THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska } ss.
County of Douglas.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending March 12, 1892, was as follows:

Sunday, March 6	28,124
Monday, March 7	23,587
Tuesday, March 8	23,588
Wednesday, March 9	23,558
Thursday, March 10	23,591
Friday, March 11	23,510
Saturday, March 12	24,329
Average	24,328

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 12th day of March, A. D. 1892.
SEAL. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for February 24,510.

MORE than three months of the present congress have passed into history and what has been done? Nothing.

THE Indiana republican convention selected no office holders to represent that state in the Minneapolis convention.

THE Iowa delegation to the national convention is not going to Minneapolis to be traded off for such trumpery as cabinets, bureaus and federal washstands.

EMPEROR WILLIAM having recovered his health sufficiently to appear again in public, it is well to be on the lookout for something sensational in the foreign dispatches.

THERE are several shysters practicing before the courts of Omaha who should be disbarred, and the Douglas County Bar association ought to bring action against them in the name and on behalf of professional decency.

THE action of Indiana, which is overwhelmingly for Harrison, may be interpreted as a wish of the president that his renomination shall be made, if made at all, by republicans who are under no obligations to the present administration.

CONGRESSMAN BRYAN was wound up and it took him three hours to run down. Being fresh in congress he imagined he was saying something new, whereas the fact is that nothing new has been said on the tariff question for the last two years.

JUDGE BERKA's suggestion that part of the money paid for food for vagrants and drunkards sentenced from the police court could be profitably invested in hypodermic injections of bi-chloride of gold, is worthy of consideration by the council.

"DISEASES of the Horse," a book printed by the Agricultural department, promises to give Henry George's "Progress and Poverty" a lively chase. Senators Paddock and Manderson have sent out 20,000 copies and have requests for as many more.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY has been elected a delegate-at-large to the people's national convention to be held in Omaha July 4. This will give the Minnesota cryptographer a place on the floor, where he can personally superintend the development of his boom for the presidency.

DAVID BENNETT HILL is said to have laughed very heartily when General Sheridan's opinion of the relative advantages of Texas and the other place was repeated to him. He gave a feeling assent to Sheridan's sentiment after hearing from the Texas legislature the other day.

THAT North Twentieth street paving controversy should by all means be settled and the work completed before the conventions. It will be a disgrace to the city to dump people in the mud at the Coliseum. The city government will be sustained in any reasonable action taken to complete the paving.

IF THE Iowa republicans had the courage of their convictions they would pass the Gatch local option bill and deprive the democrats of the only piece of dangerous opposition with which they have been able to carry on successful campaigns in a state that has from 20,000 to 30,000 republican majorities when the party is not divided upon side issues.

THE National League of Musicians has passed a set of resolutions at its St. Louis convention protesting against the granting of a leave of absence to the United States Marine band. A strike of the men who work the trombones, pinch the catgut and pound the piano would be a very serious matter to the lovers of sweet concord. It now looks as if Susa and Cappa would have to capitulate and keep their horse marine orchestra at the Washington navy yard.

WILLIAM A. PAXTON'S suggestion to the Interior department that the South Dakota Indian agencies be supplied with dressed beef instead of cattle on the hoof is one marked by good sense. The Indians will not feed upon the offal of the animals if this is done, neither will they indulge in the cruelties of the beef issue. They will get more meat and less bone and in every way they will be benefited. The beef contractors will probably oppose the change, but common sense and humanity alike favor the Paxton idea.

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT.

The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce is giving careful consideration to proposed amendments to the interstate commerce act. An important bill relating to the law was introduced last week, prepared in accordance with suggestions of the National Board of Trade. This measure has been referred to a subcommittee, by which it is now being considered, and after conferences with the Interstate Commerce commission as to the best form in which to put the various changes desired the bill will be reported to the house.

This measure is intended to accomplish three things, namely: To make railroad corporations indictable for violations of the law as well as their officers and servants. To make copies of the schedules filed with the commission prima facie evidence in hearings before the commission and in the courts. To make the testimony taken before the Interstate Commerce commission of the same force in the courts as testimony taken before a master in chancery and on the condition that it is to be taken only upon legal notice duly served upon the parties and with the right of cross-examination. It also re-enacts that part of section 10 of the interstate commerce act which makes it an offense for a shipper to accept discriminating rates from a railroad corporation. Another bill introduced provides simply for re-enacting all of section 10 except that part making it an offense for a shipper to accept discriminating rates, the purpose being to obviate the difficulty caused by the decision of the supreme court in the Counselman case that a witness cannot be compelled to testify where the evidence may be used for information by the district attorney in obtaining other evidence against him or in any other way to his injury. The idea is to make the acceptance of rebates no offense, so as to leave the shipper free to testify, and the courts free to compel him to testify, against the guilty grantor of the rebates.

There is a very general sentiment that the interstate commerce act must be amended and modified in several very important respects in order to make it more effective. The opinions recently obtained by the Chicago *Tribune* regarding the operation of the law from a large number of business men and others familiar with the matter in several states, has aroused a widespread interest in the subject. The information elicited shows that there is a very general loss of confidence in the efficiency of the law as now administered and in its present form. The charge is made by nearly everybody who answered the inquiries of the *Tribune* that rate discriminations are about as prevalent as before the act was passed, and they are more aggravating from the fact that they are now mainly confined to a few big shippers. There is plenty of credible testimony to this effect, and there is not the slightest reason to doubt that such violation of the law is common and general. It is noteworthy that the principle of the interstate commerce law is not attacked, except in a few instances. The general expression was favorable to the policy of governmental regulation embodied in the law, but it is not effective as the act stands, and how to make it so is the problem which congress is called upon to solve. Among the remedies suggested is an established pool of railroad earnings under close government supervision and control, and there is undoubtedly much to be said in favor of this. The government regulation of railroads will not be abandoned, but the evidence is conclusive that the regulation cannot be made effective under the law in its present form. The proposed amendments to the law would improve it, but it is doubtful whether they go far enough.

HILL'S SOUTHERN RAID.

Thoughtful people are likely to make a comparison of the speeches which Senator David B. Hill has made on his trip to the south with the addresses of President Harrison last year in passing through a portion of that section. The opinion may safely be ventured that no intelligent and fairminded man, whatever his political affiliations, will question the immeasurable superiority of the latter. In their language, their spirit, their elevated thought, their patriotism, and their wealth of wholesome suggestion, the speeches of Harrison appealed to the pride and intelligence of every American citizen. They were not partisan utterances designed for political effect, but the wise comment and counsel of a statesman whose aspirations are for the highest welfare of the nation, of an American interested in the progress and development of his entire country. How different the speeches of Hill, with their appeals to partisan feeling, their insidious approval of the sectional spirit, their narrow views of political duty, and their cheap platitudes about constitutional rights and limitations. Never was there a more conspicuous exhibition of the self-seeking demagogue straining to appear as a statesman.

It is not surprising to read that leading democrats, who are not harnessed to the chariot of Hill, are disappointed with what that aspirant to the presidency has said on his southern raid. Yet why should they have expected anything different or better? What is there in the political career of David Bennett Hill or in his previous utterances that warranted the expectation that he would make this occasion of his visit to the south the opportunity for showing to the country that he is something more than a scheming politician and resourceful demagogue? Ten years ago he was a third rate lawyer and a ward politician. During his two terms as governor of New York he did nothing to distinguish himself except to strengthen the democratic machine by catering to the worst elements of the party in that state. He was not in sympathy with any genuine reform and his administrations were not marked by any act for the general public good. He has been from the beginning of his public career actuated by the one purpose of promoting his own political advancement, and no means to that end were so bad and unscrupulous that he would not employ them. He now believes himself to be in sight of the goal of his ambition, and if there are any devices known to the chicanery of politics that will enable him to reach it he will not hesitate to use them.

But it is questionable whether Mr. Hill has gained anything from his southern trip. The columns of the democratic journals do not show that he has made a favorable impression with the organs of his party, and the opinions attributed to prominent leaders are not flattering to him. His pledge of New York for the democratic party will not help him with the democrats who understand the conditions upon which it is given. Mr. Hill's boast is that he is a democrat. He represents a faction of the party, and that by no means the more respectable and honorable faction. Out of his own mouth he has demonstrated that he would be a most dangerous man to elevate to the presidency.

GIVING THE SNAP AWAY.

"The railways do not say it out and out, but their talk all tends to a proposition to compromise on the viaducts," said a city councilman yesterday. "Since we have passed the ordinances to rebuild the Sixteenth street and build on Fifteenth street, they had rather build Fifteenth street and waive any claim of right to close that street than build Sixteenth street and go to court over Fifteenth street. The Fifteenth street viaduct would be so short that it would cost much less than Sixteenth street, and I shouldn't be much surprised if the roads would make an offer to build Fifteenth street—the city to take motors off the Sixteenth street, put them on the Fifteenth street, and maintain the Sixteenth street viaduct for several years longer."—*World-Herald.*

Our enterprising contemporary has unwittingly given the whole snap away. Sixteenth street is to be vacated south of Farnam by the motor line and the old wooden bridge is to be maintained for a few years longer. That means anywhere from five to fifteen years, or so long as it can be propped up to stand and retain even the semblance of a viaduct. This program is as plain as the nose on a man's face. It can readily be carried out if two out of the three members of the Board of Public Works push the plans for the Fifteenth street viaduct and let the Sixteenth street plans rest on the shelf.

It does not take a prophet or the son of a prophet to foresee what the effect on Sixteenth street will be after the motors have been permanently relocated and travel and traffic is practically blocked between North Sixteenth and South Sixteenth.

THREE RAILWAY OPENINGS.

The Sioux City & Northern railway affords entrance to Sioux City for the Great Northern line. The Great Northern has lines to Duluth and to the principal points in Minnesota, Manitoba, North Dakota and Montana. Within the year it will have a line to Spokane Falls, if not to Seattle, Wash. It is a strong, growing corporation and its system terminates within 120 miles of Omaha.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway system touches Nebraska at Superior, Nuckolls county. This great corporation controls the traffic of a vast area of country in the southwest, including New Mexico, Arizona and the panhandle of Texas. It is also the direct route to Old Mexico and the lead and silver mines of that country. Superior is distant only 150 miles from Omaha.

The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway has a line built to within twenty-three miles of Yankton, South Dakota. At Yankton the Milwaukee and Northwestern systems, extending to all points in eastern South Dakota, would be tapped by the completion of this link of railway. The importance of such a connection to our jobbing trade is obvious.

The Burlington system is being extended toward Montana, and there is every reason to suppose the Elkhorn will push out in the same direction next year, and that the Northwestern will extend its Wyoming line. Perhaps too, the Union Pacific may discover that the policy of idleness which has been maintained for some time is very costly. It is safe to say at all events, that whether Omaha interests herself in these extensions or not, they will go on without delay.

In the first three instances, however, there is opportunity for Omaha enterprise to accomplish something. The Great Northern through the Sioux City & Northern control the Pacific Short Line, and will probably push that road into new territory and convert it into a profitable feeder. Omaha should do something to secure this new and aggressive power in northwestern commerce. It would afford Omaha a good Duluth and Montana line and its facilities for handling Omaha traffic are by no means inadequate even as the system is now operated.

A traffic arrangement on the part of the Santa Fe route with either the Burlington, the Elkhorn or the Rock Island, would open the southwest to this cattle and ore market. If no such arrangement is practicable, the building of 150 miles would bring the great Santa Fe to our doors.

A little pressure, properly applied, will induce the St. Paul & Omaha road to extend its Hartington branch to Yankton.

Here are three railway enterprises of utmost importance to our trade and all are within reach. Nothing appears to be needed but aggressive, persistent and determined effort on the part of Omaha business men to open up all these new and profitable fields to our territory.

TWO-THIRDS of Bryan's speech upon the bill taking the duty off imported wool was devoted to arguments in favor of removing the duty from binder twine and cotton bagging. Evidently the "representative of the United States" believed he would not soon have the floor again, and he felt that he must make the best of his opportunity.

MR. P. P. SHELBY, an old citizen of Omaha, familiar with her resources, is the general traffic manager of the Great Northern railway. He would help an Omaha delegation to present a good case to the managers of his line and spare no effort to induce his people to extend their Sioux City line to this city.

SECRETARY FOSTER has returned to the United States, presumably in better health and prepared to resume his duties. The reports that were current when the secretary went abroad and after his arrival in England, that the principal object of his trip was to arrange an international conference to discuss bimetalism, is found to have had no foundation in fact. He did see the British chancellor of the exchequer, but so far as known there was no talk between them relating to an international conference, and it is more than probable that the subject was not referred to. At any rate nothing more has been heard of the matter. The fact appears to be that there is less favorable prospect now of such a conference than there apparently was a few months ago, and it is perhaps for this reason that the subject has been laid aside in congress. There are no indications that any European country is at present at all desirous of making any change in its monetary policy.

THE supreme court of Illinois has just rendered a decision which will commend itself to the consideration of railroad companies in this section of the country. Last year the city council of Chicago decided to open certain streets which cross the tracks of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. The company appealed to the courts to restrain the city from exercising its powers regarding the opening of streets. The supreme court has just affirmed the right of the city to order the opening of any street across railroad property and to make such opening without compensation to the railroads upon the ground that the expenses incurred thereby are the result of the exercise of police powers. When the street is opened and it becomes apparent that there is danger to the lives and limbs of persons crossing the railroad tracks it is contended by the exercise of police power that the railroad companies can be compelled at their own expenses to erect viaducts for an overhead crossing and to pay all the land damage which may be caused thereby, or, in the alternative, as is now contended, to elevate the railroad tracks. The ordinary cost of a viaduct, including the land damages, ranges from $200,000 to $500,000. The cost of elevating the track would be more than $1,000,000 a mile.

THE country is to be electrified by democratic oratory two weeks hence. The Iroquois club of Chicago has extended invitations to eminent democrats to attend its banquet April 22 and it is announced that all the discordant elements of the democratic party have accepted their hospitality. There will be about a dozen toasts and among those who are to orate are: Ex-Postmaster General Dickinson, on "Civil Service Reform;" Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania, on "Pig Iron;" Governor Peck of Wisconsin, on "The Bad Boy;" Governor Boies of Iowa, on "The Hole in the Wall;" Governor Boyd, on "The Quo Warranto;" ex-Governor J. Proctor Knott, on "The Battle of Lexington (Ky.), and ex-Governor Campbell of Ohio, on "McKinleyism."

OMAHA cannot afford the luxury of an investment of $18,000 in chandeliers and brackets for illuminating the city hall. Ten thousand dollars ought to be more than ample for all the chandeliers and fixtures that the city will ever need in the building. The assumption that the city must allow itself to be plucked because other cities have squandered thousands of dollars on similar fixtures is no argument for such extravagance. On the other hand it is to be hoped that the opposition to the expenditure is in the interest of economy and not merely an effort to hold up the combine of fixture dealers.

HERE is one of Congressman Bryan's side-splitting jokes with which he regaled the house of representatives for three hours on Wednesday:

There was a time in the history of Nebraska when its people had one sheep per capita—the mutton age, so to speak. But alas! that day has passed. Now, if every woman in the state named Mary should want a pet lamb she would have to go out of the state to get enough lambs to go round.

No wonder it is recorded that when Bryan took his seat the house immediately adjourned.

UNTIL this city has a milling-in-transit rate over the B. & M. and Northwestern roads; a differential as against Kansas City of not exceeding $7.50 per car load on Texas cattle; entrance by our jobbers to Iowa and north Missouri without the 5 cent bridge arbitrary, and reasonable switching charges, the railway companies cannot expect our citizens to be altogether good-natured.

THE Manufacturs and Consumers association continues to receive applications for space at the June Industrial exposition. Already seventy firms have announced that they will make exhibits. The Coliseum will be barely capacious enough for this first great display of Nebraska manufactures and manufacturing processes.

IT is remarked that the State Board of Transportation merely marched up to Omaha and then marched back again. There has been no announcement of any modification of the tariff schedules of any of the railroad companies as a result of the conference with the managers here.

Kentucky's Favorite.
New York World.

Mr. Watterson is in favor of Carlisle for the presidency. There is every reason why he should be. Mr. Carlisle is the most important figure produced by Kentucky since Henry Clay's day.

Painfully Deceived.
Milwaukee Sentinel.

Some little disappointment must lurk in the bosoms of those democrats who looked forward, during the present congress, to prancing and teetering upon the prostrate form of ex-Speaker Reed.

Recognized at Sight.
Minneapolis Tribune.

"The Omaha fake factory falls gleefully back upon the stale and unprofitable chestnut about reopening the Boyd-Thayer case," is the way THE OMAHA BEE sizes it up. And that is just about the size of it.

Talking Through Their Hats.
New York Sun.

The tariff orators began to fatten the Congressional Record last week, and that hard working periodical is certain to be enriched with their contributions for some moons yet. Between three and four dozen gentlemen with views upon the tariff to unload, have inscribed themselves on the list of speakers, and doubtless many more are searching for statistics and quotations in the congressional library.

This is right. Constituents like to get speeches from their congressmen; congressmen like to make speeches for the instruction and the wonder of their constituents. The more speeches the better.

Tariff discussion, it may be said, can result in nothing practical at present. What of it? Is it nothing to have congressmen free their minds, speak their pieces, let their statistics rattle, and touch the heaven of fire with paper wings?

Next month and the month after house-cleaning will be in progress throughout the land, at least the rural parts thereof. The old papers under the carpets must be taken up. The franking privilege is a good thing for the farmers' wives.

Hard on Poor Joe.
Alliance Sun.

J. W. Edgerton is out speaking for the independents. The state central committee had better call him in. He seems to us to be one of the greatest burdens the independent party has to bear. He has twice been a stumbling block in the way of success and the chances are he will want a nomination again this fall. This may seem like pretty plain talk but it is facts nevertheless. If the committee wants to do any good let it send out some one in whom the people have confidence.

Merely Boies Play.
Frank Leslie's.

The Boies boom for the presidency is running around loose out in Iowa, and we do not see that anybody is making any great effort to catch it. If something is not done to arrest it it will presently run itself into the ground, and that would be inexpressibly disappointing to the excellent governor, who is just now all aglow with the belief that it will land him in the white house.

A Pair Without a Pull.
Globe-Democrat.

Colonel Clarkson's Des Moines paper says, in substance, that the soreheads will kill Harrison in the national convention. There is an error here somewhere. Clarkson and Quay are about the only prominent republican soreheads, and they are not going to have much of a pull in the Minneapolis assemblage.

A Pertinent Question.
New York Advertiser (dem).

Grover Cleveland was beaten for the presidency fairly and squarely four years ago. He had all the machinery of the great office in his hands then. What has he done since his defeat to endear him to the American people, and what great issue has arisen since he was carted to the political boneyard?

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

A Philadelphia burglar left a vest button in the house he had broken into, and it led to his arrest.

The new German army tent is divisible into two portions, each of which can be converted into an overcoat in case of rain.

In a New Hampshire graveyard there is a large marble shaft on which the following words are inscribed: "Sacred to the memory of three twins."

With a jackknife James Ingram of East Bradford, Pa., has carved on a dogwood cane a fox hunt, with a dozen hounds and a mounted hunter or two in the chase.

While tearing down an old house in Jersey City, a day or two ago, a small iron box was found, which contained $665 in gold coins, some of which are said to be very rare.

A remarkable death occurred near Savannah, Mo., last week. Mrs. Riggin, the wife of a well known farmer residing near that place, bled to death through the cavity of a defective tooth.

In the Indus, Ganges and other streams are numerous fish-eating crocodiles which attain a length of more than twenty feet. Except when near their nests and anxious to defend their eggs they run away from human beings.

An interesting series of experiments were recently made by two Swedish astronomers—Lemstrom and Trombolt. By means of a network of electric currents between two mountains they succeeded in producing several artificial auroras.

It was the Chinese who invented the well known plan of capturing ducks and other water fowl by wading toward them with a basket over the head and dragging them under water before they knew what had caught them by the leg.

DAVID'S TOUR FOR VOTES.

Chicago News: There was one feature of the reception to Senator Hill at Roanoke that was peculiarly and felicitously appropriate. The music was furnished by the machine works band.

Globe-Democrat: Hill will be heartily welcomed in the south as the only man who has ever made himself a prominent candidate for the presidency by doing things which prove him to be totally unworthy to hold any public office.

Chicago Herald: When he addresses southern audiences he speaks not as an individual, but as the choice of the New York democracy for president of the United States. The next step in the program will doubtless be a western tour. He will cover a good deal of country by the time the convention assembles at Chicago, and there will be few delegates in that assemblage who will not have shaken his hand. It is a novel campaign that he is making, and there will be the greatest interest to know if it will be successful.

Minneapolis Tribune: David B. Hill has started upon a triumphal procession through the south. Unlike several of his rivals, he has eschewed the palace car and its attendant luxuries. Mr. Hill will not travel by special train, but will take the regular southern accommodations that stop at every crossroads and slow up at every stile. For he says in his sturdy democratic way that he is no dude, but a plain democrat, and that the people's methods of transportation are good enough for him.

JABS OF THE JOKERS.

Chicago Times: Between the modus vivendi, the mare clausum and the persona non grata the cause of the classics is getting a decided boom.

Epoch: Little Johnnie—Say, ma, does a minister really need all the slippers that are given him?
Mrs. Brown—Yes, indeed. His son is generally so very bad.

Somerville Journal: Honesty pays. Maybe that is why real estate men are so long in getting rich.

Judge: In a Minnesota backwoods town.
Leader of the Mob—Have you anything to say why you should not be hanged for your crime?
Victim—Yes, sir; this is presidential year, and I'm a Cleveland man.
Leader of the Mob—Take him down, boys. He's too valuable a man to lose.

GOOD ADVICE.

Dear friend, don't hunt the editor
With pistol or with gun,
And ask him if he said it, or
Expect that he will run.
His threadbare linen duster
May still his patches hide;
But his muscles are developed,
And the "devil's on his side.

Epoch: Cora—Don't you think that law preventing one from marrying his deceased wife's sister was a very foolish one?
Merritt—On the contrary, I've always considered it a wise one, because there's seldom more than one pretty girl in a family.

Somerville Journal: Inspector—What is your idea of a model tenement house for the poor?
Capitalist—One that will pay its owner 35 per cent on his investment.

Kate Field's Washington: Poet—They tell me I've got to die.
Editor (weeping.)—Yes, John.
Poet—We can't take anything with us into the next world, can we?
Editor—No, John.
Poet (sadly).—Then I'll have to leave all that unpublished MS!
Editor—Don't worry about that, John. I'll see that it is buried with you.

Yonker's Gazette: The genius of the Thespian is more apt to "come into play" than that of any other genius.

Milwaukee Journal: There are hired men so lazy that they will ask a companion to watch the clock for them.

IT WILL HELP HARRISON

His Determination to Veto the Bland Bill Generally Commended.

HOW THE REPUBLICANS WILL WORK

Democrats Will Be Given No Opportunity to Dodge the Record—They Must Take the Full Responsibility for the Free Coinage Measure.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.

Representative Abner Taylor of Chicago has been requested by Messrs. Reed, Burrows and other republicans of the house to take charge of the opposition to the Bland free coinage bill when that measure comes before the house on next Tuesday. He has accepted the task and is busy preparing material to sustain the republican opposition to free silver.

"We have about 125 anti-silver votes," said Colonel Taylor today, "including eighty of eighty-eight republicans. But there are so many absentees that I hardly expect to have more than sixty-five on the floor next Tuesday in opposition to the bill. Our opposition will be purely formal, for there is not the slightest doubt of the ability of the silver men to carry the measure and my efforts will be directed to seeing that the democrats place themselves squarely on the record so that there can be no evasion of their responsibility in anti-silver localities.

"Last year the democrats were able to dodge the record and to talk one way in the east and another way in the west, but I want their record to be so clear this time that it cannot be dodged.

Thinks it Will Strengthen Harrison.

Mr. Taylor was asked whether he would offer any amendments to the bill, as it has been suggested that an amendment would be offered giving gold in payment of pensions and another making wages of workingmen payable in gold. He replied: "I have no intention of offering an amendment unless to do so. The present rules prescribe that when a certain day is fixed for debate there can be offered only two amendments, one substitute and one amendment to the substitute. Of course the speaker will recognize Mr. Bland or some of his associates to exhaust this privilege of amendment. Therefore the republicans will have no opportunity of offering an amendment for a substitute before the quota under the rules is exhausted. Our only line of action, therefore, would be to see that the silver men are placed squarely on record."

"What is there in the report that President Harrison would prefer not to face a silver veto until after the nominating convention at Minneapolis?"

"There is nothing in it," replied Mr. Taylor. "On the contrary, we are all of the opinion that we ought to give President Harrison an opportunity to veto the silver bill, and it is my opinion that if he does veto it before the Minneapolis convention meets it will make his nomination absolutely certain and will also elect him."

McKeighan's Measures.

Representative McKeighan said to THE BEE correspondent today that he was confident the senate bill appropriating $60,000 for a public building at Hastings would be passed by the house the first time that body reaches it on the calendar. The house cut the appropriation from $100,000, as passed by the senate, down to $60,000, but Mr. McKeighan said he had confidence the amount would be brought up to $100,000 when the bill goes to a conference committee of the two houses. Thus the house would get the credit for "reducing" the amount and the senate will have to stand the blame for the "increase."

Speaking of his bill to provide a postal fractional currency in multiples of $1, enabling anyone to procure 10, 15 or 25 cents in paper money at any postoffice to be used in the mails, Mr. McKeighan said: "I do not hope to see it considered at this session. There is too much other matter ahead of it. The bill is now before the committee on postoffices and post roads and will be reported to the house, I think, by the end of this session. I intend to push it in the next session, and believe it may be adopted. Its necessity is acknowledged. I drafted the bill after inquiries at the Postoffice department, and believe it will meet the demand for a currency to be used in the mails. It could entail no cost to the United States and would save the common people the expense for postal notes, money orders or bank drafts. There seems to be a disposition to postpone general legislation to the next session of congress, and so my postal currency bill will go over."

How Mail Clerks Are Appointed.

In a letter received today from the president of the Civil Service commission answering an inquiry as to the chances of certification of a particular person in Nebraska for railway mail clerk at an early day he answered that certificates are made from all the counties along any given line of railroad and that it happens in this case that most of these counties have in them men of higher grade than that of the party inquired about and where such is the case they will be certified first. In short, it is the custom in appointing a postal clerk to confine the competition to applicants along its line of the route to be filled so long as there are eligible applicants along that line.

Miscellaneous.

C. S. Real of Grafton, Neb., is at the St. James.

General Nelson A. Miles is in the city and is stopping at the Shoreham for a few days.

Secretary Elkins left for New York this afternoon. He expects to be gone until next Tuesday.

E. A. Pike was today appointed postmaster at Williamstown, Chickasaw county, Ia., vice S. P. Bailey, removed.

Inquiries are being made by the Postoffice department relative to the application for the establishment of a postoffice at Edholm, Butler county, Neb.

The senate committee on commerce today agreed to report with favorable recommendations the bill passed by the house to make Omaha a port of delivery.

In the timber culture contest of William N. Nanny against Henry Weasa from the Chadron district, Assistant Secretary Chandler today affirmed the decision of the commissioner cancelling the entry.

Assistant Secretary Chandler has reversed the decision of the commissioner in the desert land entry of the United States against William Skeen from the Salt Lake City district, holding the land to be desert land and directing that the proof be received and entry man allowed to pay for the land.

Friends here of the Utah Industrial home fear the policy of the present democratic house will prevent the usual appropriation for that institution, Mrs. Angie F. Newman of Lincoln is at work among her many friends in congress and hopes to save the institution by securing the appropriation.

Senator Manderson has recommended the establishment of a postoffice at Laurel, Cedar county, also in the northwestern portion of Holt county which the petitioners ask shall be called Cleveland, and the appointment of P. W. Murphy as postmaster.

Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota has accepted an invitation to address the Quakers association of Philadelphia on Saturday of next week on the Indian question. Senator Pettigrew has some wholesome practical ideas on that subject and they have attracted the attention of the philanthropists of the entire east. P. S. H.

Western Pensions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—The following list of pensions granted is reported by THE BEE and Examiner Bureau of Claims:

Nebraska: Original—Charles Blessing, James Kenny, Abner D. Brown, J. N. Becker, Joseph Miller, Frederick Geomann, Lears Bailey Marshall, G. W. Thanafelt, Thomas B. McComas, Charles E. Lowrey, James Ireland, John W. Gates, Lewis Inbody, Sylvanus A. Sheily, Joseph B. Carr, William H. Fry, A. L. Barnes, Samuel Sencrickengast, Alonzo B. Scorel, Melvin D. Hazard, H. C. Cocuran. Additional—Abraham Tuck, Merritt B. Case, Joseph Yocum, John Warrick, Moses J. Sims, William H. H. Gage. Increase—Jacob Plank. Reissue—M. James Davis, Samuel H. Morrison.

Iowa: Original—George W. Wheeler, Thomas C. Mediary, Samuel F. Kerns, Joseph Riggs, James A. Graham, Lare Henrickson, Francis M. McDonald, Elliott Hunter, William W. Andrews, Joseph Murphy, Frederick Harbaugh, Franklin M. Yaw, Henry J. Loomis, Lyman D. Curler. Additional—Burwell S. Warner, William Reed, Thomas Nash, Michael Keas, John L. Hall. Renewal—George B. Hatfield. Increase—William Maples, John Patrick, Martin V. Lander, James W. P. Williamson. Reissue—Isaiah Sheeler, Lewis Mays. Reissue and increase—George P. Mann.

South Dakota: Original—Henry C. Cornell, Pierce Mallegal, Joseph E. Davis. Increase—Almond C. Dailey. Reissue—Reuben Palmer. Original widows, etc.—Nancy Andrews.

Foster Back with a Black Eye.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The steamship Spree, having on board Secretary of the Treasury Foster, who has been abroad three weeks, arrived this morning. The secretary was met at quarantine by the steamboat Laura M. Stein and brought to the city. During the sea voyage the secretary was thrown from a chair, striking heavily on his head, sustaining a severe shock and blackening his right eye. Otherwise he is in good condition.

RHYMES OF THE TIMES.

Philadelphia Press.

He staked a claim in the Rockies,
And had no luck at all
Until one day when at the mine
His wife went just to call.
She looked around in wonder,
And with a pick struck blind
For fun, and exposed a big "pay lead,"
For "pockets" she could find.

* * *

New York Herald.

"Who goeth a-borrowing goeth a sorrowing,"
We've all of us read;
But "who goeth a-dunning's a weary race running,"
May as truly be said;
Or "his peace will be small who lendeth at all"—
For he'll wish he were dead.

* * *

Puck.

The postman's whistle, down the street,
May bring us woe as well as weal;
And when he passes on his beat
And doesn't call—how gium we feel!

* * *

Atlanta Constitution.

There's a lazy, lollin' feeling in the deep an' dreamy days.
The wind a kiss is stealin' from the violets in the ways;
An' now the red woodpeckers are drummin' more an' more,
But the best of all is checkers by the village grocery store.

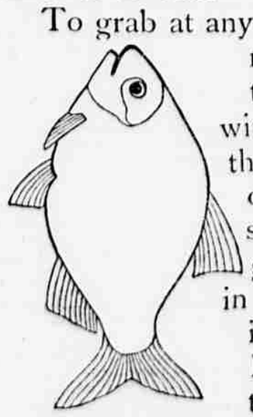
Ah, me! there ain't no sayin' what fun is in that game,
When a feller gets to playin' till he mos' fergits his name!
Though one good sign of springtime is tax sales on the door,
The surest sign is checkers, by the village grocery store!

BROWNING, KING & CO.

S. W. Corner 15th and Douglas Sts.

Don't Be a Fish---

To grab at any bait in sight. If you must bite, bite at something live; don't be caught with stale bait. We're in the business to stay and don't have to get up schemes to sell our new goods. We're now selling in the very latest things in men's and boys' suits, ligh and fresh, made for this spring's trade, at less money than you can buy decomposed duds that have been on the shelves for the last 15 years. To turn goods into cash is what we are here for. Look elsewhere, but don't bite till you've seen our styles and prices.



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