Thousands Congregate to See the Pride of the Navy Launched.

POWERFUL SHIP EVER BUILT

Huge Craft Successfully Takes the Water and is Christened "lowa" by the Daughter of

PHILADELPHIA, March 28 .-- (Special Telegram.)-No somber tone marred the brilliancy of the launching of the Iowa at Cramp's yards today. There was a touch of spring in the March day and the sunshine and gayly bedecked women made a picture soldom seen. The Iowa delegation, which had made the trip to participate in this great occasion, was surcharged with excitement, and Mary Lord Drake, upon whom the eyes of thousands were fastened, was the most excited of all. Upon her rested a most grave responsibility, but when the time came for her to christen this latest and greatest of battleships, her arm became like fron, and as the ship glided down the ways there was a crash of glass meeting the outer skin of the vessel, and champagne deluged those who stood below the small platform upon which the godmother of the Iowa stood.

"I christen thee Iowa; may luck go with thee," said Mies Drake, and when asked later what her impressions were in that trying moment, when the fate of the staunch boat was ment, when the fate of the staunch boat was held within her small hand, she said:
"I was thinking of nothing but to make sure of breaking the bottle the first lick, that the lowa might not be hoodooed. When the ship finally struck deep water and sailed away, I wished she might be as mighty among ships as lowa is among states," and Governor Drake, who overheard the remark, patted his daughter upon the back and exclaimed that the thought was well uttered and one which he desired to re-echo most

claimed that the thought was well uttered and one which he desired to re-echo most heartly, adding that it was indeed a propitious day for Iowa and the nation.

Besides Miss Drake, who is a fine type of Hawkeye womanhood, was Miss Herbert, daughter of the secretary of the navy, who had performed a like service for the Columbia and the service for the Columbia.

bia, and who could give this western girl pointers as to just how to hit the bottle against the side of the vessel.

Officially the Iowa is known as "Sea-going battleship No. 1," distinguishing her from coast line battleships like the Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon.

chusetts and Oregon. BUILT FOR TROUBLE.

This monarch of our navy is in power of battery, scope of fire, armor protection and efficiency, the superior of any of the larger foreign ships of like type, while considerably ahead of its European classmates of like size.

The Iowa is built essentially to look for trouble and incidentally take a very active part in any little row it may become involved. part in any little row it may become involved part in any little row it may become involved in. Few people, even those accustomed to discussing warships in a general way, have any real conception of what a terrific engine of destruction the lowa really is. Virtually it is a floating fort, carrying guns in plenty to give crushing blows of sufficient force to quickly dispose of almost any antagonist. Since the plans of the big ship have been made it has frequently been compared with made it has frequently been compared with the great ironclads of the British and French navies. In every case the foreign ships suf-fer by comparison, for experts of all coun-tries agree that the big American will be the technical peer at least of any ship affoat.

The hull is of steel, with double bottom and close water-tight subdivisions extending up to a height of ten feet above the load water line. The formation of the sides amidehips, where they roll inboard, secures increased freeboard, without the added weight consequent where the lines are carried up with water line fullness, giving an easier curve of stability, roomier quarters for the crew and greater sweep for the guns in the broad-side sponsons. The motive power and ma-chinery, the vitals of the chip in technical parlance, so to speak, aside from the guns and their protection, must necessarily be a prime consideration. To that end, on the Iowa a waterline band of armor, seven and one-half feet wide and fourteen inches thick, below the load line, running forward and aft for a distance of 185 feet amidship, offers a broadside protection. The ends of this belt are joined inboard by bulkheads twelve inches thick, resting like a roof upon four walls, thus forming a protective deck of steel two and three-fourths inches thick, strong enough to deflect any shot passing in through the fiveinch armor, which reinforces the sides from the top of the heavy band up to the main deck. Above this roof, and extending to the sides, are many feet of coal, so widely dis-posed that its presence gives added protection to the boilers, engines and magazines that lie

TREMENDOUS MOTIVE POWER. The motive power consists of three double-ended bollers, twenty-one feet long, diameters sixteen feet nine inches, and two single-ended boilers, ten feet long, diameters the same. The boilers supply steam at a working pressure of 160 pounds, the engines making 112 revolutions a minute. The lowa contract compels it to cover sixteen knots an hour under pressure. With its bunkers filled with 1,800 ons of coal, it could easily cover 7,400 miles at a speed of ten knots an hour, while, under full speed, it will cover 3,000 miles, with a radius of endurance of six days. The contract was awarded to the Cramps, and the keel laid August 5, 1893, the contract price being \$3,010,000. For every quarter of a knot made over the required sixteen the builders will receive a bonus at the rate of \$50,000, a prize worth working for.
This vessel, in which Nebraska takes no

little interest because of the nearness of the state whose name it bears, has 1,000 tons greater displacement than her prototypes, the Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon, the dif-ference being carefully adapted to the betterment of the Iowa. The ship is 360 feet long maximum beam seventy-two feet two and one-half inches, and will draw, when sea-ready, a little over twenty-five feet of water. This means that something like 12,200 tons of water will have to move when the ship decides to go on an excursion, as that amount is its reckoned displacement. Its total coal capacity is 1,780 tons; complement of officers

capacity is 1.780 tons; complement of officers and crew, 490.

In armor distribution, scope of fire, possible speed, power of battery and seakeeping properties, this ship is without a peer, while in regard to its fittings for the comfort of the officers and crew it does not differ materially from the coast-line-battle ship only in one particular—the additional accommodations for the crew afforded by the forcestel tions for the crew afforded by the forecastle deck. a most valuable feature, particularly in tropical climates or when the ship's com-pany may be augmented by the presence of prisoners or rescued fellow seamen.

TERRIBLE WEAPONS OF OFFENSE.

The offensive phase of the ship consists all to the height of sight feet in one second. In this connection it is interesting to note that the steel of which the shells are made costs about 40 cents a pound, while the powder used is bought at the rate of about 60 cents a pound, so that every time the main battery of the Iowa is discharged and her four great guns beich forth flame and send 3,500 pounds of steel through the air the cost to the government is about \$2,500.

Prom four small turrets five inches thick, firing through an arc of 170 degrees and revolving with barbettes three inches heavier, the eight-inch rifles can fire shells of 250 pounds, capable of passing undeformed through eight inches of steel 4,000 yards away, and with a possible bombarding range of one mile for every inch of caliber. From places on either side of amidship torpedoes can be launched. These are tiny vessels in themselves, actuated by mechanism of great power, delicately guided by self-adjusting rudders that automatically compensate for the variation of subaqueous pressures and bearing a head charge with the deadly force of 120 pounds walker, Lieutenant Niblack, Captan Dewey, Walker, Lieutenant Niblack, Captan Dewey, Walker, Lieutenant Niblack, Captan Dewey,

BATTLESHIP IOWA AFLOAT of gam cetton-a material three times as powerful as powder.

No ship yet built can withstand this blow if fairly placed. Such are the possibilities of modern warfare. No supernumeraries are needed and as an example of America's naval architecture the lows is an achievement of which this nation can be and should be justly proud, and a namesake in which any state might glory.

EXPRESSIONS OF IOWANS. Nothing could be more graceful nor more inspiring than to see this latest defender of America gible into the water, without a hitch, and there came uppermost the thought that one more ship had been added to the fleet for the preservation of republican institutions, a notice to the world that America stood for peace first, for war when all else falled Senator Allison who was greeted by failed. Senator Allison, who was greeted by applause when he appeared on the platform and who attracted great attention from the thousands about the ship, said to The Hecorrespondent, when asked for an expression: The ceremony was beautiful; the ship is corthy Iowa and the Iowa is a worthy ship.

casualties of war, that always result in great loss of property." Senator Gear sold: "Iowa joins in an un-Senator Gear said: 'Iowa joins in an un-crowned honor to the kings who built her. It is named after a great state, one of the

greatest of this great nation."

Congressman Sam Clark remarked: "This battleship bears a name that has never known a divided patriotism. Its soldiers' fame is builded wholly on triumphs of and for the

builded wholly on triumphs of and for the republic, and its people have an intelligence and promote a prosperity in the arts of peace worth maintaining in peace and war, upon the land and ocean."

Representative Henderson is a peaceful man, and his contiment was: "It is a large ship, and is a message of peace and not of war; of safety to people, not their destruction. I am against war, and therefore glad tion. I am against war, and therefore glad to see the Iowa launched." Congressman Hepburn says: "Naval experts say the battleship lows, when completed, will be the finest war ship affoat; that

pleted, will be the finest war ship afloat; that neither in the ship nor its armament will there be anything to equal it. Its cost will be something in excess of \$5,000,000. We have now completed under construction, or authorized, ten battleships. When this number is doubled the matter of coast defensed will be settled, for no foreign fleet will then be able to reach our coasts."

Major John F. Lacey of the Sixth Iowa district, whose first launching it was said: "The versel just launched will be the greatest battleship in the world, and the name of Iowa will now be as well known on the sea

lowa will now be as well known on the sea as it has been on the land." Bob Cousins, whose speech on Bayard has brought him national prominence and not a little annoyance, rounded these expressions of Hawkeye legislators with a picture: "The Iowa, its great beauty, is emblematic of the womanhood of the state it represents. Its strength shall tell to all seas the manhood and greatness of our commonwealth. Let Polonius be the counsel of its captain. Let it 'beware of entrance to a quarrel, but being in, bear it so that its adversaries may be-

ware of it. ware of it."

Representative Perkins, when asked for an expression, said: "It was a genuine Iowa day at Cramp's. Therefore, there was no hitch in the program, and everything was beautiful and harmonious. The Iowa is fitly named and was fitly put afloat. Iowa is proud of the Iowa."

WISCONSIN'S SHARE IN IT. Senator Vilas of Wisconsin, who was one of the senatorial party, said: "It was as great a success as when the state of Wisconsin launched the territory of Iowa." Congressman Hull of Iowa thought the sunching would lead to the study of our reources and open the door to our permanent

that marked the occasion, and Hon. John A. Kassen said he was more impressed with the enthusiasm of the state as shown today than in the act itself. It was an Iowan's pride which he took in the ship, which was the forerunner of permanent peace, he fully

believed. While the launch was wonderfully successful, so, too, was the luncheon which followed, quite 1,500 guests being in attendance At the governor's table, so called, presided Henry C. Cramp. On his right sat Governor Drake, and on his left Secretary of the Navy Hilery A. Herbert. In addition were: Miss Drake, Miss Herbert, Vice President and Mrs. Stevenson, Senator and Mrs. Gear, Representative and Mrs. Hull, the Iowa state officers and the governor's staff.

Two sections of a special train were run

from Washington, the Iowa delegation being as follows: Senator Allison, Senator and Mrs. Gear, Representative and Mrs. Hull, Representative and Mrs. Hager, Mrs. Davis f Montgomery county, Representative and Mrs. Perkins, Representative and Mrs. Up-dergraf, Representative and Mrs. Hepburn, Representative and Mrs. Lacey, Representa-tive and Mrs. Henderson and daughter, Rep-resentatives Cousins and Clark, Alonzo Stewart, H. D. Reeves and wife, Joe Morgan, Colonel Charles A. Stare of Cedar Rapids, Miss Mina Swalm and Miss Annie Huber of

SOME NOTABLE IOWANS. The western party included: General F. M. Drake, governor of lowa; W. M. MacFarland, secretary of state, C. G. McCarthy, state auditor, John Herriott, state treasurer; tovernor's staff, Major General H. H. Wright, djutant general and acting quartermaster general; Brigadier General J. Bush Lincoln, inspector general, Major John Cutter Wy-man, military secretary; Lieutenant Harry E. Wilkinson, Second infantry United States army, assistant inspector general with rank of colonel; Brigadier General Parker W. McManus, commissary general; Brigadior General A. W. Jaques, Fairfield, judge advo-cate general; Colonel Thomas F. Cook, Algona, general inspector small arms prac-tice; Colonel Harty H. Canfield, Boone, chief signal officer; Captain George Guyot, Des Moines, chief of engineers; aides, Colonel Joseph McGarragh, Des Moines, Colonel D. C. Glasser, Dubuque; Colonel J. R. Nutting, Davenport; Colonel F. C. Letts, Marshall-Davenport; Colonel F. C. Letts, Marshall-town; Colonel George Bogart, Shenandoah; Colonel C. F. McCarth, Jefferson; Colonel L. M. Martin, Marshalltown; Colonel C. G. Saunders, Ccuncil Bluffs; Colonel H. O. Weaver, Des Molnes; Colonel W. A. Mc-Arthur, Burlington; Colonel F. B. Drake, Centerville; Colonel A. W. Hutting, Musca-tine.

The ladies were: Miss Mary Lord Drake, Mrs. M. D. Shonts, Mrs. Ed Goss, Mrs. Colonel Martha Farr Nutting, Miss Mary Carpenter, Miss Fannie MacFarland, Mrs. F. M. MacFarland, Mrs. Colonel Robert Rae, Mrs. John A. Drake, Mrs. F. E. Drake, Miss Clarice McCarthy. Clarice McCarthy.

The invited guests are: Hon. L. A. Ellis, Hon. E. G. Penrose, Hon. Cyrenus Cole, Hon. W. R. Boyd, Colonel Robert Rae, Captain J. F. Merry, Captain John A. Drake, Colonel T. B. Shonts, J. A. Mills, L. Sherman.

VISITORS FROM WASHINGTON. In the Washington party were Vice President Stevenson, Mrs. Stevenson and the Misses Stevenson, Secretary of the Navy Herbert and Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Machadoo, Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon and the Misses Harmon, Secretary of Agriculture Morton and Miss Morton, the Russian The offensive phase of the ship consists primarily of guns and torpedo discharges. The main battery is composed of four twelve-inch and eight eight-inch breechloading rides, mounted in pairs in six turrets; the secondary battery is composed of six four-inch rapid fire guns, while twenty six-pounders, four one-pounder and two gating guns constitute an auxiliary force. Concentrated upon a foe on either side, the four great guns can send forth a mass of a ton and a quarter of hardened steel driven by 1,720 pounds of powder, leaving the rifles with a pent-up force equal to the energy needed to raise the whole ship, crew and all to the height of eight feet in one second. In this connection it is interesting to note that the steel of which the shells are made

Chairman Boutelle and Senators Chandler of New Hampshire and Tillman of South Caroon the committee on naval affairs; Sen Squire, chairman of the committee of coast defenses, and Smator J. H. Kyle of South Dakota.

The Iown delegation reached here yesterday The fown delegation reached here yesterday and the Washington party came from the capital in a special car, which ran up to the shippard. Miss Drake is a handsome girl of commanding figure. She is 23 years old and presides over the household of her father, who is a widower. She is prominent in Des

BALLINGTON BOOTH IS NOT A RIVAL. Mrs. Booth-Tucker Pays Her Initial Visit to Salvation Headquarters

NEW YORK, March 28 .- Mrs. Booth-Tucker, wife of the new chief of the Salvation army in this country, who arrived today on the St. Louis, appeared pale and emaciated. After a rough and tedious voyage across the Atlantic, during which she quarters of the Salvation army tonight. She was hurriedly driven from the pler, in company with her sister, Commissioner Eva. and her bright, rosy-faced, playful children, to the Thirteenth street entrance to the headquarters, where she partook of tea and cake, the first condiment she had taken since her departure from Southampton, nearly a wesk ago. In company with her sister, Eva, the wife of the new commander visited the national headquarters. She was given a right hearty welcome by the staff and local field officers. Many knelt to receive her blessing and to repeat their protestations of loyalty to the general. It was a matter of comment that the "Union Jack," which had been un-furled from the flagpole of the national headquarters on the occasions of the arrival here of Colonel Nichol, Commissioner Eva Booth and Commissioner Carleton, was not displayed on the arrival today of Mrs. Booth-Tucker. The only emblems displayed were the stars and stripes and the Salvation army ensign. Shortly after 7 o'clock, Mrs. Booth-Tucker, her sister, Eva, and Major Malan, General Booth's private secretary, who accompanied Mrs. Tucker on the trip over, appeared with the officers. Commissioner Eva introduced her sister as the wife of the new commander. her sister as the wife of the new commander. After answering a few questions of an informal nature, Mrs. Booth-Tucker said the work of organizing the Salvation army will go on as usual in the American field. The nationalization, ehe thought, was a very small matter. She expressed as her unequiversal contains the the same of the contains the ocal opinion that the general does not regard Ballington's new movement in the light of a rival army. The general was not aware of the facts concerning the situation in America until after his arrival in London, after his

until after his arrival in London, after his world-round tour of inspection.

"You see," she said, "the facts were evaded until the arrival of the general in London. His heart yearns for a reconciliation with Ballington, and I hope and pray to be able to bring about a meeting between them. Father says there is a silver lining to this cloud of trouble which has enveloped us just now. I shall do my best to induce Ballington to see the general, which I am sure would result in a solution which I am sure would result in a solution of the present trouble. If Ballington should promise to pursue a certain line of action, I am in a position to promise him that he will receive the utmost kindness and con sideration from his father, the general."

What these certain definite things are she would not say. Asked about the transfer of the property and on being told that the rights of the allen woman were superior to those of an alien man, Mts. Booth-Tucker seemed to be somewhat put out, and after pausing to think the matter over said: "My husband will become a citizen at the

proper time. She said a note handed her on her ar-rival by Captain Lindsay, written by her prother, Ballington Booth, was strictly pri-vate, and while it contained reference to the present trouble and expressed his de sire to see her, she did not think it proper to make it public. The proposed meeting will take place within a few days at Mont

Her marriage to Booth-Tucker took place in the Crystal palace, London, eight years ago, and the wedding was regarded as one of the most notable in the history of the Salvation army in London. Six thousand people filled the hall and over \$25,000 was realized from admission fees and donations, which was given to aid the work of the army in India. She is the second favorite daughter of General Booth, and, singular as t is, she is now the second wife of the new commander. Their first command after where the scorching sands told with dread-ful effect on Mrs. Booth-Tucker, whose health is fast giving away. Rice and gee was the staple food in the Indian territory, and it was some time before Mrs. Booth-Tucker could learn to eat of the eastern food, which at no time agreed with her frail constitution. Since her arrival in Lonwhere the scorching sands told with dread don, two years ago, she has served in the capacity of joint foreign secretary with her

CHANGES ON THE GRAND TRUNK Consolidating the Management of the American and Canadian Divisions. MONTREAL, March 28.-On Wednesday next more important changes in the manage ment of the Grand Trunk road will be made. A circular issued from the office of the general manager in Montreal announces that on April 1 Charles M. Hays will assume control of all lines west as well as east of the Detroit river, and certain other officials also have their spheres of duty ex-tended so as to include the lines of the Chicago & Grand Trunk as well as the Grand Trunk road, viz.: Mr. George B. Reeves, to be general traffic manager of the Grand Trunk system; F. McGulgan, to be general superintendent of the same; Joseph Hobson, to be chief engineer of the amalgamated Mr. N. J. Power, the present assistant gen-eral passenger agent of the Grand Trunk, but G. T. Bell will retain his position under the title of assistant general passenger and ticket agent, while E. H. Hughes becomes assistant general passenger and ticket agent in Chicago. In the freight department John W. Loud, general freight agent, now takes charge of the entire system, while Mr. David Brown becomes assistant general freight agent with offices at Chicago. The only change in division freight agents is that John Earle, at Hamilton, is relieved by Robert Quinn, the division agent of the Grand Trunk company, whose office is at

TAKEN SERIOUSLY IN JAPAN.

Muscovites Deal with China Bodes No Good to Them. SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—The North China Daily News prints what is said to be a translation of a secret treaty entered into between Russia and China. The treaty allows Russia to use any of the harbors along the coast of China, to mobilize fleets therein, to buy coal and supplies, and to recruit forces in Chinese territory, to buy horses, hire coolies, etc. Russia is to have the use of Port Arthur as a winter harbor, but if complications with other powers should arise Russia can use any other port on the coasts of Kiang Su and Che Kiang. In return Russia is to help China in case

of war with other powers. Russia will be permitted to build a branch of the Siberian railway through Manchuria, the line to be controlled jointly for fifteen years by China and Russia. At the end of that time China is to be allowed to purchase Russia's share of the branch road. In order to protect this road Russia will be allowed to hold one of the islands near Talien-Wan. Russia will be allowed to fortify ports in Chinege territory opposite Vladivostock. If Russia and Japan should come to blows If Russia and Japan should come to blows Russia is given permission to attack the western frontiers of Corea by way of the Yalu river. China will open her markets to the sale of Russian goods and Russia will lend several hundred officers to drill about 100,000 Chinese troops.

This treaty is taken seriously by the Japanese papers and is believed to be authentic.

Box Cars Wrecked by a Cyclone.
ALTON, Ill., March 28.—A cyclone passed south of Alton this afternoon. Twenty box cars were wrecked at West Alton. Fences and telegraph poles were blown down, but no fatalities resulted.

No lecture before the American public is as entertaining and instructive as the famous Frank Carpenter. Secure your tickets for the dollar course of three lectures at First M. E. church, April 8, 9 and 10.

GOES TO A SUBCOMMITTEE

Omaha Exposition Bill Argand Before the Full Ways and Means Committee.

MERCER MAKES A PLEA FOR THE MONEY

Presents a Strong Case and Secures a Reference Which He Thinks Will Result in a Favorable Report Soon. 191

WASHINGTON, March 28 .- (Special Telegram.)-The house committee on ways and means at its session this morning gave a hearing to Representative Mercer on the Omaha exposition bill. Mr. Mercer went worthy Iowa and the lows is a worthy ship, age across the Atlantic, during which as Comman exposition bill. Mr. Mercer went it is a great engine of peace. These battle-ships are like insurance policies to individuals—they insure great nations against the quarters of the Salvatton army tonight. She crue to the western country generally from crue to the western country generally from the holding of this exposition, and the unanimous endorsement by the surrounding states of the proposition. He produced for the committee's inepection a number of documents in support of his assertions, and urged that the committee make a favorable report on his bill providing for the holding of the exposition. After he had concluded his argument it was decided to refer the whole matter to the subcommittee on miswhole matter to the subcommittee on mis-cellaneous affairs, composed of Representa-tives Grosvenor, Russell, Tawney, Crisp and Wheeler, Mr. Mercer will push this com-mittee as fast as he can, and hopes to get a favorable report from it in a short time. Acting Secretary of the Interior Reynolds today rendered decisions in the following land cases: Nebraska—William M. Davison cases: Nebraska—William M. Davison against Charles G. Alton and Nannie G. Osbourne, Valentine district, commissioner's decision affirmed; Mrs. Osborne's application to restore her timber culture entry denied, and Davison's homestead application received. Bernard Clark against Lafayette Coltrin, Lincoln district, decision affirmed; Coltrin's timber entry cancelled. John Q. Smith against Ephraim S. Fowler, McCook district, decision affirmed; Fowler's timber culture entry held intact. James K. Shaw against Charles A. Burlew, Alliance disagainst Charles A. Burlew, Alliance dis-trict, decision affirmed; Burlew's timber culture entry held for cancellation. Kaspar Wolf against Andrew Lackey, Sidney dis-trict, decision affirmed; Lackey's timber culture entry held for cancellation

ture entry held for cancellation.

South Dakota—A. L. Scaton against Robert
S. Roberts, Aberdeen district, decision affirmed; Roberts' entry held intact. William A. Bennett against Frank E. Tomlinson, Mitchell district; decision affirmed;
Bennett's contest dismissed. Ole Bjerky
against Ole J. Melham, Watertown district,
decision reaffirmed; Melham's entry to stand.

Mark C. Bettis against John G. Shumaker. decision reaffirmed; Melham's entry to stand.
Mark C. Betts against John G. Shumaker,
Mitchell district, motion for review denied;
Shumaker's entry held for cancellation.
Wyoming—Jennie Croghan against Hunter
Smith, Buffalo district, decision approved;
Smith's desert land entry held for cancellation. Leroy Grant, ex parte, Cheyenne district; case remanded for further action to
determine status of the land.

determine status of the land.

W. H. Whitcome was today appointed post-master at Bolan, Worth county, Iowa, vice Master at Bolan, Worth county, lowa, vice
A. D. Kruseman, resigned,
Sick leave granted to First Lieutenant
Will T. May, Fifteenth infantry, has been
extended one month.
Two months' sick leave has been granted
to Captain Owen J. Sweet, Twenty-fifth
infantry.

WANT EXHIBITS TO COME IN FREE. Representative Mercer Appears for the Transmississippi Exposition.

WASHINGTON, March 28,-The ways and eans committee today decided to report favorably the bill of Representative Evans of Kentucky, authorizing the bottling in bond of liquors by owner and distillers. The bond of liquors by owner and distillers. The purpose of the bill is to furnish a guarantee of the purity of the liquors by practically giving them in bottles a government endorsement as to their quality and proof. The committee also heard Representative Mercer on his bill to permit the free importation of exhibits to the Transmississippi exposition to be held at Omaha in 1898. This bill was referred to a sub-committee of which Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio is chairman. The free alcohol bill was not considered by the full committee.

Decided Against the State, WASHINGTON, March 28.—Secretary Hoke mith today decided adversely to the claim of the state of Minnesotaa that the swamp and within the ceded portions of the Red Lake reservation, to be opened to entry May 15, were granted to the state by the swamp land grant of March 12, 1860. The ecretary says the intent of the act was to grant to the state swamp lands within its borders that had not been, prior to selection by the state and approval by the de-partment, disposed of as reserved under some act made prior to the granting act. Such reservation of these land had taken place and

accordingly none of them passed to the tate under the grant.

The agricultural lands of the reservation will be disposed of under the homestead laws at \$1.50 an acre, instead of presidential proclamation, and the timber lands will be sold at an appraised value and the money placed to the credit of the Chippewa In-

dian as a permanent fund. Decided on the Frye Bill. WASHINGTON, March 28 .- The subcommittees representing the Pacific railroad committees of the two houses were in session for two hours today, engaged in an effort to agree upon a measure looking to the re-funding of the Pacific railroad debts to the superintendent of the same; Joseph Hobson, to be chief engineer of the amalgamated lines, and Herbert Wall is mechanical superintendent. Mr. Muir, treasurer of the Chicago & Grand Trunk railway, will be retained in charge of the accounts of the Chicago office. W. E. Davis has been appointed general passenger and tickst agent. This entails the removal from office of Mr. N. J. Power, the present assistant general passenger agent of the Grand Trunk, are funding measure providing for a cash a refunding measure providing for a cash payment and then for extension of the remainder of the debt for seventy-five years at 2 per cent interest. The committee will meet again next Monday.

Decides to Modify the Dawes Bill. WASHINGTON, March 28 .- The house Indian affairs committee, which is considering the recommendations of the Dawes' commission in regard to the Indian territory, made some material progress today. There was a division of sentiment in the committee in regard to the recommendations and some of in a measure prepared by Representative Curtis of Kansas, which is a modification of that agreed to by the commission. As a result of today's meeting a subcommittee consisting of Curtie of Kansas. Fisher of New York, and Little, was appointed, who will draft a bill upon which it is hoped all the committee may agree. (The subcommittee will hold its first meeting next Tuesday.

graphed Secretary Olney under date of yesgraphed Secretary Oney ginder date of yes-terday that the British ambassador has been informed in writing by Towik Pasha that relief may be freely distributed in the in-terior of Turkey by English and American agents, one member of the Turkish com-mission being present at avery distribution. Miss Bartons agents are able to distribute supplies directly with their own hands to whomseever they think agents.

whomsoever they think proper Confident of Dygeri's Release. WASHINGTON, March 28.-Representative Hopkins of Illinois, who is taking great inerest in the case of Walter Dygert, the Illinois man who was imprisoned some weeks ago in Cuba, expresses entire estisfaction with the action of the state department. From advices received by the State department yesterday he is confident that Dygert is alive and that the mach'nery set at operation will shortly secure his release,

WASHINGTON, March 28 .- Today's statement of the conflition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$269,577,848; gold reserve, \$128,633,260.

KELLEY, STIGER & CO.

## HEIGHT OF FASHION

KID GLOVES, SILKS AND SATINS, BLACK DRESS STUFF. COLORED DRESS MATERIALS, TRIMMINGS AND LACES,

\$1.25 \$1.50 Walking Gloves, two clasp, four

Perrin's Pique, heavy stitched in the latest colorings, buttercups, sandal, white, etc.

Trefousse and Perrin's

These high grade gloves are in new shadings, large pearl buttons and new stitching, the most atttractive and reliable Gloves to be found

Trefousse

Perrin's

85c

50c

### NOVELTIES IN LACES.

Bruxelles Point, Bruxelles and Lierre Applique Laces Bands and Edges to match.

Choice novelties in

Linen Batiste Embroideries Edges, Bands and All-Overs to match.

Choice Novelties in Beaded and Spangled Passementeries and Garnitures

Rich Novelties in Buttons

Comprising Jeweled. Enameled, Cut Steel, Jet, Pearl, E c. 45-inch all-silk French Chiffons in all colors,

Satin Brocaded—Handsome Black Satin

85c New Styles, a'so \$1,25, \$1'45, \$1.50, \$1.85 and \$2.00 50c Waist Silks—Novel silks for waists also new Turkoman Silks in this lot,

Pomadour Silks-Just opened, many of the late productions in Fancy Silks-See the new Grey effects just out.

Mohair Fancy Suitings-48 inches wide the latest effects in fine Black Dress Stuffs; also 60c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.35 to \$4 00

French Novelty Suitings—Just in, new colorings; also see our 85c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50 qualities 1.25

We call special attention to Parasols, just opened-Rich Cameleon Silk with Dresden borders, artistic and original handles,

### See Our New Capes.

\$16.50 Exquisite Cameleon Silk and rich Lace Shoulder Capes—Just out.

The very newest Capes, \$11.00. Silk lined, fine lace and jet trimmed. Also many other styles at popular prices.

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MORMON NEW JERUSALEM.

Temple to Be Erected by the Faithful at Independence, Mo.
For the first time since the Mormon hegira from Independence, Mo., when they were driven out by force of arms and sought homes in the far west, a body of those who followed Brigham Young to Utah are in that city doing missionary work. The Mormons who live in Independence, says a writer in the Globe-Democrat, are the followers of Joseph Smith, jr., called the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and a small church the Hedricktes. The Utah Mormons have never had a foothold in this city. Today a conference of Utah Mormons is in session here, and will be in session tomorrow. The presiding offi-cer is Joshua R. Clarke, president of the Northern States Mission, and the body is called the Iowa conference. The Utah church, committee may agree. The subcommittee will hold its first meeting gest Tuesday.

Relief May Be Freely Distributed.
WASHINGTON, March 28.—The United States legation at Constantinople has telegraphed Secretary Olney under date of the subcommittee will be belief that Independence will be the gathering place for the faithful, and that there will be built here a grand temple on the famous temple lot site. The conference now in session is doing missionary work, and it is thought to be preparatory church here. The Church of Brigham Young is the largest and the wealthiest of all the branches of the Mormon church, and claims 300,000 members. The Reorganized church, which is the strongest here, has just lost the suit for the possession of the spot of ground called the temple lot, and the case was won by a small branch called the Hedrickites, a church of less than 100

In the revelation concerning the temple are these words: "A revelation of Jesus Christ to his servant, Joseph Smith, and six elders, as they united their hearts and lifted their voices on high; yea, the word of the Lord concerning his church, estab-

the Lord, and a cloud shall rest upon it, which cloud shall fill the house This revelation is dated in 1832, and to be fulfilled the temple must be built very socii.

The conference of the Utah Mormons for missionary work at this time and place is,

ship ever known will be erected on this lot. OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

An ancient tomb opened on an island off the coast of Italy in December last revealed the bones of a two-headed human being, who had been over eleven feet in height. The first statutory mention of pine is to be found in an English law passed in the year 1483. The first patent pin machine was one of American make—Wright's machine

J. W. January, formerly postmaster at Minonk, Ill., is said to be the only man liv-ing that ever amputated both of his own legs with his own hand and afterward re-

contracts, closing the valve, and all the admitted by the screw valve.

Recent archaeological discoveries along the valley of the Tennessee river in north-ern Alabama have led to the belief that the missionary work at this time and place is, therefore, significant, and may presage the coming of a great number of the big Church of Independence. While many of the members of the church believe that the great temple of the revelation will be built in a temple of the revelation will be built in a expedition, and it is believed that valuable night, and by unseen hands, the leaders of the church disclaim such belief, and say that when the time comes, and it is not far distant, the most magnificent temple of worth and the caves along the Tennessee.

Ship ever known will be erected on this lot.

Nineteen citizens of Macon, Ga., some of them said to be prominent in one way or another, were subpoensed a few days ago to appear at the city hall, provided with picks and shovels, to go to work on the streets of the town for five days, under the direction of the Board of Public Works. A new law provides that a citizen who falls to pay his street tax shall work out the amount of the tax on the streets, and this was the first time it was put in operation.

Thirty years ago the late Major Thomas J. Barry of this city, in paying a bill, gave out \$20 too much, the bill of that denomination sticking to the back of another. The receiver noticed the mistake some time later and made a memorandum of the fact, in-tending to pay it. The memorandum was lost and the incident passed out of his mind. In the twenty-nine years in which Dr. Barnardo of England has been engaged in his humane labors 22,000 waifs and strays have been rescued. Of these over 6,000 have been sent to the colonies.

A remarkable succession of misfortunes occurred recently in the Irving family of Oldtown, Me. Not long ago the old homestead burned down, leaving the family with but a sied for shelter. Two of the slaters moved into a store and started a millinery business. The store was burned down, and they lost all

christ to his servant, Joseph Smith, and into a store and started a millinery business.

The store was burned down, and they lost all they had. Soon after that three women of the Lord concerning his church, established in the last days, concerning his people, as he has spoken by the mount of his pipophets, and for the gathering of his saints to stand upon Mount Zion, which shall be the city New Jerusalem; which city shall be built, beginning at the temple lot, which is appointed by the finger of the Lord, in the western boundary of the state of Missisters belonging to the city hold without inconvenience to himself to souri, and dedicated by the hand of Joseph Smith and others with whom the Lord was well pleased.

"Verly, this is the word of the Lord, that the City New Jerusalem shall be built by the grade of a metal having great expansive and contractive properties. The gas is turned on in the regular way and a small screw is turned which admits a small flow of gas, which temple shall be reared in this generation; for verily this generation shall not pass away until a house shall be built unto pass away u