Omaha, The Bee Building. South Grahn, corner N and 26th Streets Council Bluffs 12 Fearl Street. Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building. Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street. CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and ditorial matter should be addressed to the BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

Finte of Nebraska.

County of Bouglas.

George B. Taschuck secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the setual circulation of THE Dath. Bee for the week ending March 25, 1825, was as follows: Funday, March 12 Monday, March 20 Thestay, March 21 Wednesday, March 22 Thursday, March 22 Friday, March 22 Esturday, March 25 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Average Circulation for February, 24,309

Notary Public.

#### AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

The sixty days for which legislators can draw pay have now expired. Very few of the members are in condition financially to pay their own expenses at the capitol for more than a few days longer. At least ten days more ought to be given by the lawmakers to finish the work of purging the state house by impeaching officers who have connived at fraud and permitted the treasury to be looted by dishonest contractors. thieving subordinates and public plunderers

If Nebraska is to be redeemed from the curse of boodlerism and the majesty of the law is to be vindicated by the lawmakers, the people should not only encourage and sustain their honest representatives in the good work in which they are engaged, but they should subscribe liberally to defray their expenses. Every citizen of Nebraska who approves the work of the legislature and desires the work of investigation to be carried to its legitimate conclusion by impeachment proceedings should at once write to his representatives and remit whatever he can afford to pay to Hon. J. N. Gaffin, speaker of the house of representatives, Lincoln. In towns and cities contributions should be solicited by clubs. Public meetings should also be held to express the desire of the people for whatever measures they want the legislature to carry through before it adjourns.

There is no time to be lost. Stand by your local representatives and urge them to stand up for Nebraska in her hour of tribu-

All contributions received by Speaker Ga? fin will be acknowledged through THE BEE Total received up to March 29, \$220.

Republicans in the senate should stand up for Nebraska and redeem the pledges of 189# by voting for house roll 33.

IN THESE tempestuous days it must not be forgotten that the Omaha charter amendments are vital to this city and ought to be enacted into law before the end of this week.

IF THE maximum rate bill passes the senate and impeachment is decided upon by the legislative advisory commission the history of Nebraska.

ANOTHER murder in South Omaha is now recorded and the assassin is at large. If the local police authorities succeeded in capturing all the murderers that are now wanted they will have to be active.

THE laudable purpose for which the labor mass meeting tonight is called will doubtless insure a large attendance. Organized labor is alive to the necessity of tendering support to the legislature in the efforts being made to punish unworthy officials and to pass laws designed solely for the relief of the people.

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.

ONE of our contemporaries makes the suggestion that the publication of bills audited and paid by the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings would prevent a good deal of corruption and jobbery. We fully agree with this view. Publicity is the most effective safeguard against recklessness, extravagance and dishonest practices in public affairs.

A PROBLEM for those who are seeking the best means of dealing with children of criminal tendencles is found in the case of Denver's 11-year-old boy who has just been convicted of murder. He killed a man for the possession of his watch, and had no other excuse for the deed but that he wanted the watch. In the state of New York not long since a young lad murdered his grandfather in cold blood and with the utmost deliberation, lying in wait for him in the dark with a pistol. His excuse was that his grandfather had scolded him. Is it possible to reform such children? There are people who believe that it is.

OFFICE-HUNTERS must have noticed that every day a declaration of policy in respect to the distribution of patronage emanates from the white house. The president is attempting to improve upon the methods employed during his first term. For a week or two Nebraska democrats have returned from Washington fully satisfied that Mr. Cieveland has no use for populist applicants for office. The first appointment made in South Dakota was in direct opposition to Senator Kyle, the populist, who has made a bitter protest. Congressmen Kem and McKeighan have run against the same snag. They have nothing more to say about federal patronage in Nebraska than has the minister to Dahomey. None but true blue demoorats need apply.

AS TO STAR CHAMBER PROCEEDINGS The hue and cry about star chamber methods and baseless persecution which has been raised by the organs of the state house ring at Lincoln is an old, familiar tune which has been played with variations whenever an exposure has been made that endangers the tenure of dishonest officials or cuts off the supplies from tax-eaters who have fattened end of his remarkable career is not disat the public crib. When a republican | tant. legislature impeached a republican gov-

ernor on testimony taken with closed

doors the same hue and cry of star cham-

ber trials and persecution was raised

by the Lincoln Journal and the

republican members of the legislature

who stood up for Nebraska and vindicated the party from the blot of bribery and venality were held up as monsters of inlquity and injustice. In that session as in the present session the committees charged with investigating into alleged frauds and dishonest practices by state officials have conducted their inquiry like grand jurous. There has been no disposition to prejudge or convict any man before he has had a fair trial, but it has been found necessary, to prevent collusion and the spiriting away of witnesses and to trace reports of malfeasance and corruption to their source, to examine witnesses separately and in private. After the mass of testimony was sifted the facts bearing upon the subject under investigation, together with the conclusions of the committee as to the culpability of certain state officers was presented to the house and approved by that body. If the legislature shall de cide to impeach, or rather to arraign, any of these men for misdemeanors or bad behavior in office ample opportunity will be afforded for a full and fair trial before the supreme court, a court made up entirely of republicans who cannot be even suspected of bias or prejudice against the accused. If the court after due heaving and impartial inquiry shall deem the proof produced on trial insufficient to sustain the impeachment it will render judgment of acquittal and the person thus acquitted will receive a vindication that will reinstate him in his position. If found guilty their conviction will vindicate the law, stamps the seal of condemnation upon official dishonesty and criminal negligence and enable the state to fill the important positions held by these officials with men of known integrity and reputed capacity to fulfill the duties devotving upon them.

This is what all honest citizens hope and desire. But the organs and partisans of the state house gang do not want justice. They want license to pillage and plunder and they prefer to see the republican party sacrificed and destroyed than to have the officials who have betrayed their trust deposed in disgrace.

PATERNALISM THAT SHOULD WIN. Much is said by a certain class of eastern journals and commercial authorities in deprecation of the growth of a sentiment in favor of government paternalism in the west. Without attempting to explain the causes underlying that sentiment, the existence of which to a certain degree may be acknowledged, it is interesting to note that it is manifesting itself in the east quite as plainly as in any other part of the country. In the state of New York, for example, a bill has been introduced in the legislature to give the state authority to own and operate the grain elevators at this will be one of the red letter days in | Buffalo. This measure is approved by men who deny that they favor the general principle of paternalism, but who declare that this is an exceptional case because the elevator monopoly is so outrageous as to be no longer tolera-Passing by this inconsistency as an ex-

cusable one, it is worth while to look at

the merits of the particular case re-

ferred to, as it directly concerns the grain producing states of the west. In 1888, after struggling with the grain elevator combines for eighteen years, the New York legislature enacted a law to fix a maximum charge for elevating grain at New York and Buffalo. In New York and Brooklyn the rate for elevating and trimming grain was reduced \$3.25 on every 100,000 bushels received by canal, while in Buffalo, in detiance of the law, the rate was increased \$1.25 on each 100,000 bushels. The law has been invoked for the protection of shippers from this extortion and decisions (against the elevator monopolists have been rendered by the courts, but for some reason not clearly explained the robbery has not been stopped. The elevator men and the railroad companies have stood together in a prolonged and determined war upon the canal. To what extent the discriminations have been carried does not appear, but a correspondent of an eastern commercial journal shows that the elevator charges for transferring grain to canal boats have been outrageously extortionate. The expense of transferring 100,000 bushels of grain. and the profits made by the elevators, are given as follows: Receipts for elevating and use of steam shovel, not including receipts for blowing, stowing, sale of screenings, etc., \$1,075; expenses for labor and fuel, with \$18.50 thrown in for sundries, exclusive of interest, \$62.50; net profit for only eight hours work, \$1,012.50. At this rate all grain shipped east by the way of the Erie canal must pay I cent a bushel for the cost of handling by the Buffalo elevator monopolists. What the difference is between the rates for the canal and for the railroads we do not know, but it is well known that whatever the discrimination

may be the canal is the cheaper route. The paternalism by which it is proposed to do away with this system of plunder is entirely commendable. Every man interested in the transportation of grain will be glad to see the state of New York take the elevator business into its own hands and protect the public from such extortion in the future. But the elevator ring has immense power in the legislature and the enactment of such a law can only result from a demand so strong that no representative of the people will dare to resist it.

REPORTS from Berlin concerning the physical collapse of Prince Bismarck, if not greatly exaggerated, show that the statesman can never again become | pitched battle of considerable impor-

an important factor in German politics. There is a possibility that these reports may be colored to serve some purpose of the ex-chancellor's enemies, but when it is remembered that he is 78 years of age and has all his life sustained burdens of responsibility and toil that would have broken an ordinary constitution long ago, it seems probable enough that the

THE RUSSIAN EXTRADITION TREATY The people of the United States owe no consideration to the Russian government which should induce them to accord to it any special concessions. There has been nothing in the past relations between that despotic power and this re public which calls upon this government to make the slightest departure from its traditional policy in making an extradition treaty with Russia. Several years ago, under the first administration of Mr. Cleveland, such a treaty was negotiated, and this was ratified the senate at its last regular session after being amended. It contains a clause which, in the judgment of a great many American citizens whose opinion is entitled to most respectful consideration, would practically destroy the right of asylum in this country for any subject of Russia against whom the Russian government might bring the charge of having made any attempt upon the life of the czar or any member of his family. It is provided that when such attempt comprises the act either of murder or of assassination or of poisoning it shall not be considered a political offense, or an act conneeted with such an offense. Secretary Gresham has been quoted as saving that this article is to be taken literally; that no person is to be extradited to Russia under it until it is proved to the satisfaction of our courts first that the crime charged has been actually committed, and next that the accused person directly participated in it. But even if the scope of this provision should not be allowed to go beyond these narrow limits there would still be the danger under it of our courts being constantly harassed by the complaints of Russian agents seeking victims, and the American people do not wish their country to become a hunting ground for these minions of a merciless and unscrupulous despotism. Russia cannot be trusted for a moment in a matter of this kind. The rules applicable to other countries do not apply to her, and it is therefore to no purpose to cite our extradition treaty with Belgium as a prec-

It appears that the provision referred to is not the only objectionable feature of the Russian treaty, which is characterized by senators as being crude as a whole, and it is evident that if it be still practicable to do so it ought to receive a thorough revision. It seems extraordinary that a treaty of such importance that has been so long under consideration should have so much in it that is objectionable, but the explanation is to be found in the statement that as these matters are conducted under the veil of secreey, senators do not give that close and careful attention to them which they bestow upon matters that are publicly considered. They are usually satisfied to accept the judgment of a committee and to make no further inquiry. There may be circumstances under which it would not be wise to make treaties public in advance of their ratification, but here is one case where earlier publicity would have been judicious. If it is within the power of the executive department of the government to prevent the Russian extradition treaty from going into effect until it is modified so as to remove the objectionable features such action would undoubtedly be approved by a large majority of the American people. We should do nothing to compromise our traditional policy regarding the

right of asylum. 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 majority and minority reports upon the appointment of a United States senator by the governor of a state, in case the legislature refuses or fails to elect, are both strong from their respective standpoints, but the weightier argument seems to be with the majority, whose construction of the provision of the constitution regarding senators is manifestly grounded on common sense. It is a sound proposition that the constitutional purpose is that every state shall be at all times represented in the senate by two senators, and in order that this should be so it was provided that the executive should appoint when the legislature failed to elect. It makes no difference what the cause of a vacancy may be, if it exist when the legislature of a state is not sitting. whether contingent or otherwise, as the report of the majority says, the executive may appoint. It is true, as claimed by the minority, that the senate cannot compel a legislature to elect nor a governor to appoint. A state must determine for itself whether it will be represented, and whether the representation shall be only in part or as the constitution provides, but this has nothing to do with the question of depriving a state of senatorial representation, as provided in the constitution, whether it by by election by the legislature or executive appointment. The majority of the senate committee on privileges and elections hold that when the state has chosen a senator, either by the legislature or the gov. ernor, it has complied with the constitutional requirement, and such senator is entitled to be seated. It seems to be a sound position and ought to be sustained. If so the senators appointed from Wyoming, Montana and Washington will be seated.

REPORTS of bloodshed continue to come from the various theaters of war in South America. Most of the fighting in Honduras and in Rio Grande do Sul has been in the nature of skirmishes, with now and then a surprise massacre, but a

tance is reported from Honduras, in which the revolutionists were easily victorious over the forces of the government. Revolutions involving more or less bloodsligd are of such frequent occurrences among the Spanish-American republies that the outside world has come to expect them as a matter of course and they are generally regarded as having little significance. But when the demoralizing influence of this continued state of turmoil is considered It becomes interesting to all who care anything about the advancement of civilization on this continent. Many of the southern republics do not seem to be advancing at all. Honduras, for example, is in a condition little better than that of savagery, notwithstanding that she has a republican form of government, with a president elected for four years and a senate and chamber of deputies. In the present war both the government and the revolutionists are murdering their prisoners. The wives and children of revolutionists are imprisoned and subjected to frightful tortures by the government. If the government is overthrown, as is now probable, the situation will not be improved. A brief period of comparative peace may ensue, but it will soon be followed by another revolution and the authority will simply pass from one set of bloodthirsty men to another. That such a state of affairs should exist at the close of the nineteenth century, among a people who have so long had the examples of civilization before them, does not promise very well for the future of these southern republics.

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 Railway Age has compiled a table of all the railroads now under construction, under contract, surveyed or under survey, and in some cases only incorporated or projected, but which seem likely to be built. The table shows a total of 425 roads with lines under construction or prospective aggregating 27,765 miles. Texas comes first in order of extent with 2,159 miles and Nevada last with only four miles, though Delaware came near being at the foot of the list, as she has only five miles in prospect. The five southern states, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee and Texas, are jointly responsible for 7,010 miles of the total mileage estimated. Many of these enterprises probably will not be carried out, but there is a prospect of greater activity in railroad construction for some time to come than there has been for three or four years past. This will stimulate the iron trade, which is now stagnant, and will benefit the country in other respects.

THE Lincoln Journal persists in its weak defense of the disgraced members of the state board. Its subsidized editor discounts the expression of publie opinion throughout the state as voiced through THE BEE. The publication of interviews with republicans is characterized as a "rabid attempt to get a verdict before anybody knows the exact nature of the evidence." This evidence is a matter of record in the house of representatives. The people know what they are talking about. It is no longer a question of evidence, but whether the gang that has had easy access to the state treasury for the past wo years can succeed in its desperate efforts to shield culpable state officials from the punishment so richly deserved.

CONTRARY to all previous announcements Mr. S. H. H. Clark has been reelected president of the Union Pacific railway, and his acceptance will make it necessary for him to resign the presidency of the Missouri Pacific, to which position he was called only a few days ago. It must be gratifying for any man to have two of the greatest railways in America compete for his services. It is the highest tribute that can be paid to the ability of a railroad manager, Mr. Clark doubtless appreciates the compliment. but his gratification cannot be keener than that of the hundreds of subordinate officials of the Union Pacific whose tenures depended largely upon the outcome of the directors' meeting in New

THE hope that the settlement of the cotton mill strikes in England would result in a greatly increased demand for American cotton is said by good authorities to have but slight justification. A great part of the decrease in English consumption has been made up by increased production by the mills on the continent, so that the consumption of American cotton will not be materially changed by the renewal of activity among the English manufacturers. This assumes that the aggregate production of the mills of the world will remain about as before.

THE shipments of bituminous coal from the United States to foreign countries during the past year has far exceeded that of any previous year. The shipments from Philadelphia to the West Indies and South America have been especially large and the trade is rapidly growing. On the other hand the shipments of anthracite are small and show little increase. Coal exports, however, cannot become large enough for many years to come to have any effect upon the home market.

Cold Comfort for Congressmen New: Park World.

There are no good reasons why members of congress should make the federal appointnts and there are many excellent reasons why they should not.

Stands and Sits Unrivaled. Chicago Tribune In one respect Mr. Cleveland's cabinet stands unrivaled. It displaces more air than any similar aggregation of advisory states men ever known in this country.

The Ax Sure to Fall. Cincinnati Commercial.

Resignation is a graceful way of getting out of office. But postmasters can depend upon it that their neads will be cut off just as cleanly if they do not voluntarily walk up to the chopping block.

Painful Position of the Colonels. St. Louis Republic. Mr. William C. Whitney will accept no flice under the Cleveland administration.

This is a position of disinterested aignity almost as striking as that occupied by the Missouri colone's when Massachusetts is shaking the tree for plums.

Speculators Called Down,

Secretary Carlisle gives notice that the is not in their power to make money by de

An Earnest Truth Seeker.

Mayor Bemis of Omaha, who submits a ozen questions to Mayor Gilroy as to the number of unlicensed saloons, disreputable places, etc., in this city, seems to be an earn est seeker after information who should be answered in good faith. He doesn't know our "rulers," however.

Will Coercion Work?

New York Advertiser Stripped of all flapdoodle Mr. Cleveland's sew policy of ignoring the recommendations of congressmen in dispensing the offices is simply an unauthorized exercise of power in the hands of the executive to coerce a co ordinate branch of the government. He hopes by this means to compel the majority n congress to comply with his wishes. Hoses not withhold patronage from those who are willing to obey his orders.

Giving the People Their Own.

Philadelphia Record.
The land grabbers of the Southern Pacific railway have encountered an obstacle in the person of Secretary of the Interior Smith who has rudely brushed aside the company's claim to lands granted to the defunct Atlan-tic & Pacinic Railroad company, and de-clared forfeited seven years ago. These lands will now be thrown open to settlement: and thus gradually, under democratic rule the people are coming into their own again Safety for Train Men.

It was known to the last congress that the empulsory use of automatic rallway conp ings would necessitate the expenditure of arge sums of money; yet this did not avail o secure the rejection of the coupler law The burden of added cost will speedily be distributed, while the resulting saving of life will be a constant factor. After the change shall have been completed the rail way managers as well as the people will sisted upon.

Railroad Corporations and Employes.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican. While the railroad employe may reasonably be held to the obligation of giving due notice before quitting the service of the road, the corporation itself must of course be put under like obligations in relation to the workman. As General Wager Swayne, the New York lawyer, says in an interview, the difficulties may to a great degree be overcome by requiring employment in such quasi-public service to be made on time con men and the corporations and public. one could then be compelled to work a min-ute against his will, but action for damages would lie against either party in case the ontract were broken

Railroads and the World's Fair.

Chicago Tribune, The managers of the western lines are re-ported to be of the opinion that in order to get a good fair business it will be necessary or them to reduce rates. Some of those lines have practically decided to run excurach way, and to run regular trains at one and a third rate for the round trip. Perhaps the men who are now talking for the eastern lines will come round to a similar view, after they have discovered that full rates to not bring in all the business they had counted on. They will then but repeat the experience of the men who bossed things on the lines which carried passengers to and from seventeen years ago, and those who vainly expected the people would pay full rates to visit the Paris exposition of four years ago. And in this they will but verify the wisdom of a remark made many years ago to the effect that it is only the comparatively few wise men who are able to benefit by the ex-perience of others, while the foois have to learn through suffering which might have been avoided had they consulted the teachings of history.

TRIFLING SMILES.

Toxas Siftings: Rhucheard's trade evidently Philadelphia Times: Raising the bonnet is a sign of woman's respect for Easter. The gentlemen in the case are only expected to raise the money.

Troy Press: At a big football game people go early, but it isn't to avoid the rush.

Detroit Free Press: A surgeon is the man who has to carve out his fortune if he gets New Orleans Picayune: The man who can-not read is a great catch for a jury trial. The lawyer for the defense can make up the man's

Atlanta Constitution: "Well, how's the paper doing now?" "First class-got fifteen subscribers, one fire in the stove, one side of meat and a summons to work the road."

Life: The Heiress—Am I the only girl in the whole wide world you love? Old Bach—No, dear. but you were the only girl I knew who could afford to marry me." Indianapolis Journal: "They say that thorrid man next door compels his wife to put his shoes on every morning. I'd just like to see you trying any such a trick. I'd—"
"No danger, my dear. They are too small for you."

Chicago Tribune: "I don't like your milk, aid the mistress of the house. What's wrong withit, mun

"It's dreadfully thin and there's no cream on it."
"Arfter you've lived in the city awhile, num," said the milkman encouragingly, "you'll git over them rooral ideas o' yourn."

WHERE HE FOOLED HER. He mistook her for his sister:
In the darkened hall he kissed her;
He implanted sixteen kisses on her darling,
bobbling head.
When she exclaimed "My goodness!"
He explained his seeming rudeness;
He mistook her for his sister, or at least that's
what he said.

> THREE MAIDS ON A CAR Chicago Inter Ocean.

They boarded a street car, maidens three, Damsels fair as one night see In many a day's or week's journee; And the other passengers smilled. For what is there so passing sweet As Chicago maidens, fre h and neat, With dainty shoes chuck full of feet? Three seats they took, these maidens fair-Phese maidens with distingue air: And lovely looked as they sat there. Three purses small that would not ope. And fingers small that could not cope With stubborn clasps: yet there was hope. The hope that comes in all distress Caused each to wish that lack might bless And grant her the most clumsiness Conductor tall stood there before The maidens three; and swift they tore At purses exenestly and more. One sweetly said: "I will—don't you;"
"I have it here," quoth Number Two;
The third one, also, anxlous grew. (Now, this was generositee. Open, at last, three purses came (Their contents pretty much the same); Their owners' cheeks were flushed with

For purses three-oh, what a pity To give away their owners pretty And make them theme for doleful ditty! Among them those three purses bled No single, solitary "red" O'er seven cents; the maldens fled; And the other passengers laughed. (Mean old things.)



Axman Maxwell Supplied with an Extra Force of Clerks.

PREPARING FOR WHOLESALE BEHEADING

All of the Fourth Class Offices in the Department to Be Filled as Rapidly

as Democrats Can Be Appointed

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, ) 513 FOURTHENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.

Axman Maxwell, the fourth assistant ostmaster general, evidently proposes to surpass the record of any previous executioner of the 6,000 fourth class postmasters whose heads are at his mercy. He has followed his aunouncement of policy as to new appointments and as to early removals, exclusively announced in these dispatches, by a forced draft of a regiment of assistants. At 4 o'clock every afternoon, which is the usual time for relieving from duty the thousand clerks of the Postoffice department the entire clerical force of that depart ment is, by special order of Postmaster General Bissell, turned over to Mr. Maxwell for special duty until 5 o'clock in preparing papers and passing upon the applications for fourth class postmasters. This makes approximately 6,000 hours a week of clerical labor placed at Mr. Maxwell's exclusive disposal and it is expected largely to aid the axman in preparing for the wholesale decapitations which are soon to occur and which s small installments are already rolling to ward the guillotine in the official tumbrills A special force of clerks at the Treasury department has also been detailed to work at night upon the applications for appoint

It Was a Compromise. Inquiries arrive here by every mai from Nebraska and South Dakota as t

ment in that department.

whether the Pickler timber culture bill was passed by congress during the last session An inquiry from the Sidney land office re-ceived by THE BEE correspondent today ceived by The Bee correspondent tode states that there is much loubt and interin it. The Pickler amendment or Pickle bill, so called, was not passed. A compre mise provision upon the same subject was appropriation bill and is now a law. It is a follows: "That section 1 of an ac entitled, An act to repeal timbe culture taves and for other purposes approved March 3, 1981, be and hereby is amended by adding the following words to the fourth provision thereof: And provided further if trees, seeds or cuttings were in good faith planted as provided by law and the same and the land upon which o planted were hereafter in good fait! cultivated as provided by law for at least eight years by a person qualified to make entry and who has a subsisting entry under made without regard to the number of trees that may have been growing on the land and provided further that where soldiers' ad ditional homestead entries have been made or initiated upon certificate of the com-missioner of the general land office of the right to make such entry and there is neadverse claimant and such certificate is found erroneous or invalid for any cause the purchaser thereunder on making proof o such purchase may perfect his title by pay ment of the government price for the land but no person shall be permitted to acquire more than 160 acres of public land through

Western Pensions. The following pensions granted are reported: Nebraska: Additionat—John L. Dingman,

the location of any such certificates.'

Original-Walker Hooper, Hicks, Imle Eno. M. Adkins, David Clark, Additional—J. H. Sims, William Letter, I. Weaver, G. Stoner, Andrew Southerland J. Weaver, G. Stoner, Andrew Southerland, S. Logan, Dayid Bunce. Increase—John Easton, O. Shibley, Lewis Buyer. Reissue— Collins Phelps. Original widow, etc.—Mel-vina Warner. Harriett Williams, Sarah Hughes, Ellen Houghtaling, Dicy Morgan, (mother) Rebecca Bird, Elizabeth Wing (mother), minors of Robert C. Petty. South Dakota: Original-Michael Foley, ay S. DeWolf. Additional-H. Howard,

William A. Butler. Original widow-Mary

Jesse B. Dailey. Miscellaneous.

Today Assistant Secretary Chandler af-firmed the decision of the commissioner in the timber culture—case of Charles T, Hall from Mitchell, S. D., rejecting his appli

Mrs. Carey, wife of Senator Carey, is going to Philadelphia tomorrow to meet he sons, who will accompany her to Atlantic City for a fortnight's stay. When Senator Carey can join his family they will all go to Chicago to see the World's fair, enroute for their home in Cheyenne.

Mr. William E. Spencer, the minute and journal clerk of the senate who was called from the city ten days ago by the serious liness of his mother at her home in Iowa, has just returned.

Dr. McConnell is here to get a position for

is son, who is a judge in South Dakota.

Dr. H. W. Carpenter of Omana is at Wil

The following entries were made upon the books of the Treasury department today of applications for offices in that service: Hirsch Harris of Douglas county, Nebraska, for melter and refiner in the mint at Carson | years old.

DISMISS POSTMASTERS City, Nev.: Dr. James F. McCa thy, Dubuque, Ia., for acting assistant marine surbuque, In., for acting assistant mark

eon at Duboque.
D. A. Elliott was today appointed postnaster at Buffalo Gap, Custer county, S. D., rice D. Goss removed. Francis M. Suell of Spanish Fork, U. T.,

is at the Belvidere.
A. W. Crawford, Winterset, Ia., is at the E. K. Valentine, wife and daughter of West Point, Neb., are at the National. Senator Manderson will attend the old soldiers banquet at the Imperial hotel in Baltimore, Md., on April 10. P. S. H.

#### SOME MEN OF NOTE.

Oakey Hall is once more 'n New York, en-joying himself at the Lotus club and charged to the muzzle with good stories. Senator Hill will spead some time on the

California coast at the latter part of the year. He perhaps hopes to see more of the Pacific side of politics than he has been able to see of late.

Ex-Governor Zulick of Arizona is one ex-office holder who doesn't want the earth. He says: "I feel that I was sufficiently henored by holding the governorship of my Ex-Judge Garrick M. Harding, L. D. Shoe-

maker and E. G. Butler of Wilkesbarre, Pa, are the only surviving grandsons in a direct line of participants in the battle and massa-Oliver Wendell Holmes has written to a Philadelphia man a letter in a chirography so neat and legible that it might have been

he work of a young bank clerk rather than n octogenarian poet. Frederick Douglas is negotiating for the curchase of an estate in the Maryland ounty where he was born a slave seventysix years ago, with a view to spending his

leclining years there. Speaking of Pod Dismuke, Buck Whilkins, Munk Irish and Potsdam Sams, does any-body remember what became of the John Smith who had his name changed some years ago to Gagadig Gigadam?

Governor Northen of Georgia has an nounced that he will be in the race for Senator Calquitt's scat next year. It seems to be taken for granted that Mr. Calquitt will ot seek re-election on account of poor

Max Judd, who has been appointed consuland sadd, who has been appointed consul-general at Vienna, is one of the foremost amateur chess players in the United States. The Austrians are enthusiastic lovers of chess, so this is a very fitting appointment, Mr. Judd is a wealthy Hebrew.

The government of Paraguay ordered an observance of official mourning for one week upon learning that ox-President Hayes was dead. Mr. Hayes acted as arbitrator be-tween the Argentine Republic and Paraguay and decided favorably to the latter

There is no such person as Standhope Potsdam Sanis. He has been annihilated by a few protesting strokes of the per pertain-ing to the flon. Stantiope Sams, private sec-retary to the governor of Georgia. He pleads not guilty as to the "d" and the "Pots

Dr. William Everett, "the brilliant but erratic Hamlet of Massichusetts politics," is said to be weighing the respecave merits of a seat in congress and a pulpit in New En-gland. The resignation of Henry Cabot Lodge, member for the Seventh district, pro sents allurements of one kind to the rever nd gentleman, and he was also a candidat: for the pastorate of a Unitarian church in Quine intil that organization voted 51 to 32 not to

### NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Grand Island is afflicted with a campaign laily, the Democrat.

North Platte has scored three business ailures in the past few days. The thief who carried off a suit of clothes from a Liberty store is spending thirty days

in the county jail at Beatrice. While sitting in her chair at her home in She had long been a consumptive

The popularity of Senator Allen will be reatly increased when the public ascertains that he was formerly manager of the Madion, Neb., base ball nine. While hunting, Albert Stiller, a Merrick

ounty farmer, stumbled over a wire and ell. His gun discharged and the load was embedded in his ankle, making an ugly and Three burglars entered the rooms over the

Farmers bank at Fairmont and secured \$150 worth of plunder. Citizens started in pursuit of the thieves and captured one, but the other two are still at liberty. Tuttle, the man who attempted to munder

G. P. Baldwin at Liberty in July, 1891, cut-ting his victim's throat with a razor, has been captured and is being held for requisition by Chariton, Ia., officers. Clarence Gier, a 13-year-old Oakdale boy, while hunting, shot himself in the leg above

he knee withan old powder and shot pistol. He was hauled home in a wagon. The do-tor extracted seventy shot from his leg. The powder burned the flesh around the wound. Joe Wahl and William Stader, who assaulted Wensel Wieden in Frontier county and who were captured in Kansas City, are now in jail at Curtis, having been held for appearance at district court for assault with intent to commit murder. Wieden has poor chance to survive, and it may be that the oys will yet have to answer to the charge f murder.

Jacob Fries of DuBois placed a telegraph pole and a railroad tie across the B. & M. railroad track between Table Rock and Pawnee City, and a freight train ran against was arrested, and was bound over to appear at the April term of district court at Pawnee City, his bond being fixed at \$1,000. The prisoner admitted his guilt, but does not seem to be very bright. He is about 25

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