I for one am with you with both hands and I promise you that I shall do all I can to influence others."

EXTENT OF THE EXPOSITION.

Manager Rosewater of the Department of Publicity and Promotion was called upon by the toastmaster to tell the visitors about the advertising that had been given the exposition and the present condition of the enterprise. He told about his recent visit to Minneapolis to arouse interest among the representatives of the commercial interests and the delays which surrounded the commencement of work in that section. Taking up the present conditions, Mr. Rosewater said that eighteen of the twenty states in the transmississippi region are now organized and working to secure state exhibits of their resources, and a number of states outside of this region are also interested and have state commissions appointed, which are making preparations for representation. He called attention to the Illinois building, now being erected on the grounds, and said the Wisconsin building will be commenced very soon. In states along the Atlantic seaboard as much interest is being manifested in the exposition as by the western states.

"New Jersey, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Maryland and West Virginia have commissions appointed and working," said Mr. Rosewater, "and preparations are almost ripe for the appointment of commissions in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. Work is being done in other states, and fully thirty-five states will be represented in the exposition when the gates are opened. No other exposition in this country, except Chicago, has ever had more than eight states represented. Very little space will remain in any of our buildings if space was allotted to those whose applications are now on file. We will be compelled to erect additional buildings in order to accommodate the great number of exhibits which are sure to come to us. This exposition has been more thoroughly advertised than the World's fair. We have been granted the same privileges regarding the admission of foreign goods for exhibition and now have a bill pending in congress, which has passed one branch, providing for an Indian congress. The special postage stamp, to be issued for the exposition, has filled more space in the newspapers than was given to the Atlanta and Nashville expositions. But we haven't stamped on this side of the ocean. We have had pamphlets regarding the exposition printed in Paris, in Brussels, in Stockholm and distributed all over those countries."

SHORTENS THE DISTANCE.

Mayor A. D. Keyes of Faribault expressed the conviction that the Minnesota commission may be relied on to see that the state is properly represented, notwithstanding the fact that the legislature made no appropriation. He paid one feature of the exposition had not been spoken of, its influence in extending a community of feeling between the people of the west. He said the trip of the Minnesota party had already shortened the distance between Minneapolis and Omaha. He dwelt briefly upon this point, and expressed the thanks of the visitors for the manner in which they had been entertained.

Prof. C. M. Jordan, superintendent of the Minneapolis schools, joined in the expression of surprise and gratification at what had been seen at the exposition grounds. He said he couldn't speak for the Board of Education, but believed that a good showing of the work of the schools would be shown.

W. D. Kirk, a banker of St. Paul and member of the state commission, said the delegation had come to Omaha to learn what they were expected to do and then go home and do it. Commissioner Schurmeier of St. Paul and H. Wilson of Faribault coincided with the brief, but pointed statement of Mr. Kirk.

Charles P. Noyes, president of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, said the body over which he presides is ready and willing to co-operate with the state commission. He said he was glad he came to see what had been done and expressed his surprise at the magnitude of the exposition and the progress which has been made with the buildings.

Thomas Kilpatrick, one of the members of the Board of Directors of the exposition, spoke briefly on the friendly relations between the people of different sections of the west.

W. M. Liggett, superintendent of the state experiment station, spoke very briefly to the effect that a way will surely be found by the state commission for making a state exhibit.

E. W. Randall, secretary of the State Fair association, said the preparations which were in evidence at the exposition grounds, were greatly beyond his expectations and he commended the exposition management for the enterprise which had been displayed. He said that he believed the board of managers of the Fair association will render material assistance to the state commission. The exhibits which were prepared for Chicago are in the custody of the Fair association and he believed they will be placed at the disposal of the commission and assistance will be rendered in many other ways.

Jens K. Grondahl, editor of the Red Wing Republican, said he was a member of the last legislature in Minnesota and was on the committee which had charge of the bill making an appropriation for the exposition. He said if he had known as much about the plan and scope of the exposition as he had acquired by seeing the grounds, he would have voted for the bill instead of against it. He expressed the belief that state representation can be secured without any difficulty.

The party returned home on the regular train on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha road, which left the Webster street depot at 5:55 p. m.

PLAN OF THE COMMISSION.

E. L. Danforth of Minneapolis had general charge of the visiting delegation and acted in the capacity of general manager. Although the Minnesota Exposition commission is not yet organized, it is settled that Mr. Danforth is to be the secretary of the commission and the details of the trip have naturally been left to him. He was for several years the secretary of the Minneapolis Commercial club and was appointed a member of the commission by the governor on account of his wide acquaintance with the business and professional interests of the state. Speaking of the work of the commission this morning, Mr. Danforth said: "The plan of operation had not been formulated definitely, but the members of the commission were agreed that such action shall be taken as will ensure a creditable representation on the part of the state.

"The manufacturing industry of our state will be well represented by exhibits made by representative firms from all sections," said Mr. Danforth, "and provision will undoubtedly be made for the exhibition of all of our agricultural and kindred interests. The principal duty of the state commission will, therefore, be to stimulate these interests to make these exhibits and to co-operate with the exposition management as far as possible in promoting the exposition among our people. We will be obliged to depend upon private subscriptions entirely, as our legislature made no appropriation for the purpose, but I do not anticipate any difficulty on that score.

OUTLINE FOR A BUILDING.

"Whether our state shall have a state building remains to be determined. We have several propositions from some of our best architects to furnish plans for a building and superintend its construction without any cost to the commission, and I have already suggested the erection of a building which will be a display of our resources in building material; the lower portion of the building, for a distance of about twelve or fourteen feet from the ground, to be of stone from some of our quarries and the upper portion to be formed of logs from our forests. Such a building could be made very handsome and attractive and could be erected at a very small cost, but, as I said before, nothing has been determined. The members of our commission are here to seek information and after returning home something will undoubtedly be done at once to get the work started."

The members of the visiting delegation all admitted that the people of their state had taken little interest in the exposition until very recently, and had been disposed to ignore it. Since the promotion department had sent its agents into the state to arouse an interest in the matter and the newspapers had discussed the project they said the people had commenced taking an interest in it and now realize that a golden opportunity will be forever lost unless prompt action is taken.

DENVER AND COLORADO PROSPECTS.

Members of the Commissions Come to Arrange for Space.

W. S. Ward and A. T. MacDonald of Denver, Colo., arrived in Omaha last evening as the representatives of the Colorado and Denver Exposition commissions. Mr. Ward is chairman of the Denver commission and a member of the state commission, while Mr. MacDonald is a member of the Denver commission. They came to confer with the exposition authorities regarding space and other details for the exhibit which is to be made by Colorado and by Denver.

Mr. Ward said that the exact plan of the Denver commission has not been fully determined. It is desired to erect a city building and instal therein exhibits showing Denver's resources and its principal buildings, its educational facilities, etc. Just what can be done in this direction, he said, depends somewhat on the conditions governing such matters in the exposition rules.

Mr. Ward also said the reports which have been sent out from Denver about clashing of different interests in the state commission and between the state commission and the bodies which are working up exhibits in different parts of the state are without foundation. He declares most emphatically that the state commission and these other bodies, including the Denver commission, are working in perfect harmony and to the one end of securing as full representation as possible of the industries and resources of the state. He said two members of the state commission, Messrs. Bishop and Hooper, have tendered their resignations to the governor on account of a slight misunderstanding, but the governor has not accepted the resignations and will not do so. Mr. Ward says there can be no question but that Colorado will be represented in a creditable manner. He admits that the state commission has been sadly handicapped by lack of funds, but says this will not interfere with a fine exhibit, as the several sections of the state are now well organized and are working in harmony with the state commission and largely under its direction.

MATTER OF FUNDS IS PRESSING.

Exposition is Growing Faster Than the Promoters Had Anticipated.

There is much satisfaction in exposition quarters over the decision of the supreme court sustaining the validity of the $100,000 of bonds voted by the people of Douglas county for participation in the exposition by this county. Manager Lindsey of the Ways and Means department said this would have no bearing upon the efforts that are being made to increase the subscription list. "We need fully $200,000 more subscriptions," said Mr. Lindsey, "and we must have that amount. This exposition is growing every day, and nothing we can do can stop it. We are compelled to enlarge our buildings and provide for still other buildings than those already erected or contracted for. It is useless for people to talk about confining the affair—it is a gigantic undertaking and we are like the man who caught the bear by the tail—we have to go along with it. The people of Omaha do not seem to realize the magnitude of the whole affair, but they must see it and come to the assistance of the management. This decision of the supreme court is a great help, to be sure, but it will not be nearly sufficient to carry out the plans which must be completed."

The county commissioners will lose no time in realizing on the exposition bonds. Chairman Kierstead started for Lincoln at once to register the bonds and turn them over to the state treasurer in return for the cash. He telephoned to the auditor before starting and that official agreed to wait in his office until Mr. Kierstead's arrival in order that the bonds might be registered without delay. They will then be turned over to the state treasurer, who will issue a check drawn on the permanent school fund of the state and payable to Douglas county for $106,850.

Manager Lindsey and Photographs.

Manager Lindsey says, concerning the position taken by the Woman's Board regarding the suggested exhibition of the photographs of young women whose composite photographs are to form the model for the woman's head on one side of the exposition souvenir medal: "No one is going to compel the women to exhibit these pictures unless they wish to do so. I never imagined there would be any objection on their part to such a proceeding. I spoke to some of the women and they seemed to favor the idea, but if they don't want to do it, that settles it. I have received photographs of two young women in Missouri, two in Nevada and two in Montana. Each of these have consented to having her picture exhibited, as suggested, and has also consented to having them published in one of the leading magazines. I have no doubt the same consent will be given by all of the others who will be selected.

"Some of the vice presidents have delayed the matter very seriously by putting the date for making the selection too far ahead. Some of them have fixed a date in March. This is unfortunate, as these pictures should all be in my hands by the middle of this month, but I suppose there is no way to change matters now.

"As for the plan being a 'fiasco,' I have seen no indication of such an ending. The pictures are coming in and these I have received are of very handsome young women."

State Exposition Fund.

The monthly statement made to Governor Holcomb by the Nebraska Exposition commission has been completed by Bookkeeper Althen and shows the following condition of the $100,000 appropriated by the legislature for state participation in the exposition:

Expended for—	Drawn since last report.	Total drawn.
Salaries and wages	$ 487.59	$ 3,159.48
Furniture and fixtures	.....	159.51
Office supplies	165.37	565.84
Construction	3,122.75	12,618.50
Agricultural department	40.70	4,928.61
Horticultural department	148.93	2,809.66
Apiary department	33.68	485.28
Live stock department	26.83	5,039.15
Dairy department	3.20	753.20
Poultry department	3.20	1,274.35
Floriculture department	40.70	84.20
Educational department	94.90	5,291.60
Miscellaneous space	.....	3,540.25
Postage	.....	100.00
Total drawn		$ 40,811.26
Unexpended balance		$59,313.74

Bureau of Public Comfort.

A meeting of the Bureau of Public Comfort of the exposition set for last night was postponed until the next regular meeting night on account of a lack of sufficient members being present. Secretary Dudley Smith stated that a large number of communications were coming in from the many hotels and boarding places of the city and in all of them the prices given for accommodations during the summer were very reasonable. He stated that from present indications visitors to the city need feel no hesitancy in making arrangements for long sojourns as in no instance would exorbitant prices be charged. The special committee of the executive board having in charge tickets and stamps held a long session for the consideration of designs presented by various eastern firms.

Prof. Kimball's Plans.

Prof. Willard Kimball of Lincoln, musical director of the exposition, was in Omaha yesterday endeavoring to perfect arrangements whereby the various musical interests of Omaha may be harmonized and organized into one body, which shall form the nucleus for a choral society for the exposition. He spent the day consulting with the people who are prominent in musical matters.

Prof. Kimball announced that Miss Julia Officer, a young woman well known in Council Bluffs musical circles, now living in Chicago, where she has attained prominence in musical matters, has been appointed agent of the exposition to engage the soloists who will be required in the rendering of special music.

Nodaway County Is Coming.

MARYVILLE, Mo., Feb. 3.—(Special.)—The Commercial club of Maryville is making arrangements to make an extensive exhibit of Nodaway county products at the Transmississippi Exposition. Nodaway county is the sixth county in Missouri, in point of wealth, and ranks first among the agricultural counties.

Hood's Pills
Should be in every family medicine chest and every traveller's grip. They are invaluable when the stomach is out of order; cure headache, biliousness, and all liver troubles. Mild and efficient. 25 cents.

ONLY APPLIES TO PRUSSIA

Decree Excluding American Fruit Not Thought to Be General.

KILLS HOPE OF RECIPROCITY TREATY

Local Authorities at Stuttgart Stop Sale of Dried Fruits, Asserting They Contain Metallic Zinc.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—A brief cablegram from Ambassador White at Berlin, that came to the Department of State last evening, conveyed the only official information so far received as to the decree of exclusion of American fruit from Prussia. This cablegram was so meager that a request has been sent to Mr. White for further details. While it is not positively known, it is supposed the decree applies only to Prussia and not to all Germany, a considerable limitation. Whether or not it also applies to Canadian fruit is a matter of speculation, and in view of the large trade in Canadian apples this will be important for the Dominion authorities to consider.

The German ambassador was a visitor at the State department early today and spent some time with the officials. After talking with Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Day the ambassador was half an hour in close consultation with Mr. Kasson, the special commissioner for the United States in the negotiation of reciprocity agreements. The ambassador had no news from Berlin directly as to the last decree! which threatens to kill all hope of the negotiation of any kind of a reciprocity treaty or agreement within the terms of the present tariff act, so far as Germany is concerned. It is gathered that the basis of the decree, or rather the reason officially to be set out by the Prussian government for the exclusion, is that some shipments of American apples, coming from California have been discovered to be affected with the disease known as "San Jose scale," but just how German apples are endangered, even if this fact should be established, is not made plain.

One of the standing complaints against American dried fruit, the trade in which with Germany has assumed enormous proportions, is again brought to official notice by a report that comes to the State department from United States Consul Ozmun at Stuttgart, and is today made public in the daily consular reports. He transmits a notice issued by the chief of police of Stuttgart, to the effect that most of the samples of American applerings, or dried apples, taken from the local retailers, show the addition of metallic zinc in quantities of 0.3 grams to the kilogram (2.2046 pounds), and warning all dealers that they will be punished and their goods confiscated if further sales of such goods are made. This complaint was made to the department first about two years ago, the German chief of police in Cologne asserting in his notice that the zinc was present in the apples, because the "Americans fry the fruit on zinc trays, instead of wooden bars as we do."

Immediately one of the most enterprising of our consuls in Germany visited an agricultural exposition then going on in Germany and reported that all of the fruit evaporators exhibited, about fourteen in number, were fitted with the alleged harmful zinc trays, which were freely used in Germany.

INCLUDES ALL FRUITS.

During the afternoon further advices were received from Ambassador White as to the nature of the decree. It would seem that the full details are not yet obtainable in Berlin, but it is expected that the ambassador will cable the entire decree as soon as he can obtain possession of it. The important facts that were established by the last advices were:

First, that the decree of exclusion uses the word "American" as descriptive of the place of origin of the fruit, which would seem to include Canadian fruit without question; second, that the decree, instead of applying only to fresh fruit, as was at first supposed, includes in the prohibition all dried fruits from America.

State department officials have not yet recovered from their surprise at the method adopted by the German government in accomplishing its object in this matter, and undoubtedly the correspondence to follow will get this out very clearly.

The objection to the course pursued is three-fold. In the first place, it is said to be entirely without precedent, and discourteous toward the American ambassador at Berlin, to make the decree and put it into effect without the slightest warning to him. In the second place, by making the decree take effect at once, and stopping all fruit in transit, a great injustice is done to shippers, who thus, without warning, are made to lose heavily on their capital invested in the fruit. Third, the decree is condemned in that it makes no provision for the admission of fruit of absolute purity; permits no demonstration of origin or healthful condition, and, in fact, condemns all fruit, good and bad alike. These considerations are to be strongly urged upon the German government as reasons why it should either revoke or modify the decree on the lines indicated before any more radical action is taken.

ORGANIZING FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Republican Congressional Committee Getting in Working Order.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The republican members of both houses of congress held a caucus tonight at which the republican congressional committee was practically organized for the campaign. About seventy senators and representatives attended. The delegations of all but eighteen of the states announced the selection of their representatives on the committee. The committee, as far as chosen tonight, is as follows:

Colorado, E. O. Wolcott; Connecticut, O. H. Platt; Idaho, George L. Shoup; Illinois, Joseph G. Cannon; Indiana, Jeremiah Overstreet; Iowa, J. A. T. Hull; Kansas, Charles Curtis; Massachusetts, John Simpkins; Michigan, George Spalding; Minnesota, James T. McCleary; Missouri, Charles E. Pearce; Montana, Thomas H. Carter; Nebraska, David H. Mercer; New Hampshire, Jacob H. Gallinger; New Jersey, J. C. Loudenslager; New York, J. H. Ketcham; North Carolina, Richmond Pearson; Ohio, H. C. Van Voorhis; Oregon, George W. McBride; Pennsylvania, W. C. Arnold; Tennessee, Henry R. Gibson; Texas, R. R. Hawley; Virginia, J. R. Walker; Washington, John L. Wilson; West Virginia, Warren Miller; Wisconsin, Joseph W. Babcock; Wyoming, Francis E. Warren.

As soon as the other delegations select their representatives on the committee, which will be within a few days, another caucus will be called to perfect the organization by selecting officers and mapping out the campaign work. It seems to be practically settled that Chairman Babcock will be re-elected, that Secretary Mercer also will succeed himself, that Representative Simpkins of Massachusetts will be made vice chairman in place of Mr. Apsley of Massachusetts, who was not re-elected to this congress, and that General Grosvenor, the present chairman of the caucus, will continue in that office.

The caucus tonight was very brief. General Grosvenor presided, and after the call of the states and the enrollment of members the meeting was adjourned.

COREA HAS A CLAIM ON THE ESTATE.

Says Its Former Minister Misappropriated Government Funds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Corean minister, Chin Pom Ye, has filed a claim with the State department to recover $4,500 from the estate of the late Pom K Soh, former minister to this country, who died in Washington last fall.

Mr. Soh left a verbal will bequeathing his property in this country to Everett Fraser, consul general of Corea in New York, in trust for Mr. Soh's relatives in Corea. To legally convey the property a bill is now pending in congress.

The present Corean minister alleges in his communication to the State department that the house on Fourteenth street, which represents the whole of Mr. Soh's estate, was not Mr. Soh's property, because bought with money entrusted to him by his government.

The State department has informed the minister that the matter is not within the department's jurisdiction, and his proper course is to institute civil suit to recover the value of the property after the bill transferring it has been passed by congress. This the minister intends to do.

CLOCK FOR OMAHA'S BUILDING.

Hours of Day to Be Told by a Big Timepiece.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—(Special Telegram.)—Omaha is to have a clock placed in the tower of the new public building nearing completion. Specifications ar well under way for this timepiece and bids will be invited by Supervising Architect Taylor within a fortnight. The clock will have an illuminated diel, adapted for either gas or electricity. Above it will be a 2,000-pound bell to mark the hours. It is thought the clock will cost about $3,000.

Senator Allen's favorable report on his proposed amendment to the Indian appropriation bill regarding an Indian congress at Omaha now sends the amendment to the appropriations committee, of which Senator Allison is chairman. Allison having had a talk with Secretary Bliss on Allen's bill and having reported it favorably, it is believed Iowa's senator can do no less than report the amount desired for the purposes of congress—$45,000—favorably, and attach the same to the Indian bill when it comes to the senate.

Mercer has introduced a bill to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Laverne Walker.

Dave Rowe, formerly of Omaha, now of Denver, is in the city.

John A. Smallwood of Council Bluffs, Ia., was today appointed clerk in the railway mail service.

Sophia Hopper was today appointed postmistress at Green Island, Jackson county, Ia., vice Henry Hagedorn, dead.

CONFERENCE ON KANSAS PACIFIC.

President Adheres to His Previous Determination.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Mr. Schiff and Mr. Pierce of the Union Pacific reorganization committee had a conference today at the White House with the president and Attorney General Griggs. The conference lasted more than an hour and was devoted entirely to a discussion of matters relating to the Kansas Pacific railroad. It is understood that the reorganization committee has qualified as a bidder for the road at the sale for the Kansas Pacific on February 15, and that at the conference today it is understood an effort was made to secure a modification of the purpose of the government to bid at the sale, at least up to the full amount of the principal of the road's indebtedness to the government, which amounts to about $6,303,000. This purpose was announced by the president in his last message to congress, and it is stated that the president will strictly adhere to his determination and so informed the representatives of the reorganization committee. No understanding or agreement was arrived at which changes in any respect the relations of the government to the road or to the reorganization committee. As the matter now stands the sale will be proceeded with at the time specified by the court.

EXTENDING YELLOWSTONE PARK.

Bill Which Proposes to Take in Three Thousand Square Miles.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Secretary Bliss has sent to the public land committees of the senate and house a bill prepared by Colonel Young, the acting superintendent of the Yellowstone National park, for an extension of the limits of that reservation by about 3,000 square miles. In this extension is included the existing timber reserve in Wyoming which abuts partly on the east and partly on the southern portions of the reservation. It also embraces a portion of the reservation set aside by President Cleveland in his order of February 26, 1896, known as the Teton forest reserve, also in Wyoming. Another strip included is that at the southwest corner, where there is a large amount of marshy land, to which the animals resort for feed. To the northwest of the park, in Montana, is a strip of mountainous country in which wild game abounds and which is the locality where most of the poachers get into the park. This portion is also to be included. The Teton reservation takes in the Jackson Hole country, where, on account of the difficulty arising over the game laws, there was considerable trouble with the Fort Hall, Idaho, Indians, who went there to hunt last year.

RESTRAINS ACTION BY CONGRESS.

Must Not Appropriate Money for Sectarian Institutions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Judge Hagner in the equity court made a ruling holding that it is unconstitutional for congress to appropriate money for sectarian institutions. He granted an injunction restraining the treasurer of the United States from paying to the directors of the Providence hospital any money belonging to the United States or the District of Columbia.

The application for the injunction was made by Joseph Bradfield, who maintained that the question arising in connection with the payment of the money involved a principle and a precedent for the appropriation of United States funds for the use and support of religious societies contrary to the constitution.

MONEY FOR THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

Allen Amendment to Indian Bill Favorably Reported.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Allen, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported favorably today his proposed amendment to the Indian appropriation bill appropriating $45,000 for the Indian congress at Omaha, between June and November, 1898.

News for the Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—(Special Telegram.)—Lieutenant Colonel James Jackson has been detailed as professor at Bishop Scott academy, Portland, Ore. First Lieutenant Abraham P. Duffington, Thirteenth infantry, has been detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of the State of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., relieving First Lieutenant Walter A. Thurston, Sixteenth infantry, who will join his company.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Nathan K. Averill, Seventh cavalry, Department of Colorado, has been extended one month.

Senator Walthall Ill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Senator Walthall of Mississippi is seriously ill at his apartments in the Cairo, this city. Last Thursday he was seized by a chill in the senate and was forced to leave the chamber. He has since been confined to his bed. His physician says that the senator is suffering from an attack of grip. He was thought to be better on Monday and Tuesday, but his condition became worse yesterday. At present Mr. Walthall is not thought to be in a critical condition, but he is very ill. His friends, however, anticipate no serious result of his illness.

Mississippi Choctaws Not in It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Secretary Bliss sent to congress today a report of the Dawes commission, holding that the Mississippi Choctaws under their treaties are not entitled to any of the Choctaw citizenship rights, except an interest in the Choctaw annuities. The commission says that if they are co-tenants with the resident Choctaws in these Indian territory lands they must first go there and occupy them with their co-tenants or forego any use of them.

Has Not Discussed Mixed Marriages.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Dr. Booker, secretary of the apostolic delegation, says the question of mixed marriages between Catholics and Protestants has not recently come to the attention of the authorities here and that any action on the subject, such as is currently reported, is confined to the St. Louis diocese and has no general application so far as is known here.

Confirms Ludington's Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The senate today confirmed the nomination of Colonel M. I. Ludington, assistant quartermaster general, to be brigadier general and quartermaster general.

DISCUSS MR. DINGLEY'S HAT

Worthy Congressmen Diverge from More Serious Topics.

MEMBERS ALSO REFER TO THEIR ANCESTRY

Consideration of the Fortifications Bill is Temporarily Laid Aside for Question of Politics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The house spent the day ostensibly considering the appropriations bills. In reality the greater portion of the time was consumed in the discussion of political topics. The existence of prosperity in this country was again the main question of dispute. The feature of the day was the discovery by Simpson, the Kansas populist, and the exploitation of the alleged fact, that Mr. Dingley, chairman of the ways and means committee, wore a London-made pot hat.

Mr. Dingley explained that the hat was made in New York. The London trade mark was simply placed there to please the Anglomaniacs, who always preferred things because they were English.

All attempts to increase the appropriations in the fortifications bill, or to amend it in any respect, were voted down today.

A bill was passed in the house today appropriating $10,000 for a survey and report on the practicability of securing a suitable channel in the southwest pass of the Mississippi river.

The house then resumed consideration of the fortifications bill.

The debate drifted directly into politics and Mr. Burke (dem., Tex.) and Mr. Grosvenor (O.) joined issue on the subject of McKinley prosperity.

SIMPSON REFERS TO TRUSTS.

Mr. Simpson (pop., Kan.) followed and again took up the controversy he had a few days ago with Mr. Pitney (rep., N. J.) over the trusts, which he said were organized in New Jersey to prey on Kansas and other states. In a humorous vein he said the people of New Jersey were not to blame that legislation in that state was knocked down to the highest bidders, as they were the descendants of the Hessians.

When asked by Sam Smith (rep., Mich.) why he had done nothing to exterminate the trusts, Mr. Simpson replied that he was helpless in the house.

"In this house," said he, "the speaker is the whole thing. I had as well file a bill in the Potomac as in this house."

Mr. Pitney, in reply to Mr. Simpson, referred indirectly to the fact that Mr. Simpson was born in New Brunswick. He remembered, he said, that after the war of the revolution many of the tories and traitors in New England were deported to the neighboring province of New Brunswick. He did not mean to imply, he said, that Mr. Simpson's ancestry was necessarily tainted by that fact, but he asserted his pride in his own ancestry. He also paid a glowing tribute to his state.

The political discussion was continued by Messrs. Shafroth (rep., Colo.), Caines (dem., Tenn.), McCall (rep., Mass.), Greene (pop., Neb.) and King (dem., Utah).

Mr. Foote (rep., N. Y.) then devoted some time to criticism of the fortifications bill. At the rate of appropriations provided in this bill he said it would require fifteen years to carry out the plans of the Endicott board. He asserted that on the South Atlantic and gulf coasts there was not a gun that could be fired in defense of the harbors.

CANNOT SPEND MORE MONEY.

Mr. Hemenway (rep., Ind.), in charge of the bill, denied that these coasts were defenseless. At Charleston, said he, there were three eight-inch guns, one ten-inch gun and eight mortars. If the coast was in the condition represented by the gentleman from New York, he said, he would be willing to appropriate $40,000,000. Mr. Hemenway declared that the coast was fairly well protected, not as well as he would like to see it, or as it would be. The pending bill carried every dollar which the government could afford to appropriate at this time.

Mr. Livingston (dem., Ga.) read some statements from southern papers, charging that in the distribution of munitions of war New Orleans and other southern ports had been neglected. Mr. Livingston said he had no knowledge on this point, but he proposed to make inquiry of the proper authorities and if the allegations should prove true he warned the house that provision would have to be made for southern ports.

At 3 o'clock the general debate closed and the bill was taken up for amendment under the five-minute rule.

Mr. McClellan (dem., N. Y.) offered an amendment to increase the appropriation for guns and mortars from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000. It was voted down.

During the debate Mr. Simpson made some humorous remarks about Mr. Dingley's hat and said it came from London. Replying, Mr. Dingley said the hat was made in New York and the manufacturer put in a London mark to make the dudes purchase them, whereupon, Mr. Simpson said Mr. Dingley was not a dude. Mr. Dingley said Mr. Simpson was given to talking through his hat and ended by denying that he (Dingley) had imported wool before the passage of the Dingley bill. The whole episode caused a great deal of amusement in the house.

Without completing the bill, at 5:05 p. m., the house adjourned.

CORBETT CASE UP IN THE SENATE.

Title to Seat in the Senate from Oregon Likely to Be Settled.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—In his invocation at the opening of the senate today the chaplain made a fervent appeal for the restoration to health of the senior senator from Mississippi, Mr. Walthall.

A bill repealing an act granting American registrar to the steamers Claribel and others was reported and passed. Mr. Frye (Me.) said that the act had been passed under a misapprehension as to the vessels being owned by Englishmen.

Germany's order prohibiting the export of American fruits called out a resolution from Mr. Davis (Minn.), chairman of the committee on foreign relations, calling on the president, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the senate the correspondence and other information bearing upon the matter in his possession or in that of the State department. The resolution was agreed to.

In accordance with notice previously given, Mr. Caffery (La.) called up informally the resolution reported from the committee on privileges and elections, declaring that Hon. Henry W. Corbett is not entitled to a seat in the senate from the state of Oregon.

During the discussion of the appropriation bill Mr. Cullom yielded to Mr. White (Cal.) for the introduction of the following joint resolution:

Resolved, That of right it belongs wholly to the people of the Hawaiian islands to establish and maintain their own form of government and domestic policy; that the United States ought in nowise to interfere therewith and that any intervention in the political affairs of these islands by any other government will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States.

The resolution was passed by the senate May 31, 1894, having been reported by Mr. Turpie of the committee on foreign relations. Mr. White asked that the resolution lie on the table.

Mr. Chandler, who has since joined in a minority report asserting the right of Mr. Corbett to a seat in the senate, gave notice that he would call up the case informally tomorrow and press it to a vote as early as possible.

Mr. Caffery presented an extended legal argument in support of the resolution presented by the majority of the committee on privileges and elections.

At the conclusion of Mr. Caffery's speech, Mr. Lindsay (Ky.) gave notice that tomorrow, at the conclusion of the routine, he would submit some remarks upon a matter personally concerning himself and in which he thought the senate would have some interest.

Mr. Cullom then called up the agricultural appropriation bill, the reading of which was concluded last evening. Pending the submission of certain amendments to the bill, Mr. Platt (Conn.) expressed his regret that the committee had not stricken from the bill the appropriation for the purchase and distribution of seeds. He read a letter from a number of members of a Connecticut grange, in which the statement was made that the seeds sent out by the Agricultural department were not good, could not be depended upon, and were of no use to the farmers or gardeners.

In reply to Mr. Platt's brief statement, Mr. Allen thought that the chief opposition to the government's distribution of seeds came from those who themselves had seeds for sale.

The amendment to the agricultural bill offered by Mr. Warren, providing for a division of irrigation and reclamation of arid lands for the investigation of the methods of constructing irrigation canals and of storing and distributing water in the reclamation of arid lands, the whole to cost $21,300, was discussed briefly by its author, and by Mr. Stewart (Nev.).

Mr. Cullom proposed as a substitute for Mr. Warren's amendment the following:

For the purpose of collecting from agricultural colleges, agricultural experiment stations, and other sources, including practical agents and engineers, practical information and data on the subject of irrigation and publishing the same in bulletin form, $20,000.

The amendment was adopted and the bill, carrying $3,527,202 was passed.

A bill providing for the appointment of an additional district judge for the northern judicial district of Texas was passed.

The senate then at 5:25 p. m. went into executive session, and at 5:28 p. m. adjourned.

REPORT THE ANTI-SCALPING BILL.

Favorable Action Taken by the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The senate committee on interstate commerce today decided to report the anti-scalping bill with a recommendation that it pass.

The most important amendments made by the committee were the following, offered by Senator Tillman, relating to railroad passes:

That giving free transportation to persons or property, except as allowed by section 22 of the act to regulate commerce, approved February 4, 1887, shall be deemed an unjust discrimination under section 2 of said act and shall be punished as provided in section 10 of said act, and in addition to the penalties on individuals provided in section 10, the corporations which may be guilty of any such offense shall be punished by fine as in said section provided.

That all free passes issued by or on behalf of any railroad corporation subject to the provisions of said act shall be signed by some officer of the corporation authorized by vote of the directors to sign the same and every such railroad corporation shall keep a record showing the date of every free pass, the name of the person to whom it is issued, the points between which the passage is granted and whether a single trip or time pass, and if for a time, the time for which it is issued, and this record shall be at all times open to the interstate commerce commissioners, or to their representatives who may be duly authorized in writing to examine the same.

The house bill was used as a basis of procedure and the section of that bill was changed so as to remove all restrictions as to the person to whom a ticket holder may sell his ticket. Originally the person to whom the ticket could be sold must be one "Who would in good faith personally use it in the prosecution of a journey." This clause was eliminated to read as follows: "That the purchaser of a transferable ticket in good faith for personal use in the prosecution of a journey shall have the right to resell the same."

Section 3 in the bill was also amended so as to reduce the penalty for the first offense against its provisions from $1,000 to $500, to eliminate all provisions for imprisonment and provide a penalty of $1,000 for the second offense.

JAPAN NO LONGER AN OBJECTOR.

Rights of Its Citizens in Hawaii Settled.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Japan has been removed as a factor in the consummation of the annexation of Hawaii by the United States. This has been attained by the conclusion of an agreement between our government and that of Japan, as represented by Minister Toru Hoshi, which, by practically settling the status of the Japanese in Hawaii, removes the only substantial difference that has existed between the two governments. The Japanese government, for its part, announced some time ago that it no longer cared to interpose any objection to the annexation of Hawaii based on principle. Since that time the correspondence between Minister Hoshi and the State department has been directed to satisfactory settlement of the rights of resident Japanese in Hawaii, and this last point has now been adjusted, so far as the executive branch of our government is capable of acting independently, the agreement being reduced to the shape of a written memorandum. The exact nature of this agreement has not yet been made public, but the general scope of it is understood to be a recognition of the rights of the Japanese in Hawaii to claim equal rights with Japanese in the United States after the taking effect of the treaty with Japan proclaimed in 1895.

This document, which has not been generally taken into account in the consideration of means for adjusting the questions that have arisen over the status of Japanese in Hawaii, goes into effect in July next year, and among other things it confers upon Japanese within the territory of the United States all of the rights accorded to the citizens of the most favored nation, which of course carries with it rights of naturalization and the exercise of the rights of franchise.

Presuming that annexation is effected, the Japanese in Hawaii will in 1899 have the same rights as those in the present limits of the United States. All that remains to be fixed is the status of the Japanese during the time that must elapse between the ratification of the annexation treaty and the beginning of the operation of the Japanese treaty of 1899. Inasmuch as the pending annexation treaty provides for the appointment of a commission to visit the islands and prepare such legislation as may be necessary to consummate the amalgamation of the territories, this last question can easily be adjusted along with other details in the bill to be reported to congress.

Appointments by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

Interior—Hugh Henry of Vermont, to be pension agent at Concord, N. H.; J. W. Johnson, to be register of the land office at Lincoln, Neb.; John W. Ross, to be receiver of public moneys at Glenwood Springs Colo.; Harry Bailey to be receiver of public moneys at Lakeview, Ore.

Treasury—Walter S. Viele of Indiana, to be surveyor of customs at the port of Evansville, Ind.

Navy—Commodore Charles S. Norton, to be rear admiral.

War—M. I. Ludington, assistant quartermaster general, to be brigadier general and quartermaster general.

Postmasters—W. H. Stallings, Augusta, Ga.; Harry A. Griffin, Galveston, Tex.

Exports of Belgian Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—United States Minister Bellamy Storer reports to the State department that the total exports of raw sugar from Belgium in 1897 was 394,787,616 pounds, of which 134,723,208 went to the United States. The exportation of refined sugar was 125,635,234 pounds and of this 1,162,608, known as pulverized, went to the United States.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $223,351,092; gold reserve, $164,485,552.

Fire Record for a Day.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Feb. 3.—The First Presbyterian church, the largest in the city, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $20,000. The fire was caused by a defective flue. The First National bank building, adjoining, was damaged $2,500, which was insured.

MENOMINEE, Mich., Feb. 3.—The Sawyer & Goodman sawmill at Marinette, Wis., was burned today. Loss, $50,000. The mill was not in operation. It will not be rebuilt.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 3.—The Main Street School building burned today. Three hundred children were marched out safely and in an orderly manner by the teachers. Books and wraps were burned.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—The Cherokee-Lanyon Spelter company, with offices in this city, has received a telegram announc