THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER Editor

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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

OFFICES.

Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets
Council Bluffs 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building.
Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: To the Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

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

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

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

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending April 22, 1893, was as follows:

Sunday, April 16	26,040
Monday, April 17	22,046
Tuesday, April 18	23,701
Wednesday, April 19	23,931
Thursday, April 20	23,809
Friday, April 21	23,813
Saturday, April 22	24,047

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 23d day of April, 1893.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for March, 1893, 24,179

A CHICAGO contemporary editorially tries to explain why banks fail. We apprehend Mr. Mosher could give a more satisfactory explanation than can the Chicago editor.

EX-COUNTY ATTORNEY MAHONEY is wise in his generation. He stops on his bridal tour to repair his political fences at Washington. When the bridegroom cometh no cabinet officer can turn him away.

IT APPEARS that the city authorities have done everything possible to get the viaducts under way. The only thing remaining to be done is to force the railways to proceed with the construction as the law provides.

THE fighting factions among democrats in this city are perniciously active just now. As long as the sparring for wind continues appointments may be expected to be made without regard to the personal fitness of appointees.

THE atmosphere of Lincoln has been tainted with corruption and venality for so many years that any attempt to purge and clean up state institutions is sure to be ascribed by the organs of the powers that be as personal spitework or political malice and revenge.

THE fact that payments of county taxes are coming into the hands of the treasurer at the rate of nearly $20,000 daily shows that the taxpayers of Douglas county do not propose to suffer the penalties of delinquency this year. It is a healthful sign that such large tax payments are being made.

ALL efforts to regulate telephone charges in the state of New York have failed, the bills looking to that end having failed to pass during the session. The influence of the telephone companies is felt when such legislation is proposed, and the friends of the monopoly in the legislature are undoubtedly enriched.

NOW that Council Bluffs is aroused to the importance of a reduced bridge toll there should be no hesitancy in Omaha about forming an alliance for co-operation that will result in a 5-cent fare between the two cities. Such reduction, if made, will be of as much benefit to the people of Omaha as to those of Council Bluffs.

WITH less effective fire departments than those of the United States the cities of Europe suffer much less by fire than American cities do. The reason is that they have no tinder boxes, while every city in this country has hundreds of them. We shall have smaller fire losses and lower insurance rates when the erection of flimsy buildings is abandoned.

PLANS are now being considered by the World's fair managers for the protection of dependent strangers. While these gentlemen are also planning they ought also to provide for the protection of defenseless visitors from the extortion of hotel sharps, restaurant keepers and the thousand and one legalized pickpockets who are preparing to make them their meat.

THE new cruiser Detroit, which has just been added to the American navy, is the swiftest of her class of any nation. Her trial shows recorded a mean speed of 18.71 knots per hour. As by the terms of contract with her builders they were to receive $25,000 for every quarter knot over 17 knots per hour they are entitled to a handsome bonus.

THE heavy failures that are reported at Sioux City will be deplored not only by the business men of that city, but by the people of the region tributary to that enterprising town. Anything that cripples a prosperous and growing city always proves a drawback to the towns upon which it depends as feeders. Heretofore Sioux City has been strong financially and commercially, and she will doubtless survive the shock.

WITHIN the next thirty days the greater portion of this season's sugar beet plant must be put into the ground. The farmers throughout the state should be encouraged to set apart a few acres to sugar beets. One experiment will lead to an increased acreage, as the demands of the Grand Island and Norfolk factories have never yet been met, notwithstanding the handsome profits gained by those who were wise enough to cultivate the sugar beet. Every state paper in Nebraska should advocate sugar beets and induce the land owners to cultivate them. It will pay. Farmers are yet skeptical because many of them do not know the advantages of beet culture and the money to be made by it.

IRON AND STEEL INTERESTS.

Some stupendous projects in the iron and steel industries are under way in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Canada. The lead in these mammoth enterprises is being taken by Carnegie, but other capitalists are entering the field with their millions as formidable rivals. In some directions this activity is construed as significant. It shows that manufacturers of protected industries apprehend no danger from the economic policy that will be pursued by the democrats. Mr. Carnegie, it is said, proposes the coming season to spend a couple of million dollars in improving his already extensive plants about Pittsburg. In the meantime he and his partners have joined with other manufacturers in creating at Conneaut, on the shores of Lake Erie, a new ore-receiving port, to rank in importance with Cleveland and Ashtabula.

The most costly improvements that the Carnegie company will make, however, are at Duquesne. At least $1,000,000 are to be expended in enlarging the capacity of the mill at that point, even now claimed to be better equipped than any other in the world for the manufacture of steel billets. The greatest change in that plant will be the replacing of the two converters, with a total capacity of sixteen tons, by three converters, each capable of holding fifteen tons of molten metal, or forty-five in all. Two new blast furnaces are also to be added to the eleven already in operation, and which now turn out half the pig metal made in the Pittsburg district.

The Carnegie company is also erecting at Pittsburg an enormous business block, which will be entirely of steel and concrete, the foundation resting on the solid rock. The excavation for this stupendous edifice is 125x125 feet and 32 feet deep, but the building will be thirteen stories high from the level of Fifth avenue and will be the highest business structure in the state of Pennsylvania. The steel for its construction is being specially made at the Homestead works and 1,500 tons are to be used in the foundation alone. At least another $1,000,000 will be expended by the company in the completion of this architectural enterprise.

Pittsburg's capitalists are said not to take much stock in the $100,000,000 scheme of American and European moneyed men reported to have been projected as a rival to the Carnegie concern on the banks of the Monongahela, but a charter has been granted to the Johnson Steel company of Johnstown, Pa., with a capital stock of $4,000,000, for the building of an immense new steel mill, with blast furnaces, etc., which will be a rival of the great Cambria iron works at that place. The Apollo, Ia., Iron and Steel company will also erect another steel works, with mill attachment, and a New York syndicate with a Boston annex is after the control of the Canadian rolling mills, a scheme involving the exchange of several million dollars.

The negotiations that have been for some time pending for the transfer of the Youngstown, O., furnaces and mills to a New York syndicate, in exchange for $1,000,000, are also reported now in a fair way to be speedily completed, and then the erection of new mills and furnaces at that place will proceed. There are yet other similar gigantic enterprises spoken of, but these new projects, taken in connection with the similar enormous plants that already prosperously exist, are sufficient to indicate that the iron and steel business of the United States promises to soon attain a magnitude far surpassing the most dazzling dream of the possibilities of the industrial economy of this country.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Nicaragua canal project, which has been the subject of discussion for many years and is now but little farther advanced than it was when the first survey was made, more than forty years ago, is engaging the attention of English capitalists who are said to be prepared to make a contract in conjunction with the American contractors at a fixed price to build the canal within six years. It is reported that Warner Miller, the president of the company, has been requested to resign and that an effort will be made by the American stockholders to infuse new life into the enterprise, even if the proposed transfer to English management does not take place.

The proposition of the English capitalists is that the British and United States governments shall become jointly interested in the enterprise by guaranteeing a subsidy of 2 per cent interest, payable annually, on the $65,000,000 of stock required to build the canal for a term of seven years, the company agreeing to return at the end of ten years all the expenditures made in this manner. The British government is said to favor this proposition and it is understood that the British ambassador at Washington is authorized to conduct the negotiations, which may require a convention between the two governments to overcome the obstacles presented by the celebrated Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

It is not at all likely that the United States government will favor the plan of joint control of the canal. Popular sentiment in this country would strongly oppose such a plan. If the project is feasible it should be carried out as an American enterprise. Both of the great political parties in this country stand pledged in their national platforms to government aid of the undertaking, and it is not to be supposed that Great Britain will be allowed to take a hand in it. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which was signed forty-three years ago, expressly provides that neither this country nor Great Britain shall exclusively control the canal, but it is clear that American interests would be safer if it were kept in the hands of an American company and exclusively promoted and fostered by the government of the United States. It is a matter of doubt whether the treaty above referred to is still in force, though the British government maintains that it is. In 1884 President Arthur gave notice to congress in his annual message that a treaty had been concluded with the government of Nicaragua looking to the construction of the canal. According to the terms of that treaty the canal was to be owned by the governments of Nicaragua and the United States, but the entire cost of construction was to be borne by this country. This treaty was withdrawn by President Cleveland in the following year while it was before the senate. If it had been ratified it would have virtually set aside the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, though it would not have given the United States the "exclusive control" which that agreement prohibits.

The construction of the Nicaragua ship canal would unquestionably be a great advantage to this country. It would greatly stimulate the growth of our commerce and would vastly reduce the cost of transportation between the Pacific and the Atlantic coasts. That the undertaking would be expensive is admitted, the cost being estimated all the way from $60,000,000 to $140,000,000, but it is believed that it would ultimately prove enormously profitable.

NO IMMEDIATE DANGER.

The action of the Tennessee legislature, which has recently passed a law authorizing state banks to issue currency, causes serious alarm among financiers and capitalists who regard this as a movement to flood the country with wildcat currency. The Tennessee law is, however, very stringent, and if adhered to will make the state bank notes as safe and sound as those of national banks. These notes are to be redeemable only in gold or silver, and are to be secured by a deposit of bonds of the United States, of the state of Tennessee or of the counties of that state with the state authorities. The amount of currency issuable upon these deposits may be 90 per cent of the value of the bonds. In other words, the state establishes a system similar to that which the national government maintains in the national banking system.

The preamble of the law says that the purpose of the enactment is to furnish "a safe, sound and trustworthy currency, possessing sufficient elasticity to meet the demands of the manufacturing, farming and business interests and exigencies of the times."

In view of the fact that a national bank tax of 10 per cent on state bank currency is imposed under an act of congress nobody is likely to venture into the experiment of establishing a state bank of issue under the state law. The democratic national platform pledged that party to repeal this tax, but that pledge is not likely to be redeemed for years to come.

AND after all the furor about the frauds said to have been committed by the alleged lumber ring in Minnesota, on the Red Lake Indian reservation, it is suspected there will be no public exposure. About all that will come out of the matter, it is thought, will be to put an end to further manipulations of the ring. At least a Washington dispatch says that this is the only purpose of Representative Balowin, and that the whole matter is now in the hands of Secretary Smith with a recommendation to this effect from the land commissioner. The report of the commissioner, it is said, vindicates the two Minnesota United States senators whose names have been associated in complicity with the frauds. It is thought, however, that a number of men will be obliged to pay for timber secured in violation of the contract with the Indians and the government, and they have expressed their willingness to do so, but further than this the department has no disposition to proceed. It would be very difficult to induce the public to believe that either Senator Davis or Washburn were guilty of attempting to defraud the government. The action of the land office and the department are probably based upon a realization of the improbability of any fraud having been committed.

IT IS the opinion of men whose practical judgment is valuable that the general business of the country will realize this year a fair degree of prosperity. So far as the transportation interests are concerned they will undoubtedly have an exceptionally prosperous year, though it is a question whether their gains would not be greater than they will be if a more liberal policy were adopted in the matter of rates than is proposed. However, they are proceeding on the theory that they will have all the travel that they can take care of and in that case their anticipations will assuredly be realized. The existing financial difficulties are very largely due to the excess of imports over exports, which in three months has created a balance of trade against us amounting to over $60,000,000, but this is not likely to continue, while the influx of Europeans reasonably to be expected will help to turn the balance in our favor, or at any rate to equalize it. The recent failures in the iron and steel industries has had a discouraging effect perhaps beyond what they should have produced. Except in the transportation interests, no extraordinary activity is to be looked for, but there are good reasons for expecting generally a fair degree of prosperity.

NOTWITHSTANDING the governor's veto of the appropriation for the purposes of cattle inspection, the Wyoming Stock Growers association has determined to maintain the work at the central markets. The association has just issued a circular to the stockmen of that state assuring them of this fact and outlining the plan adopted. The expense involved will be defrayed by assessing individual stock owners according to the number of cattle they possess. Stockmen not members of the association are to be permitted the benefits of such inspection by payment of an additional nominal sum. The managers of the association confidently believe that under this plan all shippers will be as well protected as under state supervision, and that the results will ultimately prove far more satisfactory.

THE controversy over the summary beheading of weather bureau officials forcibly recalls the fact that the transfer of the signal service from the War department to the Department of Agriculture was an ill-advised scheme, hatched for the benefit of weather-beaten political barnacles and hangers-on out at elbows. During the first year after its transfer the expense of maintaining the signal service was increased by $840,000, which is a good deal more than the whole service is worth to the country. And the worst of it is that the weather predictions have not been as reliable as they were during the period when the bureau was under the control of Generals Hazen and Greeley. If the wrangling over the political loaves and fishes in the weather bureau will incite congress to revoke the transfer and reinstate the signal service under control of the War department the snarl will prove a blessing in disguise. THE BEE opposed the transfer vigorously when it was originally advocated by a Nebraska senator and it has not any good reason for changing its views. On the contrary the costly experiment under Mr. Rusk has fully confirmed our original predictions.

THE Union Pacific shopmen in Omaha have adjusted their differences with the road and have resumed their places. They are to be congratulated upon a settlement that will enable them all to regain their old places and also upon the conservatism and good feeling that marked their negotiations with the railroad company. They did not gain every concession contended for, but this was due largely to the fact that the road had been employing more men than were actually necessary to perform the work in hand. With an active demand for their labor they might have won every point contested. This fact suggests the idea that the shopmen chose an unfortunate time to force a redress of grievances.

CONSIDERABLE interest is being taken by those who have taken up timber culture entries in the provisions of the act of March 3, 1893, with which the local land offices are beginning to familiarize themselves. The act is construed as exceedingly liberal in its terms. It allows timber culture entrymen who have complied with the timber culture law for eight years to make final proof and obtain title to the land without paying for it, whether they have succeeded in raising the trees or not. No distinction is made between residents and nonresidents, and its benefits apply to all existing entries, regardless of the date of entry.

IT HAS just been discovered that Douglas county has for seven years been paying a weekly stipend to a Council Bluffs woman who has been an object of charity under false pretenses. Perhaps this may be an exceptional case, but it is well known that this county is paying an enormous sum of money every year for the support of the dependent poor. A number of cases of fraud have been exposed during the past year and it is reasonable to suppose that careful investigation would disclose many others. The people who pay the taxes are willing to aid those who are actually in need, but they want the frauds weeded out.

THE Manufacturers association will put the Coliseum building in first class condition for the annual exposition, but the street on which the building is situated is to be paved this year, and if some special effort is not made to push the work forward it will be in a torn up condition when the exposition is opened. It is desirable that our visitors shall be favorably impressed, and it would pay the city to make an extra effort to make the approach to the exposition building attractive. If the paving cannot be completed the sidewalks can at least be repaired.

A Difference in Thieves.
Norfolk News.

Mosher, the thief, in custody of an officer, is boarding at the Millard in Omaha. Had he stolen a horse instead of $1,000,000 he would have been eating his meals inside the prison walls of the penitentiary today instead of posing as a swell bank wrecker.

The "Spitting" Habit.
Medical News.

It is time that the common and disgusting practice of indiscriminate spitting in public places and conveyances should be checked, not only because it is uncleanly, but particularly on account of the dangers that lurk in this form of uncleanliness. The sputum of tuberculous persons, when in its dried state, is a common means of conveying the specific germs of tuberculosis. Under the prevailing practice the dust-laden air of assembling places and public conveyances contains particles of infectious matter which constitute a real danger, especially to those who have a predisposition to tuberculous disease.

Banking on Old Beliefs.
Cincinnati Commercial.

It is an old belief that in cholera years, especially during the prevalence of the disease, birds and house flies are conspicuous by their absence. Credible writers inform us that in times when deaths from the dread disease are greatest martins, sparrows and other kinds of birds have been known to take a sudden departure. Whatever truth there may be in statements on this case, it will have to await verification. If winged creatures make predictions respecting cholera visitations they are certainly encouraging this year, for never before, so early in the spring, have singing birds been more numerous or in more jubilant voice in the region of Cincinnati than they are at present, and house flies are putting in an unusually early appearance.

The Coming Millennial.
Philadelphia Press.

The father of centennials, Colonel J. E. Peyton of Haddonfield, N. J., having achieved about all there is to accomplish in 100-year celebrations, has turned his organizing genius toward millennials—or rather a great bi-millennial of the Christian era. He proposes that seven years hence, at the opening of the twentieth century of the Christian era, a meeting of representatives of all nations shall be held in Jerusalem to commemorate the birth, life, teaching death and resurrection of Jesus Christ. The colonel's scheme may seem to be a little far away, but he has succeeded in interesting in it both Christian ministers and devout Hebrews. It is a great undertaking, and if the projector succeeds in inspiring many others with his zeal it will be a great success.

Pennsylvania's Blue Laws.
Philadelphia North American.

General Grant once said that the best way to get rid of a bad law was to rigidly enforce it. It was probably a desire to test the wisdom of that remark that prompted the State Typographical union to endorse the old blue laws effecting the publication of Sunday newspapers. The obsolete laws governing the case, and which for more than a century have been permitted to rest in "innocuous desuetude," were framed at a time when newspapers, railroads and electricity were unknown. Entirely out of harmony with the present condition of things, these so-called Sunday laws would probably never have been "resurrected" but for a band of selfish Pittsburgers born a hundred or more years too late. Now that the "crusaders" have been in a measure successful in harrassing the newspaper publishers of Pittsburg, they will doubtless proceed on their victorious march against the directors and stockholders of the various Allegheny county horse car lines and with every prospect of success. Whatever their motive might have been, the self-sacrificing endorsement of the printers was for the best. If the Puritan Sabbath is to become a legal institution in Pennsylvania, let us have it at once and be done with it. Let the law making a penal offense of all works on Sunday, except those of "necessity and charity," be rigidly and equally enforced, and let there be no half-way business about it, either.

The Bore Rivals the City.
Chicago Herald.

Krupp's immense gun will remain permanently in Chicago. After the fair it will be set up in such a position as to sweep the lake and to defend the city against the possible approach of hostile fleets. It has sufficient reach to protect the city's whole coast line, and can throw a projectile weighing a ton, more or less, through any ironclad afloat. The fact that Germany has consented that it be left here is conclusive proof of that country's friendly intentions. As for Herr Krupp, Chicago is much obliged to him.

Usurpation of Privilege by Courts.
Buffalo Enquirer.

Every day the courts are taking greater powers to themselves. Every day courts decide questions which were regarded as utterly out of their jurisdiction ten years ago. Every day they consent to take up questions hitherto considered outside of their authority; every day they create precedents in the line of power grabbing which pave the way for even greater encroachments. If courts continue to take to themselves executive and legislative functions it will not be long before the necessity for other officers of the people and the law making bodies will have disappeared. It will be but a short time before we will have a government of courts and clerks.

Disease-Breeding School Rooms.
Philadelphia Record.

Among the multifarious agencies for the spread of contagious diseases in a thickly settled community none is more active or prolific than the school room. In this city there were reported during last year more than 14,000 cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever and typhoid fever, a large proportion of which were due to the lack of proper sanitary regulations in the schools. Yet it may be doubted whether mere advice from sanitary experts would suffice to render more difficult the spread of the diseases peculiar to childhood. The surer and safer way would be to hedge the patient around with such arbitrary restrictions that communication of the disease would be practically impossible.

Not Refugee Catchers.
Chicago Times.

The United States of America will not be and cannot be made, no matter what the opinion of the senate that is so far from the people, a refugee catcher for the czar of Russia.

The construction of the treaty which has been made between the United States and Russia will devolve upon the executive authorities of the United States when its interpretation is asked through request for the return under the extradition feature of persons whose sole crime is the protest of manhood against tyranny of a creature setting himself up as chosen of God to be the scourge of those who fall under his sway. Abhorrent criminals may well be returned. The United States has no sympathy with assassins, but of all countries in the world this should be most liberal in its treatment of what are described as merely political offenses. A country which refused after the most stupendous war of all history to do to death the man described during the entire period of that conflict as the arch-traitor cannot demean itself under any agreement whatever to turn itself into an agent of vengeance for a Romanoff.

The protest in Chicago against this republic's entering into a compact with the despotism of Russia was manly and vigorous. It is bound to have wholesome influence upon public opinion.

PASSING JESTS.

Chicago Tribune: Pastor—Pardon me, brother, but are you prepared for the great change that must come to us all? That is certainly a consumptive cough of yours."

Cadaverous Parishioner—I don't believe it, Mr. Goodman. I've been coughing this way for forty-six years.

"How old are you, may I ask?"

"I'm a little over 50."

"And been coughing—"

"Forty-six years."

"The same way you do now."

"Just exactly."

(Regarding him sorrowfully) "It's a great pity, Brother Shunk, it didn't carry you off forty-six years ago!"

Chicago Record: Maud—Why did you send your regrets to Mrs. Pompano's reception?

Ellen—Her receptions are such frightful bores.

Boston Globe: The ballet girls of Chicago threaten a general strike. If anybody remarks that they are great kickers, boot him on the spot.

Brooklyn Life: "Parker can never be induced to study up genealogy because of the scandal in his family."

"Was there one?"

"Oh, yes, indeed; Adam and Eve never really married, you know."

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: If Christopher Columbus could have lived to quaff a beaker of Mississippi water through a hydrant he might have realized how much land he had discovered. As it is he died in ignorance of the vastness of his achievement.

Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette: "How did you happen to marry him? Were you in love with him?"

"Oh, no; but another girl was."

Fliegende Blaetter: Young Man—May I present myself as a suitor for your hand?

Maiden—I am sorry to disappoint you, but the fact is I betrothed myself today to another.

Young Man—Well, what about tomorrow?

Atlanta Constitution: "Don't interrupt me," said the angry subscriber, "for I'm all on fire!"

"John," said the editor to his assistant, "come up here and warm."

Inter Ocean: "I wonder if that is sheet music she is playing?"

"Yes, why?"

"Well, it seems to fall like a wet blanket on the company."

Washington News: Most people, in sending letters of advice to editors, write on both sides of the paper, and thus the force of their argument is lost.

Indianapolis Journal: "Poor old Sunrox! with one leg in the grave—"

"Yes, and that son of his pulling the other one."

Detroit Free Press: Snipper—Do you consider medicine an exact science?

Tipper—Certainly. I've noticed that physicians exact large amounts for their services.

HE HAD A SECRET.
New York Recorder.

He had a half beseeching air
As to the desk he strode.
His conscience seemed to quiver there
Beneath a heavy load.
"I have a secret dread and drear,"—
We heard the stranger say.
"I am a man who likes to hear
Tarara, Boom-de-ay.

"I hate to pause while I enjoy
Such melodies as this.
I should protest that they annoy,
That Wagner brings me bliss.
But just the same it cheers my mind
And drives the blues away.
To hear the jolly organ grind
Tarara, Boom-de-ay."

HAS REJECTED THEIR OFFER

New York Bankers Make Another Unfavorable Proposition to the Government.

HELP WITH A STRING ATTACHED TO IT

Proposals of Aid Which Were Meant to Be Entirely for the Benefit of the Gotham Gold Bugs Rejected by the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—At the cabinet meeting this afternoon Secretary Carlisle brought up the proposition of the New York bankers to supply, under certain conditions, the Treasury department with gold. It was very thoroughly discussed and finally rejected. What this proposition was is not known here, as Secretary Carlisle declined to make its terms public. It was not, however, considered advantageous to the government. This was the culmination of several propositions submitted, one of which was declined last Saturday. A counter proposition was then made by the bankers to the secretary of the treasury, which was received last Monday. This was also rejected, and in turn the secretary submitted a proposition to them, which they also refused to accept. All negotiations, therefore, between the Treasury department and the New York bankers are off, at least for the present, and Secretary Carlisle will look in other directions and continue to replete the treasury gold.

The administration does not desire to issue bonds and will not do so except as a last resort.

Gold from Pittsburg.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The sum of $100,000 in gold came in from Pittsburg today and $100,000 was taken out for export to Canada, and the latter was paid for in greenbacks. Maurice L. Muhleman has been reappointed deputy assistant United States treasurer.

Received an Offer from St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 25.—The Boatmans bank of this city telegraphed Secretary Carlisle offering him $250,000 in gold. The offer was accepted by telegraph and the bank turned over the metal today.

No Gold Taken Yesterday.

NEW YORK, April 25.—No gold was taken for export today.

NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

Indications that Civilians Will Not Secure Military Honors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The first of the three vacancies that have existed in the army since the change of administration was filled today by the appointment of Lieutenant Frederick Von Schrader, Twelfth infantry, as an assistant quartermaster in the army, with the rank of captain. The appointment is significant as indicating that the president has virtually decided to adhere to his former policy of selecting those officers who show especial qualifications for appointments in the staff in preference to civilians. Army officers are congratulating themselves upon this appointment, as it was feared that the staff vacancies might possibly be filled from civil life as rewards for political services. There is good reason to believe that this rule will apply to the vacant paymasterships, which like today's appointment, is open to civilians. This office is the one to which Lieutenant Dapray was nominated but not affirmed. The vacancy in the list of brigadier generals and the vacancy in the pay corps will not be filled for several week.

The following army orders were issued today:

The operation of orders of April 4 transferring First Lieutenant Leverett H. Walker, Fourth artillery, from battery D to light battery F of that regiment, vice First Lieutenant James L. Wilson, transferred from light battery F to battery D, is suspended, pending the change of station of battery D, Fourth artillery, heretofore ordered.

The ordinary leave of absence granted Captain John Biddle, corps of engineers, is extended one month and twelve days on account of sickness.

The ordinary leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Lawson M. Fuller, Ninth cavalry, is changed to leave of absence on account of sickness, to date from March 31, and is extended as such to include April 25.

Leave of absence for three months, to take effect June 7, is granted Second Lieutenant Frederick D. Evans, Eighteenth infantry.

The leave granted Major James N. Wheelan, Eighth cavalry, is extended one month.

The leave granted Colonel William R. Shafter, First infantry, is extended one month.

The extension of the leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Henry J. Reilly, Fifth artillers, is further extended one month.

The following transfers in the Fourth artillery are made: Second Lieutenant George W. Gatchell, from battery A to battery E; Second Lieutenant Andrew Hero, jr., from battery E to battery A; Second Lieutenant Charles D. Palmer, from battery G to battery C; Second Lieutenant Samuel A. Kephart, from battery C to battery G.

Leave of absence for five days, to take effect May 1, is granted to First Lieutenant John L. Barbour, Seventh infantry, recruiting officer.

A board is appointed to consist of Captain Forrest H. Hathaway, assistant quartermaster; Captain Crosby P. Miller, assistant quartermaster, and Mr. Daniel F. Creighton of Leavenworth, Kan., to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., at the call of the senior member thereof, and investigate and report upon the cause and remedy for the exclusive use of fuel and water at Fort Sheridan. Captain Miller, in complying with the provisions of this order, will proceed to Fort Sheridan by way of West Point.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

The Ansley Chronicle has completed its ninth year and is prosperous.

The Custer County Teachers association will hold its next session at Merna May 13.

The contract has been closed for the erection of a $13,000 flouring mill at South Sioux City.

Dr. N. L. Whitney, an old settler of Franklin county and a prominent Mason, died at his home in Bloomington.

Freese, the man arrested at Pawnee City on a charge of train wrecking, has been declared insane and released from custody.

Eleven former residents of Colfax county were convicted of perjury in Oklahoma two weeks ago and were sentenced to imprisonment.

After being twice reported dead and reviving both times after the arrival of the undertaker and coffin, Mrs. William Dodd of Peru passed away for good and was buried.

After being divorced for four years, Tuck Thayer and his wife of Greeley county concluded that they couldn't live apart any longer, and so they have been once more united in marriage.

Lightning struck a telephone pole at Arlington and ran into the central office, setting fire to the building, in which the post office is located. The upper story was destroyed before the flames could be extinguished.

John McCormick is about to bring suit against Keith county for $5,000 damages. While driving across a bridge at Beale John's horse became frightened at a sign erected by order of the county commissioners and ran away, throwing its owner out and crippling his arm.

The sheriff of Thurston county attached a portion of the clothing stock of S. L. Andrews at Pender on a judgment held by the Altman Clothing company of Buffalo, N. Y., against Augustus Orheton. Andrews runs a store at Wayne, which was partially burned down one year ago. Orheton sued the insurance companies, claiming to own the stock. In the trial it was discovered that a portion of the stock was brought to Pender. The judgment calls for $1,370.61 and interest.

For assault with intent to commit murder, a man named Tuttle, alias Hicks, has been sent to the pen for four years from Pawnee City. Tuttle, who resided seven or eight years in the western part of Pawnee county under the name of Hicks, worked for Farmer Baldwin two or three years. In the oats harvest a misunderstanding occurred between them, but they arrived at a settlement on Sunday evening. They had been at work in the harvest field all day. Both of them were drinking and had one or two gallons of whisky on the place. Hicks was to remain and help thresh and Baldwin was to pay him off and he was then to depart. But in the evening Baldwin laid himself down in the yard under a tree, after dark, and while dozing there Hicks struck him with a flat-iron on the head and then cut his throat with a razor, fortunately not severing an artery. Hicks then took the best horse on the place and made his escape into Kansas. He evaded arrest nearly two years. Finally, a couple of months since, he was discovered at his old home in Iowa under his real name, Tuttle. He returned voluntarily.

ASSASSINATED A MINE BOSS.

Arkansas Striking Coal Miners Resort to Murder.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 25.—Reports received today state that the troubles at the Eureka coal mines, situated near Spadra, Ark., which have been brewing for the past five weeks, resulted in the assassination of Pitt Boss Ingle Sunday night. The miners there are on a strike and have been posting notices warning new men against accepting employment in the mines. These notices have been disappearing as fast as posted. The miners suspected Ingle of tearing them down. Sunday night as Ingle was walking down the railroad track he was shot and killed. Blood hounds were sent on the trail of the assassins, and later in the night two of the miners were captured and placed in jail.

Passenger Train Ditched.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., April 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Kansas City passenger train due at this city at 4:30 p. m. was ditched about two miles this side of Mosquito Junction this afternoon. No one was injured and beyond several hours delay but little damage resulted.

PLEASED PHILOSOPHER.

F. L. B. in Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

Some folks, they're complainin'
Because it ain't rainin';
An' some 'cause the weather is dry;
But I kinder content me
With all that is sent me,
An' don't go to askin' 'em "why."

There's lots o' good fun in
The world the Lord's runnin',
Though it's sometimes a song an' a sigh;
But when troubles are rifin'
I jes' keep a-smilin',
An' don't go to askin' 'em "why."

Jes' hear the birds singin'
When death bells are ringin'
An' thrillin' the world an' the sky!
They'll sing so a while hence
When I'm in the silence—
But I don't go to askin' 'em "why."

If life has one flower—
One beautiful hour,
One song that comes after a sigh,
For me there'll be fun in
The world the Lord's runnin'—
An' I won't go to askin' Him "why!"