SOME SELECTIONS MADE FOR OFFICE. Appointments Agreed Upon by the Nebrasko Delegation.

Washington special to the Omaha Bee: To-day it is understood that a number of important offices were considered, the names of candidates agreed on, and that recommendation for their appointment will be made. The first of these is that of the Hon. Alvin Saunders to be a member of the Utah commission. The Nebraska delegation became satisfied that no citizen of Nebraska except Governor Saunders would stand a possible chance for appointment to this very eligible and lucrative position. This conclusion was arrived at after a thorough canvass of the situation and interviews with a number of to bed. When asked when he and the prominent politicians in close association with the administration. It was felt that the office was one to which Nebraska is entitled, as one of the original commissioners, Senator Paddock, came from that state, and since his incumbency Nebraska has been unrepresented on the commission. Senator Saunders, it was understood, was not averse to be considered as a candidate for collector of internal revenue, but there was a general feeling that the high position which he has held in the state and in the national government entitled him to a more honorable position than that which the collector of internal revenue would have afforded him. The recommendation was therefore made, and his appointment strongly urged upon the president. There are good grounds for the belief that his nomination will follow. The second appointment recommended was that of E. K. Valentine for an auditorship of the treasury, and a third, Hon. John C. Wilson, speaker of the house of representatives, for assistant attorney for the department of justice. Hon. John Peters, of Boone county, was agreed upon for appointment as collector of internal revenue. Mr. Peters' indorsements were very strong and he was the only candidate for whom Senator Paddock has fought persistently since the beginning of the session. The reported candidacy of Senator Saunders at one time threatened to make a complication, but this was happily avoided by the suggestion of his name for the Utah commissionership. For the United States marshalship there have been a number of strong delegates. Among them Hon. J. Dew. Alfred Hastings, of Lincoln, and Brad D. Slaughter, present clerk of the house of representatives. Mr. Slaughter was agreed upon by the delegation as its choice, and his name was to-day presented for consider-

Patrick Egan was also presented as a candidate for minister to Mexico. He ad the unanimous endorsement of the Nebraska delegation, and his candidacy is supported by the most influential Irish republicans throughout the country. No federal offices in Nebraska were decided upon. It is understood that the choice for United States district attorney for Nebraska lies between Mr. Baker, of Jefferson county; Mr. Reavis, of Richardson county and State Senator Nesbitt, of North Platte. As the present district attorney's term has not yet expired, and it is not known what position General Harrison will take on the question of unexpired tenure of office, no decision was reached with regard to this appointment. This is also the case with regard to the various

There are scores of applications for office, including fully half of the present legislature. It was decided by the delegation that all postoffice appointments, except those at Omaha, where Senator Manderson resides, at Beatrice, where Senator Paddock resides, and at the state capital, shall be relegated to the congressmen of the state in their respective districts, and that the senators refuse to make recommendations for the same. This, which is the universal custom, does not seem to be generally unpostmasterships and with applications for consideration, all relating to matters whose consideration lies with the congressmen in the respective districts. There will be quite a number of additional recommendations within two weeks for heads of bureaus in executive departments and also for appointments in the foreign service. The necessity for immediate action, so far as several appointments were concerned in the departments, compelled the delegation to act, and their choices were by unanimous consent of all who were present.

## UNCLE SAM'S NAVAL VESSELS.

The Gunboat Yorktown Shortly to be Accept ed-A Word from Secretary Wirdom. Washington dispatch: Secretary Tracy will shortly accept the new gunboat

Yorktown. Her trial trip was satisfactory, and after the dynamos for running the electric lights have been placed in position, the gunboat will become a part of the navy. The new dynamite cruiser, Vesuvius, is likely to have a further trial before she is accepted. Encouraging reports come to the na-

vy department respecting the torpedo boat now building at the Herreschoff works in Rhode Island. The inspectors therefore illegal. The court decides say the material used is of a high qual- that the supreme court is not a trial ity and the work of good character. The contractors expect to complete the boat by June 1, which is the date fixed in the contract. The boat is required to make twenty-two knots an hour and any deficiency on this score will subject the contractors to penalties, while for any excess above twenty-three knots they will receive a bonus. If the new craft, the first of its kind in American ship building, fills the requirements, of which there is but little doubt, it will be the fleetest boat in the United States and fully equal to any possessed by the European navies. Secretary Windom's attention was to-

day called to the newspaper statement that he was overruled in the matter of the appointment of Assistant Secretary Bachelor. The story was that he had tendered the place to Coon, the latter Many large plantations had accepted and the appointment of Bachellor was in direct opposition to his wishes. It is further stated that Bachellor "as Platt's man" would have control of the treasury patronage. Mr. Windom said he did not usually notice newspaper criticisms, but this was so unfair and misleading that he did not like to let it go unchalleged. As a matter of fact, he said, the president had especially referred this appointment to him and had acted in accordance with his recommendation in appointing Bachellor. It was true Coon had been considered in connection with this office. It was never tendered him, however, and consequently he had not accepted it. The appointment of Bachellor was made after careful consideration and was in no sense a reflection upon Coon. Windom said it was absurd to say any assistant secretary would have control of the treasury appointments. That was a matter entirely in the hands of the president and himself and was not likely to be relegated to any other offilikely to be relegated to any other official. The secretary said so far as he knew Bachellor could not be considered

as anybody's man.
Major S. S. Reckwood, of Wisconsin,

Portage City, Wis. He served in the army four years, and since the war has been a professor of mathematics at the state normal school at White Water, assistant state superintendent of publicinstruction of Wisconsin, and more recently has been connected with the state land office at Madison.

VISITORS TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

Col. New Among the Number-Recomm tions for Prominent Places. Washington special: John C. New went to drive with the president of the United States on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, dined with him at 6:30, smoked with him from about 7:30 to 10, and then walked over a good portion of the city of Washington with him before he went president talked about during their visit, which lasted from 4 to 12 p.m., he smiles a knowing sort of smile and asserts that they "talked of most everything. We discussed about everything but the weather," remarked Mr. New, and we may have talked of that also, for I've forgotten many things that we

RECOMMENDED BYAN FOR CHILL. The Kansas delegation on Saturday resented Congressman Ryan, of that state, as a good man to be sent as minister to Chili, and both Senators Ingalls and Plumb made eloquent addresses in his behalf to the president. Mr. Ryan has just been re-elected to congress for his sixth term, with a majority of about fifteen thousand, and it is considered a ittle queer that he should want to reign his seat and leave the country, but he is said to have private reasons. Cannon is elected speaker Mr. Ryan will stand a good change of getting the chairmanship of the house committee on seful member for many years. He is known as one of the working representatives. There are very few men in the house who have done more solid, honest unobtrusive.

FOR RUSK'S ASSISTANT. President Hilgarde, of the agricultural college of California, is the man spoken of for assistant secretary of agriculture. He is highly recommended by Senator Stanford and the California delegation in congress, but is not a candilate for the place and it is not known if he will accept. The president has had more trouble filling this office than any other. Not that there is a scarcity of applicants, but none of them seem to fill the bill, and several gentlemen to whom it has been tendered have found it impossible for one reason or another to accept. Ex-Governor Furnas, of Nebraska, declined it because he prefers the position he has at home. President Atherton, of the University of Pennsylvania, for a similar reason, and Prof. information has been received regard-

EX-POSTMASTER GENERAL TYNER. It has been suggested several times lately that ex-Postmaster General Tyner, of Indiana, will be appointed second or third assistant under Postmaster General Wanamaker. Some of the leading republicans from Indiana do not think that will be done. They say that Mr. Tyner will be provided with a good position, but it will not be as an assistant to the postmaster general. One who is in a position to speak by authority says that the place to be given Mr. Tyner is that of law officer for the postoffice department, now held by Judge Bryant, of Wisconsin. This place corresponds with the solicitorship of the treasury, and is really the assistant generalship for the postoffice department. It comes under the department of justice, and the duties attached derstood in Nebraska, as the senators to it relate to to the settlement of all are daily deluged with petitions for disputed questions relating to the administration of the postal law. The salary is the same as that received by the assistant postmaster general, \$4,000

PROMPT WANAMAKER. It is the understanding among western men to-day that Chilcott, of Colorado, will be appointed commissioner of the general land office to morrow, and Stone, of Iowa, assistant commissioner. The clerks and doorkeepers at the postoffice department are considerably exercised over the fact that Mr. Wanamaker appears at his office about 8 o'clock in the morning instead of at 10, the hour at which his predecessors have usually made their appearance. Mr. Wanamaker has ordered that his room be made ready for him before 8 o'clock so that he can get in an hour's work before the office-seekers begin to

The Case of the imprisoned Anarchists.

Ottawa (III.) special: The supreme court to-day denied the motion to amend the record in the case of Fielden, Schwab and Neebe. The counsel for the anarchists claimed the record was untrue in declaring the parties were all in court when the decision was rendered and that the sentence of the court was court of review to pass on the record of the court below and discover what error, if any exists. It would be preposterous to expect that prisoners should be brought from a distant jail or penitentiary to be present at a decision in any Richardson to be secretary of Dakota. case before the court. The declaration, "Now come the parties," was but a mere form of law in this court and could not be otherwise construed.

Negro Families on the Move.

Raleigh (N. C.) dispatch: The southern agents moving negro families to Arkansas are quietly but successfully at work. Their operations are confined thus far to a few counties on the railroad lines near Goldsboro. Several thousand persons have already gone. serted. Negro drummers are paid \$5 for each family secured. The entire expense of transportation to Little Rock is paid by the agents. The negroes say they are promised forty acres of land, brick house, cow, and \$1.50 a day for labor. They know nothing of their destination. The removal is by families. Planters in the counties affected are greatly embarrassed by the loss of farm hands at the beginning of the planting season.

The Opening of Oklahoma

The cabinet to-day, says a Washington dispatch, had under discussion the opening of Oklahoma, or at least a portion of the territory included within its limits. The president is authorized by

Edwin marris, deputy confector and auditor of the New Orleans custom tion of State Treasurer Lemeke's man-

the Daily State Journal, published at THE INS AND OUTS OF POLITICAL LIFE

Washington special: Contrary to general expectations, the president did not to-day send in any nomin tions for territorial governors. The contest among the rival candidates for governor of Dakota is not settled yet, and may not be for some days. Gov. Mallette and Col. Pierce, two leading candidates, have been conferring together in a friendly way, and have arranged to visit the president together to-day or to-morrow, so it is probable that no nomination for Dakota will be made until the three men most interested have gone over the case together. A new candidate for governor of Dakota has appeared in the -on of Mr. Dickey, formerly of whordsville, Ind., who is pressed upon the president's attention by Gen. Lewis Wallace. The rivalry between Pierce and Mallette is a friendly one, and is more a question of whether North Dakota or South Dakota shall have the appointment than a choice between men. If Mallette is chosen to represent South Dakota, Richardson of Grand Forks will, it is said, be made secretary as a representative of North Dakota. The president has given notice that

ne will not appoint citizens of states to offices in the territories, but adhere strictly to the proposition laid down in the republican platform. The fight over the first assistant postmaster-generalship is getting complicated. Col. Clarkson, it is stated, has declined to accept and it is anticipated that some difficulty will be experienced in selecting a suitable person to fill that

office. It is a position which comes more directly in contact with the people than almost any other. Postmaster appropriations, of which he has been a General Dickinson, just before he vacated his office, said: "I can go away and stay away six weeks and my office is so organized that it will go right along without me and work than he, and there are few more | nobody will particularly miss me, but if the first assistant leaves his desk un-

attended to for a couple of days there will be "sheol to pay." The Illinois people want Clark Carr to get the office of first assistant postmaster-general, but there is a pressure for Mr. Clarkson for this place. Clarkson says he don't want it and won't take it, but Mr. Quay insists that he shall accept it and Mr. Wanamaker is said to be waiting for him to yield and say yes before he offers the office to somebody else.

The fight over the position of superintendent of the railway mail service is also quite exciting. Paul Vandervoort is very confident and to-day had a long chat with the postmaster-general on the subject.

THE SAMOAN RUMORS.

At the state and navy departments no Brewer, of Yale, who accepted, was com- | ing the alleged destruction of the Nippelled to withdraw that acceptance at | sic. The state and navy department he instance of his physician, who told officers generally place no credence him that to undertake the duty would | whatsoever in the reported battle becost him his life. Prof. Hilgarde's tween the German corvette Olga and name was suggested by Prof. Brewer, the United States warship Nipsic in and the suggestion is highly indorsed Samoan waters. At the state departby all the scientific men in Washington. | ment no information of the rumored battle has yet been received. The departmett has taken no steps to ascertain whether the published accounts are true or not.

Commodore Walker, chief of the bureau of navigation, does not feel in the least worried about the alarming rumors. He thinks the department would have received information of the battle had it occurred, and he does not care to cable to the naval officers stationed at Samoa for any information. "There's not a word of truth in any of

the rumors," said the commodore to a reporter to-day, "and I don't pay the slightest attention to them. Meanwhile the naval officers and officials of the state department are waiting

anxiously for a confirmation or denial of the story, and while the most of the naval officers are disposed to place little credence in the accounts, there are still a few who believe that an engagement has taken place. THE COUNTRY'S GRAIN SUPPLY.

The statistical report of the department of agriculture for March relates to the distribution of wheat and corn.

The amount of corn reported still on hand is 39.6 per cent. The surplus amounts to 787,000,000 bushels, of which seven corn surplus states have 499,000.-000 bushels. The proportion merchant able averages 82 per cent, which is less than in 1884, 1886, or 1887. The average price is less than in December. The March average for merchantable corn is 33.9 per cent per bushel, for unmerchantable 22.8 per bushel. The general average of seven states.

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska is 25.6 cents per bushel.

The portion of the wheat crop on since 1880, except in 1882 and 1887. The actual quantity on hand is less than any recent year except 1882 and 1886. It is estimated at about 112,000,000 measured bushels. The lowest state of percentstates as follows: Ohio, 27; Michigan, 23; Indiana, 24; Illinois. 25; Wisconsin, 28; Minnesota, 26; Iowa, 32; Missouri, 27; Kansas, 24; Nebraska, 31; Dakota, 24. In these states the quantity on hand is less than in March last by about 21,000,000 bushels.

Appointments by the President.

The senate confirmed the following nominations on the 13th: A. C. Mellette, to be governor of Dakota, and L. Cornelius H. Hanford, to be chief ington territory.

marshal for Montana territory.
Smiley N. Chambers, to be United States attorney for the district of Indi-

George S. Batcheller, to be assistant secretary of the treasury. Albert G. Porter, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Italy.

Walker Blaine, to be examiner of claims in the state department. Richard Root, to be postmaster at Keokuk, Ia. The confirmation of Walker Blaine

was out of the usual order, and made by unanimous consent, probably as a compliment to his father

Indiana Officials Under Arrest.

Indianapolis dispatch: Phillip M. Gapen, treasurer of the insane hospital board, was arrested on a grand jury capias charging him with embezzlement. The amount involved is \$3,000. Gapen loaned Sullivan, the defaulting county treasurer, \$4,700 of the county's funds, \$700 of which was paid, but the check the terms of recent legislation to open for the remainder, signed by Sullivan, converted the money to its own use. Gapen was released on \$5,000 bond. It is reported that a partial investiga-

Major S. S. Reckwood, of Wisconsin, was to-day appointed chief clerk of the department of agriculture, vice Nesbitt, resigned. Major Reckwood is editor of

AIDING THE PROHIBITION WORK

half of the Cause. Huron (Dak.) special: Not less than 800 people are in attendance on the nonpartisan temperance convention now in session. Plans for work are being perfected, and it has been decided to give active support to the Sioux Falls constitution, and resolutions were unanimously passed binding the members to that end. A state central committee, to look after the details of the vote on prohibition, was appointed as follows: V. V. Barnes of Yankton, Manford E. Williams of Miller, Eugene Steere of Pierre, Fred H Kent of Huron, R. B. Hassell of Redfield, Rev. William Fielder of Aberdeen, E. L. Senn of Edgerton, Rev. R. Brandt of Bowdle, R. N. Krantz of Mitchell, C. E. Ericson of Elk Point, T. D. Kanouse of Woonsocket, and Charles Thomas of Water-

The following letter from Gov. Lar-

rabee of Iowa was read, and was re-

ceived with deafening applause: DES MOINES, Feb. 11, 1888.—Rev. William Fuller, Aberdeen: Your communication of recent date is at hand and noted. In reply I desire to say that the prohibitory law in Iowa has much more than answered the best expectations of tional reason why I should be the perits former most hopeful advocates. As son to point out the defects that exist in regards the assertion that prohibition our present methods, and to suggest a has driven people out of the state, I suitable remedy. Influenced largely value in the least, and that the agriculthink not a person has left the state on by the latter consideration, I beg to tural lands of five other counties have think not a person has left the state on account of prohibition whom it is desir- trouble you with this further communiable to have return. Many of those engaged in the saloon and liquor business and such persons as are usually attracted by these interests have left, and the state is largely the gainer thereby. The cheap lands of the states and territories west of us have induced a great many enterprising and valuable citizens to emigrate, independent of any influence of prohibition. There has been a steady growth in our population, and the census of 1890 will probably show in Iowe at least 2,000,000 inhabitants. The vote at the last election shows an increase of 65,320 votes over the presidential election of 1884-a larger increase than the election of 1884 showed over that of

As to the depreciation of real estate occasioned by prohibition, it is the sheerest nonsence. Values have, I believe, been sustained in Iowa as well as in the adjoining states where prohibition is not the rule. The same causes that have effected values elsewhere have undoubtedly had their effect here. Crops grow, herds multiply, and the markets of the world continue open to us the same as before, and why should business suffer? Money is now spent for the necessaries of life and for legitimate uses instead of being spent at the saloon.

The banking business of a state is percan be found. The number of banks in the state has been increased from 186 in 1883 to 244 in 1887; deposits have increased from \$27,231,719.74 to \$39,935,-

362.68 in 1888.

I think more than half of the jails in the state are entirely empty at the present time. There are ninety-eight less convicts in our penitentiaries than there were three years ago, notwithstanding the growth of the population. Expenses in criminal courts have decreased very largely during the last few years. I send you with this a copy of a collection of letters from the district judges of our state, which will show you that the testimony is overwhelmingly in favor of the law. More recent statements from them would no doubt show still more favorable results.

Tramps are very scarce in Iowa. There are evidently very few attractions for them here. Probably more than 3,000 of their recruiting stations have been closed in Iowa during the last five years. The wives and mothers of the state, and especially those of small means, are almost unanimously in favor of the law. The families of laboring men now receive the benefits of the earnings that formerly went to the saloons. There is no question in my mind but what the law is doing good for the people.

of the law are strengthened and confirmed by added experience. Our people are more determined than ever to make no compromise with the saloons. The law has more friends in the state than it ever had before, and I am satisfied that no state can show results more gratifying. WILLIAM LARRABEE.

## COMPENSATION OF CONGRESSMEN.

A Matter That is Receiving the Earnest Attention of Senators.

Washington dispatch: The resignation of Senator Chace, upon the thresh hold of his second term, has aroused new interest in the subject that is bound to receive early and earnest considerahand March 1 is less than any year tion in congress. Senator Chace, in private, gives as a reason why he can no onger serve that the compensation of a senator is not sufficient to warrant him in longer neglecting his business. The ages are in the principal wheat-growing question of increasing the compensation of congressmen has been receiving the earnest attention of senators, especially of late, and there is an overwhelming sentiment among them in favor of making the salary of congressmen \$10,000 a year instead of \$5,000 as at present. Members of the house, while in sympathy with senators on this point, are not ready to go the full length desired by them, fearing the repetition of the outbreak of censure visited upon the done in the past by our own state board | the state in connection therewith, let us congress of 1872 for its action on the of agriculture such as the state has a avoid all wild, reckless and extravagant salary question. But it is argued by ad- right to expect, there would not, I pre- statements, as certain, sooner or later, vocates of increased salary that what sume, be any difficulty in enlarging the to react upon those who make them. people were indignant about then was scope of its statistical investigations by ustice of the supreme court of Wash- the back pay grab feature, and that if adding to them the dairy and orchard the increase were made to date from the products of the state, the wool clip and George W. Irwin, to be United States | and of the Fifty-first congress, no serious opposition would be made to it. There was an expression of views by sen- fied to leave in their hands-not the acators on this topic in one of the secret tual advertising of the state, but the legislative sessions last week, in the discussion that ensued upon the introducion of a resolution by Teller, authorizing the secretary of the senate to pay to committee clerks, serving on the per liem basis during the sessions of the published by the state board of agricul-John A. Ehander, to be minister resi-John A. Ehander, to be minister resident and consul general of the United law. Teller believed that senators to consult them, and to that end I would be to consult them, and to that end I would should have annual clerks, because ask each individual reader of this letter their duties did not cease with to put himself in the place of some inthe adjournment of the senate. In telligent eastern farmer, or in that of a concluding the debate Platt said the manufacturer or capitalist, who has question should be considered whether senators are fairly paid for the work which they do, and whether the salary dependence to place upon them, and beought not to be raised. There are senstors here who have nothing to live apon except their salaries, and who are paid less for the services which they render, than they would be paid in any other walk or occupation of life, for similar services. In addition to that, senators have a great many expenses which their position necessarily entails, and as a result those senators who have no income beside their salaries, are obliged to live in a pinched and very unpleasant way in the city of Washington. Morrill asked if Platt was aware that no man could come to Washington and rent a decent house and live without twice the amount of his salary. Platt replied that as one of the poorer members of the senate he had been made painfully aware of this fact. He thought it quite time that some plain words were spoken on the subject.

-Plattsmouth will build this year \$25,000 hotel.

THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. Friendly but Foreible Criticism of the An

nual Reports by John Hyde of Omaha.

e Lincoln Journal. Were I to consult only my own personal feelings, I should content myself with having called attention to the disadvantages under which Nebraska is laboring for the want of proper state advertising, and with allowing the public sentiment that has been excited to crystallize into whatever enactment might commend itself to the judgment of the state legislature. In view, however, of now before the house-two of them immediately and specifically and the third more remotely but not less essentiallyconnected with the subject of state adupon me from various quarters that the inference that 999 out of every 1,000 ders, at Minot, Dak. Jeremiah Sullivan, present movement being to a large extent the outcome of my former letter I port. men would draw from our statistical refor the district of Montana and Utah; tent the outcome of my former letter I port. owe it to the state to make some further public utterance on this subject, ere its policy for the ensuing two years is finally determined and the necessary appropriations are unalterably fixed. It has also been represented to me that the fact of my being so situated as not to be open to the imputation of seeking some personal end constitutes an addication. The three bills in question are: H.

R. 306, for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture and live stock industries in the department of state; H. R. 327, providing for a state board of immigration, to encourage immigration to the state by disseminating information regarding the advantages offered by the state to immigrants, and H. R.propriating an additional sum of \$5,000 R. R. 306, it forms no part of my present purpose to enter, but I cannot forbear to express my earnest conviction that the benefit that would accrue to the state from its adoption would be simply incalculable. It is with those of its provisions which transfer to the proposed bureau the duty of collecting the agricultural statistics of the state that I am more particularly concerned, and what other singular statements are to be authority for the statement that he acwriting in entire ignorance as to the drafted, I unhesitatingly pronounce the section which sets forth the statistical work to be performed to be the most met with. The bill itself is, however, a long and necessarily somewhat complex measure, and it has not at this writing, been reported by the commit- the state to be \$21.28, that of its cattle has not agreed to serve beyond a period haps as fair a barometer of business as tee to which it was referred. Every day \$6.43, its hogs \$1.13 and its sheep 52 of a few months. All postoffices of consequently diminishes the chances of | cents. Wondering what particular epi- | every grade are to be under his charge, its being carried through, but I sincere- zootic it can have been that has reduced and it is understood that the railway ly trust that if for any reason whatever | the value of the 9,983 sheep of Dawson | mail service will also be placed under it fails to pass in its entirety, at least its admirable statistical provisions may be killing them outright, his thoughts turn adopted, either independently of, or in to the various interesting and instrucconnection with, the bill for the estab- tive reports of the United States depart-

There are probably not a few members of the legislature who, in the absence of under date of February 13, 1888, he any evidence to the contrary, would take finds Nebraska horses to be worth it for granted that the collection of the agricultural statistics of the state is al- cattle of the state \$24.85, its hogs \$5.49 tions, and made a long and exhaustive ready sufficiently covered by the work and its sheep \$1.92 per head. It does of the state board of agriculture. I not take him long to surmise that the therefore wish to point out, not only figures given in the state reports reprethat there are many subjects that ought | sent, not the actual value of the stock, to be annually reported upon which are but an exceedingly low assessed valuanot embraced within the investigation | tion, but it will take him all his life to of that board, but also that the annual statistical report which it issues does not and damaging figures were published faithfully reflect, even so far as it goes, the actual condition of the state, but is, on the contrary, positively damaging to

the interests it is intended to subserve. I do not suppose there is a single prepared to admit that the work involved in the management of the state nigh to crowd out, such other duties as or no importance, it would serve no useful purpose to call attention to them; but with the greatest deliberation, exact-

ness and judgment. Advocating an annual appropriation pamphlets published and circulated by the secretary of the state board of agriculture. These documents are compiled with great care and contain an exhaustive review of everything pertaining to Nebraska, why do you conceal the fact that the Kansas state board of agriculture has nothing whatever to do with the annual Kansas state fair, and why do you not tell us that it is virtually only another name for board of immigraadvertising of the state of Kansas as much as \$52,051 in a single year, and that its disbursements for that purpose during the four years ending June 30, 1888, averaged no less than \$31,814 per the foundation of an excellent measannum.

Were the statistical work that has been other important subjects; and I, at lesst, should, in that case, be perfectly satispreparation of the statistical matter upon | ers of the Journal that the state census which the success of that advertising so of June, 1885, showed the population to Chase's defalcation, was urgent,

largely depends. The only true way to arrive at the value of the annual statistical reports read many glowing descriptions of Nebraska, but not knowing just how much wildered, moreover, by the discordant voices of rival boomers, obtains the last two annual reports of the state board of agriculture, in order to see how the attractions of the state are set forth by its own officers and to ascertain what progress is being made by various indi-

vidual counties within its borders. Having heard much of the marvellous being brought under cultivation, as well as of the not less morvellous persistence of Nebraska soil, he turns first to the columns showing the acreage of improved land by counties, and is amazed to find that, notwithstanding that they appear from the increased number of their farms to have attracted a certain amount of new settlement, eight well years, to have the value of its real esknown agricultural counties—Saline, ly increased, and an immense impetus

county showing a falling off of 13,944 upon the market prices acres, Phelps county of 17,446 acres, Red Willow county of 27,344 acres and Buffalo county of 103,700 acres, or nearly three-fifths of its entire acreage of improved land! [See Report for 1886,

p. 58, and Report for 1887, p. 82.] Greatly mystified, but yet loth to be lieve that any county in the state is actually losing ground, as would appear, our intending settler turns to the columns showing the number of farms, where he discovers several other counties also, apparently, on the downward grade -Keya Paha county having only 1.121 farms last year as against 1,604 the year before; Saunders county 2,926 as against there being no fewer than three bills 3,642, and Gage county 1,731 as against 3,540, a falling off in Gage county alone of 1,809 farms, or more than one-half, in a single season! Is it possible that 3,008 farms have been abandoned in these three counties in a single year? The vertising, it has been strongly urged idea is simply appalling, and yet it is the Chase, at Sturgis, Dak.; Jittiel O. Wal-

> Our eastern friend will, perhaps, next John A. Kasson, of Iowa, William Walturn to the table showing the value of ter Phelps, of New Jersey, and George the improved and unimproved lands of H. Bates, of Delaware, to be commisthe state, and if he was amazed before, sioners to represent the United States at he will now be dumbfounded, for he will the conference to be held in Berlin confind that the improvements that have cerning affairs in the Samoan islands been carried out upon the agricultural Elbert D. Weed, of Montana, to be lands of Buffalo county have only increased their value by an average of two of Montana. cents an acre; that the farmers of Chevenne and Keith counties have improved 69,631 acres, without adding to their actually depreciated in value by reason | 1868, and in 1870 he and his brothers beof the so-called improvements made came proprietors of that paper and are upon them, and are to-day worth less still its owners. In 1869, 1870 and 1871 money per acre than those which are he was chairman of the Iowa state re-

still in a state of nature! The tenderfoot's faith in official statistics-at least those of the Nebraska state and held the position until 1877. He board of agriculture—is, however, about to be rudely shaken, for turning to the and headed the Iowa delegation for him crop statistics he finds that in the case of no fewer than fourteen counties the acreage given as in crop largely exceeds to the state board of agriculture. Into the total acreage of improved land, a discussion of the general merits of H. Kearney county, for example, being said to have 314,346 acres in corn, wheat and oats alone, while its total acreage of a member of the national convention of improved land is only 137,667; Furnas | 1888, and after the withdrawal of Allicounty 164,978 acres in crop against a total improved acreage of 85,539, and Buffalo county 132,179 acres in crop the republican national committee, and

against 78,885! Not so much now from a desire for information as from curiosity to see person or persons by whom the bill was inquiring friend next turns to the stock and the president's urgent request, the statistics, where another series of sur- republican national executive committee prises awaits him. He has frequently admirable thing of its kind I have ever | stock in the state, and his feelings can | tions, including one or two of four times consequently be better imagined than the salary of the office he now accepts. described when he finds the average This one he takes, it is understood, becounty to 10 cents apiece (!) without | his direction. lishment of a state board of immigra- ment of agriculture, and obtaining access to the report upon the numbers and values of farm animals, published on an averge \$77.75 per head, the discover why such seriously misleading without note, comment or explanation

of any kind. ports to which attention might be called, and to Germany in 1382. including the extraordinary rye crop of nember of the state board who is not | Saline county in 1887-7,120,800 bushels, or 475 bushels to the acre-other figures that give conclusive evidence of being fair has now attained such proportions | mere guess work, and others again that, as not merely to overshadow, but well, if less startling than some that have been quoted, are, for that very reason, likely has strengthened the republican party the board is constitutionally charged to be even more damaging to the inter-My views heretofore advanced in favor | with. Were those other duties of little | ests they are supposed to serve. But enough has been said to show the sort of and the member of congress, as soon as stuff of which the statistical reports are but the collection and publication of the largely made up. Is it necessary to add agricultural statistics of the state is a a single word of argument in favor of function of the highest importance, and | the transfer of this important branch of one not to be performed in any hasty, state work to an entirely new organizarough and ready or perfunctory manner, tion? Would there be any sense in per- their secret of success. There was a petuating the present methods and aggravating the evils pointed out by en-

larging the sphere of operations? of \$10,000 (!) for the purpose of dvertising Nebraska, a daily newspaper published at Omaha says: "The best advertising Kansas has had for the last ten how certain figures came to be printed to be printed the control of the certain figures came to be printed to the certain figures came attempt will not be made to break the force of the certain figures came to be printed to the certain figures came attempt will not be made to break the force of the certain figures came to be printed to th years has been through the reports and | instead of certain other figures, or by shifting the blame or some of it onto the shoulders of the county assessors. No such explanation or indeed any other that I can conceive of, would, however, be at all satisfactory, for after all the products and industrial activity of other questions were disposed of, the that state." Quite right, Mr. R., but if question of questions would still rethat state." Quite right, Mr. R., but if question of questions would still re-you are writing in the true interest of main: Why did not the explanation accompany the otherwise damaging and misleading statements? If, in some cases, the returns are incomplete, why is it not so stated? If in other respects they are known to be untrustworthy, why are they given to the world with tion; that it has spent in the legitimate | the stamp and seal of an important department of the state government? Regarding the future the bill for the

establishment of a bureau of immigration (H. R. 327), may, I think, be made ure, but whatever plan is adopted, and whoever may be called upon to serve

In a pamphlet published in 1885, for distribution at the world's exposition at tribution of patronage. The only ap-New Orleans, as an advertisement of pointment which has been made was that tion of the state in 1883 was 887,330, in as superintendent of the Indian school 1884, 998,440, and in 1885 "over one at Genoa. This was decided on last million." I need not remind the read- Wednesday because the necessity for There is, in my opinion, no excuse for schools insisted that the appointsuch reckless statements. The ratio borne by the school population of any given state to the total population of the three was no difficulty in an irone. that state varies so slightly after its first settlement that an estimate based upon the annual school census should be approximately correct. If the ratio—as 1,000 to 2,795—found to be existing in Nebraska at the United States census of 1880-the school age being five to twenty-one years-had been applied to each succeeding school census, an estimate of the total population for that particular year might have been arrived at that would have been within 2 per cent of what that population actually was, and even in advance of the annual school census it would not have been difficult to have made a close calculation year by year. Here, however, rapidity with which the virgin prairie is we find an estimate over a quarter a million wide of the mark in a population of 740,645, every 100 people in the state being counted as 135. This is all wrong. We belong to a state that needs only to have the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth told about it to have every acre of government land within its borders taken up within two Merrick, Red Willow, Phelps, Harlan,
Nance, Hall and Buffalo—actually had—
if these reports are to be believed—a
smaller total acreage of improved land
in 1887 than they had in 1886, Merrick

AN EDITOR TO MANAGE THE MAILS.

Washington disputen: The president sent sent the following nominations to the senate to-day: J. S. Clarkson, of Iowa, to be first assistant postmaster general, vice Stevenson, resigned; Lewis Wolfrey, of Tueson, Ariz., to be governor of Arizona; William L. Dunlap, of Indiana, to be United States marshal for the district of Indiana. Postmasters-Joseph C. Bartlett, at Lake City, Minn.; James V. Campbell, at Ada, Minn.; William Wallace, at Indianapolis, Ind. ; John J. Cutter, at Parker, Dak.; William S. United States attorney for the territory

Clarkson was born at Brookville, Ind., in 1845. He learned the printer's trade when a boy and removed with his family to Iowa when twelve years of age. He became editor of the Register in publican committee. In 1872 he was appointed postmaster at Des Moines has long been a close friend of Blaine at the national conventions of 1876, 1880 and 1884. He has been twice a member of the republican national committee, and was a member of the executive committee and bore a prominent part in the campaign of 1884. He was son's name turned with his state to Harrison. He was made vice chairman of spent the whole campaign at the republican headquarters in New York.

Postmaster General Wanamaker is found in these remarkable reports, our cepted the present position after his own uniting in it. He has declined within heard of the large amount of pure bred | the last few days five different posi-"value," not valuation, of the horses of cause of its political importance, and

George H. Bates, who was to-day nominated to be one of the commissioners to negotiate with Germany respecting Samon, is about forty years of age and a warm friend of ex-Secretary Bayard. He is a lawyer of high standing in Delaware. Bates was appointed by Secretary Bayard as a special commissioner to investigate the Samoan relareport to the department on December

10, 1886. William Walter Phelps and John A. Kasson, who were also nominated to be commissioners, have had long and distinguished congressional careers, and have acquired an intimate knowledge of diplomacy through service as United States ministers in Europe, Phelps having been minister to Austria in 1881, There are other features of these re- and Kasson minister to Ausiria in 1877

The Montana people, democrats as well as republicans, say the selections made for offices in that territory are all first-class men and do credit to the president's judgment. The democrats admit that by making such selections he so that it will be very likely to capture the state government, the new senators

it is admitted to the union. Montana has been taken care of pretty well, and there are thirty-eight states and six territories whose representatives would like to get from the Montanans good deal of astonishment at the senate this afternoon when the nomination for a marshal for Montana came in, as a man named Irevin had been confirmed for that office the day before, and Senator Platt, of Connecticut, who is a good deal of a wag, suggested that the president was going to give his friends two men for every office all around, but it turns out to have been a clerical error,

GREAT PRESSURE FOR PATRONAGE.

The Rush from Nebraska Continues in Appalling Volume.

Washington special: The rush of applicants for office from Nebraska continues in an appalling volume. Both of the senators declare that they have never in their experience known of anything like it, and that every man, woman and child in the state seem to have their eyes upon some office, or are indorsing some friend for a position. If public office had any modesty about it, it would have been stared out of countenance long before this. The absence of Mr. Connell, and the continued ill health of Mr. Laird, have made it impossible for the delegation to hold a meeting for the general discussion and dis-Nebraska, it was stated that the popula- of Mr. William D. Backus, of Columbus, filling the vacancy, caused by Mr. he even at that time only 740 245 and the superintendent of Indian that there was no difficulty in an imme diate agreement. So far as the other apppointments in Nebraska are concerned it will probably be a matter of a week or ten days before they are taken up. The first ones to be filled will doubtless be that of United States marshal and several of the land officers. It cannot be too clearly understood by the hosts of applicants for federal positions from Nebraska that President Harrison is extremely unlikely to change the plan adopted by Mr. Cleveland of opposing removals of officials before their tenure of office has expired. There are a number of positions which will come under this head, notably the United States district attornevship, in which Mr. Pritchard has two years yet to serve before his term expires. Many of the presidential postoffices are in the same category. It is safe to say that there are from fifty to seventy-five applications for every federal position in Nebraska bringing a salary of \$2,500. In addition, there are applications on file for nearly every territorial position in the gift of the government. These last are probably labor spent in vain. As was announced in last night's dispatches, General Harrison has determined to appoint none but residents of the territories to office within their boundaries.