On Sha, The Ree Building.
South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets
Council Bluffs 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune
sulding. OFFICES, Building. Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

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BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postofice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-many. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION Finto of Nebraska, (County of Free Publishing company, does selected wear that the nebular free publishing company, does selected wear that the nebular free lation of THE DAILY Ber for the week ending March JS, ISEA was as follows: this 18th day of March, 1893.

Average Circulation for February, 24,309

BOURKE COCKRAN says Cleveland is all right now. Wonder what he will get? Republicans in the senate should stand up

for Nebraska and redeem the pledges of 1892 by voting for house coll 33, UP To this writing we haven't heard of any bouquets being presented to the estimable lady whom Kyner insulted in

the house postoffice. DENVER is very proud of her industrial exposition now in progress, but she should see the Nebraska manufac-Surers exposition next May in this city.

VERY little is heard just now from democratic sources about wiping out the robber tariff. It is strange that interest in this great enterprise should have

abated so amazingly since election. WE SHUDDER to think that Nebraska is now without a United States marshal The Folsom lots are utterly unprotected. and thirsty democrats are humming: "Water, water everywhere and not a

drop to drink."

SENATOR CLARKE deserves the highest praise for his courageous course in voting his honest convictions on the railway question and standing up for the producers of this state in spite of the pressare from powerful corporations.

THE populists of Kansas will have a legislative insurance bribery investigation too. It is singular that so many insurance companies get tangled up with legislators. It may yet be necessary for the state to insure its lawmakers against the blandishments of insucers.

THE county commissioners and the council finance committee have again failed to get together in regard to that balance between the city and the county, with which they have been wrestling for many weary months. The robins will nest again before the matter is disposed of.

The legislature should not adjourn before it has stamped out corruption and placed supervision of officers who do not wink at corrupt practices and have the integrity and the backbone to stop thieves and plunderers from robbing the state and looting the treasury.

JUSTICE BREWER said at a meeting of the Congregational club that it is an injustice for congress to discriminate against the Chinese. There can be no question of the soundness of this proposition, yet Washington is a long way from San Francisco, where the highbinder binds.

No LESS than twenty-five manufacturing concerns of Lincoln will make exhibits at the coming exposition in this city. Reports from all parts of the state indicate the same lively interest and the prospect now is that the second exposition will be many times more extensive than the first.

SAMUEL W. ALLERTON, the nonpartisan citizens candidate for mayor of Chicago, has in forcible terms forbid the use of money collected of city hall employes to aid in his election and has directed that the money be refunded. This may be a grand stand play, but it is none the less commendable.

THE Kansas City Commercial club is making plans for "another swing around the circle of Kansas towns," as the Times calls it. Those Kansas City business men are pretty well organized and they don't propose to let anything in the way of trade get away if they can help it. How is it with Omaha?

THE complaint is made that one or two jobbing houses in Omaha, which depend largely upon their Nebraska trade, are not abiding by the home patronage principle to which the merchants, manufacturers and consumers of the state are now so generally committed, but are importing goods that can be purchased in Nebraska as well as elsewhere. Such cases are rare, however, and it is hoped that it will not be long before they cannot be found at all.

SECRETARY MORTON recently informed Governor Boyd that he would have nothing to do with dispensing federal patronage in this state-that he intended to confine himself strictly to the business of his big seed dispensary. But now The Bee's Washington dispatches indicate that Mr. Morton is seeking to dictate every appointment and his pernicious activity has greatly disturbed Senator Allen and Congressman Bryan. Here is the field of a lively three-cornered fight. The people of Nebraska will not approve this state of things. What they want is garden seed.

DO NOT FALTER IN YOUR DUTY. The eyes of the whole state are turned

to the legislature. The people of Nebraska demand of their representatives a stern and fearless vindication of the law. Every republican official in the state house who has been recreant to his trust should be publicly arraigned for his misdemeanors and summarily deposed from power and place. Such a course is demanded for the safety and welfare of this commonwealth. The state treasury has been looted by men who were sworn to guard it. Our state institutions have become cesspools of corruption through the criminal negligence and recklessness of state officers who might, had they exercised ordinary dillgence and eare, have saved the state thousands of dollars. The great penal institution at Lincoln, which has cost the taxpayers of Nebraska from \$125 to \$150 for every day in the year, has been the ground of gigantic frauds and swindles through the connivance of state officers charged with its supervision. Mistakes and irregularities on the part of public officers may be overlooked and condoned; criminal negligence, reckless infractions of law and downright palpable dishonesty must not only be rebuked, but severely punished. The duty of the legislature is clear.

It must purge the state house. The legislature should not falter in its resolve to impeach the members of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings who have not already been retired by the people and refuse to retire themselves. The claim that the supreme court will not sustain the impeachment is the veriest nonsense. The supreme court of Nebraska will not stultify itself by glossing over criminal scandals such as have been brought to light by the legislature. The supreme court is not ignorant of the fact that the high court of public opinion is not only to sit upon the action of the legislature but also upon the tribunal designated by the constitution as arbiter between the people and their faithless public servants.

REPUBLICANS IN THE STATE SENATE. Republican members of the senate are making a record on the railroad question that stands in lamentable contrast with pledges made in the republican state platform on which they were elected. Most of these senators stand individually pledged to their constituents to vote for a reasonable maximum oill. What explanation or excuse can they make for refusing to consider house roll 33? Why do they persistently refuse the right of way of a measure which they are in honor bound to discuss and pass upon before they adjourn? House roll 33 is not the Newberry bill of 1891, or even of 1893. It is the bill compiled by the house railroad committee and revised by the senate railroad committee so as to render it free from rational objection. The bill as it now stands before the senate is from 10 to 30 per cent higher than the maximum rates now in force

in the state of Iowa. . . Can any honest republican stand up for the extortionate local rates to which Nebraska has been subjected for twenty years? Why should not these rates be materially reduced by the legislature in view of the fact that the railroad managers have had control of the state railroad commission ever since it was the state institutions under the care and created? Do the republicans of the state senate represent the railroads, or do they represent the people? Do they imagine that they can explain away to the people their refusal to give prompt and fair consideration to the bills prepared and enacted by the popular house of the legislature? If they find anything in the bill that would work injustice to the railroads, why don't they point it out and make an effort to climinate it? Remember that there is a hereafter, when the republican party will be called to account. Why should the senate be the slaughter house of all railroad regulation and all reforms of every nature which have been promised to the people? What possible chance is there for ever electing another republican to the state senate two years hence. if the republican members of the senate repudiate the obligations which the party has assumed for them and they for themselves and their party?

> TRANSPORTATION RATES AND PRIV-ILEGES.

The transportation bureau of Kansas City has set on foot a movement to secure passenger rates for that point in proportion to the rates made for the World's fair in Chicago, and has asked the railroads and the traffic association to favor Kansas City with the same privileges accorded to Chicago and the western cities. A proportional rate into Kansas City from the west is also asked, or at least a stop-over privilege so that passengers can stop there either going or coming. It is argued that St. Louis has been accorded equal privileges, and that while the roads are ready to make rates between Kansas City and Chicago in both directions nothing has been done in the way of favoring the former with

through rates from the seaboard or from the west. The same subject has been more or less discussed in Omaha, and this paper has repeatedly urged that steps be taken to secure some recognition for this city in respect to stopover privileges, if nothing more. Judging by what is known of the methods of railroad rate makers, the prospect of securing through rates from the seaboard or from the west seems rather remote, both for Kansas City and for Omaha; but the stop-over privilege ought to be granted without hesitation. If the accommodation of its patrons is a matter of any concern whatever to a railroad company it should need no argument to prove that this concession would be only just and fair. Thousands of people from the west will wish to stop in Omaha on their way to the exposition or on the return trip. Many of | important bearing upon the future of these are business men who have commercial relations with this city, and and firemen, and indeed upon all organi-

terest of a trade in which the transportation companies themselves are concerned. This consideration ought to have some force with any corporation that looks into the future at all.

The efforts of Kansas City to secure concessions are much more likely to succeed than those of Omaha unless our business men put forth some organized and systematic endeavor to influence the policy of the railroad companies in this respect. It must be confessed that we are at present poorly prepared to do this. Our men of affairs are so deeply devoted to affairs strictly personal to themselves that it is difficult to unite them upon any project for the advantage of the community in general. But there are some hopeful signs of a change in this respect. The new Commercial club, designed to embrace every legitimate commercial and professional interest in the city, gives promise of becoming an effective instrumentality for the advancement of every undertaking that concerns the welfare of Omaha. Other cities have achieved much through such organizations. They bring diverse interests into touch with one another and unite men upon common ground in behalf of a common purpose. But if the rate concessions and privileges asked of the railroads by Kansas City are to be secured for Omaha it will be necessary to act promptly. Unless an earnest effort is made this city will obtain no recognition whatever.

The people do not want the legislature to djourn before the state house has been purged of dishonest and faithless officials. The people will cheerfully bear any taxation the legislature may impose on them if the legislature will only do its duty fearlessly and regardless of all pressure from corporate influence or the corrupt lobby.

LABOR AND THE LAW.

The conflict between the Toledo. Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railway company and its engineers has been car ried into the courts, and the result will be awaited with great interest by both the employes of railroad companies throughout the country and by the corporations. The vital issue relates to the interchange of traffic on interstate business between the road whose engincers are on strike and connecting roads. The constitution of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers provides that members of that organization shall refuse to haul freight on a connecting road for a road on which there is a strike of engineers, and in obedience to this requirement a boycott was instituted by the engineers of a number of roads against cars billed from the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan company. That company filed a bill of complaint

in the United States circuit court for the northern district of Ohio, upon which the court ordered that a writ of injunction be issued enjoining and restraining the defendant railroads, eight in number, from refusing to offer and extend to the complaining company the same equal facilities for interchange of traffic on interstate business as are enjoyed by other railway companies, and from refusing to receive cars billed from points in one state to points in another state which may be offered to the defendant companies by the complainant, and from refusing to deliver in like manner to said complainant cars which may be billed over complainant's line from points in one state to points in other states. Another order of the court enjoined and restrained the chief officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen from issuing, promulgating or continuing in force any rule or order of any kind under the rules or regulations of those associations requiring or commanding employes of the defendant railroad companies named in the injunction to refuse to receive, handle or deliver cars of freight in course of transportation from one state to another, from and to the complaining road; and also from in any way directly or indirectly endeavoring to persuade or induce any employes of the railway companies whose lines connect with the road of the complaining company not to extend to said company the same facilities for interchange of interstate traffic as are extended to other railway companies. A third order required the chief officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to make known to the members of the association involved that the rule or regulation requiring them to refuse to handle cars of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railroad company is not in force or effect against said company. March 27 was set as the date for the hearing of the

It will be seen that this judicial action takes a wide scope, and the feeling of the court may be inferred from some of the more striking remarks of Judge Ricks in addressing eight engineers and firemen who were arraigned before the court for contempt in refusing to obey its orders. The judge said: "You are engaged in a service of a public character, and the public are interested, not only in the way in which you perform your duties while you continue in that service, but are quite as much interested in the time and circumstances under which you quit that employment. You cannot always choose your own time and place for terminating these relations. If you were permitted to do so you might quit your work at a time and place and under circumstances which would involve irreparable damage to your employers and jeopardize the lives of the traveling public." The court said it did not assume the power to compel the men to continue in the service of their employer against their will, but it did undertake to compel them to perform their whole duty while such relations continue, and it also claimed the right, for the purpose of ascertaining whether its orders had been violated, to determine whan the relations of the men to their employer legally terminated and when their obligations to observe the order of the court ceased. It is obvious that the determination of the issues involved will have a very the associations of railway engineers who will wish to stop here in the in- zations of railway employes. Something

important will be gained if the final judicial decision on the issues raised—and these may have true considered by the supreme court of the United States shall fully and clearly define the obligations to the public of both the railway corporations and their employes in con-

nection with these controversies. A vote of censure by the legislature will have no more effect upon the Board of Public Lands and Buildings than pouring water on a duck's back. Turn the rascals out and place the management of our state institutions into the lights of men who will not stand by and let the state treasury be pillaged by thieves and swindlers.

THE venerable Judge Agnew of Pennsylvania says the annexation of Hawaii would bring into existence alarming constitutional conditions. There would arise the obligation to guarantee to a remote and dissevered state a republican form of government, protect it from Invasion and against domestic violence; invoking the power to call forth the militia to execute the laws of the union. suppress insurrection and repei invasion. This power cannot be fully executed without a permanent government force upon the islands, and besides this there must be a sufficient naval force. The advocates of annexation profess to believe that none of these things would be necessary, because if this territory became a part of the United States foreign governments would respect it just as they do the present territory of this country, but it ought to be obvious to everybody that we should have to maintain there a land and a naval force, and it is very questionable whether the benefits to be derived from possession would repay the outlay necessary to maintain it. But this is perhaps a less serious matter than the radical departure from the established policy of the government which would be involved in annexation. It is difficult to give credence to the statement that either President Cleveland or Secretary Gresham is disposed to do this.

EX-SECRETARY TRACY was banqueted a few evenings ago and in the course of his remarks he said that when the ships now in course of construction are completed the United States will rank as the fifth naval power, surpassed only by England, France, Russia and Italy. We shall have passed both Spain and Gormany and can once more take rank among the naval powers of the world. Ten years ago there was hardly a ship yard in the country willing to undertake the construction of a modern man-of-war. Today we have the most magnificent ship yards to be found anywhere. An interesting feature of the occasion was the hearty approval by the present secretary of the navy, M". Herbert, of the administration of the department by his predecessor and the assurance he gave that the policy instituted would be maintained. The naval establishment of the United States is now in a condition that appeals to the pride of the people, and while there will probably be no great additions to it under the present administration the country will demand that hereafter it shall at least be kent up to

the present standard. IN JUDGE WALTON'S case the office sought the man. He did not seek it, but | most earnestly disapprove the use of private actually declined it. When THE BEE | armed forces in any attempt to settle them. printed the fact of his declination an alleged democratic editor accused us of manufacturing the news. A democrat cannot credit a report of any man's declination of office. With him such a thing is preposterous-unheard of among democrats. But, happily, Judge Walton reconsidered and has assumed his new duties.

Taxing Telegraph Peles.

The Baltimore authorities, acting on the hint given in the recent decision of the United States supreme court declaring the right of municipalities to put a reasonable tax on telegraph poles, have decided to impose a tax of \$3 per pole.

Between Two Fires.

Chicago Record.

On the heels of the work of Minnesota's legislature in showing up the coal trust come charges of jobbery in a bill touching the state's lumber interests. Between coaand wood Minnesota promises to warmed up.

> The Hunt for Truth. Globe-Democrat.

Commissioner Blount, when he reacher Hawaii, will inquire into Minister Stevens actions. This is right. Probably the actions will bear investigation. Anyhow the investigation will please the country. Let us have the whole truth about this Hawaiian

Two Altogether Different Buls. Howells Journal

The bill that has passed the house of the Nebraska legislature providing for the reduc tion of freight rates is known by the name the bill of two years ago. It has been changed so as to make an average reduction of 25 per cent. If its friends had been as reasonable two years ago as they seem to be now the measure would have become a law; but now it is very doubtful if it is passed in

The Old Story.

New York World. The wreck of the Reading road has dis-closed some of the methods by which the business affairs of the company were man-ipulated and ultimate ruin rendered alost inevitable. It is the same old story of the officers of one company putting up bonds which they hold in trust, as collateral of margins of speculation in the stock of an-other, upon the filmsy pretext that the in-terests of the road required such a disposition of the company's securities.

Chinese Registration.

Philadelphia Record. Although the law compelling Chinese laborers to register is largely sectional in its application, it is none the less important that its validity and constitutionality should be determined by the highest legal tribunal in the land. The threat of the Chinese Six Companies to fight the law may result in bringing the matter before the United States upreme court, where a conclusive decision may be arrived at. The people of the Pacific slope are in earnest in their efforts to exclude the Mongolian element; and they will stop at nothing to compass this end.

Nebraska Corporations in 1892.

The following statistics compiled from the

iles of the United States Corporation Bu-

reau, the Temple, Chicago, shows that dur-ing the year 1892 there were incorporated in the state of Nebraska 211 new corporations, with a total capitalization of \$46,035,100, distributed as follows: Mercantile and manufacturing companies, 67 \$5,036,400 Banks and investment compan-

Gold, silver and other mining and Gold, silver and other united 4,355,000 smelting companies, 6 500,000 Light, heat, power and transportation companies, 4 20,010,000 Building and loan associations, 2 20,010,000 Irrigation companies, 9 3,823,000 Irrigation companies, 68 6,429,700

A SACRED DUTY. Republicans of the Legislature Must Re-

deem Their Party Pledges.

Republican members of the legislature must make an effort to redeem the pledges made by the party to the laborers and producers of this state in its several platforms or become responsible for inevitable disaster. Party datforms either mean something or they mean nothing. They are either an honest declaration of party principles and a true enunciation of pledges in favor of reforms demanded by the peo-

ple or they are a delusion and a snare. The republican platforms of 1890, 1891 and 1832 pledge the party to specific legislation in the interest of the laborer and p oducer. The platform of 1890 contains the following plank in favor of railway regulation and the abolition of railroad pass bribary.

We demand the reduction of freight and passenger rates on railroads to correspond with rates now prevailing in the adjacent states to the Mississippi, and we further demand that the legislature shall abolish ad passes and free transportation on railroads excepting for employes of railroad com-

The platform of 1890 also pledges the party to enact laws for the regulation of elevators and the prohibition of discrimination against any class of shippers. The plank on this subject reads as follows:

Owners of public elevators that receive and handle grain for storage should be declared public warehousemen and compelled under penalty to receive, store, ship and handle the grain of all persons alike, without discrimination, the state regulating charges for storage and inspection. All railroad companies should be required to switch, haul, handle and receive and ship the grain of all persons, without discrimi-

The platform of 1891 embodies the

following plank: We are heartily in favor of the general provisions of the interstate commerce act and we deman! the regulation of all railway and transportation lines in such a manner as to insure fair and reasonable rates to the producers and consumers of the country.

The platform of 1892 upon which every republican member of the legislature was elected, reiterates the pledges made in the two preceding platforms in the following language:

The republican party is the friend of labor in the factory, mill, mine and on the farm, It will at all times stand ready to adopt any measure that may improve its condition or

promote its prosperity. The farmers of our state who constitute the chief element of our productive wealth creating population, are entitled to the cheapest and best facilities for storing, shipping and marketing their products, and to this end we favor such laws as will give them cheap! safe and easily obtained elevator and ware house facilities, and will furnish them promotly and without discrimination just and equitable rates, and proper transportation facilities for all accessible markets.

We demand the enactment of laws regulating the charges of express companies in this state to the end that such rates may be made reasonable.

We favor the adoption of the amendment to the constitution providing for an elective raffroad commission, empowered to fix local passenger and freight rates.

On the question of labor and the prohibition of Pinkerton police the party stands pledged in the following planks: We deplore the occurrence of any conflict between labor and capital. We denounce the agitation of demagogues designed to foment and intensify these conflicts, and we officers is ample to protect property and preserve the peace, and favor the establishment in some form of boards or tribunals of conciliation and arbitration for the peaceful settlement of disputes between capital and labor touching wages, hours of labor and such questions as appertain to the safety and physical and moral well being of the laboring man.

We believe in protecting the laboring men by all necessary and judicious legislation. and to this end we favor the enactment of suitable laws to protect health, life and limb of all the employes of the transportation mining and manufacturing companies while engaged in the service of such companies.

Will the republican members of the legislature stand up for Nebraska and the republican party, and redeem the solemn pledge made to the people, or will they heed the appeals of corporation mercenaries and become recreant to their trust?

This is the last chance the republican party has for regaining popular confidence. It must either keep faith with the people or disband and let some other party assume the reins of power.

New York Vies With Kansas. Detreit Free Press,

The New Yorkers persist in laughing at "hayseed" legislation in Kansas, yet familiarity with some of their own legislative idiosyncrasies would suggest that they are guilty of the folly of throwing stones while living in glass houses. One of their states men once tried to secure the passage of a law to make the consumption of cheese compul sory upon the convicts in state prison and the militia of the state. Of course, he represented a cheese-making constituency.

> Extravagance of Reform. New York Tribune.

The democratic attempt to make the reublicans responsible for the real billion con gress is characteristic, but it will not suc-ceed. Even Mr. Holman is not equal to the task. The figures prove that the democratic congress spent nearly \$40,000,000 more than ts republican predecessor, and such figures se are stubborn things to deal with The wisest course for our democratic friends cept the responsibility and not try to shift it to other people's shoulders.

> Plate Men's Plea for Pap. St. Lands Republic (dem)

Owing to an unfortunate inisrepresenta-tion of the views of Postmaster General Bissell on the disinterestedness of the press the report has gone abroad that all the soft snaps are to be given to bank directors, rail road directors and corporation lawyers and This erroneous impression is responsible

for what otherwise would be the unaccountable action of the Editorial Association of Nebraska in protesting against the assump tion that culturs are too disinterested to want the postoffices. Our Nebraska conemporaries have adopted three whereases and a be it resolved to the effect that demo-cratic editors have labored most strenuously for the welfare of the country and the adwhen the goal has been reached they are entitled to have their whack. This is the intent and purpose of the resolutions, a copy or which is to be forwarded to the president

and to Secretary J. Sterling Morton.

We confess that on first reading this we were humilitated. We had felt sure that were humilitated. We had felt sure that none of the high-minded and disinterested editors of the democratic press wished to be

editors of the democratic press wished to be muzzled, and it seemed to us that these Ne-braska resolutions were little if any better than a direct demand for muzzles. On reconsideration, however, it plainly a p-pears that Nebraska journalism has not de-scended from its high plane. It is still unin-linenced by the demoralizing mania for spoils. No Nebraska editor wants office for its own sake, but if he must take it to keep a its own sake, but if he must take it to keep a lawyer from getting it he will do so rather

than suffer the reproaches of his conscience for failing to sacrifice his own personal in-clinations to prevent the welfare of the peo-CANNOT ASSIST RELATIONS le from being put in jeopardy.

Mr. Cleveland is having a hard time to revent the lawyers from hogging every-

we are able to sympathize with their purpose and to commend them to the consideration of

President Cleveland, who in this matter

as in everything else, can count on the sym pathy and assistance of the unmuzzled demo

PEOPLE OF NOTE.

Senator Frye will deliver the culogy on Blaine in Boston on May 3. No man knew

Oscar Browning, the provost of King's

college, Cambridge, was the first English man to cross the Alps on a tricycle.

Lieutenant Governor Sheehan of New York never travels without his identification

tag, which might prove useful in case of

Gardiner C. Sims, an electric engine uilder of Providence, may get the domo

Tesla, the electrician whose researche

have lately attracted so much attention, was

employed for a year or more in the Westing house works in Pittsburg.

Mascagni, the famous Italian composer, was the lion of Berlin during his recent

visit to that capital. German papers say b

signed his name for autograph hunters more

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

The greatest revival ever known in Wahoo is in progress at the capital of

The people of Stuart are making a lively

effort to secure the building of a chicory

Franklin county in the legislature, died last week at his home near Hildreth.

Aurora will probably have a law suit on its ands, as Mrs. Wilcox fell into an open ditch

eft unguarded by the city and broke her leg

The Pender Republican is preparing to

ssue an edition of 10,000 copies to be de-roted to the advantages to settlers which

The return of the wild goose is responsible for the loss of Fred Preller's hand at Bas-

sett. He was out shooting at the festive birds, when he plugged himself in the hand

There's a boom on at Loomis. A new imm-

ber yard, the Christian church and five new dwellings have recently been added to the town, and the Leomis Milling company is

making its first shipment of 100,000 pounds of flour to Glasgow, Scotland.

The village of Eagle has developed a sen-

sation, according to the Plattsmouth Jour-

nat. The village has no licensed saloons but Mr. C. C. Price has been operating a

'jag stand' on the quiet in the burg, much o the dislike of the tectotalers. A few nights

ago the resort was entered and every re-ceptacle of fire water and other drinkables was smashed and the contents spilled about

the floor. The episode has caused an unusual commotion, and Mr. Price retaliated

at once by laying in a new stock of we

tar and feathers awaited him in case he failed to leave the village. Mr. Price, how-

over, is still at the old stand dispensing "jag water," and refuses to be bluffed.

TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR.

Detroit Free Press: Waiter-You can't get

drinks here, sir. Stranger What! Have I struck the place

Troy Press: All the average theatre goerasks for is a fair show.

Washington Star: "I have nt any of the liquid quality that musicians talk about," said the bass drum, "but I can drown out the rest of the band, just the same."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The man who

doesn't know everything is usually the man who has some sense.

Good News: Kindly Old Gent-Well, my little man, what would you like to be when

Lowell Courier: Bluebirds are reported and the crowcuss will soon disturb the late riser.

Detroit Free Press: A man doesn't neces-sarily have to be a first class athlete in order

talks foolishly he is denounced as "talking through his hat," but the young lady who in-dulges in conversational rambles "has a tele-phone in her bonnet," according to slang

THE CROCUSES.

Washington Star,

Washington State,
They're in line,
Looking fine;
Gleaming up like chunks of gold;
Standing there,
Good and fair,
Where some Midas touched the mold.
And they grew
Not for you,
Busy slave to Mammon's store;
For the tranp,
Merry scamp.

Merry scamp. Really owns the earth once more.

Philadelphia Record: When a young

to play a strong game of poker.

Then came a warning that a coat of

so badly that amputation was necessary.

accrue through the allotment of

Thomas J. Williams, who once repre

cratic nomination for governor of Rhode

cratic press.

him better.

Island this month.

than 1,000 times.

Sanders county

factory in their town.

Omaha reservation land.

President Cleveland Decidedly Opposed to Ining Aebraska journalists wish him to understand that though they prefer the inde-pendence of private life they will accept all the Principle of Nepotism.

offices that would otherwise be filled with awyers.
Considering the resolutions in this light, PARTY LEADERS MUCH DISAPPOINTED

senators and Congressmen Generally Have Endorsed Members of Their Familles

for Official Positions and Are Now Quite Uncomfortable.

WASHINGTON BURBAU OF THE BEE, ) BIR FOURTERNIA STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21. President Cleveland gave another dash of old water in the face of office seekers today by declaring that he was opposed to the principle of nepotism in appointment to office, as nearly all the democratic senators and congressmen here have either appointed or endorsed relatives for official positions. This declaration of the president has created a decidedly unfavorable impression in

the party ranks. The friction between the president and his party is increasing dally and blds fair to break out at an early date in active opposition.

Liable to Cause a Split.

The decision of the democratic caucus today to reorganize the officers of the senate during the interval between the two con-gresses is so unusual that it is likely to precipitate a protracted struggle between two parties in the upper body. Such a has never before been taken, although twice

The senate in each of the instances men tioned voted to throw out old employes dur-ing a recess in order to allow their succes-sors to draw their salary in advance of the regular session. The democratic caucus was divided on the question proposed, most of the older senators protesting and voting against any change in the precedents, but the southern colonels and brigadiers and the new senators with henchmen anxious to draw salaries from the government pre-vailed and it was decided to force an immediate reorganization with Mr. Cox of North Carolina as Secretary McCook's successor and Colonel Dick Bright of Indiana as the suc-cessor of Sergeant-at-Arms Valentine. The cessor of Sergeant-at-Arms Valentine. The republican senators threaten to filibuster again at the change but it is not probable that they will succeed in long delaying the action decided upon by the majority.

Enroute to South America. Bishop John P. Newman of Omaha sailed today for a four months trip through South America. It is the custom of the Methodist house of bishops to delegate one of its members every two years to visit the churches, missions and schools of the de-nomination in the countries to the south of us. Besides this supervision the object of this visitation is to inquire into the condition of the members of the church and especially

that of the clergy.

Hishop Newman, this year's delegate, is an old traveler and his experience will make his trip of more than usual interest, as he In-tends to study the general and politi-cal condition of the South American countries through which he will pass. Mrs. Newman accompanied the bishop and Mrs. Joseph F. Knapp of New York, Mrs. J. Mc-Knight Moses of Washington and Miss Wood, whose father is a South American nissionary, will make up the party of five. In an interview the bishop says that it is his purpose while away to give attention to all the great interests of the countries visited, the condition of religion, education, commercial resources and politics and the outlook toward unification. P. S. H.

A Menace to Human Life, New York Times,

There was a network of electric wices in the streets of the district in Boston where Philadelphia Record: "Why do you cross the ocean every Lent?" "I want to give up something every Lent" so much property was destroyed by fire last week, and it is clearly shown that the presence of these wires caused loss of life as well as the infliction of severe injuries upon some persons who still survive. In one of the streets there were forty wires strung along in front of a burning build-ing. Inmates of this building were driven o the windows in the third story by the lames and smoke, but it was impossible or the firemen to reach them by ladders because the wires were in the way. These unfortunate persons clung to the windows as long as they could, but at last they fell to the pavement. The history of this fire promises to give new force to a demand Binghamton Leader: When the beefsteak is tough, pater-familias is apt to be found grinding his teeth. that the wires shall be put under the surface you grow up?

Little Man-I'd like to be a nice old gentle-man like you, with nothing to do but walk around and ask questions. of the streets.

MODERN EDUCATION.

I long to see our four-oared crew Beat all the other crews a mile, And bring the champion colors to This ancient tyied pile.

Upon the field where zeyhyr sighs We musn't lose our iron grip; But keep the base ball, and, likewise, The foot ball championship.

For while we're champions at these games, On fortune's brightest road we'll jog. And keep about four thousand names Upon the catalogue.

So let the student play lacrosse, And punch the lively bag with vim, And, like airy albatross, Along the race track skim.

The college then, through bats and balls, Will gain and hold a standard high, Till boys will gladly to its walls From regions distant fly.

And crowded to its utmost beick "Twill grow and grow much larger yet, When from the students we can pick A man to beat Corbett.

## BROWNING, KING Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Clothing in the World.

## Higher Than Ever

Our hats are-yes, higher than they will ever



be again. They're up on the third floor. The prices, strange as it may seem, although they were raised with the hats to the third, were not raised. This has been done to allow the workmen room in which to tear out thedividing wall on the first floor. We have this week received many new novelties in children's wear, ex-

hibited on second floor, while men's suits for spring are now shown in greater variety than ever. You will be able to secure many desirable bargains if you come before we make the hole in the side of the house-We'll have the greatest store on earth when we get through the hole.

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Store open every evening till 6 12 ! S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas 3t