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The Bee Publishing Company Proprietors

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE. Statement of Circulation

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Average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 26th day of January, A. D. 1889.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebras a. (ss. County of Douglas, state of Nebras a. (ss. George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworm, 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 January, 1888, 15,266 copies; for February, 1888, 15,662 copies; for March, 1888, 18,683 copies; for April, 1888, 18,244 copies; for May, 1838, 18,363 copies; for April, 1888, 18,243 copies; for July, 1888, 18,633 copies; for April, 1888, 18,633 copies; State of Nebras 'a. Is is; copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for July, 1888, 18,033 copies; for Angust, 1888, 18,133 copies; for Angust, 1888, 18,133 copies; for September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for November, 1888, 18,936 copies; for December, 1888, 18,233 copies, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3rd day of January 1889, N. P. FELL Notary Public.

THE legislature has spoken-the lobbyists must go.

THE council proceeds on the even tenor of its way as serene and calm as one of our days in January.

THE sentiment in the business portion of the city is universally in favor of the city hall being built on its present location.

Ir may become necessary for Mr. Cleveland as well as for Mr. Harrison to construct a cabinet before the 4th of March if rumor speaks the truth.

Now that their high-hauded lawlessness has been exposed, the literary bureau of the Jefferson square boomers are mailing out a few of their illustrated pamphlets with stamped wrap-

AND now the Electric Motor company comes forward with a proposition to erect its iron poles up the center of streets between the double line of tracks. Why not ask the council to vacate the streets entirely for the benefit of the motor lines?

THE United States senate is deeply absorbed over the proposition whether to substitute the term "ambassador" for that of "minister" in denominating our representatives abroad to the leading European courts. The difference between tweedledum and tweedledee may after all cause an extra session.

THE government won a legal victory over the California timber thieves who cut timber to the value of two million dollars from government lands. But as the jury returned a verdict for only forty thousand dollars, it looks as if California jurymen know on which side of their bread the sugar was spread.

DENVER has made an appeal to the city authortties to locate four or five parks near the densely populated part of the city, which should be within reach of persons who have not the means to take their families to places of recreation in the suburbs. The people of Denver, it is safe to say, would protest as one man if that city possessed a breathing place, and its usurpation was attempted for other purposes by designing individuals, as is the case in Omaha.

THE Nebraska legislature does not stand alone in its attempt to regulate the price of sleeping car accommodations. The legislature of Wisconsin has been stirred up to similar action. But it is one thing to introduce such measures and it is another thing to enforce them. The traveling public, however, appreciates any action which would result in cutting down the Pullman dividends now quoted among the best paying stock in the market.

THE people of the state will await with considerable interest the investigation of the "committee of farmers" of the legislature, appointed to look into the management of the experimental farm. The board of regents claims that "the diffusion of knowledge has been performed with greater vigor and efficiency by the agricultural college than ever before, and that original research at the experimental station has been prosecuted with enraestness and success Broad statements' these. The legislature, however, thinks differently, and wall proceed with the investigation.

THE conference committee which has had the proposed amendments to the inter-state commerce law under consideration is not likely to recommend any radical changes to congress. It has evidently come under the influence of Chairman Cooley, of the inter-state commission, who has repeatedly declared that it would be unreasonable and impracticable to establish an arbitrary uniform freight classification and tariff for the country. While this may look as a concession to the railroads. It must be confessed that it is not within the power of any two or a dozen men to establish such a classification and rate for the whole country as would be equitable to the people and the railroads. It is the business of the railroads, by their voluntary efforts, to bring about an understanding of this nature as rapidly as the circumstances

SHERMAN STATES HIS POSITION. If Senator Sherman is not going into the cabinet of General Harrison as secretary of state, his anxiety to publicly state his position on the Samoan issue, so that it might be made a matter of record, is hard to understand. The senate discussed this matter on Tuesday in executive session, and when the doors were reopened Senator Sherman explained at length his views of the situation and of the duty of the government. It was a most unusual proceeding, notwithstanding the fact that the senator had sought to have the question publicly discussed, and naturally suggests the query as to why the Ohio senator should alone show such unwouted solicitude to have his views given publicity if he is to have nothing more to do with the settlement of this controversy than other senators. It has not been his habit to thus conspicuously thrust himself upon public attention, and this is the first occasion in his senatorial career when he found a statement of his attitude on any subject, made in executive session, unsatisfactory to him. It was certainly a very suggestive proceeding.

In the exceptional circumstances the views of Senator Sherman of peculiar interest. did not think it pecessary for the United States to menace any one, but simply to pursue a straight-forward

and manly course. Our first duty is to assert and maintain our right to a coaling station, and he did not believe our right to do this would be questioned. Our next duty would be to employ our good offices to settle the difficulties of the people of Samoa, as we are under promise to do. He was in favor of a firm assertion of the rights of the United States, but he did not believe that to do this would necessitate war. He characterized the difficulty as a "small controversy," the solution of which ought to be promptly reached. The senator declared that it would be "a shame and a disgrace to our civilization and christianity if we could not agree upon some mode of government for those islands." The speech showed not that only that Senator Sherman had fully informed himself regarding the entire history of the Samoan question, but that he took an extraordinary interest in it. The circumstance is certainly most suggestive, and a reasonable explanation of it is. that Mr. Sherman expects to have more to do with the settlement of the Samoan issue than falls to the duties of a senator.

DEFERRING CONFIRMATIONS. It is said there are now about four hundred nominations awaiting action by the United States senate. It is also said that there is an informal agreement between the republican senators as to the course they will pursue in regard to nominations now pending, and which may be made between now and the 4th of March. Nominations to fill vacancies caused by death or expiration of commissions will be confirmed, if there is not a very strong fight against the appointees, but in the case of officials whose terms will have expired after Harrison's inauguration, and whose resignations at this time there is reason to presume were tendered so as to enable their successors to serve a full term, the nominations will not be confirmed. One result of a caucus of the democratic senators on Tuesday is understood to have been an agreement to compel the republicans to define their position on this matter and confirm President Cleveland's appoin-

There does not appear to be any sound reason why the republican majority in the senate should prevent the outgoing president from freely foisting his political friends upon public service in the last days of his administration, and a refusal to do so cannot justly be regarded as an unfair exhibition of partisanism. In cases where to allow vacancies to continue would impair the efficiency of the service the senate would certainly not be justified in withholding confirmation, but in all others the justice and expediency of leaving the places to be filled by the next administration cannot be fairly questioned. It is not doubted that were the majority in the senate to show a willingness to act promptly and favorably upon nominations the number would rapidly increase. It is a very simple matter to create vacancies in the public service, and there is still considerable number of republicans occupying positions whose 'resignations' could be secured if the administration was assured of being able to put democrats in their places. The republican senators are not blameworthy if they refuse to encourage anything of this sort. The party that was successful in the national election, and which will have the responsibility of administering the government for four years, has an undoubted right to hold such offices as without detriment to the public service it may hold to be hereafter filled by men in sympathy with its policy and purposes. This is simply political prudence, and the republican senators will have the approval of their party in observing it.

A WORD TO WORKINGMEN. Workingmen who are interested in getting steady employment during the coming business season should not allow themselves to be duped into voting for the Jefferson square proposition next Tuesday. In the first place there is no prospect that Jim Creighton, Tom Swift, Joe Redman, or any of the parties who own lots adjacent to the square will erect any buildings worth speaking of or looking at. They will probably hold their lots for speculation, as they have done heretofore. And there is no prospect that parties would creet any great and costly building within three blocks of the Union Pacific shops, and within

two blooks of the lumber yards. But the chances are ten to one that the attempt to change the location of the city hall from Farnam will be followed by law suits and injunctions that will prevent the erection of any city hall for five years to come.

The ablest lawyers in Omaha agree that Jefferson square cannot be used for a public building because it was dedi-

cated to the public for a park and has been used for a park more than twenty years. On the other hand, if the attempt to relocate the city hall is voted down work on the building will days. begun within ninety when that work has beand half a dozen great blocks will be commenced in that neighborhood on Harney, Douglas and Farnam streets in the coming spring. It is notorious that eastern capitalists and citizens of Omaha, who had their plans all made for constructing large and costly blocks of buildings in the neighborhood of the court house last year were discouraged by the fight in the council over the city hall, and abandoned their enterprises altogether, thus depriving hundreds of working men of steady employment all this winter. The projected million dollar hotel was fairly under way last spring, and sixty-five thousand dollars of a bonus had already been subscribed, when the fight on the city hali knocked the project in the head, because eastern capitalists were not disposed to risk several hundred thousand dollars so long as there was any uncertainty about the public buildings which are to form the

center of the Omaha of the future. These are stubborn facts which work

ingmen should ponder over.

LAME EXPLANATIONS. When public attention was called to the mailing out of thousands of unstamped and unaddressed Jefferson square pamphlets from the Omaha postoffice, and the delivery of other thousands by postal carriers in defiance of law, we were told through Mr. Furay that ten dollars had been paid to the postmaster for this service. Now the acting postmaster, Mr. James Creighton, tells us that they have paid one hundred and ten dollars for this service in lump. Taking Mr. Creighton's word for it, the question is was this money paid before or after the exposure of the fraud. If it was paid before the pamphlets were mailed, what law can Postmaster Creighton cite that would authorize the mailing out of pamphlets in the lump and the delivery of unaddressed pamphlets through postoffice boxes and letter carriers? We were told, of course, by the superintendent of the carrier delivery that consent was secured to deliver these pamphlets to particular persons by the senders. Who were the senders, and how did the superintendent discover that the pamphlets were, being addressed to the wrong parties when there were no names written on the pamphlets or wrappers? Could any merchant or business man have pamphlets distributed by letter carriers by simply leaving several hundred names on a slip? Has any business man or firm ever been allowed to pay postage in the lump on advertising circulars or pamphlets? Have any such pamphlets ever been distributed promiscuously in the lock-

boxes of the postoffice? Is not the whole transaction on its face a breach of the United States postal laws and a violation of the regulations that govern the mail service ? The explanation of Postmaster Creighton is a dead give-away, and only shows to what measures the men who are raiding the property owners of Farnam street will resort to gain their object.

THE very plain talk recently of the chairman of the inter-state commerce commission regarding the railroad presidents does not appear to have had the state whether or not they intended to wholesome effect upon those officials generally that might have been hoped for. Some of them continue to act like "a pack of school boys" in their obstinacy and unwillingness to agree to anything, while others manifest a distrust of each other and a want-of faith to settle the difficulties of the existing situation which do not tend to increase public confidence in them. If the agreement now sought to be effected shall finally be consumated, of which there is some uncertainty, there is not much reason to expect that it will have a prolonged existence. It is apparent that some of those who have already acquiesced in the arrangement are not heartily in favor of it. They are disposed to try the experiment, but the moment they should find that it did not operate advantageously to their interests they would not hesitate to break it. Mean time some good is being done. Railroad stockholders are being aroused to inquiry which can hardly fail to lead to action, and the national commission is being urged by circumstances to a sterner performance of its duty in enforcing the law. There is favorable promise that this fact will be forcibly impressed upon railroad managers within a short time if they shall fail to agree among themselves to respect the law and abandon practices which contravene both its letter and spirit.

THE bill before congress to require the railroads to carry the mails at the compensation fixed by law is a necessary measure that should be passed without delay. At present the postal service of the country is practically at the mercy of the railroads. If a railroad company should refuse to make a contract with the postoffice department for transporting the mails the department has no alternative but to have them carried by pony express. This great service, so vital to the interests and welfare of the people, should not be permitted to continue in this hazardous position any longer. Under present conditions a combination of railroads could utterly paralyze the mail service of the country, and while no such danger may be at all probable, it is the part of sound public policy to make it impossibly. The postmaster general shows that there is unquestionable authority in congress to enact the required legislation, and forcible points out the necessity there is for it. In a matter of such very great concern to the whole people the power of the govornment should be clearly and fully defined and the service amply protected against the caprice of a carrier.

WHILE it might have been expected that the Gentile population of Utah would protest against the admission of that territory for obvious reasons, it was generally represented that the

people of New Mexico were a unit for statehood. The appeals made by Representative Joseph before congress would bear out this inference. But it appears that the better classes of that territory by no means are anxious for state hood. A memorial from residents of New Mexico has just been presented to the senate. The petition avers that New Mexico from the hature of its Spanish population is at present wholly unfitted to assume the responsibilities of statehood. If the territory were admitted it would at once become the prev of unscrupulous politicians to the peril of the business and property interests of Now Mexico. No doubt this counter movement by the reputable people of the tertory will materially lessen New Mexico's chances for admission. And there can be no question that the welfare of New Mexico can best be served for a time at least under the fostering care of con-

MONTANA's vast output of mineral wealth, placing her at the head of the mineral producing states, coupled with her extensive stock ranges and large tracts of agricultural lands, have made that territory an inviting field for the investment of capital. It is expected that railroad building, which has been somewhat neglected in Montana, will be active this year. With such unusually bright prospects before her, there is great hope in Montana that industries will be materially advanced and population, estimated at one hundred and forty thousand, will be sensibly increased.

IT is a safe rule to follow that no grading ordinance be passed until the levy for the present year be made.

Not Impossible.

Atlania Constitution A New York newspaper man speaks of finding an actress in tears. Very likely, Actresses in the metropolis go very thinly

A Disciple of Hill.

Kansas City Journal. The facility with which General Boulanger exchanged money for votes argues that he has been a close student of the political career of Governor David B. Hill.

The St. Relena of Financiers. Chicago Inter-Ocean. The Ludlow street jail, New York, appears to be the St. Helena of the "young Napoleons of Finance." Henry S. Ives has temporarily taken refuge there. The Literary West.

Atlanta Constitution.

The president of a literary society at Logan, Ia., has had his head caved in by a member of his society to whom his critical views were not satisfactory. The literary movement in the west is a very vigorous af fair indeed.

A Woman's Way. New York Telegram.

That chief obstruction to the success of the female suffragists comes from their own sex is a well ascertained fact, but the ladies of Portland, Me., have given it emphasis. They have petitioned the Maine legislature against extending the suffrage to their sex. "When a woman won't she won't and there's an end

Secretary Whitney's Position. Chicago News.

Secretary Whitney, it appears, has asked Secretary Bayard whether his sailors are to stand around with their hands in their occkets at Samea, or whether they may be permitted to do a little fighting in a pinch. Secretary Bayard hasn't replied as yet. It really looks as if the state department were up a stump.

Wouldn't Buy the Title.

A New York girl accepted a German baron's offer of marriage only on condition that he would sign a contract permitting her to retain her own fortune. It all girls had as finely developed intellects as this young lady we would give our unqualified support to voman suffrage.

Amelie Growing Cautionus. Chicago Herald.

With literary experience Amelie Rives is growing cautious. Of her coming novel she thus writes to a friend in Philadelphia: "It has been dashed down in my usual helterskelter style, and I want to ask you a very great favor if you will not correct any inaccuracies. For instance, I always spell 'abruptly' 'abrubtly'-why, heaven only knows, as I assuredly do not pronounce it that way. Also, I wish you would most kindly call my attention to it.

THE NEBRASKA FARMER.

Just at the present time the issue occupy-

The Union Pacific Abetting the Chicago Grain Scalper.

ing the attention of the freight agents of Omaha is concerning the differential that exists on grain shipped to St. Louis and Chicago. As has been stated, the difference in the rates on this commodity is 5 cents per hundred from Nebraska points in favor of St. Louis, thereby making the latter place the market for the Nebraska shipper and producer. Grain merchants state that the market in St. Louis at all times ranges higher by 114 to 2 cents per bushel on all grains of the same grade on the Chicago mar-ket. In advancing an opinion in defense of the 5 cents differential, a well-known traffic er said: "This how! was first made by the Chicago elevator men and grain merchants of that point. The fact is that Chicago has about lost her grip as a receiving and disbursing point. All along the men of that city have had the best of every transaction because Chicago was so located that no single road dare discriminate against the contraction of the c it without suffering a material loss in freight shipment. But for the Chicago & Alton Kansas City and St. Louis would not have the position in commercial circles that they now hold to-day. As I said before, if the Chicago merchants do not get the cream of every transaction there is a general howl of discrimination sent forth, and, until a short time ago, they were successful in bringing matters to suit their own terms. But Chicago has lost its leverage in the railway circle and it is now in its decline. The cen-tralization of traffic is destined to points westward, and as the territory west of the Missouri river is opened up to railway traffic so will the traffic centers grow. Mark what so will the trame centers grow. Mark what I say, that from this on Omaha and Kansas City will be the contested points in the holding of freight and not Chicago. Just to give you a clear explanation of how Chicago has lost its grip, turn to the issue that was recently made on live stock and packing nouse products. Show me one instance in the records before whereig Chicago has made the records before wherein Chicago has made the records before wherein Chicago has made a demand like this that has not been adjudicated to its satisfaction. I tell you the tide in the currents of traffic has been changed. But as regards the differential on grain, it should be maintained in the interest of the Nebraska farmer alone. In St. Louis grain graded as No. 2, is graded No. 3 in Chicago by the elevator men of that place, and on all by the elevator men of that place, and on a grain the St. Louis market grades one grade higher than that of Chicago. For this rea-son a better price is afforded at St. Louis. You might draw the conclusion from this that the Chicago merchant was more particular in bringing grain to grade, but not so it is only the system of swindling the western snipper, a system that has grown old in the service of the Chicago grain mer-chant. Now as to the proposed reduction in the diferential by the

Union Pacific you can see that that road is abetting the Chicago merchant in systemati-cally robbing the Nebraska producer—the very element of commerce, that, it as a local line should endeavor and is in duty bound to

THE CAPITAL CITY INVADED.

Omaha's Sweetest Singers Furnish Delightful Evening of Song. The Apollo club, of this city, assisted by the Ladies' Quartette, and the Madrigals, gave a grand concert Tuesday evening at Funk's opera house, in Lincoln. It was not expected that any grand financial benefit to the club would be experienced, for with special train, carriages in both cities, opera house charges, and other expenses incidental to such ventures, nothing short of a packed house could bring it about. Neither was there any of the "better than thou" spirit manifested. There are many excellent sing ers in Omaha, and there are others, in Lincoln, who are equally gifted, therefore, the splendid club and its accomplished auxiliaries vent down to the sister city with arms full of clive branches, and hearts full of friendliness, to look into the faces, and, if possible to impress themselves upon the hear's of music lovers. And how were they received!
Magnificently. The newspapers had been generous; several of the first families had nade personal efforts to awaken an interest: Our own Dick" had exerted himself. a result of it all, not only a large, but an ex ceedingly well appearing audience was in waiting when the curtain went up. Nothing was lacking on the part of Lincoln friends, either in number or appreciation.

The Apollos opened the concert with "The Trooper's Song," and sang it well.

Mrs. Cotton, to whom belonged the second

number on the programme, was delayed a little in the dressing room, and the club came out again with "Forsaken." It is one of the gems of musical composition, and that it was creditably rendered was shown by the hearty encore. The club responded with a lullaby, by Brabms. In selecting that beau-tiful waltz song, by Arditti, Mrs. Cotton exhibited good taste. Omaha has no soprano whose voice is more pure and flexible than her's, and she used it with marked effect. In response to an encore, she sang "The Two Languages," by Herrion, receiving almost equal applause. The people of Omaha are especially proud of the ladies quartette, and any courtesy extended in that direction touches a responsive chord at once. Their initial number, "Yon Spotted Snakes," from Midsummer Night's Dream, was exquisitely rendered. Some disappointment was occa-sioned by the unavoidable substitution of this song for the "Spinning Song," from Flying Dutchman, but it passed away and the quartette was rapturously applicated. Having captured the audience, when that phrase in the encore which says "Kisses are far better pav" was sung, every gentleman in the audience arose to discharge his obli-gations—at least they all wanted to rise. Much had been heard by Lincoln people conerning Mr. Brigham's singing, and his song was listened to with close attention. the last strain of "Sleep Well, Sweet Augel" had died away, the modest gentleman was given an exceedingly prompt recall. His response, "Little Bird Song," was sung as he always sings it, delightfully. as he always sings it, defiguring. The first half of the programme closed with "The Torreadors," Mr. Young singing the baritone obligate in splendid style, with the

whole company as chorus.

The first number of parttwo, "The Drowsy Wood," in which Mr. Brigham sings the obligato, is doubtless the most effective of all the pieces included in the Apollo's repertoire. They sang it as well as it has ever been sung by that organization, which is saying a great deal. By general consent it was the gein of the club's numbers. The Madrigals added new laurels to their already enriable collection in the "Spinning Song, from Martha. Probably, for secular music, this is the best equipped mixed quartette in the city, having been singing together in that particular line for a long time. They were encored, and sang in excellent style
"My True Love Hath My Heart." Miss
Elizabeth Pennell, whose mouths of study in the east has developed a splendid contralto voice, sang "When the Flowing Tide Comes In" sufficiently well to elicit a flattering encore. In response she gave "Come Lassies, Come Laddies" bewitchingly. In the "Wood-land Rose" the Apollos exhibited to a renarkable degree the effect of Mr. masterly training. Lights and shades were chasing each other in perfect succession as the beautiful harmony proceeded, and when the last line was finished the audience was entranced. completely closed with "This is the Man to Know," by the club.

SHE WANTS MONEY.

Annie R. Goodman Invokes the Courts to Assist Her.

As the result of an exciting and noisy episode that occurred one chilly evening in December last, at 114 North Eleventh street, suit was commenced yesterday in the district court by Annie R. Goodman against Sarah and Abraham Bernstein for \$5,000. The story related by Annie in her petition is to the effect that Mr. and Mrs. Bernstein forcibly entered her dwelling about 7 o'clock in the evening, on the date mentioned, taking possession of the premises. Annie, frail, weak and thinly clad, was thrown bodily out into the cold and found it necessary to wander, bareheaded about the streets until nearly midnight before she was able to secure she ter. She claims to have had plenty of cloth

ing and some money in the house but her enemies refused to let her have either. As a consequence, she suffered for seven days from which she says has left her an almost total wreck. For this she wants the sum mentioned. The case of David J. Selden against .B. A.

Finerty was appealed yesterday from the county to the district court. The suit was brought to get possession of a brick kiin, and the lower court decided that the plaintiff vas entitled to it. The value of the kiln is Two minor suits for the foreclosure of

mortgages were begun. In both instances the mortgages had been given to secure the payment of notes given for real estate.

United States Court. Charles E. Bates, one of the respondents

in the case of Hiram G. Comes vs. William Latey and others, filed two cost bills yes terday against defendants, setting forth that he is the legal holder of certain promi-sory notes: that for the purpose of buying them when due, the defendants executed to him a mortgage deed and to assist them he asks the court to grant further relief.

County Court. The Crane Bros. Manufacturing company

commenced suit before Judge Shields against S. K. Felton and Morris Morrison to recover judgment for \$467, due on agoods sold and delivered last December. Suit for replevin on certain goods held by Thomas H. Cotter was commenced yes-terday afternoon by McBride & Ryan. The Crane Brothers Manufacturing com-

pany sued S. K. Felton & Co. for \$467, alleged to be due on a bill of exchange.

A writ of garnishment was issued by Judge Shields in the case of the Union National bank against Hodson & Babcock. Following are the judgments rendered in county court: Grabam L. Bradley vs

J. C. Ritchey, judgment for \$171.67; Graham L. Bradley vs. John W. Daly, judgment for \$176.52; Arnold vs. French, judgment for \$213.37. Minnie Groth applied to the county court yesterday asking that her infant child be adopted by Martin and Alice Tidd. Catherine Dyball was appointed administratrix of the estate of Robert W. Dyball

SOUTH OMAHA NEWS.

deceased.

Notes About the City. Messrs. J. B. Mapes, E. C. Love and George W. Mosson, have taken the front suite and C. H. Wollworth, of the Commercial trust company, has taken the rear suite f rooms in the new building of the South lmaha National bank.

The charge of arson against James Foley and John Bohan was not sustained. The Stockman yesterday put in a Potter having a capacity of more than 3,000 an hour With a portion of the \$39.85 received at the high school entertainment forty-seven books the nucleus of a high school library, have library, have seen bought and put on the shelv-is.

Grateful For Kindness. James McNamara, of engine house No. 6, appreciates the kindness of the friends who sympathized with him in the sickness of nie child, and wishes to return them thanks.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

Another Day Devoted to a Discussion of Foreign Relations.

GERMANY MUST BE REBUKED.

Measures Advocated For the Pro-

tection of American Interests and the Preservation of Samoan Autonomy.

Senate. WASHINGTOE, Jan. 30.-In the senate to day Mr. Mitchell offered a resolution (which was agreed to), calling upon the secretary of the treasury for a statement of the amount in the sinking fund to the credit of the Union and Central Pacific railroads on Feb. ruary 12, 1889, under the Thurman act, with the amount of each invested in bonds; the market value of such bonds and the amoun

which would have been in the sinking fund f no investment in bonds had been made. The senate resumed consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill the question being on the amendment affect ing the Samoan islands.

Mr. Dolph said that the question was one of special and local interest to the people of the Pacific coast, and that whatever might be the thought as to the propriety of a gen eral discussion of American rights and interests in the Samoan islands, and of the relations of the government of the United States and the German government, the discussion had proceeded so far as to render further discussion desirable. spoke of the treaty or convention of November, 1884, between Samoa and Germany, a one which if it had been executed would have substantially secured to the German government entire control of the islands. The extensive provisions of that treaty, and the powers conferred by it on Germany, were entirely incompatible with the independence and autonomy of the Samoan government, and were inconsistent with Amer can treaty rights there; but as soon as the Jerman fleet saited away the treaty was re pudiated by Malieton, as having been signed under protest. Coming down to the conference at Washington in July, 1887, Mr. Dolph spoke of the agreement, that pending

Mr. Morgan asked how he knew the Gorman government had agreed to the status

Mr. Dolph said that there may have been no special agreement, but it was implied. congress was to interfere with the matter, something very different from the pending amendments would be required. If he was asked what that was to be, he would say that congress should instruct the president to insist upon the restoration by the German government of the status quo at the time of the Washingten conference, and to notify the German government that the United States would not permit the Samoan islands to pass under control of any foreign nation, and that thei independent autonomy must be maintained He saw no good reason why, if necessary, and requested by the Samoan people, an American protectorate might not be established over them, and that, he said, would be an entirely different thing from interven tion as practiced by European powers on the continent of Europe.

Mr. Reagan referred to the documents that

have been published on the subject, and de-clared that no American citizen could read the correspondence without feeling humilia tion to see the rights of the United States brutally overridden and trodden down by German subatterns, while the German prime minister was professing friendship and a de sire to maintain proper relations with the government of the United States. His purpose was, he said, to call attention to fact that the proposed amendment was too feeble to answer the purpose. "If we mean anything let us signify it by our action," he said. "If we believe we have rights which have been violated, we should assert those rights as becomes a great and powerful nation. I am not in favor of war; I knew too weil the calamatics of war, But the humiliation of a great nation in the face of an arrogant power is worse than war. would give the president power to determine what are our rights in the matter, and the power to assert those rights in a way that could not be mistaken. If we do this we may expect to obtain our rights and secure the status quo. I would suggest an addition to the pending amendment of the words. And for the protection of the rights of American citizens residing in said islands, and to preserve the neutrality and independence of their people.' Then we will have said something, but if we do not put in some such leclaration we leave the president exactly where he is now-in a position where he re gards himself as powerless to vindicate the rights of the United States."

At the close of Mr. Reagan's speech the meet Friday afternoon at 2 p. m. sharp,

senate proceeded to executive business, and when the doors reopened adjourned.

It is understood that the secret session was consumed in discussing the British extradition treaty.

House. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- The Oklahoma ill was brought to the attention of the house by Mr. Springer with a motion to go into committee of the whole on its consideration. Agreed to

The pending amendment was one offered by Mr. Payson of Illinois, expressly provid ing that the rights of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the late civil war to make homes on public lands under the exist ing nomestead laws shall not in any degree be impaired by the passage of this bill, but that such rights shall extend to any and all ands which shall be open to any settlement inder the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Payson advocated the amendment. Mr. Symes of Colorado said that as a number of the G. A. R. he rose to oppose the amendment. Some gentlemen who advocated the movement must excuse him for saving that their actions tended more to desaying that their actions tended more to de-feat the bill than to grant special benefits to a few special G. A. R. soldiers. The mem-bers of the Grand Army did not come before the house asking that 200 or 300 of them, who might be able to go with the boomers into Oxiahoma, should have a present of \$200 to \$500 each, while thousands who were unable to go there, and who were in want, would receive pathing at all. While the dewould receive nothing at all. While the de-pendent pension bill remained vetoed, the healthy, able bodied members of the G. A. R. who were able to go to the wilds of Okla-homa and redeem the country, did not want a present of \$500 from the government.

After further debate the amendment was agreed to pro forma, and it was agreed that a vote should be taken in the house.

Mr. Holman of Indiana offered an amendment providing that nothing in the act be nstrued to authorize the extinguishmen of Indian titles to any lands in Indian terri tory which, by virtue of any existing law, would inure to the benefit of any railroad corporation, or the title to which would vest in any such corporation on the extinguish-ment of the Indian title thereto; that all lands shall be held by the Indians in tribe or in severalty, or by the United States in trust for the benefit of the Indians. Agreed to, as was an amendment offered by Mr. McRae of Arkansas, for forfeiting all lands and rights granted to the

Atlantic & Pacific railroad for the construc-tion of a branch road from the Canadian river to Van Buren, Ark.
On motion of Mr. McRae the clause was eliminated which subjects lands to taxation after the first installment of purchase money has been paid.

On motion of Mr. Payson an amendment was adopted providing that no entry shall be allowed of any homestoad except to actual settlers, and no preferred right of way entry shall be given to any person by reason of the claim of occupancy prior to the application to enter land, except in cases of actual occu-pancy and continuous residence on land at the date of application.

Mr. Payson then offered a substitute for

the town section, and it was agreed to. It authorizes the secretary of the luterior to re-serve on any public lands in the territory, town sites in area not exceeding 640 acres i mpact form, and prevents the allowance of any application to enter a tract of land until approved by the secretary of the interior, first, where any exterior line of land is within half a mile of the land of any railroad; second, where land at the date application is a town or village settlement. The settlement in advance of a survey by the proper authorities shall not give any right against the power to reserve town sites. The secre tary is authorized to sell lots in any site as provided by the statute. The money received from the sale, "less the amount paid to the Indians," shall be held by the secretary as a separate school fund for the benefit of the inhabitants of the town. The control of sites legal corporation of any city, town or village, when the title of the unsold portion of a site shall vest in the municipality. The committee rose and reported the bill

The first vote was taken on Mr. Ransom's 'soldiers' homesteads" amendment. Agreed

Pending further votes the house adjourned

The License Board.

The license board met vesterday afternoon and after transacting routine business heard Attorney Godwin in reference to the man damus granted by Judge Doane to L. G. Johnson, compelling the board to hear testimony before withholding a license. As the hour was late, only one witness was neard, and he gave evidence as to the quiet char acter of the neighborhood of the proposed saloon (Nineteenth and Charles streets), the number of school children that daily passed the place, and the general disinclina-tion of property holders to have a saloon in the vicinity. The board then adjourned to



IF A BODY MEET A BODY

the result is a collision, whether "coming thro' the rye," or not. Life is full of collisions. We are constantly colliding with somebody or something. If it isn't with our neighbors it is with some dread disease that "knocks us off the track" and perhaps disables us for life. Women especially it seems, have to bear the brunt of more collisions and afflictions than mankind. In all cases of nervousness, bearing-down sensations, tenderness, periodical pains, sick headache, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration and all "female irregularities" and "weaknesses," Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription comes to the rescue of women as no other medicine does. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it will be refunded. See guzrantee

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Unequaled as a Liver Pill. Smallest, cheapest, essiest One tiny, Sugar - conted Pellet a Dose. Cures Sick Headache, Bilions Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilions Attacks, and derangements of the atomsch and bowels. 25 cents a vial, by druggists.