

THE DAILY BEE

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 24th day of February, 1893. N. F. FILL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for January, 24,947. It is to be hoped that David B. Hill and the rest of the Tammany cohorts will not forget that a president is to be inaugurated on March 4.

The Massachusetts legislature has rejected the bill granting municipal suffrage to women. This is a severe blow to the strong-minded females of the old Bay State.

Those expectant statesmen who have been disappointed in the distribution of cabinet honors need not be altogether discouraged. The postoffices and the consular places are yet to be disposed of.

MR. GLADSTONE'S home rule bill seems to meet with the approval of the English press. The liberals have made decided gains in all of the elections following the introduction of the measure in Parliament.

There are some surface indications that Hoke Smith is very highly delighted with his appointment to a cabinet position. His newspaper bubbles over with references to the fact that he is to be secretary of the interior.

The legislature of New Jersey has shown by its action upon the race track bills that it has no regard whatever for public sentiment. Horse racing is still carried on upon the tracks in New Jersey near the city of New York is a disgrace to civilization.

The latest thing in the line of trusts is the combination of ninety firms of leather manufacturers, representing \$45,000,000 of capital. It is easy enough for the people to keep leather under foot, but it may not be so easy to walk on the men who control the price of the article.

The price of land in Great Britain is advancing, notwithstanding that the profits of the farmers are not increasing. The statistics of sales show that in England 53,254 acres were sold last year, realizing an average price of 48 pence per acre, an increase of 45 over the sales of 1891.

The Philadelphia newspapers are so loyal to local interests that they defend the Reading Railroad company against the attacks of the press of the country. It is a good plan to stand up for home interests, but in this case the interests of the whole country are involved.

SOME idea of the cost of maintaining our navy may be derived from the fact that the recent voyage of our war vessels from San Francisco to Washington entailed an expense of \$120,000 for fuel alone. The movements of such navies as those maintained by England, France and Germany cost the taxpayers of those countries a vast amount of money.

A REPORT submitted to the Treasury department by Special Agent Ayer shows that during the quarter ending with December last thirty-two firms in this country produced 19,736,491 pounds of tin and terns plates. The same number of firms produced during the previous quarter 19,952,725 pounds. Of the total number of firms who submitted sworn returns for the quarter nine firms made and used their own black plates exclusively, five others used only American plates, eight used both American and foreign plates, and ten used only foreign plates. The American plates are generally preferred by manufacturers to the foreign ones.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR was one of the most courteous and elegant gentlemen who ever occupied the white house, and it is interesting to know that to him is due a custom which has been observed by his successors, and ought to be continued by all future presidents. Arthur made Cleveland the guest of honor at a dinner the day before inauguration, and he accompanied the president-elect to the capitol, sitting on the right on the way to the inauguration, and on the left on the return. Cleveland extended the same courtesies to Harrison, who was entertained at the white house by the defeated president, and on Saturday like courtesies will be extended by the retiring to the incoming president. Such amenities were not exchanged in the "good old days," when political antagonisms seem to have been more bitter than now, more than one president-elect in the earlier years of the republic having received no consideration whatever from the president. The last exhibition of churlishness was in 1869, when Grant succeeded Johnson. They had an intense dislike of each other.

ON TO WASHINGTON. Mr. Cleveland will go to the seat of government today, where at high noon on Saturday next he will take the oath as president of the United States and be inducted into office with a demonstration which promises to be one of the most imposing ever seen at the national capital. The president-elect has arranged to make the journey as swiftly as steam will carry him, accompanied only by a small number of personal friends. Even newspaper men will be excluded from his train and no encouragement is to be given to popular manifestations of interest or curiosity. There is to be no speechmaking and no handshaking on the trip, but quietly, as any private citizen, the coming chief executive of the nation will go from his home in New Jersey to the capital of the republic. It is only fair to Mr. Cleveland to believe that it is no affectation of indifference to popular attention that induced him to make these arrangements. He probably appreciates as fully as most public men the interest of the people in those whom they have elevated to place and power, but there are occasions when the manifestation of such interest is inappropriate and untimely, and in the present case Mr. Cleveland is undoubtedly prompted by a judicious sense of the proprieties. The dignity of his position requires that he shall not place himself on exhibition to gratify a curious populace while on his way to assume the duties of the exalted office to which he has been chosen. The public men of today cannot follow strictly the example of simplicity so much commended in some of the fathers of the republic. It would be utterly ridiculous, for instance, for Mr. Cleveland to ride to the capitol on horseback as Thomas Jefferson did when he took the oath of office as president. Such an exhibition of simplicity ninety-two years ago, would not at all comport with the character and position of the United States among the nations of the earth, and would be a reproach rather than a credit to the country. But there is no need to go to the other extreme in requiring a president-elect to be gazed at and pulled about by all sorts of people to his personal discomfort and annoyance. Mr. Cleveland has, therefore, done wisely in determining that on his way to Washington he will enjoy the privilege of a private citizen to be let alone.

The national capital is at all times the Mecca of the American politician, but it is at the inauguration of a president that the faithful partisans, willing to move upon Washington in the greatest numbers, have been gathering there for days, and every train into that city between now and Saturday will augment the crowd of expectant party hunters. For the very large majority of them there is disappointment ahead, for Mr. Cleveland has already let it be understood that good men in office will be permitted to serve out their terms, that party service will be no recommendation for appointment to office in the absence of unquestionable ability and character, and that the distribution of the spoils will not be the chief purpose of his administration.

BIMETALLISM IN ENGLAND. The discussion in the British House of Commons on the motion that the government should use its influence in favor of the reassembling of the International Monetary Conference, and the rejection of the motion by an overwhelming majority, leave no doubt as to the attitude of the British government on the silver question. The friends of bimetalism will perhaps be able to derive some satisfaction from the fact, as shown by the vote, that that policy has as many as 148 supporters in the House of Commons. This is undoubtedly a larger support than it could have received at any previous time since the policy has been agitated, and proves that an impression has been made upon the minds of public men by the discussions and demands of the agricultural and laboring classes. It is apparent, however, that the adoption of bimetalism by England is yet a very remote possibility, even if the outlook be not regarded as altogether discouraging.

The remarks of Mr. Gladstone on the motion furnish a conclusive assurance that nothing whatever is to be expected from the present British government in the slightest degree favorable to bimetalism. He said that no plan yet proposed showed how it was possible to change the standard of value in Great Britain, that that country has nothing to recommend for discussion, that England was determined to adhere to her present money system, and concluded his remarks with a denunciation of monometallism. The chancellor of the exchequer took an equally pronounced position against any action on the part of the British government looking to the reassembling of the conference, and said that it could not be expected to provide a scheme for the more extensive use of silver. The government would, however, send back its delegates if the conference should reconvene. The effect of these utterances upon other European countries which are accumulating gold—France, Germany and Austria especially—is it easy to foresee. They will join with England in expediting the United States to retain the initiative and in looking to this country to propose some plan for their consideration. They are likely to be less disposed than when the conference was invited to seriously consider any plan for a change from existing conditions, in view of the declaration that the British government is determined to adhere to its present policy. It is obviously useless to waste time in further discussion after the government that holds the key to the situation has announced in effect that it will not agree to anything that may be offered.

This announcement is timely for the incoming administration, which will soon have to determine whether the monetary conference shall reconvene. It was stated a few days ago, on the authority of a delegate who gave Mr. Cleveland an account of the proceedings of the conference, that the president-elect has no fixed policy on the subject. When president Mr. Cleveland manifested very little interest in the question of an international ratio for silver and a

more extended use of that metal, but it is possible that in the four years since he may have come to regard it with more concern. There is manifestly, however, very little to hope from another meeting of the conference, and it will be no surprise if the next administration shall decide to abandon it.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

According to the Financial Chronicle the net earnings of 210 American railroads in 1892 aggregated \$35,840,027, as against \$38,133,575 in 1891, a gain of 2.28 per cent. Influences unfavorable to large earnings prevailed in various portions of the country during the year, but it was upon the whole a year of fair prosperity for the railroads. The great strike in Buffalo, which was felt to some extent all over the country, and the low price of cotton in the south, had an appreciable effect upon the general business of the railroads, but the general business of the country was more than ordinarily active and the vast crops of the preceding year had to be moved to market, which made a strong demand upon the freight facilities of the various lines. The gross earnings of the roads increased very largely, showing a gain of \$56,398,782, or 5.49 per cent. The small increase in the net earnings as compared with the gross earnings is attributed to an increase in the operating expenses, which is alleged to be due to bad management, the opportunities for money making having been far better last year than in most previous years. The Pennsylvania system increased its gross earnings by \$1,500,000, but the net earnings showed a decrease of \$1,644,375, and the New York Central shows a decrease of \$1,221,044 in net earnings in spite of an increase in gross earnings of \$1,326,827. Several other prominent roads make a similar showing of largely increased gross earnings and small net earnings, which proves that the cost of operating the roads was much increased last year. Doubtless the New York Central lost a great deal by the Buffalo strike, and all of the roads have been put to considerable expense by the preparations which they have made for the World's fair traffic. A number of the leading railroads have been experimenting with locomotives with the view of improving their passenger service for the expedition year, and this has cost a large amount of money.

The present year ought to be one of great profit in the passenger departments of the chief railroads of the United States, and there is no reason to suppose that the total volume of freight business will be less this year than it was last, notwithstanding that an enormous quantity of grain was moved during 1892. The Columbian exposition will require the movement of a great volume of freight in addition to the ordinary business of the country, and the passenger traffic will be tremendous. If the railroads do not make money this year they never will.

The bill introduced in congress relating to the consular seal privileges enjoyed by the Canadian railroads, and designed to correct the faults in the existing system pointed out by the president in his special message a short time ago, of course cannot be acted upon by the present congress, so that no change can be made for at least a year and perhaps longer. The delay will make no important difference to any interest, and meanwhile there will be opportunity for a careful public discussion of the matter, which as the president showed in his message is one of very material importance. The purpose of the measure is to secure better protection to the enormous traffic in bonded merchandise passing through Canadian territory between points in the United States and to subject the foreign corporations to some responsibility to our laws. For the latter purpose the bill provides that every foreign road doing business across the border must have a license or permit from the Interstate Commerce commission, the road stipulating that it will obey the interstate commerce act and the revenue laws as if the traffic were within the United States, which license may be suspended by the commission upon a willful violation of the act. There can be no reasonable objection to a regulation of this kind and it is only fair to American roads that it should be made.

From every point of the compass come reports of disaffection among leading democrats. Mr. Fairchild, who was secretary of the treasury in the Cleveland administration, and one of the most active workers for the nomination and election of Mr. Cleveland, is said to be very much dissatisfied with the treatment he has received from the president-elect. From Indiana comes the report that Mr. Isaac Pusey Gray is in a decidedly disgruntled state of mind, due to what he regards as Mr. Cleveland's neglect to accord him proper consideration. Mr. Gray believes he was something of an influence in Indiana, and the manner in which he has been ignored, after having been talked of as a cabinet possibility, has displeased him greatly. Mr. Morrison of Illinois is not saying much for the public, but he is understood to be in the list of the disappointed and dissatisfied. There are many others who have various reasons for their disaffection, making altogether a considerable body of men who are not without influence in the party. It is possible that Mr. Cleveland may have good intentions toward some of these gentlemen and will be able to placate them, though the probability is that he is not giving himself much concern about their condition of mind.

THE action of the house of representatives on the anti-option bill doubtless kills that measure for the present congress. This result was not expected after the bill had passed the senate, but the opponents of the measure have been indefatigable, and while in the minority, as shown by the vote, they were numerous enough to prevent the bill being brought to a vote under a suspension of the rules. The outcome of the long struggle over this measure, which has been fought with great earnestness and persistence on both sides, will greatly disappoint the large number of agricultural producers throughout

the country who looked for this legislation not 10 per cent of them, as was asserted by one of the opponents of the bill, but fully 75 per cent of those who are connected with organizations through which they are able to make their wishes known. These producers will doubtless regard the fight in the next congress, but with what chance of success it is not worth while to conjecture.

The nomination of Hon. G. M. Lamberton to represent the United States on the claims commission provided for by treaty between this country and Chile is a complimentary recognition by the president of the ability and fitness of Mr. Lamberton for that duty, and he could have chosen no more capable man. Unfortunately there appears to be little probability of the senate holding another executive session during the term of the present administration, so that there is reason to apprehend that the excellent nomination will fail of confirmation. The interests of the United States would be faithfully and judiciously looked after by Mr. Lamberton.

The legislature of Illinois has taken action looking to the removal of the dams in the Illinois river as a means of reducing the danger from floods. The people living in the valley have for years endeavored to have the danger abated, and no doubt many lives will be saved if the legislation proposed is carried out. Greater precautions against the perils which attend the spring floods are needed along all of the great rivers.

Overlooked in the Stomach. This legislature will probably be remembered as the one which commenced the most and finished the least of any. They have undertaken too much.

Pettigrew Tracks the Cooconant. Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota comes mighty near getting at the milk of the Hawaiian cocoanut when he attributes the over-anxiety to secure annexation to Claus Spreckels' desire to get millions at no cost to himself. It will not spoil while waiting for a microscopic examination by the next administration.

A Popular Reform. Cincinnati Commercial. The result of the election of 1892 is another argument in favor of the election of United States senators by popular vote. The people of that state did not send a republican majority to the legislature because they wanted a long wrangle and at the end of it the election of a democrat to the United States senate. Turn the rascals out!

The Logic of Noted Plops. Globe-Democrat. Of course, the "logic of the situation" will anchor Great Britain to a permanent dominion in the democratic line. Key, the democrat whom Hayes made postmaster general, became a republican, and the blatant Buchananism of the late administration is currently supposed to hate holy water, became a democrat after he elected Cleveland.

Lowell's Rural Decline. Dubuque (Ia.) Times. A writer in the Bellevue Herald calls attention to the singular fact that several school districts in Jackson county have decreased so much in population that they are unable financially to support a good school. The average school district in that county in this condition, and many of them pay a teacher only \$20 per month, with school only six or seven months in the year. The same time their school tax is 32 mills.

Had Trouble with the Bourbons. Cleveland Leader. Clearly the reformers will have their own way in the Cleveland cabinet, and the Bourbons will be permanently and authority of the president. The Jackson spoils grabbers are not to enjoy any power or prominence whatever, and their party will be reduced to a mere party of Stevenson, will be helpless to aid them or heal their wounds. This is the outlook which hungry Bourbons must face, and they might as well prepare to make the most of it.

Progressive Definitions. San Francisco Chronicle. Something less than \$100,000 has disappeared in the bank failure at Lincoln, Neb. The president of the institution is charged with having "squandered" the amount. Had he been a cashier his name would have been in the black list. But being a president he only "squandered" the cash. There seems to be a practical and moral advantage in being the president of a looted bank.

Gold Storage Fake. San Francisco Chronicle. An amusing story is being told from Denver to the effect that gold is being hoarded in the west, the object being to force the issuance of United States bonds. This tale takes its origin with a man who had been a cashier in a bank, and who had been the subject of an investigation by the board of directors. He is supposed to be in full operation, but careful inquiry develops the fact that gold is paid out as freely now as it was six months or a year ago.

Strong Reasons Against Annexation. Harper's Weekly. To stimulate our greed we are told that unless we take Hawaii England will take it. It is not worth while to consider that. The fact that gold is paid out as freely now as it was six months or a year ago.

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PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

Porfirio Diaz, Jr., son of President Diaz, has left the City of Mexico for Washington, as an attaché of the Mexican legation there. Mr. Oney makes the sixth attorney general selected from the state of Massachusetts since the organization of the government.

A well known resident of Fredericksburg, Va., who has recently died, had a name that was obnoxious to attract attention. It was X. X. Charters.

Senator Deffenbacher's private secretary is a young man who has a name that is obnoxious to attract attention. It was X. X. Charters.

Prof. Bell, the telephone man, is a merry and light-hearted gentleman of large build and strong frame. If there is any fun in his surroundings he is sure to get a share of it.

Charles de Lesseps finds prison life a hard one, and under its disciplinary rules has to make up his own bed, wash his dishes and scrub his cell. Influence and wealth do not count at Mazas.

A. C. Beckwith, the new democrat United States senator from Wyoming, is the richest man in that state. His possessions include a bank, great herds of cattle and tracts of range, coal mines and coal and timber lands. He breeds trotters on the finest farms in the Rocky mountains.

The movement for a monument to Commodore M. F. Maury, the famous writer on navigation and meteorology, meets with opposition from the admiralty. The admiralty has no doubt done much to lessen appreciation of his merits by the present generation of sailors.

Russell Sage, the great financier, is a tall, built, gaunt-looking, keen-eyed man of nervous manner, with a long, clean-shaven face, and a pair of eyes that seem to see through a man's soul. He was born in New York, and his father was a merchant.

Three of the first four presidents of the United States married widows. The wife of John Quincy Adams, who received her education in England, created a great sensation in the nation's capital. The wife of Martin Van Buren, Hannah Hoag, lived but a short time after her marriage, dying about seven years after the president's election to the presidency. President Tyler's second wife was an ardent Roman Catholic, and his policy was a calm, unexcited Presbyterianism. Mrs. Polk was a school teacher, and the courtship was carried on under difficulties, as the lover could not afford to take a journey to see his fiancée. Mrs. Franklin Pierce was the devoted daughter of a clergyman, and made the white house a center for charitable and religious enterprises.

George W. Combs, one of the pioneers of Nebraska, is dead at the age of 74 years. Liberty is preparing to vote on a proposition to issue bonds for the erection of a brick school building.

A large of Railway Track Foremen of America has been organized at Grand Island with seventeen charter members. Newport's creamery has changed hands, and a firm having bought the plant, which will be run to its fullest capacity.

Two ministers at Liberty are about to begin a public fight as to whether immersion or sprinkling will save a sinner. But few sinners will listen to the argument, and Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Watson, for four years superintendent and matron of the Indian school at Omaha agency, have been transferred to Green Bay, Agency, Wis., at an increase in salary.

How to Remedy Municipal Corruption. An Anonymous Writer in the March Forum. The only remedy for municipal corruption is to elect no man to office who is not free from debt. Moral reputation is a flimsy asset for a candidate for municipal office, and a very good security indeed. A man out of debt and with a bank account, even a small one, is likely to be corrupted. Corruption involves slavery to the corrupter, and all men love freedom. The most venal man living prefers at the last moment to be able to pay his debts, and to be free from the pressure of financial competitors.

Philadelphia Record: The figurehead of a college is usually the professor of mathematics. Troy Press: Few men who go into maple syrup manufacturing make an unadorned success of it.

Philadelphia Times: When a doctor starts about seeing whether a modern prize fighter is in condition for a fight, he does it to bid him let him see his tongue.

St. Louis Transcript: Miss Elderbody—I met Mr. Blake at the reception last evening. Miss Perry—Yes, he told me he saw you. He said he was such a pleasure to meet an old face in such a crowd.

Elmira Gazette: It's queer about shops—they're never shut up unless they're shut down.

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TWO NEBRASKANS HONORED

Lamberton of Lincoln and Cochran of McCook Receive Recognition.

NO MORE EXECUTIVE SESSIONS

Democrats Give Notice That No Opportunity Will Be Given for the Confirmation of Other Nominations of President Harrison.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE. 313 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1. President Harrison today sent to the senate the nomination of G. M. Lamberton of Nebraska to be arbitrator on the part of the United States under the treaty for a claims commission concluded between the United States and Chile. This is the place to which ex-Congressman Flindley of Baltimore was nominated some weeks ago, but the senate refused to confirm him.

The president also sent to the senate the nomination of Trauxan Heale of California as minister to Romania, Servia and Greece. There is not the least probability, however, that the senate will act upon the nomination of Mr. Lamberton. It was with the distinct understanding that no action would be taken upon nominations that a short executive session was held today and a prominent democrat senator arose and gave notice that there would not be another executive session during the remainder of this congress for any purpose whatsoever.