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George B. Toschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAHLY BEE for the week ending February 25, 1893, was as follows:

Sunday, February 19. Monday, February 20 Tuesday, February 21 Wednesday, February 22 Thursday, February 23 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 25th day of February, 1893. [Seal] N. P. Feir. Notary Public.

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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. IT is said that four of the members of

Mr. Cleveland's cabinet will weigh over 1,000 pounds. This proves that the president-elect proposes to surround himself with men of his own kind. 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 people. The liberals have made decided gains in all of the elections following the introduction of the measure in Parliament.

THERE are some surface indication 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 as it is 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 i 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 per acre, an increase of £5 over the sales of

THE Philadelphia newspapers are so loyal to local interests that they defend the Reading Railread company against the attacks of 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 in-

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 19,756,491 pounds of tin and terne plates. The same number of firms produced during the previous quarter 10,952,725 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

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-cleet has arranged to make the journey as swiftly as steam will earry 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 assame 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 re public. 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 now, however commendable 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 serve the country in a public office, move upon Washington in the greatest number. They have been gathering there for days, and every train into that city between now and Saturday will augment the crowd of expectant place 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 bimetallism 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 bimetallism by England is yet a very remote possibility, even if the outlook be not regarded as altogether discour-

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 bimetallism. 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 defense 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 govrnment 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-it is easy to foresee. They will join with Eagland in expecting 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 confidence 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 it 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 of-

fered. 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 preceedings of the conference, that the presidentelect has no fixed policy on the subject. When president Mr. Cleveland manifested very little interest in the question

may have come to regard it with more concern. There is manifestly, however, very little to hope for from another meeting of the conference, and it will be no surprise if the next administration shall decide to abandon it.

RAILRUAD EARNINGS. According to the Financial Chronicle the net earnings of 210 American railroads in 1892 aggregated \$345,840,027, as against \$338,133,575 in 1891, again 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 railreads, 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 \$56,393,782, or 5.49 per cent. The small increase in the net earnings as compared with the gross carnings 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 \$4,500,000, but the net earnings show 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 exposi-

tion 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 traffle were within the United States, which license may be suspended y 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

hould 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 influenc 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

THE action of the house of representaives 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 an international ratio for silver and a of agricultural producers throughout

more extended use of that metal, but it | the country who isked for this legislais possible that in the four years since he | tion-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 ronew the fight in the next congress, but with what chance of success it is not now worth while to con-

THE nomination of Hon. G. M. Lambertson to represent the United States on the claims commission provided for by treaty between this country and Chili is a complimentary recognition by the president of the ability and fitness of Mr. Lambertson 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. Lambert-

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.

Overloaded its Stomach.

This legislature will probably be remem bered as the one which commenced the most and finished the least of any. They have undertaken too much.

Pettigrew Cracks the Cocoanut.

Kansas City Star Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota come mighty near getting at the milk of the Hawaiian cocoanut when he attributes the over anxiety to secure annexation to Claus Spreckies' desire to double his millions at no st to himself. It will not spoil while ing for a microscopical examination by the next administration.

A Popular Reform.

Cincinnati Commercial, The result in North Dakota is anothe States senators by popular vote. The people of that state did not send a republical majority to the legislature because the 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" wil anchor Gresham seemely and permanently in the democratic lines. Key, the democrawhom Hayes made postmaster general, be-came a republican, and the blatant Bur-chard, who hated the democracy as Satan is currently supposed to hate boly water, became a democrat after he elected Cleveland.

Iowa'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 There are at least twenty districts in the 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. At the same time their school tax is 22

> Bad Outlook for the Bourbons. Cleveland Leader

Clearly the reformers will have things their own way in the Cleveland cabinet, aside from the naturally dominant influence aside from the naturally dominant influence and authority of the president. The Jack-sonian spoils grabbers are not to enjoy any power or prominence whatever, and their idol and representative. Vice President 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 Examiner. Something less than \$1,000,000 has disap peared in the bank failure at Lincoln, Neb. The president of the institution is charged with having "sequestered" the amount. Had he been a cashier his crime would have been embezzlement. Had he been a mere clerk it would have been theft. Had it been a stranger wearing a mask robbery would have been the allegation. But being a president he only "sequestered" the cash. There seems to be a practical and moral advantage in being the president of a looted bank

Gold Storage Fake.

San Francisco Chroniele An amusing story is telegraphed from Denver to the effect that gold is being hoarded in the west' the object being to see the issuance of United States bonds The fabricator of the fake has a misty idea that there would be a tremendous profit in such a transaction, but he fails to back up his yarn with the necessary corroborative detail. San Francisco is one of the money detail. San Francisco is one of the money centers where the hoarding process is sup-posed 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. Nothing could be more absurd. Our very refusal to take it would immensely strengthen our moral authority in objecting to anybody else taking it. We are told that our possession of Hawaii would give us great commercial advantages. Granted. But can we not secure those commercial advantages by some other arrangement than the annexation of a distant land and a mongrel people, which, such as they are, nobody thinks of receiving into the union as a self-governing state, equal to the other states; which, as a far away dependency, would have to be ruled by a proconsul—a strange and dangerous anomaly in our political system, an inexhaustible source of tyranny, profigacy and corruption, the beginning of radical changes in our free institutions? Would not changes in our free instructions? Would not this be paying too high a price for the pos-session of the islands? Cannot the commer-cial advantages be had cheaper? We are told that the Hawaiian islands would be a splendid station for our mavy, and give it great facilities in these important waters. Granted. But is it not worth while to consider that if we get such outlying posts for our nays, but must build a navy large enough to protect the outlying posts? and that, while we are unassailably strong in our con-tinental home, every faraway possession will be a vulnerable point, an element of

FOCIFERBUS VERSE.

New York Tribune. Miss Elvira Lydnér Miller of Louisville has been writing a number of halcyon, not to say vociferous, verses in honor of Colonel Watterson's esteemed contemporary, the Star-Eyed Goddess. It seems that the god-dess has bought her ticket for Mr. Cleveland's inauguration, and evidently it was that circumstance which caused Miss Miller to break into song. Here is a sample of her

The folks who praised her day and night, But never knew our girl by sight, Will tear their shirts for sheer delight— Hurrah for old Kentucky!

And stern Republicans, whose fate Was to stay in the ring too late. Will cry: "She is too fair to hate"— Hurrah for old Kentucky!

While Gresham, as she meets his view, Will clap his hands and shout anew: "Thank Heaven I swapped that coon for you— Hurrah for old Kentucky!"

PROPLE OF PROMINENCE.

Porfierio Diaz, jr., son of President Diaz, has left the City of Mexico for Washington, as an attache of the Mexican legation there. Mr. Olney makes the sixth attorney general selected from the state of Massachusetts since the organization of the govern-

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

Senator Peffer's daughter is his private secretary at 60 per day. His son draws the same amount for alleged services, and his nephew also has the same priced job.

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 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 democratic United States senator from Wyoming, is the richest man in that state. His possessions include a bank, great hords of cattle and tracts of range, coal mines and coal and tim-ber lands. He breeds trotters on the finest farm in the Rocky mountains. The movement for a monument to Commo-lore M. F. Maury, the famous writer on

navigation and meteorology, meets with much favor all through the south. The sym-pathy of this eminent scientist with the confederacy has no doubt done much to lessen appreciation of his merits by the present generation in the north. Russell Sage, the great financier, is a tail-

built, gaunt-looking, keen-eyed man of nerv ous manner, with a long, clean-shaven face formerly fringed by a scraggy iron-gray chin beard. He was born thrifty. This necident of birth happened to him some seventy-odd years ago, and he has not since recovered from it. He once kept a grocery store at Troy, and invested his surplus funds in a bank, of which in the fullness of time he became a director. It is said that he has no more ready money than any individual in Wall street, and that he could draw his check for \$20,000,000 and get it casned. He is the soul of frugality.

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 Hoes, fived but a short time after her marriage, dying about seven-teen years before her husband's election to the presidency. President Tyler's second wife was an ardent Roman Catholic, and Mrs. Polk was a calm-mannered Presby terian. Mrs. Millard Fillmore had been a school teacher, and the courtship was car-ried on under difficulties, as the lover could rarely afford the expense of a journey to see his fiancee. Mrs. Franklin Pierce was the devout daughter of a clergyman, and made the white house a center for charitable and religious enterprises.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

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

A loage of Railway Track Foremen of America has been organized at Grand Island with seventeen charter members. Newport's creamery has changed hands, in lows firm having bought the plant, which

vill be run to its fullest capacity. Two ministers at Liberty are about to pegin a public debate as to whether imme

sion or sprinkling will save a sinner, few sinners will listen to the argument. Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Watson, for four years superintendent and matron of the Indian chool at Omaha agency, have been ferred to Green Bay Agency, Wis., at an in-

crease 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 security for conduct, financial competence a very good security indeed. A man out of debt and with a bank account, even a small one, is not likely to be corrupted. Corrup-tion involves slavery to the corrupter, and all men love freedom. The most venal man living prefers at the last moment to be able to vote as he pleases. The private circumstances of nominees should therefore be matter of public discussion. When state and municipal legislatures are composed entirely of men whose incomes habitually exceed their expenses the problem of coruption will be nearly solved.

THE LAUGHING SQUAD.

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll was recently approached by a Scotchman at the close of his lecture on Robert Burns, who said: "Colonel, the title of your lecture should be the epitaph on your tombstone," "How is that?" asked the orator. "Robert burns," replied the Scot.

Philadelphia Record: The figurehead of a college is usually the professor of mathe-matics.

Troy Press: Few men who go into maple drup manufacturing make an unadulterated success of it.

Philadelphia Times: When a doctor starts about seeing whether a modern price fighter is in condition one of the first things he does is to bid him let him see his tongue.

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

Elmira Gazette: It's queer about shops-hey're never shut up unless they're shut Yonkers Statesman: If you want to find out

rhat enters into a boy's composition asi chool teacher. Indianapolis Journal: Senior Partner-Brownett's bill has been running a little too

ong, I think Junior Partner—Guess we'll have to get after is stirred up.
WHY SONGS ARE SUNG. New England Magazine.

'Tis not for honors he may win The poet's songs are sung: 'Tis not for these he lets us in To worlds he lives among. Detroit Free Press.

Nay, nay, it is for none of these He trills his roundelay; It is for whatsoe'er it please The editor to pay.

### It Has Come To This

That every successful, meritorious article has its imitations. This is a grave injustice, for the genuine pure article will often be judged by the imitation. No preparations require for their manufacture more. care and skill, more costly and purer materials, than Flavoring Extracts.

In this instance cheap materials mean inferior flavors. Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts have won their way to public confidence by the pure and costly materials used, the new processes employed for extracting from the fruits their natural flavoring principles. In using Dr. Price's Orange, Lemon, Vanilla or other flavors the housewife will never fail to obtain the grateful flavec desired.

#### TWO NEBRASKANS HONORED

Lambertson of Lincoln and Cochran of

McCook Receive Recognition.

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, ) \* 513 FOURTRENTH STREET. WASHINGTON, D. C., March L.

Presiden: Harrison today sent to the senate the nomination of G. M. Lambertson of Nobruska to be arbitrator on the part of the United States under the treaty for a laims commission concluded between the United States and Chill. This is the place to which ex-Congressman Findlay of Baltimore was nominated some weeks ago, but the senate refused to confirm him.

The president also sent to the senate the omination of Truxtau Beale of California as minister to Roumania, Servia and Greece.

There is not the least probability, howver, that the senate will act upon the omination of Mr. Lambertson. 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 democratic senator arese and gave notice that there would not be another executive session during the remainder of his congress for any purpose whatsoever.

The nomination of Judge Lambertson is juite a compliment in any event and it was intended as such. He would have been tendered the place sooner had the opportunity been offered. When the senate rejected ex-Congressman Findlay of Baltimore for this position a week ago it did not officially notify the president of the fact until this week, and thus he could not act earlier in making the nomination of Mr. Lambertson

Judge Cochran for San Salvador.

In executive session of the scenate today the nomination of Judge James E. Cochran of McCook to be consulto San Salvador was taken up and confirmed. There was obstinate opposition to the consideration of any nomination. Senator Paddock begged the pposition to pass upon the only nomination would have an opportunity to yote up and one in which he was personally much in erested. He asked consideration of the comination as a parting compliment to hir could not resist and the nomination was con

To Survey Nebraska's Northern Boundary, Senator Manderson is in receipt of sommny nquiries touching the letting of the contract for the survey of marking the northern boundary of Nebraska that he feels compelled to resort to the public press to react all who may feel interested. In a communi ation from the commissioner of the general and office to the senator it appears that bids for survey of the boundary between Ne braska and South Dakota were opened. Jan uary 28, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m., by the secre tary of the interior in the presence of the commissioner of the general land office and he principal clerk of surveys as follows

Robert Harvey, St. Paul, Neb., survey and conuments, \$14,499.50; E. G. Carter, Sioux Palls, S. D., survey and monuments, \$14,700; Andrews & Burrell, Fremont, Neb., survey and monuments, \$25,101,29; C. M. Pickett, and monuments, \$25,101,29; C. M. Pickett, Fairfield, Neb., survey only, \$12,000; Abner Dobson, Lincoln, Neb., survey and monuments, \$17,900; Charles H. Bates, Yankton, S. D., survey and monuments, \$14,500; Alley, Huntington & Alley, Webster, S. D., survey and monuments, \$14,500; Scott, Scidenham & Edwards, Kearney, Neb., survey only, \$13,500; G. S. Perry, Sloux Falls, S. D., monuments only, \$12,500; G. S. Perry, Sloux Falls, S. D., monuments only, \$12,500; Samuel C. Shelton, Springfield, S. D., survey and monuments, \$16,000; Samuel C. Shelton, Springfield, S. D., survey and monuments only, \$4,40 each; Fred Bond, Cheyenne, Wyo, survey and monuments, \$16,750; Monroe Warner, Hot Springs, S. D., survey and monuments, \$4,750; Monroe Warner, Hot Springs, S. D., survey and monuments, \$16,750; Monroe Warner, Hot Springs, S. D., survey and monuments, \$13,975; George A. Fessenden, Huron, S. D., survey and monuments, \$16,924; Holman, Clark & Sullivan, Sloux City, Ia., survey and

monuments, \$17,787.50.

Bids were also received from the following camed persons which, because of laten arrival or absence of certified checks or other informality, were not entitled to con-sideration, viz: W. W. Page, Page, Holt-county, Neb.; Weiz, Lewis & Sheridan Wyoming; George A. Latimer, Norfolk Neb.; Stratton & Alt, Wahoo, Neb.

John P. Irish Slated.

Don? M. Dickinson and his friends, who seem to be running Mr. Cleveland's affairs just now, announce that John P. Irish of California will be the next commissioner of the general land office. They say further that Mr. Irish was offered the place eight years ago, but did not want it, being engaged in other business. Not being engaged in other business at present, he does want it. He was a democratic newspaper man in lowa in days long ago. If Mr. Irish is appointed he will succeed William Stone, who was war governor of lowa at the time when Mr. Irish was one of its segregated and warrior demo

Death of the Anti-Options Bill.

B

The anti-options bill was practically killed in the house today. It met its death in the refusal of the house to consider by a vote of 171 to 122, less than the necessary twothirds. Colonel Hatch, the chairman of the

committee on agriculture and the father of this bill, has made a long and carnest fight for its massage, which has fulled of success only at the last moment. The vigor of his battle has commanded the admiring respect of his opponents.

Nerve of an Iowa Democrat.

It is not often that a man is found with the rve to calmly walk into a federal office and inform the occupants that he expects to soon take charge of the premises, but an Iowan measured up to that standard today. This morning a gentleman walked into the office of Superintendent Poliock of the free deivery division of the Postofiice department bowed very amiably and presented a card to Major Pollock, which bore this mscrip tion: "Alexander Charles, editor Democrat, Cedar Rapids, Ia., candidate for superin-tendent free delivery system."

For a moment the superintendent was somewhat taken aback, but he regained his

usual composure and chatten with his visitor concerning the errand. Major Poliock, who is one of the most efficient officers in the government service, has been hoping to retain his position, and it is generally believed that he will not be disappointed.

Indian Affairs.

The senate today agreed to the house amendments to the Otoc and Missouri and Fort Randall military reservation bills, and rey will become law. The Indian bill as passed, and as it will be

e law, appropriates \$150,000 for the payment of damages to settlers upon the Grow Creek and Winnebago reservations in South Dakota, a provision inserted upon the rec-ommendation of Senator Pettlgrew. The Cherokee Strip, and it will now be thrown open to settlement. The provisions of the measure respecting the Cherokee Strip and a description of the country recently were given in a Ben special.

Senator Pettigrew Indignant.

Chairman Holman of the house committee on appropriation had stricken from the sun-icy civil bill the Pettigrew amendment permitting the state of South Dakota to select the lands she is cutitled to under the state-hood act from lands upon the Fort Randall reservation which are to be opened to acttle-ment, and also the Davis amendment protecting innocent purchasers of and settlers upon public lands. Mr. Holman today sub-mitted to Senator Pertigrew a proposition to trade off these amendments for one which the secator thought was of interest to claimtook occasion to tell the cheeseparing states-man from Indiana what he thought of him. It was a lively scene, from which the represen tative did not emerge with much credit. Scuator Pettigrew has been working very hard for the Fort Randall measure and is

greatly put out at its defeat. Miscellaneous.

The bill incorporating the American uni-cersity and naming Rev. John P. Newman f Omaha as an incorporator, has become Major William S. Worth of the Second in-

fantry and Mrs. Worth are in the city; also Captain E. H. Crowder, judge advocate of the Department of the Platte and Lieutenant Doan, Third infantry, aide-de-camp to General Brooke. The latter are located with General Brooke at the Riehm Nat Brown of Omaha is in the city.

Representative-elect Lucas of South Da kota is in the city and is taking right hold of his duties outside of those in the house which will not fall upon him until Saturday, Mr. Lucas has made a very good impression in Washington and promises to become one

of the most effective men in the house.

Senators Manderson and Paddock have packed all their personal effects in their committee rooms ready for vacating the latter as soon as the senate names the new chairmen of their committees. Senator Paddock will not remain long in Washington after retiring to private life.

It is thought Senator Gorman of Maryland will become Senator Manderson's successor as chairman of the printing committee. William Groneweg of Council Bluffs, J. H. Duggan of Creston, and M. V. Gannon of Omaha are in the city. P. S. H. Omaha are in the city.

> Make Room for George. New York Advertiser,

Henry George, who contributed much to leveland's election through his years of free trade missionary work in the north, should be recognized. Mr. George would make an excellent minister to Japan.

> Now Name Your Weather. Chicago Tribune,

J. Sterling Morton, next secretary of agri-culture, will oc Nebraska's first representa-tive in a president's cabinet. Nebraska tive in a president's cabinet. may rightfully hope for complete immunity oppers and funnel-shaped zephyrs

### Short Breath



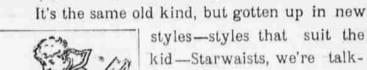
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