THE OWNER MADE STREET WAY SO THE

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. ix Months
Chree Months
Unday Bee, One Year
inturday Bee, One Year
Weekly Bee, One Year OFFICES.

Omaha, The Bee Ruilding.
South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune ashington, 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, Duaba. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be rande payable to the order of the com-

Parties leaving the city for the summer can have the Bur sent their address by leaving an order at this office. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Sinte of Nebraska,

County of Douglas,
George H. Tszchuck, secretary of THE BEE publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DALLY BEE for the week ending May 13, 1803, was as follows: Sunday, May 7
Monday, May 8
Tuesday, May 9
Wednesday, May 10
Thursday, May 11
Friday, May 12
Baturday, May 13
GEO. B.

Sworn to before me and substribed in my pres-mee this 13th day of May, 1833. N. P. FEIL. Notary Public

Average Circulation for April, 1893, 24,281

SEVERAL lame ducks are fluttering in different parts of the state over THE BEE's attack on the state printing com-

THERE is a widespread conviction in the minds of the democratic editors of the country that civil service reform is commencing at the wrong end of Cleveland's term of office. THE Kansas populists are reorganiz-

ing the state militia and placing it upon a war footing. No one not in sympathy with the populists will be permitted to enlist. The movement is ill-advised and will do much to excite popular dis-

THE news that General Van Wyck has been prostrated by an attack of paralysis and is now in a critical condition at his home near Nebraska City will be received with expressions of sincere regret by thousands of friends, not only in Omaha but all over Nebraska.

THE postmaster general has confirmed the report that no fourth-class postmasters will be removed except for cause. The country postmaster who has attended strictly to business and given politics a wide berth will have a chance to grow gray in the service if the new rule is enforced.

*THE decision of the state superintendent of public instruction to the effect that the selection of teachers shall be made after the newly elected members of the school boards have taken their seats, is one which will overturn long established customs in Nebraska: but that it is based upon good grounds of public policy will scarcely be denied.

IF THE accounts of the murderous work of the Italian Mafia in New York and Brooklyn are correct, and they appear to be well substantiated, it is high time that measures were taken to rid this country of a class of foreign immigration much more objectionable than the Chinamen. This band of secret assassins has seemingly transferred its operations from New Orleans to these cities and is carrying on the deadly work with appalling boldness. Assassinations are becoming alarmingly frequent. The police records show that since August last fifty-two persons, mostly Italians, have been picked up on the streets of the two cities in an unconscious or dying condition. Each one had been assassinated in some form or other, but of those who recovered not one could be induced to discuss the probable causes leading to the attack, so terrorized were they by fear of the consequences at the hands of these dread secret assassins. It seems almost incredible that in this country such murderous foreign banditti could exist and carry on their bloody work without detection, but thus far the authorities have been unable to make a case against the leaders of the Malia, whom they know and who direct the assassinnations.

IT is the opinion of the oldest close observers of the trend of public affairs in Washington that never since Jefferson adopted the theory that "to the victors belong the spoils" has the pressure for office been so great as since the inauguration of the present administration. The drastic ultimatum issued by the president to rid himself of the annoyance of persistent seekers for public place merely transferred their importunity to the various executive departments of the government. And now they in turn have issued orders shutting out the office seekers and directing applicants for place to call upon the respective heads of bureaus and divisions in which appointment is sought. The political legacy left by the father of democracy to be perfected by Jackson is proving a most grievous incumbrance to their latest successor. It would not be strange. therefore, should the statement of the New York Sun's Washington con respondent prove correct, that "Mr. Cleveland's experience with office seekers has convinced him that the present method of appointment to office through political influence has become a scandal, and he is now revolving in his mind a scheme to do away with it entirely by a complete reorganization of the system." A commission on appointments as far removed from political influence as the supreme court, a law for the creation of which, it is stated in the dispatch, he will probably recommend to congress, might prove a most effectual remedy for the evil resulting from the present system. . It is a subject that may well command the attention and enlist the carnest exertion of the ablest civil

service reform statesmen of the country.

The collapse of a score or more of socalled banks that were branches of the Columbia bank of Chicago or were more or less intimately connected with that institution furnishes an instructive object lesson which the American people would do well to give attention to, in view of the proposal to restore the old system of state bank issues. These financial traps were organized under the laws of the states where they did business and the promptness with which they went down after the collapse of the parent concern demonstrated how much confidence is to be placed in such institutions organized under the laws of most of the states.

Of course these banks did not issue currency. Their business was to take deposits from the confiding people in their neighborhood and to make loans to almost anybody who wanted to borrow. They required no capital beyond somebody's note of hand, the capital being furnished by the depositors. The parent institution supplied the branches with ready money until the deposits began to come in and furnish a capital and after the deposits came in in sufficient quantity there was a flow of capital back to the head concern, which regulated its operations according to the aggregate of deposits in the system. As a natural result, when the parent institution went to the wall the entire system followed. There seems to have been no regulation or supervision on the part of the states whore these banking traps were put in operation, and they were permitted to go on in their own way without any attempt to protect the people against possible fraud and robbery.

But what if these banks had issued currency? In that case, as the Philadelphia North American remarks, the head bank would have issued notes enough to furnish capital for the twenty or forty banks that constituted the body and tail of the system. Then the depositors who had deposited national currency would have had their checks paid in the notes of these banks and the country around the banks would have been drained of legal tender currency which the parent institution would have absorbed. When the inevitable time of accounting arrived the public would have only the worthless issues of these banks to show for the good money they had deposited. The advocates of state bank currency will of course reply that if there should be a return to that system adequate safeguards could be provided to protect the public against loss from the depreciation of such a currency or from its changing value in passing from one state to another, but it is hardly possible that this would be done. The whole business of regulating the issue of this currency and making provision for its security would rest with the states. and while some of them would undoubtedly make every provision necessary to the security of note holders others would not, and in time the volume of depreciated currency in the country would exceed the good. the latter being held by banks and capitalists, while the former would find its way, as during the period of state bank issues, into the pockets of the wage earners and the small producers of the country. It is practically impossible to have a currency of uniform value dignity than they do about their throughout the state has the privilege of authorizing an unlimited issue of notes under whatever regulations it may prescribe, and no argument is needed to demonstrate the proposition that a currency which is not of uniform value is capable of working injury to all interests, but particularly to the interests of labor. The question of restoring state bank issues, which the democratic party is pledged to do by its demand for the repeal of the tax on such issues, is likely to command a great deal of public attention in the near future, and everything bearing upon it is worthy of consideration. The collapse of a number of banks organized under state laws supplies a timely and

pertinent object lesson. LOOKING AFTER THE TRUSTS.

If the announcement coming from Washington that the attorney general is preparing to institute proceedings against the Sugar trust is true, there is a probability that the country may soon learn that the administration has not been unmindful of the implied promise made by President Cleveland in his inaugural address that it would use all the authority it possesses to relieve the people from the interference and exactions of the trusts. The president, in that utterance, left no doubt as to how he regarded these combinations for the purpose of limiting production and fixing prices. He declared that these aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness." In this view of them he voiced the practically unanimous public sentiment of the country, as he also did when he said: "To the extent that they can be reached and restrained by federal power, the general government should should relieve our citizens from their interference and exactions." Mr. Cleveland said these things with a full knowl edge of the fact that there is a general law which these combinations have been violating for three years or more and what he said was in effect a promise that his administration would endeavor to enforce this statute. The country will be very glad to learn that there is a prospect of this being done.

Proceedings against the Sugar trust would be regarded with more general interest than against any other of the great combinations, for the reason that the exactions of this rapacious monopoly reach a greater number of people than do those of any other. Every household in the land pays tribute to the combination which regulates the production and fixes the price of sugar, and however small this may be in individual cases it amounts annually to a sum in excess of legitimate profit, which is an unjust and unlawful exaction of which the people ought to be relieved. It can be said more truly of the sugar monopoly. than of almost any other that it is a conspiracy against the interests of the people. Another reason why it is especially desirable that the government should proceed first against this powerful combination, rather than against one less firmly intrenched, is that it would probably afford a better test of the law. If the federal statute against trusts is found to be strong enough to break down the sugar monopoly, none of the kindred combinations held to be obnoxious to the law can stand, and the overthrow of this combination would undoubtedly be speedily followed by the dissolution of others if the government determined to vigorously pursue the work of suppressing them. The anti-trust act has not yet been subjected to a proper and adequate test, and the way to bring it to this is to proceed against the stronger combinations.

It would have been unreasonable to expect the administration to take up immediately after its advent to power the task of enforcing the anti-trust law. Time was necessary for a careful study of the situation and for proper preparation. The people will not be disposed to complain at any reasonable time the authorities at Washington may find it expedient to take in order that when they do act it will be on sound and safe lines, so long as it is known that this important matter is not being disregarded or neglected. It is reassuring information that the legal department of the government is giving it attention.

WILL NOT RETALIATE. The assurance said to have been given Secretary Gresham by the Chinese minister that his government will not adopt any retaliatory measures or do anything to disturb the friendly relations between the two governments will redound to the advantage of the Chinese government in the good opinion of the world and places it in a far more creditable attitude than that occupied by the United States. While there is very little to be said in justification of the policy of this government toward the Chinese, and particularly with regard to the legislation for sending them out of the country, China would have no difficulty in justifying resort to a policy of retaliation. If the Chinese government were to at once break off diplomatic relations with this country by withdrawing its embassy at Washington and handing our minister at Pekin his papers, and should follow this up with the expulsion from China of every American missionary and trader, it is not to be doubted that this action would be approved by the enlightened opinion of the world. It certainly would be by European governments whose manufacturers and merchants would find their trade with China materially enlarged if commercial relations between that country and the United States were cut off, and it is rather to be expected that England, France and Germany may find opportunity to encourage the Chinese to have as little as possible to do in a business way with this country. Of course there will be no direct effort to influence hostile sentiment toward the United States, but there are ways in which this can be insidiously and effectively done. Our security against anything of this kind lies in the fact that the Chinese care less about patriotism and national commercial affairs. When it ha comes a question of sacrificing their trade with another country as the price of maintaining their national character they can be depended upon to decide in favor of the trade. There is no people whose avarice is stronger than that of the Chinese, and everything else is subordinated to it. They have a good appreciation of the value of the United States as a market for their products. of which we buy annually about \$20,000,= 000 worth, selling them our products to the value of less than \$6,000,000 a year; so that the balance against us annually paid in cash is a considerable sum as the Chinese regard it. They know very well that their trade with this country is certain to steadily grow, and as we are now one of their best customers, there are the strongest possible practical reasons for not disturbing commercial relations. The mercantile interests of China may, consequently, be relied upon to employ all their influence with the government to prevent any rupture, and, doubtless, this influence

will be sufficient. The danger to be apprehended is from popular resentment, which may be manifested against the lives and property of American missionaries, and it is not likely that the government would take much trouble to prevent this. But at any rate the forbearance and magnanimity of the Chinese government, under circumstances that would have led any European government to promptly adopt measures of retaliation, is very much to

How WELL Omaha's business interests have withstood the financial tempests of the last few days is shown by the report of the clearing houses for the week ending Thursday night, as compiled by Bradstreet's. This city stands well in the front rank, the increase over the corresponding time in 1892 being 38.5 per cent, and the total volume of business amounting to more than \$1,100,-000 per day.

DOES the fact that the Sugar trust declined to contribute to the republican national campaign fund last fall have any connection with Attorney General Olney's reluctance to enforce the antitrust law?

Condomning Claptras

It is an encouraging feature of the republican situation that nearly every influential republican paper that has had anything to say about Clarkson's address in Louisville has condemned it.

Times Have Changed.

A month or so since the officeholder thought all he had to do was to go to Washington and take his pick. Now in many cases he thinks it would have been money in his pocket if he'd stayed home and gone to work with the shovel.

Scotching Political Heresy.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

President Cleveland seems to be as sensi tive about his democracy as Senator David B. Hill, now that he is in office and has no further use for the anti-snappers. He re-fused to appoint Bascom Myrick, editor of the Americus (Ga.) Record, to the post of consul general at Berlin because Mr. Myrick last summer called him a nugwump. Mr. Cleveland will appoint no one to office who calls him a mugwump or intimates that he is not a good democrat. He has said so, and before long we may expect to see the president adopting Dave Hill's mosto, "I am a democrat."

The Mugwump Apology.

The mug wumps have got a new phrase for the wholesale discharges taking place in the civil service in violation of the spirit of civil service reform. They call it "weeding out the worthless." When a republican president "weeds out the worthless" the mugwamps take columns to tell how their virtuous feelings are outraged.

Rawlins Can Be Spared.

Providence Journal.

The country can get along very well without Delegate Rawlins of Utah, who has resigned his seat in congress because the president appointed to office a candidate whom he had declined to indorse. If Mr. Rawlins has been under the impression all along that a congressman's duties are simply those of the patronage monger, the best place for him is within the confines of his original bailiwick in Utah. Providence Journal.

Running Banks on Wind.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

The practical lesson which the country has just had of the folly of running banks on wind appears to have been needed in the central west. In recent years no one could have organized such a system of banks as Mr. Dwiggins projected in any of the eastern states. The laxity of the Indiana and Illinois laws presented the opportunity for states. The laxity of the Indiana and introduced in the conscience of the Dwiggins school to step forward and do exactly gins school to step forward and do exactly gins school to step forward and do exactly gins are supplied in the detailed rewhat Mr. Dwiggins did. The detailed re-ports of his operations show that he took full advantage of the chance, and they also indicate that he would still be in the same business had an unexpected reverse not halted him in his meteoric career.

Irrigation's Great Future.

Minneapolis Tribune. Irrigation has reclaimed 3,631,381 acres of arid land at a cost of \$29,611,000 and given it a value of \$94.611,000. There are estimated to be 542,000,000 acres of arid and worthless to be 542,000,000 acres of arid and worthless land in the country capable of reclamation by irrigation. The value of irrigated land ranges from \$31 in Wyoming to \$150 per acre in California. The annual value of the irrigated product varies from \$8.25 in Wyoming to \$19 in California. The average first cost of bringing the water to the arid land-is \$8.25, and the subsequent cost is \$1.07 a year, the water right thus created being valued at the water right thus created being valued at \$26 per acre. As less than 1 per cent of the reclaimable land has thus far received water, it is apparent that irrigation in this country has a large future.

THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

St. Louis Republic: If the Geary law is to be enforced let the alien and sedition laws be enforced along with it so the people will have full opportunity to realize what kind of a government federalism makes for them.

Philadelphia Ledger: Besides the gross injustice done to tens of thousands of hard-working Chinamen, we are likely to see sim-ilar injustice done by way of retatiation to Americans now in China. That nation will be more than justified in severing all rela-tions with the United States and excluding all Americans from the country. all Americans from the country.

New York Tribune: In affirming the constitutionality of the so-called Geary exclusion act the supreme court again demonstrates the fact that it understands and respects the limits of its own jurisdiction and author? ity. This has always been characteristic of the court, and, perhaps more than anything else, has assured to its judgments the confi-

dence of the people.

Detroit Free Press: The discovery that there is no money with which to pay the cost of enforcing the Chinese exclusion act puts the nation in a position that falls very little short of being ridiculous. Fortunally, however, the Chinese are not very strong in however, the Chinese are not very strong in their perception of humor. Perhaps the people of California; if applied to, would ad-vance the necessary funds to carry out the provisions of the ret.

Boston Advertiser: The affirmation of the United States supreme court of the consti-tutional power of congress to exclude the Chinese from this country will be gratefully received by the majority of people in this country. This is not a government or a system under which Asiatics are a desirable addition to our people. They do not amalgamate with us, and their presence in any considerable numbers is most undesirable. are not wanted here by the great majority of our citizens, and they will not be sorry that the bars against them are to be set.

New York Herald: The decision of the court calls for the enforcement of the law. But enforcement has its ridiculous as well as serious aspects. There must be from as serious aspects. There must be from 66.000 to 80.000 Chinese in the United States without certificates. If the act is enforced they must be banished. They cannot remain here without certificates, and they cannot now get certificates. They must be deported by the United States to the country from which they came. That will entail an enormous expenditure, and no appropriation is made by the act. It will require a fleet of steamships, and where are they to be had?

Cincinnati Commercial: Chinese retalia-tion on account of the exclusion decision, the mode of that retaliation and subsequent mode of that retaliation and subsequent war are all as yet matters of theoretical speculation. It is assumed that deporting the Chinese now in the United States would be met by a reciprocal exclusion of Americans in China; and we cannot exactly see what great unfairness there would be in that proceeding. Surely intelligent persons who have urged the passage and enforcement of the Geary act must have taken that not unnatural or illogical result into consideration. But it is also assumed that in the eration. But it is also assumed that in the exclusion of Americans every American building in China would be destroyed and many of our countrymen killed. In that event, should the Chinese government not be able to show itself wholly without fault, there would be war indeed, and we should welcome its speedy declaration.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The intense and increasing bitterness of the opposition toward Gladstone personally is in itself a tribute to his mastery of the situation, and is based upon the anticipation of his ultimate success in accomplishing home rule for Ireland. Really the whole obstructionist policy of the tories and unionists is a confession of defeat upon the merits of the controversy. Another thing, which if true. points the same way, is the reported falling off in subscriptions to unionist funds. There was plenty of unionist enthusiasm and unionist money, too, at the back of the antihome rulers when the parliamentary session opened. The opposition boast then was that the government majority, would not hold to gether a fortnight, or a month at the most. Now both this enthusiasm and the money have diminished in the face of the steady gain in solidity and strength the govern-ment party has made, and the apparent uselessness of unionist opposition. And yet that opposition cannot be salt to have weakened. No government measure was ever more bitterly contested. Probably the property owning, the privileged, and to a considerable extent the educated classes of Great Britain were never so solidly arrayed against a bill which had a tithe of the support which the home rule bill bas. Certainly no bill was ever met with such carefully planned and systematic obstruc-tion. All that has been accomplished

so far is to pass through committee the first clause -three lines, -of the bill, and there are said to be some fifty pages of the clerk's order book now covered with opposition amendments awaiting consideration. Many of these will probably meet the fate of the thirteen "instructions" to the committee of the whole, which the Commons was asked to vote, but of which the speaker declared twelve out of order. Others must be debated, and maybe some of them will be adopted as the best way on the whole to advance the passage of the bill. Still others will be disposed of by the closure, which has already been used so effectively. They will all be disposed of in some way or other, and the bill will finally emerge from the committee in a condition substantially satisfactory to its author, or, more properly, its inspirer.

than sober earnest in the republican agitation which has again broken out in the Spanish Cortes and in the streets of Madrid. A party which has been able to muster only a score of votes in the Spanish Parliament to six times the number of votes in favor of the ministry of Sagasta does not constitute a very substantial basis for a new republican movement. As for the midnight mob of men and women marching through the streets of Madrid, shouting for the republic, it was an easy matter for the municipal guards to put them to rout by a few slaps of the sabre on the backs of the noisiest. Paris may be France, but Madrid is not Spain. It must be said, however, that within a recent period the conditions have become exceedingly favorable for the agitation against the existing Spanish monarchy. The queen regent has tried the patience of the people to the utmost by her mistakes in government, and she, as well as the Infanta Isabella, is regarded as a mere creature of the detested party of reaction. Spanish pride, too, has been deeply wounded by the action of the queen regent in taking into her councils the ambassadors of Germany and Austria, whose advice has been anything but friendly to liberalism. The gravity of the situation is still further increased by the discontent of the army with the projected military reforms of the minister of war, Lopez Dominguez,

The prospects of the general election in Germany are not at present very encouragng to the emperor. Though the radicals stood very firmly together during last Saturday's division they have since split into two factions. But even this circumstance is not likely to give Count von Caprivi a majority. The social democrat vote is sure to be increased, propably from thirty-six to fifty. and the Catholic center, which proved to be the pivot of disaster, will lose none of its strength at the polling booths. The emperor's language to his generals at Tempelhof is interpreted throughout Germany as a threat of a coup d'etat. His declaration that the patriotic minority was overborne by a majority which did not represent either the allied princes, the people or the army has greatly irritated the constituencies. The week has also witnessed a revival of the anti-German particularist feeling in the southern states of the empire. It is not improbable that the first vote will be taken upon many general issues and will show the anti-Prussian feeling above indicated. It will also be felt in the second ballots and may decide the fate of the army measure. It is not expected that Prince Bismarck or Dr. Bamberger will seek re-election.

Nicaragua has an area not quite so large as the state of Georgia and a population that is estimated at 300,000. Its fertility has been known from the time Columbus discovered it on his fourth voyage to this hemisphere, in 1503. It produces all the tropical products, including sugar, coffee, indigo, dye woods and fruits, in abundance. There is no country of Central America with which intimate relations are so desirable. If the interoceanic canal is built across its territory and a stable government assured. an era of prosperity will open for Nicaragua which has had no parallel on this continent south of the United States. Its rich mines will again be worked, its valuable products will find a market and wealth and population will quickly flow in. But the coming of none of these good things will be hastened by such political disturbances as are now reported.

Baron Nathaniel Rothschild has just aught the anti-Semites a lesson in charity by a splendid gift which he has made for the benefit of Viennese sufferers from pulmonary diseases, which are peculiarly prevalent in that city, owing to the cold winds and the dust. For some time past a number of philanthropic persons have been trying to found an asylum for patients of this kind but only a fraction of the sum required was forthcoming until Baron Rothschild informed the promoters of the scheme that he wished to present them with his chateau at Reichenau, in the Semmering, for the new establishment It would be difficult to exaggerate either the timeliness or generosity of this gift. The estate and pleasure grounds, worth 5,000,000 florins, are widely known among the most beautiful in the Styrian Alps. The baron will transfer the chateau and grounds to the society on the 1st of August, and has promised to make all necessary alterations. It is hoped that it can be got ready for the recep tion of patients by next winter. Baron Rothschild has already thrown open his park and greenhouses in Vienna to the public for a small entrance fee, which goes to a local charity. His chateau in the Semmering will afford accommedation for 500 beds.

The report of the latest census in Bengal, which has just been published, upsets several beliefs which hitherto have found general acceptance. For instance, it proves that the natives, instead of being averse to leaving their ancestral villages, are steadily moving from more densely peopled areas to those where the population is less crowded; also that widow remarriage is practically universal in Behar, Orissa, Chota-Nagpore, and among the lower castes of Bengal proper, and is unknown only among a very few high castes everywhere and the more respectable Sudras of Bengal proper. The report also states that infant marriage does not exist to any appreciable extent except in ortheast Behar and among the Brahmins, Kayasths, and other purely Sudra castes of western Bengal. It also shows the great progress of Mohammedanism, which has increased more than 9 per cent in Bengal proper in the last decade, while the increase in Hinquism is less than 5 per cent. This fact is explained to be due to the desire on the part of the lowest castes to adopt a religion which treats all men as equals.

Wahoo New Era: Figures show that the impeached officials did less work than did their predecessors. The overworked scheme Springfield Monitor: According to the estimony brought out at the impeachment rial there was a steal of just 4,271,530 wunds of coal at the asylum from July, 1891,

THEIR SINS FOUND THEM OUT.

Blair Pilot: It is not very remarkable, if ue, that in the impeachment trials at Lin coln certain record books, when wanted by the prosecution, were not to be found, but any records desired by the defense are forthcoming without delay. The atmosphere about Lincoln is said to be bad, but it seems to be worse sometimes than others. When danger hovers over somebody's pet, the fog gets in its work with great vigor.

gets in its work with great vigor.

Dodge County Leader: Let the Lincoln Journal how! that the impeachment will hurt the state, if they will. The fellow howls loudest that is hurt most. The people of the state have not howled yet, but as the screws are applied to the gang of thieves their mouthpiece sets up a terrible howl. Injure the state, forsooth. Why didn't the Journal think of the state when its proprietors were growing fat on the pap of the state. If the Journal had had the interest of the state in her keeping she certainly has been blind to that interest, or she would have attempted to have called a stop to the stealing.

Schuyler Quill: When a newspaper makes There is doubtless a great deal more noise

Schuyler Quill: When a newspaper makes the statement that no truth exists in the charges made against the board and attempts to show that it is only a scheme of another political party and makes light of it, that paper is devoid of honesty, honor, and endorses the plundering. Such a weaking is worse than the thieves themselves. Enough has already been uncarthed to convince every fair-minded citizen of Nebraska that a wholesale and systematic sobbeau has that a wholesale and systematic robbery has been going on by state employes and under the apparent sanction of the state officials. Every honest citizen is indignant over such a state of affairs and says that the perpetra-tors of the frauds ought to be punished.

Wahoo Wasp: According to the testi-mony introduced in the impeachment trial, it took a wonderful amount of coal to run e Lincotn insane asylum during the for nearly three times as much coal as was actually used. To be more explicit, for the mouth of December, 1800, and eleven months in 1801 the state paid for 7.124½ tons, while the actual amount delivered to the asylum was a little less than 2,901 tons. People generally make a vigorous kick if they are called upon to pay for something they didn't get and we don't believe that the state should be made to pay for what it doesn't get any more than a private citizen. If the testimony in regard to the coal deal is true our state officials were certainly guilty of gross negligence in paying for such an enormous amount of coal

Plattsmouth Herald: A number of smallbored newspapers throughout the state are still belittleing the last legislature for ap-propriating \$15,000 to prosecute the confipropriating \$15,000 to prosecute the confidence men who, by some misapplication of the mercies of Providence, were elected to hold state offices. In the estimation of all patriotic, fair minded, honest citizens it was the one act most worthy of note which was transacted during the last session. Whether there be conviction or not, it will make the there be conviction or not, it will make the people more careful who they elect to hold responsible state offices and will make a noticeable difference in the deportment of those who are honored by such positions, whether they be of the Dorgan ilk or are honest, trustworthy men. To those who are trustworthy, such proceedings will remove the temptations so far from them that they will not think of shrinking from their duty even though it were thrust into their faces, and to the dishonest ones, the fear of impeachment and the all-seeing eye of the newspaper men will keep them in the "narrow path" whether they so desire or not.

The country has for centuries invited for eigners to come to our shores, and, "ifobscene harpies defile the banquet of liberty, they are not unbidden guests," says ex-Senator Ingalls in a letter to THE SUNDAY BEE. Don't fail to read it.

SHORT SHAFTS OF WIT.

Boston Transcript: Profile photographs are admired by those who are fond of side shows Elmira Gazette: The average college stu-dent needs less toot and more tutor.

Philadelphia Times: Doubtiess the Chinaman thinks Uncle Sam's abrupt way of telling him to go is a kind of collar and cuff. Texas Siftings: The m

mouth shut has never to eat any crow. Philadelphia Inquirer: A political orator out west was recently alluded to as a harangue outang.

Washington Star: "Do you think cigarettes makes a man proof against epidemics?" "I do," replied the physician: "they don't wait to give the epidemic a chance."

Philadelphia Record: "Old Coupon has given up trying to cure his son of freshness."
"Yes; I heard he said he wasn't worth his sait."

Atlanta Constitution: "You are dying," said the proacher to the ancient office holder. "Have you any request to make?"
"Yos," gasped the sufferer. "Write out my resignation!"

Kate Field's Washington: Callowe—If our engagement is broken, I suppose you will return me the ring.

Mario—Why, certainly, if you can pick out yours from this boxful.

PICNIC TRAGEDY.

Washington News.

He was strong and hale and hearty, till he joined a picnic party,
And went gally to the woodland on a day of pleasure heart. pleasure bent;
Now the doctors lances hit him where the snakes and hornets bit him.
And they say his constitution is not worth a DICKINSON'S STRONG PULL

Michigan Democrats Object to His Supply of Patronage.

EDAY WAY WE

WASHINGTON BURBAU OF THE BER, 513 FOURTRESTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19. Juan Boyle, a member of the democrastate committee from Kearney, has bed

here looking after patronage. He called 4 Secretaries Lamont and Morton and Pomaster General Bisselt. Don M. Dickinson, chairman of todemocratic national executive comm tee, had his right to boss to postmasters in Michigan question today in an emphatic manner. Chairm Campau of the Michigan state committee filed a protest against Dickinson's actic

with the postmaster general today. It wh signed by Chairman Campau and member! of the state committee. Dickinson, it claimed, has controlled every postoffice a pointment up to this time. The matter promises to attract national attention be cause of Dickinson's pull with Presiden

Western Pensions.

The following pensions granted are ra Nebraska: Increase - David Rock, Georg

Nebraska: Increase—David Rock, Georg Riser. Original widowa, etc.—Minors of Frederick Gust, jr.
Iowa: Original—Barciay Benbow, Jace Andrew, Miltoa Biack, James Sanky. Iv-crease—Henry Harrington, Edgar Moss. Re-issue—Thomas Denny, William J. Mege John Pattison. Original widows, etc. Ellen Pattison, Anna Beaver, Mary 10 Williams, Catharine Curty, Mattie Jackson, Leah Bozarth (mother), Katharine Adrais South Dakota: Increase—Henry Haffe, George Brown. Reissue—John Small.

Nebraska Matters. It was stated at the office of the supervising architect today that it was not probably that the contract for work on the Omah building would be let before next week. sounced the appointment of John M. Crocke

Postmaster at Kearney.
Comptroller Eckles has decided on the name of receiver for the lause dans a probably coln, and the name will be announced probably tomorrow. There has been a livel ably tomorrow. P, S, H,

Messenger Boy Wanted. Willie Kehl, otherwise known as "Sham" rock," a messenger boy in the employ of the American District Telegraph company, and Willie Jacobs, a companion of Kehl's, are wanted by the police. Kehl, whose parents live on South Sixteenth street, and who half been in the employ of the company about six months, was sent to the bank Thursda, afternoon with \$35, and he and Jacobs nave since been missing. In addition to the \$35, the company is at a loss to account for \$10 or \$20 which should be in the drawer to which young Kehl had access.

A Friend

the beneficial results he has received from a regular use of Ayer's Pills. He says: "I was feeling sick and tired and my stemach seemed all out of order. I tried a number of remedies, but none seemed to give me relief until I was induced to try the old reliable Aver's Pills. I have taken only one box, but I feel like a new man. I think they are the most pleasant and easy to take of anything I ever used, being so finely sugar-coated that even a child will take them. I urge upon all who are

In Need of a laxative to try Ayer's Pills." -

Boothbay (Me.), Register. "Between the ages of five and fifteen.

I was troubled with a kind of saltrheum, or eruption, chiefly confined to the legs, and especially to the bend of the knee above the calf. Here, running sores formed which would scab over, but would break immediately on moving the leg. My mother tried everything she could think of, but all was without avail. Although a child, I read in the papers about the beneficial effects of Ayer's Pills, and persuaded my mother to let me try them. With no great faith in the result, she procured

Ayer's Pills

noticed an improvement. Encouraged by this, I kept on till I took two boxes, when the sores disappeared and have never troubled me since."-H. Chipman, Real Estate Agent, Roanoke, Va. "I suffered for years from stomach

and kidney troubles, causing very severe pains in various parts of the body. None of the remedies I tried afforded me any relief until I began taking Ayer's Pills, and was cured."—Wm. Goddard, Notary Public, Five Lakes, Mich. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggista Everywhere.

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And other boys will have a chance Saturday to



get \$3.50 suits for \$2; and if they want to pay more for better goods they can do sobut we don't sell poor stuff at \$2 or at any price for that matter. The largest assortment of boys' wear in the west will be found on our second floor which is devoted devoted entirely to these young men.

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