

Two right... provide... these states were to... correct a corn place at the fair... wherein the various forms of corn as food could be shown, and where the many nutritious dishes could be cooked in the presence of the people and fed to them at a nominal price, great results would follow.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

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

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska. Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE BEE for the week ending February 27, 1892, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day, Circulation. Sunday, Feb. 21, 25,087; Monday, Feb. 22, 24,015; Tuesday, Feb. 23, 23,144; Wednesday, Feb. 24, 23,653; Thursday, Feb. 25, 23,719; Friday, Feb. 26, 23,719; Saturday, Feb. 27, 23,871. Average, 24,400.

SO LONG as France and Germany pay heavy bounties to their best sugar manufacturers American cannot expect home sugar makers to meet European competition without governmental assistance.

MARRIAGEABLE incidents who are inclined to slight the opportunities afforded by 1892 must not forget that after this year rolls by there will be but one more leap year until 1904. The year 1900 will have 365 days.

THE BEE does not understand why the Board of Park Commissioners should deem it advisable to grant the right to conduct the refreshment booth in Hanscom park free when responsible parties stand ready to pay \$1,000 or more for the privilege.

WHATEVER may be true of the country at large, Nebraska is not ready to approve a law revealing the sugar bounty or making binder twine free. But sugar and binder twine manufacturing are "infant industries" in this state which we desire to see encouraged.

UNTIL the 5-cent bridge arbitrary is removed, a fair rate on Texas cattle is secured, milling-in-transit rates are conceded and the local switching charges are reduced, there is no time for the transportation committee of our various business organizations to take pleasure trips or enjoy leisure.

THE opportunity is presented our jobbers to secure a first class wholesale dry goods firm with ample capital. If Omaha people will take a little stock in the institution there is scarcely a shadow of doubt but this branch of our jobbing trade can be strengthened within a few months to the advantage of business generally.

THE African who concealed himself in the woodpile long enough to turn a water pipe loose upon the federal building site the night before Supervising Architect Edbrooke's visit has not yet been discovered. The fact is, no effort has been made to locate him.

IF MR. THOMAS MURRAY would expand his heart and tender this city a tract of the dimensions of Hanscom park the citizens of Omaha, regardless of creed, party or sex will petition the park commission to accept the gift and keep the memory of Murray perpetually fragrant by giving the park his name. And most of our citizens would favor the enlargement of Murray park by the purchase of the fifty or sixty acres of additional land adjoining the park, providing always that it can be bought at a reasonable price.

THE coming general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church will pass upon the question of the eligibility of women to preach the gospel and to representation in that body. The question has been voted upon at the annual conferences and a majority of 480 out of a total vote of 10,756 is reported. No question of church polity to come before the general conference will be quite so interesting as this, or will so thoroughly test the executive ability of the presiding bishop, for no other will arouse so much acrimonious discussion.

MILTON E. FREE has deposited \$100 with THE BEE as the nucleus of a fund to be used in providing treatment of men addicted to the alcohol habit who are unable to pay the expenses for themselves. He has set an example worthy of emulation and THE BEE hopes other persons who believe in extending a hand to the victims of dipsomania will send in contributions. This is a practical charity and the instances in which habitual drunkards have been cured are so numerous in our midst as to relieve the charitably disposed from all doubt as to the efficacy of the treatment proposed.

MR. CHARLES F. WELLER of the Omaha Commercial club states that the prospects for the abolition of the bridge arbitrary of 5 cents per 100, which now stands in the way of Omaha's jobbing trade east of the river, are very encouraging. The justice of the claim of Omaha for this concession in rates cannot be gainsaid. Council Bluffs is admitted to Nebraska and western points without the bridge charge, and there can be no reason why Omaha should suffer a discrimination on its Iowa business. The jobbing trade of this city has grown to sufficient importance to warrant our demands for fair treatment.

Officers of penitentiaries who undertake to assist ex-convicts and there is reason to believe they are able to accomplish a vast amount of good to mankind. They certainly reduce the number of criminals very materially and do the kindest acts which can be performed to follow men. In Minnesota an agent employed by the prison and reformatory boards to look after the cases of men who return to the communities of that state from the gloomy cells of the penitentiary. Other western states would find it both profitable and charitable to do likewise. We are doing a great deal to reform the dissipated all over this country and to lift young persons out of temptations through one sort of missionary work and another. It will be well to take this further step and save to good order and decent livelihood the men not incorrigible who return to society from the penitentiaries year by year.

PHYSICAL TRAINING AND MORALS.

People generally do not associate morals and physical training. To the average mind they seem incompatible, if not antagonistic. But there is no necessary hostility between them. On the contrary, they may not only exist together, but physical training may become a positive help to the growth of morals. One of the most earnest advocates of such training is Dr. John S. White, head master of the Berkeley school, who in a recent address declared that of all that tends to improve the character and morals of men there is no one element of greater value than judicious physical training. The best accomplishment of the mind and heart cannot be expected if that most marvelously intricate of all machines, the human body, be not kept in perfect order and at the point of highest efficiency.

THE fact that for years athletics and athletes have not been of the highest repute does not militate against the value of physical training when pursued in a proper spirit and with a proper aim. Many kinds of sports and many forms of exercise have been brought under the ban of the critic and the church because of the evil associations which have been made to surround them, but this does not prove that they are essentially evil. Much harm has been done by injudicious opposition to the ordinary forms of harmless sport and exercise by people who ought to have known better. Forty years ago students of divinity were practically excluded by public opinion from participation in any form of athletic sports. They were forced to conform their lives, their dress and their diet almost to the ascetic standard of the middle ages. This idea is still rife, but is not so general as it was a generation ago and is steadily losing ground.

THE fundamental maxim of the new physical training is not to produce a few great athletes, but rather to raise every individual to the highest symmetrical development, and the maximum of health and physical beauty of which nature has made him personally capable. Not quantity, but quality, efficiency of form and muscle, are the desideratum. Dr. White declared his confident belief that if to every schoolhouse in every land there were added an extension, or a story, giving a single large, sunny room, into which a judicious variety of the appliances of a well equipped gymnasium could be put, and if every child, from the youngest to the oldest, could receive forty minutes of drill by a competent instructor each day, and have that training supplemented by instruction in the important laws of health, the total of crime and the numbers of the criminal classes would, in the following generation, be diminished fully one-half.

TO develop strong arms and chest and legs is the surest way also to produce a clear and powerful brain. In other words, the best form of physical training must needs bring a powerful contribution to the moral and intellectual well-being of the subject. The testimony of professors and physicians in the universities all over the world establishes the fact that hand in hand with the diffusion of the athletic spirit goes an improvement in the morals of the students, and that in a large majority of instances the men who are most successful in athletic sports excel also in mental attainments.

IN BEHALF OF CONVICTS.

THE prime object of penal servitude is the reformation of the criminal. The very name of penitentiary implies penance for crimes committed and the expiation of the crime is intended to be coupled with the reclamation of the criminal. One of the problems that confronts society under our form of government is, how can the ex-convict be placed in position to gain a livelihood and become a useful and law-abiding citizen? How shall society deal with the men and women who have undergone the ordeal of penal servitude and desire to resume their places in the social fabric?

THE ex-convict is despised by his fellow-men, shunned by old associates, and often forced by the cruelty of the world to commit crime to secure subsistence. Almost every day in the year some Jean Valjean steps forth into the world from one of our so-called reformatories to seek a livelihood and renew the combat against the prejudices which prevail among all classes against the ex-convict.

IN reform schools the boys are managed with some degree of success and many a bright lad is cured entirely of evil habits which if they had not been corrected would have forced him into the garb of a convict sooner or later.

THE severest test of manhood comes to the poor fellow who perhaps more from the force of circumstances than any innate wickedness has taken a wrong step and fallen into a prison cell, and after a term long or short endeavors to live down his disgrace. He has acquired regular habits. Perhaps he has learned a trade. His life in prison has forced him to be abstemious and he is really better fitted to make his way in the world than if he had not suffered the experience of imprisonment. But the mark of Cain is upon him. If he disagrees with a fellow workman or his employer the fact is flaunted in his face. He must be a man of iron will, exceptional ability in his line of employment and he needs the virtue of a saint to overcome the obstacles which the cruelty of society places in the way of his complete reformation.

IT is gratifying to observe a growing interest in these poor fellows. There are now organizations in correspondence

with the officers of penitentiaries who undertake to assist ex-convicts and there is reason to believe they are able to accomplish a vast amount of good to mankind. They certainly reduce the number of criminals very materially and do the kindest acts which can be performed to follow men. In Minnesota an agent employed by the prison and reformatory boards to look after the cases of men who return to the communities of that state from the gloomy cells of the penitentiary. Other western states would find it both profitable and charitable to do likewise. We are doing a great deal to reform the dissipated all over this country and to lift young persons out of temptations through one sort of missionary work and another. It will be well to take this further step and save to good order and decent livelihood the men not incorrigible who return to society from the penitentiaries year by year.

EX-MAYOR LOHRING OF MINNEAPOLIS

attributes the growth of that city largely to its system of parks and boulevards. There was a prolonged fight before anything was accomplished, but finally, ten years ago, a board of park commissioners was created by the legislature with absolute control of all the parks and boulevards, and also with the right to condemn property which they might need and to define the limits of the district to be benefited by such improvements, with the further power of determining benefits and damages. Since that time there has been steady progress in creating a system of parks and boulevards, so that now Minneapolis excels by few cities in the world in the extent and beauty of these attractions. Still she has not halted in this work, but is acquiring land for further improvement in this direction which will add greatly to the attractiveness of the city. A policy that has proved so advantageous to Minneapolis could not fail to benefit Omaha, and the example is one worthy of the consideration of this community. There is not a city in the country with a good park system that has not found it a profitable investment, and the testimony of all European cities is to the same effect. A judicious expenditure of money for parks has never been a cause of regret to any community.

ONE OF THE REFORMS INITIATED BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

is the merit system for promotions in the postal service, and it is giving entire satisfaction. Its visible effect has been to materially improve the efficiency of the service, because every employe who has an ambition to rise, and there are very few who do not, are inspired to their best efforts. It is an incentive, both to faithfulness and to interest in the work, for those count more than any influence, political or other, that a clerk can bring to bear. The object of the system is to impress upon every man in the service that he must depend upon himself alone and upon his own exertions, and that if he is not qualified to establish a claim to advancement by superior work and a strict devotion to duty he cannot expect anything from outside help, whatever it may be. This acts as a spur to zeal and diligence, and the gain to the efficiency of the service has consequently been very marked. The merit system is founded on sound business principles and ought to be adopted in all departments of the public service. Its success in the Postoffice department doubtless insures its permanent maintenance there.

JUDGE LITTLE'S LOGIC AS TO THE VALIDITY OF THE PRESENT PARK COMMISSION

is decidedly strained. It may have been of doubtful propriety to confer executive power upon our district judges, but Mr. Lytle will scarcely contend that the provision of the constitution which confers upon the senate, the power to make all appointments of officers created by law under the constitution refers to any municipal officer unless it is specifically provided in the act itself. If this construction were upheld by the courts, not only all the secretaries on the State Board of Transportation and the bank examiners and other subordinate officials that draw pay from the state treasury would have to be appointed by the governor, but all city officials who hold places by appointment would also have to be commissioned by the governor. All of these persons hold their positions in pursuance of laws enacted under the state constitution.

THE REPORT OF THE KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1891

is a most instructive document. Within ninety pages the pamphlet treats of crop and live stock statistics, with a summary for the state covering the acreage, product and value of all the agricultural and live stock products; of the sorghum industry; irrigation; the "flood weed"; the water conditions and the meteorology of the state. Each of the topics presented is discussed tersely and intelligently. The pamphlet is a compendium of the agricultural resources and live stock industries of the state. It affords exhaustive and invaluable information concerning the wealth of Kansas and as a painstaking analysis of the conditions which make for the prosperity of an agricultural commonwealth it leaves little to be desired.

GOLD HILL, WYO., MAY NOT ENJOY THE RUSH OF MINERS AND SPECULATORS

experienced by Creede, Colo., and perhaps there will be no real estate boom there, but the reports continue encouraging for the development of a steady bullion producing camp. The prospect for a general revival of interest in the mining industry throughout the country is bright. Unless the indications are deceptive this will be a phenomenal season in the camps of the Rockies.

COUNCIL BLUFFS WILL BE GREATLY BENEFITED BY THE PEOPLE'S PARTY CONVENTION

and her citizens should be invited to places on the general committee on arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates and visitors. Both cities will be taxed to their utmost to provide accommodations for the crowds.

KEOPS FIGHTING.

The Register is not in the square, so can take an unbiased view of the matter. So

OMAHA BEER is the best abused paper published in Nebraska. It has been for a long time now, and is still being scored by almost every paper in the state of any prominence, regardless of party politics, but it keeps right on fighting the bootleggers and ring-man operators and railroad payers, but little heed is paid to its scolding and its assailing. The Bee has done more to bring the city government of Omaha up to its present standard of purity than all other influences combined. It cannot help being patron to a disinterested spectator that the influence of that paper in molding public sentiment is so much greater than any one or even all of the others, is the cause of a petty jealousy with them that cannot be overcome.

PRAYERS, PREACHING AND POKER.

Through the courtesy of Watrous & Bangs of the Denver Exchange, the games in the club room were stopped last night to allow a minister of the gospel to address a crowd which had gathered to hear him. The sight was most curious—a crowd of such men as are found only in a Colorado mining camp listening with close attention to prayers to the throne of grace, meanwhile clinking together in their palms the red and white chips left over in their interrupted game.

BOYD'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

We see that Governor Boyd has appointed Frank R. Morrissey as his private secretary. Let us see, who is this Frank R. Morrissey? Isn't he the man who black-listed a lot of doctors and members of the legislature because they voted for Van Wyck for United States senator? Isn't he the man that was the heavy man on the Omaha Herald just before Dr. Miller deemed it necessary to sell that paper on account of this black list roll of democrats who were carrying out their pledges to the people? We believe so.

WHAT DID ST. PAUL GET—WIND PUFFING?

NEBRASKA'S METROPOLIS MUST TAKE THE PEOPLE'S PARTY CONVENTION. ONLY SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX DELEGATES WILL BE THERE. An Element of Popularity. Kansas Democrat. One thing that makes THE OMAHA BEER so valuable to Nebraska and so popular, is its columns of state telegrams, fresh and reliable. Kansas has no such paper—Kansas dailies, too, are reported as not paying.

THE NEGRO WHO STOLE A RED HOT STOVE

is rivalled, if not overmatched, by the Frenchman who has purchased government dynamite. The more worthless the man a woman marries the more affectionate she begins to feel toward her father.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

is a most fascinating when you cannot see its face. The man who doubts and you find one who is weak. Nobody ever gets to be any better than they want to be. It doesn't make a lie any whiter to put it on a comb. When truth goes into battle it always fights in the front rank.

TICKLING TOPICS.

Neighbor—I was surprised to hear lately, Brother Wampuss, that you had fallen down himself. Kate Field's Washington: "They've got a name for making rain now. Haris," said Elias. "Lawsy me! What'll they do next?" retorted the other, "I've heard they're raising thunder, but I never thought they'd make rain."

THE CULTRIVED MATE.

She studied all the languages (Except, perhaps, her own) And on a lofty pinnacle of learning stood alone.

THE ALABAMA JOKE.

According to the almanac, Old winter now is on the rack, And very soon will know its back is broken.

THE ALABAMA JOKE.

Washington Star: "Remember, William," said the young man's father, "a rolling stone gathers no moss." "That's just it," answered William, "I don't want to be a mossback."

Chicago Tribune: Druggist—I can recommend the aspirin pills. They are covered with a coating of gelatine, and you won't taste the stuff at all. Apathetic democrat in the first stages of the grip—Just as I have the raw assailed. My stomach 'll stand anything now, 't 's swallowed Dave Hill.

Washington Star: The man who is proud of his acts of benevolence is notable for the want of sympathy in his nature.

Washington Star: "Remember, William," said the young man's father, "a rolling stone gathers no moss." "That's just it," answered William, "I don't want to be a mossback."

Chicago Tribune: English Tourist—I say, what makes you Americans talk with your mouths open? American—I say, what makes you Britishers talk with your don't-you-knows?

Boston Herald: A canvasser of the Paraphrase Association on the subject of the new issue shows a preference for Bibles. It is a great name to trifle with.

Union City Standard: The average epithet is apt to be too untidy.

SEES A PAVING SCHEME.

OMAHA, Feb. 27.—To the Editor of THE BEE: John B. Furay of the Board of Public Works of this city is generally credited with having formulated the plans and specifications for the paving contracts of this year.

Without scrupling Mr. Furay's brainy production it would be inferred that he is a special guardian angel for each and every taxpayer in the city, but closer examination reveals a different state of affairs. The specifications propose that the contractor shall give a guaranty for ten years and that 15 per cent of the amount shall be retained till the expiration of that time at 5 per cent. Will the Board of Public Works stop and consider the injury and loss they propose to entail on the city? Let us examine. A contract of \$100,000 is not very extensive and the retention of this amount at 15 per cent would be \$15,000, which surely would be more than a handsome profit on the contract.

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What will be the result? The contractor must stand in a flood of corruption is poured on the city. He will not repay the street and don't let you forget it, neither will he pocket the \$25,500. Verily, the city of Omaha owes a debt of gratitude to the man who secured the re-election of J. B. Furay.

The proper course is that no work should be accepted of the contractor which is not done well, and that is the true and only way to protect the property owner and to shut off all fraud.

Let the plans and specifications be such as to admit all bidders, and many will be benefited and the few will not be enriched. Labor will have a better chance than if a few contractors control all the work.

As the matter is before the council it is hoped they will give it their earnest consideration and consult the interests of the people. Let the council demand that the work is done well; that the contractor is paid without imposing unnecessary conditions; that the laborer is paid; that no man gets contracts who does not pay wages without a lawsuit. Let the council demand these requirements and they will be doing their duty faithfully.

TELEGRAPH TOLLS.

Reduction of Rates by the Western Union Telegraph Company. CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 27.—The Western Union Telegraph company is continuing its policy of reductions in telegraph rates, and on March 1 will put into effect new schedules reducing rates to and from many points in Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota from 20 per cent to 40 per cent. This also reduces their present interstate rates where they are now 30 cents to 40 cents to about 900 offices in Illinois, 350 in Minnesota, 350 in Wisconsin, 275 in Missouri, 230 in Iowa and 300 in Kansas. At 100 offices in each of the above states, the rate to other cities will be reduced to 25 cents, and they announce that still other reductions are now being arranged.

GRASSY PASS TROUBLES.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 27.—At a conference before P. P. Sargent, grand chief of the Locomotive Fireman's brotherhood, and Superintendent of the Santa Fe, the grievances of the unemployed firemen of the road were again discussed. The officials of the road held out against all the demands of the men, and as a result, many were reduced from 40 to 25 cents, and they announce that still other reductions are now being arranged.

LOCATED SOME OF GARZA'S MEN.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 27.—A dispatch was received here stating that a party of Garza revolutionists have been located at La Cala basin, in Zapata county, Texas. Sergeant Frank Williams, with five privates of the Third cavalry and two privates of company A, Eleventh infantry, mounted and well armed, were detailed to proceed to the rendezvous of the revolutionist to act as a posse to assist in the search for Garza. Details in arresting the offenders. It is expected that a fight will ensue.

KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION OF GIANT POWDER.

GRASS VALLEY, CAL., Feb. 27.—In the Omaha mine, at a depth of 1,000 feet, this morning a box of giant powder exploded. Phillip Cadden was killed and Thomas Penberthy fatally injured. Several others were hurt.

LITTLE GIRL BURNED TO DEATH.

MARIANA, ARK., Feb. 27.—Two little negro girls were burned to death in a shanty. The children were locked up in the house alone while their mother was absent.

A MEMORY.

Written for the Sunday Bee. Well, the dream of the summer is over, and the winter has come from the sleep. That held me so long in its fetters, I've only the memory to keep. Of a vision of beautiful scenes, A fancy so dear to my heart, I'm now wakened to the dream world And never again would depart.

I'd wander forever and ever Down the mystic avenues of years; Nor ask nor wish for ever waking, For I'd shrink from memory and tears. I'd dream on forever and ever; But I'd shrink from remembrance or pain; But I know that the sweet dream vanished— Will never to me come again.

I know that the years stretching onward To work life's sunset bring only to me, Or waiting for something to be. I know that reality's morning Will bring me back to the dream world Or the sight of a dear vanished face.

I know that our pathways are separate, That you will seek scenes that are new; And the path that I tread will bring ever On my