THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER Editor

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. INTERNAL CARS IN PROPERTY AND INCOME.

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Daily and Sunday, One Year 10
Six Monthes
Three Months. 2
Sunday Bee, One Year ?
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ununications relating to news and outter should be addressed to the Department. BUSINESS LETTERS.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

Biate of Nebraska, I County of Douglas.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing conjugary, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending February 25, 1893, was as follows:

Sunday Poheman	10	26.06
Monday Labrager	20	23.83
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Tuesday, renfut	Y	09.67
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Thursday, Februa	ry 23	210, 120
Friday, February	24	23,11
Saturday, Februar	ry 25 merennen	24,32
	GEORGE B. TZSCH	
Sworn to before	me and subscribed	in my

presence this 25th day of February, 1893. [Seal] N. P. FEIL Notary Public Average Circulation for January, 24,247

THE Cherokee Indians will get \$8,500.

000 for the land ceded by them in the Indian territory, the appropriation having been agreed upon. The Cherokees should start a trust of some kind.

IT IS gratifying to know that the Grant monument fund has been completed and that the monument itself will be finished in the fall of 1895. New York City has not hurried herself much in this enterprise.

OMAHA's greatest danger from cholera will arise from neglect of sanitary precautions along the river front. Unless the bottoms and the dumps are purified they will almost certainly breed the disease.

THE State Board of Transportation complains that THE BEE has not given it credit for what it has done during the past two years. THE BEE will cheerfully credit the board with all it has done if the board will stand up and answer the people for what it has left undone.

OMAHA modestly presents for the consideration of the thinking public an increase in bank clearings amounting to 52.2 per cent over the last week of February, 1892, as an evidence of her material prosperity. This is only commonsurate with Omaha's increase in other directions.

THE important tariff changes announced by the Mexican government will have a tendency to stimulate trade between that country and the United States. The need of closer trade relations between the two countries is felt. on both sides of the line and it is to be hoped that there will be steady progress toward the achievement of this end.

FEW industries in the United States. have shown such wonderful growth has that of glass manufacture. A dozen years ago nearly all of the plate glass used in this country was imported, but now importation has almost ceased. American glass is of such excellent quality and can be produced at such low prices that it practically controls the market in this country.

THE OUTGOING ADMINISTRATION The record of the republican administration which goes out of power today is on the whole creditable to the country. It is not flawless. Some mistakes have been made, the most serious of all, in our judgment, being the most recent. The precipitate action in relation to the proposed annexation of the Hawaiian islands was a grave blunder which President Harrison would not have committed at any other period of his administration, and the only acceptable explanation of it is to be found either in a desire to end his term with an act which he conceived would confer especial credit upon him, or to2 his yielding too readily to wrong-headed advisers. Perhaps no one appreciates more fully than he this mistake, but it will not be permitted to weigh in contemporary judgment nor in that of the historian of the future against the excellent service which the

expenditures of the government they administration of President Harrison did not know what its needs are. Democratic statesmen like Mr. Holman seem has rendered the country. During the last four years the foreign incapable of understanding that with commerce and the domestic industries the growth of the country there must neeof the United States have realized essarily be an increase in public expenditures, and that it is absurd to attempt to marked progress. Our trade with the rest of the world was greater in the measure the requirements of the present years of 1891 and 1892 than durby those of twenty or ten years ago. ing any previous two years in The Fifty-second congress has not the country's history, while the made a great record. The leaders in it value of the products of our inhave not distinguished themselves by dustries last year, built up under repubany notable act of statesmanship. Perlican policy, is estimated to have exceeded \$7,000,000,000. The area of the nation's trade has been materially widened since the outgoing administration came into power and markets long closed against our products have been

haps the country is to be congratulated that it has done nothing that can result injuriously to the general welfare. CONSPIRING TO DEFEAT THE CHARTER. The proposed amondments to the law opened to their unrestricted admission. governing metropolitan cities, known as We have made trade arrangements with the Omaha charter, are meeting with other countries that have given us adbitter opposition at the hands of powervantages over commercial rivals resultful interests and influential men. The ing greatly to the benefit of all classes vital provisions sought to be embodied of our producers, and which promise, if in the charter are in danger of defeat. maintained, to be productive of still A strong lobby is at work at Lincoln

greater advantage. At the same time with no other object in view. The opthere has been a vigorous growth of position is centered upon the proposihome industries, only checked now by tions made solely in the interest of this the apprehension of radical changes in city, to wit: the economic policy of the country. To create the office of city assessor.

To provide for the assessment of railway property along the right of way. To change the make-up of the Board

failure of the Fifty-second congress is in

the matter of reducing the expenditures

of the government. When all the ap-

propriations are summed up it will

undoubtedly be found that their

total exceeds that of the preceding

congress. Reductions have been made

in certain directions, the probable effect

of which will be to impair the efficiency

of the public service, but on the whole

the appropriations are not likely to be

below those of the "billion dollar con-

from the account the extraordinary ap-

propriation for river and harbor im-

provements, that when the democrats

promised a great retrenchment in the

gress." This will simply show, omitting

of Public Works. To empower the council to change street grades without consent of property owners, as provided in present work it has set an example worthy of charter,

> To extend the city limits. To require railroads to pay for via-

power to find a large accumulation of business in almost every bureau and deducts ordered built over street grade partment of the government, it will go crossings, as provided in present charter. out with nearly every class of public work In other words, the corporations and completed as nearly to date as practicataxshirking property owners have comble. Industry and fidelity have brought bined against the great body of taxthe public service up to a higher grade of payers who bear 95 per cent of the efficiency than ever before. It has been burdens of maintaining our city governessentially a business administration ment. The men who are now opposing and all connected with it have from the the charter amendments are only rebeginning been impressed with the peating the tactics by which they have necessity of a faithful and careful perdefeated the ends of justice at every session of the legislature for the last ten It has been an administration that years. They oppose the city assessor commanded the respect of foreign govprovision because they have heretofore

been able to manipulate the assessors of the precincts in which proper recognition of our rights as a their property is located and have covnation. The settlement of the Samoan | ered up vast amounts of personal property which the proposed assessor would Bering sea dispute to arbitration, and be compelled to place upon the tax list the concessions obtained from the Cana- at its market value. dian government in behalf of American To carry their point on fraudulent

vessels, are the more important results | assessments they join hands with the of the policy of the Harrison adminis- | railroads and other corporations to knock

tory. Another important piece of legission is well known. () He will be a tower of strength to the iffiversity and it will lation was the passage of the bill requirbe surprising if its law department does ing all railroads, after January 1, 1898. not become one of the greatest in the to use safety brakes and automatic car couplers. But the most conspicuous country.

A PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEFA: SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1893.

The bill pending before congress providing for a grant of certain public lands in Wyoming to that state for purposes of technical bducation in branches of industry perfaining to the development of the universal resources of the state has an interest for people living outside of the borders of Wyoming. The bill proposes to give to the state 40,000 acres of unappropriated coal lands lying within the boundary lines of the state, to be applied solely in promoting technlcal education in such school, college or university as the legislature of Wyoming shall establish or designate, in the branches of learning connected with the mining of coal and of iron ore, in the production of coal, iron and steel and the manufacture thereof, to be used in the discretion of the legislature. It is provided that the land shall be selected under such regulation as the secretary of the interior may deem necessary, and shall be under the control of the legislature and such board as shall be created therefor by that body. It is said that according to the best estimates and surveys there are in the state of Wyoming 30,000 square miles of coal lands, or lands underlaid with coal and iron deposits. Thus far the development of these rich resources has been carried on by large corporations not especially interested in the state or its growth, and it appears that more than four-fifths of all the patented coal lands in the state are now owned by a single corporation-the Union Pacific Railroad company-and that an increased acreage of such lands is constantly passing under its control. The principal object of the bill under consideration is to limit the great holdings of corporations and to stimulate competition on the part of smaller miners and manufacturers. The development of the state by private enterprise is held to be the greatest need of the time in Wyoming, and the technical education of men to take hold of the work is regarded by the friends of this measure as urgently necessary. It is maintained that the proposed grant would not materially affect the revenues of the United States growing out of the sale of coal lands, while the results accruing from it would be a great benefit to the state, and indirectly to the whole people. There are many matters of detail to

be worked out in connection with this plan before it can be practically applied, but the central purpose is a commendable one. The people of Nebraska feel an interest in the development of the mineral resources of Wyoming, for it would be an advantage to our state in many ways. This educational project has some novel features, but if congress consents to its trial it may prove as successful as its friends hope and believe that it will.

PEOPLE generally throughout the country have almost forgotten that a monument is to be crected to General Grant in New York. The great soldier has been dead over seven years, and all that time the Monument association has been struggling in the metropolis of the nation, which pledged itself to crect a suitable monument over his remains if they were buried there, to raise money enough to make good that promise. Last April the corner stone of the proposed monument was laid, President Harrison officiating, and then it was declared that the money to complete the monument would be raised without delay. Just now comes another statement that the sum needed is almost secured, and it has been decided to go on with the work. The original intention was to raise a million, but a monument to cost half that sum will have to do. The judgment of the nation was long ago rendered that the burial of the remains of General Grant in New York was a great mistake, but this had no effect upon the sordid millionaires of that city. who generally know nothing of either

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The new London chamber of arbitration has many commendable features. Leading members of the various trades and professions have lent their names and services to it, so that any dispute between employers and workingmen, or controversies over the proper interpretation or fulfillment of contracts, can at once be submitted, at very small cost, to men who are experts in the matter. The parties may themselves select from one to three arbitrators on the list, or leave the choice to the chamber itself. Evidence can be taken on oath, and the decision arrived at is as binding as a verdict in court. Every precaution is taken to avoid delay. The length of time to be given in each case is fixed in advance and is rigidly adhered to. Counsel may be present, but all "making the coort ring" is discouraged by the fact that all hearings are private, and by the disinclination of business men, anxious to get at the essential facts, to waste time listening to windy oratory. Resort to the Chamber is, of course, voluntary, although the law courts have power to refer some cases to it; but its operations begin so favorably that it is hoped that the custom will grow of putting a clause in all contracts agreeing to submit to the Chamber any differences which may arise.

Marseilles has recently been the scene of labor riots of a novel description. The municipality is at present controlled by the so cialists. Availing himself of the provisions of an almost forgotten law passed in 1791, the socialistic mayor issued the other day a Point. decree reducing and fixing the price of bread. The bakers resented this interference with their business and immediately closed their shops and announced their resolution of baking no more bread till the de cree of the municipal council was withdrawn The journeymen made common cause with their masters on being promised their usual pay, and the redress of certain grievances. while the bakers of Toulon, Arles, Nimes, Avignon and of the other neighboring towns showed their sympathy with those of Marseilles by refusing to suppy bread the latter city. In the face to of this opposition the mayor was forced to rescind his ordinance, but not before numerous riots had been caused in the streets of Marseilles by the scarcity of bread. It has had the effect, however, of arousing almost universal resentment against the socialist element of the municipality. The working people condemned the decree as an interference with labor, the employees as an infringement of their rights, and the population at large because it had the effect of making bread both scarce and dear. It is fortunate in every way that the reforming zeal of the socialist mayor of Marseilles has thus been nipped in the bud; for besides the probability that other municipalities might have been encouraged by his success to follow his example, there was, moreover, the danger that he might be led to fix not only the price of bread, but also of wine, meat and even of boots and clothes, thus giving a practical illustration of the doctrines of socialism.

One of the subjects considered by the commission which has been inquiring exhaustively into the agricultural condition of Holland was the proposal to substitute for fixed rents a sum to be determined in accordance with the market values of produce. The system would be favorable to long leases, and its advocates maintained that the state might give a powerful support to the movement by requiring corporations and public institutions to stipulate for rent on a sliding scale. The commissioners report that they cannot support this view. They have come to this conclusion, they say, un willing, for if the idea were practicable of creating an absolutely just division of the profits, the ideal requirements of fairness and stability would be insured. It has hitherto been found impossible to frame

a measure for determining the share of

nized the superiority of that branch of the Austrian army. General Kaulbars acknowledges the existence of many other excellent features, not the least of which is the esprit de corps which prevails throughout the service. The efficient organization for mobilizing the forces of the monarchy is the object of special mention on the part of the Russian critic.

T It appears that the Venezuelan boundary dispute is at last to be submitted to arbitration, Great Britain having assented to that very suitable method of disposing of the affair. The question involved goes back more than two centuries -- to the time when the Dutch and the Spaniards held respectively, the domains now possessed by British Guiana and Venezuela. But the controversy only became acute about fifty years ago, and then Venezuela protested against certain frontier marks set up by an English surveyor and caused them to be removed. The claims of Great Britain appear to have increased since that time,

while within the last few years her encroachments around Barima Point, at the mouth of the Orinoco, and in the Yuruari gold district of the interior, have greatly troubled Venezuela. The extreme contention of the latter that her territorial rights extend to the Essequipe are not likely to be entertained by an arbiter, but she may, perhaps, hope to get a decision limiting British Guiana to the line of the Pomaron or the Moroco, which, in fact, were formerly suggested, we believe, by British statesmer as possible compromises. Either of these would dislodge the British from Barima

THE PRISON PHYSICIAN

General John M. Thayer Corrects Some Mis-

statements Heretofore Made. LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 27 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: If one should undertake to correct every misrepresentation he might find himself occupied for a lifetime. I do not intend to engage in the work of correction, but will submit one misstatement.

In the Lincoln correspondence of Tur Bar of last Friday, which I have today seen for the first time, occurs the following, referring to Dr. Houtz, nominated to the senate for son physician:

'It is known that he was originally appointed by ex-Governor Thayer at the re-quest of Mosher and Dorgan, and his reappointment has given Dorgan more pleasure than any other occurrence of the past few weeks. This may be understood when it is realized how much interest it is to the contractor to have the physician on his side. This stateme prison further made by the Lancaster delegation that it was at the carnest personal solicitaon of General Thayer that Governor

pointment of Dr. Summons and substituted therefor the name of Dr. Houtz." Now it is well known that exactly the reverse of this statement is the truth, and that Dr. Houtz was not appointed at the request of Mosher and Dorgan and that it well known that they, Mosher and Jorgan, labored earnestly to prevent his appointment by urging the reinstatement of Dr. Carter as prison physician, who had been removed by Governor Boyd. I selected Dr. Houtz of my own volition for that posi-tion because I know his great skill as a physician and surgeon and his unusual fitness for the place, and also for the reason that he could give all the time necessary in the dis-charge of his duties there because he had no

other practice. Of what possible use or advantage the prison physician can be to the prison contractor, except to keep the convicts in good health and prevent sickness, is utterly be-yond my comprehension. Perhaps the vivid imagination of a reporter may conceive it, but I cannot. Every convict who is sick, unable to work, is a loss to the contractor.

The prison physician in keeping the pris-oners in good health does benefit the con-tractor to that extent, and I do not suppose the public would desire him to keep them sick to spite the contractor. I speak from personal knowledge when I vouch for his most faithful and conscien-tious discharge of his duties, and it was this that induced me to recommend his reappointment to Governor Crounse. It will

service to an extent that would provoke a chorus of curses loud and deep Nebraska would not be material! affected by a heavy reduction, but central and western Nebraska would be set back in development along all lines for many years to come. Existing abuses in the manage-ment of Nebraska roads whereby the public suffers wrongfully should be corrected, to come. fairly and intelligently, but no hue and cry of political shysters making political capital should be taken as a basis for readjuster of railroad rates either freight or passenger.

Lost Gold, Redundant Silver. St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

We believe that if the Sherman act were repealed and all possibility of free coinage removed the United States would gain more old in the next two years than it has lost in the last two. If the present drain continues we do not care to contemplate the conse-quences. It is not the actual loss of the metal -a triffing affair in itself-but the de-cline of confidence indicated by it which throws out the danger signal.

A Massive Ship of War.

Philadelphia Record, The battleship Indiana, launched at Cramps' shipyard, will be the most massive ship of war ever set afloat in the waters of this continent, and she will take rank with-out question among the stoutest war vessels in the world. The launch of such a craft is more than a fleeting spectacle to thrill the tens of thousands who may look upon it more than an occasion of patriotic national interest made memorable by the presence of the nation's highest dignitaries. For it marks the dawn of a new crain the history of our naval establishment, and one which will find recognition as promptly among foreign governments as at home

PEPPERY POINTERS.

Philadelphia Record: A new theatrical spectacle is to have an "electric ballet." That sounds as if it might be a protty shocking

Tidbits: "Doctor, when do you think a man weighs most?" asked a patient who was under-toing a course of dietary treatment. "When 16 steps on my corns," answered the doctor. Philadelphia Times: Flannel Itself may be

retiring in its character, but so far this year to man shrinks from wearing it.

Binghaniton Leader: The man with a long head is rarely headlong.

Pittsburg Chronicle: Charging inmigrants o much a head is the very reverse of an inome tax.

Chicago News: "Brokeleigh says that his word is as good as his note." Yes, it's just as good. That's what's the matter with it."

Troy Press: Just because a man happens to e beetlebrowed is no sign that he has a bug in

Washington Star: "You find the typewriter useful in your business?" It is to be the spectrum of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second sec htnk.

Chicago Tribune: Anxions Mother Mahel, dear, I wish you would try to cultivate a taste for good literature. Why do you never try to

tted Daughter-I've tried Browning, ma. It's no use, I just can't get onto his Petted THEVEN

Harper's Bazar: "How do you manage to get rid of bores?" asked Snodgruss as he came in and took a seat by the busy man's desk. "Oh, easily enough," replied the bosy man. "I begin to tell them stories about my smart youngster. Now, only the other day he said-What! must you go? Well, good morning."

FALSE PROPHET. New York Journal.

New York Journal. The prophet who predicted that This winter would be mild Was surely "talking through his hat" In a manner very wild. Last fall he pawned his overcoat And wore his summer clothes: He has the hoarsest kind of throat And daily groans. "The froze!"

BIG BISS OF BUFFALO.

Indianapelis Journal.

Twas a neeler of the party, who sat sul sing on

a keg. At the way the bloomin' mugwumps were a-pullin' Grover's leg. He thought of Gresham and he swore in right-

eous Bourbon woe, "And yet," said he, "there's Bissell-Big Biss of Buffalo.

"For I hear that's what they call him in the town where he is known. Which goes to show he's one of us, and not too much high tone. I judge he'll make old Adlai's ax go as she used to go, So I guess I'm safe in bankin' on Big Biss of Buffalo.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY BAKER is said to be hopeful of the ability of Mosher's friends to plank down \$150,000 to save Mosher from going to the penitentiary. This is very queer. What right has the United States district attorney to compromise felonies? Suppose Mosher had stolen a horse, and after he was caught and indicted his friends should offer to pay for the horse.

THE threat of the railroad managers that a reduction of freight rates by legislative flat will drive the railroads now operated in Nebraska out of business is a reflection on the intelligence of the legislature. The same threat was made In Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota twenty years ago when the granger laws were passed, but the railroads have never gone out of business in those states.

THE grand jury of Cook county, Illinois, has indicted the superintendent and three employes of the Chicago, Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad company on a charge growing out of the killing of several persons in a grade crossing accident in Chicago some time ago. The indictment is for murder, and even if the parties are not convicted some good may be accomplished by making an effort to place the responsibility for railway slaughter where it belongs and thus intensifying the demand that grade crossings be abolished.

IT IS not believed by Bradstreet's that the March government report on wheat will have a bullish effect upon the market, although this result is anticipated by many. The theory of the latter is that inasmuch as there is an unusually large visible supply stored throughout the country the invisible supply, or that which remains in the farmers' bins. must be uncommonly small. The March report may throw some light upon the subject, and if it shall have the effect of sending wheat up a few cents from the present low figure the farmer will smile.

UNDER the car coupler law the railroads engaged in interstate commerce will have until January 1, 1898, a period of five years, to provide their locomotives and cars with the safety appliances required by the act. This is ample time and the railroads ought to be well satisfied with it, but it is to be expected that they will make a vigorous effort in the next congress to have the law repealed or amended so as to extend the time. The popular sentiment of the country, however, is so strongly in favor of this legislation that the next congress will hardly dare to interfere with it.

tration regarding American interests. It has made the country stronger in the regard of the civilized world than when it came into power and demonstrated that there is no danger to American peace and security in a proper, candid and firm assertion of American rights.

It has been an administration dis-

tinguished for integrity and sound busi-

ness methods. Its political opponents

have not deemed it necessary to insti-

tute an investigation to ascertain if its

management of affairs has been honest,

while they admit that in its practical

emulation by its successor. Coming into

ernments. This it has done simply by

frankly and firmly insisting upon a

controversy, the submission of the

formance of duty.

The historical judgment upon the administration of President Harrison must be that it was clean, pratical and patriotic. It may safely challenge comparison in all these respects with any of its predecessors.

THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

The congress which expires today has not made a record of wise and useful egislation that will cause it to be long remembered. With the house overwhelmingly democratic and the senate strongly republican perhaps nothing different was to have been expected. yet there were important matters with which politics had no concern that were left for the consideration and action of a future congress. It will hardly be gainsaid that so far as the house of representatives of the outgoing congress is concerned a more incompetent body of legislators has not been known since the foundation of the government. The organization of the house was effected after a bitter contest that left wounds which were never entirely healed, and hence there has been throughout a sharp

division on nearly every important question between the factions. The uncompromising free silver democrats and those who believed in attacking the tariff in detail were the successful faction, and the men who went to the front as leaders were with a few exceptions poorly equipped for the duties that devolved on them. They probably would have failed to carry out their plans even had the senate been democratic.

The time of the first session was largely taken up with the discussion of the silver question, brought on in both branches of congress by - the efforts of the silver men to force free coinage upon the country. They were defeated, and this result was of sufficient importance to compensate for all shortcomings. Its effect was to reduce the free coinage strength in congress and doubtless also in the country. The plan of attacking the tariff in detail was carried out in the house to the extent of passing a few measures repealing duties. all of which were buried, as they were expected to be, by the senate committee to which they were referred. As to favor. general legislation the first session produced the Chinese exclusion act, which is of questionable merit, and the bill admitting to American registry the steamships New York and Paris, which promises to have important results. The most important legislation of the second session was the passage of the quarantine bill giving the general government supervision of quarantine arrangements throughout the country, with power to provide regulations where none exist and to improve such as are found by the officials to be unsatisfac-

out the viaduct and railway taxation clauses, which are not only equitable, but absolutely vital to Omaha's future growth. In every other large city the railroads are obligated to pay local taxes the same as other property and in all well regulated cities they are required to protect the public at grade crossings by the erection of viaducts.

Omaha has been very generous to the roads by granting them free right of way for main lines and side tracks almost everywhere they have asked for it. In several instances the railroads have never complied with the conditions under which these grants were made.

When the right of way was granted across lower Farnam it was stipulated between the city and the railroads that they would build a roadway above the tracks to connect with a wagon bridge across the river. This agreement remains unfulfilled and so do other agreements equally binding. Omaha has always been a bulwark for the railreads as against radical rate cutting, and the least the roads could do in all decency is to pay their equitable share of taxes and pay for viaducts across their tracks, which would save them hundreds of thousands of dollars in the shape of judgments for injuries to persons and property.

It is a long lane that has no turn. If the men and corporations who are now trying to mutilate the charter persist in their efforts they may find the great mass of taxpayers arrayed against them and seeking redress under the common law. It is an open question whether the present mode of assessing railroad property by the mile, with all the side tracks, depots, rolling stock and land bunched, would hold water in the United States supreme court, even if it stood the test of the state court, and 500 property owners contributing \$5 apiece can secure the legal talent to test the question whether one class of property shall be assessed one way and another class another way.

There are other remedies at law and in the ballot box by which our citizens can reach the taxshirkers and corporate conspirators. All it requires is an organized effort on the part of the middle class of property owners and home owning working people. The one can furnish the sinews of war and the other will furnish the votes to strike a blow for honest assessment, equal taxation and an enforcement of the revenue laws upon rich and poor alike without fear or

IT is announced that General Harrison

has accepted a professorship in the Leland Stanford university and will in October next begin a series of lectures there on constitutional law. He has received, according to reports, numerous offers of one kind and another, but he has chosen the one that is doubtless most congenial and probably also the most attractive in the matter of reward. General Harrison is recognized as one of the very ablest lawyers in the country, and his sincere devotion to his profesThey May Get It. Fremont Herald.

veneration or patriotism.

The state will play in great luck if the railroads don't insist on a "raise" before they are through with it! Chance for the Charitable.

Lincoln News. Subscriptions will be received at this office for the relief of the starving railroads. For particulars see the legislative proceedings

Horizontal Oblylion.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press. The manful struggle of Hon. William R. Morrison against obloquy, obscurity and a reserved seat in the Valhalla of oblivion appear to have been to no purpose. All his booms have collapsed and he finds himself in the ash heap in spite of himself.

> A Bogus Proclamation. Chicago Tribune.

M. V. Gannon, the Omaha lawyer who is president of the so-called Irish National eague, protests that his name was attached without his permission ⁴to an address issued in the name of his alleged organization from in the name of his alleged organization from New York Saturday, denouncing the Glad-stone home rule bill. Mr. Gannon adds by way of comment: "It would be the greatest presumption for the league to denounce a bill which both irish parliamentary factions support." Everybody regarded the address which Mr. Gannon denounces as a humbug. Now it is proved to be a fraud and a forgery.

Crounse and Computationer Garneau, Several Deporter.

Much clamor has been made about the Nebraska exhibit at the World's fair, and some pressure has been brought upon Gov-ernor Crounse to secure the removal of Com-missioner General Garneau and the appointment of some other man. A change in management at this late date would be un-wise, as no man could formuli te new plans successfully in the short time, nor could any new man carry out the plans already formed as well as those who formed them. We believe that the governor will do best to let the matter run as it is Perhaps, after all, the work of Mr. Garneau and his associates will turn out better than anybody expects.

Colonel Dana's Irridiscent Cabinet.

New Fork Sun. Secretary of state, Colonel Abe Slupsky. epublican. Secretary of treasury, Colonel Charles S. Fairchild, unknown. Secretary of war, Lieutenant Totten. prophet. cretary of interior, Charles H. Parkhurst, explorer, Secretary of navy, Colonel Jeremiah mpson, populist. Attorney general, Captain Jenks, mug-Postmaster general, Colonel Jones of St. Louis, freak. Secretary of agriculture, Colonel Dink Botts, everything.

profits rightly belonging to landlord and tenant, and the commission does not profess to be able to do so. Where the cultivation is very simple, they say, a basis for forming a calculation of their respective shares might perhaps be found, but in a more developed state of agriculture it would be impossible. The value of the harvest does not depend alone on the price of produce, but on the quantity, nor can the fertility of the soil be determined by one or two products, but by the general result produced by factors which may vary in their operation, not only in different districts, but in different farms in the same district.

> "The opinion on the Austro-Hungarian army expressed by General Kaulbars in a Russian work just translated, is likely to at tract earnest attention in European military circles," observes the correspondent of the London Times at Vienna. "General Kaulbars was for some years military attache to the Russian embassy at Vienna. be a reduction so violent as to paralyze the railroad systems of the state and impair the His subsequent achievements as the Czar's special commissioner to Bulgaria are still fresh in the memory of the public. The general must be regarded as a competent authority in military matters, and when he contends that the Austro-Hungarian army in its present condition takes a foremost place among the armies of the world, there is no reasonable cause to doubt the accuracy of his statement. I have myself heard this same opinion from a French officer of high rank and unquestionable competence. who spent some time in Vienna a few weeks ago. The Austrian cavalry had been underestimated by some of its German critics, and it was, indeed, chiefly this circumstance that led to the long-distance ride, which proved that the Austrian cavalry was at least a match for its German rival. The Germans were, moreover, alone in their opinion, all foreign critics having unhesitatingly recog-

Inestimable Value

The discovery by Dr. Price of a new process for extracting from the true fruits their natural flavor will be of inestimable value and benefit to the consumers of flavoring extracts. By this process the flavoring principle of the fruit employed is brought out so perfectly that when used to flavor cakes, creams, etc., it imparts the delicate and delicious taste of the fruit itself. Thousands of pounds of the costly Mexican Vanilla Bean are annually consumed in the manufacture of Dr. Price's Delicious Extract of Vanilla. Ladies, try Dr. Price's flavors if you wish nice desserts. You will nevet be disappointed in their use.

pointment to Governor Crounse. It will be news to the governor as well as to myself that I induced him to change his mind re-garding the appointment of Dr. Simmons. I did not know he had decided to appoint the latter and I had no communication with him "I don't know a deal about him, for he ain't been nuch in sight. But I 'low a man that's called 'Big Biss' is api to be all right. It sorter sounds like one of us—so common-like, you know. And I guess the boys are in it with Big Biss of Buffato." for several days prior to his nominating Dr. Houtz to the senate. · JOHN M. THAYER.

"Convenience" the Public Pays For. Norfolk News.

The senate has very gladly crawled out of a discussion of the anti-pass resolution When the time set for calling up the resolu-tion arrived the senate was conveniently not in session, and the chair held that it could in session, and the chair heid that a could not conveniently be called up later. Every two years the Nebraska logislature is going to wipe out the pass business from off the face of the earth, but as regularly as the legislature meets as regularly does it adjourn without doing anything of the kind. When a Nebraska legislator ceases to ride on a pass railroads will have quit carrying pass

What the West Wants. Kearney Hub. Western Nebraska is not nearly so greatly interested in a 2-cent passenger rate as in securing more lines of railway and better outlets and connections. Light reductions in freight rates would do no harm, but a

Buffalo.



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