THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Recuesthout Sunday) One Year. \$ 8 ft
Daily and Sunday, One Year. \$ 0 00
Six M onths 5 00
Three Months 5

Omaha. The Bee Building.
South Ocisha, corner N and 26th Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 377 thamber of Commerce.
New York, Booms 1', Hand is, Tribune Building
Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street. CORRESPONDENCE.

OFFICES

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

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should teaddressed to The Ree Publishing Company. Omaha. Brafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-

The Bec Publishing Company, Proprietor

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Frate of Nebraska
County of Douglas.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Ber
Lublishing company, does solemily swear
that the actual circulation of The Daily Ber
for the week ending March 19, 1892, was as
follows:
Sunday, March 18, 28,14)
Monday, March 18, 23,636
Tuesday, March 16, 23,753
Thursday, March 16, 23,753
Thursday, March 17
Priday, March 18
Saturday, March 19
Priday, March 19
Saturday, March 19

Average GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 19th day of March. A. D. 1862. N. P. FEIL. Notary Public.

Average Circulation for February 24,510.

WHATEVER may be thought of Uncle Jerry Rusk or his weather department. the woodchuck is vindicated.

REPUBLICANS can afford to sit back in their chairs and smile as the democrats struggle over the Bland silver bill from day to day.

A SHIPMENT of pickles from Liverpool for an Omaha firm suggests the fact that Nebraska people are strangely indifferent to the opportunities which soil, climate and productions place within their reach.

THE Standard Oil company is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, and most successful of all the great trusts. It has, however, concluded to submit to the republican anti-trust law and dissolve itself.

SENATOR HILL comes back to Washington thoroughly convinced that the south (except Texas) is a very hospitable clime and it may be remarked also that he bagged more electoral votes than Cleveland bagged ducks.

THE first thing of importance before the present city government is the publie work for the season. No time should be lost in taking the preliminary steps looking to a vigorous campaign of street paving, grading and sewer building.

SECRETARY FOSTER thinks that the sentiment in favor of bimetallism is growing in England, but what that country would heartily welcome is the free coinage of silver by the United States. because, as was said by members of Parliament and bankers, such legislation would put this country on a silver basis. That would give England, with its single gold standard, a much greater advantage in the financial and commercial world than she now enjoys, for she could deal with the United States very much upon the same principle that she does with India, paying for what she bought of us in American silver purchased at a discount. It is evidently the expectation as well as the hope in England that free coinage will ultimately be adopted by this country, and so long as this is the case it will be useless to talk about an international conference in the interest of bimetallism.

SENATOR WARREN'S bill to cede the arid lands to the states and territories appears to be an effort in good faith to open up those extensive and fertile tracts to actual settlers. It guards the interests of the general government very vigilantly, and makes it extremely difficult for speculators to perpetrate jobs upon the states in connection with these lands. The only question is whether or not the bill is so conservative and rigid as to prevent the states from realizing what they hope from the cession of the lands. Unless men of means can see money in building resevoirs and supplying water to farmers, the chances are they will do nothing and the states will incur a tremendous indebtedness if these extensive enterprises are undertaken by the state governments. However, it is possible that the results desired will be more directly achieved through the states than the general government, and with less scandal than if states go into partnership with individuals in developing the arid regions.

GENERAL MILES thinks that more attention should be given to the subject of coast defense, and there are a great many people who will agree with him. He regards it as a delusion to expect that this country would have plenty of time to prepare for war, but of course a great deal would depend upon the nation making war. If we were to get into a conflict with England-a very remote possibility, by the way-we should probably find that there would be no time to waste in getting ready, because Great Britain is not in the habit of delaying operations when she gets ready to fight. Regardless, however, of the chances of war the country ought to have adequate coast defenses, and this applies as well to the great lakes as to the seaboard. A nation that is well guarded is in less danger of getting into serious trouble than one that is not, and we have had a couple of stirring lessons within the past two years as to how easy it is for dangerous controversies to arise between ourselves and other countries. The present congress is not expected to do much for coast defense, but the work provided for by the last congress should be continued until defenses are constructed that will give safety to all exTHE SILVER DISCUSSION.

The Bland silver bill, providing for free and unlimited coinage, will come up for consideration in the house of reprcsentatives today, and under the order adopted by the house a short time ago the discussion of the measure will continue three days. An understanding may be reached, however, for continuing the consideration throughout the week and bringing the measure to a vote, but the disposition of the democrats opposed to the measure appears to be to resist any proposition that would lessen their ability to prolong the fight against the bill to the utmost, It is expected that the anti-silver men will present a better organized opposition than they did two weeks ago. Considerable quiet work has been performed by them since the vote on the order of the committee on rules specifying a day for taking up the silver bill, and they are believed to be now in a position to make a better fight than they did. As to the methods they will employ that remains to be developed, but they cannot filibuster to any great extent under present rules.

The discussion is not likely to add anything to the public knowledge of the silver question. Like the tariff discussion it is pretty certain to pall in the house and in the country. The subject has been so thoroughly and exhaustively treated that there is nothing new to be said upon it. Every intelligent man in the country, who can take an impartial and unprejudiced view of the question, ought to understand by this time that the free and unlimited coinage of silver, which means the opening of the American mints to the silver of the world, would eventually and at no very remote time expel gold from circulation and reduce the currency of the country to the single silver standard. Every practical man understands what this would mean. The money in circulation would depreciate. Every dollar of the currency would lose in purchasing power. The country would part with the honest dollar. The farmer would exchange his produce and the workingman his labor for a dollar representing only 70 cents or less, with a constant tendency to further depreciation. The pensioner would find that his monthly allowance world not buy much more than twothirds of what it will purchase now. The millions of depositors in savings banks would lose heavily from the decline in the purchasing power of their money. In short, all interests would

Nevertheless the chances are that a free silver bill will pass this congress. Nobody familiar with the situation doubts that one will pass the house, and all canvasses of the senate show a majority in favor of free silver in that body. The security of the country against this legislation is in the veto of the president, and there is not a question that if given the opportunity he will exercise that prerogative.

suffer except the capitalists who could

protect themselves and the silver pro-

ducers who could take their bullion to

the mints and obtain a dollar for what

in the market would bring only about 70

A TROUBLED PARTY.

There can be no doubt that the condition of the democratic party seriously troubles many of the leaders. With regard both to a candidate and a policy the democracy has not been so badly split up before since 1860, when the party put two presidential tickets in the field, one nominated at Charleston and one at Baltimore. There is some talk that this may be repeated this year, but it is not probable. Eastern advices, however, say that there is a very strong feeling there favorable to nominating a second ticket in the event of the Chicago convention endorsing free silver in its platform. It is not unlikely that there has been talk of this kind, and it is entirely credible that prominent democrats in the eastern states have declared that with a free coinage plank in the democratic platform it would be folly to run a democratic electoral ticket in Massachusetts, Connecticut and other eastern states. But there is hardly a possibility of two democratic candidates for the presidency being nominated this year. If the platform adopted at Chicago does not meet the views of eastern democrats so far as silver is concerned, and there is small probability that it will, they will be content to manifest their dissatisfaction by refusing to support the candidate. At least it would seem safe to assume, from their expressions at this time, that they would pursue this course.

The division in the party on the silver question appears now to be irreconcilable. Some sort of compromise may be patched up before the consideration of the Bland bill is brought to a conclusion, but the indications are that the supporters of free silver in the house will not accept any proposition that would involve the least surrender on their part. They appear determined to pass a free silver bill and it is conceded that they are strong enough to do so. This would effectually commit the party to that policy, whether the Chicago convention endorsed free silver or not. Regarding action on the tariff the division in the party is hardly less pronounced. The minority faction of the democrats in the house of representatives, under the leadership of Mr. Mills, wholly disapprove of the policy of attacking the tariff in detail as being cowardly and in effect a surrender of the democratic position. This element has not given any help to Mr. Springer, and it is by no means certain that it will do so. Practically, therefore, the democracy as a party has no policy in respect to the tariff, having departed from the lines laid down by Mr. Cleveland. It would seem that it must bother the Chicago

convention to harmonize the party on this issue. Perhaps an even more troublesome lifficulty is presented in the question of a candidate. Even if it be granted that no New York man will be chosen the candidate selected must be acceptable to the democratic factions in New York or make a hopeless race. Obviously it will be no easy matter to find a man equally satisfactory to the followers of Cleveland and the friends of Hill. It is a very perplexing condition that the democracy is in, and the man who should brush

factions together would be entitled to the everlasting gratitude of the party.

DON'T MONKEY WITH A BUZZ-SAW. The editor of the esteemed OMARA BEE has been writing to postmasters, newspaper men and others in various parts of Neoraska to learn why it is that "the circulation of The Beg is failing off." From the large number of these letters that have already come to the attention of the Warld-Herald it would appear that a hundred or more must have been sent forth from the building at the corner of Saventeenth and Farnam streets all over Nebraska. We are not advised what replies our esteemed contemporary has received, but from what we know of the situation we can tell some reasons why the circulation of THE BEE has fallen off, as thus admitted by its editor. - W.rld-H rald.

It is a well-established maxim among business men that the man who minds his own business usually succeeds best. The man who tries to meddle with the affairs of his competitors and is trying to build himself up by pulling them down usually ends in failure himself,

The utter failure of the young man who has almost squandered an inheritance of \$300,000 in trying to build up a great newspaper is chiefly due to his propensity to meddle with the internal affairs of THE BEE and his ridiculous efforts to belittle the work THE BEF has done in building up the city and state and misrepresent everything concerning its real standing.

It is nothing uncommon for publishers to send out periodical inquiries to agents and postmasters concerning complaints of subscribers coupled with requests to solicit for them increased patronage. Such letters have been sent out by other Omaha publishers time and again, but THE BEE has never concerned itself about them, much less has it gone out of its way to call public attention to them as evidences of the decline of circulation.

There are 1,127 postmasters in Ne braska and if it were actually true that letters directed to about 100 small postoffices were sent out with inquiries about the prospect of increasing the circulation, what business is it of Mr. Hitchcock, and what right has he to construe this fact as proof that THE BEE's circulation is on the wave. We are aware of the fact that a coterie of political roustabouts and twenty or thirty corporation ghost-dancers have made it their business for several months to keep up a concerted crusade against THE BEE under the most flimsy pretexts, but so far their efforts have been just as dismal a faiture as has the reproduction of their slanderous and malignant utterances in the columns of our disreputable contemporary.

Since the World-Herald has seen fit to call public attention to the decline of THE BEE we have taken the trouble to ascertain the relative positions of THE BEE and World-Herald. The following exhibit has been procured from local agents in a number of the most impor-

ı	tant towns in this section:		
١	Daily Circulation	Bee.	W
ı	Grand Island, Neb	200	
1	Kearney, Neb	162	
1	Plattsmouth, Neb	16)	
ł	Beatrice, Neb	150	
ì	Hastings, Neb	150	9
1	Columbus, Neb	100	
1	Columbus, Neb Nebraska City, Neb.	110	
1	Chadron, Nep.	95	
1	Deadwood, S. D	8)	
1	Custer City, S. D	25	
1	Lead City, S. D	35	
1	Sturgis, S. D	22	
ł	Arlington, Nob	26	
1	Crawford, Neb	25	
1	Casper, Wyo	12	
4	Newcastle, Wyo	40	
١	Grant, Neb	16	
1	Fairbury, Neb	52	
J	Shelton, Neb	25	
ı	Toblas, Neb	18	
3	Ainsworth, Neb	24	
3	Rushvide, Neb	26	
1	Ohlowa, Neb	15	
4	Wilcox, Neb	12	
1	Western, Neb	12	
1	Alliance, Neb	47	
١	Alma, Neb	15	
Н	Edgar, Nob.	16	
1	Halvaka Colo	16	
И	Holyoke, Colo Seward, Neb	45	
	Aurora Nah	50	
ı	Aurora, Neb	11	
1	Bradshaw, Neb	16	
ı	Hampton, Neb	10	
ŀ	Bancroft, Neb	15	- 2
1	Onkdale, Nob	10	
J	Biair, Neb	66	
'n	Neligh, Neb	46	
Y	Lyons, Neb	23	
	Lyons, Neb O'Nelli, Neb	27	
И	Decatur, Neb Atkinson, Neb	14	
ì	Atkinson, Neb	31	
	Hartington, Neb	22	
Ì	Long Pine	37	
1	Creighton, Neb	25	
	Hay Springs, Neb	21	
	Rapid City, S. D	59	
i	Hot Springs S.D.	35	
	Niobrara, Neb	11	
	Total	0.020	- 5

... 2.280 883 Total.... As to relative weekly circulations we have only to say that THE BEE circulates a greater number of weeklies in the state of Iowa than the total weekly circulation of the World-Herald, including something like 1,500 weeklies which the W .- II. has placed recently by paying a bonus to agents and giving the papers away free. On such conditions THE BEE could circulate 209,000 copies every week, or even 2,000,000 if its publishers had an inheritance to draw on.

It may be also remarked incidentally that the World-Herald booms its circulation by taking back unsold papers, while the agents of THE BEE are obliged to pay for every paper they get and therefore find it necessary to dispose of what they pay for.

FIGHTING HOME INDUSTRIES. The home patronage movement which has swept over Omaha and Nebraska has disturbed the great manufacturers and monopolists of other parts of the union. The millers of Minnesota, of St. Joseph and St. Louis have been very much annoyed by the disposition of Nebraska people in general, and Omaha people in particular, to patronize home flour manufacturers, and they have resorted to all sorts of schemes for circumventing the local millers. After a number of extraordinary advertising schemes had faited they made a material cut in prices for their brands of flour, and they have determined to crush out the Omaha and Nebraska millers whatever may be

The millers have not been alone in their efforts to destroy the effects of the movement, however. Soap, starch, oatmeal, cigar and other manufacturers have been likewise active. Local shirt, overall, box and bag manufacturers have experienced a similar character of competition. Yeast makers have been reckless in their assaults upon the Omaha factories. So indeed, has it been in nearly every line of local trade. The outside manufacturers have discovered that this home industry movement means something and they are sparing no effort to counteract its influence. They are selling some goods below cost to crowd out local factories and the fight away the difficulties and get the hostile | has already begun in earnest. Nebras-

ka and Omaha are to be the scene of a very sharp and decisive engagement between home and foreign manufacturers this coming summer. Upon the results of the contest will depend the prosperity of a great many Nebraska indus-

It is unfortunate for the local manufacturers that thus far the retail dealers quite generally and many of the jobbers are too short-sighted to appreciate the consequences at stake. Some of the retail dealers, indeed most of them, have withstood the movement and have stocked up their stores with Nebraska made goods only after repeated calls had been made for them by customers and they were in danger of losing trade by not filling orders. After securing Nebraska stock they have taken especial pains to talk against it and push the same articles made by outside houses. The jobbers and retailers have joined hands with a Minnesota firm and a St. Joseph firm to force Minnesota and St Joseph flour upon the market by unfair means for the express purpose of crowding out Nebraska millers. They have likewise assented to special arrangements with outside firms handling other

lines of goods. This is all wrong. The retail dealer and the jobber are both interested in building up local factories, because these establishments will hire men, women and children, who must in turn consume articles sold by retail dealers and purchased through jobbers. It is very unpatriotic as well as unbusinesslike for these firms to lend themselves to the opposition to the doctrine and practice of home patronage. The people are with the home movement heart and soul, however, and it will succeed.

THE Iowa legislature has done very little thus far except talk and draw pay. It has however enacted the Australian ballot law, and that act alone will save it from oblivion. If it will now pass the Gatch local option bill its claim to fame will be secure.

SPEAKING of strikes and the Me-Kinley bill in the same breath reminds us that there are 92,000 men out on a strike in Durham coal district, England, and the Butlery colliery has tocked out 40,000 men. They have no McKinley tariff in England.

Where Ignorance is Bliss. Is democracy a failure?

Official Information. Louisville Commercial. J. S. Clarkson says he is not a candidate for president. The Commercial knew he was not, but was not sure that Mr. Clark-

Chicago Tribune. The painfully commonplace character of several of Mr. Hill's speeches down south affords strong presumptive evidence that he wrote them bimself,

A Strong Platform.

Globe-Democrat. The platform adopted by the Iowa republicans is a good one for general imitation, being brief, distinct and comprehensive, without a line that can be objected to by any loyal member of the party.

Nebraska's Grand Opportunity.

Grand Island Independent.
Nebrasku should double her population within the next five years, and she will do so if she properly advertises her natural adantages. The great opportunity the World' fair offers should not be everlooked as means to that end.

Positive Proof.

Neither Congressman Bryan of Nebraska nor any other democratic congressman can infuse life to the dead body of tariff reformso called, but meaning free trade. There i an answer to speculative argument that somits of no gainsaying, and that answer has been made sufficiently public. It is the lump

An Outside View of Omaha-

Norfolk News. THE BEE has discovered three railway openings for Omana. The openings are all a good distance away, so that the chances are against Omaha being asked to throw a dollar or two in the slot as other towns do when they want a railway opening. If Omaha would build an independent line of road, controlled by Omaha men, to Norfolk, she could find a railway opening that would ue of some use to her. But Omaha will not.

> "Lions Officered by Jackasses," New York Advartiser (dem.

The nervous New York World falls into a vsterical state lest the democratic free silver fools in congress destroy the party's chances in the forthcoming presidential canvass. When did the democrats ever fail o help the republicans elect their president Only once in thirty-six years. Mr. Pulitzer used to say that the democratic party was an army of lions officered by jackasses. The organization is still maintained intact.

It Was Wormy Forty Years Ago York Times

It may be that Billy Bryan made a very good speech in congress, considering the cause he advocated, but he fell down miserably at last. He told the venerable "cahoots" story. When we first heard that story, in '46, it struck us as very funny indeed. It was about the neatest story we had ever heard, but in its constant journeying during forty-three years it shas acquired very long and frowsy whiskers, the bosom of its pants has vielded to the relentless hand of time and foot of the dyspeptic, and it has tost all of its pristine beauty. It was mean of Mr. Bryan to drag it forth in its present dilapi dated condition, from a seclusion of nearly half a century, and parade it before the con-gress of the United States.

IF YE'LL LAFE ME ALONE.

O Larry, now Larry it's no use a talkin', Ye're too bould suthirely to suit a girl's taste!
Ye're niver contents id a shmile an' a curtsey, An' here ye are now wid yer arm round my waist! Walst!
Ye boother my ild but wid beggin' for kisses.
An' the more yells get, why, the bouldher
ye're grown!
An' whin I don't 'Erre 'em, it just makes no Ye take 'em; but, Larry, now lave me alone.

she find ye Foriver a-foolin' round me at my work? Ye're a tyrant that takes what ye happen to No betther, I'll swear, than a haythen-born O Larry, my lad, ye've the tongue for the blarney!
Sure, now, 'twould be meltin the heart of a shtone.
Wid both hands,in the dough I kin niver re-

Faith, what would the misthress say, man, did

Ye know it—an yit ye won't lave me atone! O Larry, now Larry, be good and stop taysin' There's somebody comin', quit foolin' and An' will I say "yes." will I have ye? O Larry.

Ye'd be charmin' the very birds off the bush!
I must name the day soon when the bans shall
be published.

Kin I niver escape ye; och hone, iad. och Must I marry ye whedder or no, ye're a vit-But, Larry, I will-if ye'll lave me ald ...

A NEWSPAPER RERO

The New York Journalist.

The death of Fred Hamilton adds another

name to the already long list of newspaper heroes who have gone to the grave in pursuit of their duty. Hamilton's case was a peculiarly sad one for several reasons. He made his own assignment, and insisted upon doing the work in direct opposition to the advice of Colonel Cockerill, who was unwilling that one of his men should so expose himself to danger of contagion. He assumed the work, not from any desire for newspaper glory or pecuniary reward, but because he felt it his duty, as a newspaper man, to keep the public informed. With all his pluck and tenacity of purpose he was a singularly nervous man, and totally unfitted for such a mission. It may seem unfeeling, at this time, to criticise his judgment in the matter, but it hardly possible that the results he might tained could be commensurate with the risks he ran. With a wife, a happy home and an honorable career, it is a question if he had a moral right to risk his life in his effort serve the public. But he believed that was right, and he went into it with his eves open to the danger. He was not one of the reckless, daredevil stripe who plunge into danger because they lack foresight to calculate possible results. With him it was a case f pure devotion to what he fancied to be his duty to his paper and the public. And he died. His last letter to Colonel Cockerill is an in-

dex of his character-plucky, conscientious and thoughtful. Wednesday-My dear Colonel Cockerill Should I succumb to what promises to very pronounced case of typhus fever, I that it is a duty to you to say, now that I have the opportunity, that I do not consider you responsible in any way for the circumstances under which the infection was con tracted. Those circumstances were in the line of what I considered to be a public duty, as an accurate and veracious reporter, who chief thought, first, last and all the tim was the editor-in-chief and his interests. Some alleged newspaper men would have called me foolish, but you will not do so. It was to me service first, compensation next. My heart is very full of affection for you at this moment. My general health is in my favor for a fair chance of pulling through. Let us hope it may be so. It will be several weeks before I shall see my wife again, and if you will kindly send the Press club steward occasionally to see now sho is getting on, I would take it as a favor. Should I die, I am insured in the Royal Arcanum, and my wife will get the insurance. I own a house and lot in Brooklyn, partially paid for, which is mortgaged for \$2,000; so you see I don't wish to pose us a pauper. I have always tried to provide a good home, and have succeeded. I have a lot in Woodlawn cemetery; but then on the other hand, I hope to be at a good many monthly dinners at the Press club, and hear Mickey Finn doing missionary work with his fine voice. Yours very fraternally. FRED J. HAMILTON

He was called a "crank" among his fel lows in the Press club, because no question of expediency or policy entered his head when what he considered right was in ques-Whether his judgment was right or wrong in the matter, he certainly deserves all honor for his conscientious bravery.

KAISER WILLIAM'S CRISIS.

Philadelphia Times: Another cabinet crisis in Germany suggests that Emperor William will not know the real value of a pilot until he finds himself all at sea. Chicago News: But it is by no means

tain that Emperor William will accept Caprivi's resignation. The thorny path of semi-autocratic out constitutional governseini-autocratic but constitutional govern-ment cannot be trodden alone. It is known that the emperor views his present chan cellor with special regard, and well he may. Von Caprivi has certainly proved a very able statesman, and one to whom modern Germany owes much.

Philadelphia Ledger: Once more the ship of state in Germany has been abandoned to the hands of the inexperienced captain. Once more the pilot has been bowed over the side. For the peace of Europe, for the prosperity of a great and civilized nation with we are so closely connected, it may be honed that history well further repeat itself and that a worthy successor to Bismarck and Von Caprivi may be found, but the probabilities

Boston Advertiser: It is impossible not to think of what the grim old exile from Berlin must be thinking about on one side, ceremoniously kicked down the ladder by which the Hohenzotlerns climbed to the loftiest throne in Europe, on the other, Frederick the Great is said to have on one occasion affirmed his faith in the ancient proverb that revenge is a dish fit for the gods. If Bismarck is of the same opinion ie must feel that at last he is feasting on ambrosial food.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Truth is the breath of God. It takes more courage to endure than to

March is the touch of a mother dressing a

Whenever a wise man makes a mistake it teaches him something. When the last hypocrite dies the devil will not own a foot of ground on earth.

The paster's preaching never makes any possesses. Some of the organ's sweetest notes come from pipes that cannot be seen

Light travels at the rate of nearly 200,000 miles in a second, but it is a small consola-tion to think of it when you fall over a wheelbarrow in the dark.

CURRENT COMICALITIES.

Philadelphia Times: Many lokes are affoat over Secretary Foster coming from Europe on the Spree. This fact, however, doesn't coun-tenance dissipation in others so much as it night at first seem, for it was a Spree on water.

Truth: She-My darling, I have a terrible piece of news for you. Papa has lost every-thing. He trising to go)-Oh, no, he hasn't. He still

New York Tribune: Saleslady—Oh, yes, miss, I can recommend this style of wrap. Why, only last week a lady friend of mine got engaged in one of them.

Puck: "I hear," said the Russian traveler, that in America there is no such person as a "Well." returned his interviewer, "that shows that you have been greatly misin-formed. Wait till you see the holes the city editor will knock out of my copy!"

A CLOSE GAME. We played atcards, my love and I, I took her hand, no one was by, Then grew—drew her nearer me, And, such a queenly maid was she, When to her cheeks the blood did rush I caught, and held, a royal flush.

Harper's Bazar: "Newpop has gone south, "Yes On account of his baby."
"Baby ili?"
"Oh no. He left the baby home "Baby in'
"Oh no. He left the baby home. Newpop
went to get some sleep."

Kate Field's Washington: Fitznoodle—Did you know. Wiggins, that the proprietor of this summer hotel offers special rates to young men who dance the german? Wiggins—Indeed! What a charming way to foot one's bill!

PAINFUL TO THINK OF. Chicago Times.

The paragrapher now scratches his head And cudgels his brain like everything To discover if anything new can be said About winter that lingers in the inp of spring. Washington Post: The political situation in Pennsylvania may be described as anti-Quay-ted.

Yonker's Statesman: "I can't stand this cold, ley weather." remarker the man who struck a piece of ice and suddenly sat down on the sidewalk.

Eimira Gazette: Jarson says that the rea-son a man can defy the world after the second bottle is because he knows there's good stuff Lowell Gazette: The strictest railroad about is-uinz passes may occasionatly pass a dividend. I Harvard Lampoon; "Yes." said Mrs. Beaconstreet, "my father made his fortune by the perspiration of his forehead."

Boston Courier: When a man is "beside h inself" he generally demonstrates that he doesn't like the company.

Boston Transer.pt: The murwump is like the police officer who, coming in between hus-band and wife, is set upon by tota.

HE WILL PROTECT NEBRASKA

Attorney General Hastings Explains the Disputed Boundary Question.

HOW THE AUTHORITY WAS DELEGATED

Hon, J. M. Woolworth Receives His Instructions from Mr. Leese Before the Expiration of His Official Term as the State's Legal Guardian,

Lincoln, Neb., March 21 .- [Special to THE Reg. |-The statement in the Omaha World-Herald of yesterday morning relative to the power of attorney delegated by the attorney general to Omaha lawyers to settle the disputed boundary question between Nebraska and Iowa works a gross injustice to Attorney General Hastings. That gentleman made an emphatic statement in regard to the matter this afternoon that clears him entirely of the charges made in the newspaper referred to. The boundary question was first presented to the attorney general's office during the administration of General Leese. The latter delegated authority to Hon. J. M. Woolworth to represent the state in the case. There is nothing in the official records of the office to show why Mr. Leese was so accommodating, and his letter delegating the authority to Mr. Woolworth does not appear in the official letter book. In a letter addressed to General Hastings on March 21, 1891-just one year ago today-he states that such authority was given. His letter was as follows:

"In regard to the question of the boundary line between Nebraska and lowa, I will say that certain lands claimed by the state and taxed by Iowa authorities is on the Nebraski side of the Missouri river, caused by the changes in the channel. Citizens of Nebraska have put permanent improvements upon the lands and have employed Hon. J. M. Woolworth to settle the boundary line between the two states. Mr. Woolworth asked my consent to bring the question before the su-preme court of the United States, and I conented with the distinct understanding the state of Nebraska was to be saved harmless from the payment of all costs and ex-penses, and so stated in my letter of anthority o him to bring the action.

If anyone is to be blamed for the matter the blame must be placed where it properly belongs on the shoulders of General Leese who was at that time attorney general of the state. General Hastings has never appeared in the case by proxy or otherwise. He says emphatically that if the attorney general's office can do anything to save the land in question it will be cheerfully done and the authority to do it will not be delegated to attorneys who represent private parties. long as he is attorney general he will look after the interests of the state when called upon to the best of his ability and not shirk is responsibility by transferring his power to act to others.

Expect to Do a Big Business. Articles of incorporation of the Moberly Fuel and improvement company were filed with the secretary of state today by Omaha parties. The headquarters of the company are in Omaha, and the business to be trans acted will consist of buying, owning or leas-ing coal lands, mining of coal and other minerals, quarrying stone, paving and ma-cadamizing roads and streets, boring for oil and gas, manufacturing brick, owning and holding stock in manufacturing institutions, constructing and operating steam, electric motor and horse railways, constructing and operating electric light and gas plants, and laying out and platting additions. All these improvements are to be carried out at the city of Moberly, Mo. The company is incorporated by C. F. Boyd, C. G. Alton, H. O. Payre and F. B. Tiffany, and the capital

Thaver Will File Notice Tomorrow General John M. Thaver will file notice in the supreme court tomorrow, through his attorneys, that he will on Tuesday, March 29, make an application to reopen the Boyd-Thayer case, which was dismissed last week owing to the non-appearance of the counse for General Thayer. General Thayer stated today that the new step in the great controversy would make no change in his pri vate plans. "The case has to be continued in my name," he replied, "and while I am as much interested in the final outcome of the proceedings, as I ever was, yet I shall not allow it to interfere with my private business. I have absolutely no desire to again ssume the duties of the governorship; I do want to see the question which is raised in this case settled, and this is the sole rea-son for further contesting the matter." The opinion seems to generally provail that the supreme court will reopen the case,

Piano in Court.

Judge Hall's court room this afternoon resembles a music store the day after May 1. He is incidentally hearing a case where Young & Elder sue Theodore Kaar for balance due on a piano sold him. Kaar says that the piano, one of the Chase make, is no good, that the keys stick together, and when one plays on it and gets up the machine keeps on ringing. In proof whereof he brings the

Heard in Police Court.

The case of the state against Lister, wherein P. W. Hampton charges Officer Lister with assault and battery, was docketed for trial before Justice J. H. Brown this morning, but a continuance was taken until Thursday, March 24, at 8 o'clock p. m. This case, it will doubtless be remembered, covers the little difficulty that a reporter of the Call

had with an arm of the law, the action of the play taking place at the police station. The case against young Winnegar, charged with horse stealing, came up before Judge Brown today, but was continued until

Wednesday. In police court this afternoon the cases against O. H. Ratcliff for assaulting Miss Lucy Hodges, and Thomas Coleman for petty arceny, were called, but both took a tinuance. Celeman was inclined to fight the case, but his attorney wilted a little when he discovered that Coleman had confessed to his

employer, C. R. Richter, and made partia

From the Judge's Docket. M. H. Southwick asks judgment, for \$1,975

against F. E. Newton and M. B. Hubbell on an overdue note. The case wherein John Burge sued the Tabitha home for a division of the property on which it is located, was settled and dis nissed today.
Burt W. Richards asks that the court set.

aside an order heretofore granted awarding his wife temperary alimony on grounds set

The Western Union Telegraph company isks the district court to award it a new trial in the case wherein the Call Publishing ompany secured a verdict for \$075.

Judge Tibbetts is still on the case of Col-

lins & Mockett against the McCormick Harina & Mockett against the McCormick Har-vester company, white Judge Field is grind-ing on the Maxwell, Sharpe & Ross case.

The dispute over the Turner estate be-tween Turner's sons and the Presbyterian missions came up before Judge Field today, but was transferred to the law side to be heard by a jury. heard by a jury.

Pastor Sues for His Salary.

Probably one of the oddest suits ever filed was dropped in county court Saturday after-noon. It was one where Rev. John F. Kuhlman sues the Zions Evangelical Lutheran church of Roca for \$33,33 for salary from April 1 to May 11, 1889. He says that they agreed to pay him, but have failed to do so. All have heard of cases where the gentle, forbearing paster of country churches has received but a small portion of the yearly stipend promised, but Rev. Kuhlman is evi cently of the opinion that the laborer is worthy of his hire and proposes to get it,

Odds and Ends. The schedule committee of the state base ball league had a long sleege of it yesterday trying to fix up something that would be sat isfactory to all. They adjourned, however, without completing it, but the work will be

finished up by Manager Baker and Director Coman of Fremont, The city council will have the task tomorrow evening of designating the voting places of the ware, filling all vacancies in the ranks of the registrars and doing other routine work preparatory for the April election. The difficulty over the ward ordinance has unduly delayed matters, and haste is now necessary in order that the clerk can get out

the necessary election notices. An unexpected and wonderful improve-ment was noticed in Judge Borgeit's condition this morning. Judge Coctran dropped in to see him this morning as he came down town, and found him dressed and able to walk around. He was feeling very well, and said that he would be down town attending to business in a few days. This will be good news to the people of Lincoln, who have been advised heretofore that his case was comparatively hopeless.

SNOWBALLED THE ACTORS.

Bolsterous Yale Students Pelt a Theatrical Troupe and One Gets Whipped. NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 21 .- A party of 200 Yate students attended the performance of "Fabio Romani, or The Vendetta," Saturday evening. During the last act one of the students threw a snow ball which struck Harry Linton, one of the actors. He went on with his part, paying no attention to

the interruption, but when a minute after-ward a second snow ball felled Miss Frances Field to the stage, Linton came down to the footlights and denounced the thrower as a brute and a coward and offered to thrash him if he would step up on the stage. The offer was not accepted. When Miss Field and another lady member of the company, accompanied by Harry Linton, left the opera house together to go to their hotel, outside of the stage door they were met by a crowd of about fifty students, who hooted and yelled at them. One of the students, who was drunk, approached Miss Field and at-

to punish him. No arrests were made, ARRESTED FOR LIBEL.

Editor Godkin of the New York Post Must Answer to the Charge

NEW YORK, March 21.-Edwin T. Godkin editor of the Evening Post, has been arrested on a charge of criminal libel preferred by Dennis W. O'Halloran, secretary of the February grand jury. Mr. Godkin was taken to the police court, where he was released in \$1,000 bail. The grand jury of which Mr. O'Halloran was secretary handed in a pre-sentment censuring Rev. Dr. Parkhurst for his attacks from the pulpit upon the official acts of District Attorney Nicol. In commenting on this the Evening Post referred to Mr. O'Halloran as "an ex-keeper of a low dive." The complainant denies that he ever kept a

Billed by an Ex-Convict. NEW YORK, March 21 .- William Lawn, a one-armed ex-convict, became involved in a struggie with Michael Stattery yesterday and ended by drawing a razor and cutting his antagonist's throat. The man staggered to his room and dropped dead in the presence of his wife and the mother of the murderer, who had witnessed the deadly struggle. The murder was the outcome of a Saturday night

debauch. The murderer was caught.

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