DESIRES CHURCH INFLUENCE

Lavid P. Hill Plays for Both Catholic and Protestant Votes.

CUNNING ILLUSIONS MADE IN HIS SPEECH

Cleveland's New York Rival Quotes Freely from the Works of Famous Christians -He is Openly Accused of Rank Hypocrisy.

> WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.

The name of David Bennett Hill has been en every tongue here today. Senator Hill, It is conceded, evinced great cunning if not bold hypocrisy and demagogy in his speech before the Albany convention yesterday He made a flimy bid for both the Catholic and Protestant influence of his party. A number of secators from both political parties were greatly interested and not a little amused in the analysis matter of the senator's speech pefore the convention.

With a number of their colleagues, Senator Manderson of Nebraska and General Anson G. McCook, secretary of the senate run down two of the many cunillusions made in his speech bold intent to capture the church influence. In the very outset of Sen-ator Hill's speech he quotes, for the purpose of catching the Catholic support, from the verses of the late Cardinal Newman of Eng-land, "Lead Kindly Light," a hymn familiar to all Protestant church goers. The sentence in Senator Hill's speech where he employed the inspired words of Manning were as fol-From that great cardinal whose kindly light has touched the hearts of all christendom, let my gratitude humbly borrow this worthier response than I myself could ever frame to the great democracy whom you represent."

Hill Was Carefully Prepared. The entire verse from which the quotation was taken is as follows: Was taken is as follows:

Lead kindly light amid the encircling gloom.

Lead thou me on;

Night is dark and I am far from home,

Lead thou me on.

Keep thou my feet;

I do not ask to see

The distant scene.

One step is enough for me.

Later in his speech, which shows calcula-tion and far-seeing preparation, Senator Hill made a dash for the sympathy of puritan and Protestant votes in his party by quoting from Oliver Cromwell, the great English Protestant and reformer.

The very idea of David B. Hill posing even as one who is familiar with the works of those great Christians and authors was alone sufficient to agitate the risibles of every one about the senate, and those who are familian with his methods in politics. There was a great deal of comment about the capitol upon the Hill convention and the anti-Hill confer-

ence at Albany.

An expression was heard upon every hand that negatived the wisdom of nominating either Hill or Cleveland and the prophecy was made by many of the leading democrats in congress that the head of the democratic ticket would be taken from another state than New York. Senator Paddock's Measures.

Senator Paddock presented in the senate today the petition of the Omaha Board of Trade urging congress to aid in the improvement of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries until they are made safely navigable.

He also presented the petition of General Augur post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Ewing, Neb., protesting against the passage of the free comage bill; the potition of W. H. Langford and forty-eight other citizens of Newton county, Mississippi, in favor of the Paddock pure food bill; the petition of J. E. Smith, C. E. White, jr., H. Alden, G. E. Emery, A. Hazlett, N. K. Griggs and R. S. Bibb of Nebraska in favor of an amend-ment to the sixteenth amendment of the constitution providing that "no state shall pasany law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof or the use of its property or credit of any money raised by taxation or to authorize its use for the purpose of founding, maintaining or alding by appropriation, payment of services, expenses or otherwise any church, religious denomination or religious society or any institution, society or undertaking which is wholly or in part under sectarian or ecclestical control." The petitioners say that they believe the principles embodied in this amendment are essential to the security and perpetuity of our American institutions and ought speedily to dily to become part of the organic

Miscellaneous.

In the homestead of Roland Braithwaite from Manti, U. T., Assistant Secretary Chandler today decided that a patent should issue upon the proof and payment already made, thereby reversing the decision from which an appeal was taken. A contingent of the district national guards was yesterday entertained at Fort Myer, Va. by officers and mea of the Ninth cavalry

under the hostage of Captains Barbour and Bomus and Lieutenant A. W. Perry. The regulars gave the militiamen some pointers in riding which are familiar to the men on the The house committee on judiciary today reported a substitute for the bill of Mr. Clark, fixing the mileage of jurors and wit-

nesses in United States courts in Wyoming at 15 cents a mile one way. The substitute adopts that amount of compensation for jurors and witnesses in Wyoming, Montana. Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, and Utab, and couble these fees shall be al-lowed where persons are summoned as both witnesses and jurors. A favorable report has been made by the committee upon Representative Pickler's

bill to pension Caroline E. Quigg, formerly Elizabeth Henry of South Dakota, an army nurse in the late war at \$12 per month.

Quite a contest seems to have arisen over
the proposition to establish a star mail route
from St. Edwards to Newman's Grove, Neb. Some time ago a petition was received re-questing the establisment of this route and

just as the request was to be carried into effect a protest from the patrons of that postoffice region came. From the protest it would appear that the proposed route would would appear that the proposed route would be substantially parallel to at least one if not two lines by which the people are well served. Senator Manderson has sent in the protest to the postoffice department without recommendation, leaving the second post-master general to decide the question on its merits. P. S. H.

MANY CHANGES SUGGESTED.

Some of the Proposed Amendments to the Federal Constitution.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 23 .- [Special to THE BEE.] - Never since the constitution was first adopted and ratified by the states have there been so many propositions for amendments as there are before congress this year. Nor are these amendments mere trivial

additions to the present form of government, made necessary by the growth of the nation. Two of these proposed amendments contemplate distinctly radical changes in our present system of government, and there is every prospect that at least one of these changes will be before very long submitted to the legislatures of the various states for

ratification or rejection.

This amendment is the one proposing to change the method of electing United States senutors as now prescribed in the third section of the first article of the constitution from choice by legislatures to the direct vote of the people. It has been before the senate for some eight or ten years, for Senator Van Wyck of Nebraska was among the first to introduce the bill looking toward the election of senators by popular suffrage. It languished, however, and it was not until in the Fifty-first congress, when Senator Mitchell of Oregon announced his intention of pressing the subject when finally reached, that the attention of the country actually became fixed on this startling innovation. Others, both in the senate and house, have now eagerly taken up the subject, because it is plainly popular with the mass of the voters. There are four bills pefore the senate all looking to the same end, while in the house there have been introduced ten or a dozen similar bills, some of them stating their purpose in three lines, tion of the first article of the constitution

while others, like Mr. Johnson of North Dakota, consume over 1,000 words with sonor ous preambles and sounding resolution. First of Many Changes.

This proposition to change the constitution in the method of electing senators is viewed by some of the more conservative statesmen here as the first step of a series of sweeping changes. It is in the line of the movement which is known to exist here looking forward which is known to exist here looking forward at later date to propose the abelition of the voto power vested in the president. This has always been a pet project with legislators who see in the executive the bulwark between pet legislation and themselves. It is not so difficult after all to push a bill, especially if it is of a private character, through both houses of congress, for there exists what is called in the senate "senatorial courtesy," but what in the bouse is know by the more but what in the bouse is know by the more plebian term, "log-rolling," whereby meas-ures have been passed of whose honesty or even necessity it has been impossible to con vince the president.

The baneful effect of such a measure has

just now a striking illustration in the posi-tion of Governor McKinley of Onio, who while protesting against a measure before the legislature of his state and using all of his influence, personal and political, to defeat it, yet finds himself unable to prevent its passage, because the governor of Ohio has been shorn of the veto power, as in Indiana and some other states. Some of the opponents of the senatorial election measure contend that it is not only in the dent of the veto power, but is akin to that which would submit to a popular vote of the people all the measures passed by congress— a proposition both impracticable and corrupting. This is in the line of the law of the Swiss republic, where all laws after having passed the congress must yet be ratified by a

Political Jobbery Encouraged.

Another argument suggested by the op-ponents of the bill is that in the selection of the senate there would be no restraint upon political jobbery, and the upper branch of congress would soon be filled by men of nationalities, religious creeds and walks in life enabling them to command the nomina tion for the senate, without any respect to ability or fitness for the work; that as soon as the bill became law, political parties in doubtful states would begin the nom-ination of men for the senate who could draw the largest vote from this and that class, most often vicious and unintelligent, and the result would be the degradation of the sen are to even a lower point than is the presen house of representatives. Legislatures, they hold, have better facilities for ascertaining the desirable men for the senate than have the people, while at the same time legisla tures feel none the less responsibility of

In reply to this argument the friends of the bill, especially those in the house, point to some of the present senators as the best il-lustration of the necessity for a radical

change.
While it is true that no measure has been introduced to abolish the veto of the presi dent, that high office has nevertheless beer the subject of deep thought on the part of meny legislators. Representatives Outh-waite of Onio, Stewart and Craine of Texas and Joseph Taylor of Ohio, are among the most prominent advocates a change in the tenure of the presidential term. As a general rule they believe that term. As a general rule they believe that the president's term should be at least six years instead of four. The Outhwaite measure proposes five years, but if ever a change is made a six-year limit will be adopted. O one point there is great unanimity, to-wit, that no president shall be eligible for re-Some concede re-election after an interval of at least one term, but the major ity of them seem to believe that with about 15,000,000 voters and only one white house one term should be enough.

Popular Election Idea,

The popular election idea also comes to the The popular election idea also comes to the front, and a number of measures have been introduced proposing to abolish the cumbersome machinery of the electoral college and to let every voter indicate directly his choice for the presidency. Mr. Springer is the author of a bill which proposes another change. In addition to electing the president directly by the people and limiting him to one term of all years Mr. Springer would one term of six years, Mr. Springer would elect the members of congress for three years and make every congress hold at least three instead of two sessions, as at present. None of these bills have as yet been re ported from the committees pigeon holes they now rest, and until they become the subject of general discussion it is useless to speculate upon the probabilities of There is a final proposed change that will

meet the most cordial approval of the mil-lions of American people. It is to change presidential inauguration day from March 4 to some day later in the spring. April 30 is the date proposed by Representative Craine, to whom belongs the honor of first formulating this general desire into a legislative measure. No man who remembers the cold and sleet of the last manguration day, or the piercing winds and blinding snows of previ ous inaugurations, will doubt the propriety of such a change. There is nothing in favor of March 4, save the accident of history, and there is no reason why, with 365 days in the year to choose from, the American people

should subject their president to the danger of being laid low by pneumonia on this one day, which seems to be the one partiularly Western Pensions. Washington, D. C., Feb. 23 .- [Special Telegram to THE BES.]-The following list of

pensions granted is reported by THE BER

and Examiner Bureau of Claims:

Nebraska: Original-Pleasant Gree Swan, Carey Treat, John Bonesteei, Mal-colm O. Bennett, Philip Kepling, Thomas D. Morgan, Henry Andrew, David E. Jones, William Stitt, Samuel C. Fairchild, Vaice William Stitt, Samuel C. Fairchild, Vaientine Windbigler, John Tannahill, Samuel Castle, William M. Alten, Norman A. Taylor, Isaac B. Burton, George B. Lea, Matthew F. King, F. E. Kamp. David B. Howard, Nelson Taylor, Sylvester Conley, Oscar R. Morey, Thomas Peeriey Groat, George Miller, Charles Worker, Thomas Cox, Renszeler Wagner, John Heiling, Joseph Hoffman, Charles W. Curtis, Samuel W. Lackey, Robert Crinklaw, Albert M. Wright, William Korns, Wallace H. Orear, Additional—Phillip R. Tinsley, J. M. Ridlon William Brady, William H. McNulty, Increase—Zachariah T. Crawford, Reissue—Alfred -Zachariah T. Crawford. Reissue-Alfred S. Tubbs, Isaac L. Parish. Original widows, etc.-E. Starks.

Iowa: Original—William O. Seiick, Charles M. Soney, John H. Curtis, Adam Areman, William J. Taylor, John M. Holsten, Thomas G. Bryan, Marion A. Towns, Joseph M. Londes, Ambrose Banks, Augustus John-son, John J. Hancock, Islah Piat, James K. Osler, Henry Cohistedt, Thomas J. Hays William Orr, Charles H. S. Morrison, Jame Miner, John Schenck, Amos B. Atkinson, George M. Bennett, John P. Boles, John Mo-Lean, Albert L. Stine, Milo Allen, Ephrian Waller, Amos H. Heald, Truman C. Howard, James A. Sawyer, Heary Selken, Ambrose S. Perry, James E. Goodbue, Francis Clapham, Eli Lictenberger, Charles Amorose S. Pery, James E. Goodnies Francis Clapham, Eil Lictenberger, Charles P. King, Robert D. Royster, Levi Strong, Edward Vanderwalker, William Klingaman, George W. White, John W. Wright, Tiffin E. D. Selders, Isaac Ray, William A. Wallace, George W. Bothwell, Nelson Peebles, William M. Patrick, Theophilis Girard, James H. Acton, Augustus Johnston, Charles Windmiller, Daniel P. Cheney, Joseph Eley, James M. Walker. Additional—Isaac Irvin, James Soeley, William Myers, Renewal and increase—Henry Herkes. Increase—Wilham G. Stephenson, deceased, Original widowa—Karlina Hannemann, Jacob Sowash, father; Clara E. Hartman, Rebecca B. Stephenson, South Dakota: Original—Edward L. Rowe, Theodore D. Kanenz, Robert B. Wade, George Wright, Ithamer L. Cochran, Nathan M. Myers, Theodore Pomeroy, Benjamin P. Longnecker, Charles William Davis.

Surer foundation cannot be laid than the real merit which is the solid base for the monumental success of Hood's Saraaparilla.

Dr. Birney.nose and throat. BEE bldg May Have Gone to Texas.

Carl Anderson, a 16-year-old lad, livng with his parents at 3216 Califordia street, has disappeared and the police have been asked to look him up.

Anderson has been employed as a carrier and collector for the Nebraska Tribune and lately has been regaling his companions with stories of the glorious life of freedom he proposed to lead in Texas. It is supposed that he has departed for that halcyon haven.

Mr. C. D. Payne, publisher of the Union Signal, Chicago, Ill., writes: I never saw anything that would cure headache like your

INFORMATION FOR DAIRYMEN

World's Fair Commissioner Mobley Gives a Few Rules for Their Guidance.

WHAT THEY WILL BE EXPECTED TO DO

Care and Classification of Exhibits-What is Desired and How it Should Be Prepared-Suggestions from the Commissioner,

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Feb. 23 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-S. P. Mobley, the hustling World's fair commissioner of this district, has, as press committee of the Nebraska World's fair commission, prepared the following fourth circular in regard to exhibits:

As statements have been made and pub lished, the effect of which must be to mislead Nebraska dairymen intending to make exhibits at the World's fair, I present herewith for their guidance a brief statement condensed from the official rules and regulations governing such exhibits, which will correct the wrong impression made by statements given out by persons who had not taken the trouble to first post themselves in regard to the rules before going into the business of Informing the public. First of all there will be no such thing as a state collective dairy exhibit, but on the contrary each ex-hibit must be a single individual exhibit, limited to twenty or fifty-five pounds, depen dent upon whether it is a dairy or creamery exhibit,

For the Guidance of Exhibitors.

Second. No dairy exhibit can be made in any state building, but all such exhibits must be made in the dairy building which will be entirely under the control and supervision of the national organization, which will attend to all matters of arrangement and control with no special space assigned to the state. Third. All exhibits in this class requir repayment of charges from starting point to destination.
Fourth. Exhibits in the dairy departmen

will be received only at the following stated periods: June 1 to 10, July 1 to 10, September 1 to 10, October 1 to 10, 1893. Fifth. Exhibitors prior to forwarding exhibits will be required to first procure from the dairy department special blanks, which will be furnished free. Application for these blanks can be made direct to W. J. Buchanan, chief of the Department of Agriculture, or may be made through the Nebraska Columbian commission, but will all have to

be passed upon and approved by the depart Extracts from Official Rules. The following sections from the official

rules are appended for the information of ex-nibitors: First. Dairy products will be received for exhibition only between the 1st and 10th of the following months: June, July, September and October, 1833, Second. The arrangement of all dairy ex-hibits will be under the control of this de-partment.

Second. The arrangement of all dairy exhibits will be unner the control of this department.

Third. Exhibits of butter will be classified and limited as follows: Class 1, dairy butter made by exhibitor on the farm from a mixed herd, exhibit to consist of not more than one package, weight to be not less than 10 or more than 20 pounds; class 2, dairy butter made by exhibitor on the farm from a herd of one breed, exhibit to consist of not more than 20 nor more than 20 pounds; class 3, prints and fancy packages, butter must be manufactured by exhibitor; exhibit to occupy space not exceeding 18 inches square; total weight not to exceed 2) pounds; class 4, creamery butter made by exhibitor from the milk of milked herds, from cream separated from the the milk in the creamery where the butter is made; exhibit to consist of one commercial package, to weigh not less than 55 pounds; class 5, creamery butter made by exhibitor from gathered cream; exhibit to consist of one commercial package, to weigh not less than 55 pounds.

Fourth, Exhibits of cheese from the United

than 55 pounds.
Fourth. Exhibits of cheese from the United States and Canada will be classified and limited, as follows: Factory cheese. Class 1. Cneddars—Exhibit to consist of one cheese, diameter not less than 14 nor more than 25 inches, height not less than 9 inches, weight to be not less than 80 sounds. flats—exhibit to ameter not less than 14 nor more than 25 inches, height not less than 9 inches, weight to be not less than 60 pounds; flats—exhibit to consist of one cheese, diameter not less than 14 nor more than 25 inches, weight to be not less than 30 nor more than 35 pounds; Young Americans—Exhibit to consist of four cheese in one package, total weight to be not less than 30 nor more than 40 pounds; Domestic Swiss—Exhibit to consist of one cheese, weight to be not less than 30 pounds; Brick Cheese—Exhibit to consist of six bricks in one package, total weight to be not less than 20 nor more than 30 pounds. Class 2. Dairy—Cheese made by exhibitor on the farm from exhibitor's own herd; exhibit to consist of one cheese, weight to be not less than 30 pounds.

Fifth. Cheese other than that mentioned above, offered for exhibit from the United States and Canada, and all cheese offered for exhibit from the United States and Canada, will be subject to such limitations and restrictions as may be decided upon by the chief of the department at the time application for space is made.

Sixth. All cheese exhibited from the United States and Canada known commercially as "America" and "Canada" cheese, must be manufactured of full new milk.

Seventh. Cheese that has been cut, bored or tried in any way, will not be admitted for exhibition.

Eighth. All cheese will be divided into two

hibition.
Eighth. All cheese will be divided into two classes—that made previous to the year 1893, and that during the year 1893, and will be judged on the following points, the figures set the figures with the property of the maximum per the maximum per the maximum per the control of the control of the maximum per the maximum per the control of the opposite each indicating the maximum per cent, the total of all such maximums being

Fiavor 45 Make up 10
Texture 20 Total 100
Saiting 10 Opportunity for Artists.

Salting ... The general standard of color for butter will be "June grass butter."

In addition to the foregoing individual exhibits provided for the dairy department will make arrangements to care for one modeled piece of butter from each state, which it will piece of butter from each state, which it will be natire exposition. The particulars in regard to the size for this modeled piece of butter have not yet been given out. There will be limit and uniformity of size required, but each state can select its own form upon which "butter builders" can exert their ingenuity to the utmost. Only one such piece will be accepted from a state, and it will be will be accepted from a state, and it will be expected to be ready by April 20, 1893. The feature of the exhibit will likely be presented for the consideration of the Nebraska Dairy

men's association during their annual mee ing during the winter of 1892-93. All confemplating making an exhibit of heir dairy products are advised to preserve the foregoing rules.

Exhibitors in the dairy department will be at no expense whatever aside from that of conveying their exhibits to Chicago, the en-

tire expense of maintenance being borne by the national association. While the Nebraska Columbian commission can have no voice whatever, either in arrangement of supervision of the dairy exhibits from this state, it hopes to see Nebraska well up in both number and excellence of exhibits, and will do all in its power to promote that end. S. P. MORLEY, committee Nebraska Columbian com-

TOBACCO GROWERS MEET.

Discussion of the Industry at the Second Session at Schuyler.
The second meeting of the Nebraska Tobacco Growers association was held at the office of Wells & Nieman in Schuyler last

The following gentlemen were present: A Anderson, John C. Swartsley, A. L. Bixby of Columbus; George E. Godfrey, Fremont;
J. H. Hershey, Hershey; J. J. Gamon of Edholm, O. Nelson of Richland, C. J. Phelps,
Edward Lamhofer, John H. Woods, C.
Abbott, G. S. Turrill, Henry Kolm, Bath
Donovau, H. W. Nieman, N. W. Wells, C.
H. Chase, E. W. Nelson, all of Schuyler, and
J. A. Scott, Omaha. The following gentlemen were enrolled as new members: Hon.
John Bratt and E. W. Murphy of North
Platte, H. Abraham, Grand, Island, R. W.
Furnas, Brownville.

Mr. Godfrey of Fremont, perhaps the oidest grower in Nebraska, of any considerable of Columbus; George E. Godfrey, Fremont;

est grower in Nebraska, of any considerable experience, said that he was quite well satis-fied that our soll and climate are adapted to the culture of tobacco, and that tobacco will mature in a much less time than is required

in Connecticut or Wisconsin, and that we will have no trouble in getting it housed before the early frosts. Farmyard manure can be had at the mereocat of the labor in handthe best and on which to grow a crop of tobacco, and he repited that any land that would produce a goodscrop of corn.

Mr. Hershey is a member of the firm of Paxton & Hershey, North Platte, who are owners of several thousand acres in the

wostern part of the state, was formerly a tobacco grower in Laboaster county, Penn-He examined the samples of to bacco which were on exhibit and expressed bis delight and belief that the problem of growing tobacco in Nebraska had been solved. He was confident that tobacco could be properly cured and that he would experi-

ment this season with an acre or more.

Mr. Anderson of Columbus, formerly of
the tobacco district in Wisconsin, was convinced this locality was certainly a good tobacco district. He has already interested several farmers in Platte county in the sub-

several farmers in Platte county in the subject who would experiment this season.

Mr. Swartsley, formerly of the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, was well satisfied
with what he saw and stated that his son
would grow an acre or two this season.

Mr. Bixby, representing the Columbus Sentinel, stated that he was convinced that the
efforts of this association would result in
great good to the state at large. Mr. Pheips
read a letter from a friend in Connecticut
who had raised six acres of tobacco last season which averaged 2.111 pounds per acre and which averaged 2,111 pounds per acreand which he sold for \$3,300, or over \$550 per acre. Mr. Phelps was well satisfied with his results of last year and said that he would cultivate at least five acres the coming season and that he should use Connecticut Havans

The subject of planting was discussed an it was decided that the work could be done much better by a "Bemis Planter" than by hand. The subject of cultivation was thoroughly discussed, and each one had his dif-ferent views, but it was decided that the work could be easily done and that one man with an exchange of labor could take care of

Mr. Donovan showed a sample of his cigar leaf, which was very fine, indeed, and also samples of his White Burley, and he showed some good smoking tobacco, which he had prepared for his last season's growth, a pipe-ful of which was passed around and indulged in by the members, who pronounced it to be

very fine.

Mr. Garmon said he had grown tobacco for several years in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, before coming to Nebraska; that he had watched the work at Schuyler with a great deal of interest; was well pleased with the prospects, and that he would try an acre of Connecticut Havana this season.

The subject of barns was thoroughly dis-cussed, and it was agreed that no great expense was necessary, as with little alteration the present buildings of almost any farm could be utilized at a trifling expense. Mr Estes of the Agricultural department has kindly offered to investigate the subject, and will report at another meeting. The subject of curing was next taken up, and it was decided that the means of curing

adapted to this.

Mr. Nelson brought up the subject of ware houses, and it was thought that after a suffi-cient quantity of tobacco was raised that warehouses would be built and the farmer would be relieved of work that has been stofore in assorting and casing. The following resolutions were adopted:

employed in other sections would be easily

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be, and is hereby extended to Senator Paddock by the Nebraska Tobacco Growers association for his interests in bringing this subject to the attention of the secretary of agriculture, which resulted in the visit of Mr. J. M. Estes, special tobacco expert of the Department of Agriculture. The following resolutions were discussed

and adopted:

and adopted:

Whereas, The continued prosperity of the leaf tobacco interest of this country depends so largely upon a protective duty on foreign wrappers, and

Whereas, Adverso legislation by congress may occur at any session, and whereas such adverse legislation can only be prevented by the concerted and united action by the several tobacco associations, therefore be it

Resolved. That the Nebraska Tobacco Growers association is in favor of organizing a national tobacco growers association, and national tobacco growers association, and that the president appoint a delegation of four from this association, he to be one of the number, who shall represent this association as shall be called to form national association. Mr. Wells, the president, in accordance

with the foregoing resolutions, appointed the following gentlemen to act with him as delegates: C. J. Pheips, J. H. Hershey and George F. Godfrey.
In order to ascertain how much tobacco would be grown this season Mr. Godfrey stated that he would plant ten acres, Wells

& Nieman, twelve acres; Mr. Phelps, five acres; Mr. Donovan, five acres; John Woods, two acres; Mr. Nelson, one acre, and Mr. Jarmon, one acre,
Mr. Phelps advised that beginners should start on a very small quantity, as it would probably take one or two seasons to become familiar with the subject, but that after one thoroughly understands the work it is agreeable and interesting in all particulars, and not hard or Japorious and that the crop does not exhaust the land more than ordin

ary crops. Upon a fair trial I find Salvation Oil the est cure for rheumatism I have ever know It gives relief more quickly, and always doe ts work. Joshua Zimmerman. Wnethered

Chronic coughers are bores to the com munity and should be forced to use Dr. Bull's cough syrup.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh. BEE bldg TIME FOR ACTION.

President Gannon Urges the Irish National League to Greater Endeavors. Yesterday afternoon the following appeal was issued from the headquarters of the Irish National league in this city:

Yesterday afternoon the following appeal was issued from the headquarters of the Irish National league in this city:

To The Inish Nationalists and The Friends of Ireland, published in the New York Sunday Sun. February Is, makes it the imperative duty of those having any part of the movement in charge to respond in deed and in spirit to the timely and generous call of the noble hearted editor, who has sounded this note of warning, of danger and of advice.

Attention then is hereby drawn "to the signs of the disintregation" and abathy in the present parliament and the absolute necessity that exists, that the present occreive government does not take "snap judement" upon the Irish race and the friends of home rule.

The advice is that money should be collected at once in all parts of the country and let those who so desire send their money so collected to the party led by Mr. McCarthy, and those who desire to send their money to the party led by Mr. Redmond should a so forward it to the proper quarter with the proviso that the monles so forwarded shall not be used by one against the other.

The issue of howe rule must be fought out in the coming Parliament. We have been idde, apathetic, indifferent and prejudiced long enough. There is no excess now given for a man who believes in home rule to withhold his hand. The matters which separate the members of Parliament in Ireland from each other cannot and should not be considered at the present time. Every right minded man whose believes in the triumph of this principle will come to the ald of all the members of Parliament now, as is well stated by the Sun. The people do not "seem to undapstand that no man can be recognized as a candidate by the House of Commons not entified to a vote at the hallot box until he has aftiposited with the proper officer the statutory, costs in the form of cash or instantly negotiable security, the amount on the average bein retained to an our duty and not have it said that after years of endeavor and sacrifice, and a great expenditure, t

od save Ireland.

M. V. Garnon,
President Irish National League,
John P. Sutton,
Secretary Irish National League,
Will IAN LYMAN,
Treasurer Irish National League. Held a Burgiar. The burglar Frank Wells, arrested for

ing street, was bound over to the district court in the sum of \$1.500. Ask for Van Houten's Cocoa-Take no

preaking into Frank Adams' saloon on Cum-

MAY NOW BE BROUGHT BACK

H. M. Rice is Finally Accused of Being a Forger.

OTHER IRREGULARITIES ARE EXPOSED

Notes Negotiated by the Lincoln Council man Prove to Have Been Cleverly Prepared by Other Than the Signature Indicates.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 23, - Special to Tur

BEE. |- The decision of Justice J. H. Brown

this morning in the case of the State National

bank against H. M. Rice and M. J. Rice to

recover \$100 on a promissory note, adds new phase in the already noted and complicated case of the absconding councilman Forgery is now added to the other irregularities of which H. M. Rice has been accused The case originally instituted January 1has been continued from time to time for various reasons, the last continuance being on February 14, when Mrs. M. J. Rice, the wife of the missing councilman and a defendant in the case, stated that she expected to be able to prove that forgery had bee committed. This morning she made good he claim. She testified that she had not signed the note and that she had no knowledge its existence until suit was brought upon it Her testimony was supported by specimens of her handwriting and other evidence, and she made a clear case. Judge Brown cided in her favor, releasing her from liability. It is suggested that the erring councilman might now be brought back to this city

The May will case is not yet ended, as ittle document filed in the probate cour today indicates. Mrs. Jennie May, it will be remembered, gave some \$25,000 to the Af rican missons of Bishop Taylor and to sev eral orphan homes in the east, the balance her fortune, amounting to probably \$5,000, being divided amongst her prother, sisters and neices. The probate court held the will was all right, but on an appeal to the dis-trict court by the heirs the will was broken. This morning Benjamin T. Roberts filed a notice in probate court that as legal repre sentative of the estate of the late Nancy Jennie May, he proposed to carry the case to the supreme court, and asked that the spe-cial administrator not dispose of, transfer or in any way interfere with the property

providing his whereabouts can be ascer tained, at the state's expense, as forgery is

a charge that will bring a man over state

pending the determination of the appeal. From the Court House, The will of the late Nahum S. Scott was flied for probate this morning. All his in-struments and surveying tools are bequeather to his son Win, while the balance of the es tate goes to his wife, Emily R. Scott, who is also made executrix without bond. The wil

also made executrix without bond. The will was made July 30, 1885, and witnessed by John Daniels and Charles A. Tucker.

In the district court today Judge Tibbetts is finishing up the case of Goodell against Gray, et al, the woolen mill case, arguments being in progress this afternoon. Judge Field is busy with the case brought by Marion W. Smith to depose her guardian, Crooker, while Judge Hall was breaking in a new jury, and listening to reasonable excuses ew jury, and listening to reasonable excuse anxious to avoid this sort of duty, The \$5,000 libel case of Basit Littlefield against the Call, for asserting that he was expelled from the Knights of Labor, was

called, but passed until Judge Tibbetts has time to try it. The damage case of Overton vs Hughes, for injuries sustained while at work on the foundation of the Hotel Lincoln was passed till March I. A similar disposi-tion was made of the slander cases of the Misses Meloy against the Eden Musee com-pany and W. T. Duncan. The bastardy cases against James Botts and Carl Edgar were dismissed for want of prosecution. Cbarles J. Pierce asks for a divorce from his wife Ida J., to whom he was married in Michigan in 1886 but who deserted him two

years ago. Custody of children is also asked Licensed to wed: Oscar Lund 97 Pauline Ehrlich, 20, Lincoin; Howard H. Munk, 27, Emma Johnson, 20, Bennett; John O'Brien, 26, and Bridget Foley, 26, Cheney

Fined for Gambling. Judge Borgelt this afternoon handed down his decision in the case of E. M. Webb and others, charged with gambling in the Hotel Ideal. He found Webb guilty as charged, and assessed him \$10 and costs, while the eight others were discharged. It is hardly eight others were discharged. It is hardly necessary to state that Webb will appeal to the district court to find out whether or not it is necessary for an officer to have a search warrant before he enters a house where he has good reason to believe gambling is going

Gossip at the State House. Dr. Charles B. Manning of Lincoln was today appointed superintenment of the state hospital for the insane at Lincoln vice Dr. Knapp removed.

The case of Nicholas Weber against W. J. Lemp, from Douglas county, was filed with the clerk of the supreme court today. Ex-Oil Inspector Carns was at the state Our cure is permanent and not a patching up. Cases house today.
The Board of Trade of Hartington was eated seven years ago have never seen a sympto incorporated today.

Articles of incorporation of the wholesale

bardware company of Rudge & Morris were filed this afternoon. SOUTH OMAHA.

Market for Heavy Cattle. An arrangement was closed yesterday between Manager Babcock of the stock yards and a prominent cattle exporting firm of New York City whereby the latter will place a regular buyer at this market for export cattle. South Omaha has heretofore been unable to furnish a market for the heavy cattle suitable for export and the demand here has been so uncertain that shippers have sent these grades of cattle through to Chicago where there was sure to be a demand for them. Jake Lobman, one of the best known buyers in the country, will represent the New York firm, and from forty 100 cars of export cattle a week will

handied here. More Postoffice Room Needed Postoffice Inspector John Steen of Wahoo. Neb., is in the city. His presence is the resuit of a vigorous demand on the part of Postmaster Glasgow for a sufficient allow-ance for rent to provide larger and more commodious quarters for the government business. The employes are decidedly cramped for want of room, but the allowance made by the government for reat is not suf-ncient to provide a larger room. Mr. Steen admitted that the room where the office is now located is not large enough to answer the purpose and has advertised for proposals to provide more suitable accommo

Notes About the City. H. A. Lee of Shelton is visiting friends in

L. C. Elliott of North Platte was in town James Donahue of the South Omaha Fire department, has returned from a ten days'

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Economy in their use Rose etc. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

visit at Des Moines, Sloux City, and Carroll, Ia. E. O. Mayfield is confined to the house by

a severe cold. S. M. Clarke of Wayne, Neb., was in the city vesterday

Lewis Ringold is visiting relatives in Beatrice, Neb. Work was begun yesterday on the two-story business block on M street. J. H. Cluzum, deputy treasurer of Cass

county, Iowa, was in town yesterday The Misses Ray and Carrie Cooley of Lincoln are visiting friends at the Reed house. Mrs. F. H. Baldwin of Weeping Water, Neb., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. E. G.

Ros Hail left for Lincoln yesterday in the interests of the American District Telegraph company.

The Ladies Aid society of the Presbyterian burch will give a dinner and supper at 2410 street Saturday. Miss Lu Erion entertained about forty of

and B streets Monday. G. A. Mayfield of the Louisville (Neb.) Courier-Journal is the guest of his brother, E. O. Mayfield of this city.

ier pupils at her home at Twenty-seventh

The case of William Ritey, who is charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, is on Judge King's docket today. The local Knights of Pythias are receiving many compliments on their proficiency in drill tactics as exhibited at their ball Monday

The social given by the Christian church at Twenty-third and K streets last night was a pleasant affair notwithstanding the small attendance.

P. J. Maleney, Thomas Flynn, James Donohue and John Hasbrugh represented South Omaha at the Firemen's ball in Omaha South Omaha lodge No. 66, Ancient Order f United Workmen will give a masquerade

streets, Tuesday evening, March 1. Justice Hedges has been honored by pro-motion to the rank of adjutant of the Second regiment of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias. He received his commission yester

will in their hall at Twenty-sixth and N

The citizens committee is actively pushing its canvass for funds to be used in advertising South Omaha. They are meeting with a far more liberal response than they antici pated. the 2-year-old daughter of

Mr. and Mrs. George C Capen of Twenty-sixth and I streets died yesterday of pneunonia. The interment will be at Laurel Hill at 2 o'clock this afternoon BOARD OF HEALTH.

Rules Governing Dairles and Milk Vendors Adopted-Inspectors Appointed. A meeting of the Board of Health was held vesterday afternoon at which Commissioner Somers submitted a list of regulations for the dairies operating within the city limits.

Dr. Somers offered a resolution compelling all milk dealers to obtain a permit to peddle the fluid and to compel them to pay \$10 each for the privilege for one year. The resolu-

The rules are the same as those endorsed by

the old board and were adopted without dis-

tion was adopted.

Two sanitary inspectors were to be appointed and twenty-two applicants were on hand to undergo the examination. After a thorough questioning by Chief Seavey, each applicant was dismissed with the under-standing that they would be sent for if needed. Ex-Inspector J. W. Holmes and ex-Patrolman Frank Johnson were appointed The board decided to meet hereafter on the first and third Mondays of each month and

at the first monthly meeting the comm

ers will report the work done in the pre ceding month.
It was decided to send a communication to the council asking that a special officer be appointed by the mayor to work the city prisoners in the streets and alleys during the

The board adjourned to meet the first Monday in March unless a special session be called by the mayor before that time. Judge Dundy may not have thought about t at the time, but those who have been cor-

sidering the possible execution of Clinton E.

Dixon, the soldier found guitty of murder

and sentenced at the last term of the United States court to be hanged on April 22, ap-pear to think that the judge perpetrated a ghastly joke in that sentence school children and graduating classes in college and people who own lots plant trees. It appears to be rather rough to plant a human being on the same day, but that is to be the result of Judge Dundy's sentence in the Dixon case unless President Harrison or the supreme court should interfere before the

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething rests the child and comforts the mother. 25c a bottle.

date of execution arrives.

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