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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglass, } s.s.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending March 30, 1888, was as follows:

Saturday, March 24	20,500
Sunday, March 25	19,550
Monday, March 26	20,385
Tuesday, March 27	19,890
Wednesday, March 28	19,400
Thursday, March 29	19,775
Friday, March 30	19,750
Average	19,850

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 31st day of March, A. D., 1888. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglass, } s.s.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,227 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for July, 1887, 14,093 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,349 copies; for October, 1887, 14,333; for November, 1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,206 copies; for February, 1888, 15,962 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn and subscribed to in my presence this 3d day of March, A. D. 1888. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

IF Garbagemaster Goldsmith will strictly enforce the city's sanitary laws, Omaha will not need to chew a clove all summer long.

AT last the lawyers of Omaha have got hold of a will case where the estate will just about be enough to satisfy the claims for legal services. The heirs ought to be satisfied with the glory of winning the suit.

No street should be paved unless it is properly sewered. At least one-half of the streets named in the paving ordinance now before the council have no sewer connection.

RHODE ISLAND came to the front with a handsome majority in the election of its republican governor, Royal C. Taft. Little Rhody is the index finger which points out the path to victory next November.

VENEZUELA has placed barb-wire on the free list. Although this may bring joy to American barb-wire manufacturers, a real live Yankee down there would long ago have patented prickly cactus for fence purposes.

A WAR cloud just a little bigger than a man's hand has arisen between the United States and Morocco. Its blackness has been increased by the arrival of the frigate Lancaster at Gibraltar, which, with the Enterprise, already in Mediterranean waters, will carry terror to the sultan of the red leather kingdom. There is at least one country on this globe which trembles at the sight of Uncle Sam's tubs.

THE selection of Buffalo as the place for the meeting of the republican convention of New York is referred to as being in the interest of Mr. Depew as a presidential candidate. Such may be the case, but if so we venture to suggest that the republicans of New York will waste time and damage the party by committing themselves to the support of the president of the New York Central as a candidate for nomination on the national ticket. They are blindly indifferent to the sentiment of the west and northwest or they would not think of Mr. Depew as a presidential possibility.

THE council has ordered the chief of police to report at its next meeting by what authority the Pinkerton mercenaries, stationed in this city, are exercising police functions. But what does the council propose to do when it has the information? They know as well to-day as they will know next week that nobody has a right to import armed non-residents and station them in this city to exercise police powers. They know to-day as well as they ever will know that special policemen to serve in an emergency cannot be legally appointed excepting by the joint action of the mayor and council. The proper course for the council to pursue is to pass resolutions directing the chief of police to arrest and disarm all persons who are personating special policemen without a commission from the mayor.

IT will be of interest to the employes of the Union Pacific railroad company who are compelled to contribute to a hospital and protective fund under the patronage of the company, to learn what has been the fate of a similar scheme among the Baltimore & Ohio railroad employes. When Mr. Garrett was president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, he established an insurance and protective fund for the benefit of the employes of that road. For the support of this fund he made it compulsory on the railroad employes to contribute a certain percentage of their wages. The scheme was never popular with the workmen. They objected to the coercive features of the plan, which left it in the hands of the management to dictate that a portion of the workmen's earnings should be returned to the company. On this ground an appeal was made by the employes of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company to the Maryland legislature to abolish the legalized system for an insurance and protective fund established by Mr. Garrett. The present management of that railroad concurs with the men, and Mr. Garrett's pet scheme will come to an end at the close of the year.

Promotion of General Crook.

The promotion of General Crook to the major generalship made vacant by the retirement of General Terry, was a recognition of merit as creditable to the president as it is honorable to the gallant soldier who has been decorated with the double star. The country and the army will be gratified that the pressure upon the executive from certain quarters to depreciate the soldierly qualities and meritorious services of General Crook has proved abortive. While the prompt and decisive action of President Cleveland is gratifying to the friends of the modest commander of the department of the Platte, it is worthy of special commendation as conserving a high principle, and thereby rebuking those who would make promotion in the army a matter of personal preference and political influence. For this the president cannot be too highly commended.

It is not necessary to tell the people of Nebraska, of Wyoming, Dakota, Utah, Oregon, Montana, or Arizona, who General Crook is. It is not necessary, if we could, to inform the Sioux, Cheyenne, Ute or Apache Indians who General Crook is. The people of all these western states and territories, and all frontiersmen and Indians, know Crook. He is essentially a soldier, with the instincts, training and bearing of a soldier. As a man he is quiet, modest, taciturn. Few officers have seen more constant and harder service. As a commander General Crook has always shown deference to superiors and courteous treatment to subordinates. When his opinions have been called for he has given them clearly and with his reasons. In his dealings with the Indians his great success arose from the confidence he inspired as to his truthfulness, fairness, love of justice, and their knowledge of his invincible courage to follow up and punish all who violated his orders, or the orders of the war department.

We are gratified at his advancement and can truthfully say promotion was never more worthily bestowed in the army. We can but regret, however, that his elevation to a higher grade will result in his leaving Omaha. During all the years of his residence among us General Crook has enjoyed the universal respect of our citizens and the hearty esteem of all who have made his personal acquaintance.

The Bond Purchase Bill

After days of discussion the senate on Thursday passed the bill to authorize the secretary of the treasury to purchase government bonds out of the surplus funds in the treasury. Owing to the doubt which the secretary of the treasury had expressed respecting his authority to do this under existing law, a bill was some time ago passed by the house for the purpose of removing all question in the matter, and in the simplest form necessary to accomplish the object was sent to the senate. If that body had been content merely to reassure the secretary of the treasury as to his authority to buy bonds it would have passed the measure at once, and by this time the treasury might be in the market as a bond purchaser prepared to relieve the money market, which is said to be daily getting into greater need of relief. But a few senators saw an opportunity to tack on as riders a lot of pet projects of their own, and the result was an extended discussion, from which it is not apparent any practical good was derived, and ending in the passage of an entirely different bill from that adopted by the house. This will necessitate a conference committee, with the effect of delaying effort by the treasury for the relief of the money market by the purchase of bonds, if it does not result in leaving the situation just where it is.

The first section of the senate bill simply declares that the provisions of the act of 1882, authorizing the secretary of the treasury to purchase bonds with the surplus money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, was intended to be a permanent provision of law and is now in full force and effect. This would solve all doubts of the president and secretary, and is all that the exigency required. But the opportunity for financial legislation was not allowed to pass, and a second section was added requiring the secretary of the treasury to use an amount equivalent to the surrendered circulation of any national bank, under certain conditions, in the purchase at the market price of an equivalent amount of silver bullion in excess of the minimum monthly silver coinage, which shall be coined and used as provided for in the silver coinage act of 1878, that act remaining in full force.

The adoption of this bill was a distinct victory for the friends of silver in the senate, and very likely it will pass the house, though it is very certain to encounter a vigorous opposition from eastern representatives and all the financial interests of that section. It is to be doubted, also, whether if passed by congress it would be approved by the president. It is not understood that his position regarding silver has undergone any change, and he could not approve this bill to increase the coinage without appearing to stultify himself. Moreover, political considerations would render eastern influence, and particularly that of New York, especially strong with him at this time, and this will be solidly against the measure. The bill cannot be objected to on the score of inflation since it simply provides that the currency surrendered by national banks shall be replaced by an equivalent amount of silver. Opposition will be solely to increasing the sum of silver dollars. What the extent of this increase may be annually it is impossible to say with any degree of accuracy. According to the report of the secretary of the treasury the decrease in national bank circulation from July 1, 1886, to November 1, 1887, a period of fifteen months, was in round figures $36,000,000. At this rate of decrease in bank circulation the annual addition to the supply of silver money would be a little more than double what it is under existing law. It is quite possible, however, and not improbable unless congress makes some provision for continuing the national banks, that the decrease in their circulation hereafter will be materially larger than it has been, so that the annual increase of silver money may become two or three times greater than would be indicated by the above figures of bank circulation decrease, while it is not in any event liable to be materially less.

There are other considerations as to the possible effects of the bill should it become a law, which were pointed out in the course of the discussion in the senate and will not fail to receive public attention. But we believe with Senator Allison that there is nothing in the measure which should in the slightest degree alarm the people of the country as respects silver coinage.

The Mystified Medicine Man.

According to the medicine man of the board of education there was altogether too much mystery about the adoption of plans and location of the city hall. Will the doctor kindly tell us what mystery he refers to? Were not the city hall plans submitted to the council and board of education? Were they not carefully examined by the committees appointed by the bodies, and inspected by the members before they were approved? Were they not examined by Mr. J. E. House, chairman of the board of public works, and ex-Mayor Boyd? Was not the proposition to locate the city hall on the corner of Eighteenth and Farnam considered and agreed upon between the city council and county commissioners when the city waived its rights and claim to the old Douglas county court house grounds? Was there anything mysterious or crooked in the agreement by which the city was given occupancy of nearly the entire court house basement for three years with the understanding that the city hall would be built and completed on the lots opposite the court house by the end of that time? Was there anything mysterious or hidden from the public about the ratification of the location by a vote of the people in November, 1885? Wasn't the mayor's proclamation submitting the question published and kept before the people for twenty days before the election? Were the thirty-three hundred citizens who cast their votes in favor of the location misinformed about anything or mystified by anybody? Wasn't the proposition clear and specific in every respect? Does the medicine man pretend that there were more than 239 votes cast against the location and approval of the Myers plans? Isn't he simply playing parrot for the bell-wether of the council who has the happy faculty of generating muddles and mystifying people who lack ability to do their own thinking.

No more bills will be stolen from the files of the Maryland state senate. Some interested party filched a bill from the secretary of the Maryland senate which proposed that the price of gas in Baltimore be fixed at $1.25 per 1,000 feet. But a new bill was drafted, engrossed, passed by both houses and signed by the governor within nine hours after the discovery of the theft. Even a gas company will put its foot into it, and do something which it did not intend to do.

AT the time of Jacob Sharp's death his lawyers were strenuously endeavoring to secure a change of venue for the trial of the big boodler's case. The change has been granted, but by a higher tribunal than the New York court of appeals.

Other Lands Than Ours.

England has been testing the character of her coast defenses by means of sham battles, and the result was not altogether reassuring to her sense of security. According to the judgment of the umpires the invading force, on the whole, had greatly the advantage. Marching from Dover, they drove a wedge into the defenders' left and center, placing the latter in a critical position, when orders came to cease fire. At Eastbourne and Portsmouth the invaders were still more successful, the defending force being defeated at both places. One thing is clear amid the mass of rather confused details; the guns at Portsmouth having only 2,500 yards' range are quite out of date for defensive purposes at this important position. The enemy having guns carrying 7,000 yards, the forts technically held were silenced before the enemy was within range. This result appears to fully vindicate the statement of Lord Beresford that England's defenses would be almost worthless against modern guns, and may be expected to cause prompt action by parliament to put these defenses in proper condition. Of all things it is necessary for England to maintain her coast fortifications as nearly invulnerable as possible, and half the population of the "tight little isle" will be in trepidation until steps are taken to make the defenses safe. Political affairs in England present few features of general interest. The Irish question seems to be entirely in the background, and will probably remain so until the local government bill and the budget are disposed of. Meanwhile there are fewer complaints heard of the results of the government's policy in Ireland, whether because the people have grown weary of complaining or for the reason that the policy is being less rigorously pursued does not appear.

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The report from Germany that Bismarck contemplates resigning the office of chancellor may not be entirely groundless, though it is not sufficiently explained by the statement that his reason is the proposed marriage of Prince Alexander of Battenburg and Princess Victoria of Prussia. There might be political entanglements resulting from such a marriage that would disturb the peace of mind of Bismarck, but it is not probable they would be of such gravity as to cause him to relinquish his high office. If the German chancellor resigns there will be other and more cogent reasons. It has been reported that the status of Bismarck under the new regime was not clearly defined, and if such be the fact it is not difficult to understand that he would desire to be out of a position in which he found his power circumscribed. There is reason to believe that the emperor is not disposed to make any division of his imperial authority so long as he is able to exercise it, and that the chancellor consequently finds himself much less of a figure in the state than he was while the late emperor ruled. Furthermore he is understood to be partial to the crown prince, and in order that that young man may bide his time for the succession, without knowing too much of what is going on meanwhile, it may be deemed necessary that Bismarck's prerogatives be somewhat curtailed. But if the chancellor desired concessions he could doubtless secure them by a threat of resignation. Germany would feel his loss much more than she did that of the late emperor, and Frederick would find it no easy task to replace him. Perhaps as to the rest of Europe his retirement would not be regarded with displeasure.

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The threatened destruction of the Floquet ministry, before its existence fairly begins, is not unexpected. This is not due to any belief that that body lacks ability, public spirit or patriotism. Indeed, in none of these particulars has there been a better cabinet in France within the past five years than the one which has just been formed. At this moment, however, the foes of the republic are especially active in the chamber of deputies. The unholy alliance of Bonapartists, bourbons, red republicans and socialists, which overthrew the Tirard ministry, is apparently preparing to unite and crush the Floquet administration. And these elements, from present indications, are to be aided by many members who are usually classed as moderate republicans. Behind all these adverse forces stands General Boulanger. What his plans may be no one knows who will tell the public. The belief is prevalent, though, that he does not favor the existing system of government. Under present circumstances a dissolution of the chamber and an appeal to the people would seem to be the readiest means to prevent anarchy and a dictatorship. And this method has its risks, because in the present excitable mood of the people there is danger that the forces which now render government almost impossible will increase their strength. In addition to this danger the vision of the "man on horseback" throws a dark shadow across the political horizon. For the French republic the next few weeks may be big with fate. The president of France is chosen for a certain term, which is now seven years. Theoretically he is independent of the national legislature, so far as regards his tenure of office. Actually, though, his official existence has come to depend, in a large degree, on the attitude of the popular branch of that body. France, under its present system of government, had three executives before the present president. These were Thiers, MacMahon and Grevy. Each one of these, however, was constrained to step down before the term he was serving was completed. The pressure against Thiers was less rigorous and threatening than that brought against either of his two successors, but even he found it intolerable. Every official act of the executive requires the signature of a member of the ministry. Without a ministry he is, in an administrative sense, non-existent, and the life of a ministry is determined by the will or caprice of the chamber of deputies. Although President Carnot has served about one-twenty-first part of the term for which he was chosen, his resignation at any hour now must be reckoned on as among the possibilities. It is the possibility which makes the present crisis in France so interesting.

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If the coming of spring is all that has been waited for by Russia before developing her Balkan policy its disclosure cannot be far off. Perhaps a first step in this development may be traced in the reported request made of other powers to withdraw their diplomatic representatives from Bulgaria because the principality has refused to reply to Turkey's note declaring that Prince Ferdinand's assumption of power is illegal. But Russia has several times before made requests on this subject which the other powers found themselves unable to grant. In one recent instance she wished England to join in declaring that Prince Ferdinand must "go," but England very judiciously declined to do so until the powers should first agree who was to come in Ferdinand's place. Illegality is bad enough, but anarchy may be worse. Bulgaria, on her part, has now found questions to ask, one of them being why Turkey is putting troops in the town of Mustapha Pasha. This latter is directly on the border of eastern Roumelia, and the presence of Turkish troops there seems to point to more activity in the Balkan problem with the opening of spring.

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The finances of Russia are in the utmost disorder; her budget is an ice palace melting away before the first thaw. Her administration is thoroughly corrupt and her railway system inferior. We know how many hours it takes Germany or France to mobilize an army of a million men. Not so with Russia. The time necessary for her to move her armies to the frontier is the unknown quantity in the great problem agitating diplomatists and tacticians, and as long as that is the case it is useless to figure on her value as an ally. While it is easy for a victorious foe to reach the heart of France, it is almost impossible to invade Russia. So far every invader has been defeated in Russia, while almost every invasion has been successful in France. But Russia's great power for defense would be of no help to her ally. With excellent generalship Russia and France would perhaps be a match for the balance of Europe. But France would be most threatened; she must expect to be attacked on all her borders. Defeat would not materially weaken the power or influence of Russia, while it would probably result in a dismemberment of France. In a French-Russian alliance Russia would have all the benefits and France run all the risks.

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The rejection of the Danish ministry's budget, and the consequent abrupt closing of the session of the rigsdag by royal decree, is only one more repetition of a performance that has been going on at intervals for several years. The folkething, the popular body, regularly refuses to grant the appropriations demanded by the Estrup ministry, which, alike by its arbitrary methods and by insisting upon large military expenditures, is in great disfavor. The king as regularly thereupon dissolves the rigsdag, and votes himself a provisional budget by proclamation, as he may lawfully do under an exigency clause in the Danish constitution. Then, when the parliament reassembles, it refuses to approve this resort to the exigency provision, and also rejects the regular annual budget. This performance has been of late frequent to the point of monotony. In the autumn of 1886, again during the first days of 1887, then in April of the same year, and once between that time and the present, these parliamentary crises have occurred. It is a strange struggle that goes on in Denmark. King Christian persists in his methods; the folkething holds to its own; the landsthing supports Prime Minister Estrup; the people regularly send an opposition majority to the lower house. The marvel is that the quarrel goes on so long without armed revolt.

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Whatever the upshot of the conferences between the Italian and Abyssinian forces, the most sensible course for both sides is to make peace. The extreme caution which they have both observed now for three months is a clear indication that each understands the elements of the other's strength as well as of his weakness. General San Marzano has struggled part way up the heights that lead from the coast to the tableland of Abyssinia, but has been obliged to draw back at each forward movement of King John, and undoubtedly the fear of a flank attack from the north has caused his main force to be not much further inland than Saati. The campaigning season is nearly past and the unhealthy season is at hand. King John, on his part, finds the Italians unable to confront him on ground of his choosing, but is himself hampered by a lack of supplies and by the fresh defection of his chronically rebellious tribes. He has also found the Italians heavily reinforced, so that repeating his blow of last year is no easy matter, especially on the plain at the foot of the heights. The best thing the opposing forces could do would be to come to an amicable understanding.

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The military reform bill is still under discussion in the Spanish chamber. In support of this measure the minister of war said that in case of a possible conflict arising between other nations Spain must do her utmost to maintain strict neutrality. To be able to do this, Spain must be strong; and with that object he had devoted his attention to reinforcing the Spanish coasts. He added no other nation can show such an array of coast cannons as Spain, which possesses besides more than 500,000 new modelled rifles with the necessary ammunition. He proposes to endow Spain with an army of 500,000 men, and a reserve force of 180,000, without great outly on the part of the treasury.

STATE JOTTINGS.

Norfolk is negotiating for a telephone.

North Bend will work the cork-screw in the shadows of the door.

A district fair association has been organized in Gosper county.

The Fairmont creamery has been sold to Charles Hinman and Bert Brewer.

Pawnee City elected Will B. Bum for mayor on the anti saloon ticket. It is believed he has reformed.

The business of the Lincoln postoffice for the past quarter exceeded by 20 per cent the same period last year.

The plans of an Omaha architect for the high school building in Crete have been accepted. The building will cost $20,000.

Schooners cannot safely cross the bars at North Bend. The recent rise of the Platte gave the residents a strong attachment for water.

It will cost $2,000 to put the Lincoln base ball club on its feet. A better and cheaper remedy would be to give the members a chance to sleep it off.

Blair is crowded with tramps of all grades of filthiness and devilment. A vigorous round up and route of the varmints is contemplated. The coroner hungers for a job.

A deposit at Norfolk was struck at a depth of 140 feet of a blue clay full of iron pyrites, in size from a pin head to a minie ball. Samples have been sent to Denver to be assayed.

John Brown, jr., son of the abolitionist, is discussing the national surplus and other evils and increasing his own surplus in the towns of the state. He is said to be a superb natural gas well on parade.

The Arapahoe Mirror prints a sensational story alleging that a Union Pacific engineer refused to pull his train out of Denver a few days ago, because two Chinamen were passengers. The brotherhood man did not propose under any circumstance to render assistance to the queue.

"Steve O'Neill has received a dispatch from Omaha," says the Sioux City Times, "stating that he had been awarded the contract for excavating for the new Armour & Cudahy beef plant. The job will amount to $10,000. It is reported the firm will expend $150,000 at the Omaha stock yards this season in improvements."

The Dust & Williams minstrel troupe, a chain gang of native mokes, stormed Blue Spring for a few dollars recently. They did not raise enough to pay hall rent or board and silently walked out of town enveloped in borrowed overcoats. They proved too fleet of foot to be overtaken by a Burlington train and are now beating their way through Iowa.

Everything is humping along smoothly on the Burlington. Two engines came together near Burchard a few days ago and rolled into the ditch in one eloquent mass of junk. A rear end collision occurred near Bellevue Thursday night, demolishing the engine and several cars. The capacity of the repair shops is overwhelmed these mellow striking days.

The Lincoln journalist whose wife surprised him recently with a pair of handsome girl babies, has been rudely hustled into obscurity by the wife of Soren Johnson, of Lincoln, who on Wednesday presented her husband with a pair of girls with a boy as escort. The newspaper fraternity had hoped that its honored member would maintain a leading position among the fathers of the land, but his fall, though temporary, is a trifle discouraging. However, there is no such word as fail in Henry's unabridged.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A message from the president with a draft of the bill for the revocation of the withdrawal of lands for the benefit of certain railroads was presented and referred to the committee on public lands.

On motion of Mr. Stewart the senate bill to authorize the sale to aliens of certain mineral lands was taken from the calendar and read. After discussion the bill was postponed.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of private pension bills on the calendar. Among the pension bills passed was one giving a pension of $25 a month to Dr. Mary E. Walker, as "late assistant surgeon United States army;" one giving a pension of $600 a year to the widow of General Charles P. Stone; one to increase the pension of the oldest revolutionary pensioner on the rolls, Nancy Raines, ninety-six years of age, from $8 a month to an amount not fixed but left to the secretary of the interior; one giving a pension of $50 a month to the widow of Rear-Admiral Nicholson; one giving a pension of $100 a month to the widow of General Judson Kilpatrick; $100 a month to the widow of General Robert Anderson; pensioning a soldiers "foster mother;" giving a pension of $50 a month to the widow of Brigadier-General Taylor; $50 per month to the widow of Commander William Gibson, and $50 per month to the widow of Medical Inspector Derby of the navy.

The senate then resumed consideration of the pleuro-pneumonia bill. After all amendments recommended by the committee on agriculture had been agreed to pro forma, so as to allow the committee to shape the bill as thought best, Mr. Hiscock made a speech in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Frye moved to amend the bill by mentioning tuberculosis and glanders. The amendments were accepted and the bill made the special order for Thursday next.

The bill to provide for the admission of the state of Dakota into the union and for the organization of the territory of Lincoln was then taken up and took its place as unfinished business.

The senate then adjourned until Monday.

House.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The house this morning at 11:45 o'clock entered upon the direct tax bill, the legislative day of Wednesday still continuing.

The situation remains unchanged and there are no present prospects of breaking the dead lock. Both sides are determined to keep up the fight, and it is threatened that the house will be kept in continuous session without recesses being taken until the question is settled, either by compromise or by one party unconditionally surrendering its position.

Roll call followed roll call till 5:30, when the house took a recess till 10:30 to-morrow.

Investigating Trusts.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The house committee on manufactures to-day began an inquiry into the alleged Standard oil trust, under authority conferred upon the committee by the house to investigate all trusts or combinations.

Henry Webster, of Bradford, Pa., a contractor for drilling wells and a member of the Oil Well Drillers' union, testified at length, going into the details of the contract between the union and the Standard Oil company and the Producers' association. He said 2,000,000 barrels of oil had been set apart for the benefit of the laboring men thrown out of employment. Since the union was formed all drilling had practically ceased. This contract provides among other things that the Producers' association shall pay to the Well Drillers' union the profits on 1,000,000 barrels of oil and the residue of profit on another million barrels that may remain after adjusting and paying the other classes of labor who were injured by the shut-down movement, the cost price of oil being 62 cents per barrel on November 1, 1887, and subject to interest, storage and fire loss charges from that date, the profits to be distributed among members of Well Driller's union. This oil shall be held by the Producer's association and sold by them when they think proper, but not faster than one-fourth every three months. All persons entitled to benefits shall devote their time and attention to stoppage of drilling during the continuance of the agreement, and shall report weekly to a designated officer.

Question—Do you know whether this organization was formed at the suggestion of the Standard Oil company for the purpose of making it more convenient for them to transfer to workmen their share of oil?

Answer—I do not. The purpose of the shut-down was to diminish production and afford an opportunity to decrease the surplus of oil. The object, I understand, was to have a more uniform and graded price.

I. N. Bennett, of Bradford, Pa., a contractor and also a member of the union, testified he had done no work since the agreement was entered into, but had received $75 up to March 10 from the union.

Mrs. Waite's Satchel.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A much exaggerated story reached here this morning from Toledo by way of Chicago, to the effect that Mrs. Waite, the wife of the late chief justice, was robbed of her satchel containing diamonds and other jewels. According to the story they were mysteriously taken from her side in a carriage while en route to the depot. The diamond part of the story is by the family pronounced untrue. The only foundation for the report was that Mrs. Waite, when leaving Toledo for Washington, was conveyed to the depot in a close carriage accompanied by her son and daughter. As a matter of course there were also a number of parcels and luggage in the carriage with them. Just as the team was driving off a small leather satchel, containing such toilet articles as a lady would be likely to require while traveling, were handed up to the driver, who placed it beside him on the box. When the station was reached it was discovered that the satchel had slipped from its resting place and could not be found. It was highly prized by Mrs. Waite because her late husband brought it to her on his return from Europe. It contained nothing of any special value, but a reward was offered for its recovery. Last night a telegram was received by Mrs. Waite stating that the lost satchel and contents had been found and would be forwarded immediately to Washington.

Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The postoffices of Ferndale, Holt county, and Coon Prairie, Boone county, will be discontinued April 20. Miss Clara E. Hall was to-day appointed postmistress at Nobart, Richardson county, vice Frank O. Collins, resigned. The following Iowa postmasters were appointed to-day: John J. Brennan, Correctionville, Woodbury county, vice M. E. Crother, resigned; John H. Heiser, Carpenter, Mitchell county, vice Ernest C. Lubiens, resigned.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Major William A. Jones, engineer corps, has been granted six months leave.

Captain S. S. Leach, who was recently detailed to relieve Captain Symons, of the engineer's department of the District of Columbia, will shortly be detached from duty in the district buildings and reassigned to the Mississippi river improvement, where he was taken from to relieve Captain Symons. To a reporter he stated to-day that there was a movement on foot to keep him on the Mississippi before he entered on his new duties, and he expects to be ordered back there shortly. He is better pleased with the work on the river than the work here.

By direction of the secretary of war, under the act approved February 3, 1887, amendatory of the act approved June 3, 1884, and to complete the record, the muster into service of Edwin F. Alden as first lieutenant, company H, Sixth Iowa infantry volunteers, August 16, 1861, by paragraph 5, special orders No. 219, series of 1886, is amended to take effect June 22, 1863, and he is mustered for pay in such grade during the period between the aforesaid dates.

Private Herbert L. Dubois, company H, Twelfth infantry, now with his company, having enlisted while a minor, without the consent of his parents or guardians, will be discharged from the service of the United States on receipt of this order by the commanding officer of his station. Under paragraph 2464 of the regulations, he is not entitled to pay or allowances, and final statement shall not be furnished him.

Paragraph 9, special orders No. 296, December 23, 1887, relating to Commissary Sergeant William D. Edwards, is revoked. The commanding general, Department of the Platte, will grant a furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea to Commissary Sergeant William D. Edwards on duty at Fort Du Chesne, Utah Territory.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following pensions were granted Nebraskans to-day: Original invalid—George Bader, Nebraska City; Daniel H. Tate, Enfield; Thomas H. Hatton, Newport; William Newell, Blair.

Pensions for Iowans: Original invalid—John G. Gullhur, Keokuk; Amos G. Cornish, Algona; Dexter H. Gray, Grant. Increase—Robert Ramsey, LeMars; Herman H. W. Rullman, Bloomfield; W. E. Nelson, Birmingham; Peter Ruble, Kossuth; Albert Phillips, Keokuk; Edward F. Kington, Irwin; Franklin Willis Hastings; William H. H. Brown, Prescott; John W. Gray, Marion; Clark Boone, Winterset; John W. Rowan, Vinton.

A Large Judgment Paid.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 6.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Peter McGeoch has succeeded in raising $241,000 to satisfy the judgment entered Monday in favor of Daniel Wells. The money will be paid over this week and Wells is in high feather. While Mr. McGeogh is amply able to pay this large sum and still have a great fortune, he did not have the ready money, and there has been considerable speculation as to where he would raise the cash. It is reported that the sum was furnished by old Hutch, the eccentric Chicago pork king.

A Lobbyist Disappears.

NEW YORK, April 6.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Ed Phelps, king of the Albany lobby, has disappeared. Nellie Bly, the World correspondent, recently entrapped him into a scheme to kill a bill for a good round sum and he told her in effect that he owned certain legislators. The World has since been pushing an investigation of the charges. The resolution for an investigation were yesterday referred to the judiciary committee. Phelps is nowhere to be found.

Crushing Hill's Boom.

NEW YORK, April 6.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The decision of the democratic state central committee, last evening, to hold the state convention in New York city, May 18, is a crushing blow to the Hill faction, who have been straining every nerve to have it held in Buffalo. Prominent members of Tammany said that that organization will go to St. Louis 750 strong to work for Grover Cleveland.

EVERY NIGHT I SCRATCHED

Until the skin was raw. Body covered with scales like spots of mortar. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

I am going to tell you of the extraordinary change your CUTICURA REMEDIES performed on me. About the 1st of April last I noticed some red pimples like coming out all over my body, but thought nothing of it until some time later on, when it began to look like spots of mortar spotted on, and which came off in layers, accompanied with itching. I would scratch every night until I was raw, then the next night the scales, being formed meanwhile, were scratched off again. In vain did I consult all the doctors in the country, but without aid. After giving up all hopes of recovery, I happened to see an advertisement in the newspapers about your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and purchased them from my druggist, and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to notice that the scaly eruptions gradually dropped off and disappeared one by one, and have been fully cured. I had the disease thirteen months before I began taking the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in four or five weeks was entirely cured. My disease was eczema and psoriasis. I recommended the CUTICURA REMEDIES to all in my vicinity, and I know of a great many who have taken them, and thank me for the knowledge of them, especially mothers who have babes with scaly eruptions on their heads and bodies. I cannot express in words the thanks to you for what the CUTICURA REMEDIES have been to me. My body was covered with scales, and I was an awful spectacle to behold. Now my skin is as nice and clear as a baby's.

GEO. COTEY, Merrill, Wis.

Sept. 21, 1887.

Feb. 7, 1888.—Not a trace whatsoever of the disease from which I suffered has shown itself since my cure. GEO. COTEY.

We cannot do justice to the esteem in which CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier prepared from it, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by the Cuticura SOAP.

I CAN'T BREATHE.

Chest Pains, Soreness, Weakness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy, and Inflammation RELIEVED IN ONE MINUTE by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. Nothing like it for Weak Lungs.

Notice to Grading Contractors.

Bids will be received at the office of the undersigned, until April 15th ult., for the filling of 25 lots, Briggs Place, on the North and South side of Farnam St.

Total amount of earth required, about 35,000 Cubic yards. For particulars, call at room 16, Brown block. F. M. ELLIS, Architect.

Omaha, Neb., April 2d, 1888.

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Proposals for 7 Per Cent. Sewer Bonds.

BIDS will be received by the city clerk up to 7 p. m., April 25, 1888, for $40,000 sewer bonds of the city of Laramie, Wyoming, said bonds to run thirty years, with interest payable semi-annually in New York, if desired.

Circular of information will be mailed on application to LEROY GRANT, Mayor, or C. F. SHELTON, Clerk, Laramie, Wyo.

apd10tmo

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