OFFICES. Onaha, The Rec Ruilding. South Onaha, corner N and 26th Streets Council Bloffs. 12 Pearl Street. Chicago Office, 217 Chamber of Commerce. New York, Rooms 18, 14 and 15, Tribune tubbles. Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE All communications relating to news and ed torial 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. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas-George B Trachuck, see Habing company, does sutemply awar that the actual circulation of THE DALLY BUE for the wee ending April 8, 1830, was as follows: Monday, April 1.
Tuesday, April 1.
Tuesday, April 1.
Wednesday, April 5.
Thursday, April 5.
Friday, April 7.
Saturday, April 8.

Swarn to before me and subscribed in my pre-ence this 8th day of April, 1886. S. P. FEIL. Notary Public. Average Circulation for March, 1893, 24,179

need apply. THAT Omahs, is favorably located is

evidenced by the fact that disastrous storms fight shy of her. IT is quite safe to assume that the

circular saw is just now the perplexing object of studious and solicitous inspection in the executive office at the state IN RESPONSE to an auxious inquirer

we impact the thrilling information that the secretaries of the State Board of Transportation are still drawing sal-

SINCE the adjournment of the legislature the insurance men have not been saying a word. The conclusion is that they can be induced to continue business in the state.

DOUBTLESS Arbor day, which occurs on the 22d inst., will be fittingly observed throughout the state in harmony with the suggestions contained in the generous proclamation and the spirit which inspired the institution of the holiday.

A RESOLUTION is pending in the Minnesota legislature providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate grave charges against a number of prominent citizens of that state of gross frauds "in relation to the sale of public lands." It is to be hoped for the good name of Nebraska that the disposition of its saline lands will afford no occasion for a similar scandal.

THIS is the season for prairie fires and again the destruction of the property of farmers is great. Why will they not learn from experience to take the necessary precautions to guard against simple matter to establish fire breaks about their dwellings, barns and corrals. and those who utilize the safeguards that experience has taught are necessary to protect their property from these fires are seldom sufferers.

WHEN the law was passed creating a State Columbian commission it was drawn up on the theory that members of the commission should be appointed because of their political faith. Little or no regard was paid in making these appointments to the personal fitness of men for the peculiar duties of the position. It is fair to assume that there are a number of republicans in the state possessing necessary qualifications for a place on the commission, yet there may be no good reason why the politics of the appointee should be considered.

THE direct allegation of the Washington News that the only reason Secretary Carlisle has for dispossessing the resident clerks in the Treasury department is because they have no votes and no political influence—because "it is that by substituting other clerks who are voters political patronage may be bestowed and political power increased by the administration." Is it possible that so prominent a member of President Cleveland's cabinet should attempt to inaugurate a system glaringly at variance with his chief's boasted policy of civil service reform? Perish the base insinuation.

THE remains of Jeff Davis are to be transferred from New Orleans and reinterred at Richmond on the 31st of next month. That date is the anniversary of the battle of Fair Oaks in 1832, which marked the nearest approach that General McClellan made on the capitol of the confederacy. There was a good deal of excitement in Richmond on that occasion, it will be remembered, but it will be surpassed by the patriotic demonstrations, from a southern standpoint, on the occasion of the approaching ceremony to judge by the exceedingly elaborate preparations making for the event.

On Sunday next a total eclipse of the sun is promised. It, however, will not be observed in this part of the world, nor will the United States government send out any official expeditions to take observations of the phenomena connected with the event. Several astronomical expeditions will be on hand, nevertheless, in Chili, Brazil. and on the Central African coast, where the shadow of the moon on the earth can be best observed, fully equipped with the most ingenious scientific apparatus and instruments for viewing and photographing the awe-inspiring spectacle. Two American parties are in Chili in charge of astronomers from the Lick and Haryard observatories, and the English government has an expedition for observation in Brazil and another in Senegambia. If the weather is favorable the expeditions should be able to secure numerous photographic views of the eclipse which will be of great interest and selentific value.

SHALL HE SHOW OR VETO?

Tremendous pressure has been brought upon Governor Crounse to veto house roll No. 33, the maximum freight rate bill. Rallroad managers, wholesale dealers, bankers and railroad employes have each in turn argued, importuned and remonstrated against the bill. It is claimed that the bill is vicious because it is class legislation, that the bill is unconstitutional because it makes exception in favor of roads built since 1889; that the rates fixed by the bili are unreasonable and would, if enforced, prove rainous to the railroad companies; that the rates, if enforced. would rain the farmers in the western part of the state and bankrupt the jobbers in the eastern part: that it would prevent the building of new railroads and stop the cetension of established lines, and finally that it would reduce the wages of railroad employes, cripple the retail merchants and afford no bene-

fit to anybody or any locality. Now a bill that would really produce all these disasters and fail to benefit anybody would certainly be a vicious measure, and should not become a law, But it strikes us that there is such a thing as painting the devil altogether too black. The opponents of house roll 33 have overdone the thing when they piled up their objections mountain high. In the first place, if the bill is really unconstitutional, the courts will soon set it aside. The railroads have the ablest lawyers in the state At the white house no poor relative hired by the year, and they will be at very little expense in showing up the constitutional defects. The Union Pacific claims an exemption because it is a national road, and if this claim is sustained in the federal courts competing reads will have good grounds for insist-

ing that they shall also be relieved. At any rate it is not for the governor to interpose his veto under pretext of constitutional defects unless they were too glaring to be passed over. Inasmuch as the remonstrants and protestants against the bill flatty contradict each other in their predictions of the terrible things that will happen if the maximum rate law goes into effect, great allowance should be made by the governor for their extravagant assump-

Maximum rates have been established in vacious western states from time to time and their railroads have not been ruined, their cities have not been depopulated nor have their merchants and farmers been impoverished. In none of those states has railroad building ceased entirely: on the contrary, their mileage has kept pace with and gone even ahead of population.

It does not stand to reason that the proposed rate law will increase the tolls on staple farm products and heavy commodities in the larger half of the state and yet reduce the earnings of the roads, much less is it reasonable to assume that the bill will cripple wholesale dealers and heavy shippers and at the same time increase the cost of commodities to the consumer.

The truth is that the opposition to the bill is inspired almost entirely by the railroad managers, and their opposition is not so much to the new rates as to any regulation by legislative act. It is naturally to be expected that the rates will in some instances be found too high and these annual visitations? It, is a very | in other instances too low. If they are lower them: if they are unreasonably low the courts will set them aside. Whatever defects may be found after a season's experiment can readily be cured by the legislature. It is absolutely certain that a special session will have to be called for next winter to plug up the holes in our various state institutions and meet the deficits caused by the collapse of the Mosher bank and readjust the penitentiary labor under state control. So much on

Viewed from a partisan standpoint, the veto of house roll 33 by the governor, in defiance of public sentiment, his personal pledges in the campaign and the party platform, would simply mean political suicide and party dissolution.

THE CONCESSION TO RUSSIA The article of the extradition treaty with Russia negotiated six years ago. and which failed of ratification at that time, together with the article substituted by the senate in the treaty recently ratified, have been made publie. The object of this is to obtain a public discussion of the latter article in advance of the formal ratification of the treaty by the two governments. A great deal has already been said regarding the concession which it is proposed our government shall make to Russia in this matter, and the weight of intelligent judgment is unquestionably opposed to it. The view has been expressed by able writers that the treaty is essentially one-sided so far as the objectionable article is concerned, and it has been well said that an extradition treaty between a liberal government like the United States and Russia despotism could not be made on equal terms. This treaty recognizes no lifference between an attempt on the life of the head of a representative government and on that of a despotic ruler. yet there is obviously a very essential difference if the matter be considered from ethical and political standpoints.

The objectionable article reads: "An attempt upon the life of the head of either government, or against that of any member of his family, when such attempt comprises an act of either murder or assassination or poisoning, shall not constitute a political offense or an act connected with such offense." Manifestly no such protection as this is needed for our presidents or the members of their families against possible attempts upon their lives, and hence it is wholly in the interest of the ezar and his family, for whose safety the American people are in nowise called upon to concern themselves. The secretary of state has been quoted as saying that this article must be taken literally, but we should not lose sight of the Russian code under which conspiracies against the government are held to be attempts upon the life of its head or acts connected with such offense. Under this code any plan or preparation or conspiracy against the royal family, if it only amounts to join-

conspiracy, or to expressing opinions or against the ezar, is equally criminal with attempted or accomplished murder and is subject to the same penalties. Any one giving shelter to porsons suspected of these offenses is regarded as an accomplice and is liable to capital punishment like the principals in the conspiracy. Under the treaty we must extradite any one accused of the attempted murder of any member of the royal family of Russia, which means, under Russian law, practically every political refugee from that country in the United States.

Certainly if the American people can be made to fully understand all that this concession to Russia despotism means, and how wide a departure it involves from the traditional policy of this country regarding the right of asylum to political refugees, they will with one voice repudiate the treaty. Extradition with the Russian government is not so necessary or important to the United States that in order to obtain it we should sacrifice a great and vital principle which has been adhered to from the foundation of the government.

PROPOSITION NUMBER ONE

The first proposition in the circulation challenge which G. M. Hitchcock accepted, but allowed to go by default,

reads as follows: I will match the subscription list of any egition of the World-Herald in the city of Omaha with two subscribers for The EVENING BEE to one of the World-Herald or forfeit \$1,000, payable to yourself or any charitable or benevolent institution you may name. The comparison of circulation to be made by publishing the names and addresses of paying carrier delivery subscribers for months of December, 1892, and January and February, 1893, with twenty days for verification of the lists after their publica-

The time within which this proposition was to remain open was limited to thirty days. The concluding paragraph of the agreement under which a deposit of five certified checks of \$1,000 each was made with Mr. Henry W. Yates, president of the Nebraska National bank, reads as folk ws:

It is furthermore agreed that if the World-Herald fail to furnish proof of its circulation under the conditions embodied in the four opositions in the open challenge within thirty days from this date; or if after complying with the conditions of either of the four first propositions it is found that I have made good any proposal concerning relative circulation, then you are to hand back the checks to me.

This shows conclusively that the World-Herald was to publish its paying city subscription list and give THE BEE an opportunity to verify the same within thirty days from and after March 10. The assertion that THE BEE refused to publish its list on any given day is basess. That was a condition sought to be imposed upon The Bee by Mr. Hitchcock after he had accepted the challenge and the forfeit had been deposited.

It is to be expected, of course, that our contemporary will throw a tremendous amount of dust and keep up the cry of foul, but inasmuch as proposition No. 5 contains a proposition to match the actual paying subscription list of the World-Herald in the state of Nebraska, including Omaha, two to one, and that offer remains open to the 20th of April. there is no excuse for its failure to earn the \$1,000 that still remains on deposit.

PLEASE FORK OVER.

On March 10 Mr. G. M. Hitchcock made the following offer over his own

"I will give you \$1 to each paying subscriber to THE DAILY BEE in South Omaha if you will give me 75 cents for each paying subscriber to the daily World-Herald in South Omana."

This proposition was promptly accepted and the lists were published on March 18. The alleged list of the World-Herald aggregated 875 names, the published list of The Bee 810 names. A few days later the World-Herald acknowledged that III of the names

it had first claimed as its subscribers were fictitious and should be deducted from its total. In the same issue 104 new names were given in place of the III bogus subscribers, with the equest that they be substituted for the bogus names. This open acknowledgment of the utter unreliability of its published list was forced upon it by our canvassers who had found that the list had been padded with the names of dead men, people who had never lived in South Omaha and people whose address was in blocks where not a single house

After sifting the lists the following facts have been arrived at: Total list of morning and evening World-Herald March 1, carrier delivery subscribers, in South Omaha, 779; total subscribers to the morning and evening BEE, 810. omputed at \$1 each, total amount for THE BEE \$810; computed at 75 cents each, total amount for World-Herald

Mr. Hitchcock will therefore please make certified checks for \$225.75, payable as follows: To the First Congregational church of

Omaha \$150, To the Young Woman's Home \$75,75.

HON, JUD LA MOURE, a Dakota pioneer and hitherto one of the principal leaders of the republican party in that section, but whose vote and influence in the North Dakota legislature were thrown in defeat of Senator Casey and to aid the election of William N. Reach to the United States senate, is in Washington on the warpath in behalf of the new senator whose antecedents threaten to prevent him keeping his seat without difficulty. Jud is going to see Gorman, "the biggest toad in the democratic puddle," he says, and "put him on." and make it hot for Senator Hansbrough et al if they "don't let his friend boach alone." He charges that the railroads have controlled the election of each of the three senators that have represented North Dakota since she became a state, and that these corporations tried to defeat Roach by the use of money. "There was money there; I heard it frying," says the bucolic statesman, and Jud ought to know, for he was about as constantly behind the curtain in all these fights as any political manipulator who ever frequented Bis ing a secret society whose object is such | marck. It is a pity that the investiga-

tion sought by Senator Hoar Is not using language which implies a threat likely to tough upon the methods employed by the gusporations to secure the election of railroad tools to the senato from North Dakota, for the scandalous influence of the lobby there is notorious, and whatever may have been the offense of the new senator, committed while a bank officer in Washington, the fact that he was able to defeat the candidate of the railroad corporations is at least in his favor. That he is objectionable to the corporation rings may indeed be the inciting cause of the attempt to deprive him of his seat.

> THE United States scored a very important victory before the Bering sea court of arbitration in the decision not to admit for the present the supplementary report submitted by Great Britain relating to the condition of the seal, as made by a special British commission. The representatives of the British government, it was made clear in the discussion, attached great value to this report in connection with the opening deliberations of the court, and when its introduction was vigorously attacked by Mr. Phelps, who plainly charged unfairness in connection therewith, the action was vigorously defended by Sir Charles Russell, who professed surprise that Great Britain should be charged with injustice in her conduct of proceedings preliminary to the meeting of the court. The attitude of the American counsel was also sharply criticised by the English press, all going to show that the British government had counted on a decided advantage if successful in getting this report before the tribunal at the outset. The argument that had greatest influence with the court undoubtedly was that of Mr. Carter, who proved himself more than a match for the English lawyers and whose plea had none of the offensive features which characterized that of Mr. Phelps.

> > What Tickles Charley.

The axe that was once Adiai's is in ener getic hands.

First in Peace and War. New York Sun.

Russia is in first at Hampton Roads. Russia was in first with her ships, let it never be forgotten, when this governmen was most in need of aid and encouragement Give the Bill a Show.

Pender Republican.

Whether or not the rate bill will be a benefit to the people remains to be brought out by actual experience. It is admitted by its warmest supporters that it is sadily deficient in many respects. However, if it is any ment at all over the present rates it is a good thing.

Bully for the Boy.

That was a notable election at Palmyra Tuesday, when S. Nelson Sawyer, republican, was elected president of the village over his father, S. W. Sawyer, democrat, by ninety-eight majority. In this case not only was the boy father of the man, but he gave the old man some points on hustling.

> Down on Official Snobbery. Chica o Herald.

True American dignity in our legations does not consist in aping monarchical displace but in living within the allowance of the post, which is easy enough, and in making democratic institutions respected by self-respect and simplicity in all things ap-pertaining to them.

Where Ignorance is Bliss, Kansas City Times,

The maximum freight bill passed by the Nebraska legislature is similar to the one passed by the Texas legislature and signed by Govergor Hogg, and which the United and the message was translated literally to tes courts decided was unconstitutional As the Nebraska bill will be similarly posed of investors in railway securities have nothing to fear.

What the Veto is For. Sioux City Journal,

A bill is pending before Governor Crounse Nebraska for signature which provides that if the right to go upon a street has been granted to one street railway company and it has been exercised, a like right may not be given to another company. power was given to governors to defeat such harmful measures.

Taking a Fresh Start.

New York Tribune. The results show that the republican party at the west is already distinctly stronger than it was last fall. Its opponents have only repelled voters of the more intelligent and worthy sort by their fusion in dis-graceful disregard of their professed convictions and still more by their conduct in office wherever they have been tried.

Bine Laws in Pennsylvania.

Not content with prosecuting the publishers of Sunday papers, the so-called Law and Order society in Pittsburg announces that the publishers of Monday papers are to be prosecuted if they have any work done or them before midnight. Thus these bigots are doing more to bring Sunday observance into contempt than all the Sabbath breakers

Distusteful Flunkeyism.

St. Louis Republic This country has never been guilty of a worse piece of flunkeyism than in raising the rank of its superfluous diplomats. When Thomas Jefferson—went abroad he was—conteut to go as a minister, but now every little three-for-a-quarter politician who is ewarded for his sacrifices with one of these sinceures must be made into an ambassador, so that he can associate freely with royalty.

Davies Honored Bis Party. York Times.

One of the pleasantest and most honorable members of the legislature was Mr. Davies. He is a man who creates a favorable impres sion on first acquaintance and sustains it. The more you know of him the higher you esteem him. He is manly honest and able His record in the state legislature is one of which he and the republican party may be proud. Mr. Dayles will be heard from in the future, and his advancement will be a credit to the party.

Our Last Legislature.

Grand Island Independent. The men sent to the last legislature, having gone through a three months session, cannot claim the reputation of having been a good business society, having paid close attention to all their duties, and accom-plished all they could and should have done. They have used up a whole month and quandered a large amount of the people's one; in a wild fight about the election of a United States senator. The result was finally as satisfactory as could be expected. but the expenses were by far too large. Hardly anything else was done during that long time but voting for senator, and it has once more been shown clearly that this election should be taken from the legisla-ture and given to the people, who could attend to it at the general election, without any loss of time and money. The election would not cost a cent more on that account, the voter would have to make only one cross more, in one day the election of the senator would be accomplished and the chance for bribery and undue influence would be considerably less than at present. And even after the election of the United States senator the legislature did not settle down to quiet and regular business. The maximum rate bill and the investigations of corruption and impeachment proceedings kept up a continual excitement, causing the neglect of many good bills, to the detriment of the whole people and certain localities. But though these results are to be deplored they will be forgotten on account of the two great measures, impeachment and maximum rate bill, which after hard fighting have been carried through. These are matters of t'most importance, which will redeem the

last legislature and make this session a-

The honest investigations of our public stitutions have discovered an immense amount of abominable corruption, never be lieved to exist, and have led to an impeach gent of the probably guilty officers, who to all appearances will have to pay dearly for their malfeasance. This will have a whole-some influence on our whole official world, and teach all those, who are inclined to wrong doing that they cannot succeed in their nefarious work with impunity

Of perhaps greater importance yet to our people's welfare, may be the passage of the railroad rate bill, if through approval by our

overnor, it becomes a law.
In the fate of this bill several great ques tions are involved, the question whether the railroads and other great monopolies are subject to the authority of our state whether they shall in future as in the past control the state; the question whether our whole people shall have adequate rates or not, whether all our interior cities and towns shall have a chance to live and grow r be suppressed for the benefit of a few avored cities; and finally, whether the resublican party, which for a quarter of a cen-ury has promised such a measure, shall be

A great responsibility reats on the governor, and we believe he will be equal to the occasion. If the bill has become a law and the railroads will fight it in the courts or ground of alleged unconstitutionality, or try to evade it and make it odious and be some by chicanery, let them do it. will hurt themselves, bring about stronge and more effective measures, will learn that they are not the masters but the servants of

PEOPLE OF NOTE.

Josiah Quincy, the assistant secretary of state, is a strong believer in cremation as a means of disposing of the human dead. Abe Buzzard, the pardoned Weish moun tain outlaw of Pennsylvania, proposes to

make a lecture tour through the country

The president's mail has now reached at average of 800 letters a day. It takes the entire time of five clerks, besides. Secretary Thurber himself, to dispose of it The democrats of Palmyra, N. Y., have nominated Samuel W. Sawyer for president of the village, and the republicans have

nominated his son, S. Nelson Sawyer, for the Edwin Dun of Ohio, the new minister to Japan, is a nephew of Aller: G. Thurman, He is a farmer and has never been heard of in Ohio politics. He has lived in Japan since 1873, and married the daughter of a Japanese

Herbert Spencer, it is said, is the most fortunate writer of philosophy that ever lived, so far as his incomes is concerned. His "Pirst Principles" brought him \$27,000 his "Principles of Psychology" about \$38,000 It is reported that his total receipts from his

works will not fall short of \$100,000. Edwin Booth watched the performance of Alexander Salvini as Don Caesar from a box at the Manhattan opera house in New York the other night. The part was one in which the veteran actor excelled in his prime, but none who recognized the feeble old man as he was assisted to his place in the box could believe that he will ever act again.

William L. Douglas, who is talked of as a robable democratic candidate for governor Massachusetts to succeed Governor Rus sell lives in Brockton and is one of largest shoe manufacturers in the state. He was born in Plymouth in 1845. He has been in both branches of the legislature, has been mayor of Brockton and once ran for congress

Perorations are Mr. Gladstone's strongest point. He may confuse his audience with figures, overwhelm them with words, but when the time comes for him to round off his speech and when his voice, dropping in olume, takes on the magnetic thrill that as helped to make its owner a power in England, then the audience mentally rises meet the orator.

General Lew Wallace is not one of the literary lights of the land who are in confident expectation of a piece of pie from the presidential cupboard, but he is not unhappy. The latest returns he has had from his publishers show that fully 500,000 copies of "Ben Hur" have been sold to English readers, while there is a steady demand for translations of the book in foreign languages Secretary of Agriculture Morton was seated in his hotel lodgings the other even-

ing, breathing freely after a hard day's work. A card was brought in on which, in addition to the man's name, was written; "Don't want an office." "For God's sake caller down stairs to the creat amuse. Mukhtar Pasha, recently recalled by the sultan from the Egyptian mission to please

England, was one of the bravest of the Turksh generals in the war with Russia in 1877 78. He was sent to Egypt in 1886 to further the cause of direct control of Egypt by the Porte, but could do nothing. He was the influence behind Khediye Abbas in his late attempt to establish a ministry hostile to British ascendency.

Governor Brown and ex-Governor Buckner of Kentucky have been engaged in a bitter of Kentucky have been engaged in a bitter war of words, the ex-governor claiming that Governor Brown reflected on him and his administration in some of his public and official utterances, and judging from the language he uses he wants to fight. Unless there is a reconciliation before the expiration of Brown's term, and some suggestion like that made by the governor of North Carolina to the governor of South Carolina, the matter may end seriously. Both have records as fighters.

What is regarded as "absolutely the last" etter penned by George Washington was sold in Philadelphia Wednesday for \$850. The nurchaser was the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. George W. Childs has what was long supposed to be the last letter written by the father of his country, as it was composed six days before his death, but the letter sold the other day was written only twenty-four hours before George Washing ton's decease. It is dated 'Mount Vernon, 19th Dec., 1799," and gives very unromantio lirections about matters connected with the management of his farm.

LABOR AND INDUSTRI.

Carnegie paid \$35,000 for a 110-ton saw. Spanish-America leads in gold production. Meriden has made a thirty-two-blade knife Birmingham, England, makes half the pin utput. The coloring of aluminium has been

In 1860 our product of hardware was val-ued at \$100,000; in 1888 at \$970,000,000. The business world is divided into two es-people who get wages, and people

schieved.

For 200 years the paper from which Bank England notes are made has been manufactured at Laverstoke in Hampshire. The sounding-board of pianos, the most important part of the instrument, is made of American spruce, and is as carefully chosen as the wood for a violin.

The first locomotive ever seen in Bangkok, Siam, was recently started on the Korai railway. The native population took im-mense interest in the trial run over the half mile of railway now laid. A number of orders have been given to

Philadelphia iron workers for machinery to be used in distilling alcohol from sweet po-tatoes. A gallon of alcohol can be distilled from a bushel of sweet potatoes at a small It is said that the new city directory of

Baltimore indicates an increase of 26,000 in the population of the city during the past year, due largely to the growth of manuacturing interests in the city and suburbs. Light, absolutely destitute of heat, is produced that shines through a solid wall as the present light through window glass. The light within a house enables one outside to read by it as though the brick walls were translucent glass. Four hundred years ago the annual pro-

duction of pig iron amounted to 60,000 tons, and France produced one fifth of it, more than any other country. Now the annual output is about 30,000,000 tons, and France contributed only one-fifteenth of it. The United States produces more than one ourth of the whole amount.

Papier-mache, which can be compressed Paper-mache, which can be consisted almost to the solidity of iron, promises to come into vogue as a building material. A portable hospital large enough to accomplate twenty beds has been made of compressed paper. Every part of the building is numbered, and the whole can be packed in each a way as to be carried by three up in such a way as to be carried by three transference trucks. These trucks are so planned as to form the basis of the hospital. T-shaped Lists of iron keeping the founda-tion steadily in place. Over this comes a

flooring of compressed and varnished paper boards, which adapt themselves admirably to cleanliness. The walls and ceiling are of the same material, whilst the beams, coposed of thin galvanized from wire, connect the parallel walls. Holes are bored between the wails and the ceiling for purposes of ven-tilation, and the windows are made of wire game with a transparent coating Such building would be of great service in tropi cal countries, especially if in addition to its lightness and strength it can be made fire-

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

The German Lutherans of Beemer are

The teachers of Buffalo county will hold a neeting at Kearney Saturday. A lodge of the Order of the Eastern Star

has been instituted at Sumner The Wheeler Advocate has been resur rected at Bartlett by F. H. and F. C. Clough A good many farmers from lows and Illi

are settling in Curning county this Butte celebrated her victory in winning the county seat contest with a banquet and

Aurora expects to have a local telephone exchange soon and connection with neigh boring cities. The Hurlburt & Leftwich circus that has been wintering at Norfolk will "hit the road" April 30 and begin a tour of the Da-

kotas. Several interesting criminal cases are posked to come up at the present term of the listrict court at Pawnee City, Rev. B. Flory will probably be tried for forgery and Jacob Freese for train wrecking

Mrs. Ed. Platner, residing near Nebraska City, tried to recover some grain which her son had taken from her farm and soid, but when she found that she couldn't secure the property without laying the boy liable erm in the penitentiary she let the matter During the big prairie fire in Custer county

two men driving across the country near Lodi ran a race with death. The team in their terror became unmanageable and finally the wagon was overturned and th or dear life. The two men scrambled under ire swept over them and crawled out of the wreck unharmed.

TICKLISH TROUGHTS

Philadelphia Times: It's remarked that it tansas the women take definite sides in poles. So much was to be expected. A women ill talk over a fence, but she won't sit on it Cleveland Plain Dealer: Many a man who starts off well" spoils everything by coming

Clothier's Weekly: Miss (Ticker (the new denographer). You dictate better than any werson! ever heard, Jublots (the clothier). You ought to hear my wife.

New York Times: Dick Hicks-Did God make woman after he made man? Mrs. Hicks -Yes, dear. Dick Hicks (after serious thought)—I suppose that accounts for their being so much younger.

New Orleans Picayune: The undergraduate sone who is trampled to felly in a foot ball

Lowell Courier: It is doubtful whether lind in a can possess the prophetic gift; he i Harvard Lampoon: "That air is very fa-nillar," said the musician, as a gust of wind

Detroit Free Press: Men who never take a stand anywhere else frequently have to take one in a street car.

ok his hat away.

Indianapolis Journal: "I am worth twenty of you," said the dollar bill to the nickel. "That's what you say," replied the nickel, but I notice that I can buy a clear without having to go broke, which is more than you Atlanta Constitution: If a feller's good at lyin'-not lyin' in the shade, but lyin' like a feller lies when lyin' in his trade—in this here blossom weather he can fish an' take his case, for the perch are gettin' hungry an' bitin' bad

> Chicago Times. Though the sky is blue above you, And the sun is shining bright. If you'd live for those who love you bon't sit out too late at night. Lest pneumonia should claim you, Maiden, do not bare your throat. And lest your fate be the same, you Fool, don't "soak" your overcoat.

A RAIN BEAU. The Club. I had a big umbrella, she had none Twas rainy weather— And, loy too exquisite to think upon, We walked together.

No woodland shade was ever half so kind As that gaunt dome, unlovely and unlined, Black-ribbed, ascetic.

And surely never bird sang sweeter song From boughs or hedges As that the rain sang, dripping from its strong Brown silken edges.

blessed the driving gusts-the clouds that frowned
The blue to cover;
blessed the minddy pudales on the ground
And—helped her over.

What rapture thus from angry wind and storm To shield and hold her All to myself-close nestling, kind and warm-Against my shoulder!

waltzed until the rising of the sun To music sweetest
That ever made two hearts beat as one.
In waltz—the fleetest. But of all aids and adjuncts that beguile The soul to passion The soul to passion
If swear a wet umbrella caps the style
And leads the fashion.

TELEPHONE JOKES.

How the Public is Plucked by a Masker. Monopoly. Telephone charges in our cities are hir because the American Bell Telephone company steadily increases its capital, its royalties and its profits, and to a much less degree because of the expenses or profits of the ocal organization with which the customer

deals.

The local companies are by no means. worked as charities or managed for the benefit of the public, says the Philadeiphia Press. Quite the contrary. The Bell Telephone company of Philadelphia pays, and has paid for years past, a steady 12 per cent on its capital of \$500,000, all cash as to local subscriptions. It had accumulated in 1801, after ten years, a surplus of \$65,000, and it put \$414,051 of this into underground conduits and the loss incident to the change. conduits and the loss incident to the change, since the year ending December 31, 1886, when this company began its regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, it has just about doubled its business, advancing its gross receipts, as nearly as can be made out from its very inadequate reports, from \$550,412 in the calendar year 1886 to \$710,534 in the year ending June 30, 1891.

This is very fair prospecity. Dividends of

This is very fair prosperity. Dividends of 12 per cent, an addition of \$91,105 to surplus, and \$414,051 put into plant in five years on an original investment of \$50,000, is cermost. But this is simply nothing to the march of the parent company. From 1887 to 1892, a span of five years, the America: Beil Telephone company has ruised its cap-tal stock from \$9.802,100 to \$17.500.000, or nearly doubled it. It has issued \$2.000.000 debenture bends and it has added \$1.015.163 to its "patent account." In this five years, and these the inst years of its chief patent, thus added \$11,314,063 to the ca chich it collects money and takes in profits rom the public. It has added 55 per cent to ts not carnings, which have risen from \$2, 10,595 in 1887 to \$3,411,676 in 1892, and its lividends, which were \$1.568,308 in 1887 were \$2,019,090 in 1892, or nearly doubled. Now the American Bell Telephone com

cany holds one-third the stock of the local companies, and charges them a royalty for he telephones into the bargain. ingenious plan every man who pays \$120 a year for the privilege of saying "holio" first and later using stronger language pays the American Bell Telephone twice. He helps to carn one-third the dividends of the local company for stock on which no cash was said and by which dividends the Bell recived \$1,422,048 in 1892 against \$1,013,030 in 887, and he pays his share of the \$1,303,753 received for rental of telephones in 1802, oneourth more than in 1887, when \$2,264,823 was

The local company makes money, no noubt of that; but by the time it has paid over dividends on one-third its stock, paid the reatal of its telephones and met the narges of new plant and so on in putting its ines under ground, it is making a great deal ess money than the large charges would apwar to indicate. By this double arrangement the real offender, the American Be relephone company, is screened from the bubble which uses its telephones, and the real cause and source of high charges is efectually concealed and protected.

"He Laughs Best Who Laughs Last." Chicago Inter Ocean. An amusing effort is making to induce busi-

ness men in such promising cities as Kausas ity and Omaha to turn a deaf ear to Chi-cago's siren of wholesale trade when they isit the fair. While Chicago wants all the egitimate business she can got, and expects a lot of it between May and November, she opes her tributary sisters won't try too hard o keep their boys at home, for once a man gets at the forbidden fruit he never quits ntil the tree is bare, and Chicago is a tree that never gets bare. They'll Come to Time.

Tilden Ultizen. When Rosewater, unaided, has succeeded

in clearing the rascals out of the state house, there will be several swell head editors in Nebraska, who are afraid to open their mouths now, crying "we did it! A HINT FROM PARIS.

European Edition New York Herald.



A mantle composed of crepe de chine of eaf brown, figured with the same shades. The collar is of Pekin silk of the same shade, and all is bordered with a very narrow fur. The toque is trimmed with two small velvet knots, fastened with straw

BROWNING, KING Largest Manufacturers and Robalises of Clothing in the World

See That Hole They've started it now, and it is only a day or



two now until the wall will be down-We've fenced off the front of the store so that we are still doing business in as good shape as ever. We have never before gathered around us so fine a line of spring suits for boys and men as this year-Our children's department on the second floor is the largest and most complete in this western country-Boys'

suits from \$2 up-Men's suits fron \$8.50 up. The hats are temporarily on the third floor, and we are selling lots of them at lower prices than hat stores do.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Eture open every evening till a 12 ! S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas 32