STILL ENGAGING ATTENTION

Difficulties Over the Seal Fisheries and Their Present Status.

THINK A MODUS WILL BE AGREED UPON

Cabinet Officers Said to Believe the Trouble is Nearing an End—Before the Joint Committee on Immigration—Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—One result of the discussion of the Bering sea arbitration treaty by the senate in executive session during the past week has been to clear up a good deal of misapprehension in the minds of the majority of the senators as to the points involved in the dispute between the United States and Great Britain. It would have been well, according to one of the broad-minded and far-sighted senators, who have taken part in the debates, if the public had been truthfully informed on these points, for the popular ignorance upon them, it appears, prevails in England as well as in the United States, if the editorial comments of the London newspapers are to be taken as a guide. For instance, the suggestion is thrown out by an English paper that the objections made by Lord Salisbury to a renewal of the modus vivendi would be completely overcome by an agreement by the United States to pay any damages sustained by the sealing vessels' owners in the event that the arbitrators decide that the claim of the United States to jurisdiction is not well founded.

Had Been Fully Discussed.

The same view has been expressed in the senate in debate, but the few senators who were informed as to what has already taken place called attention to the fact that this question has already been fully discussed by the Department of State and Lord Salisbury. As far back as last June the president, through Mr. Wharton, suggested that the question of the liability of each government for damages inflicted upon the citizens or property be left to the decision of the arbitrators. Upon this proposition there was much correspondence, the British government declining to commit itself to the doctrine that it was responsible for the acts of its subjects, which in the language of Lord Salisbury, "Involves the proposition that her majesty's government is liable to make good losses resulting from the wrong action of persons sailing outside of their jurisdiction under the British flag."

The United States government had been willing to drop altogether the question of damages, but insisted that if it were to be considered at all the question submitted should also include the determination of the loss inflicted upon the United States through the illegal killing of seals by British subjects. As the correspondence on this point threatened to continue so long that the arbitration treaty could not be completed this season, the president finally consented to a modification of the proposition, which was included in the treaty permitting the two governments to submit to the arbitrators the questions of fact bearing upon claims for damages, leaving to future determination the question of the liability. At this point this question rested at the date of the signature of the treaty and it has not since been touched upon in the correspondence.

Salisbury's Original Ideas.

These facts have been set out by members of the committee on foreign affairs and other senators in answer to the arguments of senators that the British government would doubtless consent to a renewal of the modus vivendi if it could assure the Canadians against any loss from illegal seizure of their vessels. It was argued on the part of these senators that as Great Britain had made an agreement with the government of Sweden and Norway for the protection of the seals on the coasts of those countries and had also consented to an agreement with France looking to the regulation of the fisheries in the North sea, she would be willing to enter into fair arrangements with the United States of the same nature. In this connection some extracts from the correspondence were quoted as evidence of Lord Salisbury's original ideas on the subject. When the modus vivendi was negotiated last year he said to the House of Lords, "Formerly seals were common on the coasts of South America and those of the Falkland islands. Now they are hardly to be found there. It seems to us on the whole that the proposition is a reasonable one and we should be fully incurring the censure, not only of the United States, but of the civilized world, if by adhering too closely to any technical right we should run the risk of the destruction of this valuable industry and of a valuable animal."

Some of the Premier's Reasons.

There has been much speculation in the senate as to the sudden change of mind by Lord Salisbury in this respect. His ostensible reason for the refusal to renew the modus vivendi is the representations of the commissioners sent to Alaska last summer by his government to the effect that there was no necessity for its renewal. The real reasons, however, are believed to be, first, a disposition to use his present position to full advantage in the Bering concessions from the United States on other points in the controversy, such for instance as the claims for damages which remain unsettled; second, to favorably impress Canada with an apparent disposition to heed her demands; and third, to avail himself of the present opportunity to retaliate upon this government for an alleged infraction of the modus vivendi of last year. It is believed that his reasons will so far influence Lord Salisbury as to prevent the renewal of the modus vivendi in the same terms as those of the last document, but not to determine him to resort to force to protect the poachers for whose actions he declines to be responsible.

Thinks a Modus Will Be Agreed To.

Cabinet officers said today that they felt confident Great Britain would consent to a renewal of the modus vivendi of last year, or if she does not will not interfere or resist the efforts of this government to preserve the seals pending arbitration. Nothing further than that already published has been received from Lord Salisbury.

BAD EFFECT OF FREE SILVER.

President Hill of the Great Northern Opposes the Bland Measure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—President James G. Hill and Vice President Clough of the Great Northern were in Washington yesterday. Whatever business may have brought them here was not disclosed, but they were not averse to talking upon the free coinage bill.

"Confidence is the basis of credit," said Mr. Hill, and he then explained that as long as the people had confidence in the general affairs of the country money could always be obtained. He said that he had traced $80,000,000 of gold recently sent to foreign countries, and it was done upon the return of American securities, most of which he maintained were held abroad by people who were not entirely engaged in business who had money to loan. When they wish to secure money on these securities they take them to the foreign banks and offer them as collateral security. But during the discussion of free coinage and the probability of the bill passing the house, the bankers would not take American securities and the holder would naturally want to know what was the matter, and it would be explained to him that the silver bill might make some difference with them, that it was possible, with the great production of silver in this country, of which there is an exaggerated idea abroad, silver might be worth 50 cents on the dollar, and as there was a determination on the part of a great many people in the United States to go on a free silver basis the foreign bankers did not care to take American securities as collateral, and the consequence was that they were sent here to be exchanged for gold.

Mr. Hill said all of his contracts were payable in gold and it would not affect him particularly if gold should command a premium on account of free silver. It might even add to his business fortune, but he believed that the interests of the whole country would suffer. All the bonds of the company of which he was president were made payable in gold and in case gold was at a premium and they were compelled to pay interest on the bonds in gold the company would have to make up the shortage, whatever it might be, by an increase of the tariff which would be put on all classes of transportation, and as the result in this particular instance alone, the injury would come most heavily upon the farmer.

Mr. Hill had a conversation with Representative Mills (democrat of Texas) upon the subject of the tariff. He stated that the Great Northern company was now buying Krupp rails abroad and paying $7 a ton more than would have to be paid for American rails, but he claimed that these steel rails were superior to the American and cited the fact that of thousands that had already been set down and used on the road none had broken.

TO RESTRICT IMMIGRATION.

Argument Before Committee on the Bill of Congressman Stone.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—The senate and house joint committee today heard delegations from labor organizations favoring Representative Stone's, of Pennsylvania, bill restricting immigration. Stone first addressed the committee, advocating his bill and explaining its salient features.

Mr. Eberhardt, president of the Window Glass Worker's Association of America, urged upon the committee the necessity of changing the present law and spoke of the inadequacy of the present system of inspection and thought it should be made abroad.

O. P. Cockran, president of the United Association of Mechanics, favored the bill. The present method of examining immigrants on this side of the water was utterly useless, he thought, and incomplete, and a physician, in his opinion, might as well stand at the door of the house and point out members who were morally and physically unsound, judging from their appearance, as to endeavor to judge the moral and physical condition of immigrants entering the country under the present inspection laws. It was impossible to ascertain whether an immigrant had been a convict or not, and immigration could not be restricted or the desirable separated from the undesirable under the present laws. The inspection, he asserted, should be made in Europe, where means are at hand, and where the condition of the person coming to the United States could be investigated. The present system of inspection should be transferred to the other side of the ocean. We must be more particular as to the class of immigrants we let in.

J. B. Eberhart said that of the 500,000 immigrants landed last year many were fit subjects for penitentiaries or poor houses. The criminal and pauper classes of the United States were recruited from the paupers who come from abroad, and statistics showed that a good percentage of the inmates of prisons were of that class of foreigners. He urged upon the committee the necessity of changing the present law and spoke of the inadequacy of the present system of inspection, and thought it should be made abroad.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Reserving Public Lands—Railroad Commissioners—Silver Matters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—Secretary Noble has issued an order locating and reserving from settlement and entry under the act of March 3, 1891, certain lands in the unallotted portion of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian reservation in Indian Territory, soon to be opened to settlement under the proclamation by the president, to be issued for county seat purposes. The lands to be opened to settlement have been divided into six counties, and the lands to be reserved for the purpose stated are described as follows:

For county "C," the south half of section 19, township 14 north, range 11 west.

For county "D," north half of section 13, township 18 north, range 17 west.

For county "E," the south half of section 15, township 17 north, range 22 west.

For county "F," the south half of section 8, township 13 north, range 23 west.

For county "G," the north half of section 25, township 13 north, range 17 west.

For county "H," the north half of section 13, township 9 north, range 16 west.

Railroad Commissioners.

A call has been issued for the national convention of railroad commissioners to be held at the office of the Interstate Commerce Commission in this city on April 13, 1892. The railroad commissioners of all states and state officers charged with any duty in the supervision of railroads or railroad interests are respectfully requested to attend. The Association of American Railway Accounting Officers is also invited to meet with the commissioners or to send delegates to the convention for the discussion of such questions of special interest to their association as may arise at the meeting. It is suggested that any topics involving questions of state and interstate commerce which members of the convention desire to bring up for discussion be mentioned to Edward A. Mosely, secretary at Washington, before the day of meeting above named.

Speaker Crisp said this afternoon that he did not think the rule relative to the silver bill could be brought into the house and called up on Monday, but that it would probably come up on Tuesday.

Western Pensions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following list of pensions granted is reported by THE BEE and Examiner Bureau of Claims:

Nebraska: Original—Daniel Santers, William P. Thomas, Benjamin F. Turner, William Reickmeyer, Hezekiah C. Pennell, James Stephenson, Amos P. Bradley, John Freeman, Hudson F. Stubbs, Adam Kessler, Allan Carpenter, George W. Bowdish, William O. Mahon, John R. Ayers, William H. Towns, Willard Place. Reissue—James E. Hibbard. Widows, etc.—Margaret E. Holland.

Iowa: Original—George E. Morrill, Simeon K. Davis, David Baily, Edward Spencer, Jasper N. Hargis, Mitchell Nilles, David Brown, John Matthews, Philip Yearlong, George Orchard, John Nichols, W. Neff, William H. Jones, William F. M. Mathews, Marcus A. Packard, Arnold Hutchinson, Richard Moore, Samuel E. Hall, John Knowel, Nicholas T. Wells, Jonathan Ireland, John Goodchild, David Cry, Edward B. Hollis, Lyman B. Grout, John Agens, Charles Dutt, Richard P. Fitzgerald, Peter R. Lilley, William W. Brown, Oliver Walker, William J. Johnson, Oliver P. Pence, John H. Williams. Additional—William Wellman. Restoration and reissue—Butler B. Delashmutt, died. Increase—Erastus Weaver, Jessie B. Bartley, Cornelius VanNote, Francis A. Vandervoort, Henry Shallenberger, George W. Crose, Robert A. Oliphant. Original widows, etc.—Mary C. Stafford, Amanda Wagemann, Martha M. Hannae, mother, Katie E. Weitman, minor of John Baker.

South Dakota: Original—Patrick Rainey, Nels O. Helgerson, John R. Manville, Mathias Blagstadt, Henry Schlenz, Charles A. Cooper, John A. Martin, Norman B. Stacy, Edward T. Hathway, Edward Carter.

* * *

Does Farming in Nebraska Pay?

In a recent issue THE BEE published over a page of interviews with prosperous farmers in various portions of Nebraska, each of whom gave his personal experience in tilling the soil, in stock raising, in fruit culture, etc. The showing was a revelation. Eastern newspapers commented upon the unexampled success of Nebraska farmers as demonstrated by THE BEE. Farmers and business men at once became interested and are now demanding more information with respect to other sections of the state. The issue was soon exhausted and late orders for extra copies could not be filled. No stronger inducements could be held out to prospective settlers or land buyers than the facts as gleaned by THE BEE, coming directly from the men who have made fortunes on Nebraska farms.

THE BEE will soon print another exhaustive showing of the agricultural resources of various counties. Old residents have been interviewed, and they furnish a fund of trustworthy information concerning the productive qualities of soil, perfect climate, experience with successive crops, advantages of stock raising, fruit and tree culture—in short every essential fact to prove that Nebraska is pre-eminent as an agricultural and stock raising state. This information will be in demand not only in this section, but will be of interest to thousands of dissatisfied farmers in eastern states who are looking for more desirable locations. All orders for extra copies will be promptly filled.

CANNOT REGULATE THE WORK

Contractors Will Manage the Construction of Omaha's Federal Building.

NO CONVICT LABOR CAN BE EMPLOYED

With This Exception No Effort Will Be Made by the Department to Interfere in the Affair—Interesting Washington News.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,
513 FOURTEENTH STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.

Today Supervising Architect Edbrooke addressed a letter to Senator Paddock in answer to the letter which was forwarded by the former to the latter a few days ago from Mr. George P. Bemis, secretary of the Real Estate Owners association of Omaha, stating that at a meeting of the directors of that association on the 10th inst. a resolution was passed requesting the Nebraska congressional delegation to cause a provision to be inserted in all contracts providing that, other things being equal, preference shall be given to Omaha mechanics on all work on the new public building in that city, and that no convict labor shall be permitted in the construction.

Mr. Edbrooke says that under the present law the department must advertise for competitive proposals for furnishing labor and material for work on public buildings except in cases of public exigencies, and cannot exclude persons in other cities than those in which public buildings are being erected from submitting such competitive proposals as they may desire for such work, and therefore it will be seen to be impracticable to comply with that portion of the request which refers to the insertion of a paragraph in the specifications which will ultimately become a part of the contracts for work on the public buildings at Omaha, giving preference to the mechanics of that city.

In the same connection the supervising architect states that the department, in inviting, receiving and accepting proposals for any work on a public building, would have no legal right to interfere with the contractor in the employment of his workmen, except in so far as it may be necessary to require the employment of such stated workmen not otherwise objectionable as are necessary to secure the satisfactory prosecution of the work. In regard to the employment of convict labor in the work of constructing the public building at Omaha, he states that it is contrary to the policy of the Treasury department to permit such labor in connection with the construction of any public building, although there is no statutory prohibition of the use of such labor anywhere.

Will Pass the Anti-Option Bill.

It begins to look now as though the Hatch bill to prohibit speculation in farm produce, known as the "anti-option bill" would be smoked out of the democratic hole in the house and get over to the senate where it will surely be fully adopted. Mr. C. Woods Davis, a well known Kansas lawyer, acting for the farmers, is here looking after the interests of the measure, and he believes it will soon be started on its journey toward law.

It is of great interest to farmers and grain dealers everywhere. One of the principal complaints of the commission men when the bill was first proposed was that it prevented legitimate as well as illigitimate dealing. Section 2 of the Hatch bill will be amended by the committee in that clause which provides that no one but the owner of the article contracted to be sold or delivered shall have the right to make future contracts without paying a tax. There will be added a provision to this effect: "Or that has not heretofore acquired by purchase and is not then entitled to the right to the future possession of such article under a contract for the sale and future delivery thereof previously made by the owner thereof."

There will also be added a provision whereby the party who may have acquired the right from the owner to the future possession of any of the articles mentioned can either assign or transfer the certificates of purchase, but in no case shall the amount of such articles embraced in such transfer exceed the amount included in the original certificate of purchase.

The house committee on agriculture will consider the amended bill next Monday. Mr. Davis says the Washburn bill is unconstitutional, and nothing more will be done with it. The Hatch bill was drawn by some of the best constitutional lawyers in the country and there is no flaw in it.

Some Old Rebel Feeling Still Exists.

"You needn't talk to me about the old rebel feeling having entirely subsided in the extreme south," said a widely known statesman today, "for I have very recently seen evidence to the contrary. I was the other day, with my wife, at the Ponce de Leon, St. Augustine, Fla. It is one of the prettiest places on the face of the earth, and when Sunday morning came, with a bright, warm sun, and we looked out upon white dresses and straw hats and parasols, I said to my wife that we would go to church. I can show you that with some people, at least, who served under the stars and bars, the old prejudice of the war is first in the heart before the church.

"We asked for the Presbyterian church and were pointed to one of the handsomest edifices my eyes ever looked upon. It was the Memorial Presbyterian church, and was constructed as a gift to the denomination by the gentleman, Mr. Flager of New York, who put up the Ponce de Leon and other hotel buildings—of stone, brick and stucco. It looks like a grand moseleum in Madrid, with a great dome, beautiful entrance and most perfect seating and pulpit arrangements, not to mention the grand organ, which is splendidly manipulated. In the rear of the grounds, which cover an entire block up in the heart of the city, is a magnificent large parsonage. The entire outfit came from the pocket of the one man and is by him maintained, must have cost $250,000, and is a monument indeed. We were charmed with the church and its surroundings, and were pleased when the minister appeared, for he was a manly looking, talented fellow.

His Idea of a Grand Army.

"We were impressed from the very moment the minister began his sermon that he had something on his mind and was firing some hot shots from ambush, as it were," continued the gentleman, "and immediately we placed our eyes upon the minister and took them off him not till he sat down. He began with that portion of the life of Paul where, after he was converted, he went over into Corinth to preach the gospel, and, following his trade, that of tentmaker, he earned his own livelihood, and for his pains was convicted of 'sedition' and taken to Rome to be tried and be beheaded. I noticed that the minister, Rev. M. S. Paine, took especial delight in depicting the trials of Paul, the ruthless manner in which he was treated and the utter lack of appreciation of his services by the throne of Rome, especially, although Paul had captured the great majority.

"The minister was eloquent and threw his very soul into his sermon. Finally he brought his sermon to a climax by saying something like this: 'It was the small minority, representing the crown in Rome, that drove Paul out of Corinth and took his head. He had to crop his work at its zenith to die for the rabble. I, too, yield to the minority, the very small minority, for four-fifths of this congregation want me to remain in this pulpit. I want to say in departing from you, however, that the grandest army a universe ever produced was raised and fought for nearly four years to teach the minority that it was the majority that must rule.'

"There was a silence most painful for a moment. One could have heard a pin drop. Strangers looked each other in the face as if to ask what it meant.

"Then the doxology was sung," concluded the gentleman. "I said to my wife, 'I venture that preacher was a union soldier, and is now a republican, and the ex-confederate element has run him out of his church; I am going to inquire.' So I made a bee line for the minister. He was soon surrounded by his congregation and I could not speak to him privately, so I asked an usher.

"'Right you are,' he said, 'Mr. Paine was a union soldier and has preached too much unionism. The confederates have made it warm for him, and although there are not many of them he has resigned and will leave town. Mr. Paine is now the chaplain of Florida for the state Grand Army of the Republic organization.

Too Much Unionism.

"The minister cleared his voice from its huskiness, and said he had attended three great funerals in his life. One was in London, and was that of Wellington, after he had conquered Napoleon at Waterloo; a last tribute to one who had saved his nation. Another was of a leading general under that hero of the English army, and the funeral was in the Bosphorus, off Constantinople. The last was of our own military hero who lies in Riverside park, New York. Each of the funerals was briefly, but graphically described. Then the minister sat down, while the choir sang 'Blest be the Tie that Binds.' There were many wet eyes in that audience. The sermon was finely constructed to strike a far-reaching blow at some element, and without naming the element the sermon had done the work."

President Harrison's Americanism.

A senator who has for three years occupied very close relations with President Harrison and who probably knows better than any other man at the capitol the inner operations of the chief executive's mind, said to THE BEE correspondent last night:

"It is improbable that we have had since Washington and two or three of his earliest successors a president who stands so firmly as our present one for Americanisms. President Harrison would not stop short of anything rational to preserve American interests."

"How does it come," I asked, "that our present administration has failed to preserve our interests in the Bering sea as well as did the administration of President Cleveland?"

"That is the most perplexing question I have to answer in the senate these days," said the senator, thoughtfully. "Apparently we have not as good an understanding with England as had the last administration. It is well understood in the inner circles of the executive branch of the government, but I cannot state the facts. In general terms I will say that it is a physical impossibility for a republican administration to make the same terms with Great Britain that it is possible for a democratic administration to make. The reasons for that must be apparent to any one who has followed public affairs for a quarter of a century."

"Do you mean that the war spirit of 1861 yet lingers in the minds of England's foreign office?"

They Hate the Republicans.

"Yes, and no. There is, naturally, a feeling of resentment against the republican party on that account when it comes to the settlement of a question through diplomacy, where courtesies carry greater weight than justice, often. But there is a more potent feeling against the republican party in England, and it continues to grow at a pace which serves notice upon all republican administrations that if it gets our country's dues from England it must stand firm for them, and show nothing of the white feather. It is our protective tariff that the English hate, and the party responsible for it. Why, the best known man in all England is McKinley, who has the credit for having prepared and passed the present tariff law. The British couldn't see how it would be possible for any man than McKinley to be nominated for the presidency this year. They hold him responsible for this 'blindly selfish law,' as they term our tariff, and the more they think of the present decline of their manufacturing interests the more they hate the republican party and McKinley.

"No sooner did we actually pass and sign the recent tariff law than England began to watch her opportunity to strike back at us. Her laboring interests," continued the senator, "have suffered greatly. Her factories are closing and her laborers are going out upon the streets in idleness, not in great droves, but slowly and surely. The only explanation the British government can make of their misfortune is that 'the American tariff did it.' The natural retort of the laboring classes is, 'why don't you strike America down? Why don't you resent the insult? Why do you continue your relations with the United States? Why not retaliate?'

For Political Effect.

"Well, it's well known to our government that there is a popular demand for the dissolution of the British cabinet. Gladstone and his followers have a lot of reforms and they want an appeal to the people. Those demands cannot be ignored. They must be heeded. It therefore behooves the present House of Lords to urge the ministry, the cabinet, to 'make a demonstration,' as we say in war phraseology; and show the people over there that there is harbored a spirit of resentment; and this they have been doing in good time before the elections, for you must remember that they have politics in England, the same as here."

"Then do you mean to say that Salisbury is simply indulging in 'jingo,' for political purposes?"

"Not at all. I mean to say that the British government is taking this Bering sea question simply as an excuse to show the feeling within her against the republican party. She has this feeling at all times, but has been forced to make a demonstration now, and has done so upon a flimsy pretext. We have the law, precedent and common decency and justice all on our side. We will win. The president is right, and the country will sustain him. I can see but one way in which we can get on good commercial terms with Great Britain, and that is by adopting free trade, humiliating ourselves by acknowledging a general weakness and fear, and turning over all entire trade interests to a people who only retain our acquaintance for selfish purposes. England will learn that we treat all nations alike, and that she will be treated like we treated Chili."

Miscellaneous.

Senator Manderson today received a letter from Pension Commissioner Raum regarding the pension claim of John Grady of near O'Neill, Hall county. Commissioner Raum says this among other things: "It seems to me clear that the deplorable condition in which this man is now found has not been shown to be due to the service. I do not say that it was not due to the service, but I say that it has not been by any competent evidence which would warrant this office in placing this man upon the roll at $72 per month. The patriotic record of the Grady family where it is shown that the father and three sons served in the army for the union, two of whom were killed, is a remarkable record for any family. If I felt authorized by the law and the evidence to grant this man a larger pension than he is now receiving, I would do so without hesitation. Many cases of this kind are brought to my attention where the rate granted for the disabilities proven is far below the rate due to the disabilities existing, if the evidence showed they were of service origin. But you know my certificates take money out of the treasury, and as an officer of the government I can only make these certificates when they are supported by the law and the evidence."

Assistant Secretary Chandler today affirmed the decision of the commissioner in the homestead entry case of Frederick Ripley against Asher Couffman et al from McCook, holding that Ripley was not an innocent purchaser without notice.

The east is filled with renewed rumors that there will be a complete upheaval of the Union Pacific management at the April meeting of the board of directors. Jay Gould, it is confidently asserted, will retire, and Fred L. Ames of Boston succeed Sidney Dillon as president. Since Gould's alleged attempt to wreck the debt consolidation plan, all the conservative stockholders have united in demanding that he be ousted as a preliminary to any further effort to put the road on its feet.

J. G. Keith of Deadwood, S. D., is at the National.

S. D. Parks of Lander, Wyo., is at the Arlington.

H. G. Wilson was today appointed postmaster at Stoddard, Bayard county, vice E. G. Scoville, resigned.

The president has signed the bill making Council Bluffs a port of entry.

Senator Manderson is trying to improve the mail facilities between Sidney and Camp Clark, a petition having gone in from people interested.

There are numerous protests coming in from army people against the reductions made by the house on the army appropriation bill relating to the adjutants and quartermasters.

Senator Manderson is endeavoring to secure for Fremont's public building the necessary money to push the same along. The result will be known at an early date.

The senate will report next week favorably the bill donating to Sidney, Neb., twenty acres of land from the Fort Sidney military reservation for cemetery purposes.

In the matter of renewing the lease of the postoffice building at Beatrice, investigation by special agent has been ordered. Papers to that effect have been forwarded from the Treasury department.

P. S. H.

WHERE THEY DON'T HUSTLE

"The Thief of Time" Snugly Ensconced in the National Capital.

OMAHA PILGRIMS AT THE MAUSOLEUM

H. T. Clarke's Comment on War Department Business Methods—Colonel Stanton's Precedent—Uncle Sam's Upholstered Warriors—A Veteran's Peace.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—[Special to THE BEE.]—We have had quite an influx of Sons of Omaha here during the past week, not to speak of the grandfathers and adopted children. Henry T. Clarke came early and stayed late. He has been to Washington often enough to be able to pick his way readily to the capitol and tread with ease the mazy windings of the War department. Mr. Clarke is greatly impressed with the slowness with which red tape unwinds and intimates that he transacted as much real simon pure business in a day at the old Ashland and Sidney tall bridges as they do in a week at the War department. Mr. Clarke does not say what is probably the truth, that as a profanity provoker the war office in all likelihood could take points from the old bridges management. People had to get right down to business there or swim. Here they can wait. I don't wonder that persons having matters to lay before the various departments howl over delays, but the art of not transacting business found its apotheosis in Washington until Thomas B. Reed and a republican committee on rules cut the Gordian knot and made the Fifty-first congress put itself on record as a working body.

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Mr. Clarke told me in confidence that the trouble with Omaha people is that the wealthy men "made their money quick and part with it slow." I suppose that Omaha is not alone in this peculiarity of wealth, though it has some shining instances of the rule. What the city needs just now, if Mr. Clarke is to be believed, is a revival of the religion of generosity and a general "move on." Too many men are hanging back waiting for some one else to take the initiative while a concert of action would start a flood of prosperity. Mr. Clarke would address his fellow citizens in the harangue of the old side show man.

"Do not say 'I will go in, Bill, if you will,' but step right inside the canvas."

⁂

Then we had Hanscom here for a few days. Andrew J. is inclined to agree with Henry T. that the subscription list isn't passed around often enough among the citizens of Omaha. There should be a renewal of that exuberance of confidence which dominated the sixties, suggests Mr. Hanscom, and the old settlers ought not to be expected to bear all the heat and burden of the day. Mr. Hanscom thinks that the gift of Hanscom park was the lever which lifted Omaha from a town to a metropolis, and is perfectly satisfied with his work even though the courts have since refused to take the will for the deed and to refund the park.

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Major J. W. Paddock was another visitor. He is enthusiastic over democracy's prospects, but fears that the silver question is displacing tariff reform this session as a great national issue. The major never jumps at a conclusion, if he can walk around it leisurely for a half an hour and satisfy himself that it is absolutely a conclusion. So when he states that the Nebraska democracy, in his judgment, is "not for free coinage," I should be inclined to credit his statement, had not Mr. Bryan informed me that his own judgment was to the contrary. Mr. Bryan has lived several years in Nebraska, four, if I am correctly informed, and ought to know what he is talking about. But even if he doesn't, he thinks that he does, and that is quite sufficient.

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Then we have had Pat O. Hawes and Dana S. Lander, and finally Harry Deuel. Harry brought his "skimmer" along in good working order. He spent two days in seclusion at the Riggs house, an hour at the patent office and just long enough at the capitol to drop a box of cigars on Sergeant-at-Arms Valentine's desk. He literally "skimmed" over the city, and then took a fast train for the west. He said that he didn't see what was the use of staying away from home when business was done. This reminds me of Colonel T. H. Stanton's famous Washington trip several years ago. After having been nearly a generation on the frontier, kind friends of influence thought it would be a nice thing to have the colonel detailed for soft duty at Washington. An order was made out and issued detailing Major T. H. Stanton on a board at Washington. The duty by careful nursing could have been made to extend over several months, perhaps a year. Colonel Stanton arrived one evening. To the horror of his fellow members he convened the board the next morning, worked them to death for two days, concluded the business amid their tears, paid his hotel bill and started back to Omaha on the fourth day. You could have cut the atmosphere around the War department with a knife for a week afterwards, but the colonel was happy. He said he had "no money to fool away loafing around Washington" after the business which he was sent to do was done. But ever since, I am sure, there are a number of army officers who seriously doubt whether the colonel's mind is quite evenly balanced, and who feel that a precedent was set by Colonel Stanton which, if followed up, would be dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the service. Nothing hits the circumlocution brigade so hard as an attack on circumlocution, and nothing hurts the soft service brigade like an exposition of what hard service really is.

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Apropos of this subject I was glad to read the editorial in a late issue of THE BEE regarding "Army Promotions." The writer speaks quite by the card in asserting that the average army officer attending strictly to duty at stations distant from Washington is very apt to be overlooked in the struggle for promotion. There is a proverb in the army that "One campaign in Washington is worth a dozen in the field." This may be an exaggeration but it is based on a truth. The most persistent and on the whole the most efficient lobby in Washington is that of the army and navy coterie. It comprises the staff and detailed officers of the army, the large number of naval officers connected with the department navy yard and gun foundry, the retired officers of both services, but above all the families and friends of each of these classes. The intrigues which are in constant progress here for vacancies present and prospective in staff positions, for changes of station outside of Washington and for soft details on boards which often wear out the bottoms of chairs without accomplishing anything would do honor to the court of Louis XIV. in its palmiest days. Dinners and luncheons, teas and suppers, calls and receptions, all are made to do service in the work of securing and nailing influence. Pretty women and wives hang on the arms of senators and representatives and pour sweet flatteries in their enchanted ears; officers haunt committee rooms and spend dreary evenings discussing questions of which they know little or about which they care less, except to appear interested, in order to make a point. Even Newspaper Row is visited with "items of great interest," carefully thought out for the purpose of assailing a rival or pushing a friend, and no stone is left unturned to score in the game of finesse.

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The officer on the frontier or on staff duty in a distant city is naturally at a tremendous disadvantage. He is ambitious for advancement and has a record behind him to warrant his ambition. He sends on his application backed by a thick bundle of documents showing service, ability and numerous official endorsements from his superiors. Perhaps the delegation from the state from which he was appointed promises to endorse them and "present them personally." But in nine cases out of ten, for months before, the campaign has been waging for a rival with all the influence of the omnipresent staff at Washington and the added sweet and persistent importunities of "the petticoat brigade." The matter has already been broached over a bottle of wine to a half a dozen influentia statesmen or discussed after a tea among th

wives. The wires have been laid in the big granite building on the avenue and the currents have been passing over them to a score of points where an impression can be made. The spouse of Admiral Blank has had a little "drop in and see us," at which the daughter of Senator Smith of the military committee and the wives of five prominent congressmen who wear military buttons have been present. Quite incidentally and accidentally the statement has been made what a shame it is that dear Captain Pumps, who dances so sweetly, has been exiled for four years at "Camp Scalp Raiser" and his surpassing fitness for a quartermastership or judge advocate's position is commented upon. Bless me, how the ladies do work. And why shouldn't they work for the uncles and brothers and cousins and friends of their uncles and cousins and brothers! It is reported here in Washington that all the fancy details of the late movement of troops revolved around the center of one persistent little woman's winter campaign in Washington on behalf of her husband. She won, and his troop or company or battery, I shan't tell which, will, within a few weeks, be just where she wanted it put.

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Now, I am not criticising this sort of thing. It is here. It always has been here and always will be. Wherever advancement is dependent upon political influence, wherever there is an appointing power, there the "eagles" as well as the "maple leaves" will be gathered together. In the question of selection "pull" must count, and those who have "the pull" are most apt to score. But for all that, as I said at the outset, it is tough on the men who have spent their lives on the frontier and have been so long absent from Washington and their boyhood's homes that politicians of influence are to them merely names, and Pennsylvania avenue only recalls the wide stretch of mud and ruts over which they marched in that grand review of 1865.

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It was not very long ago that I was talking to one of these veterans, now of high rank, but who for nearly twenty years had served west of the Missouri, on plain and desert, in cantonment and camp, doing his duty as a soldier patiently and efficiently, and uncomplainingly. We walked together through the northwest section, now covered with palatial homes, down Connecticut avenue and across Farragut square, past the elegant Army and Navy club building, where generals and admirals and colonels and majors and captains and lieutenants of the soft service brigade wage bloodless engagements over snowy damask and map out campaigns for personal advancement across polished mahogany. It was all new to him, to this man with grizzled whiskers and soft voice and a record of service stamped all over its pages with danger and hardship and self denial and perhaps unrequited worth.

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"It is the first time in eighteen years," he said, "that I have been in Washington, or in fact, east of the lakes. I feel like a stranger in a strange land, but perhaps more like a Rip Van Winkle waking from a long sleep with faint recollections of what has been but is now no longer. The place is strange, the faces are strange. Many of the officers holding down staff positions I have never seen before and suppose that I never shall again. Kissing goes by favor in the army as it does elsewhere, and those on the ground get what those away cannot hope for. Records count for something, of course, but most of us have a good record as far as that is concerned. With a fair record conceded, it is 'pull' that counts more than anything else. A well managed 'tea fight' here beats an Indian campaign in the buttes as a help to promotion, and a ride on the 'mall,' properly conducted, is more effective often than a midnight march in the sand hills."

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I saw General Augur the other day at the Army and Navy club chatting with Major Paddock about the Omaha of the past. He spoke of his ride by stage from Dunlap, Ia., to Omaha in January, 1867, and the great changes which had taken place since he left early in the '70s. He asked after Dr. Miller, Mr. Rosewater and many of the older residents. General Augur is beginning to show his years, but he is very handsome even in his old age. His hair is snow white and his silky side whiskers are as blanched as his head. He is living quietly here in Washington, enjoying the society of his old army associates and friends. During the six years or more which have elapsed since his retirement General Augur has enjoyed the quiet of a life free from cares, worry incident to changes of assignment and the petty jealousies of high rank. He is entering upon a green old age which promises to be a long and a happy one.

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With him at the time mentioned was Captain James A. Snyder, U. S. A., also retired. Captain Snyder was in Omaha in 1856, I think, as a civil engineer engaged in surveying a military road from the Elkhorn to the Niobrara. He made the Poppleton & Byers map of Omaha with the first sketch of Omaha ever put on paper. He entered the army in the Third infantry in 1861, and left it as a captain, after twenty-eight years' service, in 1889. "The Omaha as I recall it," said Captain Snyder, "had barely 200 houses. No one ever supposed that it would amount to much. The old ferry was running, the flats were occupied by a scraggly settlement, but the bluffs beyond were deserted. What has become of William N. Byers? Is A. J. Poppleton still alive? I have quite lost track of the old settlers whom I once knew." Captain Snyder listened with interest to the information afforded him of the men with whom he once mingled and said that he hoped some time to visit the great city which had succeeded the little village for which he made the first lithographed map. W. E. A.

DeWitt's Sarsaparilla destroys such poisons as scrofula, skin disease, eczema, rheumatism. Its timely use saves many lives.

Program for Commencement.

The eleventh annual commencement of the Omaha Medical college will be held next Thursday. Upon that date twelve young men of Omaha will be authorized to go out into the world as full fledged physicians.

This fact pleases the members of the faculty and the promoters of the institution, but they find much more pleasure in the fact that the Omaha Medical college now ranks among the best of its kind in the United States. From a small beginning the college has made rapid progress toward the front ranks and now in its faculty has some of the most eminent educators and physicians in the country.

The commencement exercises are always interesting, and this one will be no exception to the general rule that has prevailed during the past.

The following program will be rendered at Boyd's theater at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon:

Music—Overture, Fest .... Leutner
Prayer ....
Rev. A. J. Turkle.
Music—Hungarian Dance .... Brahms
Address ....
Rev. David R. Kerr, D.D., Chancellor University of Omaha.
Music—Intermezzo .... Mascagni
Conferring the Degree of Doctor of Medicine upon Andrew Jackson Baker, David Josiah Bartlett, Philip Herman Metz, William Albert Lusk, Urie Dahlgren Stone, George Roeder, Julius Augustus Roeder, Vilena Sewall Henderson, Thomas Edward Barron, A. M., Mads Christian Christensen, William Owen Wisner and William Ellsworth Dixon by Prof. P. S. Leisenring, M. D., President of the Board of Trustees.
Music—Lyon's Chase .... Kolling
Address ....
Rev. Newton M. Mann.
Music—Gavotte, Loving Hearts .... Wiegand
Presentation of Prizes ....
Music—Coronation .... Kretschmer

No admission fee will be charged, and the public is cordially invited to be present.

A Close Call.

Mr. J. P. Blaize, an extensive real estate dealer in this city, narrowly escaped one of the severest attacks of pneumonia while in the northern part of the state during the recent blizzard. Mr. Blaize had occasion to drive several miles during the storm and was so thoroughly chilled that he was unable to get warm, and inside of an hour after his return he was threatened with a severe case of pneumonia, or lung fever. Mr. Blaize sent to the nearest drug store and got a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, of which he had often heard, and took a number of large doses. He says the effect was wonderful and that in a short time he was breathing quite easily. He kept on taking the medicine and the next day was able to come to Des Moines. Mr. Blaize regards his cure as simply wonderful, and says he will never travel again without a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.—The (Des Moines, Iowa) Saturday Review. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by druggists.

PREPARING FOR THE BATTLE

Republicans of the State Called Upon to Organize.

HOW IT MAY BE ACCOMPLISHED

Text of the Address of President Lansing of the State League—General Thayer Explains Where He Stands In the Contest.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 26.—[Special to THE BEE.]—President Lansing of the State Republican league today issued an address to the republican voters of Nebraska in which he recites the fact that the time has arrived for a thorough organization of the State Republican league which is composed of the local republican clubs of the state. The object of the republican league, embracing all republican clubs of the state, is to advocate, promote and maintain the principles of republicanism as enumerated by the republican party and to have perfect concert of action and co-operation.

President Lansing says that at least one club should be organized in every city and county, in every ward and in every voting precinct or school district. By such organization in each city and county, and by the prompt reporting of the names of the officers to the headquarters at Lincoln literature can be more promptly and systematically distributed. Upon application to President Lansing or Secretary Brad Slaughter, the former at Lincoln and the latter at Omaha, a copy of a constitution suitable for republican clubs will be furnished. It is advised that the policy of the local clubs be made broad enough to enable any republican to work under it. Every member should be permitted to express himself. Every person who sympathizes with the republican party should be invited to join the local clubs. A full and free discussion on republican lines of all political subjects is advised, and the republicans of the state are reminded that free speech is one of the cardinal principles of the republican party.

The address closed with the following paragraph: "The league clubs do not take the place of but are auxiliary to and will cooperate with the regular committees of the party. Let organization be perfected at once. Send names of officers and strength of club to these headquarters. Prompt organization, combined with united and energetic action, will crown our efforts with a grand victory in the coming campaign."

General Thayer Files a Motion.

John M. Thayer filed with the clerk of the supreme court today his motion asking that the contest case be opened again in the supreme court. In his motion he alleges that on the 8th day of last February he was made to believe and did believe that when the mandate from the supreme court of the United States would be issued it would contain a command to the Nebraska court to enter judgment that James E. Boyd was a citizen of the United States and entitled to hold the office of governor of Nebraska. He believed that the supreme court of the United States had passed finally and fully upon the question of the citizenship of Governor Boyd and his right to hold the office of governor. He afterwards learned that this information was unfounded. After he became doubtful by reason of the conflict of opinion of those upon whom he had relied for the true legal status of the case and the full legal effect of the decision, he watched the public prints to know when the mandate of the supreme court would be issued, and saw thereby that the same was issued on the 1st day of March, 1892. He waited for the mandate to be filed with the clerk of the Nebraska supreme court in order to read it himself and so learn what it really did contain; but up to and including the 14th day of March he was always told that the mandate had not arrived. He then alleges that on March 14 he left Lincoln and visited the interior of the state. On the Thursday morning following he was surprised to learn from the newspapers that judgment had been asked for and the case dismissed; and that he had had no notice that any of the gentlemen who had been his attorneys had seen a copy of the mandate, nor that the same was to be filed on the 15th and judgment asked thereon.

Exonerates John L. Webster.

General Thayer then goes on to say that he is now satisfied John L. Webster, who had been his leading counsel in the case, received a copy of the mandate on March 7 and at the same time a notice of the motion that was afterwards made for judgment thereon, but that Mr. Webster kept all knowledge of the fact from him. He has not regarded John L. Webster as his attorney in the case since the 8th day of last February and has never authorized him to appear further for him in the case. If he has seen a copy of the mandate he would have resisted the granting of the motion and asked leave to file a reply.

He closes with the statement that John L. Webster had no right to accept service on his behalf, certainly not without communicating such fact to him. Especially had Mr. Webster no right to accept service for him and suppress knowledge of the fact.

Joseph H. Blair, as attorney for General Thayer, also files an affidavit to the effect that he was one of the attorneys in the case and that he received no copy of the mandate or notice that the same was to be filed in the supreme court on March 15. Mr. Blair admits that he afterwards read in the newspapers that the mandate had been filed, but asserts that he did not believe the newspapers told the truth in regard to the matter.

Recalled to the Fatherland.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—Mr. von Mumm, the secretary of the German legation here, has received letters of recall and will leave this country for Europe as soon as his successor arrives, which will be some time in April. Mr. von Mumm's post of duty in Europe, which has not yet been named, will be in the nature of a promotion.

BABY A SOLID SCAB

Torturing Disease of Blood and Skin. Many Doctors Fail. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

I have a sister troubled with blood or skin disease It commenced when about one year old. We would try one doctor and then another, and it seemed like they were glad to get rid of it. When they would commence, they would say it is easy dried up and cured, but at last they would say it could not be cured. It ran on about two years. We had tried all the doctors around, and they had failed. I saw your advertisement in the paper, and wrote you for directions and you sent me a copy of your book at once. We then got CUTICURA REMEDIES and used it. It dried up the sores and healed them up right away. Her face, head and parts of her body were a solid scab. The way it would commence it would raise a small lump under the skin, then became a small pimple and itched so that she got no rest night or day, and she would scratch them, and yellow matter would come out of them and they would keep spreading and itching. I am sure from what I know of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, they are the best medicines for scrofula, or blood or skin diseases that any one can use.
GEORGE G. GARTON,
High Point, Decator Co., Iowa.

Cuticura Remedies

These grateful testimonials tell the story of great physical suffering, of mental anguish, by reason of humiliating disfigurations, and of threatened dangers happily and speedily ended, by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, the greatest Skin Cures, Blood Purifiers and Humor Remedies the world has ever known.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood and Skin Purifier internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier, and Beautifier externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula, when the best physicians, hospitals, and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

NO RHEUMATIZ ABOUT ME!

IN ONE MINUTE THE CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER relieves rheumatic sciatic, hip, kidney, muscular and chest pains. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing strenghtening plaster.