THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and edi-rial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BER PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, 58,

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Pub-lishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending March 9, 1889, was as follows:
 Bunday, March 3
 18,550

 Monday, March 4
 18,856

 Tuesday, March 5
 18,872

 Wednesday, March 6
 18,845
 18,873 18,861 18,913

. Average......18,867 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my
presence this 9th day of March, A. D. 1889.

Seal.

N. P. FEII., Notary Public.

Seal. N. P. FRIL, Notary Public.
State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas,
George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee
Publishing company, that the actual average
daily circulation of The Dally Bee for the
month of March, 1888, 19.89 copies; for April,
1888, 18.744 copies; for May, 1888, 18.183
copies; for June, 1888, 19.243 copies; for
July, 1888, 18.033 copies; for August, 1883,
18.183 copies; for September, 1888, 18, 123
copies; for January, 1889, 18, 574 copies; for November, 1888, 18, 966 copies; for December, 1888, 18, 23
copies; for January, 1889, 18, 574 copies; for Febrhary, 1889, 18, 996 copies.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my

Sworn to before me and subscribed in m presence this 2d day of March, A. D. 1889. N. P. FEIL Notary Public. BILKS and deadbeats should not fool

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S declaration of home rule for the territories has the right ring.

with the business end of THE BEE.

THE county commissioners have discovered at the eleventh hour that the new county hospital is a white elephant on their hands.

A CLOSE study of the Ransom insurance bill reveals the finger marks of an active lobby upon the document. The lobby was not wasting any time.

THE items "telegraph, telephone, express charges, repairs and amusements" in the appropriation asked for state institutions covers a multitude of

SITTING BULL is seriously troubled with the senatorial fever in Dakota. The venerable scalper guarantees to paint the capitol as effectively as Riddleberger.

MAYOR ROHRER of Council Bluffs insinuates that he will suppress gambling in that city. These spasms of reform are frequent, and furious while THE Oklahoma boomers had better

curb their spirits as well as their horses. President Harrison would like to start the procession into the promised land himself.

DAKOTA has gone into spring wheat planting without first consulting Farmer Jerry Rusk. The new secretary of agriculture will please look into this grave omission.

IT LOOKS as if the wooden paving rings are taking good care that property owners of the city shall not have the opnortunity of selecting more durable paving material this season.

THE rigid system of fasting and prayer enforced in the Douglas county poor house might be relaxed without endangering the salvation of the boarders. A perpetual Lent fattens the pot-

JUDGE COOLEY assures railroad managers that infractions of the amended inter-state commerce act "will be severely punished." Such dire threats are as effective as paper wads on the hide of an elephant.

THE cheering news comes from Washington that Mr. Paul Vanderbum's desperate fight for office will result in his disappointment. His record has been dug up and the hungry Paul cannot get the facts expunged.

KANSAS CITY has just celebrated the opening of a new and commodious market house. But Omaha's market house still looks down from the walls of the architect's office with a sad and faraway expression in its face.

MINNESOTA is evidently well satisfied with her high license law. The legislature of that state has voted down submission and flatly refuses to experiment with prohibition in the light of the experience to Kansas and Iowa.

NEBRASKA is a little backward in coming to the front with a candidate for public printer. As soon as Cadet Taylor completes his engagement as leader of the Lincoln looby the state will be heard from. There are a few more presses in the government print shop aching for retirement.

THE American boodlers' life in Canada is not altogether a happy one. At every session of the Dominion parliament a collection of at least a hundred thousand dollars is taken up at the American colony to defeat bitls for the surrender of fugitive boodle criminals. There are evidently members of the Dominion parliament who know on what side of the bread the butter is spread.

THE bill introduced in the legislature by Hon. Christ specht to regulate jury service and specifying those who are eligible and exempt from such duty, does not discriminate against colored men, as stated in a Lincoln dispatch. The bill reads: "All male free-holders." etc. It aims to raise the standard of jurors and dispense with professionals.

AMERICAN STRAMSHIP LINES. It is quite possible that those who favor a subsidy policy as a means of restoring our merchant marine will be stimulated to renewed effort by the expression of the president that we should encourage the establishment of American steamship lines. These, as well as such as are predisposed to draw wrong conclusions from the president's utterances, may, however, very easily be misled regarding the attitude of the president in this matter. It is already assumed that President Harrison is in favor of a subsidy policy, but this is by no means a fair inference from what he said in his inaugural address. Nor is it unreasonable to suppose that with his accurate knowledge of the general sentiment of the country, and particularly of the people of the west regardless of party, respecting subsidies, he would make the mistake at the very outset of his administration of giving his approval to a policy certain to encounter almost universal opposition from the people.

It is presumed that there will be few

to differ with the view of the president that American steamship lines should be encouraged. There is a very wide difference of opinion to methods. Both practical and patriotic considerations make it desirable that the foreign commerce of the United States shall in time be carried on principally by American vessels. It must necessarily be at something of a disadvantage until this is accomplished. It is most natural that foreign vessels should discriminate in favor of the products of the countries to which they belong. It is inevitable that the buyers of other lands will be most friendly to the sellers of the countries which can furnish direct and rapid transportation for what they purchase. The flag of a nation floating at the mastheads of its merchant vessels advertises its commerce and invites customers. It is largely in this way that England, Germany and France have captured the trade of this hemisphere that should come most largely to the United States. When a few years ago the commission authorized by congress visited South America in the interest of our commercial relations they found the people not unwilling to purchase American goods, but they were confronted by the question of transportation. They found that whenever this country should be able to transport its commodities expeditiously in its own vessels there would be little difficulty in securing the trade. There was no prejudice against American commodities, but there was a preference for the countries that possess an adequate transportation service of their own. In order to command our share of this foreign commerce we must have the means of carrying it, so that our manufacturers and merchants shall not at the mercy of foreign ship owners in discriminating in favor of the commerce of their own countries. Another consideration in favor of an American merchant marine is the fact that our people annually pay to these foreign vessel owners between two and three hundred million dollars for freights and fares.

ally to the national prosperity. But the achievement of ages must come in some other way than from quartering a special interest on the public treasury. The country will not tolerate a policy liable to an unlimited extension, and which would inevitably lead to legislative jobbery and profligacy. No party can retain the support and confidence of the people which becomes responsible for such a policy, and we do not think there need be any apprehension that a republican president will recommend or a republican congress adopt it.

This large sum, very nearly equal to the

amount required to support the national

government, would contribute materi-

IN A NUTSHELL.

Mr. A. J. Hanscom, in an interview quoted by the Republican, hits the nail squarely on the head concerning the proposed charter amendment which takes the supervision of the construction of the city hall out of the hands of Furay, Balcombe and their right-bower, Jim Creighton:

The building of the city hall should be piaced in the hands of men who are in sympathy with the work, not in the hands of men who are prejudiced against the location, and who may and probably will delay the work on account of their lack of interest in it. It is not wise to let men who are not friendly to the plan get control of it. Then, again, there is not a man on the board of public works who knows anything worth mentioning about a building of that kind, anyway. Somebody ought to have charge of that building who is thoroughly familiar with building. If the board were composed of the right kind of men, then it might be all right to let them manage it, but they are utterly incompetent to superintend the erection of

THE BEEF MONOPOLY.

A convention of representatives o the states most largely interested in the cattle industry will meet in St. Louis to-morrow to consider what may be done to protect cattle raisers against the operations of the alleged dressedbeef combine. This convention is the outcome of an agitation which has been gaining in force and earnestness for a year, and which was brought prominently to the attention of the country by the appointment of a committee of the United States senate last year to investigate the charge that there was a syndicate or ring which virtually controlled the beef market. It will be remembered that Senator Plumb of Kansas, and Senator Vest of Missouri, made speeches in the senate in which they asserted that such a combine existed, and that it was one of the most formidable and injurious in the country. It was upon this authority that the senate committee was created and empowered to investigate the whole subject. So far as we are aware this committee has but

partially carried out its instructions. The existence of a combine has been stoutly denied by those charged with being identified with such au organization, but the cattle raisers persist in their charge, and it must be confessed, offer very strong evidence in support of it. They do not lack the statistics to show that there has been

some powerful influence manipulating the market for at least two years, suggesting a very close and shrewdly managed organization. At any rate, the matter is one of great importance, not alone to the raisers of cattle, but to the consumers of beef, and if it can be demonstrated that there is a combine whose members have been enriching themselves by robbing both, any just and practicable way that can be devised for destroying the monopoly will have a universal popular support. The St. Louis convention will bring the subject to national attention, and it may be expected to furnish a great deal of information on the subject it will consider. Besides this, it will doubtless recommend national and state legislation to meet the difficulty complained of. The proceedings of this convention will be regarded with very great and very general interest.

WHOEVER succeeds Pension Commissioner Black-and there is reported to be a host of applicants for the position-should have something more than a good record as a soldier to recommend him. He should possess excellent business capacity, for the pension office is most essentially a place of business, and the demands upon it still inc.ease from year to year. The testimony regarding General Black is, that so far as the administration of the office is concerned it has been most commendable. He introduced a thorough method in the transaction of the business, both simplifying and expediting it, and the office has probably never been in better shape than at present. This condition it is most desirable should be continued, for the people who are in large degree dependent upon the disbursements of the pension office require to be promptly and unfailingly cared for. The position of pension commissioner is a very import-

ant and a very difficult one, and great

care should be taken to select a thor-

oughly qualified man to fill it. THE rush of land hunters to Dakota and Oklahoma is unprecedented. The proposed reduction of Indian reservations and opening the country to settlement is attracting thousands of farmers and speculators from the east, even before the requisite steps have been taken by the government to place the land on the market. These movements bring into prominence the fact that the agricultural section of the public domain is practically exhausted. The millions of acres of land uselessly tied up for the benefit of the Indians cannot long withstand the encroachments of the whites. The Indians must sooner or later accept the severalty plan and work for a living, or be overwhelmed by the grasping energy of the superior race.

THE Canadian parliament is considering a bill to make larceny and embezzlement extraditable offenses, and there is said to be a very good chance of the measure becoming a law. In that event the United States will doubtless be asked to conclude an extradition treaty which shall include these offenses, and such a request from the Canadian government would be very likely to receive favorable attention from our government, while the English government would hardly deny its American colony the privilege of demanding persons guilty of these crimes who escaped to the United States. Reciprocity of this kind could not fail to operate to the advantage of both parties.

THE death of Congressman Townshend, of Illinois, removes from the public service a man of sterling character and an unwavering champion of the people's rights. He was an aggressive opponent of monopoly and jobbery and a consistent defender of the weak against the strong. His death will be sincerely regretted in the west.

THE waste baskets about official quarters in Washington will soon be overflowing with sundry heads. Specula tion as to the identity of these heads is making many a pair of knees knock to-

THE son of a Georgia judge yesterday killed one colored boy and wounded another. That son must make the father's heart swell with pride. He has the local instinct in a crude amatour way which will one day lead him to great things.

THE mayor will investigate the question of too frequent arrests. It is time. Other respectable citizens have pondered the subject deeply while behind

FRED GRANT expects to go to China. He would be as well received there as any American. Fred had a father, and even the Chinese know it.

HENRY GEORGE is in England. The fact is cabled clear across the water. It is not clear just who is to be congratulated, but such congratulations as are due, are hereby freely tendered.

IF Paul Vandervoort would saw wood as hard as he hunts for pap he would be more of an honor to himself.

THE Dakota town which does not want to be the capital is too small to appear on the county maps.

THE babies in the poor house are wailing for a change of management.

GREAT MEN.

Governor Foraker's horsemanship was nuch admired in Washington. Private Secretary Halford has been dubbed 'colonel" by everybody in Washington. He obtains this rank ex-officio.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh says that ne will soon seil his jewels. He would get more of an advertisement by having the m Speaker Carlisle looks worn out. Of all

the prominent men in Washington whose duties ceased on Monday, he seems most to need The Key, Dr. Wendell Prime, in a recent ecture in New York, gave expression to the

wish that every theater in the world might be burned down. W. K. Vanderbilt is trying to lease the duke of Sutherland's London house. Mr. Vander-

bilt's passion for renting London houses is becoming an actual menace to the British

capital. One of the youngest men now in Washing ton is Hannibal Hamlin, who is not yet ninety years old by considerable. His face has a ruddy hue, and he is having a high old time "with the boys." He wears an overcoat nowadays. 3.0

James G. Blaine wore red gloves stripe of

with black during the inauguration cere-monies. It is finderstood, however, that he will remove his gloves when he begins to apply his foreign bolicy. H. C. Daval, who assisted Thomas L. James in the latter's article on the railway

mail service in the March Scribner, is the private secretary of Chauncey M. Depaw Mr. Duval is also a lieutenant in the Seventh regiment. Noah Brooks and William D. Howells are among the few well known writers who have

learned to manipuate the type writing machine. Mr. Brooks, who has been used to dictating his literary productions to a ste nographer, now sits down to his typewriter and plays on the keys as he composes. He finds that this process saves a great deal of Editor George W. Childs says he purposes

some time presenting his original manuscript of "Our Mutual Friend," together with all his other manuscripts, to some public institution in Philadelphia, Mr. Childs has declined an offer of \$3,000 from the Kensington museum for the Dickens manuscript. Bishop Newman, who lately expressed the

opinion that the best blood of the nation flowed south of the Potomac, says of the late President: "Grover Cleveland has been the hardest working man we ever had in the white house, and he has left everything cleaned up. His blunders have been blunders against himself. He must be set down as one of our best presidents." Isaiah V. Williamson, the Philudelphia

bachelor who gave away millions in charity. was remarkably economical in bis personal habits. He would walk long distances to save street car fare, and carried an old gingham umbrella for fifteen years. He was a tobacco-chewer all his life, using the chean plug. He kept the tobacco in three envel opes, and while biting off a chew would hold the second envelope open to catch any dribs that might fall from his mouth, his hand be ing shaky and unsteady. In the third envelope he would deposit the discarded cud, to be subsequently worked over. Mr. Williamson never permitted his tobacco bill to exceed 5 cents a week.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

One of Gothenburg's needs is a brick

The bridge over the Blue at Wymore is nearly completed. Kearney needs a paid sidewalk inspector according to the Hub.

The Knights of Labor assembly of St. Paul is to be revived. A nursery is to be started at Kimball this

spring, the first one in the county. A Grand Army of the Republic post will be established at Paxton, Keith county. Steele City shippers sent 1,500 head of sheep to New York one day last week. The seventh annual fair of the Sarpy County Agricultural society, will be held at

Papillion, September 17 to 20. Rev. Mr. Jessup, pastor of the Presbyte-rian church at Diller, has resigned and gone to his claim in Colorado. C. B. Durland, postmaster at Norfolk, has

forwarded his resignation to the postmaster general to take effect April 1. The Consolidated Tank Line comdany has made arrangements for establishing a station at Norfolk, necessitating a \$30,000 A number of extensive land deals were

made at Gothenburg last week, which are expected to result in great improvements in Articles of incorporation of the Prague Milling company, with a capital stock of \$59,000, have been filed with the clerk of

Saunders county. The cowboy racket doesn't work at Cres more. The three Hennessey tried it at a sheriff sale the other day and were run in and fined \$100 each. Over thirty names are already enrolled or

an application for an oddfellowship lodge at Endicott, and it is expected a lodge will be nstituted in the course of a few weeks. A little daughter of J. G. Fickencher, farmer ving near Gothenburg, lost her ife by a peculiar accident last week. While the child was sitting in a chair by the stove one of the other children pushed over the chair and the little one's feet struck the stove and were badly burned on the bottom. quently the inflammation caused by the burns seems to have affected the child's bowels

and produced inflammation, which resulted

Clarinda has an indebtedness of \$53,000. Burlington now has three Chautauqua cir-

The Muscatine Y. M. C. A. has a member Harrison county is on the verge of a real estate boom according to the Logan Ob-

Dickerson Webster, the first man married in Clarke county, died at Osceola on the 4th, aged thirty-eight years. The farmers of Union and vicinity will hold a meeting in Union on the 16th inst. to consider the subject of business co-opera-

ganize a stock company with a capital of \$7,000 for the purpose of building a butter

and cheese factory. The Swedish miners of Angus are said to be forming a co-operative company for the purpose of leasing the Standard coal lands and taking out coal.

Dr. J. W. Stark, of Keokuk, has been appointed a member of the faculty of the dental department of the Iowa state university, at Iowa City, and will lecture at the spring course of that institution of learning. In the annual report of the commissioners of pharmacy Carroll county stands third in

e counties of the state in the number of permits granted to druggists to sell liquor. Polk county leads with 13, Woodbury comes next with 12, then Carroll comes in with 11.

Dakota. Rapid City is having a religious boom. Winfield expects to have a cheese factory Garland is the name of a new postoffice in

The Rapid City broom factory has been sold to Al Hugus. The Baptists of Madison are raising funds to build a church.

The insane asylum wings at Yankton will be completed in it few days. The Monarch quarry at Sioux Falls has been reopened for the season.

The Madison Electric Light, Heat and Power company, has been incorporated a capital stock of \$25,000.

The citizens of Aberdeen are to vote the question of assuing \$12,000 bonds for building new school houses A company with a capital of \$500,000 has been organized for the purpose of purchasing real estate in and about Redfield.

Annual Meeting. The meeting of the stockholders of the Poppleton Park association was held Saturday night in the Commercial Nalional bank. A large representation of the members of A large representation of the members of the association was present. Annual reports of the secretary and treasurer showed the financial affairs of the association to be in good condition. The following directors were elected for the ensuing year: E. F. Seaver, J. K. Coulter, J. McDonald, J. W. Brown, S. Raper Crickmore, Robert H. Guild and F. B. Bryant. At a subsequent meeting of directors S. Raper Crickmore was chosen president, R. B. Guild, secretary, and F. B. Bryant treasurer.

Irish Suspects Arrested. LONDON, March 10. - A man named Michael Dinegby and wife were arrested at Queenstown to-day for having revolvers and am

WHAT OUR CITIZENS WANT.

Factories, a Free Bridge, Unity, Courage and a Union Depot.

TO BE A DISTRIBUTING CENTER.

How Omaha May Be Made Such And What Industries She May Attract This

J. G. Gilmore, of Gilmore & Runl-I think that THE BEE couldn't do a better thing than advocate anything that will attract the attention of and favorably impress strangers the moment they land in the city. There is no denying it, but our railroad facilities are of the most meagre and miserable character. Immediate improvement should be encouraged. Another momentous question is 'What are our prospects of becoming a railroad centre!' All the roads terminating at Council Bluffs should, by any means within the scope of possibility, be brought to this city and landed in a depot that would prepossess all new arrivals at once. In the interest of manufacturers, geologists should be hired to go over the whole surface of the state and ascertain whether there are any outcrop-dings that would indicate that there is coal here. Omaha, it strikes me, however, must rely upon her commercial relations with the outside world to become a great city. The Ben is doing great work, and it is fully aprectated by the public.
Mr. Kirkendall, of Kirkendall, Jones & Co.—It would be a difficult matter to suggest anything to Trg Bes. That paper is doing its full share of this commendable

work right along. Still, in my individual es-timation, the one desideratum is to make Omaha a railroad center, instead of any strenuous efforts to induce the establishment of manufactories. Let Omaha be recognized as the distributing point for the vast country lying to our west, south and northwest, and industrial enterprises will come, per force, for their own best interests. This giving of bonuses is inadvisable, and is only asked in a large ma ority of the cases, by establishments that have about petered out in the east and need revivification. I also candidly believe, if the right parties are interested, such men as Mr Rosewater, for instance, and the proper backing secured, that the Manitoba railroad can be brought here. This would be a line independent of those radiating from Chicago, and yet vested with power to make better rates to the east, to the great lakes and the northern lumgion. At Sioux Falls we would thus the great Manitoba system, which ramifies the whole wonderful grain region of the two Dakotas, Where are Minneapolis' superior facilities? The most of her mills have replaced their water power with steam, and the grain destined for the southern country can be ground here as well as there. know the whole business community rould like to see Mr. Rosewater take hold of this matter, because they have become accustomed to seeing his undertakings brought to a successful issue. I would rather see connection made with the Manirather see connection made with the Main-toba system than anything eise, and if it is not accomplished by Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sioux City will in-evitably do so, and thus command a large share of the patronage of northern and western central Nebraska. We will start a large shoe manufactory here the moment these railroad facilities are attained, and there will be others to come, many of them unsolicited and of their own free will, because they will be on the lookout for their

own best interests.
Mr. Kilpatrick, of the Kilpatrick-Koch Dry Goods Company.—I hardly know what to advise. But I want to mention one thing while it is in my mind. I dined with the president of the cattle trust last evening, and he told me that the present legislature had passed a bill at the present session prohibiting non-residents from owning land in this state unless they become residents within ten years. I could hardly believe it, but the gentleman's information on the matter seemed full and reliable. "What if you," said he, "were shut out from owning prop erty in Ohio, what would be the result Why, I tell you such a law is ruinous, sui cidal to the state's prospects for continued growth, advancement and prosperity. Now to best enhance Omaha's chances for becomthing that can possibly be done should be done to encourage the railroads. If we treat the railroads harshly, then look out for re taliatory measures—the denial of our longed for union depot, for instance. I was one of a committee who waited upon Charles Francis Adams when he was here and he said to me that it was impossible to get any of the eastern capitalists to listen to the idea of spending any more money in this western country, because they are afraid of the granger element, that they might put restric sons on them, such as have been inflicted in lows. I am greatly in favor of a new union depot and a right-of-way in and out of the city. A public bridge is essential, and the business men, railroads and city should com-bine and build one, with the distinct understanding that no road was to be shut out that all were to have an equal showing at

moderate taxation. W. L. Selby-Why, let the city council and the newspapers quit quarreling and fighting among themselves, and, with the board of trade, Union club and real estate men, all pull together for everything that will help the city and encourage people to locate here. Strangers and non-residents are the ones we want to think well of our city, and as long as they see our newspapers entering into school-boy quarreling and also publishing to the world every little misfortune that happens to the city, they come with an unfavorable impression if they come at all. The board of trade. Union club and real estate dealers have joined forces to help Omaba. Now, let the editors do the same, and all help to build a city instead of trying to break each other down. Let the council become friendly with each other and do all they can to encourage rapid transit to the suburbs, and strangers will come when they see they can own a nice home at a reasonable price. There is a good demand for this kind of real estate. Our treet car companies should be encouraged by friendly legislation, and I am only sorry t is not legal for our city to vote bonds to aid n the extension of such car lines and to build free railroad builden. a free railroad bridge across the river. would surely be of more benefit to the city than to vote so much money grading streets away out in the corn fields.

Mr. Andreeson, of Lee, Clarke, Andree-son—I am afraid I haven't given this matter sufficient consideration to venture even suggestion. I have read, however, with ex-ceeding interest what THE BEE is doing, and think its course and policy about the right thing. I will say, however, that I am of the opinion that the agitation of the railroad question is just now more important than anything else. We should have more roads, better depot facilities, and the city would go forward at a jump. It is an expensive thing for the wholesale people of Omaha to send their men west, on account of the meager railroad facilities. Yes, I think The Bee could best subserve the city's business inter ests by working up the railroad question Get the railroads—manufactories will follow. Edgar Allen, of Allen Brothers—I think you Ben folks are too lively to secure pointers from us. The work you have been doing for the past month is as much as a reasona-ble community should ask. There is no denying it, but the encouragement and infor mation that has been recently furnished through the columns of THE BEE have infected a lot of new interprise in the town, stiffened up real estate and opened the peo-ple's eyes to our real estate situation and stiffened up real estate and opened the peopie's eyes to our real estate situation and
possibilities. The wholesale men have had
frequent talks together, and the one opinion
prevails that Omnha needs an outlet to the
northwest. The old Yankton & Omnha
would be just the thing. That would carry
our goods up into the Dakota and Manitoba
region, which in a few years will be the richest and most productive country on earth.
New Business Blocks—Mrs. Emma A.
Thayer, of Salida, Col., and C. P. Catlin, of
New York, both former residents of this
city, have decided to erect a building on the
site of the Casino, on Howard street, be-

site of the Casino, on Howard street, be-tween Thirteenth and Fourteenth. The building will be 50x132, four stories high, and is designed for wholesale stores.

Mrs. Thayer will erect a building 44x110, three stories high, on Jones street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, for use as a ma-

chine shop.
Thomas Davis, of Indianapolis, will build a five story brick. Sex132, on Howard and Ninth, for warchouse and wholesole occu-

HOLD THE FORT.

The Real Estate Scheme Which is Behind the Proposed Removal. About two weeks ago General Brooke went to Washington on business connected with the department of the Platte, and incidentally to attend the inaugural of Goneral Harrison. He was hardly in Washington a week before M. H. T. Clarke, who has been

dancing attendance upon him for the last six mouths, also put in an appearance at the seat of the war department. It will be remembered that Mr. Clarke has cornered a tract two miles below Bellevue and twelve miles from the Omaha court house, which he has been very anxious to convert into a site for the new Fort Omaha. The effort to relocate the fort has been no more popular in military circles than it has among our mercantile and social classes, but in compliance with the provisions of the removal bill General Brooke finally did make Mr. Clarke's heart glad by recommending the acceptance of his proposal. But the great father, or rather the secretary of war, disagreed with the conclusions of General Brooke and absolutely declined to accept Mr. Clarke's liberal

Late advices from Washington announce that Mr. Clarke is on the ground his most persuasive eloquence using to get the new secretary of war to reverse the decision of the old secretary of war. And in this patriotic and unselfish effort Mr. Clarke is likely to succeed unless the business men and property owners of Omaha take prompt action and enter a lively protest against what General Crook, only two weeks ago, pronounced "cussed nonsense," namely, the removal of Fort Omaha from its present accessible location.

Use Angostura Bitters, the world renowned South American appetizer, of exquisite flavor. Manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Ask your drug-

BUTLER'S BILL.

It Will Not Be Supported by General Estabrook.

The report that General Experience Estabrook, of this city would support or favor the allowance of \$50,000 by the egislature to reimburse ex-Governor Butler, is all a canard. Newspaper readers are familiar with the impeachment of the ex-governor for appropriating about \$17,000 of the 3 per cent school land funds to his own use in 1871. At the time this money was pro-cured from the United States treasury. Butler was convicted of the charge and was consequently impeached and compelled to turn over to the state several few years thereafter the ex-governor caused a bill to be drafted. The measure was to reimburse Butler for the lands that the state had taken and sold. It never went to the house, but when it was drawn the ex-governor requested General Estabrook, who had prosecuted him during the trial of impeachment, to meet him at the Paxton hotel. The general met him. He was asked if he would support the passage of the bill. The general told him that he could not. Butier then asked him not to oppose it, because he thought the general could easily defeat it. The bill has bobbed up again, before the present legislature, but has been increased to \$50,000.

General Estabrook received a letter and a telegram yesterday from Mr. Butler from Pawnee City, asking that he and Judge Has-call come to Lincoln to-day. The communications did not ask him to support or advo-cate the bill, but the general is under the impression that the the ex-governor does not want nim or Hascall to make any opposition on its passage.

"Butler knows, or should know that I would not advocate the bill," said General Estabrook, "for I told him four years ago that I would not. I surmise that he wants to see me for the purpose of getting me not to oppose it.

Spring Fashions. Chicago Herald. Winter overcats are still worn. Furnace fires are still de rigeur. During Lent it is fashionable to be pious. Spring overcoats are worn only in

In gentlemen's hats the hat won on Har rison is still worn. For spring tawn tennis a toboggan suit

the proper thing. . Swallowtails are not worn on all occasion except by swallows.

Merchant tailors are carrying the usual varicty-of unpaid bills. The favorite spring wrap for ladies is the winter sealskin sack.

The spring pneumonia does not differ from the styles of last season. Napoleons of finance will wear cut-away-

out away for Canada-coats. Pink teas are still fashionable, although reen and black are extensively used. In the purchase of a spring bonnet be guided by the almanac, not the thermome

Tom and Jorries and hot Scotches are rap dly disappearing as the season advances. The most expensive outfits for gentlemen will be worn by dudes who can beat their tailors.

The newest thing in collars is the "Harrison." It will be generally worn by the new officeholders. Lavender trousers bouffant have not yet ppeared. They are regarded as too breezy

or early spring. The spring season will bring in a good many changes in the style of officeholders. They will put on less style.

In millinery there is a great variety. Later n the season straws-cobbler straws-wil e extremely popular. A handsome and fashionable spring bonnet should cost not less than \$30. (Show this item to the head of the family.)

Ladies' boots follow the styles of the previous season. High heels and a No. 3 for a 5 foot are still fashionable.

Sunday Law Enforced. St. Joseph, Mo., March 10.- [Special Tele-

gram to THE BEE. |-The Sunday law was enforced to the letter in St. Joseph to-day, and all classes of business coming within its neaning were closed by order of the chief of police. The saloon men are responsible for the matter, and while fighting the W. C. T. crusaders were unconsciously aiding

INAUGURATION

Everything Did Not Pass Off in the Best Manner.

SCENES BEHIND THE SCENES.

Events in the Senate-Confusion in the Rotunda-What a Close Observer Saw and Heard.

Notes By the Way.

Washington, March 5 .- [Special Correspondence of THE BEE.] -- It was about 11:30 clock when the committee appointed to confer with the president of the United states announced to the senate that he had no further communication to make to congress. The Fiftieth congress had completed its work over a half an bour before the required time. The galleries of the halls were packed to overflowing with people who filled the room with a murmuring confusion of audible conversation. All was in readiness for the preliminary ceremonies of the inauguration of the next president of the country. The seats allotted to the participants and guests were arranged and waiting for their occupants. The first person who received special attention was the venerable Hannibal Hamlin who had come in and taken his seat. His appearance was made too early, so he left by the lobby door, returning when the others had entered. Time passed slowly but the hands of the clock were nearing 12. Then a ripple of laughter ran around the galleries as the old doorkeeper, Captain Basset, increased the time which must clapse before noon. This was done manifestly without the notice of the senators while President Pro-tempore Ingalis deliberately

held a large palm leaf fan before his face.

Soon the diplomatic corps appeared resplendent in its gold lace and variegated decorations. For a while they were the center of attraction and busied themselves in watching the occupants of the galleries. The German minister, in particular, equipped with one eyeglass and a pair of opera glasses, put himself to considerable trouble in look ing for pretty faces. The entrance of Mr. Blaine called forth applause, which quickly subsided. That given to General Sherman however, displayed much more enthusiasm, but had no other effect than that he slowly arose and took off an old gray muffler that seemed to have accompanied him on his march to the sea. Again the clock was turned back and again the paim-leaf fan hid the operation from the sight of the presiding officer. Members of the house dropped in singly or in groups and occasioned consider able confusion before they became settled The justices of the supreme court entered, followed by the marshal and clerk, the latter carrying the bible, bound in black morocco, upon which the oath was to be taken. Ex Vice President Hamlin returned, made a friendly gesture to the justices and snock hands with Justice Lamar, who had risen to receive him. Just as the president was an-nounced word was again sent to have the clock turned back once more. While this was being done Mr. Ingalls stared blankly at the gallery.

The president-elect and vice president-elect now came down the center aisle, one

after the other, each escorted by a member of the committee of arrangements. Every seat upon the floor was occupied except the one reserved for Hon, George Bancroft. This notable personage who had attended all the inaugurations from time immemorial, was conspicuous in his absence. When the ceremonies began the marshal of the supreme court took possession of the chair reserved for him. In the gallery only the seats allot-ted to Mrs. Cleveland and the ladies of the cabinet, were vacant. The oath was administered to Mr. Morton standing at the left of the vice president's chair. Mr. Ingalls, after expressing his thanks to the senate for the nonor conferred upon him, adjourned that body withoult delay, and handed the gavel to his successor. During the prayer Mr. Mor-ton stood quietly beside the desk. Mr. Harrison remained upright with his hands folded behind his back, while Presi-dent Cleveland nervously shifted his weight from one foot to the other, and changed the position of his hands. The vicepresident stepped behind the desk and de ivered his address. Either he was deeply moved by the solemnity of the occasion or he was affected by what is commonly termed stage-fright, for he trembled and faltered and in one place seemed to have recalled the next word only with some difficulty.

It was not until the last moment that it was decided that the installation of the presi-dent should take place upon the stand outside. Mr. Cleveland was said to have been side. Mr. Cleveland was said to have been indifferent in regard to the piace, while Harrison said that he could brave the weather if the people could. The procession to the platform began to move. Just outside the main entrance of the senate it stopped to allow the rest to form. All went in order until the senators started. Then amid general confusion, the diplomats and representatives began to rush forward, each with the object of being first. At the door there was a complete blockade. As the line passed into the rotunda, a crowd of spectators from the galleries, led evidently by some one who was well acquainted with the building, had passed through the senate document room, down the starrs which led to the corridor, and new broke upon the procession, creating new confusion. At the door between the rotunda and the platform another blockade ensued as soon as the presidential party passed. Many who now for the first time got a glimpse at the state of the weather, tried to turn back, and so brought on the crush. The rain came down in torrents, while the wind wafted the

down in torrents, while the wind wafted the spray half way into the rotunda. The platform was almost vacant. Only a small group gathered about the speakers' stand. The outgoing cabinet immediately turned around and departed. Scarcely a word could be heard except by those immediately in front of the stand. By some misunderstanding the ladies of the presidential party had been left behind, and had to pass through the republican cloak room of the scante in order to get into the cerridor. The oath of office had been taken and the inaugural address begun before some of them reached the outside door. He fore the platform a semi-circular sea of faces endured the rain, while for a distance beendured the rain, while for a distance be-yond nothing but a black mass of umbrellas could be seen. At the signal of those near enough to hear the address the shouts of applause spread over the rest of the multi-tude. Then the party returned to the building. They entered their carriages, and the twenty-third president of the United States drove toward the white house at the head of drove toward the water. the manugural procession. Victor Rosewater.

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that the blood should be purified, as at this season impurities which have been accumulating true only of this popular medicine. If you wish for months or even years, are liable to manifest themselves and seriously affect the health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is undoubtedly the best crofulous humors, and gives to the blood the quality and tone essential to good health. "For five years I was sick every spring, but last year began in February to take

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Sarsaparlila, was so badly afflicted with scrof-

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ula that the whole top of his head was one complete mass of matter. I doctored with him 2 years and found no relief, and then I heard of Hood's Sarsaparills. I gave him one bottle and there was a most wonderful improvement, I then got one bottle more and that cured him completely. I would not be without Hood's Sarsaparilla in the house. I give it to my children for a spring medicine." Mas. H. D. LEROY, 1811 Hogan street, St. Louis, Mo. N. B.—If you decide to take Hood's Barsapa-rilla do not be induced to buy any other.

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