Resolution to that Effect Introduced lin the House.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TO GET OPTIONS

Members Attempt to Give an Extra Month's Pay to Employes, but Are Defeated on the Test Vote.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-The house passed the sundry civil appropriation bil today after four days' debate. The mos important action today was the elimination of the appropriation for representation a

the Paris exposition on a point of order. The sudden change of sentiment in the house, which is often witnessed when men bers go on record, was twice illustrated to day. On Friday the house committee of the whole, where there is no record of the vote, knocked out a provision in the bill for at appropriation to pay those who furnish the government with information leading to th conviction of the violators of the internal revenue laws, and today in committee as extra month's pay was asked for the em ployes of the house. Both of these appro priations commanded a very respectable ma Jority in the committee, but when the men bers voted on roll call in the house both o them were overwhelmingly defeated. eral minor bills were passed after the sundry

civil bill was disposed of. Representative Bromwell (rep., O.) today introduced in the house the following res-

olition:

That the secretary of the navy be, and is hereby authorized, whenever in his judgment it shall become expedient for the best interests of the country to do so, to secure options upon and consummate the purchase of such battleships, cruisers, rams, torpedo boats or other form of naval vessels as are of the most modern type and ready for immediate use, together with the necessary armament and equipment for the same as in his judgment are necessary to place the naval strength of the country upon a proper footing for immediate hostilities with any foreign power with which the same may be threatened; and that for the purpose of consummating such purchase there is hereby appropriated the sum of \$20,000,000 to be immediately available.

The resolution was referred to the naval

The resolution was referred to the navi committee. Mr. Bromwell said he intro duced the resolution to call the attention the naval committee to the necessity providing for such a contingent fund in t naval appropriation bill. If the committ does not include such a provision in the b when it is reported, he will offer it as as amenoment in the house.

Mr. Lewis (dem., Wash.) effered an amend ment, which was ruled out on a point o order designed to prohibit the imprisonmen by United States judges of persons charges with contempt of court until such person shall have been adjudged guilty by a jury. OUT GOES PARIS.

Mr. (Handy (dem., Del.) made a point of order against the provision relating to the Paris exposition. The point was debated at some length and when Mr. Payne, who was in the chair, intimated that he was in clined to sustain it several members appealed Mr. Handy to withdraw it. Mr. Handy declared that he was actuated

by a patriotic purpose in insisting upon a point of order. Thereupon the point of order was sustained and the whole provision went Mr. Hartman (sil. rep., Mont.) offered an amendment offering all the employes of the

house an extra month's salary for services

during the present month.

Mr. Cannon made a point of order against it and vigorously antagonized it. The amendment after some debate was agreed to. Speaking to a proforma amendment Gen eral Shattuc (rep., O.) who was for thirty callroads, took occasion to answer an at tack made on the railroads some time ago He had never known a railroad manager said, who was a calamity howler.
"Why should railroad men be calamity

howlers?" asked Mr. Greene (pop., Neb.) "when they plunder the whole country?" "That statement is absolutely false." torted Mr. Shattuc, "and the gentleman

makes it knows it is false

Mr. Shattuc, continuing, said he would be ashamed to come to the forum of the people and be continually grumbling about the miserable condition of the people he rep-

"The district from which I come contains the best people of the world," said Mr.

Mr. Shattuc; "Well, it does not send them here." (Great laughter.) Mr. Fox (dem., Mirs.), to whose speech Mr. Shattuc replied, denied that he had assailed the railroads. He had himself, he said, represented railroads as an attorney for many years, and what he had said was that the people of the south had as much right to exercise a legitimate influence ove the colored voters of their sections, as the railroade, the manufactories, or any other

HOW BRYAN WAS DEFEATED. "Deny it as you will," said Mr. Fox, "it porations controlled the vote of their em ployes for McKinley by intimidation, threats and bribery. If the laboring men of the country had been allowed to vote their convictions W. J. Bryan would now be presiden of the United States.'

Consideration by the committee of the whole was now completed and the bill was reported to the house.

Mr. Cannon demanded separate votes of

two amendments-one striking out the ap propriation for \$75,000 for the payment of those who informed the authorities of vice lations of the internal revenue laws and the other granting a month's extra salary to employes of the house. Mr. Cannon urged the house to restore the

appropriation for the detection of illicit stills. The appropriation was absolutely nec-essary, he said, to protect the government rovenues in many states, especialy in Norti Carolina and Georgia. He said 2,500 illici stills were seized last year, the large ma-jority of them in Virginia. North Carolina and Georgia. It was natural, he said, that the representatives from those states should fight this appropriation.

By a vote of 180 to 67 the provision was restored to the bill. The friends of the motion to strike out the appropriation wer too weak to secure the ayes and nays.

The action of the committee in voting an extra month's pay to the employes of the house was reversed by the house on a recordmaking vote, the amendment being defeated

The sundry civil bill was then passed and the house then went back into committee of the whole and took up the bili reported by the ways and means committee to authorize the transportation of distilled spirits to general bonded warehouses and to regu-late removal therefrom. The bill gives the owners of distilled spirits the privileges as to transportation now enjoyed solely by the distiller. The bill was passed. A bill was passed granting to the Ne-

Give Your Children the Drink

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest ee but is free from all of i s inurious properties. Grain-O aids ligostion and strengthens the nerves, It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about \ as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

Try Grain-0! your grocer gives you GRAIN-O

PROVIDES MORE WAR SHIPS brasks, Kansos & Guif railroad a right of way through Indian Territory Mr. Todd (pop., Mich.) offered an amendment providing in certain contingencies for the govern-

ment of the road. It was ruled out on a point of order.

A bill was also passed granting a right of way through Indian Territory to the Deniion & Northern railroad.

At 5:20 p. m. the house adjourned. MORE TIME FOR YANKTON BRIDGE

Senate Gives Projectors a New Lense of Life. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-Former Vice President Stevenson was a visitor on the senate floor at the opening of the session

A bill extending the time for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Yackton, S. D., was passed. wer at Yawkton, S. D., was passed, Mr. Hoar (Mass.) - chairman of the judilary committee, moved that the senate non-oncur in the house amendments to the bankruptcy bill and that a committee of conference be appointed. Mr. Stewart ob-jected to the appointment of a committee on enference and the matter went over until

The consideration of the Corbett case was then resumed. Mr. Bacon (Ga.), addressed the senate in opposition to Mr. Corbett's claims. He said it was extremely fortunate the civil officers who attempted their arrest. The critical cituation of the Indians that in this case the squate was not conrolled by partisan motives because he hought it ought to be understood by legislatures that they must perform their duties or the onus of their failure should fall upon their states.

Mr. Burrows (Mich.), followed with an extended and elaborate argument in opposition to Mr. Corbett. He maintained that the governor of a state had no authority to fill an original vacancy.

The vote on seating Mr. Corbett as senator from Oregon was taken on an amendment declaring him entitled to the seat. It was

defeated, 50 to 19. UPHOLDS THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Supreme Court Finds the Utab Law Constitutional.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-In the supreme court today an opinion was thanded down in the case of E. F. Holden against the sheriff. of Salt Lake county, Utah, involving the constitutionality of the territorial law fixing a day's work in smelters and mines in the territory at eight hours. Holden was arrested for violating the law and sentenced to im-presentment for the offense. He brought the case to the supreme court in an effort to secure a writ of error on the ground that the law was unconstitutional in that it was calculated to deprive a citizen of life or prop-erty without due process of law. The court owers. Justice Brown said, in passing upon he case, that it was not the intention of the oubt of their propriety or of their consti-utionality. There could be no doubt of the xceptional and unhealthful character of work n smelters or mines, because of bad air, ligh temperature and noxious gases, and ence the wisdom of the state legislation. The decision of the supreme court of Utah vas affirmed in today's decision. COINAGE OF SILVER DOLLARS.

Secretary Gage Replies to Inquiry of

the Senate. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-Secretary Gage, in reply to a resolution relative to the coinage of standard silver dollars from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, to-day sent to the senate this statement:

day sent to the senate this statement:

The total amount, cost and colning value in standard silver dollars of buillion rurchased under the act of July 14, 1890, is as follows: Fine ounces purchased, 198,674,682; cost, \$155,931,092; colning value, \$218,084,438, From August 13, 1890, to November 1, 1892, there were coined from this buillion, 36,987,-285 standard silver dollars containing 27,911,-259 fine ounces, costing \$29,110,186, ziving a seignlorage of \$9,977,698, from which there were paid for expenses of distributing silver dollars \$77,175, and \$22,730, to reimburse in part of the buillion fund for silver sold in sweeps and wasted by the operative officers of the respective mints from August 13, 1890, to November 1, 1892, and the remainder, \$5,877,192 was paid into the treasury.

From November 1, 1893, to February 1, 1898, there were coined from this buillion 37,25,572 standard silver dellars, containing 29,186,106 ounces of fine silver, costing \$25,92,916, giving a seignlorage of \$1,81,81,855, all

of which has been deposited to it the United States.

The balance and cost in standard dollars of silver bullion purchased under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1899, on hand February 1, 1898, was: On hand, \$111,513,746; cost, \$100,835,363; coining value, \$144,179,389, which when coined into silver dollars, will which, when coined into silver give a seigniorage of \$43,844,025. PROMOTION FOR CAPTAIN ANDREWS

Made a Major in Adjutant General's

Corps and Sent to Omaha. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-The vacancy the adjutant general's corps caused by the promotion of General Corbin has been filled by the transfer from the line of Captain Andrews of the Twenty-fifth infantry, at resent inspector of the National Guard of Ohio. He becomes major, Major Wagner of the Intelligence department becomes lieuenant colonel and Lieutenant Colonel Volkmar at Denver becomes colonel. Major Andrews will be sent to Omaha in place of Major Schwan, transferred to Washington.

News for the Army. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 .- (Special Tele gram.)-First Lieutenant Matt R. Peterson, Sixth infantry, has been detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Purdue university, Lafayette, Ind., relieving First Lieutenant Samuel W. Miller, Fifth infantry, who will join his company. Pirst Lieutenant Edward R. Chrisman, Sixth infantry, has been relieved from duty at the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, and will join his company. Second Lieutenant Robert M. Brookfield, Second infantry, has been ordered to Vancouver barracks. Wash. for duty. Lieutenant Colonel George B Davis, judge advocate general, has been ordered to this city to give a course of lec-tures before the army medical school. Leave of absence of four months has been granted First Lieutenant Edward R. Chrisman, Sixth infantry.

Appointments by the President. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 .- The president today sent these nominations to the senate: State-Sol Berliner of New York, to b onsul at Teneriff, Canary Islands. Justice—To be marshals, J. W. Overall, fo

the middle district of Tennessee; Thomas H. Baker, for the western district of Tennes-

Navy-Captain Henry B. Robeson, to be lore; Captain Winfield S. Schley, be a commodore; Commander Theologe F. Jewell, to be captain; Commander William Folger, to be a captain; Lieutenaut Com-mander Andrew Dunlap, to be a commanier; Lieutenant Commander Richard Rush, to b

Interior-John C. Martin, receiver of public moneys, Prescott. Ariz.; C. N. Volentine, register of land office, Fargo, N. D. Pertaining to Postoffices.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—(Special Telegram.)-Postmasters were appointed today as

Nebraska-J. E. Kehler at Davey, Lancas ter county, vice M. Davey, removed, and E. Maioney at Fort Niobrara Cherry county, vice G. W. Craigie, resigned.

lowa—Albert Gillis at Darbyville, Ap-

pancose county. South Dakota-Nels A. Andersen at Bur-pank, Clay county; Julius Diesterhaupt at Flensburg, Douglas county; Frank C. Dickson at Hillside. Douglas county; Charle W. Trugen at Kimball, Brule county; E. K Rise at Presho, Presho county; Robert L Wilson at Springfield, Bon Homme county and C. R Johnson, at Westerville, Clay

No River and Harbor Bill. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 .- It can be stated sitively no river and harbor bill will be reported at this session of congress. The house leaders are opposed to a river and harbor bill and the friends of the bill on the committee believe it would be better to wait until the short session after the congressional elections next fall, when a complete and comprehensive bill can be reported rather comprehensive bill can be reported, rather than ettempt to pass an inadequate bill a

INDIANS KEEP THE PEACE

They Are Charged with No Outbreaks During the Year.

INCREASE THEIR SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

There is Evidence that the Red Man is Making Steady Progress In Industrial Pursuits and in

Education.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-The twentyainth annual report of the Board of Indian Commissioners, of which Merrill E. Gates is chairman, has been submitted to Secretary Bliss. It says that in the general condition of the Indians no important changes have occurred, but there is evidence of steady progress in industrial cursuits and in edueation. The only collision during the year of Agua Callente reservation in southere California has, the report says, given them and their friends much anxiety. Persistent efforts have been made for several years to eject them from their homes which they have owned for centuries, and, their rights having been brought before the court the case was decided against them. An appeal to a higher court was taken. The Navajo Indians have also been subjected to much annoyance by attempts to drive them out of their grazing lands by an oppressive system of taxation.

The board views with satisfaction "the firm stand of the president in support of civil service reform," and the application of the order prohibiting removals without cause to the Indian service. Belief is expressed that the placing of the Indian agents them-selves under the civil service would be a great boon to the service.

The board thinks the agreements of the

Dawes commission with the Choctaws and Chickasaws in the Indian Territory have one serious defect. They make no provision for some thousands of Chickasaw freedmon whose rights as citizens the government is bound to protect. If this defect can be remedled prompt ratification of the treatle by congress is urged.

PROGRESS IN EDUCATION. Mention is made of the enlarged and in proved facilities for Indian education in augurated during the Tast year and figure ere given showing that the enrollment in th Deld that such was not the case, but that the 288 schools of all grades, including contract law was an exercise of the state's police and mission schools, for 1897 was 23.964 at against an enrollment of 22,572 for 1896. The statistics presented are regarded as ourt to pass generally upon the constitu-ionality of the eight-hour laws, but that Indian race. It means, the board says, that nsofar as state laws were exerted for the in a few years a generation of Indiaes will protection of the lives, the health or the be raised up very different from any that becals of a community, there could be no have lived before—a generation educated to speak and read and write the language of the people among whom they dwell, of whom they are destined to be a part and trained to habits of industry and in many mechanica arts.
The average attendance of pupils at In

dians schools has increased from 3,030 i 1877 to 18,676 in 1897. The schools of th five civilized telbes and of the New York Ind ans are not included in these figures. Considerable progress in the allotments of lands to the Indians has been made during the year. Nearly 60,000 allotments in al have been made since the practice was begun, so that about one-third of the red men, including those in the Indian territory and New York, are now in possession of their own lands and have the opportunity establishing individual homesteads, and gaining support by their own labor. The commission is strongly of the opinion that the allotment system is a good one; that a a result of Indian labor there is a gratifying growth in their productive industries, which warrants the hope that the time is not very far distant when the issue of rations and other supplies to the Indians may be brought

Unfortunately, the report says, much of the land allotted to the Indians is in the arid re-gions, and is unfit for productive cultivation without an expensive system of irrigation, and the board concurs with the commissioner of Indian affairs in recom-fending an appropriation to aid in works of een made in irrigation work during year. The case of most urgent need for future development in this line, it is stated, is that of the Pima and Papago Indians of Arizona, whose water supply for irrigating purposes was cut off seven years ago by the extension of the Florence canal. The boar ecommends liberal provision for farmers and field matrons and for a supervisor of irrigaion and superintendents of constructed

TROUBLE IN CENTRAL AMERICA War Between Mearagua and Costa Rica is Possible.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-The condition of affairs between Nicaragua and Costa Rica is beginning to arouse serious apprehension in official circles, and it is said to threaten to involve not only these two countries in war, out also to draw all the Central American epublies into an armed conflict. The Diet of the Greater Republic, including

Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador, has subnitted a demand on Costa Rica for an exlanation of the entrance of an armed force of 500 men from Costa Rica into Nicaragua. Nothing has been given so far as is known o the officials here.

The Nicaraguan officials assert, it is said,

that the 500 men entering from Costa Rica

vere not an unauthorized force, but were actng with the knowledge of the president of osta Rica. If Costa Rica gives no explana-ion in response to the demand of the Diet, t is feared serious trouble will follow. The real controversy between Nicaragua and Costa Rica is over the territory ad-jacent to the interoceanic canal. A recent incident has intensified the feelings of the Costa Ricans over the boundary matter. This was the errest of Mr. Bache, the Costa Rican consul general to Nicaragua, on the charge of being a rebel. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to five years imprisor ment, but subsequently escaped. It is not generally known that Secretary Sherman inervened in this matter and requested Pres-dent Zelaya to release Bache. President Zelaya promptly assented and a decree an-mounced that Bache would be liberated in ac-

ordance with Mr. Sherman's request. Senate Confirms Nominations. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 .- The senate toay confirmed these nominations: To be attorneys: W. Warner, western dis-rict of Missouri; W. S. Rodgers, district Henry G. Marquand, Montana.

York Man for Bank Examiner. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-George Scholton of York, Neb., has been appointed bank Thos. D. Jordan, examiner in Nebraska, vice Howle, resigned.



WHISKIES are Bottled in Bond under the Immediate Supervision of the U.S. Government.

NOTE.—The Internal Revenue Stamp over the Cork and Capsule with the name W. A. GAINES & CO. is the Government Guar-antee that goes with this bottling. ALL DEALERS SELL IT.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF

The Equitable Life Assurance Society

Of the United States.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1897.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages......\$36,175,726.10

Real Estate, including the Equitable

Building and purchases under foreclos-

United States Stocks, State and City Stocks and other investments, as per market quotations Dec. 31, 1897 (market value over cost, (\$7,496,631,93)....126,237,940.98 Loans secured by Bonds and Stocks (market value Dec. 31, 1897, \$14,976,578,00) 12,051,800.00 Real Estate outside the state of New York, including purchases under foreclosure and office buildings..... 13,790,363.88 Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest...... 16,267,823.83 Balances due from agents.... 459,058.67 Interest and Rents due and accrued 588,746.05 Premiums due and unreported, less cost of collection..... 2,483,313.00 Deferred Premiums, less cost of collection 2,198,629.00 Total Assets.....\$236,876,308.04

We hereby certify that, after a personal examination of the securities and accounts described in the foregoing statement for the year 1897, we find the same to be true and correct as stated. The stocks and bonds in the above statement are valued at the market price December 31, 1897.

Francis W, Jackson, Auditor. Alfred W. Maine, 2nd Auditor.

LIABILITIES.

Reserve (or Assurance Fund) on all existing policies, on the Legal Standard on which it is calculated that future interest earnings will be at the rate of 4 per cent.....\$184,191,538.00 All other Liabilities..... 2,141,595.20 Surplus.....\$50,543,174.84

INCOME.

Cash received for Interest and from other

Premium Receipts......\$38,563,273,65

DISBURSEMENTS. Death Claims.....\$11,723,453,58 Matured and Discounted Endowments... 1,160,578.65 Annuities.... Surrender values...... 3,157,494.68 Matured Tontine Values..... 2,205,199.00 Dividends paid to Policy-Holders..... 2,343,896.23 Commissions, advertising, postage and exchange...... 4,624,913.04 All other payments; Taxes, salaries, medical examinations general expenses, etc. 3,912,050.43 Contingent Guarantee Fund...... 3,500,000.00

ASSURANCE.

Disbursements.....\$33,143,277.61

INSTALMENT POLICIES STATED AT THEIR COMMUTED VALUES.

Outstanding Assurance......\$951,165,837,00 New Assurance written in 1897 156,955,693.00 Proposals for Assurance Examined and Declined \$24,491,973,00

We, the undersigned, appointed by the Board of Directors of the Equitable Society, in accordance with its by-laws, to revise and verify all its affairs for the year 1897, hereby certify that we have, in person, carefully examined the accounts, and counted and examined in detail the Assets of the Society, and do hereby certify that the foregoing statement thereof is true and correct

E. Boudinot Colt, T. S. Young, Special Committee G. W. Carleton, H. J. Fairchild, 7

The average rate of interest earned on the Assets of the Society in 1897 was 4.60 per cent. On a calculation that the Society will receive only 4 per cent as its future average rate of interest, the surplus, after deducting all liabilities, is \$50,543,174.84.

On a calculation that the Society will receive only 3 per cent as its future average rate of interest, the surplus after deducting all liabilities, is \$29,014,300.00. The surplus of the Society is greater than the surplus of any other life assurance company in the United States or Eu-

rope, on similar computations, Whatever per centage of interest the Society may receive in the future in excess of the rate used in the above computation, is accumulated and invested for the greater increase of its surplus for the benefit of its policy holders. An apportionment of profits will be made as usual to policy holders during the year 1898 in the manner specified in their respective pol-

We hereby certify to the correctness of the above statement.

George W. Phillips, Actuary. J. G. Van Cise, Assistant Actuary.

STATE OF NEW YORK, INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, FEBRUARY 1, 1898. I hereby certify that in accordance with the provisions of Section Eighty-four of the Insurance Law of the State of New York, I have caused the policy obligations of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, outstanding on the 31st day of December, 1897, to be valued as per the combined Experience Table of Mortality, at four per cent interest, and I certify the same to be \$184,191,538.00. Louis F. Payn, Superintendent of Insurance,

DIRECTORS,

Chauncey M. Depew, Wm. A. Wheelock, Marcellus Hartley, H. M. Alexander, Charles S. Smith, John Sloane, David H. Moffat, Horace J. Fairchild,

Henry B. Hyde,

Louis Fitzgerald,

John Jacob Astor, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Frank Thomson, Marvin Hughitt, George J. Gould, Samuel M. Inman, Sir W. C. Van Horne, Gage E. Tarbell, Chas. B. Alexander, Edward W. Lambert, John J. McCook, Wm. Alexander, Joseph T. Low,

John A. Stewart, Jacob H. Schiff, Robert T. Lincoln, Levi P. Morton, A. Van Santvoord, Daniel Lord, James H. Hyde, William A. Tower, Melville E. Ingalls, John E. Searles. A. Van Bergen, T. De Witt Cuyler, Thomas S. Young,

James W. Alexander, August Belmont, Thomas T. Eckert, James H. Dunham, Sidney D. Ripley, George W. Carleton, George W. Phillips, Henry S. Terbell, Brayton Ives, E. Boudinot Colt, Alanson Trask, J. F. De Navarro.

OFFICERS.

Henry B. Hyde, President. James W. Alexander, Vice-President. Louis Fitzgerald, Second Vic - President. Gage E. Tarbell, Third Vice-President. George T. Wilson, Fourth Vice-President. William H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary.

Edward W. Lambert, Medical Director.

Thomas D. Jordan, Comptroller, William Alexander, Secretary. Sidney D. Ripley, Treasurer. James B. Loring, Registrar. Edward Curtis, Medical Director.

Neely & Funk, Managers
for Nebraska and the Black Hills, 206 and 208 Bee Building, Omaha, Neb.

WM. HENRY BROWN, Cashier. Chicago office, 209 Chamber of Commerce Building.