an effort in the direction of postponing action until the next congress. Mr. Hartman judged that a vote be taken at once. Several members of the house asked to be allowed to speak on the question. Incidentally Mr. Fowler announced that he was opposed to any conference. Mr. Fairchild of New York said he would vote for the bill, and Mr. Brewster of New York that he would vote against it and the committee adjourned until tomorrow.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Today's statement of the treasury's condition shows: Available cash balance, $216,874,912; gold reserve, $149,171,784.

SPLIT OVER SUNDAY RACING

Recent Decision of the L. A. W. Causes Considerable Discord.

PROSPECT FOR TWO BICYCLE LEAGUES

Western Racing Men Say Sunday Races Are a Necessity with Them—Week Day Meets Do Not Pay.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—It is expected there will be a division of the bicycle racing interests of America into two separate bodies within the next three months. This division will be the result of the reverse decision of the national assembly of the League of American Wheelmen on the Sunday racing divisional option question. California sent on three able delegates from the northern portion to bring about favorable action on the request, which was made without a threat of what might happen. Two of these delegates, Robert Welsh, the California member of the racing board, and Frank Kerrigan, one of San Francisco's judges, chief consul of the North California division and president of the Bay City Wheelmen of that city, were seen in New York last night and gave out the following interview.

"We do not see how a division of the League of American Wheelmen racing interests can well be avoided now that the question of Sunday racing has been so disastrously settled for the coming season by the assembly. We do not see that there is any possible way in which that action can be annulled, and the fact of the matter is that we do not advise the tracks of northern California or the west to stay in the league. Our fight was made to the best of our ability and lost because the members of the assembly thought more of what people might say than of the rights in the matter.

"Now it is a case that lies with the track owners of the west, and we think that they will at once make preparations to go out of the league. Nothing will be done in a hurry in the matter. Should the step be taken, it will be after the organization of the new league has been made complete. We must make no error in this matter. Our country's greatest need is Sunday sport. The national circuit will start in California just the same, and there will be over a dozen days of racing between April 20 and May 10. If any action looking to secession is taken previous to May 10 it will only be toward the formation of a new racing body, and not toward anything that will place us on the black list with the league. The national assembly will, we are sure, at the next meeting adopt the measure for the success of which we were sent east, and then we will regain our places in the controlling body. Meanwhile it will mean a separate body, and that body will be well and ably managed, the rules being quite as strict in all respects and similar to the rules of the League of American Wheelmen, except that the prize limits may be raised and the principal part of the racing will be on Sunday."

Kerrigan and Welsh left for the coast yesterday, and say they will do all they can consistently to prevent the rupture, but that they must go with the majority in the matter, and the majority can take but the one step.

REFEREE ENROUTE FOR NEVADA.

Declines to Say Much Concerning the Coming Fight.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 15.—George Siler, who has been decided on to referee the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, and Louis Houseman, the well known sporting man, passed through here today enroute to the scene of the coming battle. Between trains they talked enthusiastically of the big event. Siler refused to hazard an opinion on the result, saying that it would be very hard to pick the winner, and Houssman gave accent to this view. Siler spoke encouragingly of the proposition to have a shoot for the wing championship during the week of the fight. It is the desire, he said, to have J. A. R. Elliott, the Kansas City crack, compete in the event. Elliott is now at Hot Springs, Ark., however, and a talk with him on the subject could not be had.

Reverting to the fight, Siler said: "Both men are in as good physical health as they ever were in their lives, and the battle should be a memorable one. I have no personal choice as to the winner, and so far as I am concerned, the best man will win. In relation to the interpretation of the rules, each principal will be supplied with a copy of the rules as I construe them a week or ten days before the day of the fight, and I have no doubt both will sign them as acceptable, and they will be given to the press. Every rule will be positive, so that the principals, spectators and all interested, may become fully conversant with them. Both men being in perfect health and condition for a long race, it should be the battle royal of the history of glove fighting. They are both big enough to fight anybody, are shifty and clever and great ring generals, and I look forward to a great contest. They are the two stars of the fistic arena of this time, and as there is no question as to Stuart's ability to pull off the battle under cover of the law, the crowd will probably be the largest ever seen around the prize ring. I am in good health, myself, but will do a little special training, so as to fit myself for a long and trying job. I shall remain in the vicinity of the battleground from the time of arrival at Reno until after the fight."

PREPARATIONS GO MERRILY ON.

Dan Stuart Bestirs Himself to Expedite Fight Matters.

CARSON, Nev., Feb. 15.—Dan Stuart today took out the $1,000 license for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons contest to take place here March 17. He paid for it by check and now nothing in a legal way can prevent the big fight from taking place. It is understood that the local railroad has made arrangements with the Southern Pacific to switch all excursions on their track and bring them straight through without any transfer. The sleepers will be sidetracked here and will furnish the sleeping apartments of the passengers arriving in them. Stuart has been busy all day with working on the plans for the arena, but refuses to take the public into his confidence as to just what the seating arrangements will be or what the exterior of the building will be like beyond that it will cover 300 feet square and will be octagonal in shape. Carpenters are expected to start work Wednesday or Thursday and seats will be placed on sale at the same time.

RENO, Nev., Feb. 15.—J. J. Corbett was billed for a boxing exhibition here tomorrow night, but the district attorney of Washoe county has notified Edward Cook, Corbett's agent, that under the recent legislative enactment a license for the exhibition must be obtained and that it will cost $1,000 to obtain the permit. Cook was notified that if an attempt was made to give the performance without a license Corbett and his party would be arrested. After receiving this warning Cook consulted his principal by wire and finally canceled the exhibition, publishing a telegram from Corbett, in which the latter stated he would "sooner lose his life than get tangled up with the law and be prevented from meeting Fitzsimmons on St. Patrick's day."

MAHER TACKLES A HARD MAN.

Smith, the "Black Thunderbolt," Nearly Does the Irishman.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Peter Maher had a narrow escape from defeat when he tackled C. C. Smith, the "Black Thunderbolt," for six rounds at the Empire Athletic club tonight. Three thousand people were expected to see a short go and knockout. Maher started out to finish the fight in one round. He landed on Smith's head with right and left repeatedly. Smith was evidently frightened and did not show up well, but in the second round Smith made things lively. Toward the close, however, Maher landed his right on the jaw repeatedly and had Smith all but out when the gong saved him.

In the third Smith landed frequently on Maher's wind and Peter was very tired when the gong sounded.

In the fourth they came together hard. Smith was pounded right and left and was on his last legs when time was called.

In the fifth Smith was bleeding badly, but was full of fight, and made Maher weak. Peter was plainly on the run when the bell rang.

When the sixth and last round opened Quinn called to Maher repeatedly to put Smith out. Maher did not have the strength to carry out his instructions. He sparred for wind and the crowd hissed. When the round closed the referee gave the decision to Maher.

It was the general opinion that the big Irishman would have been out himself in a couple more rounds.

Twenty Rounds to a Draw.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—In a hard fought twenty-round fight in the Broadway Athletic club house tonight George Dixon of Boston and Jack Downey of Brooklyn worked so fast and well that the referee could not pick a winner and declared the bout a draw. Dixon seemed to have lost some of his old-time steam, but none of his cleverness. Both of his eyes were badly swollen when the bout ended, while Downey did not show any marks. The fight was a vicious one from start to finish. Dixon used his rushing tactics, but Downey met them with clinches and clever dodging. Both men sparred hard and each took hard punches.

SHELBY'S ASHES LIE IN STATE.

Remains of Noted Ex-Confederate Arrive at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 15.—The remains of the late ex-confederate, General J. O. Shelby, were brought to Kansas City this evening and will lie in state until 10 o'clock Wednesday morning in the federal court room at the government building, where General Shelby, as United States marshal for the western district of Missouri, had his office. The remains of the noted Missourian were conveyed to Adrian, from his farm nine miles away, early this morning and they lay in state in the First Methodist church at Adrain for over an hour. Hundreds of citizens, including 200 school children, passed before the draped casket. Five hundred people formed in the procession that escorted the remains from the church at Adrian to the railway station, the Adrian brass band being in the lead and playing a dead march. Arriving in Kansas City, the funeral party was met at the depot by ten ex-confederate veterans, ten members of the veteran company A. N. G. M. and many citizens, who served as escort to the federal building. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock on Wednesday, either at the Auditorium theater or the Central Presbyterian church. The interment will be in the ex-confederate lot at Forest Hill cemetery.

DIDN'T READ THE MIND OF THE LAW

Johnstone is Now Under Arrest in Iowa for Conspiracy.

Paul Alexander Johnstone, now under arrest at Cedar Rapids, Ia., charged with conspiracy, is well known in Omaha, having been here upon several occasions during the past decade. The last time that he was in this city was some four years ago, when he gave several exhibitions as a mind reader and also posed as one of the summer attractions at Courtland beach. At that time he allowed an individual to hide some article. Johnstone then took passage in a cab and at a breakneck rate of speed drove through the streets to the place where the article was located. He also allowed a parcel to be placed in the bottom of Cut-off lake. After this was done, blindfolded, he went to the lake, dove down and fished out the article, thus attracting considerable attention. While here he never had anything to do with prescribing for persons afflicted with disease, nor did he tie up with any of the doctors, simply posing as a mind reader.

THE REALTY MARKET.

INSTRUMENTS placed on record Monday, February 15, 1897:

WARRANTY DEEDS.

M. B. Lindberg to J. B. Lindberg, lots 17, 18 and 19, block 16, West Albright	$ 1
A. E. Andrews to J. A. Horbach, undivided 4-7 lot 1, Stevens Place; undivided 4-7 lot 9, block 13, West End; undivided 1-7 lot 8, block 1, Horbach's 2d add	1
William Crook to E. J. Guy, 60.4 acres in nw 3-14-10	1,110
Barbara Nistel and husband to Charles Killian, s 34 feet (except s 2 feet), lot 10, block 10, S. E. Rogers' add	800
M. L. Stone and wife to L. A. Stone, undivided ½ lot 61, Windsor Place	2,500
John Cosgrove and wife to K. A. Stewart, w 37 feet of s 51½ feet, lot 5, block 4, E. V. Smith's add	1,500
Dorline Schlesinger to C. S. Rosewater, lot 7, block 1, Henry & S's add	2,000

QUIT CLAIM DEEDS.

Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary and High School of Virgin to N. R. Chase, lot 4, block 10, Hanscom place	1

DEEDS.

Sheriff to M. J. Barrett, lot 10, block 88, South Omaha	3 00
Total amount of transfers	$10,913

The Boston Store Drug Dept.

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CUT PRICES.

Mme. Yale's "Skin Food" Removes Wrinkles, Restores Youth. Small, $1.25; large, $2.25.
Mme. Yale's "Bust Food" For developing Neck, Bust and Arms. Small, $1.25; large, $2.25.
Mme. Yale's "Complexion Blench" Clears the Complexion; Removes all Skin Blemishes. $1.75.
Mme. Yale's "Almond Blossom Complexion Cream" Keeps the Complexion Perfect. 75c.
Mme. Yale's "Elixir of Beauty" Creates a Rosy Glow of Natural Color; a Skin Tonic. 75c.
Mme. Yale's "Hand Whitener" Makes the Hand Soft, Delicate and White. 75c.
Mme. Yale's "Excelsior Hair Tonic," a scientific medicine for restoring the hair to perfect health and its natural color. Stops hair falling, cures dandruff and all known ailments of the hair; does not effect the hair's natural color; can be used by blondes or brunettes, children or adults, of either sex. 75c.
Mme. Yale's "Hair Cleaner," a perfect Shampoo; Highly Medicated. 75c.
Mme. Yale's "Fruitleuna," a Female Tonic, surpasses in merit anything ever discovered for curing the complaints peculiar to the sex. 75c.
Mme. Yale's "Blood Tonic," a Great Blood Purifier and General Tonic for building up a run-down system and acting upon the blood, liver and kidneys—giving