THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday) One Year	$8 00
Daily and Sunday, One Year	10 00
Six Months	5 00
Three Months	2 50
Sunday Bee, One Year	2 00
Saturday Bee, One Year	1 50
Weekly Bee, One Year	1 00

OFFICES

Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Room 15, 14 and 15 Tribune Building.
Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska } ss.
County of Douglas. }

N. P. Feil, business manager of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending March 26, 1892, was as follows:

Sunday, March 20	28,095
Monday, March 21	23,614
Tuesday, March 22	23,664
Wednesday, March 23	23,500
Thursday, March 24	23,680
Friday, March 25	23,731
Saturday, March 26	24,058
Average	24,350

N. P. FEIL.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 26th day of March, A. D. 1892.
SEAL. E. P. ROGERS, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for February 24,510.

THE London *Times* is a genuine Bourbon so far as American affairs are concerned. It never learns or forgets anything.

THE relocation of 100 fire hydrants will give unprotected localities fire service without materially increasing the water bills of the city.

RHODE ISLAND is not as large as some counties in Nebraska, but if she goes republican by a good majority she will shine in the firmament of states like Jupiter in the heavens when that planet is the morning star.

THE contracts for lighting fixtures are suspended in mid-air by the action of the council. The quickened consciences of some of the members revolt at the idea of expending over $18,000 for what should cost no more than $10,000.

JUDGE BREWER'S decision declaring that the Union Pacific may not legally lease its telegraph lines to the Western Union is a decision of considerable consequence in this western country. Its full text will be awaited with a great deal of interest.

PEOPLE who signed for rotten block pavements have only themselves to blame if they are required to pay for keeping these blocks in repair so long as they will last. It is bad enough that the city at large has to pay for keeping the intersections in repair.

THE Fourth ward should receive some consideration at the hands of the city council. It is a fairly respectable ward in the matter of population and wealth. A part of the intersection fund for paving, guttering and curbing should be awarded to the Fourth ward.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW has made many great and eloquent addresses; but none that are more finished and readable to patriots than that delivered Tuesday night in Albany at the memorial exercises in honor of the late General Sherman, published in full in THE BEE of yesterday.

THE spectacle of 150,000 citizens holding up the hands of the mayor and city attorney in a wrestling match with a giant "octopus," as pictured in a *Fake Factory* paragraph, is thrilling indeed, all the more so because of the difficulty of wrestling with "octopi" with both hands held up.

THE controversy as to whether the chest of powder was carried from the Ames building at Sunday morning's fire by firemen or policemen has gone far enough. It was a daring deed in either instance but the doors thereof probably had no thought that it would become a cause of ill-feeling between the two excellent departments for protection of life and property.

IT IS understood that the threatened litigation over the will of the late Byron Reed will not affect his bequest to the city for a library building. Nevertheless the taxpayers of Omaha would feel a trifle more confident about the matter if a deed in escrow were executed by the heirs, conveying the Reed lot to the city in absolute fee.

THE sale of the park bonds need not be hastened. This large block of city securities should be thrown upon the market after the absolutely necessary funds have been realized. The park lands are not increasing in price and the city is saving over $1,600 per month by taking her time, to say nothing of a possibility of further reductions in the prices of land offered.

WALT WHITMAN'S poetry will not be remembered as long by his fellow citizens as his unselfish devotion to wounded and dying union soldiers on the battlefields of the rebellion. His poetry is good, bad or indifferent, according to the reader's preconceived notions of what poetry should be. His patriotism was pure and unselfish. There can be but one opinion of that.

CONGRESSMAN DOLLIVER, the young man eloquent of Iowa, delivered a speech in the house on the tariff question Tuesday which it is stated riddled Brilliant Billy Bryan's harangue into tatters. The Nebraskan stood the fire bravely for a time, but before the Iowa republican had finished his address crept out of representative hall. He felt that a moment had come when he should be alone.

A CHANCE TO ECONOMIZE.

Since 1879 congress has made an annual appropriation for "special facilities" in the transportation of the mails by railroad companies. The appropriation for the current fiscal year is in round numbers $295,000,000. The postmaster general, in his estimates for the next fiscal year, omitted this allowance, for the reason that he thought no occasion exists for perpetuating the preferential method whereby a limited number of railroads would be paid both ordinary and special transportation and full car compensation, while other railroads, performing precisely the same character of service, can be allowed nothing more than the compensation which the postoffice department is by statute permitted to pay for ordinary transportation.

The fact appears to be that this special facility pay is a sort of subsidy which has been given principally to what is known as the Atlantic Coast Line. This consists, in general terms, of lines between New York and Port Tampa, Fla., and carries the Cuban mails. Not one other of the hundreds of railroads in the country receives any part of this special facility allowance, and the subsidized Coast Line has been for years influential enough to prevent the cutting off of this extra compensation. This discrimination was pointed out by the postmaster general last year when he left out of his estimates $100,000 of this subsidy, but the roads had the money appropriated just the same. It remains to be seen whether they will be again successful this year in inducing congress to practically present them with nearly $300,000.

Postmaster General Wanamaker, in a letter to Chairman Henderson of the house committee on postoffices and postroads, states that the continuance of the special facility allowance has for some years past been the source of much annoyance to the department, and has hampered the best interests of the mail service, because railroads operating in contiguous territory, and to some extent paralleling the roads which receive the extra pay, object to rendering equally good or quicker schedule mail service except they be paid corresponding rates. They ask that all be treated alike. The practice of compensating a few railroads upon a higher basis than others rendering the same or more satisfactory service has been the source of much annoyance, which each year becomes more perplexing to the department and hurtful to the general service, because it acts as a check to the extension of the fast mail system in sections where it would work great benefits. The department, in endeavoring to do business with all the other railroads and secure liberal treatment from them, is always confronted with this continuous discrimination in favor of the few.

There can be no doubt that this special facility allowance ought to be stopped. The reasons for this given by the postmaster general are conclusive. The democratic house professes a desire to economize, and here is one good opportunity for it to do so.

QUESTIONS TO BE ARBITRATED.

The Bering sea arbitration treaty proposes five questions to be passed upon by the court of arbitrators, which will be held in Paris. The first question relates to the exclusive jurisdiction and rights asserted and exercised by Russia in Bering sea and the seal fisheries prior and up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States, and the second matter of inquiry is as to how far the Russian claims of jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries were recognized and conceded by Great Britain. The question whether Bering sea was included in the phrase, "Pacific ocean," as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, and what rights, if any, in the Bering sea were held and exclusively exercised by Russia after said treaty, is the subject of the third inquiry; and the fourth question is as to whether all the rights of Russia as to jurisdiction, and as to the seal fisheries in Bering sea east of the water boundary, did not in the treaty between the United States and Russia of March 30, 1867, pass unimpaired to the United States under that treaty. The fifth question is as follows: Has the United States any right, and if so what right, of protection or property in the fur seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Bering sea when such seals are found outside the ordinary three-mile limit?

These questions embrace the entire contention of this government. The claim of the United States is that Russia asserted and exercised exclusive jurisdiction over the waters known as the Bering sea and the seal fisheries therein, and that this jurisdiction had had never been questioned by Great Britain. That being the case, this government contends that when the United States purchased Alaska from Russia all the rights of the latter as to jurisdiction and as to the seal fisheries passed into the possession of this government unimpaired. The arbitrators will probably have very little difficulty in establishing the fact of the exercise by Russia of exclusive jurisdiction in Bering sea up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States, the evidence on that point being practically undisputed, but the question as to whether the United States succeeded to the jurisdiction and rights exercised by Russia must be decided upon principles of international law. There is strong argument on both sides of the question, but it may as well be admitted that the probabilities are against an international tribunal giving the United States exclusive jurisdiction over so large an area of water as the Bering sea, which is larger than the Mediterranean. At the outset of the controversy this government maintained that the Bering was a closed sea, but this claim has been abandoned, and now the contention simply is that as Russia exercised exclusive jurisdiction over these waters, the treaty which transferred Alaska to the United States carried with it also the rights and jurisdiction which had been up to that time conceded to Russia.

This government claims the right of property in the fur seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Bering sea when such seals are found outside the ordinary three-mile limit, and the arbitrators will determine whether it has such right. It will not be surprising if the decision is adverse to the claim, although the arguments which this government has advanced in support of it certainly make a strong case.

PROTECTION AND THE TRUSTS.

There is a vast amount of insufferable rot afloat regarding the effect of the tariff upon commercial conditions. Your average democratic free trader charges everything from bad crops to trusts to the republican tariff. He chooses to imagine that the people are foolish enough to follow his fallacious style of pointing out the effect and then naming a cause regardless of the relation of one to the other. The fact is that trusts are no more dependent upon tariff laws than the weather. There is no import duty upon petroleum, yet the Standard Oil company is the most successful and gigantic trust the world has ever known.

The English free trader understands this fact. While the American free trader is endeavoring to prove that the protective tariff is promoting the formation of combinations in this country the English free trader is just as earnest in his efforts to prove to the people of that nation that protection cuts no figure, because trusts flourish in England as well as in America. The late Prof. Rogers, who is a well known writer on economic subjects in Great Britain, in a series of lectures delivered in 1888 and 1889, says:

I have never yet heard, in modern times at least, of one man or any association of men being able to dictate the terms under which a free industry shall be carried on, and a price secured to the regulated produce. Of course, if the state confers a monopoly by patent the price can be secured to the patentee, being that at which he is able to undersell successfully all producers under a common and old process. But the monopoly afforded by protection does not effect an exalted profit. As long as the government does not go to the length of protecting individual producers and allows the area which it fences for the industry to be open to all, the inevitable tendency of profits to an equality is sure to do its work. I very much doubt whether the profits obtained by the New England cotton spinners and woolen weavers and the reputed gains of the Pennsylvania iron masters are due to the aid which the government gives them by a protective tariff. The population of the United States increases at an enormous rate, mainly by immigration. There is consequently an ever increasing body of local consumers, whom the cost of freight and the habit of the market bind to the domestic producer. And if there be any truth in the complaints about the cotton and woolen trades, domestic competition has reduced profits in New England as fully as in the old country.

TAKING POSSESSION OF HER OWN.

Mayor Bemis and City Attorney Connell are to be congratulated by citizens generally for taking the bold step of fencing in the lands north of the old water works pump house claimed by the Union Pacific railway company but believed to be the property of Omaha. The course pursued puts the burden of proof upon the corporation and gives the city the advantage of actual possession, unless the work of inclosing the tract is stopped by injunction. In such case the company is forced to set up its title and the issue can be early made up for final adjudication.

The fact is that the Union Pacific has no portion of its lines on the land adjacent to that in dispute except side tracks and a spur to East Omaha. The conditions upon which the lands were donated to the company have never been fulfilled and the city has apparent rights there which should be asserted and defended until the courts have determined the facts.

The doctrine of accretion is an old one, but the question has never been passed upon, we understand, in the shape which is presented herein. The eastern boundary of the city of Omaha is the center of the channel of the Missouri river. There is some reason to believe therefore that accretions on that boundary will become the property of the city and not of individual lot owners owning property adjacent to the bank of the river. At all events there is merit enough in the claim to warrant carrying the question into the courts. This phase of the contention is independent of the claim for a restoration of the blocks and lots conditionally conveyed to the railway company and, as we understand it, the steps taken by the street commissioner in fencing the disputed tract are a part of the plan of asserting claim to the accretions.

The importance of the land in question, which is about 200 acres in extent, cannot well be overestimated. It is the key to the entrance of the city from the north. It is well worth fighting for and no doubt the legal battle will be fought out with persistence and vigor on both sides. If the decision be favorable to the city it will form a precedent for reclaiming other lands and lots also of great value.

THE course of the politicians who are in control of the government of Canada is beginning to arouse a sentiment of hostility to them in England. The comment of the London *Times* on the colonial situation, manifestly intended to apply especially to Canada, undoubtedly reflects a growing sentiment in England. While the public men of that country do not openly declare their feeling regarding the conduct of Canadian political leaders, in private they do not hesitate to express the opinion that Canada is a troublesome nuisance. The difficulty is that the men who are at the head of affairs in the Dominion are bitter enemies of the United States, and as long as they continue in control there will be danger of disturbance of the relations between England and this country. The high commissioner of the Dominion in England, Sir Charles Tupper, cordially hates the United States, and such a man close to the ear of a tory prime minister is capable of doing a great deal of mischief. It is well that the British public is beginning to see and understand the true state of things. If it should go deep enough into the matter to learn the real nature of Canadian motives it would hardly fail to demand of the British government at least a less implicit confidence in Canadian representations and a less ready willingness to comply with Canadian wishes. The latest experience ought to have, and it seems very likely will have, the effect to somewhat lessen the influence of the Dominion politicians with the imperial government. At the same time this country has had another lesson in Canadian enmity which ought not to be altogether unprofitable.

FREE coinage is a ghost which will not stay down until after the election, as the democrats fervently hope.

A Yellow Knock Out.
New York Commercial.

Gold has scored the first knock down. But there is no telling what silver will do when it toes the mark for another round.

Hard to Swallow.
Philadelphia Times.

The suggestion to make Senator Platt of New York into a successor to Minister Reid is enough to drive President Harrison to drink.

A Farewell Squeal.
Rochester Post.

Roger Q. Mills refuses to leave the house of representatives until he can deliver a speech on the tariff. But, really now, isn't this carrying animosity too far? Cannot Roger afford to be generous after having won a seat in the senate!

A Premature Prophecy.
Philadelphia Record.

Senator Hill says he is not a candidate for vice president. He has not long to wait to find out that he is not a candidate for the presidency. "Wisdom crieth without; she uttereth her voice in the streets." David will hear from her.

A Great State Debtless.
Philadelphia Inquirer.

Today Pennsylvania is practically free from debt. Her once large state debt has been nearly wiped out. The small balance has been provided for and if she paid every dollar she owed she would have a surplus of nearly $3,000,000 left.

This result has been achieved by the republican party. In 1861 the public debt of Pennsylvania was $38,000,000. Of this amount more than $20,000,000 was overdue. The democratic party had not only not provided for its payment; they could not see any way to pay it. In 1859 the state treasurer trafficked in the dishonor of the state for the state's profit and made $41,573 by purchasing $340,000 of the depreciated state loans.

David in the South.
Nashville American.

Mr. Hill may be a great man in a state where great men have been rarer than in the south, and his statesmanship may be applauded by people less acquainted with real statesmen than are the southern people, but he certainly is no great man among our people. Tennessee has many, less experienced perhaps in the arts which Mr. Hill's admirers proudly call political diplomacy, but which really constitute political trickery, but better informed in the principles of upright democracy and more courageous to sacrifice the advancement of self to the welfare of party. Georgia can name dozens of her sons who are worthier than this shrewd and successful New Yorker to wear the shoes of Andrew Jackson, and so can Texas, Mississippi, Kentucky and other southern states.

Cult in Chicago.
Chicago News.

Among other admirable features of the work now being done in this city under the direction of Mr. Theodore Thomas is the introduction of the plan of publishing on concert programs analytical and descriptive comments upon the music to be performed. The scheme is well enough, but somebody should at once call Mr. Thomas' attention to the weird manner in which it is occasionally put into execution.

The latest program, for instance, contains a powerful rhapsodic paragraph on the eighth symphony of Beethoven. The following is an excerpt:

"We have to forego the beautiful adagio in which the soul yearns for the ecstasies of love and soul-state No. 1 meets soul-state No. 2 on an ethereal chord of the diminished seventh, for there is no adagio—not even a vulgar andante."

Since there is no adagio, upon what esoteric information does the writer affirm that adagio soul-states Nos. 1 and 2 are in the habit of holding their confabs while precariously roosting on the soft, ethereal chord of the diminished seventh—like cherubs hopping on the thin edge of a cloud? Why, since there is no adagio or vulgar andante, does he say anything about it at all? Why expatiate on the beauties of something that is not? Why, further, does he expect audiences of intelligent people to benefit from reading such remarks?

Of all arts music is the one most cumbered with gushing "criticism". The instance quoted is but a specimen. In the behalf of art let Mr. Thomas, who is probably not in any way responsible for this writing, insist that the yearning, passionate soul of his program writer clamber down from the ethereal and restrict itself to the elucidation of facts.

COMES OFF THE PERCH.

Globe-Democrat: Premier Salisbury is backing down, reluctantly and ungracefully, perhaps, but he is backing down.

Chicago Tribune: Lord Salisbury is not such a bad man if you only know how to take him. And Mr. Harrison seems to know how to take him.

Chicago News: We believe that the British lion is about ready to stop roaring and quietly lap milk from the saucer in which John Bull usually feeds it.

Globe-Democrat: The Canadian poachers will have to keep away from the seal fisheries whether the arbitration treaty is ratified or not. This is one of the large and significant facts that Lord Salisbury should keep steadily in mind while he is pettifogging about the alleged rights of those law-breaking individuals.

Chicago Herald: It is simply a case of monopoly against piracy. It is not a national contention for national rights. There is not involved any principle affecting the honor or self-respect of the American people. Lord Salisbury and the president will go on bluffing until both weary of the folly. Then they will devise another reference to arbitrators, and we shall meanwhile have no war.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

A bad reputation is a hard thing to lose.

As soon as we form a habit we have a master.

An evil thought is the mother of an evil deed.

Going to heaven on a tombstone is risky business.

The man who tries to get to heaven on stilts will have a good many tumbles.

If head preaching could save the world the devil would have been used up long ago.

Men who pray in earnest always have arms long enough to open windows in heaven.

All the science in the world can't make a mean man feel at home in a prayer meeting.

If angels hear all the preaching that is done on earth, they must wonder what some men are driving at.

Among the great trials that a woman has to undergo, is to have a new bonnet in the house on a rainy Sunday.

THESE MUDDY DAYS.

Somerville Journal.

These muddy days
In devious ways
Suburbans have to wander,
And on the brink
Pause oft and think
How to get over yonder.

The ladies lift
Their skirts with swift
And—sometimes—graceful motion;
They pick their way
As best they may,
Like sailors on the ocean.

They hop and skip,
And slide, and slip,
And jump, when necessary;
There's no delight
In such a sight—
It is pathetic, very.

And so each man
As best he can
Tries not to get—oh, shocking!—
As dainty feet
Trip down the street
A glimpse of shakely stocking.

HOW THE INDIANS ARE USED

Some Lively Discussions in the Senate on the Subject.

ADVANTAGES OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM

Why Army Officers Would Not Successfully Conduct the Business of the Agencies—Views of Western Senators in Reference to the Change.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.

Senator Manderson today reviewed the conditions at Pine Ridge, and especially those facts of former ill treatment and neglect of the Indians in the matter of supplies and furnishing the provisions, that has been well known and published in THE BEE. He dwelt more especially upon the specific items of the bacon contract which had been rejected by Captain Penny, the army officer assigned to Pine Ridge and who was afterwards succeeded by Captain Brown, who took the same course. He referred to the fact that the army officers would not issue 120,000 pounds of bad bacon, although it had been passed by the Indian inspectors in Chicago, and the officers appealed even from the decision of the Indian office to the secretary of the interior.

Senator Manderson maintained that the civilian agent would have issued the bacon and obeyed orders, and would not have taken the chance of having his official head cut off.

The venerable Senator Dawes, chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, made reference to "the deplorable condition of affairs at Pine Ridge," but he also paid a high tribute to Agent McLaughlin at Standing Rock, who had been twenty years in the Indian service. He said that under this new regulation he too would have to go at the expiration of his term. The statements in the report of the Sioux commission relative to the ill treatment of the Indians and the manner in which their goods have been furnished was referred to. He said the government would have no financial recourse, for while the civilian agents are compelled to give bonds, the army agents would give no bonds at all.

Not Prepared for the Service.

The army officers did not care to be agents and would not, of course, try to give satisfaction as agents. If an army agent should be hauled up for bad management or dishonesty he could enter a plea of ignorance, or adaptability and he could not be held accountable, as men who enter the army take the oath, and are educated to perform military services, which Indian work of this character is not. Since this is true and the officer has no voice in an assignment outside of his line of duty as a soldier, no court-martial would convict a military agent for malfeasance.

Senator Pettigrew had some very vigorous and original ideas on the subject of the inspection of Indian agencies which were not altogether complimentary to the inspectors. He declared that the present inspections were of no account whatever. It was absurd to detail an army officer to inspect an Indian agency. There should be a change of inspectors at each agency every time there was an inspection. He ripped up the frauds of eastern contractors who supply rotten or shoddy blankets, light weight or tough meats and inferior foods of all kinds.

Turning to the charges, in a recent speech of his colleague, Senator Kyle, in which it was alleged that there were gross frauds and corruption on the part of South Dakota Indian agents and the men now occupying those positions were simply the tools of politicians who were given the places as a personal reward for personal favors, Senator Pettigrew first denounced the representations of fact as being utterly and wholly devoid of any truth.

Accused Kyle of Malice.

He broadly intimated that Senator Kyle was prompted by malice in making his statements. If the statements of Mr. Kyle were true, it was that gentleman's duty as a citizen to call the attention of the courts of South Dakota to them, as no state had better courts or those more eager to deal swift justice to just such conditions and the men responsible for them than South Dakota.

"Yes," said Senator Pettigrew, "it is true as charged by my colleague that the South Dakota Indian agents are men of political influence. It is true also that they are my friends. I make it a point to select men for office whenever I can who have influence and who are republicans. When a man has influence it is an indication he has friends, that he is respected, and when he is selected as a republican he is sure to be taken from among the best class of citizens in the country and to represent the majority. I presume that should a democratic president be elected, my colleague would go to that president and recommend for those places democrats, that is unless he sought men of no political influence—those in the minority party—in which event he would go to extremes and recommend republicans, and get the best men in the state."

Senator Pettigrew's speech attracted close attention and had its effects. It is believed that the provision to turn over the agencies to army officers will be stricken out of the bill.

Senator Paddock opposes the proposition to make army officers Indian agents and Senator Manderson favors it. The latter spoke for the provision in the bill after Senator Pettigrew took his seat.

Spoke from Personal Experience.

During the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill Senator Pettigrew opened another broadside against that feature of the measure inserted in the house which turns all of the Indian agents over to the army officers. Senator Pettigrew has spent the better portion of his life among Indians, is a member of the committee on Indian affairs and spoke from a personal knowledge of how Indian agencies are conducted. He said that if the agencies were placed in the hands of army officers there would be no restraint whatever and such a thing as an inspection would be known no more. It was in violation of a most emphatic principle of army discipline to cast reproach upon an officer by sending a civilian to inspect his office, while to have an inspection by an army officer was the same thing as having no inspection at all. He made the officer inspect his own offices. He observed that through the rascalities of the Indian inspector, or some of them, the name "Indian inspectors" had become synomonous with all that was dishonest and rascally, while as a matter of fact it was not possible for an Indian agent to be officially dishonest. The contracts were made by higher officers than the agents and were generally given to eastern contractors, the friends of men in congress who were striving to make army officers agents.

No Recourse on Army Officers.

At present an Indian agent was subject to removal if he did not give satisfaction, but such a thing would not be possible if the agent was an army officer. The Indians nor the people directly interested would have no recourse upon an army officer as agent.

The poor quality of goods will probably be brought out quite thoroughly in this discussion. Senator Manderson made the statement that it "took only a few years for Indian agents on a salary of $1,800 a year to amass a fortune." The implication clearly being that the agent and inspector were paid by the contractors to pass bad goods to the Indians when the contracts called for first class goods. There is liable to be considerable fun in the matter before it is over.

Later in the day Senator Kyle undertook to reply to Senator Dawes and was very much sat down upon. He wished to impress upon the senate what he knew about Indian affairs from his life in the Rocky mountains and by insinuation made the broad and sweeping charge that there was nobody in the Indian service who was honest. This, of course, was absurd upon the face of it, and Senator Dawes had an easy time in showing the false position of the South Dakota "Indecrat."

Senator Cullom for Harrison.

Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois is not a presidential candidate and refuses to have his name used farther for the nomination. He is out in favor of the nomination of President Harrison. Tonight Senator Cullom addressed a letter to ex-Mayor Roche of Chicago in which he says the people seem to demand another term for President Harrison and he desires his own name shall not be used further for the nomination. He believes a good administration should be appreciated, and all things considered, he regards the present incumbent as the strongest man the party can place at the head of its ticket. It was the intention of Senator Cullom till now to do nothing to accelerate his presidential boom and nothing to choke it off, but he has come to the conclusion, after the meeting of several county conventions in Illinois, that his state, or at least a goodly portion of it, favors a continuance of the present administration, and as a good republican, desiring party success before personal aggrandizement, he would do nothing or permit nothing in his power to be left undone to secure party success. He therefore recommends his friends to stand by President Harrison.

The retirement of Senator Cullom leaves but one open aspirant in the way of a renomination by acclamation, and that is General Alger. It is believed in Washington that President Harrison's renomination by acclamation is assured.

They Favor Boies for President.

Frank F. Emerson of Omaha is at the St. James.

Hon. Matt Kean of Lawler, Ia., a democrat, is here and says: "Governor Boies has made such a fine record that we want to see him nominated for president. Iowa has been getting more democratic all the time on the prohibition issue until the republicans can no longer lay claim to it. Outside of Governor Boies we have no special preference, but will go to the man that seems to stand the best show. In my judgment it would be folly to choose either Hill or Cleveland, but Governor Flower might suit admirably as a compromise candidate."

Miscellaneous.

Upon the recommendation of Senator Pettigrew, William F. Bushnell, owner and editor of the Dakota Farmer, published at Huron, S. D., will be appointed a statistical agent of the Agricultural department. The South Dakota congressional delegation agreed upon Mr. Bushnell as the man for the place. The appointment will be made at once.

Representative Joley today introduced bills to pension John H. McLaughlin, Bouzillai Morlan and Thomas W. Thompson of South Dakota.

Iowa postmasters were appointed today as follows: Churchvill, Warren county, J. W. Linnamann, vice J. E. Churchman, resigned; Dorrough, Warren county, S. E. Walrus, vice J. T. Spohn, resigned; Flugstad, Hamilton county, O. D. Peterson, vice M. H. Murphy, deceased; Grafton, Worth county, L. C. Thompson, vice J. K. Sherman, resigned. P. S. H.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The younger members of the organization have organized a bicycle club with twelve members and have elected R. Wood captain, G. Purvis lieutenant, F. W. Lake sergeant, and F. D. Kerr secretary and treasurer. The boys are expected to make some fine runs this summer.

The Knockabout club meet Wednesday afternoon at 5 p. m. and will (in their minds) take a trip across the ocean. The subject which will engage their attention next Wednesday will be "An Ocean Steamer and Its Fittings," and the following week "Sights to be Seen from Its Decks in Crossing the Ocean;" the next, "A Storm at Sea," and the fourth, "What May Be Seen at the Bottom of the Sea." The club will take some tramps about the country as soon as the walking is good. Secretary Ober is the leader of the club.

Thursday evening the newly organized chess club meets again. A number of new applications for membership have been received, and the prospects are that the club will become quite large.

Reserved seats can now be had for the magnificently illustrated lecture on the "Yosemite and National Parks," by Colonel Daniels Thursday evening.

Next Saturday night Dr. George L. Miller will deliver an address upon "Fifty Years in Omaha." He will not only deal with the progress and development of Omaha in the past, but will also attempt to pull aside the veil of the future and picture some of the things that the people of Omaha may reasonably expect to take place within the next two decades.

Or Sunday afternoon Hon. J. M. Woolworth will address the men's meeting at 4 o'clock, taking for his subject "Rocks in Business Life."

The American History club will discuss the revolutionary period this evening.

Colonel Charles Bird will take charge of the young men's meetings on Friday evenings for the month of April.

Dean Gardner will deliver the opening address at the Young Men's Christian association district convention at Columbus, on April 8.

Instructed for Harrison.

WINCHESTER, KY., March 30.—The republican convention for the Eighteenth district met here and elected Daniel Davis and J. B. Macune delegates to the Minneapolis convention and instructed them to vote for Harrison.

ROYALTY AND OIL.

Albert Edward Said to Have Connected Himself With a Pipe Line Company.

PITTSBURG, PA., March 30.—Another pipe line from the western Pennsylvania oil fields to the seaboard is contemplated. The new line is to be built with English capital. It is said titled royalty has a hand in the enterprise and will own a big block of stock. The member of the royal family of England who will figure conspicuously in the commonplace business of piping oil is his royal highness Albert Edward, prince of Wales and the future king of England. Closely associated with the prince will be Mr. Wilson of Tranby Croft, who will also invest extensively in the line. Besides these illustrious gentlemen, English capitalists are interested in the venture and will back it with English gold. The capital stock of the company is to be £2,000,000. A charter has already been taken out in the state of New Jersey by Mr. Wilson, and the line is to be called the English Pipe Line company.

The agents of the contemplated company are now out along the route endeavoring to secure the right-of-way. The proposed line parallels the new Crescent line throughout western Pennsylvania to its terminus near the city of Philadelphia. It is estimated that the line will cost not less than $2,000,000. It will be a six-inch line, and it is to be equipped with the best duplex pumps used for forcing oil through the pipes. There are to be six pumping stations.

As soon as the trunk line is completed, it is the intention to extend branch lines into West Virginia and eastern Ohio. The line is to be as complete as the last seaboard line built by the Standard, and it is to be ready to pipe oil before twelve months have rolled around. The oil is to be loaded upon tank steamers and carried to England, where the crude article is to be refined. The contracts for the steamers have already been let and are to be completed by the time the pipe line is finished. The refineries are to be built near Liverpool, that they may be easily accessible to the steamers.

Jagged, Cut and Jugged.

A drunken man was found in the mud by a shed near Twenty-first and Pierce streets about 7 o'clock last evening with a long deep gash behind the right ear. The cut was evidently made with a razor or very sharp knife. The man was taken to the city jail and Dr. Towne called to sew up the wound. The patient was then booked as John Doe and locked up, as he was still too drunk to give his name.

MILD MERRIMENT.

Chicago Herald: A thick coat of wool has appeared upon the head and body of an old negro down in Georgia. He was sheared twice last year, and the fleece was sold, bringing a good price. This thing never happened before McKinley's time.

Minneapolis Times: Manager at the Dime—Well, what are they fighting about now?

Attendant—The Cardiff giant used the rubber man to erase an entry in his diary and threatens to bounce the rubber man for kicking.

New York Herald: It may seem an achronistic, but it has been suspected lately that the king who shouted: "A horse, a horse—my kingdom for a horse!" was in reality a passenger on an Alabama railroad.

Judge: Sambo—Mose Washington, I yerd a felis insultin' yo dis mawnin'—sayin' dat yo had freckles.

Mose—Who's got freckles! Who's got freckles! Dem ain' freckles, dey's warts. Where is de insultin' rascal?

Somerville Journal: The man who has never needed to have any teeth pulled is the loudest in advising the sufferer to "brace up like a man and have the thing out at once."

AND SUCH IS LIFE.

They loved each other years ago,
They thought their love was true,
He doted madly on her, and
On him she doted, too.
A something came between the two
As happens oft in life:
Another's husband he became
And she another's wife.
They met today: the past was but
A recollection dim.
He wonders what he saw in her,
She what she saw in him.

Siftings: Newspaper Reporter (to president of company)—Has your company taken any steps to pay its taxes?

President—Why, certainly, sir. We have made two protests against the constitutionality of the law.

Life: On the Horse—Do you think Miss Morton and her mother discovered that I was tipsy last night?

The Other—Oh, no; I explained to them that you were crazy.

Chicago Tribune: Rivers—What do you think of that story that a pug nose can be straightened out by lying on one's face when in bed?

Banks—I think it's a lie on the face of it.

Washington Star: "You know, Maria," he said, "I think every child shows in some way in what calling it is most likely to succeed in after years?"

"Do you think so? Then we'd better make a real estate man of our Willie. I can't keep him out of the dirt."

Danville Breeze: The quickest way to reduce liquid measure to dry measure is to take a quart of nitro-glycerine and hit it with a hammer. You will then have a ton or more of debris, yourself included.

Binghamton Leader: A Sixth ward man is kicking because his wife doesn't throw a little more Delsarte expression into her performance over the wash tub.

Burlington Press: "Soled out," he murmured to himself as the father of his best girl gave him a lift at 2 o'clock in the morning.

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