

TURNING AN HONEST PENNY.

New England Making Rebel Flags for the Lee Dedication.

OXNARD AND THE SUGAR SCHEDULE.

He insists that the cut is too deep—Consensus Questions—Interesting Figures—The Senate Finance Committee Trouble.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEB. 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28. People who have arrived from Richmond say that the ceremony attending the dedication of the Lee monument will be the most notable that have ever taken place in the south, and that confederate flags are at a very high premium, but that all of the confederate flags that are being used or sold in Richmond are made in the northern states, and most of them in Connecticut and New Hampshire.

H. T. Oxnard of Grand Island, the beet sugar manufacturer, is here again and will insist upon being given a hearing by the senate committee on finance before the tariff bill is completed. He is willing to accept a cut of from 25 to 30 per cent upon the present sugar duty, but he does not want a bounty given to sugar manufacturers, and says he cannot stand a cut of even one-half of the present duty. He would like to see machinery for the manufacture of sugar from beets admitted from all countries, and says that a bounty paid to farmers who produce beet sugar on what will be equivalent to 1 cent a pound on the sugar to those who produce sugar beets.

He asks no bounty for the manufacturer. He will advocate the adoption of the Maudsland and Fulkner bills, which give every free of duty and giving a bounty upon sugar beets. He brings with him a lot of samples to illustrate the richness of Nebraska sugar beets and to demonstrate their successful production and to illustrate the manner in which he can produce sugar from beets in that country.

CENSUS QUESTIONS.

There would be no objection on the part of anybody to answering the questions of the census enumerators in the most proper manner in which their answers will be recorded. The principal objection to giving information concerning diseases, indebtedness and that sort of thing is the supposition that these facts will become a matter of permanent record, which is not true. The census office takes no account of individuals, they simply record facts. The name of a person is of no value to them, but the fact that he has a chronic or incurable disease, the record of indebtedness, or that he is a pauper, is a matter of general interest. The names are not recorded, but only the results of the inquiry, and those not in writing or printing, but by a series of marks on a card or card board. This new method of enumeration is very remarkable and curious and the fact that it is so different from the old method, however, but a man who is familiar with the key can pick up one of these cards and can tell from the round holes punched therein which ward the person lives in, whether he is white or colored, married or single, where he was born and when, the nativity of his mother and father, their occupations, the names of their children, and whether he is affected with any disease and if so what. The position of the hole punched in the card gives the answer.

There are 150 women census enumerators, most of them widows of soldiers and nearly all of them live in New England. Whenever the wife of a soldier or sister of a union soldier has applied to be appointed a census enumerator and a civilian who did not have a record in the army or navy, whether the woman has almost invariably been appointed—always if her qualifications were as good as those of the man. The census office has a card for each of the 48,000,000 of the eleven census, which is to begin on next Monday. There is a slight lull in the business of the bureau at present, but a great deal to do for about two or three weeks, when most of the returns will begin to come in from supervisors and then the office will be a busy place, and will continue till the last reports are received. The work of taking the census is to close with June, but there will be a great many reports straggling in for several weeks.

INTERESTING FIGURES. The bonded indebtedness of Nebraska in 1880 was \$1,639,401, and in 1890 it was reported at \$1,744,784. The gross indebtedness of Nebraska in 1880 was \$5,255,294, while in 1890 it is \$5,302,091. The total available resources of Nebraska in 1880 were \$34,637, and in 1890 \$32,838 and in 1890 \$2,084,040. The bonded indebtedness of South Dakota in 1880 was \$208,953 and in 1890 \$219,076. The gross debt of South Dakota in 1880 was not divided from North Dakota, but in 1890 is reported at \$2,048,848. The total available resources in 1880 were \$1,855, and at the present time are \$1,831,765.

NOT A PERSONAL MATTER. The trouble in the senate committee on finance is not personal. Messrs. Sherman and Morrill did not vote against the reference of the tariff bill to the sub-committee, but they did so because of their opinion at the last session of congress, because they have any personal jealousy or dislike for Messrs. Allison, Aldrich and Hisscock, who are the members of the committee. The gentlemen named, or at least the first two, have opinions concerning tariff revision and revenues that the venerable father of the senate and the great leader of the house do not approve. Mr. Sherman and Mr. Morrill are in favor of the passage of the McKinley bill, and they are willing to make some changes in it, but they are in sympathy with the policy it represents and prefer an increase of duty on the tariff. They are willing to make some changes in it, but they are in sympathy with the policy it represents and prefer an increase of duty on the tariff.

On the other hand, Messrs. Allison and Aldrich are reformers, as liberal as any that can be found in the republican party. They want to reduce duties as low as is consistent with the protection of the capital and labor interested in the mechanical and agricultural enterprises. They do not believe in any increase of taxation, but want a general reduction. They believe in reducing the duties upon raw materials and the accessories of life, and in removing them from all raw materials that do not require protection. They want free cargo vessels, or at least that authority be granted the president to negotiate any treaty for the removal of the duties upon carpet wools and sugar.

Mr. Hisscock is a member of the sub-committee, does not agree with them, but leans to the views of Morrill and Sherman. To have referred the McKinley bill to a sub-committee would have been a reflection upon the gentlemen named, and to give them charge of it would be its destruction. So it was necessary to refer the bill to any sub-committee, but to consider it in full committee instead. This will prevent any wholesale changes in the duties laid by the senate and must be considered as the consideration of the bill indefinitely, and as a natural and unavoidable consequence will lengthen the session of congress.

Thousands of confederate soldiers and people from all directions arrived today and more are coming on every train. Everything points to an unprecedented gathering at the Lee monument dedication tomorrow.

Alabama Democrats. MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 28.—The democratic state convention was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning. W. W. Dabney was chosen temporary chairman. The convention is about divided into Kolb and anti-Kolb factions, the former depending entirely upon the Farmers' alliance for his support. The feeling is intense.

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Two Brothers Arrested for Rifling the Body of a Suicide.

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Mrs. Thayer Very Ill. LINCOLN, Neb., May 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEB.]—Mrs. Thayer is dangerously ill with gastric trouble and has but a slender chance of recovery. She was taken ill Monday and since then has grown rapidly worse. She is over fifty years old and very frail. The physician has also prescribed for her bed rest since yesterday afternoon and has been forced to cancel all his engagements for the remainder of the week.

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It is seen that the roads of non-attendance and failure to secure unanimity have already been cleared, and tomorrow's meeting will be held on a thoroughly prepared basis. There is no human probability that the movement will result in failure. Any road which would not sign the agreement would stand a prolongation of the present senseless and cut-throat warfare. The agreement was dictated by Vice President of the Northern Pacific and the heavy work was done by J. P. Goddard, who Saturday night lays down his vice presidency of the Northern Pacific. It was signed personally by the signatories of Presidents Miller and Oakes. The personal solicitation was all done by Mr. Goddard. The resumption of the old rates will take effect June 1. It will continue sixty days, and no road can withdraw its signature on thirty days' notice. The situation in the southwest remains unchanged, and depends entirely upon Jay Gould.

Railroad Commissioners Meet. WASHINGTON, May 28.—The national convention of railroad commissioners met here today. Chairman Godley of the interstate commerce commission presided. The report of the committee on legislation said the lack of uniformity in railway legislation was due first to want of harmony between congress and the state legislatures; second, the want of harmony in the legislation of different states. The report recommended that the features of the interstate commerce law be made a part of the laws of the different states, and that laws enacted by congress securing uniformity in the various details of railroad equipment and management, with a view to the greater safety of employees and the public. A statement compiled by the interstate commerce commission showed that during the year ending June 30, 1889, there were killed on railway lines in the United States, 5,323 persons, and 23,359 were injured. Of the number killed 1,372 were employees, 310 passengers and 1,641 were denominated "other persons." Of the injured 20,928 were employees, 2,146 passengers and 4,135 "other persons." The number of railway employees in the United States is given as 594,766.

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Joint Committee of Trunk Lines. NEW YORK, May 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEB.]—A joint committee of trunk lines met today to consider the advisability of restoring the present rates on freight and passenger traffic. Chairman Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association presided, and after a long discussion appointed a sub-committee, to consider the practicality of advancing rates, to report to him.

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Woman Suffrage is advocated, also the enforcement of a scientific temperance instruction system, and the imposition of a fine of adequate penalties by the next legislature. The tariff section declares that the party favoring the present tariff system is not sufficient to carry on the affairs of government on an economic basis and no more, and that such a tariff should be levied on such articles as to be a burden on the people, and to that end we favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Three Hundred Ann Arbor Students Engage in a Melee. DETROIT, Mich., May 28.—An Ann Arbor, Mich., special says that during the performance of a circus there last evening 300 students from the state university had a fight with the showmen, during which several among them received broken heads. In the melee several pistol shots were fired and one circus man was shot in the shoulder. It is said that ten students and as many of their opponents are in the hands of physicians. Several arrests of both parties have been made and intense excitement prevails. None of the injuries are supposed to be fatal.

Nebraska, Iowa and Dakota Pensions. WASHINGTON, May 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEB.]—Pensions granted to Nebraska Original—Hiram Stinson, Byron; William Bab, Hildreth; John W. Smith, Vanhook; Reuben—Thomas H. Bosz, Vanhook; George A. Clepp, Courtland. Iowa Original—Lewis Corson, Kosciusko; Adair Sayles, Clinton; Benjamin Matthews (deceased); George John French, Springfield; Samuel Underhill, Tracy; Increase—John G. Bingham, Britt; Casper Deppa, Bellevue; David—Frederick Lebold, Fort Union; William H. Reibow, Sargent; C. W. Cawder, Des Moines; Nathan Carey, Walnut; William D. Lesters, Fort Madison; Reuben—George—Frederick Lebold, Davenport. Original widows, etc.—Martha C. widow of Philander Burman, Villisca. South Dakota Original—Enoch M. Pease, Revere; Arthur—Arthur—Doll Goodwin, Original widows, etc.—Catherine, widow of Freeman Ware, Fulton.

Another American Victory. DENVER, May 28.—The champion tennis match between Thomas Pettit of Boston and Charles Saunders of England was continued here today. Pettit won three of the four sets played.

Nominations. WASHINGTON, May 28.—Postmasters: Wisconsin—James F. Brinkerhoff, Waupun; Iowa—Isaac Brandt, Des Moines.

Butchers in Session. CONVENTS, O., May 28.—The Butchers' National Protective Association is holding a convention here. Its aim is to antagonize the "dressed beef monopoly." Resolutions were adopted favoring the adoption of a national trade mark to be placed on all home dressed meats and in favor of the Conger lard law.

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A Big Bonus. WINNEPEG, Man., May 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEB.]—It is learned from Ottawa that the Dominion government has pledged itself to pay an order in council grant of a bonus of \$80,000 per year to the Hudson Bay railway company for seventy years. This is equal to a guarantee of interest of 4 per cent on \$2,000,000. The scheme will be approved by the Dominion government by a direct vote of the people; government control of railroad and telegraph lines, so as to limit the rate to be paid for all other lines, and to that end we favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Three Hundred Ann Arbor Students Engage in a Melee. DETROIT, Mich., May 28.—An Ann Arbor, Mich., special says that during the performance of a circus there last evening 300 students from the state university had a fight with the showmen, during which several among them received broken heads. In the melee several pistol shots were fired and one circus man was shot in the shoulder. It is said that ten students and as many of their opponents are in the hands of physicians. Several arrests of both parties have been made and intense excitement prevails. None of the injuries are supposed to be fatal.

Nebraska, Iowa and Dakota Pensions. WASHINGTON, May 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEB.]—Pensions granted to Nebraska Original—Hiram Stinson, Byron; William Bab, Hildreth; John W. Smith, Vanhook; Reuben—Thomas H. Bosz, Vanhook; George A. Clepp, Courtland. Iowa Original—Lewis Corson, Kosciusko; Adair Sayles, Clinton; Benjamin Matthews (deceased); George John French, Springfield; Samuel Underhill, Tracy; Increase—John G. Bingham, Britt; Casper Deppa, Bellevue; David—Frederick Lebold, Fort Union; William H. Reibow, Sargent; C. W. Cawder, Des Moines; Nathan Carey, Walnut; William D. Lesters, Fort Madison; Reuben—George—Frederick Lebold, Davenport. Original widows, etc.—Martha C. widow of Philander Burman, Villisca. South Dakota Original—Enoch M. Pease, Revere; Arthur—Arthur—Doll Goodwin, Original widows, etc.—Catherine, widow of Freeman Ware, Fulton.

Another American Victory. DENVER, May 28.—The champion tennis match between Thomas Pettit of Boston and Charles Saunders of England was continued here today. Pettit won three of the four sets played.

Nominations. WASHINGTON, May 28.—Postmasters: Wisconsin—James F. Brinkerhoff, Waupun; Iowa—Isaac Brandt, Des Moines.

Butchers in Session. CONVENTS, O., May 28.—The Butchers' National Protective Association is holding a convention here. Its aim is to antagonize the "dressed beef monopoly." Resolutions were adopted favoring the adoption of a national trade mark to be placed on all home dressed meats and in favor of the Conger lard law.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S TROUBLES.

Her People Calmly but Firmly Confronted for Their Rights.

PASSED WITHOUT DIVISION.

The River and Harbor Bill Adopted by the House.

LIVELY DEBATES IN THE SENATE. The Selling of Intoxicants in Army Camps and the Liquor Bill Discussed—An Appropriation for a National Military Park.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—In the house today the credentials of Vaux, Randall's successor, were presented and read, and he qualified. A bill was passed appropriating \$125,000 for the establishment of a national military park on the battlefield of Chickamauga. A conference was ordered on the naval appropriation bill and then the house went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill. The pending question was on the point of order raised by Mr. McCray against the clause prescribing penalties upon the owners of bridges which obstruct navigation. The chair overruled the point of order. On motion of Mr. Dunning the section declaring that it shall not be lawful to construct a bridge over any navigable waterway of the United States without obtaining the approval of the secretary of war, was stricken out. On motion a post survey was authorized of the Illinois river from LaSalle to the Mississippi river, with a view of ascertaining what lands would be subject to overflow by the construction of a navigable waterway between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house.

Mr. McCray moved to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee on rivers and harbors to report it back with the Hepenrath clause stricken out. The motion was lost and the bill was then passed without division. The house adjourned until Monday.

Senate. Mr. Sherman, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported an amendment to be offered to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill authorizing the president to carry into effect the recommendation of the international conference by appointment of a commission with the advice and consent of the senate of three commissioners to represent the United States on the intercontinental railway commission, whose compensation is to be paid from the committee on funds, to be distributed by the several nations interested; also to designate the United States representative, who may be spared without detriment to the service to serve as engineers under such commission in making the survey, their expenses to be paid by the United States, and to appropriate \$60,000 as the share of the United States of the expenses of such commission, whose compensation is to be paid from the committee on funds, to be distributed by the several nations interested; also to designate the United States representative, who may be spared without detriment to the service to serve as engineers under such commission in making the survey, their expenses to be paid by the United States, and to appropriate \$60,000 as the share of the United States of the expenses of such commission, whose compensation is to be paid from the committee on funds, to be distributed by the several nations interested.