occupied by the French, has hitherto been known chiefly as the scene of the tragic death of Mungo Park, in the beginning of the present century. The city of Boussa is less than 200 miles distant from Bida, the Fulah stronghold, recently stormed by the forces of the Royal Niger company; and the emirate of which Bounea is the capital is claimed for Great Britain because it lies in the "hinterland" of the British coleny of Lagon, and also because the smir had placed himself under the protectorate of the Royal Niger company by a treaty made on January 20, 1890. The French, on the other hand, have also obtained a fine assortment of treaties from local chiefs in the country south and west of the great bend of the Niger, and assert that, at any rate, they have a prior title to the country claimed by the British by right of discovery ploration. While it is probable that an agreement will ultimately be arrived at between the French and the English for a fair possessors, the result may be attained only after considerable diplomatic fencing and friction between the governments at London and

A casual expedition little noticed anywhere outside of Africa has just taken possession of a large area in the western made his country a part of the ever-growthe stifling of French enterprise in that quarter. As for the eastern Soudan, it is virtually admitted by the representatives of the government in Parliament that the British occupation of the Nile valley will be extended far beyond its present limits, and that there will be no retreating when territory is once taken under the "protec-tion" of England. There seems little or no reason to doubt that the plan of the British ministry contemplates the establishment of a chain of fortified stations all the way to the head waters of the Nile and ultimately across the rest of the continent to Cape Colony. Great obstacles, chiefly in the form of European opposition, must be encounthat the plan will not be undertaken in earnest if the tories remain long in power.

The French Yellow Book on Armenian affairs, which has just been published, contains correspondence which dates back as far as April, 1893, and comes down to the close general. of 1896. In February, 1894, M. Cambon, the prominent Turkish official said to him: "The Armenian question does not exist, but we shall create it." The ambasador also says In the same letter that for more than a year Armenia had been the theater of grave events, and that Turkey was about to reopen the eastern question in Asia. The correspondent eastern question in Asia. The correspondent also shows that while France, Russia and England were in active correspondence re-garding Turkish reforms, Italy and Austria were seldom consulted, and Germany appeared to be indifferent. The letters in the Yellow Book lead to the conclusion that France, England and Russia felt themselves able to deal with the subject, and were under the apprehension that if the other three powers were asked to join in the plan, it would fail in one way or the other. All of which goes to show that the concert of the powers was a farce. ***

The combination between the overstocked holders of shady Turkish securities in western Europe and the autocrata of eastern Europe seems for the present to be complete. Whether it shall prove strong enough to throttle enlightened public sentiment remains to be seen. The Armenian horrors created little excitement in nonpolitical ciroutside of England; now the reactionists and tories of Europe will have to reckon with three nations instead of one. Cretan question has not merely stirred the nonconformist conscience in Great Britain, but it has created a popular ferment in France, while all Italy has been swept by a blaze of sympathy for the Hellenes, and the excitement in the peninsula surpasses anything that has been witnessed there since the Italian war of liberation.

MIRTH IN RHYME.

Detroit Free Press. If you would have Love's flame grow bright Do not withhold your pelf; To make his torch give better light Don't blow it-blow yourself.

Chicago Post. But where is she whose mental weight disdains the question so profound "Dear, is my bonnet really straight?"

Nashville American. The world will call the Cretans great Unless at last their courage peters; In that case Turkey'll shout, clate, "We have you on the hip, poor Creters!"

Washington Star.

"He who fights and runs away
May live to fight another day;"
But far more safe are his delights
Who boldly talks and never fights, Philadelphia North American.

Lives of presidents remind us That with fair degree of luck, Departing, we may leave behind us The bones of many a juicy duck. Detroit Free Press.

Beware, dear maidens, oh, beware, You yet may freeze your heels By lingering at the windows where Fair spring her styles reveals. Nashville American

The prima donnas want more, though, And want it for a song.

Watchington Star Who loves her finds a fate severe; There is no room to doubt it.

He may not claim a kiss for fear

She'll write a "pome" about it.

THE MUSICAL CAVE. Written for The Bee. Just off the coast of Scotland, Scarce larger than a dot, The tiny isle of Staffa, Lies like an oval blot,

Upon the broad Atlantic Washed by its dashing waves, dark volcanic structure

Made famous by its caves. Its base is formed of tufa.

The caves with their facat And walls of rock basaltic, Are ranged in colonnades.

Is Fingal's cave so grand This cave of wild weird beauty

Has lofty arch for door, Which only boats can enter, The flashing sea its floor. With rocky range of pillars, And massive roof sublime

f interlacing columns Carved by the touch of time. Within its somber shadows
A strange and radiant light,
Is caused by waters changing
In many colors bright,

And thrown in hues so brilliant

Far as the eye can sec. It floods with magic splendor, This wonder of the sea.

Soft strains of sweetest music Fall in the listener's ear, And rise, and swell, and echo, Like songs of angels clear. sounds made by the washing

These sounds made by the wash Of rocks by waves worn thin, Won for the cave in Gaelic The name of Naimahbran, Great masterpiece of nature, When simple folks of yore

First saw the lights and shadows Upon your moving floor. And heard your sweet, weird music, Their souls were filled with awe

Not fully understanding The strength of Nature's law.

Oh, cave of wondrous beauty, With inystic sounds so grand, And curious woven column You show a master-hand.

Oh, little isle of Staffa,
With cliffs so like a rod.
Your works of strange wild grandeur,
Proclaim the power of God.
MARY CLINTON.

MAKING TROUBLE FOR BECK

Agent at the Winnebago Reservation Has Opposition at Washington.

SENATOR THURSTON SAYS HE MUST GO

Heads of the Interior and War Departments Incline to the Bellef that a Change Would Be for the Better.

WASHINGTON, March 19 .- (Special Tele-WASHINGTON, March 19.—(Special Tele-gram.)—Captain Beck is encountering oppo-land in Honofulu believed it had unearthed division of the region in dispute, without sition to his further continuance as agent of an much regard for the rights of the aboriginal the Omaha and Winnebago Indians in Thurs- in sition to his further continuance as agent of the Omaha and Winnebago Indians in Thurston county. Captain Beck came here for the purpose of securing an expression of satisfaction as to the conduct of the office from the War and Interior department officials, and been formed in Japan, headed by leading ex-Secretary Lamont gave him a strong letter, which he proposes to file in the Department of the Interior as part of the records part of the Soudan, and by way of punish-concerning his stewardship. But Secretary are five lines of steamers between Honolulu ing certain offenses of the ruling chief has Lamont is gone, and a new man is running and Japan, making monthly trips, and every the War department, who inclines to the idea steamer brings from 250 to 750 Japanese thus that a change in the agency at Pender would turned loose on the community without any ing empire of England. France will do well that a change in the agency at Pender would

Omaha postoffice and \$75,000 for the South Omaha postoffice, passed the house this evening without an incident. Senators Allen and Thurston will attempt to secure \$75,000 additional when the bill gets into the senate, and under the present administration, it is believed, they will be able to hold that amount in conference, if one should be or-

In all probability the name of Joseph Bris tow of Kansas will be sent in tomorrow by the president as fourth assistant postmaster minor postoffices under this administration. of 1896. In February, 1894, M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Constantinople, wrote nated today for assistant attorney general to his government that two years before a and will be assigned to the Interior depart- that the present extraordinary movemen ment. The nomination gives great satisfac-tion to the western representatives.

F. J. Heomadko of Omaha is being strongly urged for the position of commissioner of immigration at Ellis Island. He has the backing of many prominent Bohemians throughout the country.

DORSEY STILL ON DECK. Ex-Congressman George W. E. Dorsey of Fremont lingers in Washington, not as candidate for any position, as he says, but to do Ross Hammond for the position of postmaster at Fremont. Dorsey is still a great a diner out as he was in the days of the Fifty-first congress, and he and the president are great cronies, to hear him tell the story, and they have had many pleasant evening together in the privacy of the family rooms connected with the white house. The exmember from the Third Nebraska district finds work enough to do to keep him busy days, while in the evenings he is renewing old acquaintances among the residents of the

national capital.

W. H. Alexander, who was here during the past week in the interest of the smelting ompanies of the country, left the happiest man that has been heard of, so far as tariff matters are concerned. Up until the Wednes-day previous to the report of the tariff bill Alexander was in the dumps because he had understood that 11/2 cent would be the schedule upon lead ores, and that, according to the idea of the smelting companies, would have was concerned. But the ex-collector of customs of the city of Omaha had several conferences with the members of the ways and means committee and when the bill was reported on Friday It was found that I cent per pound had been fixed. The high rate of 1892 and 1893 on lead ores drove several large smelters into Mexico. Their example has been followed by a native capitalist until Mexico has become a large and dangerous competitor in pig lead. It was thought by the representatives of the smelting com-panies throughout the United States that a return to the high duties on raw materia would precipitate a similar condition in British Columbia, forcing thereby almost as abandonment of the smelting interests of the United States. A low rate on lead in ores and a high rate on finished products, it was contended, would add to the government revenues, add to American railway receipts, add to the opportunities of American laborers, and prevent the calamities to American smelting industries which would otherwise occur. While the house will in all probability pass the bill as it comes from the commit tee, there is no telling what the senate will do with the lead schedule. Cannon and Carter, representing the mining interests, are pronounced in favor of the 1½ cent rate, Cannon stating to The Bee that he would not stand the 1 cent rate and would hang up the bill if necessary until he received what he

believed to be a fair duty. BAKER WANTS A CONSULATE. One of the latest candidates to arrive in Washington for a consular appointment is E. Lewis Baker of Lincoln. Baker has had some experience in consular matters, having nected with the State department during Harrison's administration as the rep resentative of this country at Buenos Ayres. He is now pulling for Leipsic, Germany. or Munich, where there is a vacancy Baker is a brother-in-law of Tom Cooke and has been materially aided by that gentleman in securing endorsements. Baker, however, is not alone among Nebraskans seeking foreign places, there being at least other fellows who are begging to allowed to serve this country ad. Among the best known abroad. who want a four years' residence somewhere out of the country are Orlando Tefft of Avoca, Judge Irving Baxter of Omaha, B. f. Barrows, labrarian of the Omaha library; F. M. Rubles of Broken Bow, John Barsby of Geneva, George Auther of Omaha, K. O. Holmes of Kearney, F. E. Gage of Lincoln, W. A. Hampton of Alliance, V. L. Haw-thorne of Wahoo, J. O. Licey of Norfolk, Ed Church of Lincoln and B. S. Baker of

George L. Burr, editor of the Hamilton County Register, is in the city to act as sec-retary to Judge Stark. Senator Allen introduced bills to prohibit

the issue of clearing house certificates and issues of national banks except when issued against deposit of lawful money of the United States. Also a bill to provide for the reserves of national banks, reserves to be kept in bank vaults and not elsewhere.
John R. Manchester, claim agent of the
Union Pacific, is at the Raleigh. Watson Pick is in the city. Pickrell, formerly of Nebraska,

ROUTINE WORK OF THE SENATE.

Petition of J. Edward Addicks of Del aware Bobs Up Again. WASHINGTON, March 19 .- The first copy of the senate calendar was on the desks of the senators today. Two Pacific railroad bills, reported yesterday, were Nos. 11 and 12. These and Mr. Turple's resolution for the election of senators by the people consti-

tuted the calendar.
The claim of J. Edward Addicks to a seat as senator from Delaware made its resppearance by petition from Mr. Addicks, presented by Mr. Burrows, republican of Michigan. Following this, Mr. Chandler pre sented a memorial from Governor W. P Lord and the secretary of state of Oregon detailing the circumstances of the recent failure of the legislature of that state to failure of the legislature of that state or organize and elect a senator. The document stated that as a result of this failure no session of the Oregon legislature had been held since February, 1895. The purpose of held since February, 1895. The purpose of the United States, district of Indiana: Albert W. Wishard of Indiana to be attorney of the United States for the the memorial was to establish the right of the governor to appoint a senator. The memorial, like Mr. Addicks' petition, was referred to the committee on privileges and

The early opening of the tariff work in the senate was indicated by the agreement to a resolution for the preparation of a comparative statement on revenue questions and for an increase of the clerical staff of the finance committee. A resolution by Mr. Gear was agreed to

calling on the attorney general for information as to the Pacific railroad foreclosure suita. A resolution by Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota, for a commission of five senators to look into Pacific railroad questions,

GRAVE PROBLEM FOR HAWAHANS.

was referred.
At 12:50 the senate went into executive session on the arbitration treaty.

Japanese Threaten to Capture the Island by Penceful Invasion. WASHINGTON, March 19.-Lorrin Thurston, ex-minister of Hawaii to this country, now president of the Annexation club of Honolulu, and here in the interests of that organization, gave out an interview today regarding the news from San Francisco that the Hawarian government in

est now confronting the Hawarian govern-ment. He said: "Four or five immigration companies have knowledge of governmental check. It is class agent, but papers on file with the com-missioner of Indian affairs show that he has not always satisfied the Indians in his administration. Senator Thurston is for a stituted when a lot of the men were refused change at the agency, and will do all in his power to remove Captain Beck to another field if such a thing he power to remove the control of charges that money borne by the men field if such a thing be possible.

The sundry civil bill, carrying \$400,000—
\$200,000 for the exposition, \$125,000 for the migrants is provided by some third party, migrants is provided by some third party, which the immigration companies charge against competitors, but deny as to their own

concern.
"I do not know that the Japanese govern ment does meditate any hostility or forci-ble action against Hawali, but unless something is done to stop this influx of Japanese they will by peaceful invasion accomplish far more than they could hope to do by force. The Japanese in Hawaii now number 24,000, against 33,000 native Hawaiians, and at the present rate will in five years form a majority of the inhabitants of the country. Thus the Japanese would accomplish the same moral right that the uitlanders are claiming in South Africa. It is the belief in Hawaii from Japan to Hawaii is part of a systematic plan, with the full approval of the Japanese government, to get in control of the island. Undoubtedly the Hawaiian government is waiting to see what action the United States will take on the annexation question. If that question is not acted on oon a grave issue will soon arise between Hawaii and Japan, the outcome of which no one can undertake to foretell."

RELEASE THREE MORE AMERICANS. Charles Scott Was One of the For-

tunnte Ones. WASHINGTON, March 19.—Secretary Sherman announced with a good deal of satisfaction at the cabinet meeting today that three more American citizens had been released by the Spanish authorities in Cuba,

viz.: Charles Scott, Esteben Venero and Theodore Vives. Scott's case was interesting from the fact that Consul General Lee nade it the basis for his inquiry- as to whether war ships were available for Havana in case the authorities refused to grant his demand that the man against whom the evidence to support the charge of conspiracy, it is said, was merely that he was in pos-session of Cuban postage stamps be immediately placed in communication with the outside world.

Venero is a native of Cuba, 22 years of age, and was naturalized here in 1895. He been prohibitive so far as the United States | was arrested in Los Palos, Havana province about September 22 last, though no charges were preferred. Upon his claim of Ameri-can citizenship, he called for his papers, and these were submitted December 9 last, since which time his case has been pending without attempt to settle the question of juris-diction between the civil and military ribunals.

Vives was a native of Cuba, but was naturalized in the United States in 1896. He was arrested in November, 1896, charged first jail since for trial. It appears that this man was actually released on February 1 last, but his release was not known to the officials ere, and his friends were in ignorance of his release. By some oversight, Consul Gen-eral Lee did not report the fact to the department until yesterday, and then in answer to a specific inquiry by the senate.

APPLICATIONS PLACED ON FILE T. A. Scharbitz of Lincoln Seeks

Omaha Collectorship. WASHINGTON, March 19 .- Among the apolications for appointment under the Treasury department filed today were the follow

Nebraska-T. A. Scharbitz of Lincoln, col ector of internal revenue at Omaha. Idaho-G. C. Parkinson of Preston, col-ector of internal revenue at Helena, Mont. Iowa-A. G. Yorker, Mason City, auditor War department. Nevada-G. W. Lickins, Carson City, superintendent of mint at Carson City; W. G. Clark, Carson City, melter and refiner at

Carson City, Colorado—A. C. Carson, Denver, melter and refiner at Denver; John G. Quay, Denver, surveyor of customs of Denver. California-Joseph Klopenstein, San Franisco, appraiser of merchandise at San Fran-

RAISES NEW POINT IN LAND LAWS. Secretary Bliss Rules on Law Regard-

ing Short Quarter Sections. WASHINGTON, March 19.-The issue as to an entry of a quarter section of public land containing less than the prescribed 160 acres, under the act of May 2, 1890, is said to be raised for the first time in an Enid, Okl., land case just decided. Secretary Bliss says that as quarter section entries containing more than 160 acres have been al-lowed to stand, simply because the quarter section conforms to legal subdivisions, it would seem that where the deficiency is shown to be small the rule should work both ways. This is emphasized by a legal provision that a settler entering less than ic-quarter section may enter other land lying contigious thereto, the whole not exceed an aggregate of 160 acres. It is held, however, that when the deficiency is small

an application for additional land would not Diplomatic Nominations Confirmed. WASHINGTON, March 19.-The senate has confirmed the following nominations: John Hay of the District of Columbia, to be ambassador of the United States to Great Britain; Horace Porter, New York, to be am-bassador of the United States to France; Henry White of Rhode Island, to be secre

the embassy of the United States to Great Britain. The senate has confirmed the following nominations: Charles U. Gordon, to be postmaster at Chicago; Samuel E. Kercheval of Indiana, to be marshal for the district of Indiana; Albert W. Wishadt of Indiana district of Indiana; Perry S. Heath of Indiana to be first assistant postmaster general; also some minor appointments in the Marine

Nominations Sent to the Senate. WASHINGTON, March 19 .- The president sent to the senate late this afternoon, the following neminations: Justice: O. Willis Van Deventer of Wyoming, to be assistant

Names Chicago's Postmaster. WASHINGTON, March 19.-The president today sent to the senate the nomination of Charles U. Gordon to be postmaster at Chicago.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilia, which prifies the blood.

House Makes a Good Record by Going to Work at Once.

PASSES TWO APPROPRIATION BILLS

Sundry Civil and General Deficiency Measures Go Through Without Amendment, Lively Debate Over New Rules.

WASHINGTON, March 19,- The house today passed the sunfir civil and the general deficiency bills. The former carries \$53,147.55 and the latter \$8,166,214. These measures went through just as they were left by the last congress.

When the house assembled today the deaks were pilled high with the appropriation bills which failed last session. Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Dingley, amid applause, reported the tariff bill. Mr. Bailey of Texas, on behalf of the minority, secured upanimous consent to extend until Monday the time in which the minority report may be filed. After a good deal of ff she can prevent the practical control of the entire Niger valley by Great Britain and the action of the entire Niger valley by Great Britain and the stiffing of French enterprise in that quarter. As for the eastern Soudan, it is virtually admitted by the representatives sharp crossfiring between Mr. McMillin and government adopted various measures to meet jority reports and also 5,000 extra copies of a comparative statement of tariff changes should be printed. Mr. Dalzell, republican of Pennsylvania

from the committee on rules, then presented the special rules, under which the house was to operate during the tariff debate. The house provided that general debate should begin on Monday at 10 o'clock and continue to and including Thursday, March 25, with night sessions, after which the bill should be open to amendment under the five minute rule, (committee amendments to have prece dence), until 3 o'clock on Wednesday, March 31, when the bill with the pending amendments should be reported from the commit tee of the whole and the previous question should be considered as ordered on the third reading and final passage of the bill. The rule also gave leave to print for twenty days, Mr. Dalzell demanded the previous question, which was ordered by a strict party vote, 163 to 130, the populists voting with the democrats. In deference to the request of the minority, Mr. Dalzell agreed to an extension of the debate on a special order to be thirty minutes on a side

Mr. Dalzell gave it as his judgment that f the minority refrained from offering any but amendments on which they really de sired to test the sense of the house, every paragraph of the bill would be read and op-portunity given to amend. "The country does not want declamation," he concluded, amid republican applause; "It wants action. Words are poor substitutes for men who want work. Oratory will not open a single mill. The press and the public all join in the demand for instant, immediate and effi-

cient action. Mr. McMillin, to whom Mr. Bailey yielded, followed Mr. Dalzell with a sharp criticism of the Pennsylvania member's lack of candor He detailed the circumstances under which the Wilson bill was passed, putting the case in a different light. He pointed out the alleged shortcomings of the rule, showing that the ways and means committee could at any time supersede the amendment of an individual. He aroused the minority to applause when he referred to the bill as a "hot bed for trusts."

"Are not the revenues of the government increasing?" asked Mr. Smith, republican of Michigan, "because of the flood of importations in anticipation of the enactmen

of this republican legislation?"
"Considering the fact that the people already have notice that you intend to rob them, it is not unnatural," replied Mr. Mc-(Democratic applause.)

CHEERS FOR BLAND. Vives was a native of Cuba, but was naturalized in the United States in 1896. He was arrested in November, 1896, charged first was arrested in November, 1896, charged first would be forced through. When he recalled that if he were supreme there were some with disorderly conduct, and then with offering insults to Spain, and has been held in jail since for trial. It aspears that this man with the circulating medium \$59,009,000 a of them was the sugar bounty. This with jail since for trial. It aspears that this man was presented, because in this shape it to separate votes.

Mr. Cannon, in support of the bill, said to separate votes.

Mr. Cannon, in the bill that if he were supreme there were some items in the bill that he would reject. One forms of the properties of the properti year," the republicans greeted this first refturbed, "In the last campaign," he said, "you contracted debts with trusts and monopolies; labor was outraged and intimi- sent to him in its present form. dated as it never was before in our history,

these debts. (Democratic applause.) Do you best; we know it means the worst." Mr. Wheeler, democrat of Alabama, got three minutes, which he used to ask for six lines of new legislation, that would bring

relief to the people. "I hope you will not fall to tell us what those six lines are," interposed W. A Stone, republican of Pennsylvania.

"Reduce the tax on whisky to a revenue usis," shouted Mr. Wheeler, with great energy. house laughed so long and heartily that Mr. Wheeler's time expired before he could give the other five lines in his proserity program

Mr. Bailey closed the debate for his side It was worthy of remark, he said at the outset, that the campaign of four years ago turned entirely on the tariff, yet the president called an extra session to deal with the financial question and that the last cam paign turned on the financial question, yet congress was called in extra session to deal with the tariff. He declared that there was no disposition on the democratic side undent of the condition of the treasury shows duly to protract the debate on the tariff Available cash balance, \$217,980,425; gold re-If it could produce good results, as | serve, \$151,390,552.

There is nothing like a good, honest

unadulterated wine for a broken down

system-It will give new vitality and

vigor to all-that's the kind of wine we

furnish-purest of the pure-and our

price is the lowest of the low-quality

always considered-A trial order will

convince you, as it has many others-

We will deliver promptly to your home,

Family Wine, Liquor

1303 DOUGLAS ST.

and Cigar House.

DAT SUM

STOECKER

IS DE BEST

EVER - DATS

WHY I'M MAKING

DIS . HOISE

It authors prophesy, the country was en-titled to the benefits. "If it falls, as fall it will," said he, addressing the other side, "You will not live to see the day when you can secure a patient audience with the people for the doctrine that you can make them prosperous by taxing them."

democratic applause.)
Mr. Dingley closed for the republicans.
They cheered him heartily as he took the floor. He said Mr. Bailey's prophecy carried him back seven years, when in the same prophetic tone, from the same deak, he listene to the same prophecy at the conclusion of the debate on the McKinley law. "But," he continued, "the country is much wiser today than it was seven years ago. The country followed that prophecy; it listened to the promises and it cost the people \$50,000,000 a year." He said the time al-

lotted for debate was ample.

The vote on the rule was taken by ayes

sideration of the four appropriation bills which failed to become laws at the last The previous question was ordered,

DEMOCRATS CLASH.

When the time came to recognize the When the time came to recognize the minority there was a three-cornered clash on the democratic side, which afforded the republicans much amusement. Mr. Holman attempted to secure recognition, which belonged to Mr. McMillin, as a member of the rules committee which reported the order. Mr. Sayers, democrat of Texas, who was at the head of the minority of the appropriations committee in the last house rather sharply expressed the opinion that some one ought to be given charge of the time who knew something about those bills. This led to an exchange of personalities.
"I'll have my say whether I know any thing about these bills or not," shouted Mr.

Mr. Sayers disclaimed any reflection or Mr. McMillin, but the Tennesseean rather warmly retorted that Mr. Sayers had better bridle his tongue and that he only stood on his rights. Mr. Sayers smiled and adjured the Ten-

nessecan to keep cool.

The speaker put an end to the controversy by recognizing Mr. McMillin, who declared that it was unfair to ask new members to rush bills through, with their eyes shut, which they had no voice in framing.

Mr. Holman denounced the four bills as the most extravagant ever passed.

Mr. Northway of Ohio said that if the president had signed the bills there would

be no occasion for passing this one.
Mr. De Armond, democrat of Mi Mr. De Armond, democrat of Missouri, said this policy was to protect such "jobs" as the appropriation of \$200,000 for a branch soldiers' home at Danville, Ill., the home of the chairman of the appropriations com-

Mr. Handy, democrat of Delaware, as new member, protested against any action which would deprive new members representing 25,000,000 constituents from a voice in the matter. Mr. Pearson opposed the rule. Mr. Myers

democrat of Indiana, opposed the bills, and in cencluding the debate Mr. Cannon aroused his side of the house to enthusiasm by insisting upon immediately sending these bills to a president who would have the courage to sign or veto them. If the demo-erats had their way, he said, congress would still be here during the dog days pottering with those bills.
On the adoption of the resolution the vote stood 156 to 116. Mr. McMillin demanded

the yeas and nays. Mr. Henderson resented this. There were hot words on both sides, which ended in a reading of the call. It was adopted, 117 to 136, but two republicans, Messrs. Linney and Pearson of North Carolina, voted against the rules.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

The first bill taken up under the order was he sundry civil, twenty minutes for debate being allowed on each side. Mr. Sayers, in opening for the minority, said the bill, carry Millin, "that they should to try to get in all they can before the heldup begins." cized many items in the bill, which he said cized many items in the bill, which he said would go out on points of order if they were read by paragraphs, and others, like the Mr. Bland of Missouri grose for the first sugar bounty and several of the river and time this session and his democratic colleagues cheered lustily. He insisted that the ceive the support of the house if submitted

the river and harbor items he did not like erence to the silver question with jeers and But those items had been authorized by groans, but Mr. Bland did not seem per- law. In the course of debate Mr. Sayers expressed the opinion that the present executive would not sign the Indian bill if it was

The reading o The bill was then read. and you are here today, eager to discharge these debts. (Democratic applause.) Do your best; we know it means the worst."

The general deficiency bill was then taken the property of Albanna gold to the property of Albanna Again forty minutes was allowed for

debute Mr. Cannon said the bill carried \$8,166,714 and all the items it contained were strictly legitimate deficiency items. It contained no

Mr. Dockery, democrat of Missouri, took occasion during the time alloted for the discussion of the bill to charge that the present deficit in the revenues was due to extravagant appropriations rather than lack The remedy was to cut down of revenue. appropriatione, not increase taxation. required one hour and ten minutes to read the eighty-three pages of this bill. The bill was passed, 131 to 89. The sundr civil carried \$53,147,551 and the general de The sundry ficioney \$8.166.214.

At 8:10 the house adjourned. Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, March 19 .- Today's state ment of the condition of the treasury shows:

The same

I've got rested up and wid court

plaster on me jaw sing de praises

of me dad's "5-cent Stoecker Ci-

gar." Der's been an awful rush fur

de Stoecker since de fight-an' my

dad's kept bussy sending dem to

dealers-You can't hardly find a

man what keeps cigars-but what

has de Stoecker-Ask fur it-You

get mor'en a nickle's wort,

1404 DOUGLAS.

WHEN THE THE TENER TENER TENER TENER TENER

6000

NOT ACREED ON THE TARIFF

Democratic Members of Ways and Means Committee at Outs.

SPLIT OCCURS ON THE WOOL SCHEDULE

Leader of the Minority Inclined to Side with the Republicans on that Question-Two Mipority Reports.

WASHINGTON, March 19.-Discussions have arisen among the democratic members of the ways and means committee which may result in the presentation of two minority Howard, populist of Alabama.

Mr. Henderson, republican of Iowa, from the committee on rules, then presented the other special order, for the immediate converse of the main report, but it is not improbreports on the tariff bill. Mr. Bailey of able that some of the democratic members president is more fully advised as to her will decline to sign it. Mr. Balley differs status in the courts. from his democratic colleagues on the subject of free wool and yesterday when Mr McMillin and Mr. Wheeler offered amend ments in the committee, the former to place wool on the free list and the latter to make the maximum duty collected on wool not to exceed 75 per cent ad valorem, he voted Wheeler

Mr. Bailey takes the position that the Mr. Balley takes the position that the Chicago platform by implication opposed free raw materials, and especially rece wool, the great product of the west. The plank of the Chicago platform heid that tariff duties levied for the purposes of rev-"schedules to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section." Mr. McMillin and several of the other democratic members of the ways and means committee, who are ardent silver men, cling to the free wool idea and assert that the Chicago platform does not run counter to their position. But some of the democratic members, like Mr. Wheeler, who favors free wool, are opposed to free coal and iron, which were classed as "raw material" by the supporters of the original Wilson bill. In act, General Wheeler made a speech against

those features of that bill.

In addition to the discussions over the question of free wool and other "free raw materials" there is a strong intimation that Mr. Robertson of Louisiana, one of the new democratic members of the committee, will in words endorse the sugar schedule. It is possible, however, that the present complica-tion may be smoothed out in some way and that Mr. Bailey will be able to write a report in which all his democratic colleagues can join. Efforts to this end are now being made, as the democrats are extremely any ous to go into the tariff fight with a strong and united front.

Republican Senators Criticise the

New Tariff Bill. WASHINGTON, March 19.-The republican members of the senate committee on finance the ways and means committee of the house, At the meeting the point was made that there are 700 or 800 items in the bill, each affecting important industries, on all of

Addition to Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 19 .- A new para graph has been added to the wool schedule of the tariff bill by the republican members of the committee, as follows: Oriental, Berlin and similar rugs and mats and carpels woven whole for rooms valued at not more than 39 cents per square yard, 15 cents per will be appointed to the vacancy. square yard and 20 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 30 and not more than 60 cents per square yard, 30 cents and 20 per cent; valued at more than 60 cents and not more than \$1 per square yard, 40 cents and One 20 per cent; valued at more than \$1 and not more than \$2, 80 cents and 25 per cent: more

Free Homesteader Bill. WASHINGTON, March 19.-The senate ommittee on Indian affairs, after some opposition on the part of Senator Platt of Connecticut, ordered the free homestead bill o be favorably reported. The bill is practically the same measure which passed be-fore the extra session and which failed in the house because of the amendments made in the setate. The bill as it passed the nouse applied only to Oklahoma, but the

senate amendments made it of general ap-Unwholesome Ten Barred Out. WASHINGTON, March 19 .- The secretary of the treasury has appointed A. P. Upham and E. A. Schoyer of Chicago, Herbert G. Woodworth of Boston, T. A. Phelan and W. P. Roeim of New York, Andrew P. Irwin of Philadelphia and Robert B. Bain of San Francisco, as a board of tea experts under the act of March 26, 1897, to prevent the

mportation of impure and unwholesome tea

Cabinet Discusses Filibustering. WASHINGTON, March 19 .- Among the matters discussed at today's cabinet meeting was the question of the suppression of Cuban filibustering expeditions, especially eral immediately thereafter, the case of the Dauntless. Nothing, how-

into the United States.

HAIR TONIC

Stops Hair Falling.

in from 14 hours to one week. Cures Dandruk and all known allments of the hair and scalp. A medicine for restoring the health and Beauty of the hair of children or Adulta, Males or Females, Blondes or Brunctes. Softens dry, harsh hair, keeps hair in curl and is the best hair dressing in the world.

Sold everywhere. Can be ordered by mall. Address Mine, Yale's Chicago, Mine, Yale's Guide to Beauty mailed free. Use Madame Yale's Hand Whitener for Laly.

Use Madame Yate's Hand Whitener for Lily White Hamls,

ever, will be done in the matter until the

REPORT ON THE NEW TARIFF BILLS

Chairman Dingley Gives Figures on the Revenue Defletency.

WASHINGTON, March 19.-Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee today presented in the house the report on against the McMillin amendment and de- the new tariff bill. The report follows clined to vote on that offered by General largely the lines of the explanatory statement made on the bill by Mr. Dingley on Monday. The report says that a deficiency In revenue, amounting to \$203,000,000 in four years, justifies the convocation of con-gress to make a remedy. Although the government realized \$293,481,894 from the sale of bonds to redeem demand notes, \$203,-000,000 of the notes were paid out to meet the deficiency, which notes, it says, have been a potent cause of the distrust in busi-

ness circles. At least \$16,000,000 of the \$196,000,000 in the treasury will be paid out before July 1 to meet the deficiency, and of the remainder at least \$150,000,000 in gold ought to remain in the reserve, \$30,000,000 as a working balance, which is

as small as safety admits. If the revenue had continued to rise after the opening of the year 1893, says the re-port, as it had before that time, the revenue would have been ample to meet all ex-penditures and the government would have been spared the humiliation of issuing bends to meet deficiencies.

DAVIS SPEAKS FOR THE TREATY.

Asserts that the Interests of This

Country Are Protected. WASHINGTON, March 19.-Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, spoke at length in the executive session of the senate today, presenting the views of the majority of the committee favorable CONSIDER THE DUTIES TOO HIGH. to the treaty and was listened to with the utmost attention. Many senators gatherel together in the seats nearest the speaker, It was the first speech the Minnesota senator had made upon the subject, and there was a general feeling that he would present the held a meeting after the adjournment of the senate yesterday and decided to immediate the precedents, and that his argument would exhaust all that could be said ately take up the tariff bill as prepared by in behalf of the agreement. Mr. Davis went into the history of the negotiation of the treaty at some length, and made a strong sp peal for its ratification, as the first important step between two nations in recognition of the great principle of peaceful adjudication which the republican members would find it necessary to be prepared to answer ques-tions. The opinion was expressed that the lation of the prerogatives of the senate as an tariff bill is by no means as perfect as its integral part of the treaty-making powers promoters in the house appear to think it is. of the United States and that under the Some of the schedules provide duties above provisions of these amendments there was no the demands of the country.

| Come of the schedules provide duties above provisions of these amendments there was no danger of snap judgments in any transaction under the treaty.

> Commissioner Lamoreux Resigns. WASHINGTON, March 19 .- The president this evening accepted the resignation of Silas W. Lamoreux as commissioner of the general land office. It is quite probable that ex-Congressman Binger Herman of Oregon

News for the Army. WASHINGTON, March 19 .- (Special Telegram.)-First Lieutenants Isaac P. Ware, Robert S. Woodson and George D. Deshon, than \$2 per square yard, \$1.25 and 30 per the examining board in this city for exam-

ination as to their fitness for promotion. Orders to National Guard. LINCOLN, March 19 .- (Special.)-The fol-

lowing special orders were issued by the adjutant general this afternoon: 1. The commanding officer of company H. First regiment, Nebraska National Guard, will assemble his command at 8 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, April 10, 1807, and proceed according to law to elect a second fleutenant, vice John H. Emmert, whose term expires on April 10, 1807.

olres on April 10, 1851. 2. The commanding officer of company K. Becond regiment, Nebraska National Guard, will assemble that command at 8 p. m., on Saturday, April 17, 1897, and proceed acon Saturday, April 17, 1897, and proceed according to law to elect a first Heutenant, vice Charles J. Wertz, whose term expires on April 22, 1897.

3. The commanding officer of company C, Second regiment, Nebraska National Guard, will assemble that command at 8 p. m., on Tuesday, April 27, 1897, and proceed to elect a captain, vice Frederick H. Rilley, who resigned January 19, 1897, and a first lieutenant, vice Larsh Gilman, whose term of office expires April 30, 1897.

4. Should either of the elections ordered in paragraphs two and three result in other

4. Should either of the elections ordered in paragraphs two and three result in other vacancies among the commissioned officers of those companies, elections will be held immediately to fill the vacancies so causad.
5. The results of these elections, with the oaths of office and the bond of the captain elect company C, Second regiment, will be forwarded to the office of the adjutant general immediately thereafter.

Secretary Sherman says this morning that the American citizens must be protected-that's why Drex L. Shooman is in Cuba-while he's gone we'll sell ladies' \$2.00 and \$2.50 shoes-and we want to say right here that there's no house in America that can give the ladies a better fit in a \$5.00 shoe than we do in our two special lines at \$2.00 and \$2.50-either button of lace-any style last-the up-to-datest designs-Here's a treat for the boys-Shoes solid as a rock -sizes 21/2 to 51/2, for \$1.00-Saturday only-No shoddy.







Get it framed?-Of course it's nice to get new pictures and have them framed -but if you feel you can't do thatthough the expense is trifling now when good pictures are so cheap-you can afford to have us get you up a new frame-for we are making up the very latest designs for less than you can buy the moulding alone for elsewhere-We have a wholesale stock to draw fromyou know.

A, HOSPE, Jr.,

Muric and Art. 1513 Douglas.
