

PLEASES SPANIARDS

President McKinley's Utterances Are Well Received in Madrid.

FRIENDS OF THE GOVERNMENT ARE HAPPY

Liberals Are Particularly Well Satisfied with the Document.

OLD CORTES WILL NOW BE DISSOLVED

Election Will Be Ordered for the First Week in February.

CASTELAR COMPLIMENTS THE PRESIDENT

Compares McKinley with Grant and Thinks All Respectable Americans Will Follow His Lead—Conservatives Dissatisfied.

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MADRID, Dec. 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The message surpassed the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the government, who loudly praise McKinley in official and political circles for having, they say, thus cleared the way for a fair trial of the new colonial policy in the West Indies, which will naturally require time. Meanwhile the liberal government can now unhesitatingly dissolve the old Cortes, call a general election for the week in February and convolve the new parliament March 8.

Spanish liberals are particularly pleased with the arguments against recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans and implicit repudiation of the recognition of belligerency, annexation and extreme interference with the rights of Spain in Cuba. They are equally delighted with that part of the message recognizing how quickly and completely has been reversed the Canovas-Weyler policy and the sincerity of their home rule measures. Finally, they affect to believe that the commendatory paragraphs toward the close of the message and some hard expressions of opinion on the part of the Spanish policy in Cuba are merely intended to keep the jingo quiet.

Outside of official circles satisfaction is very visible, in financial circles and among the masses and the general public, who plibly express their thought by saying: "If our politicians and generals only go to work properly, losing no time in carrying out colonial autonomy and rapidly crushing all rebels who decline to accept it, all will be well. But, alas, the danger is that foreign pressure and peril being added, domestic politics and habits of procrastination may take precedence on paramount consideration and the urgent need to push Cuba to stop the fatal drag upon our finances."

Among the statesmen most pleased is Castelar, who compares the conduct of McKinley to that of Grant and says he believes firmly that all sane and respectable elements of the American commonwealth will follow suit. Like most Spaniards he puts confidence in McKinley's resolute assertion of the right of the executive to pronounce upon the expediency and carry out measures like the recognition of belligerency and of intervention conditionally forewarned.

DISPLEASED CONSERVATIVES. As might be expected, the message much displeased Spanish conservatives of the Weyler set, such as Romero Robledo, and even the dissentient conservative and Carlist, who already protest against the stern course inflicted by McKinley upon Canovas, Weyler and his associates and that the American government is completely complacent with international law and duties in regard to filibustering expeditions.

Tonight's papers, representing all those opposition parties will open fire on the message, but really on the whole, the prevalent impression of the majority is that the relations between Spain and the United States will be much improved by it, and nowhere is this impression so strong as in diplomatic circles. The translated telegrams and Moret have been warmly congratulated by foreign representatives.

The first news received in Madrid concerning President McKinley's message came in a telegram from the State department to Minister Woodford, who immediately sent it to Signor Moret, minister of the colonies. Minister Moret was at a banquet which his friends had offered him as a compliment for his colonial policy. He translated the telegram aloud and all present expressed much satisfaction with the president's declarations touching Spain and Cuba. Minister Woodford was not present, having engaged to dine at the Austrian embassy with the other ambassadors. During the night the press agencies and the principal newspapers slowly received the news. It impressed and published a cablegram of 5,000 words giving the whole text of that part of the message referring to Spain.

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

ENGLISHMEN ON THE MESSAGE.

Financial Ideas of McKinley Do Not Please.

(Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Dec. 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Governor Hugh Collins Smith seen today at the Bank of England, would not express an opinion on the possible effect of currency references in the president's message. Governor Smith has had a bad time over the Wolcott commission negotiations and fights shy of talking about American affairs. "I could not express an opinion," said he, "on a political document like the president's message, even had I studied it sufficiently to form one."

"I suppose you consider the currency proposals rather nebulous?" "Well, I have not noticed them."

This reply and the manner of uttering it could be either taken to mean that the governor had been unable to find any currency proposals in the president's message, or that he had not read it all, though the latter interpretation is rather far fetched.

Deputy Governor Stewart Gladstone, who was sitting at table interposed with the laughing remark: "Your American scientist, Dr. Emmerson is going to settle the whole bimetallic question, is he not, by transmitting silver into gold?"

"Well, I never heard that any practical result followed from his alleged discovery, said I, whereupon the governor remarked: "What surprises me is that the American mints should have assayed this supposed transmuted metal and given him a certificate. What you see had the mint that that metal had been transmuted?"

"I was unable to satisfy his curiosity on this point, which seemed

to interest him far more than the president's message. I ventured to observe that the immense reputed discovery was made a month ago, but had seemingly had no further developments, but the governor replied: "I don't know about that," as though he had heard something to the contrary to which he was disposed to attach importance.

I next called upon Lord Revelstoke, head of the banking firm of Baring Brothers. Lord Revelstoke said: "The currency suggestions of President McKinley have been decidedly disappointing. We expected something more than a scheme contingent upon conditions which the president gives no indication of any intention to bring about."

"Do you consider the practical effect of the message calculated to improve the market for American securities over here?" "Yes, certainly. It is a relief to find nothing aggressive in the message. For my part, I anticipate that business with the United States will be very brisk after the new year. They are having prosperous times over there and confidence is being gradually revived. English investors are already buying, though to a small extent. But after the new year I expect business will improve decidedly. Of course, the currency is after all the main factor in restoring confidence and until your government places that on a sound basis international financial relations cannot improve substantially."

Mr. Gordon, who succeeded the late Walter Burns in directing the London branch of J. S. Morgan & Co., said: "Several stock exchange men who have been in here this morning told me more or less of the disappointment at the wishy-washy character of the president's currency paragraphs. American stocks are weaker in sympathy with that feeling. There is no stability in the present condition of things and nothing can prevent a recurrence of a panic. If the scheme shadowed forth by the president of any rescaling of greenbacks against gold were effectuated, it would suffice, but he does not promise to do anything to meet the needs of the financial situation, which is growing worse. It is gratifying to find nothing belligerent in the message, but a pacific policy will have no effect in restoring confidence here in American investments. What is wanted is currency reform, and that Mr. McKinley postpones pending a balance of revenue expenditure being attained, but gives no indication of doing anything to secure that balance. As to international bimetallicism, that is as dead as a doornail and Senator Wolcott knows it. There is no hope for relief in that direction."

H. J. McNeill, secretary of the bimetallic league, said: "Bimetallicists regard the president's reference to the Wolcott mission with considerable satisfaction. We did not regard the reply of the British government in any way as finally closing negotiations. The fact that the Wolcott commission has not yet reported, together with the president's expressions, encourage the hope that the United States and Great Britain will contemplate further action. British bimetallicists are more impressed than ever with the need of international settlement, and the recent fall in Indian exchange shows that the Indian government was in error in replying to the Wolcott commission proposals that they were about to secure settled exchange."

RICHTER IS AGAINST NAVAL BILL.

Radical Leader Speaks in Opposition to the Measure.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—In the Reichstag today Herr Richter, the radical leader, spoke in opposition to the naval bill, which was before the house on first reading, speaking upon the serious increase of expenditure for which the bill provides. He contended that the great display of power made in China proved that the government considered the navy equal to the task imposed upon it. Germany's exports, he continued, had made unexpected strides in spite of the alleged lack of cruisers.

The speaker expressed the opinion that the protective duties were more harmful to Germany's trade than could be balanced by the benefits derivable even by the greatest fleet. The bill, Herr Richter asserted, was not for seven years, but for eternity, and created a condition which the continual advance of technical knowledge would make impossible to maintain.

Herr Richter desired the government to respect the Reichstag and the assembly of the naval program, as outlined in the semi-official Reichsanzeiger, could be carried into effect without recourse to fresh taxation. He pointed out that when the quinquennial army law was introduced it was declared to be an exceptional measure; but now, he asserted, the government was trying to bind the Reichstag similarly in the case of the navy.

Financial conditions, the speaker said, were always changing and must therefore be regulated annually. The Reichstag had no power to alter a law once enacted, and in view of its already restricted rights, the Reichstag should not further bind itself.

The secretary of the navy, Admiral von Tirpitz, said the fleet was inadequate and that the government was obliged to send away all its efficient cruisers, and even employ training ships as men of war. The influence of cruisers abroad depended chiefly upon the power known to stand behind them, namely, the fleet of battleships.

Herr Lieber, the centre party leader, said his party had not yet got their votes ready. On the whole, however, they thought the time had come for the legislature to deal with the navy, and if the government would promise to respect the Reichstag, he would be prepared to share those parts of the work which should thereby, nine-tenths of the opposition to the bill would be removed.

STOANE MAY STAY IN ENGLAND.

Noted American Jockey Makes a Change in His Plans.

(Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Dec. 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—It is now said that Tod Stoen is negotiating with the American racing firm, C. Fleischmann & Son, to share the management of the track which he has recently purchased at Newmarket. It is stated as a fact that if he can cancel his American engagement he will remain in England and ride for a prominent stable. His plan, announced by himself a few days ago, to return to the United States, has been changed, and Stoen now intends to remain in England several weeks longer, waiting, it is supposed, to hear from Mr. Fleischmann.

French Massacred in Africa.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 7.—The Movement Geographical today announces that it learns that a French expedition under Major Marchand, while on its way to the Nile, has been massacred near Dahrreghaza. The survivors of the party, it is added, retreated to Bamou.

Queen to Take the Oath.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 7.—Wilhelmina, queen of the Netherlands, will take the oath of accession to the throne on September 6, 1898, in the new church at Amsterdam.

GERMANY'S BLUFF WINS OUT

Haytian Republic Promises to Comply with Teutonic Demands.

INDIGNITY DEMANDED HAS BEEN PAID

Threat to Bombard the City of Port au Prince Brings About Settlement of the Difficulty.

(Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.)

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, Dec. 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Germany's threat to bombard the city has compelled Hayti to comply with all its demands. The entire diplomatic corps, with the exception of the United States minister, Mr. Fowler, had requested Hayti to comply. Minister Fowler regarded the terms as too humiliating to Hayti, and withdrew from the conference. The indemnity demanded by Germany has been paid, and all the ceremonial details have been executed.

Comte Schwerin, the German charge d'affaires, and the comtes, departed this morning, escorted by the officers of the Charlotte. (By the Associated Press.) PORT AU PRINCE, Dec. 7.—The trouble between Germany and Hayti appears to be settled. The Haytian government has saluted the German flag and the foreigners who had sought refuge on board ships in the harbor have returned to their homes.

It is understood that the question of the indemnity demanded by Germany for the alleged illegal arrest and imprisonment of Herr Lueders has been settled to the satisfaction of Germany and that all the demands of that country have been agreed to by the government of Hayti in the face of the display of force made by Germany and under the threat of a bombardment of the defensive works of the port unless these demands were agreed to within the eight hours following the time the German ultimatum was delivered yesterday morning shortly after the arrival at this port of the two German cruisers sent to back up the demands of the German government.

A part of the settlement took place at 5 o'clock last night when the Haytian fleet formally saluted the German flag from the flagship of the fleet of Hayti, the Crete a Pterot, a small vessel armed with a few guns of light calibre. Admiral Kityk, and Hayti commander, had charge of the formal salute of the German flag. While the flag of the republic was being dipped on board the Crete a Pterot to the standard of Germany, the band of the Haytian navy played the German national anthem and the Haytian flag flew from the masthead of all the German ships. The German flag, which is used as a school ship.

CITIZENS RETURN.

All citizens of German nationality who had sought refuge on board the steamer in this port have returned to their residences, and further trouble being apprehended. The few French citizens who sought refuge on board the French steamer Ville de Marselles, which was requisitioned for that purpose from Porto Rico, have also gone back to their homes and business.

Naturally there is a strong feeling of resentment against the government and against the humiliation inflicted upon the country by Germany, but it is not thought anything more serious than a ministerial crisis will result.

The ultimatum, whose terms were accepted in full yesterday, imposes the following conditions: An indemnity of \$30,000 to Herr Lueders; the return of Herr Lueders to Hayti under the guaranty of the government; an official expression to the German government of the regret of the Haytian government at the recognition of Comte Schwerin by President Tirpitz Simon Sam. Had the ultimatum been complied with the bombardment would have commenced at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

Since yesterday there have been in the roadstead two German steamers, a French steamer, the German frigates Charlotte and Stein, and the French cruiser Admiral Rigault de Genorilly.

Although there has been no fresh disturbance in the city all precautions have been taken to guard against any further outbreak. But the government is dumb.

DISCUSSING THE DREYFUS CASE.

Effort Made to Secure New Trial for Feted Army Officer.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—In anticipation of an exciting session of the Senate the precincts of Luxembourg palace were crowded today and the police were called into requisition to keep the people moving. There were many women and persons of prominence in the galleries of the Senate, and there was a full attendance of senators.

When the opening formalities had been concluded the president, M. Loubet, announced that M. Scheurer-Kestner desired to interpellate the government, in the persons of the premier, the minister of justice and the minister of war, General Billot, in regard to their declarations in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday last on the subject of the alleged false imprisonment of Alfred Dreyfus, a former captain of artillery, convicted by a court-martial of selling military secrets to the agents of a foreign power.

The premier signified his readiness to answer the question put to him, and the Senate decided to open the discussion forthwith.

M. Scheurer-Kestner then reviewed the Dreyfus case at length. He traversed the statement of M. Melne relative to his evidence that Captain Dreyfus was unjustly condemned, saying that although he had not delivered the documents in the premier's hands, he had showed them to him.

Continuing, M. Scheurer-Kestner said he had been violently attacked by a part of the press, but he had also found valiant and disinterested help from members of both chambers, literary men and others. "I told M. Melne," said the speaker, "who could publicly declare me mistaken if he could show proofs that Dreyfus was guilty."

M. Melne, however, refused to do so, and also declined to consider my evidence respecting the anonymous note. If Dreyfus was not convicted on the anonymous note, then he was convicted on evidence which was not communicated to the defense, and who will dare to defend such a procedure before this assembly, which, only the other day, in order to secure prisoners against the Haytian case at length, voted reforms in the criminal procedure?"

M. Scheurer-Kestner then declared that the government had refused a revision of the trial, and, asserting that the authorship of the anonymous note was the crux of the whole question, he asked that he was certain it was not written by Dreyfus, and asking that the matter be re-examined. The speaker did not wish to prejudice the results of the inquiry, but he asked if the minister for war,

General Billot, had acted as jointly in publicly declaring Dreyfus to be guilty.

M. Scheurer-Kestner concluded with a protest against those who had "dragged the honor of the army into a judicial matter."

M. Scheurer-Kestner made a speech in quiet, unpassioned tones, emphasizing the principal passages. When he referred to the disinterested support he had received from two newspapers accused of being subsidized by the friends of Dreyfus, a storm of hisses followed; but he stood undismayed until it subsided and then went on. The speech was frequently interrupted by murmurs, and there was little applause.

The minister for war, General Billot, replied that M. Scheurer-Kestner had submitted to him no evidence. He had contended, the minister explained, that the anonymous note was the basis of the whole affair, and that if it was shown not to have been written by Dreyfus, the latter ought to be accorded a new trial. But the general, a minister of war, could not go back on the judgment of the court martial, and he acted within his right in declaring and repeating that Dreyfus was guilty.

The present inquiry, continued the minister for war, did not concern Dreyfus, but concerned Major Esterhazy, the officer whose letters, bitterly reflecting upon France and the French army, were recently published by the Figaro. The war office, he declared, had done its duty; and the various documents, including the Borterau, would be submitted to a commission of inquiry.

In conclusion, General Billot said: "Let justice accomplish its work, and let us all think patriotically of the army and of France." (Applause.)

The premier, M. Melne, was the next speaker. He said it was the duty of the minister of war to affirm the authority and judgment of the court; it was not his function to revise it. He (the speaker) had told M. Scheurer-Kestner that the minister for war had no right to receive evidence. If M. Scheurer-Kestner had fresh documents to produce they should be submitted to the minister of justice, but those interested preferred another method. The government, M. Melne further said, had taken the only course in the midst of this storm of conflicting passion.

"A military inquiry has been opened," the premier said in conclusion; "let its decision be awaited. The press campaign must cease, for it already has done much harm. The honor of the army and the interests of the nation must remain outside of all discussions. Certain facts are involved, which affect not only essential interests, and they should remain secret, lest an indelicacy might lead to the gravest consequences."

Senator Provost-Delunay accused M. Scheurer-Kestner of promoting an anti-patriotic and anti-French work. Despite the opposition of the Senate and the public galleries he (Delunay) tried to introduce personalities. He also read a Russian press agency telegram saying how much gratified the Russian nation had been by General Billot's vindication of the honor of the army in the chamber. This introduction of a foreign element not only failed of its purpose, but aroused strong protests under cover of which the speaker withdrew.

Senator Trarieux said justice was not infallible. He expressed approval of the conduct of M. Scheurer-Kestner. He (Trarieux) tried to raise the issue of the debate, but the result was a foregone conclusion.

The debate was then closed and a motion proposed by Senator Frankau approving the government's declaration was carried.

At the conclusion of General Billot's statement M. Scheurer-Kestner thanked him for his promise of inquiry.

The impression in the lobby after the close of the debate and the adoption of Senate Chauveaux's motion was that M. Scheurer-Kestner's defense had received a deathblow.

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PLANS FOR NEW RAILROAD

Scheme to Connect Omaha and Dakota City by Rail.

SENATOR ALLEN INTRODUCES THE BILL

Proposed Line to Cross Omaha and Winnebago Reservations and Which Gives an All-Rail Route to Duluth.

(Special Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Allen introduced a bill today which will create considerable interest in Nebraska, especially to citizens of Thurston, Burt, Washington and Douglas counties. The bill provides for right of way for the Omaha Northern Railway company to construct a railway across and establish stations on the Omaha and Winnebago reservations in Nebraska. Some three years ago Senator Allen introduced a like bill, which became a law, but the railroad was never built. It is the intention of those who favor this bill, A. S. Churchill and others, to follow the river as closely as possible, starting at Dakota City and terminating at Omaha. The bill provides that the road shall be constructed within three years after the approval of the act. The right of way is to be fifty feet wide on each side of the center line of rail road and permits the erection of the new stations on the reservations. While the bill is exceedingly simple, back of it is believed to be the powerful influence of James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway, who has always had a desire to see a line of rails connecting Omaha with Duluth that would permit the wheat and corn of Nebraska to be exchanged for coal and other eastern commodities at a less expense than at present. It will be remembered that Senator Pettigrew was interested in some such measure several years ago. Senator Allen says the road will be built.

Senator Allen also introduced a bill to provide for the erection of a public building on half of block 43 in the city of Lincoln, commonly known as postoffice square, and appropriating \$1,000,000 for its complete construction. The bill also provides that the present postoffice structure shall after completion of the new building, be leased to the city of Lincoln as a city hall for a sum not to exceed \$1200 per year. The bill makes \$500,000 immediately available.

He also introduced a bill for the holding of a congress of Indian tribes at Omaha in 1898, and appropriating therefor \$100,000.

The bill prepared by the government board having the Omaha exhibit in charge, designed to correct administrative features of the former bill, was also introduced by Senator Allen.

Congressman Mercer had an exceedingly interesting talk today with George A. A. Deane, land commissioner of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern and Little Rock & Fort Smith railways, in relation to an exhibit on the part of those railroads at the Omaha exposition. Mr. Deane was favorably impressed with the project, and stated that in all probability the railroads should make an exhibit of the way of from \$15,000 to \$25,000.

Senator Thurston introduced the following pension bills today: Almon Stuart, Minden, Kearney county, at a rate of \$24 per month; Oliver Damon, North Loup, Valley county, \$30; Franklin Kersting, Fremont, George county, \$20; Daniel F. Robertson, Grand Island, Hill county, \$24; Hattie Blanche Surs, Decatur, Burt county, \$12.

WATCHING ACTIONS OF GERMANY.

Officials at Washington Interested in Chinese Situation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The German action in China is being watched with keen interest in official and diplomatic circles here, owing to the latest cable reports that Germany had followed up its occupation of Kiao Chau bay and fortified it by sending an armed force inland and occupying the town of K'o Chau. While it is said that the United States has no direct concern in the trouble, every development is being observed as a part of the process by which the larger nations of Europe are seeking the dismemberment of the Chinese empire. As one diplomatic official stated: "It is the absorption of the Orient by the Occident." In such a movement it is understood that the position of this government would be that of a disinterested observer, always active, however, to protect those American interests which have been built up at the large treaty ports. At present there is no suggestion that these may be affected, but the controversy is assuming such a phase by Germany's forward march that it may extend at any time beyond the question of occupying Kiao Chau bay and involve the treaty ports as well as all China. This is the view taken by some of the best posted diplomatic officials. It is said, also, that if the process goes on Europe must not leave out of account Japan, as there is good reason to believe that Japan will insist on recognition if there is to be any occupation of Chinese territory.

From an authoritative source the following statement was made as to the general status of the German-Chinese case:

"Kiao Chau is one of the most important harbors on the Chinese coast. It is midway between the northern and southern portions of the Chinese coast, and for that reason has a commanding strategic importance. The harbor is broad and deep and is particularly adapted for the uses of a large fleet. The Chinese government recognized the importance of the harbor and had determined to improve the fortifications and bring the place up to modern standards. The advantages of the harbor were shown last year, when Russia secured permission to quarter its fleet there temporarily. The present fortifications are not strong, being far short of those formerly at Port Arthur. They served mainly as a garrison for a small Chinese force. Back of the garrison, and some miles inland, is the small town of Kiao Chau.

"China has not made any preparations for war by assembling troops or ships to resist Germany's landing. It is still believed that a settlement will be reached through peaceful means, and that it will be honorable to China as well as satisfactory to Germany."

GIVES THE RAILROADS MORE TIME.

Two Years Additional to Equip Cars with Safety Appliances.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Interstate Commerce commission has decided to extend for two years the period within which the railroads must comply with the act of congress requiring all railroads to be equipped with safety appliances for the protection of the employees and passengers.

The commission this afternoon authorized the following statement:

In the matter of the application of the Chicago & Alton Railroad company and other carriers to the Interstate Commerce commission to extend the period within which they

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska: Fair; Warmer; Southerly Winds.

- 1. President's Message Pleases Spain. Hayti Knuckles Down to Germany. New Railroad Scheme for Nebraska. Nebraskaans Carry Houston by Storm. 2. Congress Gets Down to Business. Annual Report of Secretary of State. 3. Eugene Moore is Out on Bail. The President at His Mother's Bedside. 4. Editorial and Comment. 5. Another Ruling on Demurrage. Affairs at South Omaha. 6. Council Bluffs Local Matters. Bishop Perry Scores the Churches. 7. Mining News from the Black Hills. Admission of Washington State. General News of the Farther West. Miller Leads the Bicycle Racers. 8. Commercial Club's Monthly Banquet. Proceedings of the City Council. 9. Literature of the West. Testimony Concerning Holla's Accounts. Plans for Entertaining Visitors. Smart Coat at Riverview Park. 10. Commercial and Financial News. 11. "Tragedy at a Lonely Tank." "Drumtocht" on the Stage.

Temperature at Omaha: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. 6 a.m. 27, 1 p.m. 39, 6 p.m. 28, 2 p.m. 43, 7 a.m. 29, 3 p.m. 44, 8 a.m. 30, 4 p.m. 44, 9 a.m. 31, 5 p.m. 43, 10 a.m. 37, 6 p.m. 41, 11 a.m. 38, 7 p.m. 41, 12 m. 38, 8 p.m. 40, 0 p.m. 38.

shall comply with the provisions of the act of congress of March 2, 1883, commonly known as the safety appliance act, and upon which hearing has just been had, the commission has just decided, upon causes shown, to extend such period two years for the petitioning carriers.

"While the formal order and statement of facts and reasons constituting causes for such extension have not yet been prepared, it is understood that the extension will not be conditional, and that the commission has under consideration the question of requiring quarterly or other periodical reports of progress by each carrier during the two-year period."

Last week the commission gave several hearings to railroad men and labor leaders on this question, the railroads asking five years' extension and the labor leaders urging that an extension of one year should be sufficient.

EVANS' NEW RULING ON PENSIONS.

Commissioner Will Announce Amount Each Person Draws.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—(Special Telegram.)—Hereafter in the list of pensions granted which is issued daily by the pension department to the press, will be found, besides the name and address of the pensioner, the amount he is drawing. This rule was announced by Commissioner Evans today and is a radical departure from the manner in which pensions have been bulletined in the past. Commissioner Evans says the decision will probably excite some controversy, but he believes the public is entitled to the knowledge.

It is stated positively that the supreme court will hand down a decision in the maximum freight rate case in its own good time, and will not ask for argument, as has been suggested by several Nebraska papers. It is said that a second reargument would be unprecedented. Justice Field not only participated in the trial, but it is learned appeared in consultation on the case with other justices. There may not be a decision until after the new justice takes his seat, but there is no doubt as to a decision being decided upon.

Instead of a meeting being held of the government here today, Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural department held a meeting with the heads of bureaus of his department. The meeting was secret, but had no particular bearing on the government exhibit at Omaha.

Trading Stamps Illegal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The court of appeals of the District of Columbia, in an opinion by Justice Shepard today, held that "trading stamps" are illegal within the meaning of the act of congress prohibiting lotteries and gift enterprises. The Trading Stamp company by arrangements with many merchants by which trading stamps were given purchasers, and when a certain number of stamps were obtained articles could be obtained for them at the stamp company's store.

JOHNSTONE HAS ANOTHER IDEA

Plans to Travel Around the World Blindfolded.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 7.—Paul Alexander Johnstone, the blind reader, says he is going to take a trip around the world blindfolded. At the same time he is going to try and beat the record for globe trotters. "I have about made arrangements for the trip," said Johnstone at his hotel today. "A great many of my friends have tried to persuade me to give up the idea, but I do not think I shall. Of course it will be a great strain on me, mentally and physically. So far my plan is to have the president or some high official start a packet of letters around the world, and after it has been gone about three weeks I will be blindfolded and start out after it. The blindfold will not be removed from my eyes during the entire trip and I will follow the packet and try to overtake it. I think I can do this."

AFTER A MUCH-MARRIED MAN.

Omaha Woman Tries to Capture Her Estranged Spouse.