

IDEAS OF BLAINE'S FRIENDS

Not Inclined to Question the Secretary's Former Statements.

HE IS POSITIVELY OUT OF THE RACE

Interesting Testimony of a Most Confidential Adviser of the Man from Maine.

Harrison Regarded as the Only Possibility.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE.

Washington, D. C., May 28.

An effort is being made in certain quarters to create the impression that the friends of the president are personally antagonistic to Mr. Blaine and that some of them are referring to him personally in uncomplimentary terms.

The accusation is not warranted by the facts.

There has been no letter written in Washington by any friend of the president, a single word which could be distorted into a disrespectful allusion to Mr. Blaine personally or to his friends.

There is no conflict between the president and Mr. Blaine and not the least feeling is entertained by the friends of the president toward those of the distinguished secretary of state.

The first feeling is mutual and the acquired tendencies toward mutual interests and the most cordial friendship, and in the second place, there is no least possible reason for any ill feeling from either direction.

The president and Mr. Blaine are personally the best of friends, and the sincere respecters of the rights of the former at this time are, in the main, men who would not stop short of helping the president in the nomination, and they are reported to have been for many years ago an incident illustrating the fact of the affection that there is a personal feeling between the president and Mr. Blaine.

The extension of leave of absence granted to Mr. Blaine, as reported by Hon. Chris. Mages, proprietor of the Pittsburg Times, Mr. Mages and his newspaper have, for many years, been recognized as the best of friends of Mr. Blaine.

Neither have ever been doubted as the authorized mouth-piece of Mr. Blaine, and are every where recognized as such.

Pittsburg is a local point in the Blaine sentiment of the entire country. It will be remembered that about two months ago Mr. Mages was in the city of Washington, returned to Pittsburg and made an authorized statement through his paper, which was reported in the Washington Post.

Mr. Mages has been in the city for some days, has talked freely with Mr. Blaine and says: "There was more said in the talk than I had with Mr. Blaine than I have ever published. It is enough for me to say that I am as confident now as I could be of anything that Mr. Blaine would promptly decline the nomination if he were offered him, and it is therefore a wrong to him and a gross injustice to the party to use his name in connection with the authorized statement two months ago. I naturally expected that some of the papers of this city would object to the new order of the president in the nomination of the Times to cease the use of Mr. Blaine's name for the presidential nomination, as he was an impossibility in the nomination and said that the paper would support President Harrison. We have stood out boldly for the president and I am sure he is going to be re-elected."

I requested the business manager, the editor and others in the office to refer to me any complaint at the residence of the Blaine home, and as yet no word has come. There has been no word of complaint received, not even a postcard. This is the very best of Mr. Blaine's friends, and they know him. Mr. Blaine's real friends are those who can doubt his word and they know him for what purpose his name is being misused.

Want the Subject Investigated.

Representative Jolly of South Dakota said today: "My bill originally called for an appropriation of \$25,000 for experiments for artificial rain production on agriculture reduced to \$10,000. Although it is not as much as I would wish, still I think that sum enough for the purpose contemplated. As I expected to have about \$800 we shall be able either to demonstrate the feasibility of the scheme or disprove the theory with that sum. I have no objection to the northwest want to see whether it can be secured when needed, and if it can be done they will not hesitate to pay for rain falls out of their own pockets. The measure which the measure will pass the house as reported by the committee. The whole northwest will be glad to have the money to carry the measure through. Senator Pettigrew's bill appropriating \$40,000 for rain experiments will, of course, pass the house. It will reduce that amount to a much lower figure."

Nebraska Adequacy Claims.

Today the senate committee on public lands in its report on the bill recommending the selection of Nebraska's unpatented school lands for the national reservation, which was by its act abandoned. The bill authorizes the state of Nebraska to select school lands or lands which were not in the national reservation, and to designate for location, from that part of the abandoned Fort Randall military reservation lying within the state of Nebraska, which has been abandoned so as to provide that the selection of school lands must be confined to odd numbered sections after the same shall have been surveyed, as provided by the bill, and to be equally distributed among the several townships as nearly as practicable. It is provided that the number of sections, including the odd numbers, remaining after the state shall have made selections required to make up the losses as school lands, shall be disposed of in the same manner as reported for the state up to this time and those possible to arise hereafter aggregate about 10,000 acres. It is provided, however, that anything less than this number of acres will be required to make good the state's indebtedness.

Senator Pettigrew has before the committee on public lands a bill of similar character to the disposition of that portion of the old Fort Randall abandoned reservation lying within South Dakota, and it is probable that his measure will be offered as an amendment to the Padlock bill when the latter is taken up for action in the senate.

Western Cereal Production.

A special agricultural census bulletin issued this evening on the cereal production of 1911 in the low and some other states, says that the increase in the area in barley was 1,810 acres in 1911 over 1,560 acres in 1910, compared with an area of 11,480,750 acres in 1911. The increase in the area in barley was 1,810 acres in 1911 over 1,560 acres in 1910, compared with an area of 11,480,750 acres in 1911. The increase in the area in barley was 1,810 acres in 1911 over 1,560 acres in 1910, compared with an area of 11,480,750 acres in 1911.

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AFRAID TO FORCE THE ISSUE

Wagon of Georgia Seizes the Democrats for Their Tariff Timidity.

POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL

Debate on the Measure in the House Yesterday—Editor Meigs's Weak Reply to the Alliance Statesman—The Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—After the introduction and reference of several bills, the house then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Buchanan in the chair) on the postoffice appropriation bill.

Mr. Hayes of Iowa spoke in favor of striking from the bill the section which authorizes the postmaster general to fix the rate of mail trains on overland roads, such rate not to exceed 5 percent of the compensation paid by private parties for like or similar transportation.

Mr. Kendall of Kentucky, who recently succeeded to his father's seat in the house, delivered his maiden speech. It was an eloquent free college speech, which was listened to with marked attention and elicited applause at its close.

Mr. Fitzhugh of Illinois spoke in denunciation of the McKinley act and in favor of an enlargement of the law in relation to the common intercourse of society, was his remark.

He read the Democrats a lecture.

Mr. Watson of Georgia replied to Mr. Fitzhugh's remarks, and took occasion to read a lecture to the democrats. That party had cursed the McKinley act, yet, although it had been in control for five months, it had not dared to consider a bill to repeal the act. Mr. Watson proceeded to extol the planks of the Omaha platform and was frequently interrupted by the democrats, who were in the majority.

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Views of a Prominent Dentist.

A Fifteen-street Dentist who has a great reputation in his business said to a reporter that the general public are misled by an artificial appearance in the mouth, simple because the dentist (though an excellent mechanic who has been at work on them for many years) is not a dentist.

Amount Needed to Enforce the Provisions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—Secretary Foster today sent to the house of representatives asking that \$100,900 be added to the \$800,000 heretofore appropriated for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act during the next fiscal year. In his letter the secretary says: "The act refuses the registration by collectors of internal revenue and by the collector of internal revenue in the limits of the act and all other Chinese persons who may apply for such registration. According to the estimate furnished by the superintendent of the census there are at the present time not less than 10,000 Chinese in the United States who are entitled to registry."

Completion of the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—The legislative appropriation bill, now pending before the appropriations committee today reported to the house. The most important feature of the bill, and the one which, without doubt, will lead to great interest in the house, is the abolishing of the Utah commission.

Summary Disposition is Made of the Christian Home of Utah in Salt Lake City, which was founded as a refuge for Mormon wives who abandoned polygamy, by giving the entire premises to the territory as a gift to its school for the deaf, mutes, and blind, and to the state of Utah for their maintenance.

Washington Notes.

Secretary Foster today transmitted to the house a letter from the postmaster general asking for an additional appropriation of \$60,345 for the postal service. The postmaster general recommended that this appropriation be made in his last annual report, and in a letter accompanying an estimate he refers his former recommendation.

Secretary Blaine and Mr. Blaine returned to Washington from New York this evening.

It is a question with them.

Cleveland and His Friends Heated About Joining the "Anti-Suffragers."

New York, May 28.—The Herald prints following: "The coming to this city of Cleveland and his friends, in connection with the result with ex-President Cleveland has the greatest importance in its bearing on the situation. The matter which has given the friends of Mr. Cleveland the most concern was the coming of Cleveland to Syracuse. It was feared that he had come to see whether the anti-suffrage movement has come to a stage of development."

There has never been any person who could have stopped the movement but Mr. Cleveland himself, and the question which has been discussed with visiting democrats, is whether Cleveland is an interior of the state of New York, or whether the anti-suffrage movement would be likely to be dispersed in such a way as to alienate unattached democrats from other states, and would be a forcible argument to say that Cleveland, having been turned down in the

NOTICE AND PROCLAMATION.

Notice is hereby given that on Thursday the 30th day of May, 1912, at the following named places in Douglas County, Nebraska:

- First District—Southeast corner Seventh and Marcy streets.
Second District—Northwest corner Eighth and Leavenworth streets.
Third District—128 Jones street.
Fourth District—128 South Thirtieth street.
Fifth District—128 South Thirtieth street.
Sixth District—Southeast corner Seventh and Pacific streets.
Seventh District—Southeast corner Sixth and Pacific streets.
Eighth District—Pierce street.
Ninth District—182 South Sixth street.
Tenth District—Intersection Ninth and Broadway streets.
Eleventh District—128 South Thirtieth street, northeast corner Archer street.
SECOND WARD.
First District—Intersection Fourteenth and Douglas streets.
Second District—104 South Thirtieth street.
Third District—Intersection Thirtieth and Leavenworth streets, south side.
Fourth District—Intersection Twentieth and Leavenworth streets, south side.
Fifth District—Intersection Twenty-third and Leavenworth streets, south side.
Sixth District—Intersection Twenty-sixth and Leavenworth streets.
Seventh District—134 South Thirtieth street.
Eighth District—128 South Thirtieth street, northeast corner Archer street.
Ninth District—128 South Thirtieth street, northeast corner Archer street.
Tenth District—128 South Thirtieth street, northeast corner Archer street.
Eleventh District—128 South Thirtieth street, northeast corner Archer street.
Twelfth District—128 South Thirtieth street, northeast corner Archer street.
THIRD WARD.
First District—Intersection Twelfth and Chicago streets.
Second District—37 North Fifteenth street.
Third District—112 South Fourteenth street.
Fourth District—112 Douglas street (C. J. Cannon).
Fifth District—Intersection Capitol Avenue and Tenth street.
Sixth District—Intersection Harney and Ninth streets, east side.
Seventh District—Intersection Eleventh and Tenth streets, east side.
Eighth District—1211 Harney street (J. S. McElderry).
Ninth District—1211 Harney street (J. S. McElderry).
Tenth District—1211 Harney street (J. S. McElderry).
Eleventh District—1211 Harney street (J. S. McElderry).
Twelfth District—1211 Harney street (J. S. McElderry).
FOURTH WARD.
First District—Intersection Seventeenth and Davenport streets.
Second District—Intersection Twenty-second and Davenport streets.
Third District—Intersection Twenty-fifth and Davenport streets.
Fourth District—Intersection Seventeenth and Davenport streets.
Fifth District—Intersection Seventeenth and Davenport streets.
Sixth District—Intersection Seventeenth and Davenport streets.
Seventh District—Intersection Seventeenth and Davenport streets.
Eighth District—Intersection Seventeenth and Davenport streets.
Ninth District—Intersection Seventeenth and Davenport streets.
Tenth District—Intersection Seventeenth and Davenport streets.
Eleventh District—Intersection Seventeenth and Davenport streets.
Twelfth District—Intersection Seventeenth and Davenport streets.
FIFTH WARD.
First District—Intersection Sherman Avenue and Madison street.
Second District—Intersection Sherman Avenue and Madison street.
Third District—Intersection Sherman Avenue and Madison street.
Fourth District—Intersection Sherman Avenue and Madison street.
Fifth District—Intersection Sherman Avenue and Madison street.
Sixth District—Intersection Sherman Avenue and Madison street.
Seventh District—Intersection Sherman Avenue and Madison street.
Eighth District—Intersection Sherman Avenue and Madison street.
Ninth District—Intersection Sherman Avenue and Madison street.
Tenth District—Intersection Sherman Avenue and Madison street.
Eleventh District—Intersection Sherman Avenue and Madison street.
Twelfth District—Intersection Sherman Avenue and Madison street.
SIXTH WARD.
First District—Lyoness hall, 482 North Twenty-fourth street.
Second District—Intersection Thirty-sixth and Grand avenue.
Third District—Intersection Military Avenue and Grand street.
Fourth District—Intersection Twenty-fourth and Grand streets.
Fifth District—Intersection Twenty-fourth and Grand streets.
Sixth District—Intersection Thirty-third and Parker streets.
Seventh District—228 Lake street (W. A. Messick).
Eighth District—228 Lake street (W. A. Messick).
Ninth District—228 Lake street (W. A. Messick).
Tenth District—228 Lake street (W. A. Messick).
Eleventh District—228 Lake street (W. A. Messick).
Twelfth District—228 Lake street (W. A. Messick).
SEVENTH WARD.
First District—268 Leavenworth street.
Second District—268 Leavenworth street.
Third District—268 Leavenworth street.
Fourth District—268 Leavenworth street.
Fifth District—268 Leavenworth street.
Sixth District—268 Leavenworth street.
Seventh District—268 Leavenworth street.
Eighth District—268 Leavenworth street.
Ninth District—268 Leavenworth street.
Tenth District—268 Leavenworth street.
Eleventh District—268 Leavenworth street.
Twelfth District—268 Leavenworth street.
EIGHTH WARD.
First District—Intersection Thirtieth and Cuming streets.
Second District—Intersection Thirtieth and Cuming streets.
Third District—Intersection Thirtieth and Cuming streets.
Fourth District—Intersection Thirtieth and Cuming streets.
Fifth District—Intersection Thirtieth and Cuming streets.
Sixth District—Intersection Thirtieth and Cuming streets.
Seventh District—Intersection Thirtieth and Cuming streets.
Eighth District—Intersection Thirtieth and Cuming streets.
Ninth District—Intersection Thirtieth and Cuming streets.
Tenth District—Intersection Thirtieth and Cuming streets.
Eleventh District—Intersection Thirtieth and Cuming streets.
Twelfth District—Intersection Thirtieth and Cuming streets.
NINTH WARD.
First District—224 Hamilton street.
Second District—224 Hamilton street.
Third District—224 Hamilton street.
Fourth District—224 Hamilton street.
Fifth District—224 Hamilton street.
Sixth District—224 Hamilton street.
Seventh District—224 Hamilton street.
Eighth District—224 Hamilton street.
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TENTH WARD.
First District—224 Hamilton street.
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Eleventh District—224 Hamilton street.
Twelfth District—224 Hamilton street.

THE NEBRASKA CENTRAL RAILWAY

By J. D. MOULT, Vice President.

The Nebraska Central Railway Company is a corporation organized under the laws of Nebraska, and is authorized to construct, operate and maintain a railway line from Omaha to Douglas, Nebraska, and to connect with the Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads.

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