well known that the Chinese have paid

quents, scattered all over the country,

and sending them back to their native

mination to teach the Celestials that

they cannot defy our laws with im-

The statements received from various

is looked after show that Omaha, in-

stead of being the wickedest city of its

from vice. It is a good idea once ir

while to explode the extravagant

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY SWORN STATEMENT OF CLICULATION

Finish of Nelmarks, 1 (1997) to the Publishing of District of The Bre Publishing company, then soleming swear that the actual effect of The Daily East for the week ending March 15, 1801, was as follows:

Swarn to before me and su this sub day of March, 1858, [SEA1-] N. P. FEIL. Notary Public. Average Circulation for February, 24,309

NEBRASICA expects every republican in the legislature to do his duty loyally

and fearlessly.

REPUBLICANS in the senate should stand up for Nebraska and redeem the pledges of the party.

Republicans in the scante should stand up for Nebraska and redeem the pledges of 1892 by voting for house roll 33.

IT IS a dull day that does not bring disclosures of increased corruption at the state capital. It never rains but it

THE eyelone that swept up through Mississippi, Tennessee and Indiana on Thursday must have been lost. That is not usually classed as eyclone territory

THE Atlanta Constitution claims that Georgia is entitled to 2,487 offices. That ambitious state forgets that a cabinet position counts for something in the game of polities and patronage.

THE date set by Brigham Young for the end of the world falls on the 6th of next month. If the prophecy fails of fulfillment it will be suspected that Brigham was addicted to talking through his hat.

SENATOR CLARKE is a promising young man, with a future before him he cannot afford to sacrifice to appease the clamor of the rebate jobbers or the enticing promises of corporation favors and concessions.

from Texas and the state is full of buyers. One herd of 13,000 head was sold the other day for \$150,000, which is the largest deal made this year in that Tart of the country.

A LIVELY trade in cattle is reported

THE Missouri legislature is considering a measure appropriating \$35,000 for the maintenance of the state geological survey. The purpose is the development of the mineral wealth of the state, which many believe has only just begun.

OMAHA still progresses commercially In despite of March's untoward storms, which have checked all sorts of spring activity, the clearings of the local banks for the second week of the month, as reported to Bradstreet's, show an increase of 17.1 per cent.

The legislature should not adjourn before it has stamped out corruption and placed the state institutions under the care and 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.

THE general executive committee of the Knights of Labor will find the Omaha knights well organized and active when they come here in April. The local labor men have been fairly successful in their efforts to influence legislation this winter and are well pleased with the results accomplished.

THE report that Senator Clarke has been persuaded by certain Omaha rebate jobbers to change front on the maximum rate bill lacks confirmation. Senator Clarke stands pledged verbally and in writing to support house roll No. 33. Come what may, he cannot go back on his word of honor without stultifying

THERE is enough material for twenty articles of impeachment in the disclosures made yesterday in the lower house of the legislature concerning the corrupt disbursement of appropriations for heating, lighting and janitor service at the state house. Even the cell house scandal is eclipsed by these wholesale and systematic frauds upon the state by and with the consent and connivance of the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings.

OMAHA wholesale dealers are always willing to pull chestnuts out of the fire for the railreads when the legislature is in session. They always foresee terrible disaster to Omaha if local railroad rates and subserviency. They bluster and threaten in vain. They talk of organizing a freight bureau to protect themselves from imposition and extortion, and clamor local rate reduction to enable them to sell their wares in Nebraska as against Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Sloux City. It is the same story every two years, and just now we have reached the climax of the blennial bugbear with its appeals to the Douglas delegation to do the bidding of the corporations and turn a deaf ear to the demands of the people and the common interests of Omaha with those of the prodiscora of the state.

THE ENGINEERS' SIDE OF IT.

The communication to the public by Grand Chief Engineer Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers gives a different aspect to the difficulty between the engineers and the Ann Arbor Railcoadcompany from that given by the action of the federal court and the press reports. The inference from these was that the conduct of the engineers was altogether arbitrary, that they had failed to give the company an opportunity to adjust the controversy and had summarily left its service without notice or warning. This was clearly implied in the orders of the court and in the remarks of Judge Ricks to the men arraigned upon the charge of contempt. On the contrary, according to the statement of Mr. Arthur, every honorable effort was made by those acting for the men to adjust the difficulty, and the manager of the read was given ample notice of the determination of the men to quit the service if their terms were rejected. Accepting this as true it would seem obvious that whatever in this affair has been arbitrary the railroad is guilty of, and there is very good reason to believe that this will be shown to be the case whenever the facts in the difficulty are fully brought to light, and it is to be presumed that the brotherhood will see that everything bearing upon the issue is given to the public.

Mr. Arthur takes occasion to inform he public that it is not he who orders a toppage of work. He possesses no such lower. The men having a grievance decide by vote what they shall do, so that the responsibility is entirely with themselves. The chief engineer says that where the engineers and firemen have a contract with railway companies there is no trouble and they find it much the best way to do. It would undoubtedly be wise to make the contract system general if it be practicable to do so, for it would seem that such an acrangement must in all cases, whether the roads be large or small, be mutually advantageous to the parties to it. The indications are that the engineers and firemen will be able to make a strong defense when the issues are judicially heard next week, but in any event the controversy is certain to be carried to the highest tribunal, from which a decision may be expected more clearly defining than has ever yet been done in this country the relations between common carriers and their employes.

OUR HAWAHAN INTERESTS.

The principal purpose of the president in sending a commissioner to the Hawaiian islands was to obtain trustworthy information regarding the political conditions there. It is important for this government to know just what the feeling of the people there is regarding the proposal to annex these islands to the United States, and there are valid reasons for distrusting the representaions of the men sent here by the provisional government. They were admittedly the representatives of a minorty of the people they claimed to speak for, and while it is doubtless true of that minority that it has the intelligence and wealth of the islands this government could not with a proper regard for its own character take action that might be hostile to the will of the

After the political conditions the matter of next importance relates to our commercial relations with the Hawailan islands. These are quite fully set forth n a report of the bureau of statistics of the Treasury department, just published, from which it appears that practically all of the trade of he islands is with the United States and that it is of considerable value. Down to 1877, when the reciprocity treaty begun to produce effects, our commerce with the islands was inconsiderable in amount, but it steadily grew from year to year until 1891, when Its value reached over \$19,000,000. In 1892 the value of the commerce decreased to less than \$12,000,000, in consequence of the admission of sugar into the United States free of duty from all countries by the tariff act of 1890. This caused a considerable decline in the sugar imports from the Hawaiian islands, and in this fact will be found a potent reason for the revolutionary movement which resulted in the overthrow of the monarchy. The sugar planters being deprived of the opportunity to dispose of all their surplus production in the American market conceived the idea of securing the bounty that would go to them if the islands became a part of the United States, and improved the first chance to seek this consummation. How much they did to incite the action of the queen which was made the excuse for revolution the American commissioner

may perhaps be able to discover. As the trade of the islands is chiefly with the United States, naturally Amercan interests predominate. There are between seventy and eighty sugar plantations on the islands, in which a large amount of American capital has been invested. It is stated that of the forty sugar corporations, with a capital stock of \$28,000,000, American ownership represents \$22,000,000, while such ownership in plantations not incorporated is much greater than that of any other nationality. Taking all the sugar interests of the islands tegether, Americans own nearly three-fourths, the remainder being divided between British, German, native Hawaiian and other nationalities. It is not to be doubted that annexation would exert an immediate and decided effect in improving the commerce of the islands. They would very likely realize a rapid increase in population should be reduced. No sooner does the and agricultural development. But legislature adjourn for two years than equally satisfactory results are possible the same jobbers repent of their felly | with a protectorate, or with any policy other than annexation that will give a guarantee of good and stable government for the Islands. The report of C mmissioner Blount, which should be fortheaming within the pext two or three weeks, will probably decide the action of this government in this im-

> THE argument that the United States needs to annex the Hawaiian islands in order to secure a larger commerce with them has not much force in view of the fact that almost the entire products of the islands now come to this country. The total value of Hawaiian exports of

portant matter.

merchandise during 1891 was \$10,107,316, and the value of imports into the United States from the islands was \$8,075,882. It is an interesting fact that the commerce of the Hawaiian islands was largely secured to this country by a reciprocity treaty that was entered into in 1876. In that year the exports to the United States amounted to only \$724,267, but in the following year, when the treaty: went into effect, the exports went up to \$1.109,429. At the same time the imports into the islands from this country almost doubled, increasing from \$1,376-681 to \$2,550.335. The increase since then has been very rapid and almost the whole trade of the islands is now controlled by the United States. Nobody need be disturbed about our Hawaiian

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 hands of men who will not stand by and let the state treasury be pillaged by thieves and swindlers.

THE EASTERN GRAIN ROADS.

While the grain growers and dealers of the western states are taking a deep interest in the efforts that are being made to secure a reduction of transportation rates on western railroads a deal is on foot in the east which promises a decided increase in the cost of moving grain from the eastern lake ports to the scaboard. This is a matter in which every western farmer and shipper has an interest, since it has a direct bearing upon the cost of transporting the products of the farms of the west to the seaboard markets, At a recent meeting of the traffic managers of all the trunk lines interested in the transportation of grain from the eastern lake ports to the sea an agreement was entered into by the New York Jentral, West Shore, Lackawanna, Erie, Pennsylvania, Reading and Jersey Central by which those roads are pledged to stand together and maintain the regular tariff rates, which are nearly twice as high as those received last year by the New York Central and Erie, which carried practically all of the grain that was moved by rail from Buffalo to New York. It is said that the cutting of rates last year was disastrous to the railroads and that they cannot afford to repeat the experiment, and have accordingly agreed to prorate the

There was not much encouragement for the farmer in the prospect that the cost of transporting grain is to be increased rather than diminished while prices remain at low water mark. The increase in the cost of moving his products must come out of his pocket. The bulk of this grain must go to the seaboard, and the expense of getting it there is a matter of concern to him. There is, of course, no means of ascertaining how much justice there is in the claim that last year's rates from Buffalo were too low to afford a reasonable profit, but the fact that the roads which put forth this claim made a remarkably large gain in earnings last year does not give it much support, They have been in the grain business a long time and the rates which they made last year cannot have been, at all

in the nature of an experiment. It is constantly becoming more apparent that the only satisfactory and permanent solution of the great problem of transportation from the lakes to the sea lies in the ship canal project, by the carrying out of which the eastern grain roads would be forced to an unconditional surrender. That enterprise is too great to be quickly developed, but when the people have had time to grasp it fully and to comprehend what it really means it will cease to be considered too formidable to be attempted. The eastern railroads are putting forth every effort to cripple and destroy the Erie canal as a competitor and are meeting with great success in that undertaking. The old ditch is not worth much now, and the railroad and elevator influences in the legislature at Albany will soon finish it if they continue the work which they have been doing for a few years past. The deep waterway must come sooner or later, and the sooner the

The people do not want the legislature to adjourn 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.

THE thousands of botmers now camping on the borders of the Cherokee strip awaiting its opening will experience a tired feeling on learning that there is still a possibility that the territory will not be thrown open for settlement at all this spring. A dispatch from Washington discloses the fact that there is a clause in the treaty, insected by the senate upon its ratification, which provides that the compensation is to be in time payments instead of ready cash, and this provision has not yet been approved by the Indians. As matters stand the opening of the strip depends entirely upon the view which the Cherokees take on this point at the meeting which they will hold on Monday next to condider it. It is entirely within the range of possibilities that they will want cash instead of the government's promise to pay. In that case the trea y will have to go before congress again and a long delay will necessarily ensue. For the sake of the expectant settlers who are anxiously awaiting the opening, many of them already very near to starvation, it is to be earnestly hoped that such a calamity may be averted.

THE announcement of Secretary Carlisle that he intends to enforce the provisions of the Chinese exclusion act will oceasion some surprise. It has been generally believed that the law would be allowed to become a dead letter on account of the great expense and diffienlty that must necessarily attend the enforcement of the ponalty provision. The exclusion act went into effect on May 6, 1892. It provides among other things that all Chinamen in this country who shall have failed to

be registered, and photographed within one year from the date on which the law went into effect shall be de-

ported to China at the expense of the Republican members of the legislagovernment of the United States. It is ture must make an effort to redeem the practically no attention whatever to the law, the registration having been so small as to be insignificant. The cost of sponsible for inevitable disaster. Party gathering up these thousands of delinplatforms either mean something or land is estimated at \$10,000,000. It would be a gigantic undertaking, but of course favor of reforms demanded by the peoit is not impossible. Many will doubt ple or they are a delusion and a snare.

its expediency, however, as many have The republican platforms of 1890, 1891 criticised this portion of the exclusion and 1842 pledge the party to specific act. The Chinese themselves do not legisla ion in the interest of the laborer believe that the penalty will be enforced, and p oducer. The platform of 1890 but the formal announcement of Secrecontains the following plank in favor of tary Carlisle, which has practically the railway regulation and the abolition of force of a proclamation, shows that the railroad pass bribery. government is in earnest in the deter-

demand that the legislature shall abolish all passes and free transportation on railroads excepting for employes of railroad comcities by Mayor Bemis in response to his

requests for information as to the prevalence of vice and the manner in which it size, is at the head of the 'n freedom as follows:

charges of the fanatics. THERE are signs of political hunger in Missouri. The St. Louis Republic says: "For a small state, New Jersey has had swill enough for a while. Let it stand back now and wait until its betters are served." There is a flavor of pock about this that is highly suggestive.

THE cowboy desperado is now nearly extinct, but a stranger who met one in Colorado the other day and refused to dance at his command was promptly killed for his temerity. The exception, however, proves the rule.

An Extensive Heave, Philadelphia Times. Some are so much at sea as to what Cleve

land is going to do that they almost feel like throwing up their hopes. Cleveland and His Appointments.

New York Sun. The bottom principle in determining Mr. Eleveland's selection of officeholders under Cleveland's selection of officeholders under his second administration is the subject of more or less discussion. To some of our contemporaries the matter appears very mysterious. The president is certainly not punishing his enemies, or rewarding his friends to any degree that is indecent. He is not feeding one faction and stavying another. He is not manifestly bant upon building up a new machine. He is not drawing upon recognized merif to the exclusion of new blood; and he is not constructing a civil blood; and he is not constructing a civil upon purely experimental lines. old party war horse has a fair show, and so has the young demacrat whose name is not yet familiar to the majority of his fellow

Justice Mocked by Sentimentalists.

New York Evening Sun.
A cheering crowd following a convicted murderer, and making his journey back to jail from the bar of the court where he was resentenced, a triumphal progress is not a plesant thing to contemplate. Those who took part in the anneasonable and unthinktook part in the mireasonable and untilined ing demonstration mast have forgotten that by acting as they did they slighted the jury of citizens who convicted and the eight udges who on different occasions brought their knowledge and judgment to bear upon the case. Fortunately for the common-wealth the calm air of the court room is one thing and the clamor of the street another. nstitutions are intact, when the first wi be influenced or swayed by the second. Of the one, calm, deliberate judgment is the characheristic; of the other, impulse often

Tax the Poles Out of Sight.

Washington Star. Baltimore's municipal authorities are moving toward the levying of a tax on telegraph, telephone and electric light poles, not be-cause the city needs any increase of income, but because it desires to convince the electrical corporations that burying their wires in conduits is cheaper than stringing them overhead. Efforts in the line of such taxation have heretofore been frustrated, for a bill authorizing such a levy, passed at the last session of the legislature, was vetoed by the governor. Since then, however, the state supreme court has declared that tax lawful, and with this decision to support him the mayor of Baltimore has come to the conel sion that the city council may levy it without special authority from the legislature. The city solicitor has the matter under considera tion and if he agrees with the mayor then i rests with the council as to whether the of structive and dangerous overhead wires shall or shall not continue to be within the limits of progressive and thoroughly wideawake

AS TO BOODLERS.

Grant Woolly West: It begins to look as if the old state officers who are responsible for the penitentiary affair are going to be se verely handled by the legislature. One thing is certain: They should either make good the sum lost by the state or be stamped with the brand of disgrace. It is time that some humanity, as well as economy, were being exercised at the state prison.

Schuyler Quill: The Omaha World-Her-ald will gain nothing in joining with the boodlers and oilroom gang to belittle Editor Rosewater of THE BEE. If the World-Her ald desires to become the leading journal of the state and to be a power in politics it must have a higher motive than more per sonal spite, and must especially not seek to give it vent by applauding the low acts of Rosewater's traducers and assailants.

Fremont Leader: THE BES says that part of the republican legislators will vote for the impeachment of state officers who have been guilty of neglecting their trust, and thus, with the independent members, make a positive condemnation of the guilty a positive condemnation of the guilty parties. The guilty, parties are crying for quarters. They are said to make promises such as refunding all the losses the state has made if they will be allowed to escape punishment. Any thief would propose to do this, but law will not allow of this; if it did it would produce a bad taste of society. The legislature cannot sentertain the proposition for a moment of it did the result would cannot would can for a moment; if it did the people would can demn their action. This state has been robbed time and again by the republican rings, and the thieves have escaped punishment. The state dipital seems to have been their stamping grand. The lots, capital buildings, penitending, asylums and school lands seem to have been their common tills, to tap at pleasure. They have been tapped to tap at pleasure. They have been tapped time and again while the guardians of the state have slept. The present lot of heed-less officials are nat worse than those who have been in place before them. It has been left to the independent party to protect the state from the robbers, and the people will expect them to do their whole duty. If they do not the Leader will be disappointed.

FIGHT OR FALL.

Republicans of the Legislature Must Re-deem Their Party Pledges.

pledges made by the party to the laborers and producers of this state in its several platforms or become rethey mean nothing. They are either an honest declaration of party principles and a true enunciation of pledges in

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

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

Owners of public elevators that receive and handle grain for storage should be dedared public warehousemen and compelled inder 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, hundle 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 demand 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 1802, 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 promptly 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 a loption of the amendment to the constitution providing for an elective railroad 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 too and that the vote of Brassels in favor of it foment and intensify these conflicts, and we bhowever important it might appear, most earnestly disapprove the use of private had not changed his settled convic armed forces in any attempt to settle them. tions on that subject." He made a rather We believe that an appeal to the law and its 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 Hinb 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.

THE CHEERFUL CREW.

Rosalent: "Your turn will come soon," said

Philadelphia Times: There is no conclusive proof that the favorite novel with office seekers just now is "Put Yourseif in His Pince."

Chicago Mail: "The earliest lilacs are here," says the Philadelphia Record. Oh, come off. What makes you like that?

Washington Post: "Ought a democrat to have pie during Lent?" Inquires the Memphis Appeal-Avalanche, Cortainly. This is a republican Lent. Inter Ocean: Base ball is one business that can't flourish without strikes.

Washington Star: "Sweet are the uses of Adverse-ity." said the man who writes poetry for the soap tirms.

Elmira Gazette: The outcome of a court-ship nowadays is largely a question of income. Troy Press: A damper is usually put upon a theatrical venture when it falls to draw

Lowell Courier: A spring cold has bent it into our head that catarrh sometimes plays the mischlet with the ear drum. New York Herald: Manager (to popular leading man)—What salary do you expect? Leading man-1 must have a contract for \$700 a week. Manager—That's understood: but how much actual cash do you want for your services? Leading man—Purty dottars a week.

Washington Star: "What is the difference between humor and nonsense?" said the inquisitive man. "Humor." teplied the candid man, "is represented by the lose you make yourself; nonsense is represented by the loke some other fellow makes."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



ABSOLUTELY PURE

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

There has been some wild talk on the part

of newspaper correspondents at Berlin about the young emperor's increasing the army by imperial decree, in case the desired addition should be refused by the next Reichstag. An attempt has been made to draw a parallel between the present situation and the state of things in 1862, when the present emperor's grandfather enlarged the Prussian army by is personal flat, in spite of the refusal of the Prussian Landtag to vote an appropriation for the purpose. That was virtually a coup d'etat, and during the ensuing four years the Prussian constitution was suspended so far as the levying of taxes by royal warrant for the maintenance of the army was concerned. But Bismarck, who was at that time prime minister of Prussia, fully understood, and subsequently acknowledge, that he risked his head; and when the battle of Sadowa seemed to justify his arbitrary course, he pursuaded the enthusiastic Langtag to condone his unlawful act. He then solemnly stated on behalf of his master, the king of Prussia, that the unconstitutional defiance of the will of the legisla ture should never be repeated. In view of this precedent. William II, could not even in the capacity of king of Prussia raise a regiment without the consent of the Prussian Landtag; how, then, could be by an exercise of arbitrary authority increase the army of the German empire, whose pay must in a large measure be provided by voluntary contributions from the semi-independent states? To increase the German army without the consent of the Reichstag is entirely impracticable. Whether that consent can be obtamed by a personal appeal of the kaiser to his subjects is, to say the least, very doubtful. To make such an experiment, and fall, would irreparably damage the sovereign's

The resolution just passed by the Norwegian Storthing demanding a separate consular service, and autonomy at home in all matters not described in the act of union with Sweden of 1814, was drafted by the radicals, and, for precedent, goes back to the condition of affairs which prevailed before the abolition of the royal lieutenancy. In 1860 the Storthing passed a resolution requesting the king to abrogate the article in the "Fundamental law" of Norway empowering him to appoint a Swedish lieutenant to live in Christiania as representative of the royal authority. Although the king was disposed to make this concession, the opposi tion it provoked in Sweden was so general that he withheld his consent. further steps were, however, taken in the matter till the present king came to the throne in 1872. The Storthing then drew up a fresh address on the subject setting forth the wishes of the Norwegian people to which King Oscar at once gave effect The present resolution ignores the recent Swedish overtures for the settlement of the vexed questions at issue between the two kingdoms, including the larger one of the joint conduct of foreign affairs. Although it has been approved by a large majority of the radical party, there is said to have been a serious divergence of views in the councils of the party as to the wisdom of the course adopted. Some of the more moderate radicals went so far as to declare that, although they would vote for the resolution itself, must reserve their full liberty of netion with regard to future developmente.

The informal vote in the city of Brussels on the question of putting universal suffrage in the revised constitution-a vote which resulted in a large majority in favor of the project-did not seem to carry much weight. with the prime minister. The very day after the vote was taken he made a speech on revision before the Chamber, in which he said that universal suffrage was only "a dream" so far as Belgium was concerned, neat point against one of the apos ties of the universal suffrage gospel by citing a speech of the latter's, made no longer ago than 1884, in which it was maintained that "to make head against the influence and pretensions of the clerical party there is but one force-democracy, but it must be an intelligent democracy. Before the suffrage, education is essential." The question is by no means settled, and vesterday's dispatches reported the intention of the Brussels workingmen to go on a general strike if universal suffrage is not granted. We suppose that they would regard such a step as conclusive proof of their fitness to take part in public

The state of chronic rebellion which seems to exist in the Brazilian state of Rip Grande do Sul, and which may end in the separation of that state from the republic, dates back to the overthrow of Dom Pedro. This southern province-one of the wealthirst and most powerful in the republic-cared little about the revolution one way or the other. It had long been practically self governing, and

had had its own way in most matters. President Peixotto started the trouble by appointing Barras Cassal governor, who stirred up popular indignation at the outset by promulgating an unsatisfactory constitution for the province. The result was an attempt to turn Cassal out of office, which led to an armed revolt when the federal government came to his support. Fighting began a year ago and has been kept up over since, with an interval of a few months last autumn. This truce was due to the defeat of the federal government, which accepted the situation, removed Cassal, and let the province, or the leaders of the rebellion, select their own provincial government. Peace lasted only until November. when the party who favor the annexation of the province to Uruguay took up arms. Uruguay became involved in the row in Febroary, and now the Argentine Republic to said to be involved also. War is predicted between Brazii and both these neighbors, and in the meantime the provincial army of Rio Grande do Sul has fought and routed the army sent by the Rio Janeiro government to put down the revolt.

In speaking of the recent Spanish elections, the correspondent of the London Standard in Madrid says: "The returns from the provinces show that the republicans are much divided almost everywhere, and they have been beaten in several towns which they represented in the last Parliament, The principal feature of the elections in the provinces is the abstention from the polls of 70 per cent of the rural electors and 50 per cent of the town electors. It cannot be denied, however, that the republicans have improved their position on the register since the last general election. Although all the apposition parties, as usual, complain of the conduct of the authorities, the elections seem to have been carried out more fairly than usual." El Imparcial and other leading Madrid papers deprecate the formation of any hasty opinion about the significance or probable consepiences of the republican successes in Madrid. They say that these are simply the result of the apathy or negligence of the monarchical electors, who thus played into the hands of the middle class republicans who are so plentiful in the capital and in Spanish towns. Neither the mouarchy nor the public tranquility, they declare, can be disturbed by the presence of thirty advanced republicans among 437 deputies; and the resublicans are powerless as long as the working classes and the pensantry continue to abstain from the elections and from party politics. Some of the republican majorities in Madrid are attributed to the votes of the Carlists, whose sale aim is to embarrass the existing government.

Business Men as Consuls.

Springfield Republic in. It will not be easy to fill our consulates in oreign lands with the kind of men the president says he wants. Capable business men, with experience in the conduct of affairs, who are able not only to perform the routine duties of their consulates, but master and develop the possibilities of increased trado with the countries to which they are sent, are not easily induced to go into the govern-ment service. Such men are usually well established at home and full of responsibili-ties which they cannot afford to by down for the honor and emoluments of the average consulate. There are comparatively few consulates where the salary is much more than the earnings of many clerks and me-chanics, and still fewer which would not involve a financial sacrifice for a successful business man to accept.

> The Southern Flavor. Minneapolis Journal.

One feature of President Cleveland's office filling is the strong southern flavoring he is giving to the work. The best offices in his gif, are going that way and even such men as Simon Bolivar Buckner, the ex-confederate, who made such a bad job of keeping Kentucky in the confederacy, is said to be His partiality is foo marked. It is going to be a source of discord in his party. It is too sectional to be nationally pleasing.

PETE'S PICTURE.

Yankee Blade. Wen Peter hed his pictur' took, Wen Peter hed his pictur', He hed an agonizing look His neck was twisted in a crook Jest like a bow-constricter. His hair was flyin' all about; Hesides his tongue waz follin' out. Seems if his ears they dopbed an' shook, Wen Peter hed his pictur' took, Wen Peter hed his pictur'.

W'en Peter hed his pictur' took,
W'en Peter hed his pictur',
He said that he proposed to look
Jest like them pictur's in a book—
Jest like a Roman victor.
But his of whiskers stood out straight,
So straight a forty-seven pound weight
Couldn't pull'em down, an there he set
W'en Peter hed his pictur' took,
W'en Peter hed his pictur'.

W'en Peter hed his pictur' took,
W'en Peter hed his pictur',
He looked so desp'rit an' forsook,
He d'swch a stranglin', chokin' look,
Jest like a bow-constricter.
An' w'en the man showed him the proof,
I thought that Peter'd raise the roof,
He couldn't control himself at all,
Buthed to sit right down an' bawl.
W'en Peter hed his pictur' took,
W'en Peter hed his pictur'.

BROWNING, KING

Slipped Up

The Chicago Inter-Osean souvenirs are off and



we will be unable to give any of them out this evening as weannounced in yesterday's paper. The following telegram from Chicago yesterday will throw as much light on the subject as we are able to give at present: "R. S. Wilcox, Manager

B., K. & Co., Omaha.-You will not get any Chicago Inter-Oceans. See letter.-H. L. Pitcher." We are exceedingly sorry to disappoint, but circumstances over which we have no control seem to have intervened. Accept our apology, please.

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