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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, Geo. B. Teschuck, Secretary of the Bee Publishing Company...

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 17th day of March, A. D. 1888, Notary Public.

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NEW YORK CITY like a big baby cried for bread and milk three whole days.

THE bond election should call out a strong vote. There is altogether too much indifference shown by voters at these special elections.

DENVER is preparing for a glorious celebration over the completion of the Denver & Fort Worth pan-handle route.

JUDGE DUNDY'S last injunction has served its purpose admirably. It was telegraphed in full to associated press headquarters at Chicago and will now be scattered broadcast by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy bureau.

MR. RANDALL has placed ice on the free list of his tariff bill. The great Pennsylvania statesman, however, has no place in his revised tariff for coal.

THE railroad freight war has transferred itself to Mexico where the Mexican International and the Mexican Central are slashing each other.

IT will be but a short time when the best mineral deposits of Wyoming and Colorado, such as coal, iron, petroleum, soda will be developed to their utmost capacity.

THE recent rapid extension of railroads through the mineral fields is bringing the mines within easy access of the markets.

NEBRASKA is deeply interested in the development which is taking place on her western borders. It means for Nebraska not only cheap fuels and minerals, but an extension of her market for agricultural produce.

THERE are more Bohemian men coming to Nebraska. And what is most remarkable is the fact that farmers bite at the bait, give their notes and become victims of one of the most transparent frauds ever executed in the West.

THE plan of operating the scheme depends on the handling generally by the same firm of rascals. The high priced oats are no better than common oats—it being once proven in Pennsylvania that a farmer had sold his crop at the market price; an agent brought them back to him, lured Bohemian oats, and he paid the \$10 per bushel. In Ohio the farmers were victimized out of \$100,000. The game flourished best in that state some three years ago, yet to-day courts are declaring the business a fraud, and in cases where notes had not been transferred the farmer escapes paying for his folly.

ONE of our local contemporaries has gone to the trouble to ascertain how much building there is projected for the present season. The exhibit is very interesting, but the conclusions are incorrect. The grand total of projected business buildings and residences, not including those begun last year and under way, is computed at \$1,900,000, but this estimate is evidently based on projected buildings that have not materialized even in the architects' offices.

AS a matter of fact only two large new cost business blocks are now in process of erection on upper Farnam are the only buildings of any magnitude certain of being built this year. A number of stores and ware houses will doubtless be erected, and in the matter of residences and dwellings the prospect is very fair. The dwellings and residence blocks to be erected this year will excel those of last year both in variety and costliness. Whether the number of houses of this class to be erected will exceed or fall short as compared with the building operations of 1887, is problematic. On the whole, we doubt very much whether the quantity of brick laid in Omaha this year will reach that of last year by many millions, unless work begins on the new Union depot, and the city hall building construction is resumed. With these public buildings under way, many building projects which are held back would materialize.

The Situation in Five States.

The dispatch printed in yesterday's BEE, showing the presidential preferences of republicans in the five states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Minnesota, and the condition of the party in those states, presented several facts that are worthy of more than passing attention.

Perhaps the most conspicuous of these is that notwithstanding the twice declared determination of Mr. Blaine not to become a candidate there are still republicans in all of these states, and a great many in some of them, who earnestly believe he should be nominated and are hopeful of that result.

In New York especially he is found to have, under the circumstances, a strong following, and in other states men were found with whom he is still the first choice. It is to be supposed that what is true of these states would be found to exist in a greater or less degree in all the other states, and as an evidence of the loyalty of Mr. Blaine's friends is certainly interesting.

It need hardly be said that no other man could twice assure the party that he was out of the presidential race and still retain such a following. But this fact is to be considered in another aspect than as a compliment to Mr. Blaine's personal strength. What effect is this loyal following likely to have upon the national convention? Will it attempt to make itself felt there, and if so is there a probability that it can exhibit sufficient strength to accomplish anything? There can be no doubt of the serious importance of these questions.

It is perhaps not doubtful that a large majority of republicans believe that Mr. Blaine sincerely wishes not to be a candidate and are disposed to gratify that wish, but if there should be a considerable minority in the convention not of this disposition and determined to have Mr. Blaine at all hazards, it is easy to see that with the majority divided among numerous candidates such a persistent minority might finally accomplish its purpose.

It would seem evident that yet another avowal of his determination not to be a candidate may be necessary from Mr. Blaine in order to prevent a presentation of his name to the convention, and whether he would supply this, in view of the ample assurances he has already given of his desire not to be a candidate, is a question. The feeling disclosed among republicans in the five states named, and inferentially existing among those of other states, presents a situation to be seriously considered.

In the wide range of preferences shown, Depew, Sherman and Lincoln have the best standing in the five states canvassed. In view of the fact that of these Sherman alone is an avowed candidate, the large expression in favor of the others indicates an unsettled feeling among republicans that is not entirely reassuring. If there is anything in it that can be regarded as favorable it is the effect it will have to assure a very thorough canvass of the availability of all who are named as possible candidates. But it is certainly not encouraging to find republicans anywhere wasting their attention upon men who have declared that they do not seek or desire the nomination.

Robert Lincoln has repeatedly said that under no circumstances would he allow himself to be considered a candidate, while as for Mr. Depew everybody knows that as a presidential candidate his chances would be hopeless outside of three or four states, and he has virtually said that he could not be elected. Is it not about time republicans began to concentrate their thoughts upon the men who are willing to carry the standard of the party and have some general availability? Sherman is, of course, the first choice of Ohio, though it is intimated that he may not be able to hold this support, and he has a very respectable following in the other four states, showing the least strength in Minnesota. Allison shows unexpected weakness in all the five states, ranking even below Sherman in Minnesota. Harrison exhibits very marked strength outside of Indiana and Ohio, and is nearly at the bottom of the list in New York. Hawley and Croshon show some popularity, the latter occupying the second place in the favor of the republicans in Minnesota.

Except as to the wide divergence of views regarding candidates, the republicans in the five states named are in good condition for the national battle, and we think this is true of the party generally. There is danger, however, as has been shown here in Nebraska, from the designs of unscrupulous factions, and the best wisdom and utmost vigilance of the unselfish and patriotic elements of the party will have to be constantly exercised everywhere to avert this danger.

Senator Sherman in Self Defense.

Senator Sherman's reply to the numerous attacks which have been made upon his record in connection with the act of 1873 demonetizing the silver dollar, in his answer to the charges made by Senator McKim, was a complete refutation of the malicious slurs which have passed current as to his connection with that measure. Mr. Beck attempted to prove that the act of 1873 was passed through congress by stealth and that Senator Sherman was chiefly responsible for the success of the trick. He declared that Judge Kelley, who had charge of the bill in the house, knew nothing of it; that the president who signed the bill knew nothing of it, and that Senator Sherman himself was the only one who, with his previous financial knowledge, was cognizant of the results upon our currency which the passage of that measure was certain to produce.

Senator Sherman's reply was unanswerable and conclusive, and completely demolished the fabric which the senator from Kentucky had constructed. He produced the original bill as it came from the committee on finance, of which he was chairman, and proved from its very text that the clause which after effect it is charged demonetized the silver dollar, was not only contained in it but was so plainly expressed that he who ran could read. He showed from the records that the bill when it went to the committee was accompanied by

letters from the director of the mint and from Mr. Knox, comptroller of the currency, in which they called special attention to the very provision which is now objected to, and recommended the coinage of a token dollar with a legal tender limit to five dollars. Senator Sherman demonstrated that before the bill finally passed congress it was printed no less than thirteen times and that at each time it contained the provision for a token dollar of limited legal tender. He proved beyond question that even before the bill passed the senate copies were sent to leading bankers and financiers throughout the country, and that the legislature of California sent a petition requesting that instead of the token dollar a trade dollar should be substituted, and that it was upon this petition, backed by the united voice of the Pacific coast delegation, that the trade dollar weighing 420 grains was presented. With these facts so clearly substantiated, sustained by the record and supported by copies of the prints of the day and the reports of the committee which Senator Sherman presented, he asked whose fault it was if any senator or representative did not know of the legislation demonetizing the silver dollar in 1873. So far as its effects in demonetizing silver were concerned, Senator Sherman protested that neither he nor anyone else at the time was able to foresee a change in commercial conditions which would reduce the silver dollar, then worth 3 per cent more than the gold dollar, to its present status, when it is nearly 30 per cent below par on the same basis of comparison.

Mr. Sherman's speech was one of the very best which that distinguished financier has ever made upon the subject, in whose discussion he is the admitted leader in this country. It completely demolishes the charge which up to the present time he has so carefully refused to consider, namely, that by trickery and stealth he of all the members of the congress which passed the act of 1873 knew that the certain effect of its passage would be to lower the relative value of the silver dollar and to that extent depreciate its purchasing power.

Two Examples.

Two of the objectionable features of Randall's tariff bill, which illustrate his wanted great principle of regulating duties, are the proposed increase of the tariff on tin plates and cotton ties. Last year there was imported in round figures 570,000 pounds of tin plate, yielding a revenue of \$57,000. In applying his principle to this case, Mr. Randall proposes an increase of the duty, so as to at once check imports and reduce the revenue. He assumes that the advanced duty will not hurt the consumers of tin plates, since competition will spring up to lower the price. But what guarantee is there that a trust will not maintain the price, and even were there to be no restriction upon competition would it not take years before 570,000 pounds of tin plate could be manufactured in this country? Meaning it is not plain that every user of tin for domestic purposes, for canning, and for all other purposes for which it is employed would be compelled to pay the additional duty, which would be simply so much tribute to the manufacturers? The whole benefit of the increased duty would go to them, neither the government nor the people deriving any advantage from it.

Another example of Mr. Randall's great principle is in cotton ties. These cost about \$1.20 a pound, and the present duty is 25 per cent in value. Mr. Randall proposes that the duty shall be one cent a pound, or about 83 per cent of value. Calling the average weight of cotton ties used in a bale of cotton ten pounds, the increased duty would impose an additional tax upon the cotton crop of the country of seven hundred thousand dollars annually, all of which the planters would have to lose, but which would go to swell the gains of the already well-protected manufacturers.

Mr. Randall's principle is admirably adapted to Pennsylvania, but it doesn't work well when applied to the rest of the country. Its limited scope will be fatal to it.

When the City Hall Injunction Suit was before the court, Webster and Hascall, who acted as attorneys for the council, assured the court that they had no intention of changing the city hall site, or of abandoning that portion of the basement which had already been constructed. They put upon the witness stand half a dozen members of the council, each of whom swore point blank that he did not intend to change the city hall location. Councilman Lowry swore that he had taken no steps for removing the city hall from its present site, and had no intention of moving it. Councilman Ford swore that his motion to adopt a resolution introduced by Counsman to re-locate the city hall to Jefferson Square was only intended as a joke. Bechel and Lee each very emphatically disclaimed any intention to change the location. Several other members of the council were equally outspoken. And now Mr. Hascall who delights in foisting trouble and turmoil, proposes to renew the agitation. The question is, will a majority of the council follow his lead into another disreputable scheme which will entail expenses upon taxpayers, delay building enterprises and cannot fail to materially damage the prosperity of Omaha? It now remains to be seen whether councilmen who on the witness stand disclaimed any intention of changing the location of the city hall will deliberately violate their oaths by assisting Hascall to carry on his spite work.

There is One Newspaper.

When it is summed up and with every argument introduced, there is only one newspaper in the state and that is the Omaha BEE. You can always look for the latest news, telegraphic and otherwise, and depend on finding it there unadulterated and without doctoring. The BEE is not owned, body and soul, by corporations and politicians like the Journal, Herald and others. It gives its opinions fearlessly and frankly and cares not for the praise or censure of any and all parties, and it is an evidence that the people of Nebraska appreciate a good paper is shown by the immense circulation, averaging in these dull times over 15,000 per day. By its comparisons between the Journal and the BEE. It is like comparing the Lincoln street railway to the C. B. & Q. system.

THE DODGE STREET SCHOOL.

Its Proposed Sale Discussed by the Board of Education.

REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE.

Copeland Endeavors to Have the Strang Contract Annulled—Memorial Services in the School for the Martyr President.

Board of Education Doings.

The main question discussed last evening by the board of education was the advisability of selling the Dodge street school property to the city and county for jail purposes. While it was evident that the greater part of the board were in favor of thus disposing of property, still they had given the matter so little thought that action for the present was deferred by referring to a committee. The familiar face of Mr. Auch-Moody, recently so near death's door, was seen in its accustomed place, and he signified his return to work with one of his patriotic resolutions. This time making provisions for putting the stars and stripes on the tower of the high school. The absentees were Messrs. Felton and Livesey.

Applications for positions as teachers from Sarah G. Carson, Mrs. E. D. Huets, Miss Ida Burrows and B. Rogers were referred.

A proposition from Herman Koutze as to a school site in Koutze park was referred.

A communication from the special committee on city jail of the city council and R. O'Keefe was received offering \$40,000 for the Dodge street school. This called out a long discussion. Mr. Gray wanted to know what would be done with the children who attend the school, and asked Superintendent James B. Morrison what kind of school would be done with them.

Mr. Gray said that there were between three hundred and four hundred children enrolled, and almost all of them from below Thirtieth street. The children were crowded into the immediate vicinity of the school, mainly on the north. The present daily attendance was between 200 and 300. The school was crowded and accommodated at the Cass school. The Jackson street school might also accommodate a few. The Pacific and Leavenworth schools were too full to accommodate any more pupils. The distance to the high school was too far and there was no room for the children. It would be necessary to have two hundred children unprovided for. The parents of the pupils who attended the Dodge school were strangely satisfied with its present condition.

Mr. Clark said that if the school house was sold, the board would have to go west of sixteenth street for a site, and mentioned the site of the school on the corner of 16th and Leavenworth, as the only available plot he now knew of.

Mr. Morrison said that there was but one reason why the school should be removed from that place, and that was to get the people to leave that locality entirely, on account of the bad odor and the noise. The school was a great nuisance to the people in that locality where they were so numerous that they could not be driven away. The rents were higher further out and it was unfair to cause them to move. If the locality was a bad one, the school should be removed. On motion of Mr. McConnell the matter was referred to a special committee of five.

The committee consisted of Messrs. Clark, Sholes, Gray, Morrison and Copeland and that committee.

Mr. Copeland moved a reconsideration of the resolution, and the board decided to award the contract for steam pipes for the Webster school to the A. L. Strang company. He claimed that the award of the contract was not a violation of the charter, and that the board had no right to do so. He said the matter had caused great dissatisfaction among the other steam pipe contractors, and that he would not put in any more bids for the work of the board. He also said the action had brought rebukes from the press, and that he had not intended to do so. He called for a reconsideration of his action.

Mr. Morrison thought it was rather late in the day to reconsider the action after the contract had been made.

Mr. Gray arose, and referring to the action of Mr. Copeland, who a day or two before had assumed the authority of the secretary and forbidding him to let the contract to Strang, scored the father of the cooking school most warmly. Mr. Gray said that the school is justly what he called a nuisance in his head that he was the party aimed at, and commenced to defend himself, when Mr. Gray went over to Mr. Gray and assured him that he was the object of his pointed remarks. Mr. Sholes looked happy and abruptly sat down. The matter was referred to Mr. Copeland's motion to reconsider.

All the bids for the school site in the vicinity of Saunders and Cameron streets were rejected, and the board decided to purchase a five and six in block thirty-eight, Credit Furniture, for school sites as soon as funds were available for that purpose.

The following was presented by Mr. Copeland and carried:

Whereas, the anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln, the martyr president of the United States, occurs on Saturday, April 14, when memorial services cannot be held in the schools, therefore be it

Resolved, That on Friday afternoon, April 13, be devoted to services which shall impress on the minds of the pupils in all the schools the great merits and services to his country of Abraham Lincoln.

The following was offered by Mr. Auch-Moody:

Resolved, The school buildings of Omaha are public buildings, and it is customary to have the stars and stripes prominently displayed on public buildings on all national holidays, and it is respectfully suggested that it shall be the duty of the janitor of the high school to hoist the flag on all pleasant days so that the children of our schools can be taught a lesson of loyalty to their country. This was carried, and Mr. Auch-Moody was appointed a committee of one to see that the same be attended to.

Mr. Coburn moved that the committee on finance be empowered to confer with the Omaha Loan and Trust company and obtain their views on the sale of bonds, and then authorize the treasurer to advertise and sell the remaining 100,000 bonds at a figure not less than \$1.01 1/2 and accrued interest. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Copeland it was decided to adjourn until Saturday evening.

BRENNAN & CO.'S CLAIM.

The Basis of Adjustment Left to a Committee of Three.

President Bechel, of the city council, Councilmen Lee, Lowry and Kierstead, City Engineer Tilton, and Messrs. Whitlock and Baker, of the committee appointed to act on the claims of Brennan & Co. for work done on the foundation and sub-basement of the city hall, met at the office of City Engineer Tilton last night. Upon suggestion being called out as to how the investigation should be conducted, Mr. Bechel said that it had been proposed that the committee appoint one man and Mr. Brennan one, they in turn to select a third one who would be acceptable to both.

The suggestion met with the approval of all gentlemen, and Mr. Kierstead moved that Mr. Tilton be appointed as the third on the committee, they in turn to select to the committee from the council and the city.

Mr. Brennan replied that the arrangement was satisfactory to him, and Mr. Kierstead named D. L. Sliane to represent the city's interests.

Then followed a long discussion as to what the committee should do, and it was decided that they would try to make an accurate examination of the work done, measure it up and if possible arrive at an equitable sum to be paid the contractors.

Mr. Brennan called the attention of the committee to the plans and specifications,

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A COLD RIDE

On a Cold Day in a Cold Car, AND REPORT OF THE INTERVIEW

A Ride on the Cable Line Grip Car Corroborate Some Interesting Testimony in the Larsen Case—The Evidence in Full.

The man who desires a fair idea of the intensity of the cold air regions need not take a trip to the north pole to satisfy his curiosity. A recent ride on the grip car of the cable line on a moderately cold day will give him all the information on that score he will want, plus a pair of feet so cold that they will make his head ache. The world's cold charity will send red-hot in comparison. It has been the experience of the reporter on a recent trip in a number of information to corroborate certain testimony concerning a young man whose residence is at the corner of Cumine and Elizabeth streets, by name Mr. Lawrence H. Larsen, a brick-moulder by occupation.

The reporter after leaving the grip car, almost frozen, meandered around until the gentleman above referred to was found, stated the object of his visit, when Mr. Larsen related the following account of his remarkable experience during the last trip in a grip car.

"I am nineteen years of age, a brick-moulder by trade, reside with my parents corner of Cumine and Elizabeth streets, and work at Myers brick yards. My trouble began about six years ago, as the result of a cold I could not get rid of. It has been gradually spreading until my throat and ears were affected. I was generally aching all over, and was frequently unable to speak very freely. I think I must have had all the symptoms of chronic catarrh. My nose would stop at times both sides would be stopped up so that I could not breathe through it. I would have frequent ringing and buzzing sounds in my ears. I had but little rest and sleep, and was very nervous. I did not rest well at night, and always got up first on one side and then on the other. I had no energy or ambition to do anything, and the least exertion I made seemed to get me out of breath. I was unable to do the greatest difficulty that I could remember my mind was not clear, and I was frequently out of spirits. And then, too, I was compelled to hawk and cough and expectorate until my throat felt raw and sore, and I was unable to get any sleep. I had nearly given up all hope of ever being well again.

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