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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska.

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George R. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Darty Bre
for the week ending April 16, 1892, was as fol-

Sunday, April 10.
Monday, April 11.
Tnesday, April 12.
Wednesday, April 13. Thursday, April 14. Friday, April 15. Saturday, April 16.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 16th day of April, A. D., 1892. N. P. Fell. Notary Public.

24,450

Average Circulation for March, 24,329. ECONOMY is necessary in the weigh ing branch of the state grain depart-

ment.

IF BY the organization of a freight bureau the discriminations against Omaha in railroad freight rates, can be abolished by all means let one be organized.

THE erratic genius of the cryptogram. Mr. Ignatius Donnelly, is trying now to explain why he thought wheat would be worth \$1 per bushel and why he urged farmers to hold their wheat.

ATTEMPTS to load down the Nebraska Central proposition with unreasonable restrictions should be abandoned. The people want the question of subsidy submitted solely upon its merits.

ENFORCING Sunday observance in Sioux City upon all classes of business as a means of compelling the city government to reopen the saloons has not thus far proved an unqualified success.

THE Third district elects Loran Clark and Atlee Hart as delegates to the national republican convention and instructs them for Harrison. In Nebraska. as elsewhere throughout the union, it is a Harrison year.

INDIANA gives her delegation to the democratic national convention instructions with a string tied to them. They are to support Cleveland as long as he seems likely to succeed, then to bob up with Governor Gray.

THE county commissioners will probably pass upon the Nebraska Central proposition on Monday. They will have had it under consideration for four weeks by that time. In all conscience this ought to be sufficient.

THE Wyoming cattlemen who are under an escort of a detachment of United States troops were never happier over a successful round-up than when they reached the railroad and knew that danger of the revenge of the rustlers was finally over.

THERE must be no avoidable delay in the matter of public work. Already the city authorities have wasted time and valuable time. We should now be ready to enter upon extensive paving, sewer building and grading enterprises, but the contracts for the work are not vet awarded.

Now a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together for milling-in-transit rates, the abolition of the bridge arbitrary on Iowa shipments, the reduction of the Texas differential on stock, and the Yankton railroad. On these things hangs the Immediate commercial prosperity of

THE State Board of Transportation should see to it that the warehouse bill is self supporting. A deficiency bill for weighing and other services before the legislature, would be an unmixed evil. tor it would probably bring about the repeal of the law. High priced officials with nothing to do are a luxury which the grain business of the state cannot ask the legislature to pay for.

THE Nebraska Union Veteran Republican club of Lincoln, forwarded to Congressman McKeighan as a matter of courtesy, a copy of resolutions protesting against voting \$100,000 for the Grand Army of the Republic encampment at Washington. The distinguished demagogue from the Second Nebraska district uses the communication as an excuse for a letter written in a sneering if not absolutely insulting tone which the ex-soldiers of Nebraska ought to re-

ONLY twice in the history of this country has a "third" party movement turned the scale in a presidential election. In 1844 James G. Birney, as the candidate of the liberals, took away enough votes in New York from Clay, the whig candidate, to give that state and the presidency to the democrats. In 1848 Van Buren, at the head of the free soilers, returned the compliment by drawing away enough democrats to enable the whig candidate to pull through safely. Third parties are just as liable to hurt one old party as the other, because ordinarily a third party forms mere'v a convenient corral for the dissatisfied of both the great parties and when it is opened on election day they do not stampede either old party or earry off any trophies on their own

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY

In no respect has the Harrison administration been more successful than in the management of international relations. The great contrast presented by its record in this particular to that of the preceding administration will readily explain the efforts of its opponents to depreciate the results of a diplomacy that has maintained the honor and dignity of the nation, and will be always conspicuous in the history of the coun-

ism.

try for its ability, firmness and patriot-The most noteworthy attack yet made upon this splendid record of the administration is contained in the Indiana democratic platform, which denounces the diplomacy of President Harrison and Secretary Blaine in the Chilian and Bering sea affairs as being "a weak and demagogical foreign policy, which has exhibited the American people to the world as a bully toward the weak and a truckler to the powerful." Nothing short of the most rancorous partisanship could prompt a body of American citizens to record such a judgment as this upon a course that was necessary to the defense of American rights outraged in the persons of our sailors wearing the uniform of the republic, and upon a policy which compelled the British government to recognize the fairness of our position and concede the most important of our demands. When the Indiana democrats framed this denunciation of the diplomatic work of the administration they must have forgotten that many members of their party in congress heartily approved the action of the president regarding Chili, and that when war with that country seemed imminent confederate veterans were eager to manifest their patriotism by offering their services to the government, thus attesting their approval of the course of the administration. In the Bering sea matter, also, the policy of the president was approved by democrats in both branches of congress and democratic senators voted to ratify the arbitration treaty and the convention renewing the modus vivendi. There are some democrats, therefore, whose public record, be it said to their credit, is a standing rebuke

to the judgment of the bitter partisans of Indiana upon the diplomacy of the administration. The management of our international relations during the past three years has commanded the unqualified approval of all intelligent, fair-minded and patriotic citizens. No other administration since the days of Jefferson and Madison has encountered so many difficult questions of foreign policy, and it has been justly said that never, not even during those administrations, have the problems presented been so triumphantly solved as they have been by Harrison and Blaine. Where others failed they have succeeded. The difficulty with Italy has been settled and friendly relations between the two countries fully restored, without the slightest impairment of the dignity or the traditional policy of this government. In the trouble with Chili the stand taken by the administration was firm, but no government having regard for its rights would under the circumstances have been more patient and forbearing. Not to have insisted in plain terms on full redress for the unprovoked outrages of which our sailors, wearing the national uniform, had been the victims, would have subjected us to the merited contempt of the world. In the Bering sea controversy there has been no surrender of any claim asserted by the United States, no concession which in the least degree compromises or weakens the position of this government, and it was the determined stand of the administration that brought about a renewal of the agreement for the protection of the important seal industry until the question

of arbitration. The democratic party could make no greater mistake than to assail the foreign policy of the Harrison administration, which has conducted every controversy with such firmness, wisdom and dignity that the honor of the American name has been upheld and the rights of its citizens protected, while equal care has been taken not to transgress the rights of others.

of property rights is decided by a court

THE GRAIN BUSINESS AGAIN.

As this newspaper has persistently urged for a year past, Omaha can become the most important grain distributing center west of Chicago and south of Minneapolis. Situated as we are in the center of a most fertile grain producing region, with ample railway facilities and the necessary capital to conduct operations, nothing but our own indifference and railway discriminations can prevent Omeha from taking the place she deserves as a grain market. While the general business community has been negligent, fortunately for the city there have been a few earnest members of the Board of Trade and a number of grain men sparing no effort to bring this city into such relations with the grain business as must inevitably result in making Omaha a great grain center. In Thursday's BEE we referred to what has already been accomplished and found cause for congratulations and hope. As was stated there, the chief obstruction now to be removed is that

of discriminations in rates. Since the article was written the an nouncement has been made that the Missouri Pacific will make a milling-in transit rate upon a basis different from that desired by our own people. The action is significant nevertheless and may give us encouragement to hope for what is needed in this direction from other transportation lines centering here. The Union Pacific now makes the concession which we demand. The Missouri Pacific meets us half way. The other lines cannot hold out much longer. We can afford to keep up the fight for our rights with a reasonable prospect of

early success. When this concession is made shippers from the interior will be able to forward grain to Omaha to pass through elevators here, to be inspected and to be weighed and offered for sale here without running the risk of paying two local rates. The result will be that grain men can operate in Omaha just as well as in Chicago. This involves large elevators and a system of warehouse certifi-

will come mills and malt houses. In short, when this concession is secured, we can begin in earnest to build up a grain market which eventually will bear a similar relation to our general commercial interests as is now sustained by the stock yards and packing houses of South Omaha. This result is worth working for.

THE report of the house committee on foreign affairs, recommending a joint commission on the part of Mexico and of the United States for the purpose of arranging a reciprocity agreement between the two countries, is a tribute to that policy from an unexpected source. It is proposed that the president shall invite the government of Mexico to designate three commissioners, who shall meet a like number representing the United States, to negotiate a treaty whereby greater reciprocity in the commercial relations between Mexico and the United States shall be established. The report of the committee says that 'if, instead of discriminating duties, unrestricted reciprocity prevailed between this country and Mexico, there can be no doubt that the exercise of a little enterprise on the part of our manufacturers and producers of food would soon give them absolute control of Mexican markets." It is not to be doubted that this view of the committee is correct, and at any rate the desirability of making an effort to enlarge our commercial relations with the neighboring republic and to secure a larger share than we now have of the markets of that country will hardly be seriously disputed. It it nearly twenty years since a reciprocity treaty was negotiated with Mexico and failed owing to the opposition of a democratic house of representtives, and the loss during that period to American manufacturers and producers has been a arge amount. The Mexican government has several times since manifested a disposition to enter into another treaty, and it is altogether probable that if an invitation to do so is extended by this government it will be accepted.

THE opposition in the senate to the Chinese exclusion bill passed by the house will probably defeat that extreme measure and result in extending the present law ten or fifteen years. Senator Sherman urged that this be done and opposed the house bill as being against the spirit of American civitization and contrary to all that had been recognized as the rights belonging to every man of every race and clime. He also denounced it as a violation of the treaty with China, and declared that any nation which violated a treaty unduty and without cause would be re garded as acting against the civilization of the world. Several democratic senators are not in sympathy with the policy involved in the bill passed by the house and will udnoubtedly vote to continue the present law, on the ground that the more radical measure clearly violates our treaty obligations, is unnecessary, and would doubtless have results that the country would come to regret. There are important American interests in China which ought not to be left entirely out of consideration, but aside from this it is felt that the United States cannot honorably take the course prescribed by the extreme measure of exclusion passed by the house of representatives. There is politics in this question, but republicans in both branches of congress have not allowed this fact to blunt their sense of duty. It is very probable that the house bill will fail in the senate, and that a conference committee of the two houses will settle upon some less drastic measure.

A SPECIAL committee of the New York senate has investigated the Reading combine, and in a report says it is constrained to declare that the combination is contrary to public policy and injurious to public welfare, as it undoubtedly places in the hands of a corporate combination the power of regulating or advancing the price on one of the chief necessaries of life to any extent deemed advisable. The consumer of coal, says the report, whether for domestic or business purposes, is entirely at the mercy of the corporation, inasmuch as the price to be paid for coal will entirely depend upon the views entertained by the authorities of the combination as to what is or may be for their best interests. The committee did not recommend any new legislation, expressing the belief that the combination can be reached by existing law in case it should become necessary by reason of any action on the part of the combination inimical to the public interest. Authority was given the committee to sit during the recess of the senate so as to be ready to cause proceedings to be brought against the combination if it should advance the price of coal or do anything else to the injury of the public, thus providing protection for the peonle, not only of New York, but of the country at large. The anthracite coal trust is encountering a good deal of trouble at the beginning of

its career. THAT the Australian system of bal loting can be applied satisfactorily to primary elections was clearly demonstrated Thursday. In the Fourth ward, where 490 votes were cast from noon un til 7 p. m., it worked smoothly, prevented repeating, and registered the will of the voters. There are a few amendments needed to the existing rules adopted by the republican central committee, among which the chief is the abolition of the caucus. However, even without amendment the new system is a great improvement over the free-for-all primary with its raft of bummers, repeaters, democrats and others having no right to direct the movements of the republican party. We hope the next legislature will pass a law governing primary elections in cities which shall be in sympathy with the present admirable general election

SENATOR GORMAN is not a candidate for the presidency in the sense that he is seeking the nomination, etc. The big boss from Maryland ought to be ashamed of a statement bearing so much flavor of the chestnut. Senator Gorman has his lightning rod up and charged with the electricity of a strong ambition. He has back of the charging machine a catea Following these most naturally power for business upon which it is well

enough for all other owners of lightning rods to keep their weather eyes.

WE violate no confidence in saying that large cattle ranches and great herds of fine Wyoming cattle can be had at very little cost just about now.

Worse Than the Royal Boil.

St. Paul, Plonser Press.
Kaiser William finds to his sorrow that a permanent boil in his royal ear is as nothing compared with the trouble of keeping a parliamentary majority that will see things

Never Will Be Missed.

Rocky Mountain News.

The settling of the newly opened Indian lands transfers at least 20,000 voters from Kansas and Nebraska to new homes. What effect will this loss of votes have on the vote to be cast next fall?

Another Rhode Island Victory.

Gl.bc-Democrat Colonel Wheaton, a bhode Island man, has been promoted to the vacant brigadier generalship in the regular army in a contest in which he had many competitors. Little Rhody has done so well by the republicans that she deserves good treatment at the hands of the nation.

Illinois All Right,

Globe-Democra The only thing doubtful about Illinois in the November election is the extent of her republican majority. Her recent municipal contests, so far as there was any politics in them, indicate that the republican margin for president will be fully up to the average figures of recent presidential years.

Makes it Unanimous.

General Russell A. Alger seems to be struggling manfully to keep up with the procossion. He called upon President Harrison Monday to assure him that he would be renominated unanimously. The general would appear to much better advantage if he had kept among the stragglers at the rear.

Pays to Talk That Way.

Chicago InterOcean. The product of our silver mines last year amounted to 58,339,000 fine ounces, and its oining value in silver dollars was \$75,416,565. Had the Bland bill open a law in 1891 the silver mine owners would have made a profit of \$17,786,535. It is not surprising, then, that Senators Wolcott and Stewart should speak for free silver legislation. The only surprise is that they were able to dupe the majority of the democratic party.

POLITICAL SNAP SHOTS.

Washington Post: That nervy individual who talks about Hill nominating Cleveland at Chicago has popped up again. Globe-Democrat: What's the matter with William H. English as a running mate for Cleveland! He is living yet, we believe, and

e is an Indiana man, too. Chicago Tribune: Election returns from Louisiana indicate that General Jubal Early and General G. T. Beauregard will do well o look about them for another job. St. Louis Republics James E. Campbell's mascot seems to have deserted him for the

nonce or it would have pulled at his coat ails when he started to Rhode Island. Minneapolis Times: A republican club of Donver writes the democratic sheriff of Hennepin county for quarters during the na-tional convention, probably under the impression that he keeps the leading hotel of

Washington Post: Hop J. Sloat Fassett has been making political predictions to the Chicago reporters, it appears that Mr. Fassett's horoscope has not entirely recovered from the severe sprain it received las

St. Paul Pioneer Press: The Tamman delegation to the Chicago convention is to be a thousand strong. All these people will be in town with the unnung and unbanished anarchists and democratic beelers from way back and near by. The time that Rome with Chicago in those days.

READ A LINE AND LOOK PLEASANT Columbus Post: It is a immentable fact that pride often wears patent-leather boots and begs its tobacco.

Binzhamton Leader: One is generally com-pelled to enjoy the song of the tenor without eatening the tenor of the song.

Yale Record: Professor-What does "Piato's Apology" abolo lize for? Student (at random)-Well-er-for being

Boston Transcript: A man need not flatter himself that he is working like a beaver be-cause he throws in a lot of unnecessary dams,

GRAMMATICAL New York Herald. "Could you decline me?" he had asked, His manner most impressive; "For me sweet girl, 'twould be a task Toget past the possessive!"

"Sir, your declension," said the maid,
"Is really most defective.
While you were pausing I'm afraid
I'd get to the objective!"

Life: She (carefully questioning)-Are you married man? He (carefully answering)—I don't know. My atest te egram from Chicago says the jury

Judge: Mr. Standardoil-Is it my daughter you want, or is it her money?
Tobias Howens (amateur champion, hundred yards)—Mr. Standardoll, you surprise me. You know very well that I'm an amateur thlete. Mr. Standardoil-What's that got to do with Tobias Howens-A great deal, sir. It debars me from taking part in any event for money.

New York Herald: "I'm not in it." said the penny, as it missed the collection box and fell on the floor with a sharp, sickening ring. New York Recorder: He-Mattle, if I only dared to kiss you! She-Harry, whatever you are, don't be a coward.

Washington Star: All men do not get their desorts. Some consider themselves incky if they get as far as a second course.

Yarmouth Register: The man who makes a door mat of himself for people to wipe their feet upon will soon be surprise! at the frequency with which he is used.

Harvard Lampoon: She-With what were you particularly struck when you first went on the stage? He-Two bricks and a cabbage. Philadelphia Record: It is really too bad that the same spring which brings the green grass, beautiful Riwers or bainty breezes brings also the base ball crank and the ice

Louisville Courier-Journal: The longest two words in Wordsstur, Webster or the Cen-tury dictionaries are said to be paintopharin-geolaryngeal and transubstantialonalist.

New Orleans Picsysne: Voters will continue to come up to the scratch while there are names on tickets this need scratching.

Kate Field's Wash acton: "I see most of your hair is cone," said Brown to Burton. "Yes," replie! Burton, "it's left for parts unknown.

Elmira Gazette: Jason says he used to think women were easily moved before he had talked much withpirpymen.

EMANCIPATION.

Richard Roe. I have taken tons of tonic and a galleon of I have bathed in topid water, swallowed powders by the bag. I have taken all the medicines that mortal And I've parted with a wondrous and a monumental jag;

I've wound up for good and ever such a ser-pent as was seen.

In the days of pterodacty is and of masto-dons and bats.

And I've banished from my chambers (where for weary years they d beam. Something more than 7,000,000 large usported crested rats;

But I cannot say I'm happy, for my house rent's very high. And I have to pay it promptly; if in doing so I fail 1'il be bounced without compunction; in the happy days gone by
I had never any landlord save the turn by
of the jail. OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

portion of the British army which remains at home after the regiments have been drained of the 1 best men for foreign service, are one more indictment, and a very serious one, of the system of voluntary enlistment in our day. The accounts given by officials of the poor quality of the home garrisons simply mean that in order to fill the ranks large numbers of weedy men have been enlisted. To the question, why have weedy men to be enlisted! The answer is that the pay is too small in the present condition of the labor market, and the soldiers' trade is too much discredited by the memories of what it used to be in the early part of the century. Wellington's (army twas literally composed of the dregs of the population, and was kept in order by a savage discipline in which ferocious flogging played a large part. This degraded the army horribly in popular eye, and made friends of a young man who enlisted give up him as a social pariah. The life of the soldier in the barracks, too, was wretched, and fully expressed the view taken of his descrts by his superiors. Since then his condition has been greatly improved. He is well ledged, and though scantily, yet is on the whole well fed. Very elaborate care is taken of his health, and he is supplied with books and periodicals and schools, which, for a man desirous of selfimprovement, would make a term of culistment a by no means undesirable mode of begunning life, if it were not for the traditions which surround the calling. "A common soldier" still occupies the very lowest place in English life. The uniform which glorifies the officer degrades the private, no matter how many victories he wins in all quarters of the globe. This tradition is not likely to be broken up until conscription sweeps all classes into the ranks.

How much credit should be given to the latest war rumors from Europe is a question which can be answered only by determining whether or not Bulgaria has really resolved on a declaration of independence. We shall probably be in a better position to judge of that after the approaching conference between Prince Ferdinand and the Emperor Franz Joseph. At present it can merely be said with confidence that the detailed stories sent from Vienna contain no intrinsic improbability. That the Bulgarians have long chafed under their anomalous situation is certain. They have neither the autonomy that belongs to a free people nor the security enjoyed by the vassals of a great power. Those bitter complaints against Turkey are plausible enough, but it must be remembered that the sultan has nominally very little more authority in the Baikan peninsula than the czar has, and actually not half so much. The congress of Berlin may have given "peace with honor" to Great Britain, but it gave peace with dishonor to those principalities which it pretended to deliver from a foreign yoke yet left without the privilege of self-government. How much truth there is in the enarge that Russia keeps a band of hired spies, insurrectionists and assassins to further her schemes of conquest in the Balkaus cannot be fully known. Such accusations have been repeatedly made, within recent months, backed up by what are atteged to be plain proofs. True or false, there can be little doubt that they are angrily pelieved in Sofia, and that demands for redress are treated with cynical indifference at St. Petersburg. The story that they are about to be, if they have not already been, poured into more attentive ears at Vienna and Berlin is entirely credible.

There is no doubt about the intensity or the extent of distress among the working classes of Spain and Portugal. The rate of wages in many industries, measured by their purchasing power, is extremely low, and in no country is it more difficult to get a living. This does not seem to result from the competition which has brought about like results in more populous countries. With very nearly the same area as France, Spain has less than half the population. This comparison, nowever, is misleading, because so much larger a proportion of the area of Spain is inarable and worthless. mut, at all events, Spain cannot be called an overcrowded country, nor is the distress which is expressed in the socialist and anarchist movements the result of industrial competition. It is noteworthy too, that Russia, by far the "roomiest" country in Europe, is by far the most mis erable country in Europe. At each extremity of the continent a sparse population finds itself in extreme discontent, to which it gives vent by anarchist movements, carried on with a persistency surpassing that which they attain in countries more populous but also more modera. It seems that the popular discontent in them must be ascribed to industrial or political backwardness.

According to reports accepted at Berlin as trustworthy, more than 400,000 Russian in fantry, besides a great force of artillery and cavalry, are now massed on the borders of Gaticia and Posen. The positions occupied by these troops are said to be such as would no taken for the twofold purpose of invading Austrian territory and of arresting any aggressive movement on the part of Germany. A large Russian army has also been collected during the last few months in the extreme southern corner of Bessarabia, and this could speedily be thrown into Bulgaria, provided the Ronmanian government would consent to its traversing the Dobrudscha. Now it so happens that the pro-Russian party i. after a long period of eclipse, once more dommant at Bucharest, so that the present czar has about as much reason to reckon on Roumanian co-operation as his father had in the last war with Turkey. Should Bulgarian complications bring war upon southeastern Europe, Russia would have, what she did not command fourteen years ago, the sympathy of disinterested onlookers throughout the world. She was victimized at the congress of Berlin; for every provision of the Berlin treaty that was made against her has been enforced, while almost all the provisions in her favor has been violated with impunity.

Prof. Proctor's Widow Weds. London, April 22 .- A few friends witnessed the marriage yesterday at the Presbyterian church in Regent square of the widow of Prof. Proctor, the distinguished astronomer, to Dr. James Smith. The bride was formerly Miss Thompson of St. Joseph, Mo. This is her third marriage.



The turning point in woman's life brings peculiar weaknesses and ailments. Be. Pierce's Favorits. Prescription brings relief and cure. It is a powerful, invigorating, restorative tonic and nervine. It imparts strength to the whole system in general, and to the uterine organs and appendages in particular. "Run-down," debilitated and delicate women need it. It's a legitimate medicine—purely vegetable, perfectly harmless. It's guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. Nothing else does as much. You only pay for the good you get.

Can you ask more?

As a regulator and promoter of functional

Can you ask more?

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

NEBRASKA'S G. A. R. OBJECTS The revelations about the condition of that

> Washington Should Furnish the Funds for the Annual Encampment.

WILL DEFEAT THE APPROPRIATION

National Capital Citizens Expected to Remember the Promises by Which They Secured the Meeting-Congressman McKeighan's Views on Finance.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22. Lincoln's Grand Army of the Republic members are determined, evidently, to defeat the appropriation out of the public treasury to assist in the entertainment of visitors to the annual encampment here this fall. The subcommittee of the house appropriations committee in charge of the district appropriation viil held a meeting this morning in which the senate amendments to the bill were reviewed and considered. The committee decided to report to the full committee advising that all the amendments with the exception of some few which

merely concerned the wording be not concurred in. .
Representative Bryan appeared before the committee and presented petitions from citi-zens and Grand Army posts of Nebraska protesting against any appropriation by the general government for the purpose of entertaining the Grand Army in Washington. Mr. Bryan asked permission for a committee from Lincoln to appear before the committee and speak on the subject. A hearing on the subject will be given at some future date either by the house appropriations committee and the subject will be given at some future date either by the house appropriations committee are the subject with the subject will be subject to the subject will be subject wil tee or by the committee on conference.

Sioux Reservation Settlements. Many inquiries are being made from Necome of Senator Manderson's bill relating especially to sottlements upon the Indian reservation in those states. The bil is now in the hands of Senator Pettigrew. who is the subcommittee of the committee of Indian affairs having it in charge, and he says the bill is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. A general bill covering the subject is to be reported, which will take

some time, so that it cannot be hurried just at this time. The bill in its entirely is as follows: Section 6 of an act, approved March 3, 1891, entitled an act to repeal timber culture laws and for other purposes, is amended to read as follows: Section 6. That section 2,301 of the revised statutes be amended so as to read as follows; Section 2,301. Nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as to prevent any person who shall hereafter avail himself of the benefits of section 2,301 from paying the minimum price for the quantity of land so entered at any time after the expiration of fourteen calendar months from the date of such entry and obtaining a patent therefor upon making proof of settlement and of residence and cutivation for such period of fourteen months, and the provision of this section shall apply to lands on the ceded portion of the Sioux reservation by an act approved Section 6 of an act, approved March 3, 1891. the Sloux reservation by an act approved March 2, 1889, in South Dakota and in the state of Nebraska, but shall not relieve said settlers from any payment now required by law.

McKeighan's Views on Finance. Representative McKelghan of Nebraske has developed into a first rate communist, if not a nihilist. Last night he addressed a good sized audience of Knights of Labor in the latter's hall, corner Four-and-a-Half street and Pennsylvania avenue. His sub-"Wealth as a Political Power. "Money," said Mr. McKeighan, "usurps the rights of the man. Unless he possess it he holds no power; no matter how nonest and virtuous the laboring man, unless he can secure wealth he can do nothing. Legis-lation is never wealth, but it has assisted persons and corporations in accumulating it. That, however, is the first important point in social improvement, but it must be followed by proper distribution. Like many neces-sary factors, wealth is a good thing when used in the right direction, but its uses can be greatly abused."

Soveral gentlemen followed the speaker

and referred to the present "despotic gov-ernment" which they allege had been given by congress to the District of Columbia as worse than that of Russia. Miscellaneous

J. H. Cook and Hugh W. Machlachian of Harrison, Sloux county, are in the city. Mr. Cook is an applicant for the position of Indian igent at Pine Ridge, and while the position has been claimed by South Dakota, his endorsements lead his friends to believe he may get it. He has among his endorsers, besides the Nebraska senators, quite a number of

The appointment of Thomas Stitt at Vio-The appointment of Thomas Stitt at Vio-let, Pawnee county, vice Thomas Cornell, resigned, was today officially announced. A. F. Washington was today appointed postmaster at Baid Mountain, Sheridan county, Wyo., vice F. A. Jones, resigned; also A. Bartholomew at Bridle, Cassia county, Idaho, vice Mrs. Lee Kirk, resigned. Senator Manderson's bill providing for the local taxation of lands taken in severalty by Indians, taxes to be paid by the federal government until deeds have been secured by the Indians, a measure suggested by the conditions in Thurston county, has not yet been reported from the senate committee on In-dian affairs. It is expected in the senate soon, when it will surely pass, it is thought.

In the case of Frank Richardson exparte from Mitchell, S. D., involving a homestead entry within the Sioux reservation, Assistant Secretary Chandler reversed the decidant sion of the commissioner, which held the entry for cancellation and directed that the

entry shall remain intact, subject to future

entry shall remain intact, subject to future compliance with the law.

Dr. Scott of the pension board at Long Pine has resigned and has recommended as his successor Dr. Walter Key. The senators from Nebraska are not yet advised as to the wishes of the Grand Army of the Rapublic on the subject. Neither are they advised in the case at Chadron, where Dr. Waller resigned and recommended as his successor Dr. Archerd. In neither instance has the Grand Army of the Republic post made a recommendation.

J. W. Ballard has been appointed postmaster at Kunball, Kimball county.
From the committee on agriculture Senator Paddock today reported favorably his amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, appropriating \$25,000 for the further introduction of our corn products in Europe. It was warmly endorsed by Secretary Rusk, who says that if it is passed into law it will increase very largely the 4 per cent of our corn crop which is now sent to Europe.
in the homestead entry case of Eugene S. Harris against John Bunn, from Valentine Assistant Secretary Chardler today affirmed the decision of the commissioner holding Bunn's entry for cancellation.

Secretary Noble has denied the motion of Capen for a review of the case of John T. Dickinson against George H. Capen, from

It is stated that the senate committee of finance is determined if an opportunity is offered without reporting a specific bill to abolish the duty on refined sugar. This is to be done to show the republican feeling against the sugar trust. The republican members of the finance committee some time ago promised to report no tariff bill at this session. It is believed, however, that an op-portunity will be offered to reach the duty

Mr. B. F. Tillinghast, the lowa secretary of the Red Cross Russian Relief association, who was in New York for the purpose of chartering a vessel to be sent out by the dis-trict association, has telegraphed Miss Clara Barton that he has secured the British steam ship Typehead, a vessel of 3,500 tons. It is thought the steamer, which will be known as the "Washington ship," can be dispatched on or about May I with the grain and other food products contributed by the people of lowa. Rigal will, as stated in a Ber special, probably be the destination of the vessel and Dr. Hubbell, the American field agent of the Red Cross society, now in Rome represent-ing this country at the international conference of the organization, will meet the ship ence of the organization, will meet the ship and assist in the distribution of the cargo. Secretary Noble has affirmed the decision of the commissioner of the railroad grant homestead entry case of James N. Davis of the Northern Pacific railroad from Lewiston, Idaho, directing that Davis' entry be can colled. P. S. H.

TO DISCUSS BIMETALISM.

International Congress and a National Convention to Be Called. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22,-It is understood that the president, as a result of the visits of S. Dana Norton, confidential representative of the government, to European powers, has about decided to call to call an international bimetallic congress, and to that end will soon transmit international bimetallic correspondence on the subject in a special message to congress. The national silver committee this morning decided to call a national bimetallic conven-tion in this city May 26. The formal call

and address will be issued tomorrow evening Western Pensions.

Washington, D. C., April 22.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The following list of pensions granted is reported by THE BEE and Examiner Bureau of Claims:

Nebraska: Original: Walden Clark, David Warner, Peter Krintzfield, Joseph S. Cook, Allan Weinkle, Additional—Jacob r'. C. Smith. Increase—William R. Bolling, Wil-liam T. Bullis, Charles Grass, Jacob Korb. lowa: Original-Horatio Banning, Lehigh Dakan, Ezra W. McComber, William D. Newkirk, Nicholas Weber. Addional-William Dodds, Zadok C. Perkins, Thomas Wilson, Levi Halstead. Increase—Orville J. Stewart, William H. Warner, John Potter, George W. Peters, Clark Smith, John See, Martin I. Leva Lawre C. Streat, But Delivery Martin I. Long, James G. Stroud. Reissue-John Archer, Henry A. Adcook, James W. McCormick, Euos Luckadoo. Original widows, etc.-Mary A. Johnson. South Dakota: Original-Isaac Long, Henry Dingaman, Nilep Case, John H. Rey-nolds, Increase-Halley V. Hicks.

Iowa Train for Russia,

Washington, D. C., April 22.-Clara Barton, president of the American Red Crosssociety, has received from New York a charter for the steamship Tynehead. The vessel is of 3,500 tons burden and will be loaded with lows grain forwarded to New York for ship ment to the starving Russian peasants. s expected that the shipment will leave

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