## BRYAN COMES UPPERMOST

Member from Nebraska's First Now an Important Member of the House.

FATE OF THE BOND ISSUE IN HIS HANDS

As Chairman of the Subcommittee He Has the Power to Defeat the Desire of the Administration and Will Probably Do It.

> WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, ) 513 FOURTRENTH STREET,

Representative Bryan, after all, appears to hold the whip hand upon the administration and will be heard from and feit in such a way as to compel President Cleveland to respect if not fear him. He is a member of the ways and means aubcommittee having in charge the subject of the public debt. To this subcommittee, composed also of McMillin of Tennessee and Whiting of Michigan, will be referred the bond question. The administration is very anxious for authority to Issue \$200,000,000 or more of bonds with which to meet current expenses, fill the deficiency vacuum and replenish the gold reserve. Mr Bryan is opposed to a bond issue for any purpose, and so are his two colleagues on the subcommittee. The work of preparing a report against the administration's proposition to issue bonds will fall upon Mr. Bryan, or rather it has already been referred to him, and he is now collating data from which he will prepare an adverse report.

Has the Chance of His Life. It is very likely that Mr. Bryan will take

pecasion to indirectly score the administration for its inability to so manage the affairs of the government as to not only avoid a bond issue, but to reduce the public debt. If he draws data from republican administrations he will find that under that party the public debt was steadily reduced and no thought of a republican president was entertained for a bond issue. It thus appears that Mr. Bryan can very nearly, if not quite, defeat a bond issue. He can hold the subject in the hands of the subcommittee and refuse to report it at all unless the majority vote to take it out of his hands. Then he can present his adverse report and in it score the administration and put the democratic party on the defensive.

Just now William Jennings Bryan is no slouch in the estimation of the present occupant of the white house and Secretary Car-lisle, and they may yet be compelled to show him some respect. It looks as though a bond issue may be defeated.

#### Will Make a Tariff speech.

Mr. Bryan is at present engaged writing a tariff speech. He at first intended to only speak upon an income tax, which was his original intention, but he has concluded to make a general tariff speech, going over the entire subject. He will defend the Wilson bill. A few days ago he thought of simply submitting his speech for publication in the Congressional Record, but the friends of the bill have prevailed upon him to deliver it in the house. They feel that they need all the assistance they can get. Chairman Wilson will open the tariff debate with a general deof the bill. He will be followed by other democratic members of the committee Then the republican members of the commit Then the republican memoers of the commit-tee will attack the measure; after this will follow democratic speeches and republican assaults from members of the house, who have no connection with the ways and means

#### May Land Cathonn a Winner.

In view of Mr. Bryan's new accession o streagth by virtue of the proposed bond issue it will create no surprise if he hereir pats his full share of the Nebraska federal patronage. He is now confident of being able to same the postmaster at Lin-coln in the person of J. D. Calhoun. The nomination is expected soon. If the Morton-Castor combine cuts him out of this piece of local patronage it can confidently be expected that Mr Bryan will make the fur fly on the bond issue problem. In any event he is in a position to make much trouble and command

Mr. Robert Martin, a prominent wheat grower of Nebraska, now here, says: "I do not believe there has been a very appreci able diminution in the area of lands sown i wheat this year from the acreage sown las year at least not in my section, but I be-lieve there will be very little spring wheat out in if there is not an immediate upward movement in prices. All over Nebraska there are hundreds of farmers who raise wheat in quantities from 1,000 to 5,000 bushels who have this year's crop still in their barn and granaries. They thought prices would advance after harvest, and now find themselves confronted with lower figures than ever before. I suppose the same condition exists in other western states, and it is the fact of these crops remaining unsold that has as much to do with the scarcity of money as anything else. A man doesn't in-dulge in extravagances when he has a pile of grain in his barn that cost him \$1,000 to but there and can't dispose of it for much more than half the money. So when financiers are pondering over the scarcity of money in circulation they had better take the enforced misers of the wheat growing section nto consideration as important factors in

## Tesas and the Wool Tariff.

Texas is all torn up again on the wool question in spite of the representative of the free traders from the Lone Star state in congress. Her farmers and stockmen are protesting against free wool and petitioning for a change of the feature in the Wilson Representatives Abbott and Craine, both free trade democrats, have just returned from a visit to their homes. They bring big protests from democrats against free wool. The largest wool producing county in Texas is in Abbott's district. The wool growers, he says, to a man, are not in favor of the proposed abolition of the cuty on wool and have given him a petition which he will present to congress, asking that the present rate be maintained. Mr. Abbott proposes, however, strange as it may seem, to vote for the Wilson bill as reported from the committee, believing it to be for the best interest of the country and the democratic party that the bill should pass.

## Why Wool Seils So Low.

thinks the recent fall in the price of wool was not due to the proposed removal of the duty, but rather to the increasing man-ufacture of "shouldy." Unless the manufacture of this product is repressed he be-lieves it will ruin the wool trade. He says that while away he was offered wool at the rate of 5 cents a pound, 7 cents less than the duty. This, he thinks, proves the price is not regulated by the tariff.

Burrows, a republican member of the ways and means committee, has received a very large number of letters from wool growers all over the country, a great many from Nebraska and Iowa, as to the disas wool business. Speaking on this subject, he says: "Wool is now selling at the lowest price ever known in this country, and yet the sales as shown by the reports from the leading markets are less than one-half what they were for the corresponding time a year ago. This dem-onstrates very clearly that it is not cheaper raw material than woolen manufacturers With wool at the lowest price ever known, one-half of the woolen mills of the country are closed. The depreciation in the value of sheep and wool as the result of the success of the democratic party exceeds \$50, B00,000 and this is only the beginning of the

## Jerry Bohrer of Omaha is at Willard's and

W. L. McDonald of Omaha is at the Rau-Senator and Mrs. Manderson were amone the callers at the white house today. Mrs. Manderson was attired in a beautiful gown of yellow brocaded satin. Miss Morton appeared in a gown of black moire an-tique, trimmed with jet.

The cavalry officers from Fort Myer, led by Colonel Guy V. Henry, and the artillery officers from Washington barracks under Colonel H. V. Closson, Fourth artillery, made a most creditable appearance at the president's reception. They brought up the close of the army line. General Greely,

Major Sanger and Colonel Ainsworth were lao present. Mrs. Morton did not receive at her resi dence today, as she has been in mourning and is a comparative stranger in Washington.

Penny S. Hearn.

#### PROMOTION OF LEARNING

Report of the Committee of the National

Educational Association. WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.-The report of the ommittee of ten appointed by the National Educational association at Saratoga, in the summer of 1802, to make an investigation of secondary school studies in the United States, has been transmitted to the secretary of the interior. Commissioner of Edu-cation Harris pronounces it the most impor-tant educational document ever published in the country. It is a lengthy presentation of the results of a careful examination of the whole field of secondary education, as con-ducted in private academies and public high schools.

Nine subcommittees were appointed by the main committee, each being confined to one course of study in secondary education. The ninety persons appointed on these abcommittees represented all sections the United States. The results of the of the United States. The results of the meetings of the subcommittees held in Deember, 1892, are reviewed in detail and he remarkable unity of opinion in the disresion commented in. At these meetings Proper Limits of Subjects of Instruction in Secondary Schools," 'Best Methods of nstruction," and of "Testing Pupils' At-alnments" were considered and numerous secommendations made in the committee mort embodying the conference reports. The Greek conference recommends that

the average at which pupils now enter col-lege be lowered and that no additions be made to the advanced requirements in Greek for admission to college. The mathe-matical committee reports that the course in arithmetic in elementary schools be abridged and only a moderate assignment of time to algebra and geometry be given. The conference on geography reports that too much time is given to that subject in propor tion to the results secured. It recommends that the early course in geography treat broadly of the earth, extending freely into fields which, in the latter years of study, are recognized as belonging to separate sciences.

There is a tendency in all the conference reports to urge that their special subjects be taught at an earlier age than is now per-mitted. It is recommended that the ele-ments of zoology and botany be taught in the primary schools, that systematic study of history be begun as early as the tenth year of age, and that the first two years of study be devoted to mythology and biography. All the conferences on foreign languages agree that the introduction of two foreign languages in the same year is inexpedient and insists on practice in read ing foreign languages aloud on the use of good English in translations in practice, in translation at sight and in writing. All the conferences on scientific subjects advocate laboratory work as the best means of instruction, and dwell on the utility of the properly used laboratory note books.

The conference on English recommends that the study be pursued in high schools during the entire four years, assigning an hour a week in the third year to rhetoric. The committee assign a standard of four periods a week to each of the nine principal

The report continues: "Ninety-eight teachers intimately concerned with the actual work of American secondary schools unanimously declare that every subject which is taught at all in secondary schools should be taught in the same way and to the same extent to every pupil so long as he pur-sues it, no matter what the probable destination of the pupil may be or at what point his education is to cease. For all pupils the allotment of time and the method of instruction in a given school should be the same year by year. It has been a very general ustom in American public schools and acadamies to make up special forms of studies for pupils of supposed efficient destinations." The principles laid down by the conference will, if logically carried out, make a great simplification in secondary school programs. In order to introduce the changes recommended, teachers more highly trained will be needed in both the elementary and secondary school. The committee believes much would be gained if, in addition to the usual program hours, a portion of Saturday morning should be regularly used for laboratory work in the scientific subjects.

#### ATTACKING THE RETIRED LIST. Representative Bailey of Texas Wants it

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.-Three bills, which were introduced by Representative Bailey of Texas, may not be reported from the committee to which they were referred, but be referred with different appropriation bills, and will no doubt cause considerable discussion. They are those to abolish the retired list of the judiciary, the army and navy is not thought probable that these bills or amendments will be made part of the judicial army and navy appropriations bills they will be offered and argument made on

The retired list costs the government about \$3,000,000 a year. It will be asserted that there is no more reason why the of navy should receive pay after their services with the government cease than other of-ficials who do not receive any pay in the event of retirement, and less salary than is now received by the judges and the army and navy officers.

The retired list, it is claimed, is a war measure. At the breaking out of the war there were a number of officers, both in the army and navy, who were not fit for great commands that the country nanded. It was not expedient to dismiss them from the service, because their services had been continuous and their friends arge and influential, and then a retired list was created by congress, a list which retained these men in the pay of the govern ment and subject to army and navy regula-tions; retaining them in honorable positions and giving no offense to them or their friends. Afterward this same recognition was extended to judges of the United States courts. While the effort is being made by air. Bailey and others to abolish the retired list, many of the congressmen are endeavor ing to ascertain some method to increase the efficiency of the navy by providing a means of more rapid retirement

## WANTED THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mrs. Losey, a Female Crank, Taken in by the Washington Police.

Washington, Jan. 1 .- A woman of medium height, dressed in dark clothes, whose talk seems to indicate that her mind is slightly unbalanced, was arrested at the white house today and confined in the First presenct station house.

Her appearance at the white house was not a surprise to the officers there, as Cap-tain Dexter on Saturday had received a letter from her announcing that she would be on hand today to take possession of the white house. She did not go there, she said, to see the president today, but merely to see one of the doorkeepers, and they, seeing that was not exactly in her i aft mind, had her taken away. To the station keeper she gave her name as Mrs. E. J. Losey, her age 40, and

Her residence is in this city. From a omewhat rambling story it appears that Mrs. Losey has been defrat led out of considerable money left to her by her parents in Europe by some people whe she claims opposed the marriage of her mother. She tried to recover by writing letters, but evidently got little encouragement, and became impressed with the opinion that she might be able to obtain her fortune through the government. and it was undoubtedly in pursuance of some such idea that Mr. Cleveland ought to settle her claim that she went to the white house today. She will be detained until her

friends are heard from. Measured the Water.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 .- The determination of the problem of the amount of water to be used for irrigation in the west is the object of an investigation now in progress at the geological survey. The scientists of the survey have completed a chart showing the "mean annual run off in the streams of the United States." It was compiled under the direction of Geologist Noel, and is the first map of its character ever made. It is a result of about four-teen years of study, though only since six years ago has the investiga-tion been conducted on an extensive scale. During the past six years all the large rivers in the country have been gauged by sur

## HOW THEY SPENT THE DAY

President Cleveland and His Official Family Entertain Callers.

NOTABLE PEOPLE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Some of the Costomes Worn by

the Women-A Partial List

Throngs Crowd the Spacious Apartments-

of the Visitors, Washington, Jan. 1 .- New Years opened

bright and clear, with more snap and crispness in the air than during all of the noliday week. The day is more generally observed here than in other cities, while the custom of keeping open house is falling into desuetude with the more fushionable set. Official society observes the custom, and in many homes parties were made up to receive all callers. These receptions, however, did not begin until the afternoon, and the event this morning and the early afternoon was the presidential reception at the white house. The executive mansion had been made

especially attractive for the occasion. The floral decorations were beautiful but not elaborate. Festoons of smiwere hung in elaborate profusions from the frieze, gas and electric light fixtures and the window embrasures. Potted palms were placed in the various rooms. In the red room a row of Chinese primreses stood on the mantelpiece backed by green plants. Palms were clustered be fore the fireplace and in the corners of the room. The blue room, in which the president and the receiving party stood, showed the brightest flower effect. The daylight was wholly shut out of this room, and the great chandelier with its glittering crystal pendants was all ablaze. Before the window, to the southward, were grouped paims and plants, the gorgeous scarlet leaves of the Christmas plant being the most conspicuous feature. On the mantelpiece, to the westward, were Chinese primroses again. The shelves on either side of the room were banks of bright flowers, coses, lilacs, curnations, tulips and white intra-

#### In the Fast Room

The east room decorations were confined to greens, with a few Chinese primroses peeping from the recesses here and there. The official program for the president's reception is as follows: At 11 a. m., the president received the vice president, the members of the cabinet and the diplomatic corps: at 11:15 a. m., the chief justice, the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, the judges of the United States court of claims, the judges of the court of appeals and the judges of the supreme court of the District of Columbia; at 11:25 a.m., senators, representatives and delegates in congress. the commissioners of the District of Colum bia and the judicial officers of the district ex-members of the cabinet and ex-minis ters of the United States; at 11:40 a.m., the officers of the army and navy and the marine corps; at 12 m., the regents and the secre-tary of the Smithsonian institution, the Civil Service commission, the Interstate Commerce commission, the assistant secre-taries of the departments, the assistant postmasters general, the solicitor gen-eral and assistants, the commissioner of labor, the heads of the bureaus of the several departments and the president Dumb: at 12:15 p. m., the veterans of the war of 1846, the Grand Army of the Repub-lic, the Loyal Legion and the members of the Oldest Inhabitants' association of the District of Columbia; at 12:35 p.m., reception of citizens, which terminated at 2 p. m.

She Was a Crank. The arrangements for the reception were interrupted about 10 o'clock by an untoward incident, which fortunately occurred at an hour when it could not mar the reception. A mild-mannered woman, evidently of unbalanced mind, arrived early at the white ouse, with the announcement that she was there to take possession. She was pointed shown through the lower floors of the build ing by Captain Dexter, the chief usher, and hen quietly escorted away by a policeman. As the hour for beginning the reception drew near there was a tangle of handsome vehicles drawn up to the marble portico The crowd on foot was not large, as the pub lic reception was to come later. First came the carriages of the diplomats, many of them with heraldic insignia on the boxes and after that lines of carriages bearing jus tices of the supreme court, senators and rep resentatives and other officials. The car-riages were ranged in double rows, extend-

ing the entire length of the white house Promptly at 11 o'clock the Marine band, stationed in the outer corridor, struck up "Hail to the Chief." which was the signal for the opening of the reception. In another oment the presidential party appeared a the middle landing leading from the private quarters above to the reception room below, First came Colonel Wilson and Captain Pitcher in full uniform. Then followed President Cleveland with Mrs. Cleveland on his arm. The president wore his conven-tional garb of black with a Prince Albert There was a boutonniere in his

Mrs. Cleveland smiled and bowed to those in the double rows which lined the hallways eading to the reception room. It was her blic appearance since the birth o little Esther, and necks were craned to catch a glimpse of the popular mistress of the white house. Her hair was brushed up and back in the simple manner remembered in her early pictures. Her high-neck gown was almost entirely free from jewels, and the jeweled comb in her hair was the only noticeable ornament to her attire.

Following the presidential couple came Vice President and Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. Gresnam, Secretary tary and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Attorney General and Mrs. Lamont, Attorney General and Mrs. Olney, the postmaster general and Mrs. Bissell, Secretary and Miss Herbert, Secretary and Miss Smith and Secretary and Miss Morton.

Mrs. Cleveland's Kindly Tact.

Once inside the receiving room Mrs. Cleveland quickly drew off her long gloves in order to continue a custom in which she is almost alone, of giving the New Year's reeting with bare hands. She leaned left arm on the back of a divan and with the right-received the guests.

Mr. Cleveland was first at the door through which the callers came. He grasped the hand of each one, smiling and giving a "Happy New Year," and then dextrously moving the callers on to Mrs. Cleveland and the line of cabinet ladles who extender across the blue room to the exit door on the other side. Back of the line of cabinet ladies were two or three score of ladies and young girls, official and personal friends of Mrs. Cleveland and the cabinet ladies. They took no immediate part in the receiving, but their brilliant costumes and jewels formed an effective background for the official party in front. Behind the line were the wives of Chief Justice Fuller, Speaker Crisp, Major General Schofield, Senators Gorman, Grey, Frye, Brice, Gordon, Manderson and Sherman; Representatives Reed Wilson, Burrows, Hainer and Outhwalte Adjutant General Ruggles and Commodores Ramsay, Heybourne and Chadwick; the wife of Assistant Secretary McAdee and the Misses Hamlin, sisters of Assistant Secretary of State Hamlin, the wife of Colone Heywood, commandant of the marine corps and of Private Secretary Thurber; Miss Whitney, the Misses Stevenson, Miss Brice, Miss Murphy, Miss Thomas, Mrs. A. A. Wilson, Mrs. Hunderland, the wife of the president's pastor, Miss Riggs, Miss Tuckernann, Miss Sanders, Miss Leiterk, Mrs. W. K. Carliste, Miss Barrye, Miss Henderson, the Misses Scott, Miss Bertha Crisp and

## Miss Schoffeld.

Costumes of the Ladies. The gowns were exceedingly handsome and becoming. Mrs. Cleveland never looked better than in her gown of vivid magenta motre, with a bodice of Irish point. finished with an artistic mass of chiffon at the front of the bodice. The skirt was entirely with-out trimmings. She wore her hair parted in front and drawn back at each side into a simple knot at the back of the head, which was fastened by a gold comb. No flowers were carried.
Mrs. Hoke Smith were gray silk, with

edice and siceves of spangled sunset volvet. Mrs. Carlisic was in an elaborate costume of steel gray brocade, with trimmings of pink satin and vervet of the same shade.

Mrs. Lamont was in white actin, touched

Mrs. Lamont was in white satin, touched with collar and bows of cherry velvet, which was most effective.

Mrs. Bissell looked exceedingly well, and no one would ever have supposed that she arose from a sickbed to attend the reception. Her gown of black velvet, made with a plain full skirt and long jacket bodice was exceedingly becoming. The throat was finished with a heavy ribbor of jet, which reached to the foot of the skirt.

Mrs. Stavenson were a handsome gown of Mrs. Stevenson wore a handsome gown of heliotrope velvet, the skirt plain, and the Jacket bodice of heavy motre of the same, shade, edged with a faille chiffon. shade, edged with a faille chiffon.

Miss Mary Stevenson were a gown of

ilac silk, with puffed satin sieeves of the same shade. Miss Lelitia Stevenson was in a gurlish gown of white accordeon plaited chiffon over white silk, finished with satin ribbons. Miss Julia Scott, Nile green brocaded satin, with plain satin sleeves, from which

were hung groups of crystal pendants. The bodice was finished with an artistic shot of Miss Lelitia Scott appeared in cafe au lait changeable silk, with a wide collar and vest of pale blue velvet, finished with black satin ribbons, which were detted with sequins.

The skirt was edged with black fur. Mrs. Gresham wore a splendid reception gown of blue vervet, entraine, finished with gold, and heavily trimmed with point lace. The sleeves were large and full and the skirt was elaborately trimmed with length

wise bands of lace,
Mrs. Olney wore a costume of light gray moire, entraine, trimmed with some handblack lace. Miss Thomas was in olive flowered silk, rimmed with velvet of the same shade, and

some rare lace.
Miss Mary Thomas wore white broadcloth. nished with bands of gold and a fichu of Miss Herbert wore white moire antique the skirt plain and the corsage finished with chiffon embroidered with chrysanthemums; across the shoulders were tiny bands of

Mrs. Morton was in a handsome gown of black brocade, finished with jet and a fall fallelu of black and white lace. The bodice was nigh, with large sleeves and the skirt

#### In the Line of Callers. First in the line of callers came the mem

pers of the diplomatic corps in the full regalia of their station. They were attended by their suites, including military and naval attaches, and in the bright scarlet uniforms corps. Sir Julian Pauncefote, ambassador of Great Britain, was the first to extend greet-ings to the president and Mrs. Cleveland The ambassador were his elaborate gold embroidered ambassador's attire, with a scarlet silk sash from shoulder to hip. With him came Mrs. and the Misses Pauncefote, and then the numerous members of his suite, all in gold embroidered costumes. Immediately following Sir Julian Paunceforte, came M Patenotre, the ambassador from France, also in red and gold embroidered court dress and with a chapeau in hand. He was accompanied by his army and naval attaches in their bright uniforms. Then came Baron Zaureth-Jeltsch, the German ambassador, and suite, all in uniform, and the ambassador's daughter; Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador, and his suite followed. Then came the long line of ministers with their families; most of the ministers were quite as gorgeously uniformed as the ambassadors. senor Romero, in plain surt, accompanied by Mme. Romero came first, Then Mavroyen, Rey of Turkey, with red fez, high boots and long military cape gave a touch of oriental color to the line.

#### Japan's Minister.

The Japanese minister, accompanied by his wife, wore a brilliant costume, which was further heightened by triple rows of medals and decorations, covering his breast. Senor Mendonca of Brazil, Senor Murnaga of Spain and the rest of the corps. The Chinese and Korean ministers and their suites were particularly elaborate in their cos tumes and attracted much attention. Mr. Tsui Kwo Yin of China wore a bright red hat, topped with a large jewel. Mr. Pak Chung Yang of Korea wore a long gown of highly procaded gray and gold silk. Chief Justice Fuller and the associates of the supreme court came after the diplomats. Then came the senators and congressmen with their families, among them Senators Manderson and Gorman, Speaker Crisp and

Chairman Wilson of the ways and means mmittee. Mrs. Stevens and the ladies of the cabinet generally held receptions at their homes during the afternoon, at which greetings were exchanged with many calle Stevenson's parlors were prettily decorated with palms and flowers. Those assisting her included: Mrs. Crisp, Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. Cuilom, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Lindsay Mrs. Springer, Mrs. Funk, Mrs. Judge Weldon, Mrs. John C. Black, Mrs. Frank B. Vrooman, Mrs. George Wendling, Miss Winston, Miss Carr of Durham, N. C.; the Misses Scott and Stevenson.

## HAWAIIAN INVESTIGATION.

Sessions of the Senate Commission Will Be Resumed Today.

Washington, Jan. 1.—The senate commit tee, which is investigating the alleged irregularities in the diplomatic relations be tween this country and Hawaii, will resume its sitting tomorrow. It is believed that it will be possible to have a full committee, and it is presumed that bereafter the investigation will proceed regularly. The sittings will be regulated somewhat

by the other official duties of the members of the committee, which, as the senate will resume its sessions on Wednesday, may interfere with the work. The meetings will also depend upon the witnesses and whether those wanted as such can be obtained. All who have yet been communicated with upon the subject of attending have signified a willingness to come to Washing-ton for that purpose without making it neces-sary to the process of formally serving subposens upon them. But, naturally, the convenience of the witnesses will have to be consulted. It had been expected Mr Stevens would appear and give his testi mony, but his health is liable to prevent it thus, even with all of the members of the committee in the city and prepared to go forward with the work, the inquiry may be legitimately delayed indefinitely. The committee counts upon securing the testimony of Prof. Alexander, the surveyor general of Hawaii under the provisional government and a native of that country. He is a son of missionary parents and is naturally a strong supporter of the Dole government.

## Judge Long's Pension.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 .- It is expected that the decision in the case of Judge Charles Long of Michigan against Commissioner of Pensions Lochren, claiming restoration of his former pension rating, will not be rendered before the latter part of next week. It is possible, however, that it will be delivered by Justice Bradley in the district supreme court on Tuesday. The opinion has not yet been prepared, as Judge Bradley wants to consult various legal works, recognized as authorities on the subject."

## WASHINGTON, Jan. 1,-The following pen-

sions granted are reported: Issue of December 18 -- Iowa: Original-Isaac Bell, Burlington, Des Moines; George Ellison, Dethi, Delaware: William A. Latham, De Witt, Cliston. Increase—Sam-uel Andrews, Boonsboro, Boone. South Dakota: Original-Allen B. Brown, Ipswich, Edmunds.

## FOR THE SEAL'S PROTECTION

United States Bering Sea Arbitrators File Their Opinions in Paris.

JUSTICE HARLAN'S SOUND REASONING

If Pelagic Scatting is Recognized as Right it is in Violation of Natural Law and Contrary to Civilized Customs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 .- The epinions in full of Justice Harlan and Senator Morgan, arbitrators for the United States in the Bering sea case, were filed in Paris Saturday, sursuant to the resolution adopted by the ribunal ut its last conference. The opinion ust filed embodies substantially what was said by the two arbitrators from the United States. It is supposed that under the same resolution each of the other arbitrators has filed opinions.

Justice Harlan discussed the jurisdiction and rights exercised by Russia in Bering sea at considerable length. He thus concludes the discussion of the question of property:
"The taking of these animals at the breeding grounds for commercial purposes, under regulations that enable a proper proportion f males to be taken for use and taking of them in the open waters of the ocean where to discrimination as to sex is possible is the difference between preserving the race for the benefit of the world and its speedy exermination for the benefit of a few Canaitian and American scalers prosecuting a business so barbarous in its methods that President Harrison fitly characterized it as ascrime against nature.

#### Features of the Case.

"The coming of these animals from year to the Prybiloff islands and their abiding there so that their increase can be taken for man's use without impairing stock, being due entirely to the care and su-pervision of the United States, that care, industry and supervision be withdrawn, the speedy destruction of the race will certainly

"The same result will mevitably follow if pelagic scaling be recognized as a right under international law, to be restrained, if at all, or effectually, only by a convention to which all great maritime nations of the earth are parties—a convention which all know could never be obtained—and which, if possible to be held under any circum-stances, could not be held until its object, the preservation of these animals for the use of the world, had been defeated in the neantime by the extermination of the race "On the other hand, a recognition of the property right asserted by the United States in these animals would secure beyond all question their preservation.

One Ouestion Settled. -"If the views I have expressed are shared y a majority of the arbitrators, the answer o the fifth question of article xil of the agreement should be that a herd of fur seals requenting the islands of St. Paul and St. George in Bering sea, when found in the ocean beyond the ordinary three-mile limit, are the property of the United States, and as long as these animals have the habit of returning from their migratory routes to, and of abiding upon these islands as their breeding grounds so that their increase may regularly be taken there and not elsewhere without endangering the existence of the race, that nation, in virtue of such herd and islands, may employ for the protection of the animals against pelagic scaling, such means as the law permits to individuals for the protection of their property; and, that independently of any right of property in the herd itself, the United States, simply as the owner of the fur sealing industry, maintained on the islands of St. Paul and St. leorge, and under the doctrine of self-protection, may employ such means as may be necessary to prevent the commission of acts which will inevitably result in the speedy extermination of this race of animals, while hey are on the high seas beyond territorial waters and temporarily absent from their breeding grounds on these islands."

#### Contrary to International Law.

Justice Harlan says further: "No civilized ation would permit within its own territors he destruction or extermination of a race of iseful animals by methods at once cruel and evolting. And yet, it is said that such con luct, if practiced on the high seas, the mmon highway of all peoples, is protected by international law, which rests, as jurists and courts agree, primarily upon those prin ciples of morality, justice, right and humanity by which the conduct of indi-viduals and states are and ought to be Thus the law, to which all civilized nations have assented is made, by the con tention in question, to cover and protect acts which no one of those nations would for an instant tolerate within its limits. It is beyond civilized man must condemn can be justified and sustained as having been done in the exercise of a right by a law based upon the

## Means the Seal's Extinction.

"In the case before us, it appears by overwhelming evidence that if pelagic sealing continues to any material extent, the impor-tant industry which the United States has established and maintains at great expense on the Pribyloff islands, for purposes of revenue and commerce, and for the benefit of all countries, must perish by the acts of indi-viduals and associations of individuals, comnitted beyond its jurisdictional limits on the high seas, where the ships and people of all nations are upon an equality—an industry which has never been interfered with until pelagic scalers devised their barberous ethods for slaughtering of the female seals some impregnated, some heavy with and others suckling mothers in search of ood for the sustenance of themselves and their offspring.

"If as already suggested, these acts are done in the exercise of a right recognized and offered by the law of nations, then they cannot be prevented or restrained by the United States, however injurious they may be to any citizen within the territory of that neighborhood. But if these acts are not recognized and protected by the law of nations; if no one can claim that all the na-tions have assented to the doing of that on the high seas which no single nation would permit to be done within its own territory in short, if no one has the right, for mere temporary gain to destroy useful animals by methods that will inevitably and speedily result in the extermination of the race, ther the United States, whose revenue and com-merce are directly involved in the preserva tion of that race, may consistently with the law of nations protect its interests by preventing the commission of these wrongful

#### Letter Carriers' Overtime. Washington, Jan. 1.—Assistant Superintendent Hill of the free delivery service,

Postoffice department, who has been designated by the United States court of claims as commissioner to examine into the overtime claims of the letter carriers, will enter on his new duties on the 5th of next month. He will retain his present position and will get an additional salary of \$2,000 per annum. His duties will occupy him at least a year, during which time he will visit all the large cities east of the Mississippi. His tour o investigation will commence in New York It is probable that another commission will oon be appointed to investigate the ciaims in cities west of the Mississippi river. The salary of this position will be \$3,000 per annum. The aggregate amount represented by the overtime letter carriers' claims throughout the country is estimated as

\$750,000.



## Continental Clothing House.

# FINE Overcoats

About 100 of our finest Overcoats which have been sold all season for \$25.00 and \$28.00. will be placed on sale

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hold remedy far beyond the power of lan guage to describe. The family can hardly be true to itself that does not keep them on hand for use in emergen

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Is the only vegetable substitute for that dangerous mineral, MERCURY, and while its action as a curative is fully equal, it possesses none of the perllous

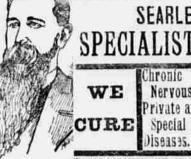
In Constipation, Mandrake acts upon the bowels without disposing them to

subsequent Costiveness, No remedy acts so directly on the liver, nothing so speedily cures Sick Headsche, Sour Stom-nch, and Biliousness as PILLS.

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Diseases. We cure Catarrh. All Di cases of the Nose. Throat, Jest Stomach, Liver. Blood, Skin and Kidney Discuss. Fe-male Weaknesses, Lost Mauhood Stricture. Hydrocele, Verigoois, cto Piles, Fistula and hie rat, Uldens cured without pain or detection from business.

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JOHNSON'S ORIENTAL SOAP. Medicated and Toilet. The Great Skin Cure and Face Beautifier. Ladies will find it a most delicate and highly perfurned Toilet Soap on the market. It is absolutely pure. Makes the skin soft and velvety and restores the lost complexion; is a lummy for the Bath for infants. It alays itching, cleanses the scale and promotes Kuhn & Co., Sole Agents, Omaha. Neb.

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## NEBRASKA

NATIONAL BANK.

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dent. B. C. Cashing, vice president, C. S. Maurice W. V. Morse, John S. Collins, J. N. H. Patrice Lewis S. Roed, cashler.

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ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. V.

Stockholders Meeting.

OFFICE OF LEE-CLARKE-ANDRESSES HARDWARE CO., UMAHA, Neb., Dec. 8, 1893.—Notice
is hereby given to the stockholders of the LeeClarke-Andreesen Hardware company that
he annual meeting of the stockholders of
the company will be held at the
offices of the said company, 1219,
1221 and 1223 Harney street in the city
of Omaha, in the state of Nebruska, on Tuesday, January 9, A. D., 1894, at 3 o'clock p. m.,
for the purpose of electing a board of directors
for the company to serve during the ensuing
year and to transact such other business as
may be presented at such meeting.

H. J. Lee, President
Attest: W. M. Glass, Secretary. Stockholders Meeting. Attest: W. M. Glass, Secretary, Dad30tj8

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. The Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meet-ing of the stockholders of the Omaha & Repub-lican Valley Railway company, for the elec-tion of seven directors and such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of John M. Thurston, Union Facific building, in the city of Omaha, Neb., on Wednesday, the 3d day of January, 1894, at 10 o'clock a.m. The stock besies will be closed for that pur-The stock books will be covering.
The stock books will be covering.

ALEX MILLAR, Secretary.

ALEX MILLAR, Secretary. Boston, Mass., Dec. 20, 1893.

Stockhoulers Meeting Omaha & Elkhorn Valley Railway Company Omahn & Elkhorn Valley Railway Company;
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Omaha & Elkhorn Valley Railway company, for the election of seven directors and the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at the office of John M. Thurston, Union Pacific building, Omaha, Neb., upon Weanesday, the 3rd day of January, 1894, at 10 o'clock a.m.
The stock transfer books will be closed ten days before the date of the meeting.
Hoston, Dec. 14, 1893.

ALEX MILLAR.
BOSTON, DEC. 14, 1893.

Union Elevator company of Omaha. Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Elevator company, for the purpose of electing seven directors and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of John M. Thurston Union Pacific building, Omaha. Neb., upon Monday, the 1st day of January, 1894, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m.

ALEX MILLAR, Secretary.

Boston, December 10, 1893. D13d22tm

Notice to Stockholders. Notice to Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Omaha Union Depot company will be held at the office of the Union Depot company, at the headquarters of the Union Pacific Railway company, in the city of Omaha on the 8th day of January 1894, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the election of directors and transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting. Omaha, Dec. 18, 1892.

J. G. TAYLOR, Sec. Omaha Union Depot Ca. D19620t

Stockholders' Meeting. Union Land company: Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stock-holders of the Union Land company for the election of five directors and such other busi-Union Parisic building, Omaha, Neb., apon Monday, the 5th day of January, 1894 at 10 o'clock a. m. Boston, Becember 10, 1893. ALEX MILLAN, Secretary,