

THE DAILY BEE

Published Every Morning.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday) One Year, \$8.00; Daily and Sunday, One Year, \$10.00; Three Months, \$3.00; Six Months, \$5.00; Sunday Bee, One Year, \$2.00; Saturday Bee, One Year, \$1.50; Weekly Bee, One Year, \$1.00.

OFFICES: Omaha, The Bee Building, South Omaha, between N and 26th Streets, Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street, Chicago Office, 117 Chamber Street, New York, Rooms 14 and 15, Tribune Building, Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE: All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor at the office.

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 company.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: For the month of February, 1893. Total circulation for February, 24,309.

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 conspired at fraud and permitted the treasury to be looted by dishonest contractors, thieving subordinates and public plunderers generally.

If Nebraska is to be redeemed from the curse of boodism 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.

There is no time to be lost. Stand by your local representatives and urge them to stand up for Nebraska in her hour of tribulation. All contributions received by Speaker Gaffin will be acknowledged through The Bee. Total received up to March 29, \$230.

Republicans in the senate should stand up for Nebraska and redeem the pledges of 1892 by voting for house roll 35.

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 this will be one of the red letter days in 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 tendencies 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. Cleveland 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 democrats 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 at the public crib. When a republican legislature impeached a republican governor on testimony taken with closed doors the same hue and cry of star chamber 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 iniquity 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 jurors.

There has been no disposition to prejudice or convict any man before he has had a fair trial, but it has been found necessary to prevent collusion and the splitting of ways 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 decide 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 hearing 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 restate him in his position. If found guilty their conviction will vindicate the law, stamp 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 devolving 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 depreciation 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 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 tolerable.

Passing by this inconsistency as an excusable one, it is worth while to look at the merits of the particular case referred 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 defiance 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, \$1,000, including receipts for blowing, stowing, sale of screenings, etc., \$1,075; expenses for labor and fuel, with \$18.50 thereon 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 1 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 old statesman can never again become 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 end of his remarkable career is not distant.

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 republic 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 by 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 connected with such an offense. Secretary Gresham has been quoted as saying 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 precedent.

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 is 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 secrecy, 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 PEOPLE DO NOT WANT THE LEGISLATURE TO ADJOURN BEFORE THE STATE HOUSE HAS BEEN PURGED OF DISHONEST AND FAULTY 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 RAILROAD 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 public 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 two 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 RE-ELECTED 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 York.

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.

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

STANDS AND SITS UNTRIED.

In one respect Mr. Cleveland's cabinet stands untried. It displaces more air than any similar aggregation of advisory statesmen ever known in this country.

THE AX SURE TO FALL.

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

PAINFUL POSITION OF THE COLONELS.

Mr. William C. Whitney will accept no office under the Cleveland administration.

This is a position of disinterested dignity almost as striking as that occupied by the Missouri colonel when Massachusetts is shaking the tree for nuts.

SPECULATORS CALLED DOWN.

Secretary Carlisle gives notice that the treasury does not need any more gold and the speculators are thus admonished that it is not in their power to make money by depreciating the public credit.

AN EARNEST TRUTH SEEKER.

Mayor Bemis of Omaha, who submits a dozen questions to Mayor Gilroy as to the number of intemperate saloons, disreputable places, in this city, seems to be an earnest seeker after information who should be answered in good faith. He doesn't know our "rules," however.

WILL COERCION WORK?

Stripped of all hypochondric Mr. Cleveland's new 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 coordinate branch of the government. He hopes by this means to compel the majority in congress to comply with his wishes. He does not wish to compel 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 Atlantic and Pacific Railroad company, and demands that the lands 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 emergency railway car couplings would necessitate the expenditure of large sums of money; yet this did not avail to secure the rejection of the coupler law. The houses of congress have since distributed, while the resulting saving of life will be a constant factor. After the coupler law was passed the railway managers as well as the people will doubtless wonder why it was not earlier insisted upon.

RAILROAD CORPORATIONS AND EMPLOYEES.

While the railroad employee may reasonably be held to the obligation of giving 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 Vager says, "The New York lawyer, says in an interview, the difficulties may to a great degree be overcome by providing employment in such quasi-public service to be made on time contracts. This would serve to protect both men and the corporations and public. No one could be compelled to work a minute against his will, but action for damages would lie against either party in case the contract were broken."

RAILROADS AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The managers of the western lines are reported to be of the opinion that in order to get a good fair business it will be necessary for them to reduce rates. Some of those lines have practically decided to run excursion trains at not more than 1 cent per mile each 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 are not so far from the mark. The fact that they have discovered that full rates do not bring in all the business they had counted upon, and that they are losing money, is evidence of the men who bossed things on the lines which carried passengers to and from the Philadelphia Centennial gatherings of seventeen years ago, and those who now expected the people would pay full rates to visit the Paris exposition of four years ago. And in this they will verify the wisdom of the workman. As General Vager says, "The effect that it is only the comparatively few wise men who are able to benefit by the experience of others, while the fools have to learn through suffering which might have been avoided had they consulted the teachings of history."

TRIFLING SMILES.

Texas Siftings: Bluebeard's trade evidently was that of a belle-banger.

Philadelphia Times: Raising the bonnet is a sacred woman's respect for Easter.

Chicago Tribune: A big football game people go to, 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 any.

New Orleans Playmate: The man who cannot read is a great catch for a jury trial. The lawyer for the defense can walk up the man's mind for him.

Atlanta Constitution: "Well, how's the paper doing now?" "First class—got fifteen subscribers, one fire in the stove, one side of my trousers torn, and my wife is gone."

Life: The Hellish—Am I the only girl in the whole wide world who loves?

Old Irish—No, dear, but you were the only girl I knew who could afford to marry me.

Indianapolis Journal: "I say that door is closed on my wife to put her shoes on every morning. I'd just like to see you trying and making a trip. I'd just like to see you, my dear, my dear. They are too small for you."

Chicago Tribune: "I don't like your milk," said the mistress of the house.

What's wrong with that milk?" "It's dreadfully thin and there's no cream on it."

"After you've lived in the city awhile, you'll see the milkman encouragingly, 'you'll get over them rickrack ideas' yours."

WHERE HE FOULDED HER.

He noticed her for his sisters. In the darkness he kissed her. He implanted sixteen kisses on her darling, and she was his.

THREE MAIDS ON A CAR.

They boarded a street car, maidens three, Damsels fair as one might see. And the other passengers smiled. For what is there so passing sweet As Chicago maidens, fresh and true. And lovely looked as they sat there. Three purses small that would not open. And three purses small that would not open. With stubborn clasp; yet there was hope. The hope that comes in all distress. Goodness! what a wish that I might bless. And grant her the most cherished. Conductor tall stood there before. The maidens three, and swift they tore. At purse, earnestly and more. One sweetly said: "I will—don't you?" The second said: "I will—do let me!" The third one, also, anxious grew. "Let me, let me," said Number Three; "No dear, I have it, do let me!" (Now, this was generous.) Open, at last, three purses came. Their contents pretty much the same; Their owners' cheeks were flushed with shame. For purses three—oh, what a pity! To give away their own pretty ditty! And make those three—oh, what a pity! Among them those three purses hid. No single, solitary "red!" One sweetly said: "The maidens fled. And the other passengers laughed. (Mean old things.)"

JACOBS OIL.

MINERAL OIL THE BEST Cures Pain Promptly.

TO DISMISS POSTMASTERS

Arman 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, 313 FORTNEY STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 29.

Arman Maxwell, the fourth assistant postmaster general, evidently proposes to surpass the record of any previous executive of the 6,000 fourth class postmaster offices which he has in his charge. He has followed his announcement 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 department 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 in small installments are already rolling toward the guillotine in the official tumbrils.

A special force of clerks at the Treasury department has also been detailed to work in the office of the Postmaster General in that department.

IT WAS A COMPROMISE.

Inquiries arrive here by every mail from Nebraska and South Dakota as to whether the Pickler timber culture bill was passed by congress during the last session. An inquiry from the Sidney land office received by THE BEE correspondent today states that there is much merit and interest in it. The Pickler amendment to the Pickler bill, so called, was not passed. A compromise provision upon the same subject was, however, incorporated in the timber culture appropriation bill and is now a law. It is as follows: "That section 1 of an act entitled, 'An act to repeal timber culture laws and for other purposes,' approved March 3, 1891, 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 so planted were hereafter in good faith cultivated as provided by law for at least eight years by a person qualified to make entry and who has a subsisting entry under the timber culture laws, final proof may be made without regard to the number of trees that may have been growing on the land, and provided further that where soldiers' adjacent homestead entries have been made or initiated upon certificate of the commissioner of the general land office of the right to make such entry, and there is no adverse claimant and such certificate is found erroneous or invalid for any cause the purchaser thereunder on making proof of such homestead entry, shall be entitled to the purchase of the government price for the land, but no person shall be permitted to acquire more than 160 acres of public land through the location of any such certificate.'

The following pensions granted are reported: Nebraska: Additions—John L. Dingman, William A. Butler. Original—Walter—Mary J. Meyer.

Iowa: Original—Walker Hooper, O. Hicks, Elmo E. Adkins, David Clark. Additions—J. H. Sims, William Letzer, J. Weaver, G. Stoner, Andrew Southland, S. Logan, David Lucas. Increase—John Easton, O. Shilby, Lewis Beyer, Rebusse—Collins Phelps. Original widow, etc.—John Hughes, Ellen Houghtaling, Dicy Morran, (mother) Rebecca Bird, Elizabeth Wing, (mother) of Robert C. Petty.

South Dakota: Original—Michael Foley, Jesse S. DeWolf. Additions—H. Howard, Jay B. Dalry.

Miscellaneous. Talay Assistant Secretary Chandler affirmed the decision of the commissioner in the timber culture case of Charles T. Hall from Mitchell, S. D., rejecting his application.

Mrs. Carey, wife of Senator Carey, is going to Philadelphia tomorrow to meet her 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 illness of his mother at her home in Iowa, has just returned.

Dr. McConnell is here to get a position for his son, who is a judge in South Dakota.

Dr. H. W. Carpenter of Omaha is at Willards.

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

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SOME MEN OF NOTE.

Oskey Hall is once more in New York, enjoying himself at the Lotus club and charged to the muzzle with good stories.

Senator Hill will spend some time on the Centennial 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 Zuleck of Arizona is one excited office holder who doesn't want the earth. He says: "I feel that I was sufficiently honored by holding the governorship of my territory once."

Ex-Judge Garrick M. Harding, L. D. Shoemaker and E. G. Butler of Willaburro, Pa., are the only surviving grandsons in a direct line of participants in the battle and massacre of Wyoming.

Oliver Wendell Holmes has written to a Philadelphia man a letter in a chirography so neat and legible that it might have been the work of a young clerk rather than an octogenarian poet.

Frederick Douglas is negotiating for the purchase of an estate in the Maryland country where he will be in the latter part of his life. He has a view to spending his declining years there.

Speaking of Pol Dismuke, Buck Whitkins, Monk Kinsler and John Sams, does any one remember what became of the John Smith who had his name changed some years ago to Gagaid Giraalam?

Ex-Governor North of Georgia has announced that he will be in 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.

Max Judd, who has been