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6,204 Daily average. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,
Sworm to before me and subscribed in my
presence this 3d day of February 1896,
(Scal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public,

A presidential year is no valid excuse for the nomination of corrupt or incompetent men to office by any party.

for Nebraska is to buy Nebraska-made goods and employ Nebraska mechanics practically in session continuously. and laborers. Members of both houses of congress

The most effective way to stand up

seem to have forgotten that the motto on Secretary Morton's newly adopted crest is "Plant Trees," not "Plant Seeds."

Mr. Bryan's paper consumes two columns of double-leaded space to discuss the philosophy of bolting. Are we to infer from this that preparations are on foot for a bolting Nebraska delegation to the democratic national convention at Chicago?

A collision with a comet might be a novel and exciting experience, but would it not be preferable to have it postponed until after the great nominating conventions, so that some of us may have an opportunity first to get accustomed to the shock?

After Collis P. Huntington shall have read the Pattison report on the relations of the Pacific railroads and the government, he will be informed that the public knows a great deal more about his connection with the looting of the bond-aided roads than he had hitherto supposed.

The recent emigration of sports and bruisers to Mexico to participate in a for this grain abroad. At any rate it prize fight is the best kind of proof that is to be hoped that such is the case, in no part of the United States will lawless performance. That speaks a great deal for the last few years progress of the United States.

from now until the first day of May, the date set by the State Board of Transportation for the beginning of work on the union depot. But inasmuch as no work can be begun before the Bridge and Terminal company has acquired its right of way and depot grounds the public is commencing to inquire what. if any, steps are being taken by its managers looking toward the purchase or the condemnation of the necessary

The Chicago Chronicle is trying to explain for the benefit of one of its inquisitive readers why street cars are not vestibuled for the protection of motor men and gripmen from severe weather. The explanation is easy. Some of them are vestibuled. The inquisitive reader should be invited to go to Lincoln and ride on one of the horseless carriages operated under the benign supervision of Colonel Brad Slaughter, acting for the United States circuit court for the district of Nebraska.

The startling report that two and possibly more graves in Mount Hope cemetery have been robbed has been followed by the arrest of two men, against whom there is said to be ample evidence to insure conviction. There is little question that if convicted the prisoners will be given the full limit of penalty prescribed by law. Few crimes are more beinous than that of grave robbery and an outraged community will demand that the severest punishment be imposed upon the human hyenas found guilty of it.

Nearly every week brings reports of new bonds voted for irrigation purposes in some part of Nebraska There is no question that activity in the field of irrigation will be unprecedented this year. In most cases, engineering experts pronounce the plans perfectly feasible, the only problem being that of financing the operations. With the assurances that have been given of the financial success of irrigation enterprises, eastern capital has no reason to resist the tempting openings offered.

The time may soon come when the local board of directors of the Transmississippi Exposition association will find it expedient to enlist the active support of leading citizens of western states. One way to do this is to arrange for a grand banquet and call upon governors of the several states to ap point one or two special representatives to attend the feast, at which the plans of the association could be fully set forth and the several ambassadors impressed with the merits and magnitude of the scheme. Money thus spent and provide a sufficient sum for mainwould bring rich returns.

FOR A SHORT SESSION

the country, since it has become evition by the senate on the revenue bill. but there appears very little reason to believe anything will be done, owing to the determination of a few free silver republican senators to obstruct action, unless they can obtain recognition of their policy. As now appears there is not the slightest probability that these senators will yield, and if they hold out, the revenue bill is, of course, doomed. It will not even get before the senate. It now looks as if there will be no conference in regard to the bond bill that was passed by the house and for which the senate substituted a free coinage 3 533 the situation, there is no renson why disposed of even sooner than May.

If congress should adjourn as early as May, it would be the shortest first 561,642 or long session in half a century. Since December, 1847, there have been twentyfour congresses, beginning with the Thirtieth and including the Fifty-third. The earliest adjournment of the long ession occurred June 10, that being in the case of the Forty-second congress, in 1872. The Fortleth and Forty-first congresses covered the period of President Johnson's administration, and were Both sessions, by special provision of law, were convened March 4, and when the public business was transacted, instead of separating in the usual way. In every case since the Forty-first congress the long regular sessions have extended into June, a majority of them have run to July and August, and two did not adjourn until October. The longest session ever held was that of the Fiftieth congress, which continued until October 20, 1888, covering a continuous period of 321 days. The succeeding congress held until October 1. 1890. It is said to be the opinion of Speaker Reed that it will be best for the business interests of the country for congress to adjourn early, and it is safe to say that this view is very generally entertained.

EXPORTS OF CORN. The export of corn from the United States in 1895 amounted to nearly 62, 300,000 bushels, of the value of about \$28,000,000. The promise is that the exports for this year will be considerable more than double the amount for 1895, having so far averaged more than 3,000,000 bushels a week. The greater demand for corn this year is or course largely due to the low price, but there is some reason to think that it may also indicate growing favor although the rather unsatisfactory re sults of the very earnest and persistent efforts made to induce Europeans to use corn as table foods, do not encourage the hope that in the near future they will take very large quantities of It is only a little over two months this grain, except when the price is so low that our producers will get no profit from its shipment. There is no assurance, indeed, that the recent increased demand is due to a larger consumption of corn as human food, though it is probable that such is the case, and if so, the fact is one to war rant hopefulness for the future, for familiarity with the good qualities of this grain cannot fail to lead to its greater consumption. It will be a very long time, however, before American farmers can derive any material benefit from the foreign demand for this cereal, Export of 100,000,000 bushels of corn annually, or several times that amount, would not be a matter of in giving more attention to the growing of this grain, and the fact that there is just now a better demand for it, is not referred to as something which should stimulate an increase of

the corn area.

UNWISE RETRENCHMENT. There should be retrenchment in the expenses of the government wherever this can be effected without impairing the efficiency of the public service and the disposition shown by the house republicans to do this is to be commended. But there is danger of going too far in the direction of economy, an instance of which is furnished in the appropriation bill framed by the house postoffice committee, in which reductions are made that it is said will seriously interfere with the postal service if they are allowed to stand. The service in the large cities and wherever there is free delivery would especially suffer from the proposed reductions.

In the interest of economy as well as better service the department has abolished a number of postmasters in small offices contiguous to large cities and established in their stead suboffices, placing in charge superintendents and making them subordinate to the city offices. It is stated that this plan of postoffice consolidation has resulted in a saving of \$750,000 in the salaries of postmasters, but in cutting off this amount the house committee has not made sufficient allowance for the compensation of superintendents and for necessary clerk hire for the substations. It has also allowed less for the free delivery service for the next fiscal year than was appropriated for the current year, which would prevent any increase in that service, although there is certain to be demand for increase. The postmaster general asked for a larger appropriation for the free delivery service

and he had good reason for doing so.

This sort of retrenchment is manifestly unwise and if the house does not disapprove the action of the committee

general legislation, except passing the duce the cost of the service without jority of the total number of votes. appropriation bills. It is said that the impairing its efficiency. A bill having house leaders are still hopeful of ac. this object in view has been introduced by the chairman of the house comducing the quantity of such matter in operate to impair the efficiency of the the growth of the country demands.

The mail service is closer to the people than any other. It is the one ably for the reason that it would be should be administered with an aim to useless. There is absolutely no chance the attainment of the highest standard of any financial legislation. Such being of usefulness and efficiency and while such a policy does not require extravacongress should remain in session a day gance it calls for a judicious measure longer than is necessary to pass the of liberality. There are better ways appropriation bills, and these could be to cut down the expenses of the governmeat than by practicing a narrow economy in connection with the postal

HOW FAR WILL THEY GO!

While we hear men constantly talk about the enforcement of law and order, there seems to be a most lamentable indifference to the systematic disregard of law by the very men who minister who preaches one thing and practices another, our municipal legislators are content with passing ordifewer, nances for the government of their constituents and the public generally while they pay no attention to charter adjournment followed to a fixed date. provisions which they are sworn to

The charter expressly limits the pow ers of the mayor and council with regard to the levying of taxes and the expenditure of public funds. It makes them individually liable for the creation of overlaps and imposes penalties for voting appropriations to officers and employes in excess of the amounts fixed by charter or the ordinances. These provisions of the law have no toriously been ignored. In spite of prising thing is the omission of the another and against extra allowances | the Associated Press to Omaha and Neto municipal officers and employes, the records show that overlaps are common and extra allowances are not uncommon. In the present depleted condition of the city treasury, with a short age of over \$115,000 as the result of de falcation, financing the city within the bounds of law becomes a serious problem. The taxes levied for 1896 will not yield the revenue necessary for carry ing on the city government on the ex isting scale unless each department is held within the limit of its levy. Even then there are sure to be deficits in the lighting, water and judgment funds that cannot possibly be met out of the general fund. It was known in adyance of the levy that the sinking fund | which promises to be so particularly in evivould not be sufficient to pay the maturing obligations. Instead of canceling these obligations many of them will have to be extended.

The question is, How far will the council go in countenancing and creating overlaps that will compel an enormous tax levy next year and keep a floating debt hanging over the taxpayers' heads indefinitely? How far will it go in draining the general fund for the relief of departments for which the maximum levy allowed by charter has been imposed? How far will it go in ordering additional electric lamps when the lighting fund will be exhausted before the year is half over? How far will it go in providing Board of Health sinecures and needless inspectorships in other departments when there is no money in the treasury to pay them and none in sight?

Can the mayor and council afford to set an example of lawlessness that such importance as to justify farmers cannot fail to demoralize the whole city government?

> The time will soon have expired when the government can bring suit against the Union Pacific railway to forfeit certain land grants. It is reported the government will in a few days institute suit against the road to set aside patents issued upon lands once pre-empted by settlers, abandoned and subsequently sold by the road. These transactions were made years ago, when the demand for lands in Nebraska was very active and when the management of that road was controlled by men who were not oversolicitous of the interests of the government. The trial of these cases therefore will call out a few chapters of very interesting ancient history and in all probability will result in many may defer if it does not altogether prevent judicial inquisition into the rail-

> road land deals. Theodore Roosevelt complains that Americans will never have a wholesome respect for law until they are educated beyond the point where they extend a sentimental sympathy to nearly every convicted criminal. Such a general demonstration in honor of a murderer as was made recently at the funeral of the notorious Bat Shea, executed in New York, he characterzes as a disgrace to any civilized community. There is peach in this that the people will do well to take seriously to heart, because stadlar illustrations can be multiplied in

nearly every American city. An okening of our sense of public and private morality will alone restore an a of good government and public con-

With the republicans as firmly intrenched in the house of representatives as they now are and in control of a

ice undoubtedly the senate will. There, it will not be to the interest of their op-The purpose of the house republicans is no branch of the public service in ponents to the ponents to the ponents to the ponents to the public service in clection of the next president out of the to a close in May will be approved by policy of economy is less to be desired electoral college, and into the house, as than in the postal service. Doubtless provided by the constitution in case deat that there can be no important changes can be made which would re- no candidars should have a clear ma-

On March 2 He federal supreme court will bear arguments in the celebrated mittee on postoffices, which provides for bridge case, involving the right of the a new classification of certain mail Milwankee and Rock Island roads to matter which would result either in re- use the Union Pacific bridge at this point. The wiffcome of this case will the mails or increasing the revenue from have special significance in this city it. Reform or change in this respect and an important bearing upon the prois undoubtedly desirable and ought to posed union depot scheme. Should the be promptly made. But the public will | Union Pacific win the case the Iowa not approve of anything in the way of roads will either have to negotiate new reform or retrenchment that would contracts with the Union Pacific or close a contract with the Bridge and postal service or to prevent such in Terminal company. Should the Iowa crease in the facilities of the service as roads gain the case they will be in position to negotiate with the Union Pacific and the terminal company for the joint use of the proposed new union measure, the latter body having taken branch of the public service in which depot on terms that will not jeopardize no action looking to a conference, prob- every citizen has a direct interest. It any rights the supreme court may hold they now possess.

General Bradley Johnson of Balti-

more is one of those southern veterans who never loses an opportunity to lament in public the lost cause. His latest outbreak on this subject occurred last week at the opening of the new Conferedate museum Richmond, where he declared the assembled audience that "the time will come when all the world will realize the failure of the confederacy was a great misfortune to humanity." To hear a man in this enlightened day bewail the overthrow of human slavery and the preservation of make the city's laws. Like the doctor the union only shows the perverseness who prescribes for other people, but of some human nature. Fortunately, never takes his own medicine, and the however, the number of General Bradley Johnsons remaining in the south is very few and is regularly growing

Another offensive dispatch has been mearthed by the exclusively exclusive champion of Nebraska. This time it is dated from Lincoln and appears in the Chicago Tribune. Although it is purely political and relates to the military ecords of two republican candidates for the presidency, its authorship is of course charged to The Bee office. As if nobody in Lincoln were capable of discussing such a subject and everybody in The Bee building who writes letters to newspapers were under the control of The Bee. The most surmost stringent provisions against the exclusively exclusive to charge this up transfer of money from one fund to as another instance of the hostility of braska.

A Fundamental Principle.

The republican party is in favor of protion, as it has always been. That is one of its fundemental principles and one of the main sources of its strength and usefulness. But it does not believe in duties that foster trusts or make opportunities for any kind of injustice

Mr. Meiklejohn's Frankness.

Minneapolis Tribune. Congressman Meiklejohn of Nebraska de serves well at the hands of the people of that state, for he is honest enough to say that he doesn't want to be senntor, but is an open candidate for the governorship More of Meiklejohn's frankness would hav an elevating effect upon politics. It would do away with a great deal of the chicanery

Bourbons Never Learn

If there is anything that Spain ought to have learned from long experience it is that she does not understand the art of govern ing foreign colonies. She has failed in the case of all her American possessions, as also in the case of countries in other part of the world in which she has tried to main tain a foothold. The last of her North American colonies which she has reduced to despair and driven to arms is beautiful

Voice of the Kitchen Cabinet. Buffalo Express.

Mr. E. C. Benedict tells an expectant public that President Cleveland will shortly inform it whether or not he desires a third term. The public was in danger of forgetting about the Cleveland third-term boom, if Mr. Bene dict had not thus adroitly called attention This is the way in which al to it again. the Cleveland third-term talk has originated. It invariably starts from some close friend of the president. But the game is getting a little old now. People are beginning t People are beginning understand these coy protests.

The Freedom of the Press.

The decision of Judge Dugro of this city that criticism of a public officer on the part of a newspaper was a public duty has been sustained by a judicial declaration in St. Louis. In an action for criminal libel brought by William Brockman, the president of the school board, against the city editor of a newspaper, the special judge called to try the case dismissed it on the ground that criticism of a public officer in a newspaper was privileged and that no action would lie unless malice was shown. This is sound law and substantial justice. Such decisions establish what is meant by the freedom of the press and the freedom of the press is of even greater value to the public than it is to the newspapers.

The Growing Navy. The navy is being increased at a gratifying rate, so far as large vessels are concerned. The monitor, Monadnock, carrying four 10inch rifles and ten smaller guns, will go into commission this week. The Terror will follow soon. The battleships Oregon and Massachusetts, the Furitan and the three gunboats now building at Newport News will all be ready in a few months; but they acres of valuable lands being transferred within the jurisdiction of the general land office. It is possible, however, that the act that is being pushed through congress extending the time for reclaiming the forfeited land grants way defor if trides not alterative. systematically?

POLITICAL POINTERS

Governor Matthews of Indiana denies that his presidential boom if free silver plated. The report that Mr. Richard Croker took water immediately after launching the Whitney boom in New York has some foundation. Mr. Croker sailed for England.

Chairman Harrity of the democratic na-tional committee declares that the candidacy of ex-Governor Pattison for the presidentia nomination is meeting with much favor outside Pennsylvania.

Senator Matthew Stanley Quay replies to a letter from the Pennsylvania delegation in the house requesting him to permit the pres-entation of his name at St. Louis, that the 'suggestion is exceedingly gratifying" and

The democratic state central committee of Iowa has fixed time and place for two state conventions. The convention to select delegates to the national convention will meet at Dubuque May 29. Gitumwa was chosen for the later convention to name a state

taining the efficiency of the postal serv. large majority of the state delegations, fore barred from the presidency.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Aurora Sun: The bank examiners in No branks or two a bank goes broke, and its assets ar found largety worthless, within a few weeks of an examination, that if it had not been a farce would have found the bank insolven The law, an executed, is undoubtedly a farce.

Stanton Picket: Stanton citizens who at-lended the eccampment at Omaha last week are profuse in their expression of the hospitality extended by zens. There was need that thing to overcome the general impression that Omaha could not or would not entertain well her guests, and it was done, an the praises of both city and citizen now being sung from every city and lage and from the country round about.

Grand Island Independent: Insurance con paries that fight the proposed tax for the purpose of assisting the volunteer fire departments of the state should be remembered by the merchants. There is no one whose bu ness interests receive more benefit from th work of the firemen than do the insurar companies, and in some countries even compelled to keep up these local volun-teer companies for the better protection of property. Blair Pilot: The Fremont Tribune

"There is no denying the fact that Tom Majors is strong among the old soldiers of Nebraska." This is probably true. There s no denying the fact that he is strong imong a certain political element braska-so strong, in fact, that the better lement have gradually pulled away, leaving him to stand alone in his own strength But strength never yet elected a man gov-erner of Nebraska-it takes votes for thatwill without doubt be a little nd Majors shy on that line.

Blair Pilot: The sentiment prevails pretty generally throughout Nebraska that the coming state election will sound the death knell of populism in this state. If this is true and the party meets its death in the coming struggle it can never be said that no benefit was derived by reason of the existence of this party. By the election of Holcomb republican party and the people in general were saved from a slap in the face, suc as they would have regretted for years, and from which it would have taken years to re-

PRESIDENTIAL TIMBER.

Washington Post (rep.): Mr. Manderson ould make a presidential candidate who would require no explanations or apologies. New York Journal (dem.): Mr. McKinley is disposed to ignore Mr. Manderson's receptive attitude, and have himself adopted as Nebraska's favorite son.

Globe-Democrat (rep.): General Alger at ounces that he is not a candidate for president this year, and as the general is getting long in years he may be indulged in the pleasant misapprehension that he ever was or could have been taken seriously in the connection.

Detroit Free Press (dem.): Surface indications are that Michigan will send a divided delegation to St. Louis, and repeat the folly of so scattering her strength that she wil make less of an impression than chosen representatives had remained at home or followed a notorious precedent, and sat mute throughout the deliberations of the convention.

Des Moines Leader (dem.): Horace Bo'e is unquestionably the choice of the Iowa democracy for president. It may be safely predicted that if he will allow his name to be used that there will not be a negative vote in the Dubuque convention. The only question raised by democrats throughout the state is whether Mr. Boies will consent to the use of his name.

New York Journal (dem.): It is suggested that in case the republicans nominate Quay and the democrate name Pattison as their candidate the free silver people might also go to Pennsylvania and take up Cameron This might be a very pleasing arrangement for Pennsylvania, but with Pattison, Don and Quay monopolizing the presidential running the people would become tired P. D. O.

Boston Herald (dem.): If the convention should, by chance, get away from its Quays, its Platts and its Elkinses, and there should be no prospect of Mr. Reed's nomination the New England delegation could hardi do better than to give its vote for Mr. Man He is a first class man, and it wa a misfortune when he was forced out of the senate from Nebraska. He would make a creditable president.

New York Sun (dem.): We regard as par ticularly ungraceful and ungrateful the persistent attempts of the promoters of rival himself on this issue or that, in the hops of damaging him as a candidate. And the report that while Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed is at his post in Washington, look-ing after the interest of his rivals equally with his own, the friends of Major McKinley for example, are endeavoring to break into and loot Mr. Reed's modest little private collection of southern delegates, is too hideous to be believed.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette (rep.): The Commercial Gazette is not a democratic paper, and has no right to speak for that party, but, interested in the welfare of the great republic, it can give its voice in stating that as little can be said against Governor Matthews as against any other distinguished democrat spoken of for the high place. Clear-headed, resolute, thoroughly imbue with Americanism, clean-handed, he has filled with ability and honor every station to which he has been called. In selecting a candi-date the democratic party may go much farther and fare a good deal worse.

Springfield Republican (ind.): The scramble for southern delegates to the republicar national convention is hotter than ever Alabama has been thoroughly canvassed, but is not certain yet who has bagged the largest number of pledges, and now the rival buyers are in Georgia. One trouble in Georgia is the inability to tell who has the goods to deliver; it used to be Boss Buck, but a rival has arisen who has beaten Buck in some of the districts, and his contracts are not worth as much in the market as they once were. Buck is said to be a Mc Kinley man at present, while Pledger, his rival, is a Reed man, with T. Thomas Fortune of New York as an active assistant Quay is said to have a man there also, and so has Morton-the others are not yet heard

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. Mr. Soh. Corean minister at Washington

inspite of the fact that he has lost his Senator Stewart of Nevada and Carl Browne, late of Coxey's army, are now run-

ning a paper devoted to free silver. Another instance of "extremes meet." New England is no longer talking about the remarkably mild winter. Monday of

last week was the coldest day in Boston

since 1882, and the coldest February day

ever reported in that city. Congressman Kulp of Pennsylvania appreciates the value of "thrift, Horatio, thrift." By franking his laundry to and from Troy, N. Y., he saved many a penny, and might have achieved fortune had not his celluloid cuffs exploded in the mail and exploited hi

Louis P. Noros of the ill-fated Jeannette whose eilskin trousers, found in Greenland, were one of the articles upon which Dr. Nansen based his polar current theory, lives in Fall River, Mass. He said the other day that he believed the trousers were really his and thought Nansen was right. The king of the Belgians is very hard up

nearness.

in consequence of a long career of gayety Lately he was in Paris importuning the gov ernment to purchase the Congo Free State from him. He failed in his purpose. Then he went to London and worried the British government to help him out. He offered the Congo very cheap, but the British have enough to occupy them in Africa.

General John S. Williams, celebrated as "Cerro Gordo Williams," is 78 years old, but he is passing a very lively and vigorous old age on his Kentucky estate. He ap-peared in Louisville the other day to dispose of thirty hogsbeads of tobacco which he had raised on his farm and for which he secured good prices. Those who met him complimented him on his activity.

The ball which Comte de Montebello, the French ambassador to Russia, is to give in Moscow promises to be of truly royal mag-States senate who are excluded from the charmed list of "favorite sims." Senators to of Minnesota, Jones of Nevada, Mantile of Montana, Sewell of New Jersey, Gillinger of New Hampshire, and McMillan of Michigan, were bore abroad and are therefore barred from the presidency.

Its Representative Appears Before the House Committee.

SAYS IT HAS PERFORMED ITS OBLIGATIONS

Maintains the Statements in the Pattison Report Are Exaggerated and Not Warranted-Profits Not so Large.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-The Pacific railoads committee of the house resumed its earing. Thomas Hubbard, representing the Central Pacific, appeared in behalf of that road to argue that so far as the Central Pacific was concerned it had fully performed its obligations to the government. dertook to answer the allegations in the Anderson report. Whatever existed in the minds of the public which was adverse to that road was embodied in that report. The and the ducks quite plentiful on the feeding difference between the two suggested methods grounds, which have been covered with ice of settlement in the report of the commisdon and the Frye bill was that the former

Taking up the minority report of the com mission made by Governor Pattison, he haracterized its statements as exaggerated. producing as it did fabulous figures as to the profits of the constructors of the road based on compound interest for thirty-one years. Applying the same metaod of reas-oning to the advantages which accrued to the government to the increase of its land values. etc., he said the result equally fabulous. rie enallenged also some of the figures given. The report placed the amount realized from sold lands at \$7,300,000. when in fact the latest estimate was but \$3,000,000 so realized.

He then took up the majority report and called attention to its conclusion regarding the several requirements of the acts in aid of the road. He said it was apparent that the road had been built according to the requirements, and had been completed six years before the agreement. It had per-formed its obligation also in the transportation of troops and in its payments from its earnings. In the light of these facts, he said it seemed strange that the companies were constantly referred to as insolvent or as undeserving, and the question was con-stantly asked: "Why not make the Pacific railroads disgorge? Why not force them to make restitution?" ake restitution?

The grounds upon which these questions were constantly reiterated were not that the obligations of the company had not been performed, but that assets of the company had been diverted by undue profits during the construction. But unless the profit to the contractors was limited by the provisions of the act, who was to measure what the profits should be? As a matter of fact, the profits had resulted from the enhancement of the value of the stock, which was en-tirely unsalable when the roads were completed. Several years afterward, however, most of this stock was sold abroad, and its value increased until it was worth 80. It had since been as high as 90 and as lov

General Hubbard thought that the question of settlement should be considered as a business proposition, and as one between individuals. The question of what profit each party to it had made should not enter. individuals. The fundamental error in the minds of the public was that the men who built the road were treated as trustees. The governmen wanted a road across the continent, and it did not want to build it itself. It agreed to contribute bonds, the latter to be ultimately redeemed. The constructors were expected to do the rest, certainly not with out an expectation of profit.

AMERICAN STUDENTS IN FRANCE French Schools Open to Post Grad-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-The recent ac tion of the French government in opening the French universities and high schools to American students is regarded by public educators in this country as a matter of great interest to all American institutions of learning, and to those interested in higher educaion. The decree which has just been issue by the consul superjeur de l'instruction publique practically removes the restrictions upon the admission of foreign students to the French universities, and gives them a status substantially similar to that already accorded by German universities. This concession by the French authorities

is the result of a movement instituted by Prof. H. F. Thurber of Chicago, who in May last addressed the minister of public immense disparity in the number of Ameri can students at the French universities as compared with those engaged in post graduate work in Germany, and suggesting in a general way certain modifications in the French regulations which would have a tendency to secure to France a fair share of the patronage of the American students desiring to complete their studies in Europe.

As a result of representations that were made the consul superiour de l'instruction publique promulgated a decree introducing into the French faculties of science all the best features of the German system student will hereafter be admitted to faculties on an American bachelor's degree and will be permitted to choose his studies.

After pursuing any scientific course for a year he can, if he wishes, apply for an examination in this branch, and if successful obtain a certificate d'etude. Three such certificates will entitle him to a license es science, and he will then be eligible to the French doctorate, upon the presentation of a satisfactory thesis. He can migrate if he wishes, from one university to another, studying at the same time whatever other subjects he may choose, and he has the privilege of taking his examinations in suc-

HARRISON-DIMMICK NUPTIALS. Date Fixed for the First Monday After

and Mrs Mary Mimmick will probably be

married on Easter Monday, April 6, by

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—General Harrison

Rev. Dr. John Brown of St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal church. On Saturday Dr. Brown received a note from Private Secetary Tibbett asking him if he would be at liberty April 6 to perform the marriage ceremony Brown replied that he would be very glad to do so. "I have not seen the general." Dr. Brown said, last evening, "and I do not know what arrangements he has made; whether he wants to be married in the church or at Mrs. Dimmick's home. All I know about it is what was in Mr. Tibbott's note." NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Ex-President Har-rison, through his private secretary, has denied today that he is to be married on April 6, April 10, or any other specified date. He has authorized no one to announce the date of his marriage. Private Secretary Tibbotts also spoke for General Harrison in saying that the ex-president is not writing a book on the constitution of the United States, or on any other subject, unless the magazine articles he is now writing shall be issued in book form.

Kansas A. O. U. W. Grand Lodge. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 24.-The eighteenth annual session of the Ancient Order of United Workmen grand lodge of Kanezs is being held this week. At noor today over 400 delegates were in the city and double this number are expected by to-morrow. The first real business of the ses-sion will be taken up this evening when the grand lodge degree will be conferred on the past masters, and the Topeka degree team will confer the workman's degree for the benefit of the grand lodge officers.

CENTRAL PACIFIC'S DEFENSE CLEVELAND IS CHASING DUCKS. President Expects a Week of Good Sport in Virginia.

QUANTICO, Va., Feb. 24.-The tender Manle, with President Cleveland and party, arrived off Quantics about 3:20 this morning and proceeded down the river, and anchored at 4 o'clock in front of the small station of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac rallroad known as the Widewater. water is very wide at that point and the little station is situated in a cove, which makes it the best place for the steamer to anchor. The president was accompanied by Commodore Lamberton, Dr. Riley and Atformey General Harmon. The party came flown on the invitation of Colonel Withers Walter to enjoy the duck shooting from his blinds. The colonel and one of his guests, Colonel Wright Rives of the United States army, went on board of the United States, army, went on board of the president's boat soon after she anchored. Arrangements were completed and by daylight the dent and his friends were in the blind. decoys were at once set and two men stationed en shore with a small boat to pick the ducks up as they were brought down The president will probably good shooting, as the ice is

for a week. The president up to noon today has not been so successful as on former trips. proposed to extend the debt for fifty years weather is very moderate and the tide has at 3 per cent and the latter for 100 years at caused the ice to float rather rapidly and frighten the ducks. The president does not seem discouraged and expects to bag a good number. The president and his party have shot only seven or eight ducks so far, the president getting about four shots,

MANY OF THE OLD SOLDIERS OBJECT

Opposition to the Proposed Blue and NEW YORK, Feb. 24.-General Ivan N. Walker, head of the Grand Army of the Republic, was at the Fifth Avenue hotel last night. He has sent to Adjutant General Robbins, at the Grand Army headquarters in Indianapolis, his proclamation calling the annual encampment at St. Paul in the first week in September.

General Walker said he had lately visited all the principal northern cities and found there was strong opposition to the project to

hold a "blue and gray" parade in New York City on the Fourth of July.

Asked to Call a Special Session. INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 24.-The subcomlittee of the republican state committee presented to Governor Matthems today a memorial requesting him to call an extra session of the legislature to enact constitutional apportionment laws. The memorial declares that the act of 1885, which is the one under which the next elections must be held, is known by everybody, including the governor, to be unconstitutional. The committee carried pledges of a majority of the members of the senate and house that if the extra session is called no business will be transacted except the enactment of the appor-tionment law. The governor replied that he

CHEERY CHIPS.

would reply formally at an early date.

Chicago Tribune: "I acknowledge I lose my temper when you make things too hot for me," said the red-haired man to his wife, "but that only shows I am made of good material."

Philadelphia Record: First Reporter-I ried to interview a mi.kman yesterday. Second Reporter—What did he talk about? First Reporter—Nothing. He refused to be pumped.

Detroit Tribune: The heroine tore her moaned.
"Well, you didn't have to pay to come,"
hissed the villain, with a meaning glance in
the direction of the audience.

Washington Star: "Yes," said one the-atrical manager, "that artist's salary is \$500 a week." "Indeed!" replied the other. "Do you mind telling me how much she gets?"

Truth: Witherby (to ticket seller)—Say, that woman ahead of me has such a big hat that I can't see the play. Won't you give me another seat?

Ticket Seller—Why don't you ask her to take it off?

Witherby—Not much! She's my wife. Indianapolis Journal: "Why does she wear

at disfiguring vell' 'Disfiguring? My "Disfiguring?" My dear boy, you should see her without it." Detroit Free Press: "What is a good way to attract attention?"
"One of the best ways I know is to leave the front door of a street car open on a chilly day."

Harlem Life: Old Bachelor (very near-sighted)-Where's your husband? Charming Widow (twin sister of the other lady)-I'm sure I don't know.

Judge: Mrs. Gummey (with deep curi-osity)—Oh, Mrs. Glanders, do tell me about Mrs. Tenspot's scandal, won't you? Mrs. Glanders—My dear, it is not nearly so dreadful as you hope.

Richmond Dispatch: They were seated in the parlor conversing on the uncertainty of life. She—The future is a vast, unfathomable mystery to us, isn't it?
He—Yes, all we know is that we have to go some time.
Voice from the Library—It would suit the convenience of this household if you'd make it a little scorer than the It a little sooner than that.

Boston Transcript: The reporter had obtained from the son of the deceased detailed information relative to the funeral and had only to inquire about the interment to make his story complete. Hence his question:

"And what disposition is to be made of the remains?" "Oh," was the rep'y, "everything but a few hundred dollars goes to his second wife."

THE SPORTSMAN'S CODE.

Harper's Round Table. Now these are the laws of the athlete,
That stretch the length of the field.
They make the code of the runner fleet
Who has never yet learned to yield.
They tell you how to lay your plan,
And how to carry it through.
They help the man, who's done what he car
To bear his Waterloo.

You shall give the foeman all his due,
And let him win if he can;
But keep all rights that belong to you,
For that is the law of man.
You shall hold the ground that is yours
by right,
And yield not a foot you have trod,
But grant his right in a stand-up fight,
For that is the law of God.

If you row with the crew in the boat,
It's a wretched thing to spy.
There's plenty of work when you leave the
float.
But little to do for the eye.
There's plenty to do to swing and slide,
And sleady the fragile shell;
But to gain your strength from the other
side

Is a method sent from hell. No man shall yield on the foot ball field.
Till the final whistle sounds.
No man shall show by a single blow.
That he has no place on the grounds.
But when the foe is in racking pain.
And cannot move or fight.
You shall help him up to his feet again,
And chafe his bruise and bind his strain,
To show the make of your own good grain,
For that is fair and right.

The strength of the team, or nine, or crew
Is not the strength of the "star."
"Tis what the body together can do
That carries the victory far.
So you shall give your mite to the rest
To bring the whole team through,
And then at the time of your single test
They shall give their strength to you.

And these are the laws of the athlete,
You can heed them or not, as you like,
But they make the code of the runner fleet,
And they check a man when he'd strike.
They tell how to lay your plan,
And how to carry it through.
They help the man, who's done what he can
To bear his Waterloo.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

