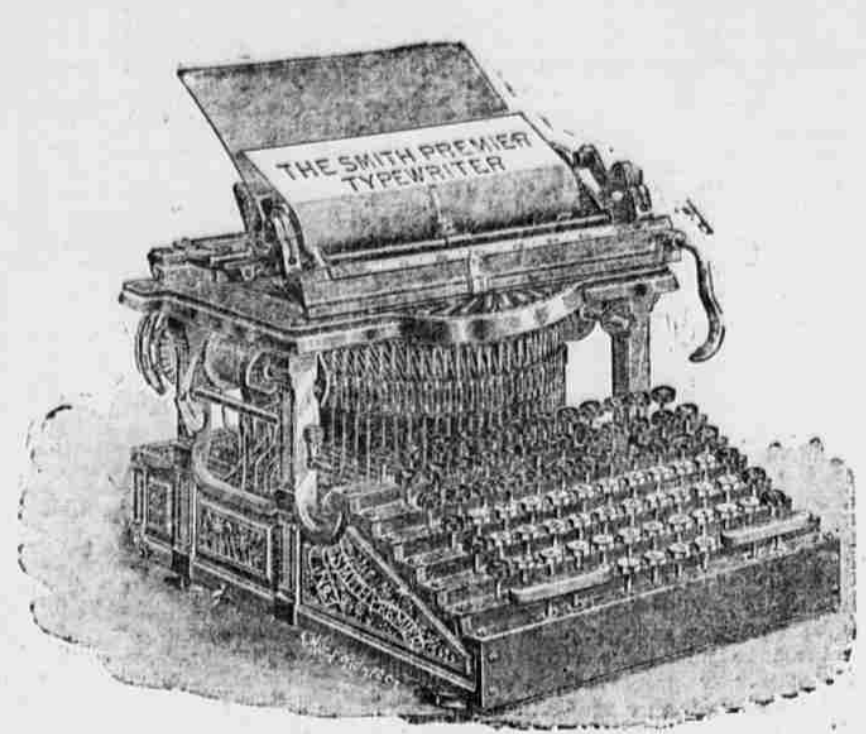
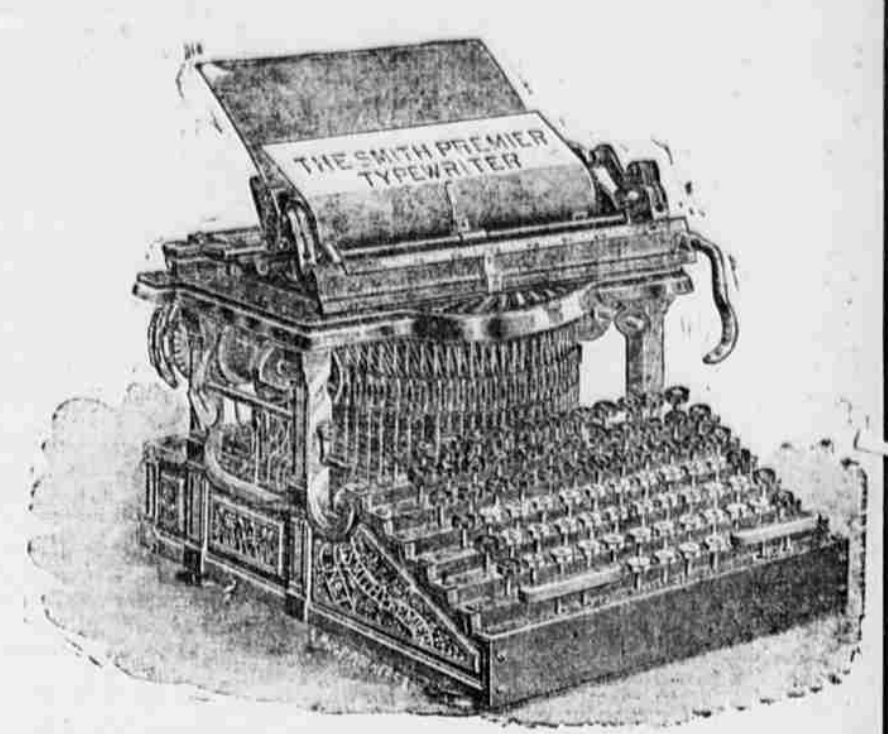


"THE LEADER OF THE AGE."



THE SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER STANDS PRE-EMINENT



THE LEADER OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Feared by Competitors, Consequently Maligned.

Are you open to conviction? If so, consider candidly our machine. Don't repeat to yourself what is told you. Investigate, and your own opinion will be of some value. Representations easily fall into misrepresentations. If you wish expert opinion do not consult interested competitors. If you are a prospective purchaser note carefully the following: Minimum of friction is obtained by ball bearings. Our carriage runs on ball bearings. Uniformity of action is secured by the rocker shaft motion. We have adopted the rocker shaft principle in our machine. Wide journal bearings secure the least possible vibration. We have adopted such a bearing and secured

permanent alignment. A duplex motion covers a wider area. We have a duplex ribbon movement. A quantity of identical objects may be traced the same as one individual. Our rotary type brush cleans all the type at once in ten seconds, without soiling the fingers. Mechanical action should on the part of the individual become as far as possible automatic. When this is wanting supply it by devices. By our automatic locking device the operator does not and cannot make further impressions when the end of the line is reached. No temporary change should be made that cannot readily be reversed. Our marginal stop can be securely and rapidly set and as rapidly

replaced. It can also be overreached with the simplest and easiest of contrivances and remarks written in the margin. Interchangeable parts in any mechanism is an important point. Our platens can be removed and replaced by simply lifting the platen from its position. In conclusion, our machine is a modern instrument, built on modern principles, which are used in other important branches of mechanics and accepted among mechanics, electricians and engineers. Principles of motion and construction good in one mechanism is good in another. If not, why not?

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT.

The Smith Premier Typewriter Co., - 1609 1/2 Farnam St. Telephone 1284. E. H. MAYHEW, MANAGER, OMAHA.

POPULAR VOTE FOR SENATOR.

Congressmen Discuss the Question of Submitting a Constitutional Amendment.

ADVOCATES OF THE MEASURE CONFIDENT.

Johnson of North Dakota Makes a Sensational Argument in Which He Tells How He Was Sold Out by the Railroads.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—The popular movement for the election of United States senators by vote of the people is destined to become of the most important subjects discussed by the fifty-second congress. It seems likely to be the one great subject of national interest upon which party lines are not to be drawn, and from this fact the advocates of the proposed reform derive great encouragement of ultimate success. Senator Palmer of Illinois, who has long stood as the exponent of this popular principle in the west, and who ascribes his election solely to the favor with which the people of Illinois received the new theory, will take charge of the reform movement in the senate, while Representative Johnson, the republican representative from North Dakota, will be the most aggressive advocate of the constitutional amendment in the house. In Representatives Bryan of Nebraska, Eulo of Tennessee, Springer of Illinois, and Miller of Wisconsin, he will have warm co-operation, but Representative Johnson, will probably be conceded the leadership of the new movement, because of his oft-repeated assertions that to a violation of that principle was solely due his defeat in the memorable senatorial contest in the state of North Dakota. The house committee on the election of senators, which was organized by Representative Johnson, will probably be the most influential body in the senate, and that his scheme would secure a more equitable representation.

Miller's Novel Plan.

The joint resolution which Mr. Miller introduced proposing a constitutional amendment giving one United States senator to each state, primarily, and an additional senator for each 1,000,000 inhabitants, all to be elected directly by the people. Of course this would work a very radical change in the composition of the United States senate, but Mr. Miller contended that the smaller states had a disproportionately large representation in the senate and that his scheme would secure a more equitable representation. The other three speakers directed their arguments generally to the broad question of the ability of electing senators by direct vote of the people rather than by the present methods, and then more specifically to the points in favor of the measure proposed by them to bring this about. They said that the present method enabled men to be elected to the senate who could not be elected by a popular vote and who did not reflect the sentiments of their people. Corporate influences, it was urged, were too potent factors in the election of senators by the legislature. Attention was called to the frequency of charges of corruption and bribery made during and subsequent to elections of United States senators.

Bryan Differs with the Others.

The three constitutional amendments offered by Messrs. Bryan of Nebraska, Eulo of Tennessee and Johnson of North Dakota differ in this that Mr. Bryan's amendment proposes that senators shall be elected by direct vote only in such states as, through their proper legislative machinery, decide to elect senators in this manner, while Messrs. Eulo and Johnson propose that the new method shall be compulsory as to all states on the adoption of the proposed amendments. Mr. Bryan said that the argument in favor of the adoption of his amendment was that

THE PROSPECTS OF ITS ADOPTION WERE GREATER

than if it were adopted in all states. He stated that he was in favor of electing senators by direct vote in one state if it was certainly a good thing to elect them in this manner in the other states. The argument of Mr. Johnson was most sensational because it contained much of his personal experience. He stated that he was the republican caucus nominee for United States senator at the last senatorial election in his state, but he was defeated by a corrupt combination. It might be only a limited view to take of the question before the committee, but his experience would illustrate the argument. He had secured the party caucus nomination in 1872, and as his party was in a majority in the state legislature, he felt confident of election.

Corrupt Corporation Influence.

He was approached, he said, by the officers of a railroad corporation and told that to make his election certain it was necessary that he give an assurance that he would favor a certain man as judge for that district. The attorney said that the railroad had secured the election of seven or eight members of the legislature and controlled their votes. He would give the assurance desired he would be elected without a doubt. Mr. Johnson said that he did not consider it honorable to receive such a bribe, and he refused to give the assurance asked, and the result was that he was defeated. Yet at that time he was the acknowledged choice of the people of his state for United States senator, as well as the choice of his party, and would be elected but for the people's will being thwarted by corrupt corporation influences. The committee adjourned until next week, when Mr. Springer of Illinois will make an argument in favor of the same proposition. The committee advised that the resolutions that a majority of the committee is in favor of reporting one of the propositions back to the house with the recommendation that it be adopted.

Church of the Covenant Damaged.

While Dr. Hamlin, the pastor of the Church of the Covenant, was engaged in his study in the church this afternoon, he noticed a small fire coming apparently from the basement of the chapel immediately adjoining the church in the rear. He made a hurried investigation, found that fire had broken out in the basement and gave the alarm. A general fire alarm was then turned in, to which the entire fire department responded promptly. The flames had started in a room in which is located a gas engine. The flames spread rapidly and it was not long before they had reached the roof of the building. The fire department arrived in time to prevent the fire from spreading to the main building. The fire was extinguished in about half an hour. The damage will not exceed \$10,000. The auditorium of the church suffered little or no damage except from smoke. The Church of the Covenant is attended by many of the high government officials and prominent residents of Washington. The president and Mrs. Harrison have also made their church home. During the fire the streets and doorsteps in the vicinity were crowded with people. These included the president and vice president, who witnessed the progress of the fire from a position of advantage near the burning church. This is the second time in three years that the Church of the Covenant has suffered from a fire. In 1889 the large front tower, then in process of construction, suddenly collapsed. The loss sustained by that accident was about \$20,000.

Proposed Changes of Rules.

The democratic members of the appropriations committee and the speaker had a conference on the subject of a code of rules for the fifty-second congress today at the rooms of Speaker Crisp. One change in the rules under consideration, having in view the checking of filibustering tactics, seeks the abolition of the practice of defeating measures on "suspension Monday" (as the day on which bills may be passed by a two-thirds vote is known), by introducing long bills and calling for their reading in full, the purpose being of course to consume the day by the introduction of bills. Another proposed measure is the adoption of the Reed rule constituting 100 a quorum of the committee of the whole, but it is an open question whether or not this change will be recommended. There will be some definition of what motions shall be considered

permanently adopted.

A quorum will of course be in place in the new rules. Later in the day the democratic members of the rules committee also had a conference with the speaker.

SOUTH OMAHA.

Want Fair Rates.

Mr. John Knox, assistant manager of the Cudahy Packing company, acknowledges that the report of a concerted movement among the Missouri river packers to see that Chicago packers do not get better rates in proportion than those on the Big Muddy is true. The other packers acknowledging Knox as the leader in the movement and the following talk by him is therefore significant: "It is a great mistake to say that we are fighting Chicago or Chicago packers. We are doing nothing of the kind. We are simply asking that the Missouri river packers, which include Omaha, Sioux City, Kansas City, Nebraska City, Wichita and other points, shall have a fair show with Chicago in proportion to their distance to western points. To points east we pay 20 per cent more freight than Chicago packers and 15 per cent more than Mississippi river packers do. We pay the same without any objection, as it is fair to do so. "But when it comes to shipping to western points Chicago gets the same rates that we do. We have just paid a bill for 100,000 lbs. of Chicago packers should pay as much more in proportion to points west as we pay in proportion to points east. Therefore at a meeting of the Transmissour Freight association on January 24 we will ask that the rates for the Chicago packers for shipments westward be increased to a proper ratio. We are asking for no reduction for ourselves, and our request is surely reasonable. "We regret very much that our plans have been prematurely announced, but hope it will not antagonize our interests. "As to the intention of our packers to demand that the interstate commission be increased two more members, I know nothing. None of the packers that I have met or talked to have ever mentioned anything about this matter."

Magic City Miniatures.

J. G. Boyle is in Chicago. Councilman Conley has recovered sufficiently from his wound to be at work again. The case of Tailor Cohen against Baron Henry J. Heiser to recover \$18.50 due on a vest and pair of trousers was tried by a jury. The six good men and true decided that the baronial highness, like common people, must pay his debts, and consequently judgment for the full amount was entered against him. Including costs and lawyer's fees the two garments will deplete his exchequer to the extent of \$30, instead of \$18.50. The baron is disgusted with the methods of American courts in which a common merchant is put on the same footing with a pedigreed gentleman.

Methodist Episcopal church, corner Twenty-third and N streets—Sunday school, 9:45 a. m. E. M. Richardson, superintendent. Preaching, 11 a. m. Subject: "Heart Parity." Class meeting, 12 m. Led by A. H. Miller. Epworth League meeting, 6:45 p. m. Preaching, 7:30 p. m. Subject: "Silent Partners." Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:45 p. m.

At St. Agnes church there will be masses today at 6 and 8 a. m. High mass, 10:45 a. m. At the Christian church there will be preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. today.

Local Assembly, Knights of Labor, No. 3487, will give a St. Valentine's masquerade ball on February 13.

Miss Etta Erian will give a leap year party Monday evening at her home, Twenty-second and B streets.

Miss Blanche Ritchhart is visiting at Ashland.

Rev. C. N. Dawson has returned from Kansas.

From Hotel Deltone.

Mr. C. W. Reed, proprietor of the Hotel Deltone, Omaha, one of the finest new and modern hotels in the west, says of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy: "We have used it in our family for years with the most satisfactory result, especially for our children. For colds and croup. It can be depended upon; besides it is pleasant to take and seems to be free from chloroform and the oil substances put into many cough mixtures. 25c, 50c and \$1 bottles for sale by druggists."

GETTING READY FOR ACTION.

Chili's War Preparations Cause Navy Officials the Deepest Concern.

MYSTERIOUS DISPATCHES SENT OUT.

Constant Communication Kept Up for Several Hours Last Night With Naval Yards and Stations All Over the Country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—The reported preparations of the Chilean government for war, though lacking official confirmation in all details as yet, are viewed with deep concern at the Navy department. The Navy department was in constant telegraphic communication with the navy yards and naval stations in all parts of the country for several hours last night.

In pursuance of a long established custom the five members of the house committee on foreign affairs called at the Department of State today and laid their respects to Secretary Blaine. It was expected that the strained relations between this country and Chili would be touched upon by the secretary. Secretary Blaine did not make a single direct allusion to the relations with Chili. He did not call to their attention the necessity for speedy action by congress upon the Nicaragua canal project and the great advantage such a connection between the two countries would be in time of war.

It may be stated on the authority of the communications passed this morning between the State department and Minister Egan, nor was the Chilean minister at the department. Members of congress are awaiting with considerable interest the publication of the Chilean correspondence. The members of the house foreign affairs committee have followed the matter closely, but generally with little to guide them in forming conclusions except the publications in the newspapers.

Expect an Apology and Arbitration.

There is a belief entertained by some members who have watched the developments with more than ordinary closeness and interest that a peaceful solution of the trouble will be found, and that while the situation is grave, war will not result. It is understood that the position assumed by the United States is that an apology must be made by Chili and that there will then follow the question of indemnity to the sailors injured in the attack in the city of Valparaiso, and to the kit of those killed in that attack. It is believed by many representatives that Chili will acknowledge the wrong done the United States by making an apology, and that the reason for her delay in this respect is to be found in the discrepancy in the strength of the two countries. It is expected that Chili, after asserting her indemnity, and arbitration is looked for, though an unequal combat in the event of war, she will make the amends due to the United States. There will arise the question of indemnity, and arbitration is looked forward to as the probable outcome of this phase of the case. It is pointed out by members who have made a study of diplomatic affairs that this would not be an arbitration of a question of honor, but merely a settlement of damages to be awarded.

History, it is said, is full of instances of a resort to arbitration in cases where the previous utterances or actions of nations had apparently excluded the possibility of a method of settling disputes, and of cases in which, where nations themselves would not take the initiative in proposing arbitration, they had acquiesced in suggestions of a friendly third power that arbitration take the place of bloodshed as a means of settling the dispute. Some fear it is entertained that Chili, in asserting her independence and freedom from outside pressure, may by procrastination bring about a state of things which will terminate in a rupture of relations between the two countries, and that

Big Guns Ready for Use.

There are now completed at the Washington gun foundry twenty 6-inch rifles and ten 8 and 10-inch caliber, making the present stock thirty-six guns of modern patterns practically available for immediate use. It usually takes about fifty days to make a 6-inch gun, but when the twenty-four hour system is put into operation this period can be cut down to about seven days. The 12-inch gun recently completed at the navy yard for the Monterey cost \$40,000 according to final reports received at the Navy department, about half the average cost of guns of the same size abroad. This is regarded as an excellent showing for the foundry. It is desired at the Navy department that any order has been issued to exclude visitors from Washington navy yards.

hostilities may ensue, although this latter is regarded as unlikely and improbable.

Chilians Are Very Sensitive. The members who express themselves in this pacific manner also intimate very plainly, however, that they will not be backward in upholding the administration in steps necessary to a maintenance of national dignity and self respect. One senator called attention to the intense national pride of the Chilean people as accounting for the delay in the government's making reparations. He said that President Montt was in a position beset with difficulties. No doubt his disposition was to make amends for the Baltimore outrage, but to do so without cautiously lending his people to believe that he was not sacrificing the national dignity would bring down upon his administration the wrath of the excitable and sensitive people, and might cause another revolution. "They have to talk to the galleries down there, just as we do here," said the senator. In this connection he related the fact that a president of the United States had made himself very unpopular with a certain overseas population by making an apology to Great Britain for the seizure of Mason and Slidell, although sober second thought justified the propriety of his action. "So it is," said he, "that President Montt probably has before his eyes the resentment he must encounter when he tender an apology to the United States, and is merely taking such time as is necessary to reason this sensitive element of his people into line with his proposed policy."

War Department All Quiet.

Diligent inquiry at the War department fails to disclose any warlike preparations on the part of the army. Men are at work on the fortifications around San Francisco, but the work was begun last spring before there were any suggestions of a war with Chili. For the comfort of the Californians, who have been represented as defenceless, though smooth horses, are yet made at Sandy Hook with guns of this type have shown that the powder charge may be largely increased as compared with what were considered standard charges during the war. Improvements in slow burning powders have made this possible, and now the 15-inch smooth bore with a charge of 100 pounds of powder will throw a projectile weighing 450 pounds a distance of nearly four miles. At 1,000 yards—the usual naval fighting distance—this heavy shot will penetrate ten inches of armor and the Chilians have as yet no vessel that could withstand such projectiles.

An Old Debt with Chili Discovered.

A curious outcome of the present discovery was the publication today by the War department of a convention framed as long ago as 1854 by which the United States and Chili have since signified their adhesion. In view of the allegations that have been made in effect that the Chilians practice inhuman barbarities in war, such as massacring prisoners and wounded men, and mutilating dead bodies, it may be reassuring to our soldiers to know that this is a convention "for the amelioration of the wounded in armies in the field." By some oversight the convention was never before officially published. It guarantees the neutrality and protection of ambulance and hospital corps, and provides that weapons of war shall be taken care of without regard to nationality. It also contains ample provisions for the succoring of wounded or wrecked sailors, and in brief throws around the convention every possible guarantee of humane treatment in the event of their being wounded or captured.

Big Guns Ready for Use.

There are now completed at the Washington gun foundry twenty 6-inch rifles and ten 8 and 10-inch caliber, making the present stock thirty-six guns of modern patterns practically available for immediate use. It usually takes about fifty days to make a 6-inch gun, but when the twenty-four hour system is put into operation this period can be cut down to about seven days. The 12-inch gun recently completed at the navy yard for the Monterey cost \$40,000 according to final reports received at the Navy department, about half the average cost of guns of the same size abroad. This is regarded as an excellent showing for the foundry. It is desired at the Navy department that any order has been issued to exclude visitors from Washington navy yards.

NEBRASKA'S SUGAR BEETS.

They Are Declared to Be of a Superior Quality.

BUT FARMERS IGNORED INSTRUCTIONS.

Scientific Tests Were Unsatisfactory in Some Respects Because the Proper Vegetables Were Not Selected—Tobacco Culture to Be Investigated.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.

In an interview today between Senator Paddock and Prof. H. W. Wiley, government chemist, regarding the press reports of Nebraska papers on the analysis of beets in Nebraska, the professor said: "Sixty samples of beets were received at the laboratory here from farmers in Nebraska, representing twenty-nine counties. The average percentage of sugar found in the beets, when averaged by counties, was 11.44, and the average weight of the beets was thirty-four ounces.

"The typical sugar beets should weigh only about eighteen or twenty ounces. Many of those sent weighed from forty to sixty ounces. Sugar found in the beets, when averaged, however, to impress farmers who are not familiar with the subject, with the fact that it is not the large beets which represent the highest sugar contents. A number of packages of sugar beet seeds were sent to the farmers in various parts of the state at their request. With these packages full instructions were sent for the culture of the beets, together with a description of the method of taking samples and sending them for analysis.

"In spite of the plain direction to the contrary, it is evident that the farmers sent the largest of their beets instead of those weighing about one pound, as they were instructed to do. As you know, the secretary of agriculture established a beet sugar culture station at Schuyler, Neb., for the purpose of illustrating by the best approved methods of agriculture, the possibilities of the growth of sugar beets in that part of the state. The results obtained here were much more satisfactory.

Instructions Were Ignored.

"The average yield per acre at the station was 37 tons and the average contents of sugar in the beet 13.5 per cent. In tonnage and in sugar contents almost equal to it. The results which we have obtained by the distributing of beet sugar seed to farmers with instructions for culture and for sending samples for analysis have proved so unsatisfactory that it is probable the work will be discontinued. It is quite impossible to secure compliance with instructions, and therefore the data obtained does not correctly represent the possibilities of sugar beet culture in the several localities.

"The only practical method is the actual results of culture for the factories under competent supervision and the results obtained in experimental stations such as the one at Schuyler. It is to be said that such results as were obtained by us during the past season in tonnage and contents of sugar would be entirely satisfactory to the most exacting beet sugar manufacturers of Europe and certainly are encouraging to the industry of this country."

Tobacco Culture in Nebraska. At a conference held between Senator

Paddock and Assistant Secretary Millet of the Agricultural department, this morning the subject of tobacco culture in Nebraska was exhaustively discussed. It was decided to detail John M. Estes, tobacco expert, to make a special investigation of the possibilities in Nebraska for its culture. He was ordered by wire to appear before the meeting next week of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture at Lincoln to informally discuss with them the question of tobacco raising. This is in the direct line of the diversified crops which Senator Paddock has been steadily advocating as a highly advantageous for Nebraska farmers.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. E. H. Marshall of Bloomington was today appointed a special agent of the general land office upon the recommendation of Senators Manderson and Paddock. J. F. Horner and wife of Omaha are at the Oxford.

George A. Leech of Iowa was today appointed to a \$1,200 clerkship in the pension office.

W. R. Sheridan was today appointed postmaster at Clinton, Madison county, Ia., vice H. Alexander, resigned; O. J. Heng at Radcliffe, Hardin county; J. C. Russell at Midland, Nowlin county, S. D., vice C. H. Baker, resigned.

Assistant Secretary Chandler today reversed the decision below which rejected the homestead final proof of Ada Martin at Aberdeen, S. D., and directed that it be accepted and patent issued. P.-S. H.

Western Penitents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following list of penitents granted is reported by THE BEE and Examiner Bureau of Claims: Nebraska: Original—Isaac H. Shoels, Benjamin F. Evans, Samuel R. Polly, Peter Weisen, John J. Volshans, Lewis Hill, James Wilson, Edward O. Lemmon, H. Anderson, W. R. Vaughan, E. E. Hoyt, H. Pepper, Gilbert L. Cook, Isaac Beeson, Josiah Coates, Norman Thompson. Increase—Ellis Anderson, Thomas A. Reed, Joseph Baird, Samuel Shelton, Mexican survivor—John P. McKissick.

Forty-eight stage coaches carrying the United States mail were held up in this country last year.

Encounter Danger.

By the use of flavoring extracts made from ethers, poisonous oils, and other injurious drugs, in our pastry and our creams, we encounter danger. Such extracts give, it is true, some very nice flavor, but in their very nature are injurious. These evils may be avoided by purchasing and using Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts of Vanilla, Lemon, etc., which are free from all hurtful substances, made from the fruit, containing their natural and luscious taste. You will never be disappointed in their use.