PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Three Months.

Squday Bee, One Year....

Saturday Bee, One Year...

Weekly Bee, One Year....

OFFICES Omabs. The Bee Building.
South Omabs, corner N and 25th Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicaro Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

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

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

The Ece Publishing Company, Proprietor

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebraska, Ss.
County of Douglas. Ss.
George It Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the setual circulation of The Datay Bez
for the week ending April 23, 1892, was as fol-

Nunday, April 17.
Monday, April 18.
Tuesday, April 19.
Wednesday, April 20.
Thursday, April 21.
Friday, April 22.
Saturday, April 23.

24,461 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. 'Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 23d day of April, A. D., 1892. SEAL. Notary Public.

Average Circulation for March, 24,329.

METHODISTS throughout the country may be assured that the reports of the proceedings of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church to be published in THE BEE will be accurate, fair and interesting. We shall devote all the space necessary to making complete daily reports of the sessions of this great meeting of the greatest of the protestant churches. Our staff assigned especially to the duty of reporting the conference is thoroughly informed upon Methodism and selected with particular reference to preparing accounts of the deliberations for Methodist readers. Persons in other parts of the union interested in the general conference will find it to their advantage to subscribe for THE BEE during the month of May.

INSTRUCTIONS are all right in their place, but a sincere supporter unpledged is more desirable than an unwilling supporter, even if he is pledged on oath over a stack of bibles.

WHAT other object can the street car company have in giving an annual pass to an assessor than to influence his action? Is not the acceptance of such a gift tantamount to taking a bribe when the man who accepts it cannot possibly return value for value unless he does so in the negligent or dishonest discharge of his sworn duty?

THE fact reflects no credit upon the country precincts, but it does prove that the South Omaha demagogue and his railroad running mate, Paul Vandervoort, made an independent stumping tour along the line of the Union Pacific railway to some purpose. They helped set up pins in two out of the three procincts visited for republicans who ought to be ashamed of such associates.

THE Union Pacific has generously tendered a palace car to take Webster! delegation to Kearney. The Union Pacific always has been generous with delegates to conventions which the railroads expect to manipulate. The people of Nebraska pay several millions a year to the railroads for carrying favored politicians who are willing to help them to keep up local rates.

Now it will be in accord with eternal fitness of things for the delegates from Douglas to the state convention to turn their coats inside out and cast their votes for John M. Thurston. That will pay the Union Pacific road for its expensive exertions to remand the republicans of Douglas county into the hands of wreckers who have no part in politics except as bushwhackers and mercen

THE capture of Henderson, the Omaha forger, in Chester, Pa., illustrates the difficulty of escaping from the hands of the law in these days of newspapers, telegraph, photography and facilities for travel from one end of the country to another. Safety in flight is only possible when the individual committing a crime has reached a foreign country with which America has no extradition treaty. These treaties are being rapidly made to include most of the adjacent nations, thus gradually narrowing the chances of eluding pursuit.

Now that spring has really come to stay it is pertinent to ask why the mayor and city council don't enforce the ordinance to require the street railway company to replace all the wooden poles on the motor line with iron posts of improved pattern. The company certainly has been very liberally dealt with. They have had ample time to comply with the ordinance and cannot offer a valid excuse for ignoring its provisions. At any rate they should without further delay place iron posts on the lines of our principal thorough-

THE small-bore newspapers at Lincoln whose special business it is to say ugly things about Omaha, find another cause for making an exhibition of their provincial meanness in the fact that two Omaha men have been honored with places on the World's Fair commission. This was to be expected. They are likewise dissatisfied because an Omaha architect drew the plans for the Nebraska building. In this particular, however, Omaha should not be blamed, because it was the board of directors in Chicago that passed upon the merits of the plans proposed. By the way, Omaha pays one-eighth of the entire state taxes and she contributed over \$150,000 toward the construction of the public buildings at Lincoln.

THE REAL DANGER.

The friends of Benjamin Harrison should not be lulled to sleep by the apparent unanimity with which he has been endorsed by nearly every state and district convention. The real danger of the situation lies in over-confidence and the prevailing belief that the nomination at Minneapolis will be conceded to him by acclamation without a struggle.

There is great significance in the bitter speeches recently made by the two Colorado senators and the threat that the Rocky mountain states would poolissues on free silver and cast their votes for a third party candidate if Hacrison is renominated. There is manifestly to be a concerted onslaught against Harrison by the Pacific coast and Rocky mountain delegations. Tremendous pressure will be brought to bear upon all weak-kneed delegates by the threat that his nomination means the inevitable loss of every elector in the silver mining states. And if these tenderfeet can be frightened they will be reinforced by the men who are masquerading for Harrison while in reality anxious to have him beaten. That a very considerable proportion of the convention will be made up of this class of double-dealing politicians must be manifest to every intelligent observer. The hostility to Harrison among the followers of Quay, Platt, Clarkson, Alger and several dark horses, who have been kept in the background for prudential reasons, will break out whenever it is found safe to start a stampede. Instructions and pledges will be sundered like a wisp by men who are at heart opposed to Harrison because they have a fancied or real grievance.

"Place none but Americans on guard tonight," was the instruction of General Washington on the eve of one of his battles. Place none but real Harrison men on the delegation if you sincerely desire to see Harrison renominated. It is proper enough to instruct for him, but it is not safe to trust any man who is not known to be for him first, last and

GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL. Secretary of War Elkins is actively supporting the effort to revive the grade of lieutenant general, bills for this purpose having been introduced into the senate and house some time ago. Such a measure was passed by the senate in the last congress, but the proposed legislation failed owing to the fact that the house proposed a substitute providing that the grade of lieutenant general, to be conferred upon the present commander of the army, should continue only during the continuance in office of that officer. The senate bill provided for re-establishing the grade on the broad ground of public expediency. The house passed the personal bill which its

committee reported, and between the

we the plan fell to the ground. The bills introduced at the present session are similar in character to the senate bill of last session. The new senate bill provides that the senior major general of the army, while commanding the army of the United States, shall have the rank of a lieutenant general, and shall be entitled to the same pay and emoluments of that grade, and to the selection of the same personal staff with the rank, pay and emoluments as heretofore fixed by law, and on his retirement, by virtue of existing laws, shall be entitled to the retired pay of a lieutenant general. One of the house bills provides that the grade of the lieutenant general be re-established in the army of the United States, and the president is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, a lieutenant general of the army. It is also provided that the pay and

allowances of this grade shall be the same as in former years. These measures put the proposed legislation on the ground of the expediency of placing the commanding officer of the army in a grade superior to his subordinates, and this is at least reasonable. The mistake of the last congress was in overlooking the fact that appointments to the egrade of lieutenant generat for war services were completed and closed up by an express act of congress more than twenty years ago. Three officers only were selected for that grade, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, and two officers, Grant and Sherman, for the still higher grade of general. When Sherman was made general and Sheridan lieutenant general it was expressly provided that these grades should lapse with their tenure by these incumbents, but when Sheridan lay on his deathbed congress conferred upon him the rank of general, no change being made in the law regarding his vacated grade of lieutenant

general. The propriety of giving the rank and pay of a lieutenant general to the officer commanding the army would seem to be obvious, but it may not be possible to make the present house of representatives see it, because there is involved an additional expenditure of a few thousand dollars a year. Hence the proposed revival of the grade of lieutenant general will probably have to wait for a less penurious congress than the present one.

UNPROFESSIONAL PRACTICES.

There is a code of unwritten ethics which no honorable member of the legal or medical profession should violate. No doctor or lawyer who has any pride in his calling would either directly or indirectly take advantage of his clients or patients for mercenary ends. The fees which reputable men in these professions exact for their services are supposed to be ample. They are not arbitrarily fixed by law or even by competition. Every lawyer and every doctor fixes his charges according to the estimate he has of his own ability to com-

mand patronage. A flagrant abuse of popular confidence, if not a downright imposture has, however, been tolerated at the hands of professional men in this city, which tends to lower the professions in the

It has become a custom among doctors who stand high in their calling to accept free use of office rooms at the hands of druggists, and in some cases doctors enjoying extensive practice have had their office rent paid outright by druggists whose prescription blanks they use. This mutual exchange of favors might not be discreditable were it not for the fact that some, if not most, of these doctors purposely prescribe enormous doses of medicine when they know that the greater part is not to be used. These double and treble doses of costly compounds are not only an imposition for the benefit of druggists and doctors, but they often cause great hardship and absolute distress to people of limited means afflicted with diseases. Many poor men and women in distress have to pawn their furniture and clothing to pay inflated drug bills on the top of doctors' bills, which in themselves would be burdensome enough.

A similar and equally indefensible practice has grown up among attorneys. Every capable lawyer whose advice and services are in demand is entitled to receive liberal pay for his time and skill. But no lawyer who makes any pretense to professional pride should take advantage of his citent and exact from him one dime more for any outlay connected with his suit than he has actually paid out for him. And yet some of our most prominent lawyers are constantly guilty of a species of imposture, if not petit larceny, alike dishonest and dishonorable. We refer to the practice of accepting rebates from publishers for legal advertising and pocketing the difference between the price fixed by law and the price actually paid. This is not the worst feature. The object of legal advertising is the widest publicity in papers of established circulation that reach the masses. But such papers cannot afford to accept less than legal rates for their space. In any event, they cannot give 20 or 25 per cent discount to lawyers and make out fraudulent bills for the full legal rate against their

What is the result? Mortgage foreclosures, sheriff's sales and notices to nonresident property owners are inserted in papers which circulate only among lawyers and a few mortgage sharks and sharps looking for a chance to secure property at forced sales where nobody is bidding. Thus the interests of people who have been driven to the wall by creditors, and widows and orphans whose heritage is to be partitioned and disposed of, are sacrificed to the greed of attorneys. People are sold out of house and home before they know it, just as people are often divorced by the same process of advertising in readerless sheets. This malpractice is becoming more scandalous from day to day. It has extended from lawyers to court officials and furnishes a striking illustration of the debasing influence which a petty brite can exert in an honorable profession.

UTILIZING NIAGARA.

A most important undertaking, regarded with reference to possible results, is that of utilizing the water power of Niagara falls, which a company composed of some of the largest capitalists of the country is now engaged in. This project, which had been talked of for years, there is now every reason to believe will be carried to a successful consummation, giving to the region near the falls a cheap and unfailing power for industrial uses which it is believed will develop there a manufacturing center unequalled in the world.

The water power furnished by the Niagara river above the falls is estimated to be equivalent to 3,000,000 horse power. Some idea can be obtained of this enormous power, now going to waste, when it is stated that the Connecticut river at Holyoke only furnishes about 24,000 horse power and the river at Minneapolis only 18,000. The company which proposes to utilize the waters of Niagara for industrial purposes has built a tunnel 8,000 feet long, which is capable of furnishing power equivalent to 140,000 horse power, an amount that vastly exceeds anything furnished anywhere else in the world. The Niagara river never runs dry and there never is an approximate diminution in its body of water. Everywhere else where water power is used manufactories are compelled either to have a steam plant which can be relied upon in dry weather or else run the risk of shutting down for lack of power. That can never happen on the banks of the Ningara. The power from that source will e unfailing.

Manufacturers are said to be taking a lively interest in the enterprise. The company owns 2,000 acres in the towr of Ningara, the greater part of which has already been secured by mill owners. The engineers of the company estimate that the electric power which can be developed and furnished will be practically illimitable, the only problem yet to be solved being the amount of voltage which can be carried effectively over twenty miles of wire. The promoters of this enterprise anticipate, apparently with good reason, the most important results from it. They believe that the great manufacturing city of the future s to be located upon the bank of the Niagara river, and that the time is not far distant when the city of Buffalo will extend from its present site full twenty miles to the north, when there will be a city, or a chain of cities practically one, containing 1,000,000 of people and perhaps the largest capital investment in manufacturing in the United States,

with one or two exceptions. Practical mon will see at a glance that there are vast possibilities in the successful utilization of the water power of Niagara, and the wonder is that American ingenuity and enterprise did not long ago make use of it. But large capital was necessary, and hence the undertaking, years ago pronounced feasible by competent engineers, had to wait until such capitalists as the Vanderbilts, J. Pierpont Morgan and others of great wealth became interested in it. Fifteen million dollars has been invested in the enterprise and probably nearly as much more will be put into it. It is expected that the work will be completed and in operation by the time the World's fair

their comman

AT SCOTT!

On my return from Europe last October I was taken by surprise over the prominence which a broken-winded political hack who had played himself out completely at Council Bluffs years ago had acquical in Omaha during my absence abroad. He had worked up a boom for himself by agitating in favor of Omaha as the place for locating the national republican convention and kept himself before the public day in and day out under the title of Colonel Scott, aithough he had never been either a major, captain or corporal so far as can be learned. Presently the "colonel" blossomed out as a candidate for district judge and his most devoted friend and backer was Hon. George W. Lininger. I had met this man some years before at an Associated press meeting which he attended as a proxy for the Council Bluffs Nonparcil and he left a most unfavorable impression by his exhibition of brass and gall mixed in large doses.

Ordinarily I seldom have occasion to revise my first impressions, but I was persuaded by Mr. Lininger that I had struck a rough diamond. He vouched for the brassy colonei as a true man who had been persecuted and kept down because of his anti-monopoly tendencies, and only wanted an opportunity to domonstrate his ability and fitness for the bench. Mr. Lininger was seconded by our managing editor, Mr. Haynes. Very reluctantly, I must confess, I yielded to Mr. Lininger's entreaties because I suspected at the outset that Scott was pounding the national convention tom tom with a deliberate and selfish purpose. In due time my antipathy to Scott gave way, and the columns of THE BEE continued to keep him before the people, although Scott never seemed quite content with the quantity of puffs he was steadily sponging.

Up to my return Scott and the men associated with him had only raised \$6,000 of the \$50,000 guaranty bond for the national convention, and the whole scheme was about to be abandoned. Feeling that the city would be disgraced in the eyes of the country after Scott had solicited and secured endorsements for Omaha (always at the expense of others) I put my shoulder to the wheel and lifted the project out of the ruts by raising the greater part of the \$50,000 guaranty bond, and over \$2,500 in money subscriptions to defray the expenses of the delegation. Then Scott, GREAT Scott, blew his horn at what he had accomplished and had himself named by a little coterie of the Real Estate Owners association as the spokesman for Omaha before the national committee.

But I am putting the cart before the horse. Scott had ingratiated himself into the confidence of an element of our people who had risen en masse last fall against local misrule in the court house and city hall. A natural-born demagogue, Colonel Scott readily foresnw the cyclone, and he jumped in with the tide, just as he would have done had there been a popular prohibition crusade or any other uprising through which he could ride into office. So Scott had no trouble in getting nominated, and by the help of THE BEE, which commended him without stint, he was elected.

That turned his head completely. His conceit and insolence knew no bounds. He became offensively arrogant. On the special train that carried the Omaha delegation to the national capital he quarreled with everybody and made himself unbearable. At Washington he gave Omaha a very unenviable reputation. Great Scott insisted upon monopolizing the entire time allotted to Omaha for the presentation speech when every other city had three or four of the ablest orators of their respective states, and was only prevailed upon to give up part of his time after several disgraceful scenes at the Arlington hotel.

His speech before the committee was viciously abusive and lost Omaha several votes that would have been cast for her but for Scott's tirade. He was lampooned and denounced by the leading papers of the country for his want of courtesy and outrageous insolence.

But the most discourteous exhibition of conceit was Scott's conduct at the White house. The Omaha delegation had called to pay their respects to President Harrison. It was ushered into the reception chamber, while the president was holding a conference in an adjoining room. Great Scott pompously seated himself in the president's chair and remained seated after the president had entered. Senator Saunders introduced the delegation to the president. Scott did not rise from his seat, white everybody, including the president, remained standing. Very naturally the president was nettied and turned his back on Scott while talking to the delegation. Scott remained motionless in the president's chair during the entire interview, and when the delegation passed out of the room the president ignored Scott's presence and Scott finally picked up his hat and sauntered out after the delegation, manifesting the most irritable temper because the president had ignored him-Great Scott!

Ever since their Scott has been plotting to get even with Harrison. He kept his own counsel up to within four or five days and then he suddenly discovered that a large number of his ardent admirer wanted him to step off the bench, drag his judicial ermine through the political gutter to become a delegate to the national convention. Scott's ambition is more boundless, if such a thing could oe, than his conceit. To gratify it ne has sacrificed friendship, dignity, manhood and honor. He entered into a conspiracy to waylay and politically assassinate the man who of all others was his friend when he needed a true friend, and the only man who could have induced me to commend him as a worthy man for popular support for the bench, and he chose as his accomplices for this dastardly work W. J. Proatch, John Clarke and the notorious gang of political cut-throats who treacherously deserted their colors and elected

visitors not the teast striking example | mayor of Omaha two years ago. In vain of the energy and ingenuity of the did Lininger plead with him to forego American people in employing every his ambitious design. Scott spurned agency to development and progress at him contemptuously and showed his baseness and insane craving for notoriety by pushing his canvass to the end. A more despicable ungrate and unprincipled demagogue has never yet played his brief part on the political

stage of Nebraska. It is my privilege as an editor and duty as a man to apply the lash of publie contempt and seorn to this hypocrite and ingrate as his conduct merits and unmask him to the credulous multitude that has followed him for the past few months as a patriotic reformer when in fact he is a political mountebank.

E. ROSEWATER.

OMAHA REAL ESTATE. There can be no question now about Omaha's future. She is sure to become great city, unless the indifference of her citizens shall allow the natural conditions to be changed and trade to be diverted from its legitimate course. These years of depression have not been years of retrogression. Onite the contrary, for while speculation has not been active, legitimate enterprises have prospered, the population has gradually increased and the city has steadfastly held her ground. Real estate values have touched bottom. The reaction from the phenomenal activity of a few years since has reached its utmost limit. The feeling for months has been more confident. Eastern investors have not hesitated to accept advantageous offers of promising lands and lots. Real estate operators are beginning to withdraw from Chicago and other "booming" cities and to look toward the great west for the best future returns for investments. Home building is on the increase and the outlook in every direction is encouraging.

Contributing in large measure to the promise of a renewed activity in this field of adventure are the extensive public and private improvements either atready partly under way or about to be begun. The additions to the packing houses and the extensions of the stock vards at South Omaha have given a strong tone to real estate in that suburb. The federal building, the street improvements, the new business blocks, the viaducts and other enterprises all point to an enlarged demand for labor and a consequent increase in the volume of wages paid out to be distributed through retail establishments. The Manufacturers and Consumers association by the aid of a patriotic public opinion is placing its members upon a more solid footing than ever before and offering an encouragement to manufactories which is more potent in its influence than subsidies of lands or eash. The jobbers report a better trade than they have enjoyed for years. These and many minor elements have aided in bringing about the improved conditions which are making themselves felt in the stronger, more confident movement for real estate improvement and invest-

For the early future investors and owners look to the advantages certain to accrue from the Nebraska Central railway enterprise, the extension of the railway line to Yankton, the probable resumption of work upon the union depot, good crops and the removal of discriminating rates now operating to the disadvantage of our jobbing trade. These are more or less uncertain of course, but the buoyant feeling which the abundant harvests of the past year, the building and street improvement enterprises and other evidences of returning prosperity have aroused, lead all classes of citizens to anticipate the realization of these hopes for other and larger undertakings, and to turn from the slow profits of low interest rates to the more promising outlook in the direction of real estate investments.

THE GRANT MONUMENT. On Wednesday next. April 27, the seventieth anniversary of the birthday of General Grant, the corner stone of the monument to the illustrious soldier at Riverside park, New York city, will be laid. After nearly seven years the piedge given by the people of New York to erect a suitable memorial to General Grant if his remains were allowed to rapose in their city is to be redeemed. The long delay in carrying out their promise to the family of the great soldier and to the country-a promise which prevented the erection of a monument in the capital of the nation—is not creditable to the generosity, the public spirit, or the patriotism of the people of New York. That wealthy city ought to have supplied the small sum asked for the Grant monument at once, but it has taken all these years and the employment of various devices to raise the fund to a point where the laying of the corner stone can be done with the assurance that the work will be carried forward to completion. The people of New York, therefore, cannot be congratulated upon the fact that they have finally been induced to do what they should have done six years ago.

The laying of the corner stone of the Grant monument will be a memorable occasion. The president of the United States, members of the cabinet and of congress, and distinguished citizens from all parts of the country will participate in the coremonies. The event will revive in the minds of the whole people the splendid military record of the illustrious leader of the union armies, and the thoughts of men of every section of the country will dwell for a time upon his honorable service to the country in peace as well as in war, remembering especially his solicitude for the establishment of the fraternal relations between the people of the north and the south, which he believed to be indispensable to a perfect union. It was General Grant who sought to quiet the passions and efface the antagonisms of his countrymen by the injunction: "Let us have peace," and no weightier or more influential words were ever spoken

by any American. The monument to be erected in Riverside park to perpetuate the memory of Grant will be a less imposing memorial to the great soldier than the American people desire, and sooner or later a grander monument, better typifying the greatness of his achievements and more justly illustrative of the esteem and afestimate of all honest, thinking people. opens, and if so it will furnish foreign what Scott calls an alien Romanist as fection of his countrymen, will be

need be no hurry to do this. There is no danger that the fame of Grant will be dimmed by time or that the American people will cease to cherish his memory. Without the aid of marble or bronze these would live on, because they are an imperishable part of the history of the nation from which it derives much of its honor and glory. But there is need that the whole people shall properly and adequately attest their homage for the first of American soldiers, the sincere patriot and the true citizen-illustrious in war and faithful to every duty in peace-and this they can do by erecting at the seat of gov ernment a monument worthy of the man and of the nation.

GENERAL CYRUS E. BUSSEY, assistant secretary of the interior, met his enemies face to face in the Raum investigation with the most conclusive proof of the absolute falsehood of the statements of Witness Dugan, charging him with defrauding his creditors in Louisiana. He explained that his bankruptcy was brought on by the panic of 1873, and he settled with his creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, Afterwards he paid up dollar for flollar and he triumphantly offered to pay \$2 for every claim of \$1 that could be found against him in Louisiana. To the credit of the partisan committee which has been raking the pension office with a finetooth comb to find political capital to be used in the coming campaign, it should be added that after hearing General Bussey's statement the faise charges sworn to by Dugan were stricken from the record. The vindication of a brave ex-soldier and honorable gentleman could not have been more complete.

THE New York Sun proposes to consolidate New Mexico and Arizona and to divide Utah between Colorado and New Mexico. The suggestion will not be adopted of course, but a better arrangement would be to dismember Arizona and Nevada, dividing the former between New Mexico and southern California and the latter between Utah and northern California. Following this, California should be divided into two states. She is now too large, being over 800 miles in length and 200 miles in width. With these additions, which would bring contiguous climates and interests together, two good, strong states would be made, and the 10,000 voters of Nevada would not elect two senators and a congressman. Arizona has scarcely 60,000 inhabitants and is not populous or wealthy enough to sustain a state government, but would be able to secure all the benefits of home rule by the consolidation suggested.

EVERY step the republican party takes from now on in Nebraska will either tend to strengthen or weaken it in the coming campaign. Democrats may blunder and the independents may quarrel, but the republican party cannot hope to regain its lost supremacy by building upon a foundation of rotten, worm-eaten or unsawed political timber. To talk plain, it is not to be expected that we can attract back into our ranks men who have left it because they are disgusted with its subserviency to corporate power and men who have lost confidence in its leaders by continuing in the old ruts or by resurrecting politicians who have been buried under an avalanche of popular disfavor.

THE Douglas county republican who has swallowed every dose offered him by the political doctors of this county must have a digestive apparatus made of cast iron. If THE BEE were inclined to cite instances it could repeat names proposed by republican county conventions in the last twenty years which even now would nauseate every honest man in the party. The fact is the man who can truthfully say he has voted all the republican tickets proposed in this county from top to bottom is either a fool or a knave.

THE tin soldiers of Rock Springs and Freen River are very much offended because United States troops were Now we are prepared to make this public called upon to assist in suppressing the duty one complete and consistent whole.

erected at the nation's capital. There | troubles in Johnston county, and the officers have resigned. The stockmen who were so willing to surrender to the federal troops are making no complaint, however. They know that the action of the War department probably saved their lives and they also know that the state militia would have been a less invincible guard to protect them against the ire of the rustlers on the long march to the railroad.

O'FERRALL of Virginia is a man who has won the respect of the country by sinking his democratic partisanship in the interest of an honest election. He had the manhood to defend the right of a republican to a seat on the floor of congress which had been fraudulently usurped by a democrat. It is significant, however, that he was in a hopeless minority.

MAY DAY in Europe has been transformed from a peaceful and innocent holiday, indulged in chiefly by children. to a day when anarchists, socialists and the turbulent element generally threaten the welfare of the community at large by their excesses. There is reason for the apprehension with which its approach is regarded.

According to the Fake Factory the editor of this paper has no longer any following in Douglas county. With thirty-five pronounced Rosewater men among the sixty-three delegates to the state convention, it would seem that the famous victory of the rotten combine that claims to dominate the county was not very sweeping.

How to get down easy has been the most harassing problem of the several favorite sons who have striven for presidential delegations in states where the Cleveland flood has been kept perpetually at high tide.

THE old guard of Washington county want Judge Crounse nominated for governor, but Crounse positively declines to have his name mentioned.

> A Foul Slander. New York Commercial,

Out in Kansas they are saying that Jerry Simpson wants congress to appropriate \$2, 000,000 to bring about a cross between bees and lightning bugs so that the bees can work at night.

The Grant Monument.

Under the sagacious, skilful and energetic firection of General Horace Porter the work of the Grant Monument association is going forward with every prospect of swift and complete success

Hard Facts for Inflationists. Globe Democrat.

The latest statement of loansbie funds in the banks and trust companies of the country shows an aggregate of \$4,134,000,000. Those figures certainly do not indicate a scarcity of money, and the inflationists should study them carefully.

> A Terror to Rogues. Kansas City Star

Journalism was highly complimented by Herr Most when he expressed a desire to sweep all reporters from the face of the earth. Were it not for the reporters such fellows as Most would not be compelled to make so many trips to the penitentiary.

> Educational Advance. St. Paul Pioneer Press

No other act of the St. Paul Board of Education, unless it be its distinct and firmly pursued policy to extend and complete the work of giving manual training to the children of the people, will compare in importance with its resolution, just taken, to establish kindergartens as a part of the public school system. And in uttimate importance and ultimate results, there is probably no comparison even between these. The schools of St. Paul are now not only in line with those of the most progressive cities of this country, but they are started upon a work which will enrich the educational heritage of the people, and bring to them a large part of the benefits that should hav e been theirs long ago. The adoption of the free kindergarten means the first full and frank recognition of the principle that the education of the child is the auty of the state. Hitherto we have been satisfied, blindly following tradition and precedent, to educate by piecemeal.

BROWNING, KING S. W. Corner 15ta and Bonglas Sts.

Oh, What a Spring---



Looked for a while as if we'd have winter all summer, but those who thought so came to see us by droves in the last few days, and you ought to have seen our boys turn out the spring suits. Finest collection on earth to choose from, at prices all the way

from \$10 to \$30. Every one of them the very latest pattern and made to fit and wear as well as tailor's goods at twice the money. Our \$1.65 hard hat is a jodandy. Hatters get \$2.50 for them.

Browning, King & Co

Open Saturdaya till 13 p m | S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas St . 口上は完まてまて、小の元光にいこ