

THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. BROWNE, EDITOR.

According to latest advices the sacred elephant at Mandalay is dead. Gone to join Junao.

The "dollar of our daddies" will cause as much trouble in congress as it has made in Wall street.

Jesse Timm, aged 94, wants to be assistant postmaster at Newmarket, N. J. This is a case of better late than never.

The Mormons who are endeavoring to reform the Gentiles think it is a very poor rule that will not work both ways.

Bills are being as numerously introduced in congress as usual. Already nearly 500 bills have been introduced in the senate.

OMAHA's bank clearings for last week amounted to \$2,857,629. For advanced one place in the list of thirty clearing-house cities, her position being fifteenth.

St. Louis is agitated over a high-school scandal. One of the teachers is accused of indulging in the flowing bowl to an intoxicating extent. Turn the rascal out.

NEARLY 600 newspapers in the United States bear the name of "News." Five hundred and fifty are remarkable for the absence of the article for which they are named.

THERE is a rumor afloat to the effect that Minister Pendleton intends to resign. As Mr. Pendleton is an Ohio man it is safe to say that the rumor has not the slightest foundation.

AFRICAN travelers agree that elephant steaks are very tough. It took Fankiner half an hour so eat a square inch of elephant meat. This beats the best record of Omaha boarding house steak.

THE next prominent death in all probability will be that of Emperor William. He is now nearly 88 years of age and is seriously ill. It is not believed that he will survive his present illness.

THE midnight closing of saloons is now being agitated in Chicago. The ordinance so far has been treated as a dead letter. The Chicago reformers ought to send for Marshal Cummings of Omaha.

HOLD-THE-FORT is the name of a post-office in Kingman county, Kansas. The republican incumbent means to follow out the title of his office if President Cleveland's civil service reform practice does not prevent.

ABE HEWITT, it is said, cannot sleep. We would advise him to visit the sleeping beauty at Columbus, Neb., who has been slumbering for over six weeks. When she wakes up she ought to be able to give Mr. Hewitt some valuable pointers in the art of "snoring."

THE army officers take some little pride in the fact that the destination of that artillery battery was kept a secret in spite of the vigorous efforts of alert reporters, but the reporters take equal pride in the fact that they correctly concluded from the start that Fort Douglas was the destination.

IT was Senator Van Wyck, who, during the last congress, started the agitation against the secret sessions of the senate. The probability is that the proposition to abolish the secret session order while nominations are under discussion in the senate will be carried into effect at an early day, as the movement is meeting with considerable favor in some unexpected quarters.

MONUMENTS are all the rage. Indiana proposes to raise a monument to the memory of Hendricks, and in all probability Missouri will honor B. Gratz Brown in a similar manner. Mr. Brown, who earned a national reputation, made the first emancipation speech in Missouri in the legislature of that state. This alone entitles him to a memorial from the friends of freedom.

THE remonstrance against locating the down-town viaduct on Tenth street, which we print elsewhere, will hardly stand dissection. The list of names is decidedly promiscuous. One would naturally suppose that people who own property on Tenth or Eleventh street would be found among the signers. The fact is, however, that about one-half of all the signers don't own a foot of ground on either of those streets. If the question is to be decided by the length of petitions without regard to the ownership of property on the streets affected a petition, reaching from the Union Pacific bridge to the court house can be gotten up in short order in favor of Tenth street. Even those who own property on Eleventh have undergone a change of heart since they signed this remonstrance several weeks ago. For instance, one of these, Max Meyer, says that he signed the remonstrance just after his return from Europe, when he didn't understand the situation. He now favors the Tenth street viaduct. We presume there are others in the same boat. Mr. Horan Kountze, who also signed, would give something to pay the damages if the viaduct is built on Tenth instead of Eleventh.

Boys and Civil Service Reform.

The milk & water muggumps have been greatly touched by the "beautiful sentiments" on civil service reform with which the president rounded off his message. Beautiful boy! No intelligent reader of the Washington dispatches for the past ten months need be told that Mr. Cleveland has not allowed sentiment to stand in the way of removals from office. During that period there has been an average of more than a hundred displacements a day in the civil service. Every presidential postoffice of the first class with the exception of New York has been filled by a democratic partisan, nine-tenths of the revenue agents and collectors of revenue have had their official heads struck off, the chief foreign missions have been thoroughly overhauled, and every consulate worth anything more than the salary has received a new incumbent. Heads of bureaus and chiefs of divisions, judges and governors of territories, marshals and district attorneys, so far as was practicable, have all followed the republican procession of the departing to the tune of civil service reform and the accompanying "offensive partisanship." Nothing but want of time has prevented a clean sweep, and the official gullotine is slacking up now, only because a confirmation by the senate is necessary, since congress began its session before any change can be made in a presidential office. Forty thousand republican office holders have given place to the same number of democratic partisans since Mr. Cleveland's first announced "that public office was a public trust." This is civil service reform with a vengeance. The total number of public offices under the federal government is something over 100,000. Of these about 16,000 are affected by the civil service law. The remaining 84,000 are at the disposal of the administration. Mr. Cleveland has been an industrious worker. Nearly half the names on the federal blue book have been changed since he assumed office, and removals have averaged a thousand a week. It would be interesting to learn how much faster the process could have been hurried if the president had not been such an ardent believer in civil service reform.

Why is not Mr. Cleveland honest in affirming his real belief, which coincides with his practice? His actions in this respect are daily bellying his professions. No one imagines for a moment that in the case of nine-tenths of the removals there was any other cause than the politics of the incumbent. Why does not the president announce that he believes that offices are the perquisites of party. It might check the man-milliner type of politicians, but it would merely be to affirm a Jacksonian doctrine firmly held by the mass of the democracy and acted upon by the president and his advisers.

Damages by Grading.

One-half of the time of our district court during the past few weeks has been taken up with the trial of damage suits against the city. With very few exceptions these suits were brought by property owners who appeal from the assessment of damages awarded for changes of established grade, or for cuts and fills adjacent to their property, caused by placing the streets to the established grade. Fortunately for the city and her future growth, very few of these suits have resulted in anything more than a large fee to the plaintiff's attorney. Court and jury have refused to recognize alleged damages without also taking into consideration assured benefits. A striking illustration is afforded in the verdict given by the jury in the case of Charles Turner vs. the city of Omaha for damages incurred by the grading of upper Farnam street. Mr. Turner modestly claimed to be damaged to the tune of \$12,000, but the jury brought in a verdict against him and for the city throwing the costs upon the plaintiff. That this was a righteous verdict, everybody familiar with the history of the Farnam street grade must admit. While Mr. Turner will be at considerable expense in bringing his twenty-four acre plot to grade, he can today realize more than five times as much as the property would have sold for before Farnam street was graded. Conceding that the growth of Omaha has raised the value of his property, as it has all other real estate, from fifteen to fifty per cent, the prime factor in the increase of population and particularly in the immediate advance of Farnam street property has been the grading. One of the principal witnesses in this case was Mr. Joseph Barker, who has large real estate interests in this city which have been affected by grading and paving. Mr. Barker voluntarily made the admission that from being a "kicker" against radian changes in grading and costly improvements, he had become thoroughly convinced that the remarkable growth of Omaha and the rapid rise in real estate value almost entirely to the extensive system of public improvements carried into effect during the past four years.

As stated before it is very fortunate for the city that juries have broad and intelligent views that the damage to property in any case must exceed the benefits derived from the improvements to secure a verdict against the city. Had it been otherwise the city would have suffered a serious relapse. All projects for beautifying Omaha and making her a desirable place for residence would have to be abandoned. Take for instance the proposed boulevard. The grading of the grand thoroughfare will add millions of dollars to the value of property all along its line, but if everybody whose ground is to be cut down or filled could recover damages for the full amount, without regard to the benefits derived by reason of the grade, the project would have to be given up. So with viaducts and all other important improvements which, when completed, enhance the value of all adjacent real estate.

While the question of lighting the city streets and the poor quality of the gas is being discussed, it may not be out of the way to suggest that other cities do not depend entirely upon the gas for illuminating purposes. We notice in the

Cleveland papers an advertisement for

for 4,000 gas lamps and 1,463 vapor gasoline and oil lamps. In other words more than a third of the street lamps in that city are illuminated with other materials than gas. Next to a heavy police force, well lighted streets are the best protection against crime. It would be well for the city council to consider whether it would not be a matter of economy as well as of advantage to the public to light the outlying streets with kerosene or oil. In this way a large area without street lamps could be lighted at a small expense. If the gas continues as poor as it is at present, the light would be a better one than that furnished by the gas company.

Army Legislation.

The prospects for extensive legislation on behalf of the army this winter are not flattering. Of the two branches for the national defense, the navy is naturally attracting most attention. There is a prevailing opinion that we need ships more just at present than we do an increase in our land forces. In addition, old legislators shrink from handling any bill for the relief of the army, because they claim that such measures are always opposed by half the service and promoted by the other half. The introduction of a measure for changing the organization or promoting retirements is invariably the grand foe of cheers of encouragement from one section and howls of disapproval from another. It has been some a maximum in Washington that the army doesn't know what it wants, and that many of the gentlemen composing it would much prefer that an entire branch of the service should suffer than any remedial legislation should change their own relative ranks or hasten their retirement from the active list.

The one measure which has acquired prominence is Senator Manderson's bill for increasing the efficiency of the infantry by giving it a battalion organization. This measure, which has already been cordially endorsed by the BEB, increases by fifty the number of companies in infantry, creates fifty new majors and 150 captains and lieutenants. The change is urged on the ground that three battalions of four companies each, which is the organization of the cavalry and artillery, are demanded by improved tactics and will enable the government at any time to put a large and efficient force in the field upon short notice by merely calling a sufficient number of privates to fill up the skeleton companies. It is proposed to use officers of one of these battalions in each regiment as recruiting officers and the battalion itself as a nucleus for recruits. The bill will also afford a much needed relief to the infantry, where promotion during the past twenty years has been unjustly slow. Another measure of interest is that introduced for the relief of graduates of the military academy for whom there are no vacancies at the time of graduation. This provides that all such cadets who have received diplomas from the academy shall be borne on the rolls of the army as additional second lieutenants until vacancies shall occur, when the president may appoint them second lieutenants, their commissions to take effect from date of graduation, and their assignment to be made according to recommendations of the academy board. As the number of graduates of the military academy is certain to increase, owing to the increase in congressional districts, some provision should be made to secure to the army the services of these surplus cadets, whose education and training costs the government something like \$500 apiece from entry to graduation.

Although the question of an increase in the size of the army is once more coming into prominence it is not probable that in the present temper of congress any radical changes in the direction will be made at the present session. The usual number of private bills which have been pigeon-holed at every session for the past ten years have made their appearance again, but it is safe to say that the great majority will never reach a vote.

The late Winthrop Watson Gilman, says an eastern exchange, in 1831 purchased for \$2,000 lots in Milwaukee which are now worth \$1,000,000. He never spent a dollar to improve his property and never erected a building in the city, but an old citizen says, "he appeared regularly once a year to collect his rent and light of taxes." Omaha has a number of property owners, resident and non-resident, of the Gilman type. They never spend a dollar to improve their property, they oppose all public improvements and glory in their ability to fight taxes. The sooner these venerable mossbacks are retired from the scene, the better it will be for the prosperity of the city.

Mr. GARRETT says he is the hardest worked man in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. He seems to forget that he is the best-paid man in the service of that corporation, and that there are plenty of employes who would like to trade places with him.

G. GRAY BROWN, the tail of the Greeley-Brown ticket, is dead. Nast killed him politically thirteen years ago.

The annual record of mishaps from coasting has begun in Omaha. Several serious accidents have already occurred. The lives of citizens are endangered every night on the Dodge, Farnam, Harney and Chicago streets crossings from heavily laden sleds which rush down the hills and across Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. Two broken legs and a dozen minor casualties are already reported. Sport is sport, but a decent regard for the safety of life and limb demands that coasting in the business part of the city should be forbidden by the authorities and that the police shall be ordered to enforce the prohibition. There are plenty of hills in Omaha where the dangerous pastime of coasting can be indulged in without jeopardizing the lives of pedestrians. Saturday evening three ladies were thrown violently to the ground by coming in contact with the coasters in the heart of the city. It is high time that the

grown up boys and girls, who insist on

playing on sled runners, should be made to understand that if their own lives are of no value to them the limbs of citizens who are going about their business on our thoroughfares will be protected against collisions with the uncontrollable sleds which are dangerous both to those on them and to those who refuse to risk their bones in this sort of amusement.

GOVERNOR DAWES refused to pardon Ben Cobb, whose petition was signed by nearly every man in Lancaster county. If Cobb had shot down and killed a one-legged and unarmed daylight burglar he might now be shaking hands with Detective Pound.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, will fire up, it is thought, because his brother was fired out.

Mr. Pesh is the new consul general to Mexico. Fancy a pouch in the halls of the Montezumas!

There seems to be more political zeal to the square inch in Great Britain than in any other country in the world.

Canada want. Make it said. The New York Journal thinks that perhaps Mr. Blaine may have something to say about that.

The three democratic speakers, Kerr, Randall and Carlisle, were each of them in their 48th year when they first assumed the chair.

Senator Hawley is known in Connecticut as the insurance man. It is said his canvasses are always conducted by representatives of the great companies.

William H. English is reported to be laying his pipes to secure the leadership of the Indiana democracy. It is not known to what time he will pipe his lay.

The Savannah prohibitionists have received a \$10,000 campaign fund from the north and now confidently expect to poll a majority of the negro vote.

Senators Van Wyck, Sabine, Blair and Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, will probably move kickers in case of an attempt to deal with appointments on a partisan basis.

In the drawing for seats in congress the most coveted places fell to the lot of non-covered and territorial delegates. Congressman Blaine, however, was lucky.

Governor Alger, of Michigan, receives the modest salary of \$1,000 a year. Michigan ought to be ashamed of herself in putting a ban on ambition that is both poor and honest.

O. O. Stead, Washington correspondent, has been appointed speaker Carlisle's clerk. This is the place formerly filled by the brilliant Henry W. Nelson, now editor of the Boston Post.

Mr. Blaine's timber lands in West Virginia are said to be the best hunting grounds for bear, deer and all kinds of wild game in this country. He is after bigger game than that, however.

John W. Daniel, who will succeed Mahone in the senate, was a second lieutenant in Stonewall's Jackson's old brigade at the age of 19. He was wounded four times. Since the war he has served in both branches of the legislature.

Congressman Ira Davenport is described from the house gallery as looking like a man of ordinary parts. He has a thin angular face and pallid complexion. His hair and mustache area cross between a reddish brown and terra cotta.

Damn Platt has been in Washington recently. He says he has nothing but Time and his county commissioners to complain of. The one makes his head gray and gives him a touch of rheumatism, while the others leave the roads in bad condition about his Ohio home.

Left Her a Sure Thing. Philadelphia Press. The infant queen of Spain has inherited consumption. Hered so poor that he had nothing else to leave her.

Good Old Times in Mexico. Detroit Tribune. It must seem to Mexico like the return of the good old times to have even a little six-line revolution going on.

No Lack of Suggestions. New York Journal. Congress will not suffer for lack of outside suggestions. Advice from patriots is so thick that it can be cut with a knife.

Occurs About Twice Every Year. Anglo-Courier. Jay Gould's farewell retirement is treated by wicked newspapers as much as the annual farewell tones of the star actors and singers.

Sure, But Impracticable. Chicago News. Another "sure cure" for delirium tremens has been discovered. The surest cure, however, is to "don't" every time you feel like taking a drink.

No Reason Why Farmers Shouldn't. Waco Examiner. If all other workers and business men are combining for mutual advantage and protection, we see no reason why the farmers should not do so.

A Voice Out of the Wilderness. St. Paul Pioneer Press. The president apparently forgot all about Dakota. It is safe to say that Dakota will take care that the memory of congress is properly jogged.

Hard to Catch. Chicago Times. It will not take the next member of the house of representatives very long to discover that the most elusive thing in the world is the eye of the speaker.

The Grand Jury. New Orleans States. Nobody in a civilized community is charged with more solemn and important duties than a grand jury. The province of their jurisdiction embraces the whole domain of government.

A Valuable Hint. Pittsburg Courier and Gazette. No true gentleman lists to have ladies squandering money for him and money's worth, tobacco bags, pipe-binders and all that useless sort of Carolean baggage. Better invest the money in presents of good cigars.

English Political Zeal. Rochester Democrat. If poor, illiterate Englishmen can be induced to display a political zeal that must make the most earnest spirits of this land, how much more easily might enlightened Americans be induced to work in behalf of good government.

Good Work. Fremont Herald. The settlers of north Nebraska have been considerably agitated at times over the report that Fort Robinson was to be abandoned. The assurance that it will not be so abandoned and their lives extended to the marches of the capricious Indians comes from Con-

gressman Dorsey and Senator Manderson

who made a trip to the Sioux agency before doing to Washington. They are both firm in their belief that the fort should be established, and they will see to it that it is not abolished.

Common Law and Common Sense.

The supreme court of Ohio has decided that a railroad company has no right to carry oil for the Standard Oil company at one price and charge another company a higher price for the same service. There is no doubt that this is common law as well as common sense. It will be a great day for the people of this state when the same rule shall be enforced here.

Frivolous Boycotting.

The federation of labor unions, in session in Washington, denounces the "use of the boycott for frivolous, trivial or imaginary grievances." The action partakes of the enlightenment and common sense which have become perceptible of late in the conduct of the affairs of labor combinations. Used only in cases where real and serious grievances exist, the boycott is effective, and it may appear exorbitant whether justifiable or not. Otherwise its use calls down labor organization just condemnation for exercising the same tyranny as that they complain of.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Falls City claims a population of 3,500. A noted land man is increasing the general blow in Chicago.

The Grand Army boys in Falls City will hold a "bean" feast tonight.

The famous Friday store blew the bristles off its patrons, because it ordered the butcher's fall tax has been unaccounted for so long a time that it can be purchased at half price.

The Indian trade, amounting to \$35,000 a month is the best feature of business life in Gordon.

The railroad outfit of about eighty-five people, including men, women and children, are quoted at Cambridgeport, N. J., as being in a bad way.

Burglars ransacked Peterson's store on F street, Kentucky, Saturday night, and secured \$40 worth of cash and fancy goods.

F. Baymiller, the "sticker" at the packing house in Nebraska City, was severely injured by a lightning, Saturday afternoon. Serious results are feared.

The people of Selmer have just been introduced to the telephone, and their first experience with its use has been replete with amusing incidents. Several cases have occurred where persons having instruments in their establishments will more, forgotten about their convenient gossiping powers and walked several blocks to deliver orders personally.

Iowa Items. The grocery store of J. C. Prather, at Missouri Valley, was burglarized on the 4th, and some valuable papers and about \$20 worth of goods taken.

The Chicago & Northwestern railroad paid J. P. Hixon, of Marshalltown, \$2,250 for a suit of clothes and a coat of value lost in the Montour accident.

At an election in Carroll county on the 10th, a proposition to issue bonds for the erection of a new courthouse, which was defeated by a majority of thirty-four.

An unknown man was found dead in bed in a St. Louis City hotel, Saturday evening. He was about 40 years of age, but no further information about him could be obtained. The cause of his death was apoplexy.

The surveys of Iowa held a convention at Detroit, Wednesday, and their next experience with its use has been replete with amusing incidents. Several cases have occurred where persons having instruments in their establishments will more, forgotten about their convenient gossiping powers and walked several blocks to deliver orders personally.

Colorado. The prize mine in Gilpin county recently sold for \$2,000.

James Farley, a Denver hotel thief, was captured in Michigan last week.

The public schools of Fort Collins have an enrollment of 42 pupils.

The iron silver mine of Leadville yielded \$100,000 net to the stockholders last month.

A census of the Denver has donated 10,000 loaves of bread to the poor of the city.

Proceedings for foreclosure against the Denver & Rio Grande have been begun in the United States courts.

Colonel Goodwin, a veteran of the war of 1812, is an inmate of the Foster county poor house. He is 90 years of age.

The sheep raisers of the state at a meeting last week adopted a resolution to stamp out in incursions among sheep.

Charles Scott, the mungwamp treasurer of Arapahoe county, who is under bonds for \$100,000, has been arrested for selling stock and sporting diamonds and sealion saguinas.

A small fire broke out on Monday night in the city of Denver, and a police officer, who was immediately thrown up his hands and solemnly promised to return.

A horse, long and recently fed, fell off a fence and landed on his back. The packers looked over, expecting to see a thoroughly disintegrated brute, even to their shoes, but the animal snorted two or three times, got up, shook himself, and strove for new pastures.

A remarkable phenomenon was witnessed by the crew of a Denver Saturday evening. From shortly after dark until about 9:30 o'clock, the period of the setting of the moon, the stars, and planets, were lit up by a series of transverse rays of light which added a wonderful and mysterious interest to her appearance.

Montana. Mr. Hunter has purchased the Australian mine for \$25,000.

Over \$100,000 in silver bullion was shipped from Butte last week.

Twenty thousand dollars worth of steel cases will soon be in the hands of the government. The proposed scheme of the Northern Pacific to build a line to Butte has been abandoned. The Union Pacific proposed to relocate by building a standard gauge road to Leadville.

Butte papers complain much and often of the pernicious practice of "kicks" parading the streets with moccasins, either sliding from their pockets, or still more badly carried on their shoulders.

Bitter root ranchmen have been aroused by the depredations of a gang of horse and cattle thieves. Printed notices have been issued warning the thieves to leave the valley inside of ten days.

The Pacific Coast. San Diego has a 4,000-acre park. Game warden rabbits are ripe in Idaho. A herd of five prairie dogs was one of the fall curiosities at Lewistown, Idaho.

Miners in the Gaur d'Aube region are mashing out so per day to a man.

Strawberries were in blossom on a ranch near Jackson Falls, Idaho, November 25.

A second crop of Bartlett pears has developed in several of the orchards of Toumaque county.

The state census returns of Oregon for 1885 show a total population of 9,024—an increase from 10,714 since 1870.

three miles of San Rafael, Sunday, by a Por-

tagon of that vicinity. It was an immense animal and has been a terror to the stock for some time.

THE SILVER PROBLEM.

Ex-Senator N. P. Hill's Views—Probable Attitude of the Silverites. A recent Washington special to the New York Evening Post says: Several of the leading "silver men" have recently been in conference here. Among them are ex-Senator N. P. Hill, of Colorado, Congressman A. J. Warner, of Ohio, one of the fathers of the "blizzard dollars," S. Dana Horton, secretary of the International Monetary Commission, and some others who are not so prominent in their relations to this question. Their meeting may have been intentional or accidental. Ex-Senator N. P. Hill, in his private conversations with one of the silver men with respect to the recommendations which the administration will undoubtedly make, and which the opponents of the silver dollar will endeavor to enact into a law, in the following interview.

"We have had no formal conference. Of course, being here, I have naturally talked over the silver coinage question with such persons as I happened to meet, and I have promised to come back, as soon as the session is fairly under way, and give what advice and assistance I can."

"Is there any particular line of policy marked out by you?"

"Oh, yes, Treasurer Jordan has one policy. Mr. Warner has another. There are almost as many different policies as there are persons who have given the subject consideration."

"What do you think of the plan advocated by Senator Sherman and others of increasing the weight of the silver dollar so as to bring it up to a par with gold?"

"There is this vital objection to that. No one can tell yet what the new ratio between silver and gold should be. If we should increase the weight of silver, and there should then be a slight advance in the price of silver in the market, which is almost sure to occur, your coinage would all disappear, as the bullion would command a premium over the other kind, silver should further decline, you would still be coming what is called a debased dollar. One fact everybody is bound to admit, and that is that the depreciation of gold is falling so much that it is below the netted demands for consumption in the arts, including the demand from Asia. My belief is that the silver production, which has declined since the war, will in the near future be exhausted, and there are no indications yet that any others will take their place. It is only twelve years since silver coinage was a premium over gold, and it will be at all surprising if within ten years it should do so again. If there was any immediate danger of any disparity between our silver and gold coin, I should favor some change of rate to a perfectly safe to say that we can continue to coin silver for the next fifteen years at the present rate without bringing about any depreciation in the value of our silver coin. Long before that time the course which this country should pursue will become perfectly clear."

"What will congress probably do?"

"Nothing," said the ex-senator, emphatically. "We have strength enough to insure that. Of all the plans that have been proposed for a compromise, none of them is satisfactory to my mind. The proper policy is to wait and let the silver problem will settle itself. When so many uncertainties as to what the future will bring, it seems to me it would be exceedingly unwise to attempt it at this time. It may settle our monetary policy with regard to silver. And with the example of France before us, where \$47,000,000 of silver are kept on an exact par with gold, it is not probable that we will be broken up" with \$200,000,000, in my judgment, all nonsense. "No," the senator repeated, "it will not be possible to stop the coinage of silver at this session, in my judgment."

Congressman Warner, of Ohio, predicts that the coinage of silver will not be discontinued by the Forty-ninth Congress.

THE PURCHASE OF MAUD S.

Mr. Vanderbilt's Great Feat in Driving Her with Aladdin in 2:15 1-2.

Mr. Hamilton B. Bishop, Mr. William H. Wilson, of Kentucky, and other gentlemen who are identified prominently with the trotting turf, in discussing the death of Mr. Vanderbilt, yesterday at the Everett house, where the Horse-Breeders' association is in session, said that a new deal to say about Maud S. "Yes, it is true," said Mr. Bishop, "that Mr. Vanderbilt was very much put out over the fact that he had agreed, through Mr. Joseph Hacker, to pay for Maud S. in Lexington at the time she trotted in 2:15, and it is true that she had broken up" with \$200,000,000, in my judgment, all nonsense. "No," the senator repeated, "it will not be possible to stop the coinage of silver at this session, in my judgment."

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Mr. Vanderbilt was very much worked up in the summer of 1884, when Jay-Eye-See was threatening to beat the record of 2:09. Mr. Cass had placed \$5,000 in his hands as forfeit for a race of \$1,000 a side, and the completion of Cass increased his anxiety. He went the more to Cleveland to be trained on the quiet. Should the fall fail to beat her record the effort was not to court. But should she get below 2:1 then it was to stand. Mr. William H. Edwards, president of the Cleveland track, was in the seat. Mr. Vanderbilt trusted him fully. Jay-Eye-See trotted in 2:10 at Providence, and in fear and trembling Maud S. was brought out next day at Cleveland and made 2:09. Mr. Vanderbilt showed his great appreciation of the triumph by the long telegram which he sent to Edwards and Stone at Cleveland. He was down to the track and would communicate with him only through Stone. He paid her \$2,000 for driving the race on that day.

"Stone wanted to keep and train her, but Mr. Vanderbilt ordered her home and drove her at Saratoga a few times. He sold her to his old rival on the road, Mr. Deener. He and Mr. Bonner, however, had got on in no better terms again. Mr. Vanderbilt's old rival, but former owner, had been by an accident when Mr. Vanderbilt drove Maud S. and Aladdin double to a top road wagon in 2:05. The