TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Daily and Sunday, One Year.
Six months.
Three Months.
cunday Hee, One Year,
Weekly Bee, One Year with Premlum. OFFICES.

Omaha, See Building.
Chicago Onice, 567 Ro okery Building.
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Washington, No. 513 Fourteenth Street.
Council Bluffs, No. 12 Pearl Street.
South Omaha, Corner N an 1 2.th Streets. CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the Editor-ial Department. BUSINESS LETTERS.
All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company. Omaha. Drafts, checks and Postofice order to be made payable to the order of the Company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. Bug Building Farnam and Seventeenth Streets THE BEE ON THE TRAINS.

There is no excuse for a failure to get The Ber on the trains. All newsdeaters have been notified to carry a full supply. Travelers who want The Brr and can't get it on trains where other Omaha papers are carried are the squested to notify The Ber.

Please be particular to give in all cases full information as to date, rails y and number of train

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, Secretary of THE BER Publishing Confpany, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BER for the week ending March 8, 1890, was as follows: Sunday, March 2.... Monday, March 3. ..

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this lst day of March, A. D., 1890.
[Seal.] N. P. Feil, Notary Public.

Up to 12 o'clock last night increased orders for The Sunday Bee had swelled the circulation of today's issue to 25,800

Now it is proposed to investigate the county hospital bill of extras. An investigation of the condition of the building would throw a few are lights on the claims.

THE Vanderbilts could profitably expend a few of the millions squandered on floating palaces in making the Lake Shore road reasonably safe for travelers.

THERE is more fiction than fact in the reports of English syndicates invading various lines of trade in this country. The name is a convenient mask for American pools and trusts.

THE best possible argument in favor of the defeat of Blair's educational bill is furnished by the author. A measure which must be supported by wild ravings, wholesale assaults on the press, and reckless untruths, is in desperate straits, and should be promptly buried out of sight.

In Minneapolis the use of electricity and the dangers likely to result from exposed wires are to be put in charge of the fire department. But in Omaha no regulations will be enforced nor precautions taken until some unfortunate loses his life or a costly conflagration takes place from wires improperly strung or insulated.

THE great engineering triumph of recent years was culminated a few days ago in the dedication of the railroad cantilever bridge over the river Forth 1 of labor in the various nations differ so at Edinburgh. Seven years were taken in its construction and it stands today, owing to the breadth of its two greatest arch spans and its height above water, one of the wonders of modern bridge building skill.

HAVING practically forced the railroads to make the Missouri river a basing point on west-bound rates, the commercial organizations of Omaha should exert themselves in securing the application of the same principle to eastbound rates. The sum of the two locals should apply to rates both ways. With the exception of live stock, the rates as at present manipulated are a detriment to the city. They discriminate against the city and in favor of Chicago, and as long as they exist all efforts to establish a grain market at this point are futile.

THE BEE notes with pleasure that the enterprising cities of the state are encouraging the location of factories. The activity displayed in this direction is highly commendable. The vast surplus products of the state, the profits of which are now absorbed in reaching a market, could be largely used at home by the increase of industrial enterprises. They not only increase population, but furnish permanent employment for labor, thus enlarging the home market. Factories which will consume the products raised in the state are cortain to be successful. The growth of the state and the gradual widening of the market for manufactured articles are attracting active capital, and every live town must be vigilant as well as cautious, to secure a share of the incoming industries.

THE possibilities of the phonograph are unlimited. It can be made a storehouse of joyful song or speech, of melancholy periods or griefs too deep for vocal utterance. At a recent funeral in New York the phonograph furnished all the music. The hymns which the deceased loved and sang in life were preserved in the barrel, and recled off with natural unction at the bier of the silenced songster amid a chorus of sobs from sorrowing friends. The services were exciting and realistic. To hear the voice of the dead at his own funeral is truly a startling innovation. Those contemplating a voyage over the dark river should lay aside a low loaded phonographs, so that the vaneless condition of the choir nor the illness of the organist will not prevent the trip being made with the latest fashionable accessories.

THE GREAT LABOR CONFERENCE. Labor interests throughout the civilized world will await with extraordinary solicitude the deliberations and conclusions of the great international labor conference which will assemble in Berlin on the 15th of the present month. The distinguished and exceptional character given to the assemblage by the fact of its having been proposed by the emperor of Germany, and the comprehensive scheme suggested and the earnest desire manifested by that ruler for the amelioration of the condition of labor, give to this conference a measure of importance and a claim to consideration beyond that of any other ever held for a like purpose. It will be remembered that when a month ago Emperor William issued his rescript inviting an international conference to consider questions of labor, and set forth some views of his own as to what might be desirable for bettering the condition of workingmen, the project was quite generally regarded as visionary and impracticable. Not only was there doubt expressed as to the sincerity of the emperor, whose motive was thought to be to influence the then pending elections favorable to the government, but it was the general opinion that none of the governments invited to par-

ticipate in the proposed conference

would accept. A brief time served to show how utterly mistaken were these views. The course of the emperor at the meeting of the council of state called by him to consider this matter fully vindicated his sincerity of purpose, and the subsequent acceptance of the invitation to the conference by all the governments except Russia showed how far public opinion was from rightly measuring the influence of Emperor William and the interest of European governments in the subject he had presented to them. Some of the governments might have declined on the ground that their laboring interests were contented and were not asking for any of the ameliorating conditions proposed for the consideration of the conference, but to have done this would have shown a lack of concern in the welfare of labor certain to incur a popular resentment that no other government except Russia would venture to brave. Whether or not the German emperor foresaw this, it is obvious that England, France and the other countries which will participate in the conference, could not wisely have declined to do so. Even Switzerland, which had arranged for a similar conference before the kaiser issued his rescripts, was induced to abandon her project in deference to that of Germany.

This international assembly, formally recognizing by the governments of Europe the paramount importance of giving serious consideration to the rights and welfare of the toiling masses, may be the beginning of a new epoch in European diplomacy. Whether or not it shall lead to any immediate practical results along the lines proposed for its deliberations, it will certainly have the effect to solidify the masses and encourage them to more persistent effort in urging upon governments attention to their wants and wishes. It is a concession to the people which the people will hardly fail to henceforth use in demanding that their welfare and interests shall have first concern in international arrangements and in determining the issues of peace and war. It is not to be expected that the deliberations of this conference will result in revolutionizing the labor systems of Europe and producing everywhere the ameliorating conditions which all earnest friends of labor hope will some time universally prevail. The methods and conditions widely that the task of harmonizing them must be one of the very greatest difficulty, if not quite impossible of accomplishment. Any effort to adjust the wages of labor, for example, in the several countries to a common standard, would undoubtedly prove abortive, and an attempt to establish uniform hours of labor throughout Europe would probably fail, though a shortening of the hours of labor in most of the countries may be found practicable. But there are other matters, as Sunday labor, fixing the age below which children shall not work, excluding women from certain pursuits, some of which are inhuman, providing ways for the fair hearing and redress of grievances, and encouraging selfreliance and thrift among laborers, which will give the conference ample scope for deliberation, and as to all of which it may lead to valuable results. The United States will not participate in this assembly, but the workingmen of America will none the less feel a great interest in what it shall accom-

plish for the amelioration of their European brethren. CREMATION.

The necessity of providing a different method than burial for the disposal of the dead becomes every year more imperative. This is particularly the case with the great cities, whose rapid growth renders impossible the extended territory for cemeteries which the great rate of mortality demands. The more numerous the living inhabitants the greater the population of the cities of the dead and necessarily in time their territories must overlap and the dust of dead ancesters becomes the streets of the living desceddants. Apart from the sentimental side the question there is the terrible possibility that scientists may be right in their theories of the long life of the disease germ. At stated intervals certain localities are scourged by a relentless epidemic before which medical science stands helpless. There lies back of these outbreaks something which science calls a germ and which has lain dormant till favorable conditions have roused its fatal vitality. It would seem reasonable to suppose that the burial of its victims in such enormous numbers, and carelessly in many instances, is merely providing convenient lurking place for these germs, whence in time they may emerge

to taint the air and water which give life to the living. Cremation or incineration would

seem to solve the difficulty in a satisfac- one, could be dumped into a corner of tory manner for the philosopher, but all people are not philosophers. There are the sentimental objectors who are horrified at the idea of consigning to the flames the remains of loved ones, and for whom the loath someness of the grave has no terrors. Familiarity with the crematory would no doubt in time convert these, for what is customary and conventional is always right and innovations are usually startling.

The religious objectors, of whom there are many, will be harder to deal with, though it is difficult to conceive what biblical grounds they have for their objections, for by whatever means the result be accomplished it has been written and will inevitably be accomplished, "dust to dust and ashes to ashes," whether in the crematory or the grave. It is only with a view to the welfare of the living that the question must be considered. The dead it cannot concern.

AN IMPRACTICABLE MEASURE. It is to be hoped the committee in charge of the immigration bill of Senator Chandler, to which we have heretofore made reference, will not permit that measure to again see the light. A more indefensible piece of proposed legislation was never introduced into congress, and it is remarkable that so intelligent a man as the junior New Hampshire senator would father such a bill. Had it came from his colleague from that state no one would have been greatly surprised, but so unstatesmanlike a measure is unworthy of Mr.

Chandler. So far as this bill goes in prohibiting the landing of idiots, insane, paupers, criminals and contract laborers, it simply embodies what is already provided against by law, and if the statutes relating to these classes of persons were effectively administered there would be not the slightest necessity for any further legislation on the subject of immigration. But following a sentiment far too common in the eastern section of the country, and for which there is no reasonable justification, Mr. Chandler proposes which to establish a system would keep out of the country the most desirable class of foreigners, and subject those who came to the United States, either on business or pleasure, to the most annoying espionage. If this bill should become a law persons could not enter the United States for travel pleasure or temporary residence without first making a declaration under oath before a consul that they have no intention of residing or seeking or accepting employment in this country, and if they should afterward conclude to remain here and accepted employment, they would be liable to imprisonment and to a fine of from one hundred to one thousand dollars, half of which would go to the informer. Besides this the employer of such alien would be subjected to like penalties. Other features of this extraordinary bill are hardly less repugnant to common

sense and sound policy. Such a law would undoubtedly put a very effectual check upon immigration, at least of a respectable and desirable character, for the people who have no regard for the obligation of an oath would be most largely the class who would come here, but what sort of an attitude would such a law put the country in before the world? It would bring on us the reproach of all enlightened nations, and put the republic on a plane with Russia in the matter of subjecting foreigners to the most irritating and oppressive espionage. With what propriety could we ask the people of other lands to participate with us in celebrating the discovery of America with such a law on our statute books? The policy embodied in this measure, outside of that portion of it which contains provisions of law already in operation, is most clearly and distinctly unrepublican, cannot be justified by any requirement in the interest of our people, and its adoption would not alone be a stigma and reproach to the nation, but a source of harm not easily overestimated. For the credit of the senate it should never again be obtruded upon the public attention.

A DARING ENTERPRISE. The most wonderful of natural objects in America, if not in the world, is the grand canyon of the Colorado river. That mighty crevice in the heart of the Rocky mountains appalls the adventurous, and at the same time the majesty and mystery of its surroundings form an irresistible attraction for ambitious explorers. Descriptions of the grandeur of the canyon, or succession of canyons, can give but a glimpse of the wierd and almost inaccessible chasms of marble, the abysses of water to which sunlight never penetrates. and the thrilling silence broken only by the rour of plunging waters.

The first exploration of the Colorado river, of which there is a detailed account, was made by a party in charge of Major J. W. Powell in 1869. The hardships and sufferings of the men, the difficulties they had to contend with, and the then unknown dangers that beset every turn of the river, forms a record of exciting adventure and dauntless energy rarely equalled. Numerous efforts have been made since 1869 to make a thorough survey of the canyons, but a succession of disasters and loss of life until lately deterred the most reck-

less from venturing far into the depths carved by nature. Ambitious capitalists and enterprising railroad builders saw in the canyons of the Colorado the foundation of great fortunes if a pathway could be carved through the battlements of the river. A thorough survey of that magnificent gloomy gorge has just been completed and the engineers report that it is practicable to build a railroad along the river. That this wonderful engineering feat will be undertaken there is no reasonable doubt, but the enterprise presents difficulties and dangers compared with which all mountain ratiroading pales into insignificance. The majesty of the Royal and Toltec gorges, the splendors of Black canyon, and the inspiring grandeur of Pike's Peak and Marshall pass, if rolled into but it ought not to be necessary to ap-

the Colorado canyon. The proposed railroad will extend from Grand Junction, Colo., to Fort Yuma, Arizona, a distance of eleven hundred miles, following the course of

the river. The canyon proper is three hundred miles long, flanked with granite, basels and limestone walls, rising from one hundred to thirty-five hundred feet, and in one instance to the appalling height of six thousand feet. Imagine a railroad at the foot of vertical walls of rock from half to a mile high, with a rapid, raging river washing the ballast.

The dauntless energy displayed in overcoming apparently unsurmountable difficulties, penetrating the chasms and climbing the peaks of the Rockies with the iron trail, is an assurance that like energy and perseverance will make the scenic wonders of the Colorado river accessible to the world. The enterprise of railroad engineering and construction, and the unequalled attractions it will afford travelers, will force the present scenic routes of the west to haul down their signs.

THE IRON IS HOT. An official of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad has given the assurance that the gap of eleven miles between Verdigris and Niobrara will be closed before the end of the year. This proposed line will give a direct route from Omaha to the Niobrara river and open up communication with the Sioux reservation in Nebraska as well as Southern Dakota.

The reason for the failure to complete this line is not difficult to discern. So long as the Northwestern system had a monopoly of the carrying trade of that section, it proposed to profit to the last hour in the long haul to Chicago. The speedy tapping of this rich territory by rival roads as well as the opening of the Sioux reservation have brought home to the management of the Northwestern the danger of its position. Its selfish policy must now be abandoned. It must give to the people of that region access to the nearest and best markets regardless of the length of haul.

Be that as it may, the appeal of the delegation of business men of Niobrara for co-operation of the representative capitalists and merchants of Omaha in securing the earliest possible extension of the Eikhorn road should be heeded. Much can be done by united action in influencing the directory of the Northwestern to immediate action. For that reason Omaha should send its delegation in conjunction with that from Niobrara and elsewhere to lay the whole truth before President Hughitt next Tuesday. Now is the time to act for a speedy relief from the embargo which has so long handicapped this city.

THE solicitude professed by Zion's Herald regarding the pledge made on behalf of Omaha in connection with the invitation to hold the next general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in this city may be entirely sincere. That journal says the Methodism of Omaha could not and should not undertake to bear the burden of entertaining the conference, which would amount to some thirty thousand dollars. It says' the church is abundantly able to provide, as it has heretofore done, for the entertainment of its delegates, that the church is placed in a humilia ing position in being made to appear as a humble mendicant seeking a generous host, and advises that Omaha "now release its claim and re-assert it at the next general conference, when it may be accepted without limitation." All this appears fair and plausible, but the oncluding paragraph of the Her ald's article is significant. In this it says that "with so much of denominational interest now concentrated upon Washington as the seat for a great national university, with the excellent hotel accommodations offered, it might be wisest to fix upon the capital as the location for the next general conference. "Will it be an injustice to the Herald to assume that its apparent concern for Omaha is due to its desire to have the conference held in Washing on, and that in this it doubtless reflects the interested wish of its eastern constituency? The pledge on behalf of Omaha was made in good faith, and the proposition was accepted by the conference. This city can make good the pledge if it is given a sufficient chance, and under the circumstances it would seem only fair that the church authorities should give Omaha the greatest practicable latitude in the matter. The generous disposition of the Methodism of this city should command the most liberal treatment from the authorities of the church. Then if it cannot perform the task it has under-

No LAW passed by congress has been as outrageously perverted and twisted as that relating to foreign contract labor. The letter and spirit of the law was intended to check the importation under contract of European cheap labor. It was an emergency law designed to protect labor from the hordes of the old world, and prevent them from flocking to this country to take the places of strikers. The law, however, has been stretched so as to include every person coming to this country under a priors engagement to work, either in the professions or at common labor. Under the ruling of the treasury department, foreign ministers and educators have been shut out, if engaged in advance, white thousands of immigrants land every week. The absurdity of the law is illustrated by the case of a Canadian clergyman who was called to the pastorate of a church at Lewisburg, Pa. The clergyman was born in the United States, but when three years old the family removed to Canada, where his father became a citizen of the dominion. Notwithstanding the fact that the clergyman never exercised the rights of citizenship in Canada, claiming citizenship in the United States, the assistant secretary of the treasury decides that he is an alien and cannot be imported under contract. This view of the law has not been passed upon by the supreme court,

taken let the conference go elsewhere.

clare the true intent of the act, and break down the Chinese wall which the law seeks to build around the country.

COLLEGE hazing is a practice which has defied all expedients for its extinction, partly by reason of the fact that college faculties generally are disposed to be more or less tolerant of it, but it occasionally occurs in forms that suggest the necessity of very heroic treatment for its suppression. Two such instances happened during the past week. One of these was at Kalamazoo, Michigan, where some twenty students induced a couple of professors to visit the room of a senior, and having them there bound them hand and foot, conveyed them a couple of miles into the country and left them in a corn field. The other case was at the Hamline university at St. Paul, where the sophomores stole the viands of a banquet that had been spread by the freshmen class in honor of the juniors. A free fight was the result, in which a number of the participants received injuries they will not soon recover from. The indignity to the professors is altogether the more serious and reprehensible of these two affairs, and those guilty of it should be severely punished, but both incidents serve to suggest that the average college student is a far too reckless and belligerent animal and should be subjected to a more rigid discipline than is common at American colleges.

THE McCalla case, unfortunately, is not the only instance of brutality in the navy. Rumors are rife that considerable trouble exists in Admiral Walker's squadron, now in foreign waters. The commander of the Chicago is under suspension, the captain of the Atlanta has been ordered home and the chief engineer of the Boston and other officers of the fleet have been tried by court-martial. There is evidently something rotten in the service. It is hard to believe that the highest officers of the navy are ruffians and that the rank, and file are inhu-manely treated. On the other hand it is claimed that the personnel of the navy has deteriorated in tone and efficiency during the long period of service in the old wooden hulks and that it needs reformation in order to meet the discipline pecessary for the swift and powerful cruisers o the present. The court of inquiry to try the charges against McCalla is likely to be but a preliminary step to a thorough investigation of the condition of the navy department. Secretary Tracy can be trusted to probe the evil to the bottom and cure the abuses wherever they may be found.

THE metropolis of the country with all its wealth, resources, public institutions and benefices does not contain a first-class free circulating library like that of Boston and Cincinnati. The anomoly of this condition has excited the attention of New York's leading citizens, and a movement is now on foot seconded by Seth Low, Grover Cleveland and other prominent men to establish such an institution. At a mass meeting at Chickering hall a day or two ago Mr. Cleveland in the course of his remarks referred to the necessity of a public library "as an element of strength and safety in organized society. The teaching of the pubic schools must lead to the habit and the desire of reading to be useful; therefore the same wise policy and intent which opens the doors of our free schools also suggests the completion of the plan by placing books in the hands of those who have been taught to read." The public library in our present day is a factor of civilization which cannot be ignored and its work and influence should be encouraged in every community.

In a few days George Francis Train will shake the dust of American soil off his feet and take passage in a trans-Pacific greyhound for his trip around the world. Local interest is aroused in whatever Mr. Train attempts to do. His feat to break the record as a globetrotter, if successful, will redound not alone to his credit; but to the glory of Omaha as well. It is fervently to be hoped that the mysterious "Psycho" which attends the philosopher of Madison Square will not desert him when away from home and in the land of strangers, but that he may be brought safe and sound back again within the time allotted.

Firm and Unchanged. New York World. An edge-tool trust is in process of formation. Unfortunately this does not mean a cut in prices.

The Scheme of Mr. Blair. Nashville American. Having talked the senate into a state of mental imbecility Senator Blair now looks upon the passage of his bill through that body as a sure thing.

Railway Associations Dying Out. Kansas City Times. It begins to look as if the day of railway associations is drawing to a close. All of the great associations of the country have either died within the last few months or placed themselves in such a position that their demise may be momentarily expected. The Lay of General Greeley.

It is General Greeley who says: If you want some actual winter, And to blizzard weather cling; If you want a real nose-tinter, Just you wait for gentle spring. Senator Blair's Prototype.

Louisville Courier-Journal,

Philadelphia Record. Senator Blair, in his desire to be reported plays the part of Casar, who, "Bade the Romans Mark him and write his speeches in them

books." But, come to think of it, there was an other of Shakespeare's characters very anx ious to have full reports made, This was Dogberry, who wanted to be "writ down" as much as Senator Blair, and to much the same effect.

The Only Truly Good.

San Francisco Bullelin.
There is a proposition afoot to substitute for the head of the Goddess of Liberty on our coins the heads of men famous in the history of the country. It is to be hoped that they will all be the heads of dead men. It is entirely too risky nowadays to put the

peal to the court. Congress should de- | head of a living man in such a place. There is no knowing what he may do before he dies.

Huntington's Fine Work.

San Francisco Chronfele. Congress should closely inspect the phraseology of the Pacific railroad refunding bill. It no doubt will contain a loker designed to legalize all the outrages hitherto committed. by the Contral Pacific corporation, such as seizing mineral lands on the pretease that they are part of the railroad land grant, eto

Slavery in the Navy.

Secretary Tracy must make a rigid inves tigation into the conduct of the officers of the United States ship Enterprise, Uncle Sam can't afford to tet one of his ships remain "a floating hell," as the sailors call it. The reported fact that seventy of them deserted in foreign ports and the others mutinied is pretty conclusive testimony against the officers in charge.

Brice's Bad Example.

Dr. Newlands, son-in-law of the late millionaire Sharon, is investing liberally in District of Columbia real estate. He nourishes expectations of filling a seat in the United States senate, as did his father-in-law, and to that end is acquiring in Nevada some such residence qualification as Calvin S. Brice recently achieved in Ohio. The bad example of the millionaire in politics is always catch-

An Assistant Secretary of War.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The proposition to create an assistant secretary of war, which has now become law, has often been favored by heads of that department in the past, and has more than once been urged by members of congress. The army, it is true, is not increasing, but as compared with a dozen or fifteen years ago, it has fallen off somewhat in numbers. On the other hand, however, the duties which it must perform and the labors attending its supervision have been materially augumented in recent years. The act which has just been signed by the president providing for this new official is an intelligent and timely attempt to meet the necessities of the service in this direction.

A Strike for Liberty. Stoux City Journal, In the main, the result in Sioux City on Monday vindicated the hole-in-the-wall. Prohibition was laid out cold.

To be sure there was no prohibition ticket or candidate in the field, but Don Quixote was abroad after the windmill and Sancho Panza was at his back. The news has been telegraphed to Der Moines: "We are the people."

The understanding is quite clear in certain quarters in Sioux City, however, that it doesn't very much matter if the legislature shall file a demurrer. In this particular Sioux City quarter it is held that it will be wise for the legislature to govern itself according to the verdict of the petit jury, but whether or no that it's all right.

Watch the Lottery Snake. Chicago Tribune.

The scheme has been fully exposed in all its iniquity. Apart from its immoral tendencies and its damaging results from the pure ly moral point of view, and leaving out of consideration the conspiracy of the ringsters to unload thousands of acres of worthiese town and country property upon the investors, the principal arguments made by its advocates-namely: that it would bring in a large revenue to the state and thus relieve its crippled finances is shown to be false. The alleged material benefit is shown to be only a pretext set forth with the intention of deceiving the people until the conspirators could get their charter and thus gain control of the state. In the face of this showing can it be possible that there are sufficient members in the legislature to secure the enactment of this iniquitous measure? The people of North Dakota must keep on the alert to head off this unscrupulous gang, and | cost him several cigars to become convinced if their scheme comes to the surface again must stand by their governor and make their sentiments felt by protests about whose meaning there can be no mistake, They have apparently only scotched the snake, not killed it.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Here's an Idea York Republican.

The interstate commission should be composed of the chairmen of all the state boards of transportation. That would put the management of the railroads where rates could be fixed through all the states.

Approve His Consistency. Crete Vidette. Attorney General Leese is not accomplish ing much on the railroad board, but his

whole course has been consistent and merits the approval of the farming community. The Beatrie : Slogan.

On to Omaha via the great Rock Island route. A Tale with a Moral.

Clysses Disputch

Talking about highway robbery, read the difference in the freight charges in Iowa and Nebraska. They tell a tale that should positively mean a political sommersault for Ne braska next fall. Railroad republicans and boodlers must go, should be the campaign platform.

Prefers Business to Politics. Grand Island Independent, A number of state papers are taking S. N.

Wolbach of this city up as a candidate for governor on the democratic ticket, but Mr. Wolbach is not willing, having had enough of politics and being determined to stick to business in the future. Look Out for This Fall.

Blair Pilot.

When Attorney General Leese of the state railway commission made a motion before the board a few days ago to order a reduction of rates on Nebraska lines, to correspond with the Iowa schedule, he could not get a second to his motion. Yet the gen tlemen who failed and refused to act are the same who junketed off to Chicago recently and returned to advocate the 10 per cent reduction proffered by the railroads as a just and proper recognition of the public demand for low rates. The people are to elect a new board of transportation this fall.

March. Beneath the sheltering walls the thin snow

clings-Dead Winter's skeleton, left bleaching. white,

Disjointed, crumbling, on unfriendly fleids. The inky pools surrender tardily At neon, to patient herds, a frosty drink From jagged rims of ice; a subtle red Of life is kindling every twig and stalk Of lowly meadow growths; the willows

Their stems in furry white; the pines grow gray A little in the biting wind; midday

wrap

violets!

Brings tiny burrowed creatures, peeping out Alert for sun. Ab, March! we know thou

art Kind-hearted, spite of ugly looks and threats,

And, out of sight, art nursing April's

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Not in the Books.

New York Herald, A Nebraska lawyer, in taking exception to a judge's decision, made a motion that cannot be found in any of the legal authorities. The notion struck his honor in the

Beets and Beats.

A Nebraska man has raised a beat more than three feet long. Around some Wash ington hotel lobbies they can be found six feet long and, paradoxical as it may seem, invaribly short.

Where Wood May be Loaded.

Detroit Free Press.

In Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri you can bore a hole in a stick of firewood, plug it up after filling with powder and leave it where a thief may get it and blow his house up. These are the only three states, however, All the others have laws making such a thing a misdemeaner.

The Editor-His Mark.

Stranger (to hotel clerk)-What are all those strange marks on this register! It tooks as if fifty hens had been walking over

Clerk-Keep quiet, man; those are the autographs of the Nebraska editors.

COUNTRY BREEZES.

The Sensation Didn't Pan.

Aurora Republican, It was reported this morning that Governor Agec had a new girl at his house, but after running down the report we were greatly astonished and somewhat chargined to learn that it was a Swede girl, eighteen years old, weight 160 pounds.

Startling Innovations.

Cresolton Courier. We are pained to announce that our foreman has lately been showing etrong symptoms of insanity. Last week he not only bought a new paper collar, but insisted upon wearing it, and the further fact that he lugged a canary bird into the office and scattered bird seed all over the floor but con; firms our worst fears.

A Hole in Our Exchequer. Mason City Transcript. If you should be so lucky as to find \$25

that does not belong to you, you can earn the deepest gratitude of the editor of this paper by returning the same to him, who was so unfortunate as to lose that amount of money out of a pocket Monday afternoon. The return of the money would not only be of great benefit to us, but would, no doubt, cause our boarding boss to greet us with a more welcome smile, and at the same time lift a heavy load off the conscience of the finder.

A Wa-te of Space. Fremont Tribune.

The Tribune can furnish anybody who desires it a complete category of the crimes committed by the editors of its hated contemporaries. The records are on file in this office and show enough corruption to stop a train of cars or dam the Niagara. But under ordinary circumstance the The Tribune prefers to let those interested call and get the facts. It does not believe in filling its columns day after day with matters concerning these vipers. The people are not craving such stuff and they don't want to be surfeited with a perennial banquet of this sort.

Jim is Lonesome.

Jim Elliott needs a wife to read the almanac and wind the clock. For a lady of maturity and experience hero is an excellent chance, but no sentimental maiden of sweet sixteen need apply. Jim was in town Sunday with his dairy produce and looking for the Union Pacific freight with the intention of going to Wayne on business, laboring under the delusion it was Saturday, and it that he had lost a day somewhere. We sympathize with Mr. Elliott, for we have been a bachelor ourself.

The Creche Out of Debt.

February, 1890, has been for us a memorable month for many things, but principally in this, that the liberal donations of the following persons have enabled us to pay up the entire debt on the building: Mr. H. Kountze, \$100; Mr. B. Wood, \$25; Mr. Holcombe, \$50; Mr. Markel, \$10; Mr. E. W. Nash, \$30; Mr. Marker, \$10; Mr. Yates, \$25; Mr. J. Barker, \$5; Mr. J. N. H. Patrick, \$25; Mr. J. Barker, \$5; Mr. J. H. Millard, \$25; Mr. A. Meyer, \$1; Mr. J. J. Brown, \$25; Mr. E. Rosewater, \$30; Mr. W. V. Morse, \$10; Mr. A. Millard, \$10; McCord, Brady & Co.. \$15; Mr. A. P. Hopkins, \$10; Mr. Sloane, \$10; Mr. Euclid Martin, \$10; Richardson Drugcompany, \$5; Markel & Swobe, \$25; Mr. Thomas, \$5; Mr. Decker, \$5; one who wishes to be unknown, \$260. \$100: Mr. B. Wood, \$25: Mr. Holcombe.

be unknown, \$260. Our reception given February 22 in honor of our prospect of being free from debt was an enjoyable affair. Creche at present has a larger num

ber of "day boarders" than at any time pre-vious, which is very gratifying to the board of managers.
MRS, WM. W. KEYSOR, Secretary.

Bawthorne Literary Circle. The regular weekly meeting of the Hawthorne Literary circle was held Thursday evening at the residence of W. A. Gardner, No. 4120 Nicholas street. A very pleasant evening was spent in the discussion of "Sir Walter Scott," the subject of the meeting, after which the circle adjourned to meet in two weeks at the residence of Dr. H. M. McClanahan. The subject for next meeting will be "Dickens," Those present at Thursday's meeting were, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Van Tuyl, Rev. and Mrs. Palm, Dr. and Mrs. McClanahau, Mr. and Mrs. Fleming, Mr. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Holtz, Miss Lewis, Miss Kingsbury, Miss Thompson. The circle will not meet again for two weeks.

Home Music.

Mr. Frank Duncan, well known in Omaha musical circles, has composed a pretty little lullaby entitled "Sleep Little Darling." It has been passed upon by a number of musical critics and pronounced a fine piece, pretty and taking. Mr. Elisworth Cook, the well known tenor with Goodyear, Cook & Ditton's minstrels, is singing the piece at the present time before the public, and it bids fair to become one of the popular airs of the day. It has been published in this city.

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