

herewith pledge ourselves, by our influence and efforts, to accomplish his defeat.

CARDINAL GIBBONS EXPLAINS. Says Catholics Do Not Use Politics for Self-Advancement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—Through Rev. Dr. Stafford of St. Patrick's Church, this city, a prominent Republican who held a foreign mission under President Harrison, addressed several questions to Cardinal Gibbons relative to the recent denials of religious liberty and attacks of the A. P. A. on the Catholic citizens of the country. The Cardinal sent the following reply:

BALTIMORE, Md., May 17, 1896. My Dear Sir: It is the duty of the leaders of political parties to express themselves without any equivocation on the principles of religious freedom which underlies our constitution. Catholics are devoted to both great political parties of the country and each individual is left entirely to his own conscience. We are proud to say that in the long history of the Government of the United States the great Catholic church has never used or perverted its acknowledged power by seeking to make politics subservient to its own advancement.

Moreover, it is our proud boast that we have never interfered with the civil and political rights of any who differ from us in religion. We demand the same rights for ourselves and nothing more, and will be content with nothing less.

Not only is it the duty of all parties distinctly to set their faces against the false and un-American principles thrust forward of late, but such as I would regret the entire identification of any religious body as such with any political party, I am convinced that the members of the body, who are themselves civil and religious, are attacked, will naturally and unanimously espouse the cause of the party which has the courage openly to avow the principles of civil and religious liberty according to the constitution. Patience is a virtue, but it is not a virtue to be pushed too far. It may degenerate into pusillanimity. Yours faithfully, JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS.

AS TO THE SECOND PLACE.

Mr. Manley Says Speaker Reed Should Not Accept It.

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 18.—A Herald special from Augusta, Me., says: Joseph H. Manley reached his home in this city Saturday, direct from Washington. In answer to an inquiry as to whether Thomas B. Reed would accept the Vice-Presidential nomination on the ticket with William McKinley of Ohio, Mr. Manley said: "No effort has been made so far as I am aware to induce Mr. Reed to take second place on the Presidential ticket. No negotiations have been opened with me in reference to it, and certainly I have not been persuaded to do anything. If my opinion was asked it would be rigorously against accepting a place on the ticket for two reasons: First, he ought to have the first place, and I still believe the sober second thought of the Republican delegates to St. Louis will so determine; secondly, the position of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is higher and of a more important position than Vice-President, for the Speaker controls to a great degree legislation."

FOR A GOOD SILVER MAN.

Senator Mantel of Montana Speaks of the Presidential Race.

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 18.—Senator Mantel, who heads the unopposed Montana delegation to St. Louis, predicts that McKinley will be nominated. He also believes that the prejudice against the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 which is now so prevalent in the East will disappear in a few years. Freesilver delegates may bolt, he thinks, if a gold platform is adopted, and join the free silver Democrats and Populists.

"The Montana delegation will be for any good silver man for President," said Senator Mantel at the Brunswick yesterday.

"We have a liking for Cameron of Pennsylvania. Our delegation is absolutely unopposed. A resolution of commendation of my course was passed by the convention."

"As a silver man I do not think much of the Ohio Republican platform. It is too indefinite. McKinley is not regarded as a silver man in the West. Still he is very popular. With this as an issue he cannot count on the West. We do not want a gold-standard candidate, no matter what the leaders may say. The rank and file would not obey them. They are pretty independent out West. They know what their interests are and they will not be led."

"Of the other silver States Colorado is the most radical. There is not much doubt that if the silver States can make enough showing they will walk out of the St. Louis convention if a gold platform is adopted."

"Would the silver Republicans join the Populists and silver Democrats in case of a bolt?"

"That depends upon their candidate and the platform. No doubt a statesman of National reputation and experience and a protectionist, like Senator Teller, would carry the West on a free silver platform. We do not want a man with Populist whims. The Republicans of the West are conservative."

"Do you think McKinley should define his position on the currency?" asked the reporter.

"I would prefer it," said Mantel; "but if I were in McKinley's place I think I should follow my own policy, wait for the adoption of the platform and then stand upon it."

Connecticut's Delegation.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 18.—Ex-Governor Bulkley, who heads Connecticut's delegation to the St. Louis convention, said to-day that he believed that when the State delegates were elected at New Haven they stood seven for McKinley to five for Reed. He hoped, however, to have all the delegates for McKinley before they reach St. Louis. Connecticut, he said, would be the first Northern State to vote at the rollcall, and he felt confident that her twelve votes would be cast for McKinley.

To Outwit Mr. Platt.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 18.—President George E. Matthews of the New York State McKinley League made a significant statement this morning. It indicates a purpose on the part of the McKinley managers in the event of McKinley's nomination to take the campaign out of the hands of the Republican State Committee and put it in care of a special organization for the purpose. Mr. Platt's open and bitter hostility to McKinley is the reason for this contemplated move.

Catchings Renominated.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 18.—Despite the overwhelming silver sentiment in Mississippi and his district (the Third) Congressman T. C. Catchings, a National administration Democrat, was renominated at Greenville to-day by acclamation. His triumph was due to his effective work for levees.

For Fortifications.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—The fortifications bill was reported to the Senate this afternoon by Perkins. The estimates for 1897 amounted to \$8,045,105. The House bill carried \$5,845,837, to which the Senate added \$4,918,051, making the total reported to the Senate \$10,763,888. The appropriation for the current fiscal year is only \$1,904,567.

CHAOS PREVAILS AFTER THE STORM.

Scenes of Devastation in the Path of the Terrible Twister.

SLAIN BY THE TORNADO

Many Persons Meet Death in the Ruins, While Others Are Maimed.

VILLAGES WIPE OFF THE MAP

Never Before Has Such Havoc Been Caused in Nebraska and Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 18.—The tornado which swept through Northeastern Kansas and a portion of Southeastern Nebraska yesterday afternoon and last night caused at least eighteen deaths and the injury of a score of people, doing many thousands of dollars' worth of damage in various towns through which it passed and incalculable damage in the intervening country. Many who escaped instant death are maimed for life, and in numerous instances the injuries are expected to result fatally. The storm covered a large scope of country, Seneca, Sabetha, Oneida, Bern, Frankfort, Reserve, Baileyville, Barnes, Spring Valley and several other places being in its path.

The wreckage was not confined to the towns. In the country districts the loss of life and destruction of property was equally great. Chaos prevails throughout the stricken district, and in the confusion it is impossible to obtain a complete list of the dead and injured at the various places.

The property loss cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy at this time. There is no doubt, however, that the storm is the most appalling disaster that has been inflicted upon Northeastern Kansas for years.

At Bigler the west portion of the town was wrecked and several people were hurt, but no one was killed so far as known. At Frankfort sixty buildings were destroyed and 200 people rendered homeless. No one was killed, but eight persons were badly hurt. The property loss is \$100,000.

At Baileyville half of the town was laid waste and a number of people injured, but none were killed so far as can be learned at present.

At Seneca four children were killed, the opera-house, courthouse and principal school were destroyed, many other buildings wrecked or badly damaged, and at least twenty people were or less injured.

At Oneida three children were killed, many people injured and several buildings destroyed.

At Sabetha several stores and twenty residences were destroyed. Twenty-five people were injured, one of whom has since died, while six were killed in the vicinity.

At Reserve four people were killed and two injured, while nearly every building on the town site was wrecked or badly damaged.

In all of the towns struck by the cyclone buildings, such as were left standing, have been hastily converted into morgues and hospitals. The search for dead bodies was commenced last night as soon as possible after the storm subsided. Men, women and children with lanterns plowed their way through the debris here and there following up a cry from some injured one. The dead were scattered promiscuously and it is not believed that all of the bodies have been recovered. Families are scattered so badly that it is impossible to arrive at any accurate conclusion as to how many people are missing. The storm was accompanied by a heavy down-pour of rain, which continued for several hours after the wind had ceased.

IN THE TWISTER'S PATH.

Many Killed and Injured and Hundreds Made Homeless.

FALLS CITY, NEBR., May 18.—A cyclone visited this section about 9 o'clock last night and swept everything in its path, killing a number of people and leaving dozens seriously injured. It touched the extreme southern portion of this place, tearing down the cannery factory, burning both the Missouri Pacific and Burlington depots and turned over thirty freight cars, in one of which was a tramp, who was seriously hurt.

Hinton's park, which was one of the most picturesque spots in the country, is today a mass of uprooted and broken trees, while not a single building is left standing. Hahn's brewery, which was located across the Nemaha River from the park, is a total wreck. William Hinton's house was torn to atoms and both Mr. and Mrs. Hinton were badly hurt. The house of L. Knickerbocker, near the park entrance, is all but ruined.

Hail fell as large as hen's eggs, doing great damage to property and breaking nearly every window in the city, the storm coming from the northwest.

The cyclone seems to have followed the river for the distance of a mile and then took a southerly course. Between this city and the Kansas line, a distance of four miles, there were eight houses blown down. Those known to be dead are: Mrs. Dan Saylor, Miss Schock, an eight-year-old boy named Holck, and Mrs. William Brannin. Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes are among the injured and cannot recover.

A force of two hundred citizens spent the afternoon at the park with the unfortunate ones viewing what was left by the cyclones. The Nemaha River is now bank full and will flood the bottom lands.

Reserve, a town of 800 people, seven miles southeast of here, was literally wiped off the earth. But three buildings are standing and they were moved from their foundations. Four people were killed and twenty wounded, twelve severely. The schoolhouse, one of the more fortunate buildings, has been converted into a hospital and the injured are being cared for by physicians from surrounding towns. The dead are: Teburne, head crushed; Mrs. Rydner; nine-year-old daughter of Mr. Phillips; Ralph Sweeney.

The injured are: Rev. Mr. Parker, wife and daughter, internal injuries, will recover; Mrs. Teburne, back broken, will die; her daughter, badly crushed and otherwise injured, will recover; Mr. Rydner, skull crushed, will die; baby Rydner, legs broken, will die; George Sweeney, cut about the head; man named Jones, jaw broken;

William Wilson, internal injuries, will recover; George and Frank Phillips, hurt about the head.

It is impossible to give an estimate of the damage done in the vicinity of Falls City. Reports come in every hour which add to the number of farmhouses and buildings destroyed. The growing crop was pounded into the earth and will have to be replanted. The damage to fruit trees is very heavy.

PAWNEE CITY, NEBR., May 18.—A cyclone passed from west to east through the southern part of this county last evening, destroying several houses. The residence of William Burg was demolished and the barn of Arnold Parli and Mount Zion Church were wrecked, together with the United Brethren parsonage and a half-dozen or more other buildings. No lives were lost. The cyclone took out the side of one house, exposing the furniture, but destroying nothing else. At Mr. Burg's the family had escaped to the cellar with the exception of Mr. Burg himself, who was caught and dropped into the cellar after the house had vanished.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., May 18.—Word reached here to-day that a cyclone struck the mining village of Sherrard, near here, Saturday night, killing Morris Evans and destroying the Congregational church and several residences.

DETROIT, MICH., May 18.—Reports from many sections of this State show that the windstorm which swept over the State yesterday did much damage, especially to fruit trees. In Shiawassee County it is estimated that half of the fruit crop was destroyed. Shade trees suffered severely and in some instances buildings were unroofed. Only one person was injured so far as learned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—In the Supreme Court to-day the following cases, among others, were disposed of: John Evans Cornell vs. Hetty H. R. Green et al. This case involved Mrs. Green's title to a large tract of land in Chicago, said to be valued at \$5,000,000, obtained by sale under foreclosure proceedings, and the bill was dismissed in the Federal Court there by Judge Blodgett.

Justice Gray said the case presented no Federal question, and Cornell's appeal was dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

The steamer Couillard, etc. vs. the United States. In this case Justice Harlan held that the Court of Appeals has jurisdiction to review the final judgments of the Supreme Court of Alaska.

Alfred F. Webster vs. Milo J. Luther, et al. This case involved the question whether or not a homesteader under the law of 1862, who had made an additional entry of land under subsequent law, could dispose of that additional entry as of other property. The court said, in an opinion read by Justice Harlan, that it was the intention of Congress to give the additional land outright to the homesteader for him to dispose of as he pleased.

The Salina Creek Company et al. vs. the Salina Creek Irrigation Company. This was a controversy between the two corporations over the right to use the waters of Yogo and Neosho creeks, Utah, the former appealing from a judgment of the Supreme Court of the Territory in respect thereto. Justice Shiras stated that there was nothing in the record for the Supreme Court to review, and the judgment of the Territorial Court was confirmed.

Bob Talton vs. Wash. Moyes, High Sheriff of the Cherokee Nation. Talton was convicted of murder by the Indian Court and sentenced to death. He appealed to Judge Parker of the United States Court for the Western District of Arkansas for release on a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the proceedings in his case were irregular. Judge Parker declined to issue the writ, and the Supreme Court affirmed his decision.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company was triumphant in the Supreme Court to-day in a rather singular litigation with the State of Illinois. There is a State law which requires every railway passenger train to stop at county seats within the State. The railroad company operates a line of road from Chicago to New Orleans, which passes Cairo at a point three and a half miles distant from the station in that city. Proceedings were begun in relation of the State to compel the railroad company to run the fast mail train into the city under the provisions of the county seat law, and the Supreme Court of the State decided that it must do so. The company appealed to the Supreme Court and the judgment was reversed.

In announcing the judgment and opinion of the court upon the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company vs. Thomas Taggart, Auditor of Marion County, Indiana, et al., Justice Gray waxed somewhat sarcastic. The matter at issue was the validity of the Indian tax law of 1891, relating to corporations, which had been sustained in the State courts, from whose judgment the telegraph company appealed. Justice Gray said this was one of the cases which annually came before the court, brought by some corporation which felt itself constitutionally aggrieved. The court, he said, was asked in the appeal to uphold or overrule decisions in substantially similar cases relating to the tax laws of States brought to the Supreme Court of the United States, some of them by the same corporation. Without going into the reasons for the action of the court, he said the judgment of the Indiana Supreme Court would be affirmed.

EXCLUSION OF CHINESE. Commissioners Cannot Act Except in Accordance With Law.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—The fourth section of the Chinese exclusion act of 1882 was construed by the Supreme Court to-day, the opinion being read by Justice Shiras. The question involved was whether or not a Chinese person, adjudged not entitled to be within the limits of the United States, may be sentenced to imprisonment for a year at hard labor and at the expiration of that term deported by a United States Commissioner, or whether it must be done in accordance with law.

Wing Wang and other Chinese arrested in Michigan under the law were thus sentenced by the United States Commissioner, before whom they were examined, and they appealed to the Federal Court for the Eastern District of Michigan for release on writ of habeas corpus. That court refused to release them and they came to the Supreme Court.

Justice Shiras said they could not be disposed of in that manner and the judgment of the Circuit Court was reversed without prejudice to the right to hold and deport the appellants in accordance with the law.

CONGRESSMAN HILBORN LOSES. Will Not Get All the Fees Claimed in Chinese Cases.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—Congressman Hilborn has lost his suit against the United States regarding his fees as District Attorney for California. The fees in question were those claimed by him in habeas corpus cases growing out of the Chinese exclusion act.

He contended that while he was entitled to charge for the services he was not compelled to include them in his account with the Government upon which his maximum allowance was based. The entire amount involved was about \$7000, but inasmuch as outside of them he had earned nearly the

IN THE MESHES OF THE LAW.

Decisions by the Supreme Court in Complicated Cases.

HETTY GREEN A WINNER

Her Title to a Large Tract of Chicago Land Not Impaired.

JUSTICE GRAY IS SARCASTIC.

Expresses an Opinion as to the Attempts of Corporations to Dodge Their Taxes.

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maximum allowed him by law the Court of Claims gave him judgment for \$688, the deficiency from the full amount to which he could be entitled.

From this judgment he appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. In disposing of the case Justice Brown said the court could not accept Mr. Hilborn's contention. If the services were so far official as to warrant him in charging for them they were far enough official to require him to include them in his account.

The judgment of the Court of Claims was affirmed.

VICTORY FOR THE SINGER.

Decision of the Supreme Court in a Celebrated Patent Case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—The long pending cases of the Singer Manufacturing Company vs. the June Manufacturing Company and Burt were decided in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day. The result was a practical victory for the Singer Company, but one of the leading contentions of the company's counsel was overthrown by the decision, which was announced by Justice White. He stated that where, under the life of patent, a name became the generic designation of the thing made, at the end of the life of the patent the name with the article patented became the property of the public and its use could not be restrained by injunction. The court further held, however, that the right did not exist to use the name indiscriminately without qualification, so that the public would be deceived by its use into the belief that the thing manufactured was different from what it really was, or that it was made by some person other than the real maker. In these cases the name and initial design used by the Singer Company, both being involved, were not so qualified, and the judgment of the Circuit Court of the Northern District of Illinois in favor of the June Company and Burt was reversed with decision to modify the decree in accordance with the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States.

DEFEAT, NOT A VICTORY. But the Spanish Colonel Reported the Usual Slaughter of Insurgents.

Heavy Losses by the Regular Troops Concealed by False Statements.

HAVANA, CUBA, May 18.—News has been received from the Province of Santiago de Cuba that Colonel Tjeda has had a fierce engagement at Palmarito with the rebels commanded by Cerberio. The insurgents occupied a strongly fortified position but were dislodged by the troops, who numbered 1500.

When the troops were returning to Palmarito the rear guard was repeatedly attacked by the rebels. They were repulsed with a loss of seventeen dead and many wounded. The troops lost four dead and two officers and two soldiers wounded.

Unofficial advices show that Colonel Tjeda's report is incorrect and that the rebels forced the troops to retreat. The Government loss is said to have been much heavier than stated in the official report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—The Supreme Court of the United States had an extra session to-day for the purpose of hearing arguments in the matter of the Horsa Cuban expedition, the case growing out of the conviction of J. H. S. Wiber, J. P. Petersen and Hans Johnson, citizens of Denmark, by the District Court of the United States of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania for violating the neutrality laws. They appealed to the Supreme Court.

Attorney-General Harmon moved to advance the case for hearing at this term, as the call of the docket for the term closed the 8th inst. The granting of the motion necessitated the session to-day.

After the court had concluded the announcement of opinions but two hours of the day's session remained, and it was then agreed by W. Hallet Phillips, for the appellants, and Solicitor-General Conrad for the Government, to abandon oral argument and submit the case on the printed briefs.

This was agreeable to the court and it adjourned until Monday next, when a decision may be expected.

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 18.—District Attorney Fellows to-day received a dispatch from the State Department at Washington stating that a cablegram had been received from United States Consul-General Williams at Havana saying that the Spanish authorities there had refused to surrender to this Government Mariel Martin, al as Manuel Gonzales Mendoza, who was wanted in this city for swindling August Belmont & Co. out of \$24,000 by a forged draft. Whether the Spanish authorities were moved to their decision by the sympathy the American people have shown for the Cuban patriots is a matter of conjecture.

BROOKS SHOLTO'S WRATH.

Lady Douglas Will Not Head Her Lord's Command to Come to Him in Arizona.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 19.—A morning paper says: Lord Sholto Douglas, from his home in Arizona, has called upon his wife, formerly Loretta Mooney, to quit the vaudeville stage and return to him, but the light-footed songstress has declined. In an interview last night she said: "Oh, yes, Lord Sholto wants me to leave the stage and go back to Arizona, but I don't see it that way just now. I'm going to New York next week to fill an engagement with Tony Pastor, and when I have seen what there is to see in New York we'll talk about Arizona."

"I've never been East before and they say New York is quite a town. After that, of course, I expect to go to Arizona and leave the stage. When? Oh! I don't know, may be in four weeks—may be in fifty weeks. This is a pretty good thing you know."

"Here's a letter from Lord Sholto I just received to-day. He wants to know why I don't answer his letters and telegrams—he has sent me two this week. Of course I answered them, but then, you know, letters and telegrams so often go astray. Poor fellow, I suppose he is worrying."

"Have we quarreled? Well, perhaps, I hadn't better say anything about that. Some of these days I'll go back and be a good little wife, but not until I've seen New York."

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: William Lochren of Minnesota to be United States District Judge for the district of Minnesota, vice R. R. Nelson, resigned; Robert Lee Jenkins of North Carolina, United States Consul at Patras, Greece; Robert Kansom of North Carolina to be Second Secretary of the Legation to Mexico.

River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—The conferees on the river and harbor bill expect to reach a final conclusion to-morrow.

GOVERNMENT OF ALABAMA STATE.

Proposed Investigation of an Election Is Put Over.

IT MEETS WEAK SUPPORT

Two Populists and Four Republicans Voted in the Affirmative.

NOT PROPERLY IN THE SENATE

Adoption of the Committee Report to Regulate Gas Rates in the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—The resolution for the appointment of a select committee to investigate last year's election in the State of Alabama and to report whether a republican form of government exists in that State came up to-day in the Senate, Allen of Nebraska making a motion that the Senate proceed to its consideration. There were only six votes in favor of the motion—two from Populists, Allen and Peffer, and four from Republican Senators, Chandler, Frye, Gallinger and Morrill. The votes against it numbered forty-one.

Allen saw in the result of the vote a proof of the insincerity of Republican Senators, but Sherman of Ohio justified himself and his Republican colleagues on the ground that the question was one to come before the Senate at the next session, not at this; and that as to the general election in Alabama, whether fraudulent or not, the Senate had no right to inquire into it unless it affects the election of a Senator.

Chandler of New Hampshire, who voted for the motion, said that under other circumstances, when there was no appropriation directly before the Senate, the resolution would receive the support of a large number, if not all the Senators on the Republican side.

The House bill to regulate the price of gas in the District of Columbia was discussed in the Senate to-day for several hours, the question being whether the House bill (fixing the price at \$1 per 1000 feet) or the Senate District Committee amendment (making the reduction a graduated one from \$1.15 down) should be agreed to.

The committee amendment prevailed—31 to 14—and the bill as amended was passed.

The Senate at 6:10 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

Thirty-Five Pension Bills Passed in Very Short Order.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—While this was suspension day in the House, the greater part of the session was expended in the passage of thirty-five pension bills, reported from Friday night's session, and to passing bills under unanimous consent, including the following: Incorporating the Society of Colonial Dames, authorizing the loan or donation of condemned cannon to Grand Army posts, establishing Pueblo, Durango and Leadville as customs ports of delivery, to compel the attendance of witnesses before local land offices.

Under suspension of the rules bills were passed to expedite the delivery of imported merchandise by allowing the appraisement on the wharf and delivery to an express company or other bonded carrier of packages valued at not over \$500, and not over 100 pounds in weight, imported in American vessels; to allow the bottling of spirits in bonded warehouse; to provide for the registration by the Patent Office of trademarks on bottles, barrels and other receptacles used in interstate and foreign commerce.

The House at 5:10 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

QUESTIONS FOR A SICK MAN TO ANSWER:

Do you feel weak and shaky? Do you sleep well at night? Do you wake tired? Bad taste in mouth? All-gone feeling? Eyes murky? Do you get angry easily? Do you lose flesh? Do you lose strength? Do you lack vitality? Is your vigor gone? Have you knotted veins? Night losses?

If you notice many of these symptoms you may be sure that you are suffering from Seminal Neurasthenia or Nervous Debility. When in this condition you need the great, the only great

HUDYAN.

Hudyan is certain to cure you if you follow the advice and instructions that go with the great Hudyan. Hudyan cures Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Lack of Power, Partial Impotency and Private, Secret Diseases of Man. You can learn all about the great

HUDYAN