

REPORT ON JOHN LATENSER

Special Inspector Sutherland on the Omaha Superintendent.

FINDS EVERYTHING HERE SATISFACTORY

Work Already Done is Endorsed and a Determination to Push the Completion of the Post-office Announced.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—(Special Telegram.)—Inspector Sutherland, connected with the Supervising Architect Alken's office, filed his report today with Chief Executive Officer Kemper regarding his recent inspection of the Omaha postoffice, Superintendent Latenser and Contractor Jobat. The report is short and is general in character, stating that the work has been done satisfactorily thus far and that a decision had been arrived at to hasten the completion of the postoffice portion of the building, the basement and the first story. To this and Jobat in assembling material to carry out the wishes of the department. The plumbing, according to the report, is under contract and bids for the electric lighting will be let in a few days. There were certain confidential matters treated in the report which are withheld from the public on the ground that the superintendent was only acting as an agent of Supervising Architect Alken, and therefore the confidential affairs were only intended for the eye of his chief. The building, which is confidently expected, is ready for occupancy by August 1.

Senator Alken has introduced bills to increase the pensions of Mr. Salome Ellsworth and Talbert Draper of Valley county, Nebraska. Comptroller Eckels gave out an abstract of the report of the condition on March 9 of the three national banks in Lincoln, Neb. On that date these banks had total resources of \$1,423,297; loans and discounts amounting to \$1,545,232; value of stocks, securities, banking house furniture, fixtures and other real estate being \$102,950, and reserve amounting to \$124,642. The total assets were \$1,670,821. Of the liabilities, capital stock was \$500,000; surplus and profits, \$43,865; and deposits aggregated \$1,127,777. The average reserve held was 23 1/2 per cent.

Ex-Congressman and Mrs. Andrews expect to leave for Nebraska on Saturday. The report referred to above is the result of an investigation brought about through charges filed with the architect's office respecting upon the management of the building. The charges were filed by James C. Brennan and George V. Hines. These men were formerly employed at the building, the former as foreman and the other as clerk in the office of the superintendent. In January, 1896, they were both let out.

The charges were filed about February 8 of this year and have resulted in a number of contracts, alleging incompetency, collusion with contractors, using inferior material, extravagance and several other things. The inspector was in the building for several days. Mr. Hines did not appear. Mr. Brennan, who is now employed as steward at the Girls' Reform school at Grand Island, Neb., was interviewed by the inspector.

Mr. Latenser, when asked about the inspector's report, said that he had no other than that the building was his silent witness and that it would stand after other witnesses had passed away. Mr. Latenser is superintendent of the building for four years. Two years ago in August he was sent by the architect's office to Chicago, where he spent ten weeks superintending the construction of the office there, which had been completed by the contractors less than a year before at a cost of \$150,000. He has been sent to Denver, Fargo, Leavenworth and St. Paul to inspect the buildings in course of construction in those cities, and has been sent to mills to inspect the machinery which was being prepared for these buildings.

CLOSING UP THE LONG DEBATE.

Tariff Talk in the House Has Nearly Run Its Course.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—This was the last day of the general debate on the tariff bill in the house. Mr. Talbert, democrat of South Carolina, in the presence of a very scant audience both on the floor and in the galleries, opened the debate. The house, however, rapidly filed. Mr. Talbert talked a great deal about the rubber tarons. Champ Clark, democrat of Missouri, who followed him, said every democratic politician here joined in wishing the passage of the pending bill. He said that he would be some law every stewardkeeper would be obliged to make a democratic speech every time he made a sale. The passage of this bill, he said, would result in the majority in the next congress. After some brief remarks by Mr. Maguire, democrat of California, and the populist of Iowa, Mr. Tawney, republican of Minnesota, a member of the ways and means committee, took the floor for twenty minutes. Mr. Tawney defended the classification in this schedule as such that the duties could not be evaded. The purpose of the framers of the schedule was to give American labor employment in the smelting of Mexican and Canadian ores and at the same time fully protect the American lead mine. Mr. Tawney sketched the history of the tariff on the subject of the tariff to show how steadfastly the republicans had clung to protection and how the democrats had backed and filled in that line in the past.

Mr. Simpson, populist of Kansas, entertained the house for five minutes. He read from Mr. McKinley's speech at the Minneapolis convention the declaration that the foreigner paid the tax. This statement, he said, was ridiculous. The last congress, he proceeded to say, had increased appropriations \$100,000,000 in the temporary bill. McKinley's theory, the taxes on the foreigners were to be increased to pay for the extravagance. The foreigner should be glad, he said, that in which Secretary of War the Bureau of Printing and Engraving to prepare plates for the bonds. The original of this bill is now in the hands of the director of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, where Mr. Gaines said, he saw and read it this morning. The body of the letter to the president is as follows: "You are hereby authorized and directed to prepare designs for the 3 per cent bonds provided in a senate amendment to the sundry bill for the year 1897. The designs should be ready to receive attention after the 10th and 15th of the month of June, 1897. It is the duty of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving to prepare the designs for the body of the bond."

Mr. Cox, democrat, and Mr. McEae, democrat of Arkansas, followed. The latter ridiculed the idea that prosperity had existed under McKinley's administration, and said that twenty minutes were given to the six Ohio democrats, representing 400,000 persons who had been killed by the democratic party on the nation's life by the democratic party and the bonds issued to make good the deficit incurred during the last administration. Referring to the tin plate industry, he contended that the fall of prices in Liverpool, after the enactment of McKinley's law proved the theory that the foreigner paid the duties. The law giving rebates on tinplate when exported was justifiable under the old system, but was under the new because it amounted to a bounty to the Welsh manufacturer to compete against the home manufacturer. It was abandoned. He defended the bill against the charge that it fostered trusts.

"The political economy of Adam Smith has long since been relegated where it belongs," he said. "The industrial world has been revolutionized by the introduction of the factory system. It is no longer the farmer or the artisan who produces, but great aggregations of wealth necessary to carry on vast enterprises which are recognized by the laws of every state. He would not say there were not abuses incidental to the system, but in free trade England there were more monstrous trusts than the United States knew anything about, and he cited, for example, the English steel rail trust and read from an English paper concerning a new combination of the great manufacturing firms. All the cry about trusts was an exhibition of ignorance of economic conditions. Mr. Colson, republican of Kentucky, argued in favor of a higher duty on canned goods. He said the issue in Kentucky had been free silver alone; Kentucky's vote would have gone to Bryan. Mr. Steele, republican of Indiana, a member of the ways and means committee, gave it as his opinion that the pending measure was the most complete tariff bill ever framed, not only because of the duties imposed, but because of the surplus money provided for the collection of those duties. While discussing the reduction of the duty on cattle in the present law, Mr. Simpson, populist of Kansas, asked if it was not a fact that the price of cattle had increased since the reduction of the duty. "I insist that it is," replied Mr. Steele. "What are known as 'stockers' are one-third higher than they were three or four years ago." Mr. Hawley, republican of Texas, treated the House to an argument in favor of protection. He said that the tariff on the Lone Star state, and was liberally applauded by his party colleagues. At 3 o'clock Mr. Bailey of Texas was in the chair to close the general debate for this session, but he stated that his voice was in no condition to speak and an arrangement was made to close with Mr. Dingee, which the house would be asked to modify the special order so as to allow an hour to each side to close after the conclusion of the five-minute debate next Wednesday.

Mr. De Armond, democrat of Missouri, charged that the real purpose of the republicans was to pile up a surplus in the treasury which would eventually be used to back greenbacks and treasury notes and thus control the currency in order that the people, in despite of their own wishes, would be forced to accept one of their schemes for the aggrandizement of the national banks. "Couldn't the surplus be used to pay off the national debt?" he asked. "No," replied Mr. De Armond. "It was not a democratic administration," replied Mr. De Armond. "It was an administration unfortunately placed in power by the democratic party, but it issued bonds in defiance of that party, and with the concurrence of the members of that party, and represented by my friend from Maine." Mr. Milliken declared this statement lacked the slightest scintilla of truth. "I did not vote for Grover Cleveland," he declared. "No, but you voted for bonds," yelled a democratic voice. "The crime was not in selling bonds," observed Mr. Milliken, "but in passing revenue bills that starved the revenues. (Republican applause). While speaking of the national banking system, Mr. Arnold, republican of Iowa, said that the republican party had a national bank note was not as good as gold. "It is not," replied Mr. De Armond. "No promise to pay a thing is as good as the thing itself." (Democratic applause). Mr. Fitzgerald, democrat of Massachusetts, said that the republican party had been the house, vigorously attacked the bill. He said the press of Boston was almost unanimous in its opposition to it.

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was read at length, and Mr. Nelson of Minnesota read a substitute differing in a number of particulars from the committee bill. Amended credentials were presented in behalf of John W. Henderson, appointed by the governor of Florida to vacate the McKinley seat. It brought out a statement from Mr. Hoar, acting chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, that the pending election cases were delayed by the uncertainty as to the committee organization in the senate. The revised credentials were referred to the elections committee.

FATE OF ARBITRATION TREATY.

Senators Appear to Be Losing Their Interest in the Document. WASHINGTON, March 25.—The senate took up the arbitration treaty immediately upon going into executive session today. The Chilton amendment was still the immediate subject of discussion and Senator Chilton, the author of the amendment, was the first senator of the day to speak at length upon it. He urged the change as necessary to protect American interests and said they were not safe under a less explicit provision. The general impression in the senate after today's proceedings is that the debate on the arbitration treaty will not from this time forward consume a great deal of time. In view of the agreement, the senate is not to begin voting on the amendments until next Wednesday, there is no probability of precipitating a vote before that time, but the indications now are for shorter daily executive sessions. There was a perceptible falling off in interest in the proceedings today and it was impossible to hold a quorum in the chamber. At times there were not to exceed a dozen senators in their seats. Senators generally expressed themselves as tired of the debate and anxious to take up other questions in preference to the treaty unless more animation is displayed than manifested today. Various opinions were expressed as to the fate of the Chilton amendment and of the treaty itself. While only a third of the votes are necessary to pass the amendment, the majority will be required to attach the Chilton amendment, so that if it should fail of adoption the treaty might still be rejected. The amendment is unquestionable vitality and is giving the friends of the treaty no little anxiety. They, however, express confidence in the management of the debate and are confident that the amendment will pass. They are also confident to believe that the treaty if not amended will receive the necessary two-thirds vote when the amendment is not adopted. This opinion is a mere inference based upon observation of the course of events in the executive sessions since the amendment was introduced. It appears to know how some of the new senators will vote.

JUDGES AND CLERKS SELECTED. The final list of judges and clerks was increased from four to five. The list of these officials approved is as follows: First Ward—Judges, Henry Imman, G. L. Bricker, George W. Shuman; clerks, David Tong, George W. Shuman; Second Ward—Judges, George Morrison, Charles E. Jones; clerks, Charles E. Jones, Charles E. Jones; Third Ward—Judges, S. S. Jordan, Frank Heacock, William Smith; clerks, Joseph A. J. Robertson, Frank Murphy; clerks, J. W. Cooper, F. W. Peters; Fourth Ward—Judges, K. Lower, James Bruner, Paul Seward; clerks, A. D. White, C. H. Rogers; Fifth Ward—Judges, J. J. Brunner, Thomas Johnson, A. D. White, E. H. Heacock; clerks, J. W. Cooper, F. W. Peters; Sixth Ward—Judges, Lee Yates, Jerry Sedwick, Amel Peterson; clerks, J. W. Thompson, J. W. Thompson; Seventh Ward—Judges, James Stockdale, Louis B. Jones; clerks, W. H. Straight, Fred S. Johnson; Eighth Ward—Judges, G. S. McGregory, J. A. Bevel, J. J. Johnson; clerks, H. L. Akin, Fred Sullivan.

A rule was adopted providing that in case there were more than one candidate for the county in any ward, each of the candidates could have his name placed upon the primary ticket only on a petition of twenty republican electors in the ward, said petition to be presented to the secretary of the city central committee before Tuesday morning, March 30. The petitions of delegates and electors, with the \$2 fee in each case, must be filed by 5 o'clock on Tuesday. OLD RULE REVERSED. There was a little fight over the matter of petitions of candidates. It was brought up by the republican party, which wished to be upheld in its plan to require that there be more than one candidate for the council in any ward. This was put on the agenda for the next meeting of the committee. The republican party, which wished to be upheld in its plan to require that there be more than one candidate for the council in any ward. This was put on the agenda for the next meeting of the committee.

Orders an Appeal. WASHINGTON, March 25.—Attorney General McKenna today instructed to District Attorney MacFarlane at New York to take an appeal to the United States supreme court from the decision of the circuit court of appeals in the case of the United States against the National Bank of Commerce. As soon as the papers reach the department of justice a motion will be made in the supreme court to advance the case on the docket, so that a speedy determination of the questions involved may be had. It is stated that the decision of the supreme court last Monday in the case of the Trans-Missouri association will have a bearing on the decision of Judges Wallace and Laramore in the case of the Joint Traffic association.

New Chinese Minister En Route. WASHINGTON, March 25.—Notice has been received at the State department that the new Chinese minister, Wu Tingfang, sailed for San Francisco on the 18th inst. on the Gaelic, with a numerous retinue and many tons of personal belongings. The Treasury department has sent instructions to the collector at San Francisco to the extension of the usual courtesy to the incoming minister.

Hermann Takes Oath of Office. WASHINGTON, March 25.—Ex-Congressman Binger Hermann of Oregon took the oath as commissioner of the general land office today. By a coincidence two ex-commissioners, Charles C. Taylor and J. W. Bingham, and both Oregon representatives, Messrs. Ellis and Tongue, the latter Mr. Hermann's successor in congress, were present at the installation.

May Hasten International Action. WASHINGTON, March 25.—Senator Wolcott, who has interested himself so much in international bimetallism, expressed the opinion today that the recent action of Japan in attempting to depreciate silver would hasten international action to restore the equality of the two metals.

Confirmed by the Senate. WASHINGTON, March 25.—The senate today confirmed the nomination of Chester H. Brush of Connecticut to be recorder of the general land office and Bernard Bettman of Ohio to be collector of internal revenue for the First district of Ohio.

Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, March 25.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$218,687,928; gold reserve, \$11,745,589.

Never defer a vital matter. A cough should not be neglected when Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure it at once.

FORECAST OF TODAY'S WEATHER. Fair in Nebraska; warmer in Eastern portion; shifting winds. WASHINGTON, March 25.—Forecast for Friday: For Nebraska and Kansas—Fair; warmer in the eastern portions; north winds, shifting to south. For South Dakota—Fair; warmer in the eastern portion; east to south winds. For Iowa and Missouri—Generally fair; slightly warmer, north winds. For Wyoming—Fair; 80 to west winds.

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Senate Routine. WASHINGTON, March 25.—The senate had a half-hour open session early in the day and then after two hours in executive session on the arbitration treaty resumed the question of the order to go into executive session on the bankruptcy bill. The latter measure, generally known as the Torrey bankruptcy bill,

PREPARE FOR THE CONTEST

Republican City Committee Marks Lines for the Preliminary Skirmish.

CALLS THE PRIMARIES AND CONVENTION

No Candidate's Name to Be Placed on the Primary Ticket Unless Supported by a Petition of Twenty Republican Voters.

The republican city convention for the nomination of candidates for city offices at the coming spring election will be held at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, April 3, at a place yet to be decided. The republican primaries for the election of delegates to this convention will occur on Friday, April 2, between 12 o'clock and 7 o'clock in the afternoon. These dates were fixed at a meeting of the republican city central committee in the Patterson block last night. All the members of the committee, with the exception of one, were present. In addition to these matters a number of minor details connected with the running of a city machine were settled. The meeting was a very harmonious one.

The representatives in the convention was left as it has been in the past—nine delegates from each ward. Motions were made to increase the delegations to twelve and to fifteen, but both were voted down. Several members wanted the number increased in order to reduce the assessments from \$2 to \$1. The committee on the subject of this was a committee of delegates was allowed to remain the same and the assessment per delegate was also voted down. The prospective delegates must each be backed with a petition of twenty republican electors from their wards to get on the ticket.

The primary polling places will be located as follows: First ward, 1019 South Tenth street; Second ward, Twentieth and Martha street; Third ward, 119 South Twelfth street; Fourth ward, 203 South Second street; Fifth ward, 1819 Lake street; Sixth ward, Twenty-fourth and Grant streets; Seventh ward, 1212 Park avenue; Eighth ward, home of J. J. Johnson; Ninth ward, Twenty-ninth and Farnham streets.

Increased from four to five. The list of these officials approved is as follows: First Ward—Judges, Henry Imman, G. L. Bricker, George W. Shuman; clerks, David Tong, George W. Shuman; Second Ward—Judges, George Morrison, Charles E. Jones; clerks, Charles E. Jones, Charles E. Jones; Third Ward—Judges, S. S. Jordan, Frank Heacock, William Smith; clerks, Joseph A. J. Robertson, Frank Murphy; clerks, J. W. Cooper, F. W. Peters; Fourth Ward—Judges, K. Lower, James Bruner, Paul Seward; clerks, A. D. White, C. H. Rogers; Fifth Ward—Judges, J. J. Brunner, Thomas Johnson, A. D. White, E. H. Heacock; clerks, J. W. Cooper, F. W. Peters; Sixth Ward—Judges, Lee Yates, Jerry Sedwick, Amel Peterson; clerks, J. W. Thompson, J. W. Thompson; Seventh Ward—Judges, James Stockdale, Louis B. Jones; clerks, W. H. Straight, Fred S. Johnson; Eighth Ward—Judges, G. S. McGregory, J. A. Bevel, J. J. Johnson; clerks, H. L. Akin, Fred Sullivan.

A rule was adopted providing that in case there were more than one candidate for the county in any ward, each of the candidates could have his name placed upon the primary ticket only on a petition of twenty republican electors in the ward, said petition to be presented to the secretary of the city central committee before Tuesday morning, March 30. The petitions of delegates and electors, with the \$2 fee in each case, must be filed by 5 o'clock on Tuesday. OLD RULE REVERSED. There was a little fight over the matter of petitions of candidates. It was brought up by the republican party, which wished to be upheld in its plan to require that there be more than one candidate for the council in any ward. This was put on the agenda for the next meeting of the committee.

Orders an Appeal. WASHINGTON, March 25.—Attorney General McKenna today instructed to District Attorney MacFarlane at New York to take an appeal to the United States supreme court from the decision of the circuit court of appeals in the case of the United States against the National Bank of Commerce. As soon as the papers reach the department of justice a motion will be made in the supreme court to advance the case on the docket, so that a speedy determination of the questions involved may be had. It is stated that the decision of the supreme court last Monday in the case of the Trans-Missouri association will have a bearing on the decision of Judges Wallace and Laramore in the case of the Joint Traffic association.

New Chinese Minister En Route. WASHINGTON, March 25.—Notice has been received at the State department that the new Chinese minister, Wu Tingfang, sailed for San Francisco on the 18th inst. on the Gaelic, with a numerous retinue and many tons of personal belongings. The Treasury department has sent instructions to the collector at San Francisco to the extension of the usual courtesy to the incoming minister.

Hermann Takes Oath of Office. WASHINGTON, March 25.—Ex-Congressman Binger Hermann of Oregon took the oath as commissioner of the general land office today. By a coincidence two ex-commissioners, Charles C. Taylor and J. W. Bingham, and both Oregon representatives, Messrs. Ellis and Tongue, the latter Mr. Hermann's successor in congress, were present at the installation.

May Hasten International Action. WASHINGTON, March 25.—Senator Wolcott, who has interested himself so much in international bimetallism, expressed the opinion today that the recent action of Japan in attempting to depreciate silver would hasten international action to restore the equality of the two metals.

Confirmed by the Senate. WASHINGTON, March 25.—The senate today confirmed the nomination of Chester H. Brush of Connecticut to be recorder of the general land office and Bernard Bettman of Ohio to be collector of internal revenue for the First district of Ohio.

Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, March 25.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$218,687,928; gold reserve, \$11,745,589.

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Advertisement for Continental Clothing Co. featuring men's suits and overcoats. Includes prices for various items like \$12 suits for \$5.00, long pants for \$1.00, and overcoats for \$12.50. Also features a 'Special Pearl Fedora Hat' for \$1.50.

The First Advance Guard for Spring in Men's Suits and Overcoats. A sale that will furnish an exceptional opportunity for the purchase of the season's best and newest styles at prices far below the figures obtained at other stores. The Continental offers an assortment unapproachable and unequalled in this western country—all the choicest styles of the foremost tailors to be had here as nowhere else—at a way down price—with the same perfection of fit and finish that tailors get double for.

Advertisement for men's clothing with illustrations of suits and overcoats. Text includes: 'If you buy your Spring Outfit now--You can Save Money', 'Men's Stylish Spring Suits', 'Worsted Overcoats', 'Men's Top Coats', 'Men's Pantaloons', 'Stein Block & Co. Covert', 'An Abundance of Styles in Spring Trousers'.

The Continental sells boys' clothing of the very best sort, and sells it for less money than any other house.

Advertisement for boys' clothing with illustrations of suits and pants. Text includes: 'Boys' Suits--lot 2005--on Saturday, 500 Indigo Blue Cheviot Suits--ages 6 to 14', 'Boys' S