THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, } ss.
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending May 14, 1892, was as follows:

Sunday, May 8	28,195
Monday, May 9	24,730
Tuesday, May 10	24,540
Wednesday, May 11	23,993
Thursday, May 12	24,098
Friday, May 13	23,942
Saturday, May 14	24,187
Average	24,384

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 14th day of May, A. D., 1892.

SEAL. N. P. Feil, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for April, 24,416.

CRIPPLING the navy and robbing the West Point students of their soap is this democratic congress' idea of economy for bluster only.

IT IS very easy to understand why a man who owns a silver mine should want free silver, but why anyone else should the Lord only knows.

THE news that T. Jefferson Coolidge has been confirmed as minister to France is a relief. There never was any vital objection to Mr. Coolidge except the way he writes his name.

IT IS quite seldom that the newspapers do not contain intelligence of some horrible railroad collision. The only remedy apparent would seem to be legislation requiring every road to lay a double track.

MR. BARNYARD STERLING has received a small portion of the insults due him by being refused membership in the Players club of New York. The fact that this young Indian is a cad is about as clear as sunlight.

THE free silver republican papers of the west are having an attack of the horrors just now. They have been cursing President Harrison long and loud, but they are now more than ready to accept him since the opposition to him is crystalizing around John Sherman.

HENRY WATTERSON is looking through a glass steadfastly sweeping the heavens to discover the political horoscope. But the sort of looking through a glass which the average democrat does results in nothing more serious than that bad headache the next morning.

THE railroads ought to deal more generously with Omaha than to grant only a rate of one and one-third fare during the June exposition. The Manufacturers and Consumers association is right in the opinion that one fare should be granted, and the railroads would undoubtedly find it to their advantage to do this.

THE democrats are hungry this year, they want to succeed. A taste of four years of blissful office-holding, followed by an equal term of crumbs and labor has whetted their appetites up to the highest limit. They want it badly. The presence of this fact has stripped the feathers off the hungry vulture and it stands bitter, menacing and wild in all its hideous iniquity.

THE building up of Baltimore after the war was very largely due to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. It was a demonstration of what a single great railway may do for a city. The Nebraska Central contemplates a similar effort in behalf of Omaha, and there can be no doubt that equally gratifying results would follow the carrying out of the propositions of that company.

PRESIDENT POLK of the Farmers alliance writes to a southern man that the alliance platform does not demand the pensioning of union soldiers. Secretary McLain writes about the same time to a northern man that the alliance platform does demand the pensioning of union soldiers. Of consistency, the alliance and the Iowa democracy are beautiful and shining examples.

EVERYBODY understands the value of organization. The Builders and Traders exchange of Omaha has just had an example in the request from the department of the interior for bids on a schoolhouse to be erected for the use of Indian pupils at Flandreau, S. D. The existence of the exchange attracts attention to Omaha builders and contractors and is also a guarantee of their responsibility.

IT HAS become the fashion in these latter days for the democracy to assume an altogether unique and startling disguise. With colossal assurance and boldness to the past, the democracy has hushed the derisive laughter in the wings and has appeared upon the stage as the champion of "Reform." This began with the nomination of Sam J. Tilden, and overpowered by its audacious brilliance the people almost let Samuel within the walls. The mascot seemed to be found and succeeding campaigns have been fought on that absurd platform. But it has never been convenient for the democrats to explain why the standard bearer of the "reform" campaigns must always come from New York, the legitimate product and representative of the foulest gang of political thugs yet unhung.

SHERMAN AND THE PLOTTERS.

The dissatisfied politicians who are plotting to defeat the renomination of President Harrison have been making free with the name of Senator Sherman. It has been reported that they had concentrated upon the distinguished Ohio senator as the most available candidate to oppose to the president at Minneapolis, and a belief has somewhat widely obtained that Mr. Sherman was not averse to the use of his name in this connection. He has said nothing for the public ear on the subject, though in a matter of such importance it was not unreasonable to expect some expression from him. The politicians who are using his name have not hitherto been his friends, and this may explain why he has not felt called upon to resent the effort to make him a leader of the disaffected and disorganizing element in the republican party.

The Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* has perhaps more authority than any other newspaper in the country to speak for Senator Sherman. That journal says, with reference to his position, that "it is due to him to say that he is not a candidate for the office, has not been a candidate for it since 1888, and that he is the friend and supporter of President Harrison. There can be no trades with him. He will stand firmly in his place and carefully protect his honor. He is not party to this movement in any sense, and must not be connected with it to the extent of claiming that he is a candidate." The *Commercial Gazette* says that Ohio will hardly present the name of Mr. Sherman to the convention, but it will vote for him if other states do so to such an extent as to make his nomination probable, and if the Minneapolis convention should fail to nominate Harrison on the first or second ballot and the honor should go to Sherman he would accept it.

It is highly probable that this was inspired by Senator Sherman, and on that assumption, while it acquits him of any connection or sympathy with the movement of the malcontents, it still leaves him in the position of giving encouragement to the movement. The politicians who are plotting against President Harrison do not expect that any available man whom they should agree to support will publicly fall in with them. They know perfectly well that whoever did this, understanding their motives, would invite the reprobation of every honest and fair minded republican in the land. All they desire is that the man upon whom they agree shall not refuse to allow himself to be used to antagonize the president—in other words, shall tacitly agree to let them do with him what they can.

It must candidly be said that this appears to be the attitude of Senator Sherman, as it is explained by the newspaper which comes more nearly than any other to being his organ. He is not with the plotters, but neither is he against them, and knowing that the use of his distinguished name gives them strength and confidence he permits it to be done, with a willingness to accept whatever benefit may come from such use. It is impossible to doubt that this position must compromise Senator Sherman in the good opinion of thousands of republicans. Nobody will question his right or the right of any worthy citizen to aspire to be president of the United States, if he be eligible to that great office, but it is to be sought by open and honorable methods, and no man is worthy of it who would seek it by any other. Senator Sherman, of all the distinguished republicans, could least afford to imperil his honorable fame by becoming the candidate of spoils-seeking politicians.

A COMMERCIAL CONTRAST.

All intelligent observers know that the commerce of the country has increased during the last three years, but very few are aware of the extent of the growth as compared with the figures of the preceding three years during which there was a democratic administration. Hence, statistics just made public, and having the authority of the chief of the bureau of statistics, will be generally interesting and instructive.

The periods covered by these figures are for three years ending March 31, 1892, and for the three years ending March 31, 1889, respectively. The statistics show that our exports of merchandise for the former period were in excess of those for the latter by the sum of over $561,000,000, or an annual average excess of more than $187,000,000. The country also imported more merchandise during the three years ending March 31, 1892, than for the preceding like period, but the excess was much less than that of exports, being about $310,000,000. In both periods the balance of trade was in favor of the United States, but the aggregate sum for the three years ending March 31, 1889, was less than $20,000,000, while for the three years ending March 31, 1892, the balance in our favor aggregated over $281,000,000—a very notable contrast. Taking the total value of our foreign commerce, imports and exports of merchandise combined, for each of the two periods, and it is found that the excess in favor of the three years ending with March 31, 1892, was over $871,000,000.

These statistics, the authenticity of which will not be seriously questioned, present a striking contrast between the commerce of the country during the first three years of the Harrison administration and the last three of the administration of Cleveland. They show a commercial progress during the last three years which will be gratifying to every citizen, regardless of his politics, and a substantial addition to the wealth of the country that probably was never before equalled in a like period. They show that during the past three years this country has really been enjoying a high degree of prosperity, and it would be absurd to contend that this is in no measure due to republican policy. Unquestionably a part of the increase has come from reciprocity, but the assured stability of the financial and business interests of the country has had much to do with this remarkable commercial progress. Confidence, the sense of security, is essential to the development of commerce, and the republican policy of maintaining a sound currency and of fostering the industries of the nation creates confidence and thereby encourages and stimulates enterprise.

No better argument for retaining the republican party in control of the government can be found than is presented in the above showing of commercial progress during the three years of the Harrison administration, and to no class of the people does it address itself more strongly than to the farmers of the country, who have been the largest sharers in the prosperity which the statistics quoted evidence. The present administration has been especially solicitous to promote the interests of the agricultural class, and in no direction have its efforts been more successful. The commercial contrast noted merits, however, the careful attention of every intelligent voter.

ABATE THE WIRE NUISANCE.

Section 50 of the charter for metropolitan cities reads as follows: "The mayor and council shall have power to regulate and provide for the lighting of streets, laying down of gas pipes and erection of lamp posts, electric towers or other apparatus and to regulate the sale and use of gas and electric lights, and fix and determine the price of gas, the charge of electric light and the rent of gas meters within the city, and regulate the inspection thereof, and to regulate telephone service and the use of telephones within the city and to fix and determine the charges for telephones and telephone service connections; and to prohibit or regulate the erection of telegraph, telephone or electric wire poles or other poles for whatever purpose desired or used in the public grounds, streets or alleys, and the placing of wires thereon, and to require the removal and placing under ground of any or all telephone, telegraph or electric wires."

These are certainly ample powers to protect the public from extortion and defective service by the companies enjoying franchises for the supply of light and the use of the telephone. These powers have, however, been exercised to a very limited extent only. The recent creation of the office of city electrician has been the first step toward abating the overhead wire nuisance and the protection of the public from the danger of defective insulation and reckless exposure to deadly currents from street car line and motor and electric lighting lines through wires that enter into dwellings and business houses.

But appointing a city electrician before any ordinance is passed regulating overhead wires is putting the cart before the horse.

It is to be hoped the council will at the earliest possible day enact an electric wire ordinance with provisions that will enable the city electrician to enforce the removal of useless and dangerous overhead wires and the re-stringing of wires on a set of poles uniform in height and located so as not to obstruct travel and traffic. It would be not only a waste of money but a farce to employ a city electrician without defining his duties and powers.

ONE of the most extensive lockouts that has ever been attempted in this country is now in progress in the granite quarries of New England. The Granite Manufacturers association, which controls every granite quarry in the New England states, has closed down all its quarries and granite yards for an indefinite period and more than 25,000 skilled workmen are thrown out of employment. The effect of this lockout threatens disaster to the building trades of New York. There are 30,000 building laborers in the city of New York who will have to quit work for want of stone to complete the buildings now in process of construction. The pavers of New York have made common cause with their locked out brotners in New England. What the result will be if the Federation of Labor takes a hand in this contest it is hard to foretell. The struggle between the millionaire owners of the quarries and their late employes must work disaster to both. At this distance it is very difficult to judge who is the aggressor. The sympathy of the public is with the workingmen.

BEFORE increasing the number of electric lights or lamps or making any contract that can be construed into an extension of the existing electric light franchise, the mayor and council should endeavor to secure such concessions from the Thomson-Houston company as will give Omaha as low a rate for electric lighting as is conceded to any other city of equal or smaller population. Such a demand is not unreasonable. On the contrary the company that enjoys the monopoly of electric street lighting should voluntarily give Omaha as good terms as it gives to other cities similarly situated.

IT IS only a very few chronic grumblers who have lost faith in the future of Omaha. This city still possesses every advantage it has always enjoyed and of which it cannot be deprived. It has not pushed its advantages as vigorously as could be wished, but there is a better tendency apparent. A prime essential to progress is enlarged railroad facilities, and these the people can have if they desire. The success of the Nebraska Central enterprise would give a tremendous stimulus to Omaha's prosperity. But in any event Nebraska's metropolis will continue to advance.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY sets an honorable example to all republican leaders who have or may become the objects of factional interest by absolutely refusing to permit himself to be regarded as a candidate for the presidency. He thinks President Harrison is entitled to a renomination, and believing in fair play he will not allow his name to be used to imperil that result. There are some older statesmen than Governor McKinley who might learn a valuable lesson from his course.

A CAUTION to taxpayers who are called upon to select paving material for streets abutting their property may not be out of place at this time. Before signing for cheap pavement to save taxes remember that the cheap pavement is the most expensive in the long run.

WHILE Mr. Richard Smith is investigating the causes that led to the collapse of the north wing of the county hospital and making estimates as to the cost of rebuilding the north wing it would be in order for him to make a very thorough inspection of the whole structure with a view to preventing a disaster that is liable to overtake the inmates of that portion of the county hospital that remains intact. We may as well know first as last what outlay is necessary to make the building safe and habitable.

Proof Positive.

New York Tribune.

The democratic party has neither the will nor the capacity to govern the country well. For proofs and particulars, see the house of representatives, 1892.

Where Economy Comes In.

Chicago News.

Thanks to the present thrifty congress, the cadets at West Point may have to buy their own soap, but the government will see that they have plenty of river and harbor water to wash in free of charge.

Works Speak Louder Than Words.

Globe-Democrat.

The present administration has not made any loud professions of devotion to the cause of civil service reform, but it has done ten times as much for the improvement of the service as was done by the preceding one.

Vociferating for Office.

Chicago Times.

The Blaine boomers are getting vociferous. It does seem, however, that the republicans who still insist on nominating Blaine for the presidency should properly be classed with those veteran democrats who patiently persist in voting for Andrew Jackson.

The Lesson of Experience.

St. Paul Globe.

Omaha has decided to use no more wooden pavements on its business streets. It is held that the progress of the age has gone past them. But it is by no means settled what the pavement of the future will be. Durability and cheapness are the chief requirements.

President Harrison's Opportunity.

Chicago Herald (dem.).

General Grant once said that, no matter how desperate the political situation might appear to the republicans, the democrats could be relied on with confidence to commit some blunder which would greatly improve it, which saying goes to prove that General Grant was as wise in politics as in war.

One of the issues on which the present democratic house of representatives was elected was the extravagance of the Reed congress. "The billion-dollar congress!" was a familiar and effective campaign cry in 1890. The people were amazed at the expenditures of Reed and his followers, and they promptly turned out the republican looters, letting in the democrats.

When the Fifty-second congress assembled one of the first acts of the house of representatives was the adoption of the resolution pledging the support of its members to a policy of rigid economy in governmental disbursements. Yet the same house of representatives, a few days ago, passed by a two-thirds vote a river and harbor bill carrying appropriations, immediate and contingent, aggregating nearly $59,000,000.

This sum is more than twice the amount appropriated by any former river and harbor bill in the history of the government. The passage of the bill was an act of shameless and inexcusable prodigality, not expected even in a corrupt and profligate house, far less in one whose members were chosen largely on the distinct issue of retrenchment and reform.

By returning the bill with his objections, President Harrison will have the chance, which he will hardly fail to improve, to deliver a stump speech to the country in the form of a veto message to congress. If he could send in that message immediately after his renomination at Minneapolis, he would start his campaign for re-election in a fashion that would make more than one hundred fool democratic congressmen see the point in General Grant's remarks quoted above.

COMMENT ON THE CONFERENCE.

Kansas City Times: Candidates seeking official honors at the Omaha conference will find many excellent politicians among the delegates. It will require real ability and straightforward methods to win the respect of the conference.

New York Commercial: From the reports we have as to the proceedings in the Methodist conference at Omaha it is very evident that itinerancy—a characteristic that has marked Methodism from its birth—is on the verge of passing into desuetude.

Chicago News: The Methodist general conference now in session at Omaha made short work of the much talked of constitution involving the title of the lay delegates to their seats in that body. There does not seem to be any doubt as to the propriety of lay delegates being there. They desire to be there, and their ecclesiastical confreres generally appear to desire their presence.

New York World: The Methodist conference of Troy has petitioned the general conference at Omaha to modify the discipline so as to permit dancing. Either dancing is less detrimental to piety than it once was or contemporary piety is more sophisticated and stands it better. Anyhow, the objection to ordinary dancing, under proper conditions of time and place, is practically obsolete.

New York Tribune: The proposition to place all the Methodist churches in this city under the care of the New York conference has common sense at least in its favor. * * * The question will come before the general conference at Omaha for present decision. The most rational decision would be to put the whole of this city into the New York conference and to change the name of the other body to the Brooklyn conference.

New York Sun: On Tuesday resolutions were introduced into the Methodist general conference at Omaha suggesting efforts for an organic union of the northern and southern branches of the Methodist church. In the interests of both Methodism and patriotism this union ought to be brought about. The separation is geographical only. In doctrine and church polity there is no difference between the two. Yet they are organically as distinct as if they were the churches of distinct nationalities.

New York Herald: The female communicants of the Methodist persuasion, being independent souls and not expecting to be carried to the skies on flowery beds of ease through any special merits of their husbands, their fathers, their brothers or their uncles, have never taken kindly to Paul's eminently Oriental suggestion, "Let not your women be heard in the churches." On the contrary, they always have been heard, and, added to this, they now propose to take part in the deliberative assemblages of the church. Without doubt it will be a case of "when she will she will."

PROGRESS OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Salvationists intend to display their plans for social and moral reform.

After much cogitation Italy has decided to participate and will ship exhibits in her own warships.

A model in miniature of Fort Sheridan, situated near Chicago, will appear in the government exhibit.

The New York state building, a combination of the Italian renaissance and colonial style, will cost $100,000.

The general tint of the World's fair buildings will be pale ivory. Several of them, however, will show modification of that color.

The liberation of carrier pigeons and the keeping of a record of their flight will be an interesting feature of the live stock exhibit at the exposition.

President Harrison has accepted the invitation, conveyed to him by a committee, to attend the dedication ceremonies of the exposition buildings next October.

The meteor which recently fell near Helena, Mont., will be exhibited. It is composed of nickel and magnetic iron and weighs, in two pieces, 163 pounds.

Liberia, the negro republic, has accepted the invitation to participate in the exposition. Forty-five nations and thirty-one colonies and provinces have now accepted, and the aggregate of their appropriations, with thirty yet to hear from, is $4,646,835.

Hollanders have decided to construct and present to the fair an exact reproduction of the Half Moon, the ship in which Henry Hudson discovered and explored the river which bears his name.

Brazil has applied for 63,000 feet of space. A special commissioner has been appointed to take charge of the exhibit, which will comprise groups of cinchona, coffee trees in bearing, cochineal, cactus, mammoth palms, ferns, bamboos, etc., and models of fruit.

The New York School of Industrial Art and Technical Designs for Women will make a notable exhibit in the woman's building. It will embrace the work of 300 women, pupils of the institution, in the line of preparing working designs for body brussels and ingrain carpets, tapestry, table linen, wall papers, oilcloths, stained glass screens, window shades, embroidery, laces, calico, prints, etc., etc., and also many finished fabrics made from these designs.

Mrs. Viola Fuller of Mitchell, S. D., has applied for space in the woman's building for a unique and beautiful opera cloak, the only one of its kind existing. The garment, which is fifty-seven inches in length and circular in design, is composed entirely of certain small and particularly delicate feathers of prairie chickens. Only five or six feathers of this peculiar kind are found on a single bird, consequently the cloak represents not only ten years' patient labor, but the plumage of hundreds of birds.

The agricultural building, an imposing and beautiful structure, is rapidly approaching completion and will be finished even to all details of ornamentation before October 1. It measures 550 by 800 feet, and has an annex 300 by 550 feet, and a connected assembly hall which has a seating capacity of 1,500. Close by on the south is the dairy building measuring 100 by 200 feet. The northern portion of the main floor of the building will be occupied by the agricultural and other food exhibits of foreign nations which, it is already assured, will be extensive. Occupying nearly all of the remainder of the main floor will be the exhibit of cereals and other farm products from the states of the union. Every state and territory, it is expected, will be represented by its products. This, upon this one vast floor covering nearly ten acres, will be displayed in all their variety and perfection the pick of the farm products of the world. On the six acres of flooring in the annex, which is virtually an extension of that of the main building, will be shown every description of agricultural machinery, including not only the best and most improved now in use but also such as will illustrate the progress of the industry, from primitive time to the present.

In the great galleries of the building, which are most novel in construction and perfect in point of availability, will be located on the north front the wool exhibit; on the west end the apiary display, which will include working colonies of bees; on the south front the dairy implements, and on the great central sections the exhibit of the brewing and tobacco industries and the wealth of magnificent exhibits of flours, meals, bread, pastry, sugars, confectionery, canned foods, oils, soaps, chocolates, etc. Outside the building will be shown several magnificent exhibits, put up at a great cost, of the irrigation systems of the great west. On the lagoon just south of the annex to the agricultural building will be installed traction and portable engines and a wonderfully interesting exhibit of windmill machinery. All visitors will be interested in the agricultural exhibit, but its chief value will rest upon a much broader and more significant fact. The exhibit will afford a vast amount of information to many thousands to whom it will prove of incalculable benefit.

CLEVER AND COMICAL.

Chicago Post: The Childs-Drexel home for the printers is 5,000 feet above the level of Lake Michigan, and the aged typos who go there are sure of a high old time.

Washington Star: It is usually hard for a man who stretches the truth to get out of the way of the recoil.

Boston Transcript: "So that fellow is a Knight of Labor? Seems to be rather a misnomer, for wherever he goes he prevents men from laboring."

"To be sure. Doesn't the good book say, 'When the knight cometh, no man can work?'"

Chicago Tribune: The Sword Swallower—Great Scott! This won't do! There are thirteen of us sitting down to dinner!

The Living Skeleton—Thirteen nothing! There are only twelve. You've miscounted the two-headed girl.

New York Sun: Mr. Blowhard—I tell you what, I believe in a man being supreme in his own family. No woman could ever——Telephone—Ting-ling-a-ling-ling-r-r-r-r! Mr. Blowhard—Excuse me a moment. Hello! Is that you, my dear? Very well, I'll be home at 6. What's that? Woman's suffrage meeting? All right. I'll mind the baby. Telephone—Tinghag.

COLLEGE TRAINING USELESS.

Washington Star.

He had studied all his lifetime in very patient way,
He had searched through human wisdom till his hair was thin and gray,
And yet each day he finds himself unequal to the task
Of answering the questions that his little children ask.

New York Tribune: "There is a ruddy glow of youthful vitality about your papers in this country," remarked a visiting Englishman at a social gathering in this city the other evening. "You might go farther," said a gentleman who was present, "and say they are read."

Judge: Cowboy (with bushy locks)—Cut my hair.

Barber—Why, you're not going to sacrifice those luxurious locks?

Cowboy—Yes, I am. The first thing I know people will be taking me for one of those danged pianists.

Kate Field's Washington: Smithson—If you call on Miss Parker, I'll bet that her father will kick you down stairs.

Dickson—I'll take the bet. They live in an apartment on the ground floor.

Binghamton Republican: "There springs eternal in the human breast," but there is more spring in the legs when a fellow sits down on a tack.

Chicago Times: The Actor's fair in New York netted over $100,000. This shows what the stage can accomplish by adopting church methods.

Galveston News: When the scales fall from the young grocer's eyes he finds that his competitors have not been giving full weight.

KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN.

James Whitcomb Riley.

Kathleen Mavourneen!—The song is still ringing
As fresh and as clear as the thrill of the birds:
In world-weary hearts it is sobbing and singing
In pathos too sweet for the tenderest words.
O, have we forgotten the one who first breathed it—
O, have we forgotten his rapturous art—
Our meed to the master whose genius bequeathed it?
O, why art thou silent, thou voice of the heart!

Kathleen Mavourneen: Thy lover still lingers;
The long night is waning—the stars pale and few;
Thy sad serenader, with tremulous fingers,
Is bowed with his tears as the lily with dew;
The old harpstrings quaver—the old voice is shaking—
In sighs and in sobs moans the yearning refrain—
The old vision dims, and the old heart is breaking—
Kathleen Mavourneen, inspire us again!

"Cheap-John" prices won't buy the genuine medicines. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery (for the Liver, Blood and Lungs) and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription (for woman's weaknesses and ailments), each cost $1.00 per bottle, and his Pleasant Pellets (the original little Liver Pills, 25 cents a vial), *and no discount.*

These *genuine* medicines are now sold only through druggists, regularly authorized as agents, and at the above long-established prices. But if you get the genuine, they're the cheapest medicines you can buy at any price. They're sold on a peculiar plan—"value received or no pay." In every case they're *guaranteed* to benefit or cure, or the money is refunded.

Unauthorized dealers may offer spurious imitations or substitutes at lower prices than above. Beware of all such.

"Discovery" is a perfect remedy for scrofula in all its forms—something that *purifies* the blood, as well as *claims* to. That, if it's taken in time, will cure Consumption.

WHY PRICES HAVE DECLINED

Important Investigation to Be Undertaken by the Senate.

IT WILL INTEREST AGRICULTURISTS

Power Given the Committee to Thoroughly Examine All Questions Bearing on the Subject—Scope of the Work to Be Considered.

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

The senate committee on agriculture is about to enter upon one of the most important and comprehensive investigations ever suggested in congress. It is nothing less than an inquiry into the causes of declining prices for certain agricultural products, the influence of crop reports on speculation and in general the consideration of agriculture, and whether such conditions can be changed favorably by legislative enactment. A resolution to this effect passed the senate on April 19. The resolution authorizes Senator Paddock's committee to sit during the recess and sessions of the senate, and to send for persons and papers. The southern senators, who view with dismay the fall in the prices in cotton, are particularly anxious to prove that the result is due to the decreased price of silver.

Today a plan was formulated for the investigation, which will result in a most comprehensive inquiry, under Senator Paddock's supervision, through various subcommittees. It will include the investigation of the conditions of all staple crops present and prospective, soil and climatic conditions, average yield per acre, facilities of transportation to primary markets, annual production and consumption, present and prospective competition and methods of marketing. The question whether fictitious dealing in staple products tends to depress prices will also be considered. Cost of lands, machinery and plants, fees of middlemen, qualities of products, prices, cultivatable areas, diversification of farming industry, irrigation as a possible factor in increasing prices and all correlative subjects will be fully discussed.

Must Make Another Brigadier.

In less than five weeks President Harrison will have the opportunity of making another brigadier in the place of General Stanley, who will retire. It is remarkable how many appointments of general officers have fallen to President Harrison. They include a major general in consequence of the death of General Crook, three brigadier generals on the retirements for age of General Grierson, General Gibbon and General Kautz, while now a fourth is to be added on the retirement of General Stanley, an adjutant general on the retirement of General Drum, a quartermaster general on the retirement of General Holabird, a commissary general of subsistence on the retirement of General MacFeeley, a surgeon general on the retirement of General Moore and another on the death of General Boveter, a paymaster general on the retirement of General Rochester, a chief of ordnance on the retirement of General Barrett, and the list is still farther to be extended, since next month General Kelton will retire, leaving a new adjutant general to be appointed, while in December General DuBerry will also be retired, thus requiring a new commissary general.

Colonel Shafter, First infantry, is the ranking officer. He, however, did not enter the regular army until the close of the war, after a previous service in the volunteers, beginning in 1861, as a first lieutenant of the Seventh Michigan infantry. His retirement does not occur until 1899, and it seems probable that he will be passed over at present in favor of some officer whose retirement comes earlier. Such a case is that of Colonel Eugene A. Carr, Sixth cavalry, who is not only the second highest colonel in the army, whether of staff or line, but has a remarkable record of service, having entered West Point as a cadet from his native state as long ago as 1846. On graduating in 1850 he was assigned to the mounted riflemen and then, after some years, was transferred to the cavalry, when he had reached the grade of captain nearly three years before the outbreak of the civil war. In 1861 he was made colonel of the Third Illinois cavalry and not long afterward brigadier general of volunteers. During the last twenty five years he has performed much frontier service, and he has been for more than thirteen years colonel of the Sixth cavalry. Heretires in 1894, so that his promotion to the star would not interfere with the chances of its enjoyment in turn by others of the leading candidates. The friends of Colonel Carr think that the decision in his favor has already been made, and he is understood to have the support of Secretary Elkins, but the result of the recent struggle suggests that there are no certainties to be counted on.

Miscellaneous.

Senator Manderson received today a letter from J. H. Dumont of Omaha, requesting him to at once pass a bill through congress extending the time in which the Nebraska Central bridge may be completed. The letter encloses another, signed by J. H. McShane, J. L. McCague, O. M. Carter, A. L. Reed and others, making the same request. Mr. Dumont writes that he is pretty sure that the proposed scheme will be a go if the company can get an extension of time, as a number of prominent capitalists are considering investing in the enterprise.

Senator Manderson has no power to pass a bill through congress, and his experience with the present Nebraska delegation in the house is that any bill receives more attention on that side of the capitol than a bill in which Nebraska is interested. He will, however, see what can be done in the direction indicated.

A postoffice has been established at Prosner, Pottawattamie county, Ia., with Albert B. Perkins as postmaster; also one at Terry, Lawrence county, S. D., Michael A. McIsaac, postmaster. The following postmasters were appointed: T. W. Hardwick Chateau Creek, Bon Homme county, S. D. vice H. F. Wilson, resigned; D. R. Nicholas La Grange, Yankton county, S. D., vice Mrs E. Marshall, resigned.

Senator Manderson will start within a few days for a ten days' trip to Nebraska, which will be devoted entirely to business.

C. J. Greene and wife of Omaha are in the city. They leave tomorrow for New York City. P. S. H.

Western Pensions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following list of pensions granted is reported by THE BEE and Examiner Bureau of Claims:

Nebraska: Original—V. Walter Owen, Charles Brink, Sylvester Harmon, J. F. Ankrum, Henry J. Sturgeon, Mattas Daniels, Amos D. Harrison, William Lessig, Asa Lincoln, Samuel W. Jackson, Frederick Stapleton, William Jefferson, James Phelps, Edwin J. Gardiner, John Smith, Daniel Kleinsmith, Frederick W. Kreinherder, Lucius Augustus Munger, John W. Hawk. Additional—George Pratt, Chester Banister. Increase—Wilder E. Wells, Jasper N. Jones. Reissue—George W. Linton. Original widows, etc.—Fannie E. Graham.

Iowa: Original—James F. Palmer, Anthony Butts, Webster Baker, Myron C. Bailey, Jacob Ameling, August Othmer, Lorenzo Worthington, Samuel H. Strawn, Samuel Kratzer, James B. Pettit, John Gabrielson, Isaac Diefenderfer, David A. Townsend, Wellington Bud, Hugh Miller, J. Madison Williams, William Achter, William McCabe, Silas N. Lee, James F. Washburn, Isaiah VanMetre, Christopher C. Collins, Henry C. Peer, James R. Duniap, Henry F. Armintrout, James Hicks, Abraham Simmons, Killian Invers, Huston A. Doolittle, Alvin Pomeroy, Eugene Riddell, William Harms, W. Leroy, Lillie Edward Hanksnecht, Benjamin M. Faller, Deacon J. Whitaker, John M. Clark, Edward Kennedy, Watson Muse, Enos L. Partridge, William B. Freeman, Samuel Beadle, Henry M. Peirce, Franklin H. Wells, Henry C. Klingman. Additional—Church Ball, Henry C. Hough, Urian Jennings, Anglas F. Sala. Supplemental—Judas Townan. Increase—Isaac Hering, William Dunn, Thomas Gates, Henry Houtz, Thomas Fuller, Harlan P. Britton, William H. Green, William R. McCall, Adolph Klein. Original widows, etc.—Hannah Rilea, Orissa V. Beniss.

South Dakota: Original—Charles W. Truax, George H. Leighton, Andrew J. McConnahy. Additional—Timothy Cole, Fergust Anderson. Original widows, etc.—Charlotte Norton.

Colorado: Original—John H. Poste, William Hawkins, Harvey B. Mack, William B. Mead, John T. Wasson, Moses Yates, John Hall, Jasper N. Lane, Lemuel Ford, Chalmers Stockton, Isaac Eyer, Thomas C. Shreve, James Fleming, George M. Leasure, John Farsan. Original widows, etc.—Sarah L. Lutes.

Wyoming: Original—George W. Pingree.

NATIONAL OUTRAGES COMPARED.

KEARNEY, Neb., May 13.—To the Editor of THE BEE: The government of the United States has paid a large indemnity to the families of those worthless Italians who were killed in the riot at New Orleans.

The outrage the Italians committed themselves upon an American citizen under the American flag. If this government had exercised proper care in protecting American citizens, within forty-eight hours after Chief Hennessy was assassinated the government of the United States would have made a demand upon the government of Italy to apologize for the insult and to have paid a large indemnity to the family of the murdered man.

The murder of Captain Crawford of our army a few years ago by a gang of Mexican greasers is another sample of American protection. His case was about the foulest on record. The evidence in his case before the Department of State is conclusive of that gallant officer being assassinated. If he had not been, why has not the State department dismissed the case long ago?

The Italians have a government behind them that feels an interest in protecting its citizens in all parts of the world, while the government of the United States is too weak or too cowardly to protect American citizens anywhere. Z. T. CRAWFORD.

The Fryeburg (Me.) academy, which derives part of its fame from the circumstance that Daniel Webster taught therein for a time, will be 100 years old this summer and the occasion will be celebrated ceremoniously.

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