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E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, s.s. (ounty of Donglass, tee, H. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the setual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week coulding March 30, 1888, was as follows: sturday, March 24... suday, March 25... ouday, March 26... Tuesday, March 27. Wednesday, March 28. Thursday, March 29... Friday, March 30...

Average GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this state day of March, A. D., 1888. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska,

County of Bouglass,

County of Bouglass,

Geo, B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, that the actual average
daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month
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1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887,
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February, 1888, 15,202 copies. 1887, 15,230 copies; for January, 1888, 15,230 copies; for January, 1888, 15,332 copies.
GEO, B. TZSCHUCK.
GEO, B. TZSCHUCK. Bworn and subscribed to in my presence the 2d day of March, A. D. 1888. N. P. FEIL. Notary Public.

THE Easter bonnet makes its appearance this time with April-fool's day, but gentle spring still lingers near the lap of winter.

SO FAR as Mayor Broatch is acting within the letter of the law in dealing with the liquor interest of Omaha, he will be supported by citizans and the courts.

SENATOR VANCE of North Carolina believes in revenue reform because his toddy comes too high. By careful calculation he finds that the whisky he drinks is taxed 400 per cent, the sugar 76 per cent, while the nutmeg comes in free. As the senator prefers 99-100 whisky to 1-100 nutmeg the inequalities of taxation grates on his nerves.

In paving, as in everything else, the best, in the long run, is the cheapest. Ten yearly installments paid for durable paving material will relieve property owners from all further paving taxes. A cheap pavement means perpetual paving tax. A mile or two of durable pavement laid each year is much more desirable than ten miles of paving that will go to pieces within five or six years.

AMERICAN workmen who are threatened with Chinese and other pauper labor can sympathize with the condition of the French artisan who is compelled to compete with poor, cheap Italian labor. It is said that 250,000 of these Italians are working in France, and owing to their low social scale can work for wages 50 per cent lower than what the French workman asks. In the city of Lyons 50,000 of these foreigners compete with home labor in both skilled and unskilled service. Twelve hours is not uncommon for a day's work, though the native workmen are agitating against long hours, and threaten to boycott the Italians.

THE Women's International council, in session at Washington during the past week, will come to an end to-day. It has been a notable gathering whose deliberations have attracted a good deal of attention and comment, but it is by no means certain that the practical results will be very marked. The council proved, not for the first time. that women can differ as widely in their views, and as obstinately adhere to their opinions, as men can, while some of them can be quite as erratic and injudicious as the sterner sex. On the whole, however, it is to to be hoped the work of the council will accomplish much good.

A CENSUS of people who live in tenement houses in New York City shows that 1,016,835 individuals live in 31,534 tenements, an average of thirty-two persons to every house. The report states, furthermore, that the greater number of these dwellings are old buildings, ill adapted for tenement purposes and crowded to excess. It was for the very purpose of bettering the condition of the homes of the working classes that the Henry George and the anti-poverty societies were formed. But it seems that little success has been achieved in this direction. The truth of the matter is. the average inhabitant of New York prefers the crowded, bustling hives of the city to a cottage in some out-of-theway suburb of New Jersey.

SUNDAY observance can be carried by religious enthusiasts to a state bordering on fanaticism. The latest instance comes from New York city, where Judge Bookstawer refused the injunction asked for by Miliott F. Shepard to restrain the stage coaches from running on Sunday. The complaint of Mr. Shepard, who is a stockholder, is not only novel but under the circumstances almost ludicrous. He said in his petition that Sunday travel inflicted great injury on his feelings, and that as a stockholder in the stage company he had been and would be compelled to identify himself with the immoral and irreligious acts of the corporation. The answer of the judge turns the laugh on Mr. Shepard by suggesting that the latter could free his conscience from any responsibility in such innquitous traffic by selling his stock. Of course this view never suggested itself to Mr. Shepard. It would be interesting to learn whether Mr. Shepard will act upon the suggestion and case his conSome Plain Talk.

The city treasurer has been acting stake holder for the liquor dealers who pay their license in installments. The law expressly provides that license shall only be granted upon the payment of one thousand dollars. When the treasurer accepts less than one thousand dollars he does so as a private citizennot as an official. His bondsmen are not responsible for any money he handles contrary to law, and if he should fail to pay the money over to the school fund nobody can compel him to do so. The entire risk is with the liquor dealers.

The fact that city treasurers have been allowed to act as stake holders for saloon keepers does not make their acts lawful, any more than the fact that the city clerk has charged and pocketed illegal fees for making out applications for liceuse makes his conduct lawful. The ordinance which allows quarterly payments is a farce and a fraud on its face. The law prohibits any man from selling liquor without a license, but the ordinance says any man may sell liquor nine months of the year so long as he has a license for three months of the year. If he chooses to quit at the end of the first or second quarter, or if he happens to die during that period, the sales were all unlicensed, and the money paid to the treasurer cannot be legally accounted for, because the law does not authorize the treasurer to receive license money until a license has been issued. The fraudulent ordinance was passed at the instance of the liquor dealers, in defiance of the law and the supreme court decision. Nobody but a shyster lawyer who wants to be employed by the liquor dealers would for a moment pretend that the tender of two hundred and fifty dollars will give them the right to deal in liquor.

The mayor is simply complying with the law which his predecessors have violated and refused to execute. The liquor dealers have had ample notice of his intention to enforce the law, and they have now only an excess of \$500 to raise over the quarterly payment. If they array themselves against the mayor, they array themselves against the state authorities. If they band together to resist the authorities they lay themselves liable individually and colviolence results they will become responsible. It is not only folly, but madness for these liquor dealers to assume a hostile attitude toward the municipal authorities. Those who counsel them to do so are their worst enemies.

# The Next Chief Justice.

Chief Justice Waite having been laid to rest, the problem of choosing a successor now devolves upon the chief ex-

All the indications are that Mr. Cleveland will take his time before announcing his choice. He has already intimated that the successor to the late chief justice will hardly be named before the closing days of congress.

It is to be presumed that no republican will be appointed. Six of the justices at present on the bench were formerly affiliated with the republican party, and however strong might be the claims of a republican jurist for the position, on the ground of experience and lives, the throne is omnipotent. Bisability, it is not likely that Mr. Cleveland would see his way clear to consider them. The choice, as far as can be learned, will probably fall upon a northern democratic lawyer.

Speaker Carlisle has been suggested in certain quarters, but he is not seriously thought of.

Allen G. Thurman, "the noblest said, on account of his age. No better appointment upon the democratic side could be made, but the real opposition

to Mr. Thurman comes from the gigantic corporate monopolies which he has made it the business of his life to oppose, and who, in turn, succeeded in retiring him from public life a few years ago to be succeeded by Standard Oil Payne.

The suggestions of Secretary Vilas and Postmaster General Dickinson are made from a purely political standpoint. Neither of these officials have any national reputation as lawyers or jurists and Mr. Cleveland is hardly likely to make the serious mistake of elevating them to the chair once occupied by Oliver Ellsworth and John Marshall.

Of Minister Phelps, who is urged by a portion of New England, it can be said that few abler theoretical lawyers could be found in the country. The bias of his mind and the fact that during the war he was one of the most rancorous of northern copperheads will undoubtedly operate, as they should, to prevent favorable consideration of his name by the president.

The country at large will be less interested in knowing the political complexion of the coming chief justice than in learning his mental calibre and judicial experience. The United States supreme court since its inception has had a world wide reputation for ability, and its decisions upon points of equity have carried weight among the courts of all nations. What the people will demand, and what they will be quite satisfied with, will be a man of learning, of legal and forensic experience and of judicial temperament, joined to a private life against which the breath of suspicion or reproach has never been directed. If Mr. Cleveland selects such a man he will receive the commendation of the thinking public, whether his nominee be a democrat or a republican.

Another French Crisis. The resignation of the French cabinet, which was promptly accepted by the president, is portentous of another crisis in French affairs that may prove serious. The victory of the extremists in the chamber of deputies, on the bill for a revision of the constitution, is significant and ominous. The government did not desire the immediate passage of the bill, and the ministry had worked laboriously and anxiously to prevent that result. It was urged that under the existing political conditions the move would be frought with danger. The various factions had been keenly aroused by recent events, and it was desirable that there should be time for the people to become quieted, so as I doubtedly in time reach the supreme

to be able to reflect with deliberation, before proceeding with so impor-tant a work as that of constitutional re-vision. The argument was made that the passage of the bill would be an approval of the manifesto of Boulanger and a great satisfaction to that general, "who had attacked the institutions of the country and who had talked of purg- long as other claiming to the invention ing the chamber." But these appeals, together with the expressed hope of having it reversed, and since the death royalists that the adoption of the measure would tend to restore legitimate monarchy, had little effect upon the opponents of the government, and though the majority by which the bill passed was only twenty-one, it was sufficient to overthrow the ministry.

The reappearance of Boulanger in the political arena, and the prominent association of his name with the question of a revision of the constitution, are what render the situation ominous. So long as this soldier, prompted by a soldier's ambition, exerts an influence and has a following in France the peace of the republic is not absolutely secure. When, a few months ago, he was exiled from Paris to his command it was hoped that would end his machinations, but it did so only temporarily. The restless and ambitious soldier, who had enjoyed a taste of political power, found that he possessed some of the ability of the polician and discovered that he had a following, could not be content with the humdrum of the camp and the uninteresting round of peaceful military business. It was soon found that he was actively maintaining correspondence with his political friends in Paris, and when his application for a leave of absence was refused he boldly violated army rules by going to Paris without leave. Summary justice followed in his removal from the army, a penalty which no other general in France could have survived, but all the indications are that he has since grown stronger in the popular regard. In the late elections, without being anywhere a candidate, Boulanger received nearly one hundred thousand votes.

This evident attachment of the

French people to Boulanger is explained by the reply of a deputy when questioned regarding the impending crisis. He said he feared war with Germany, that France must be set on locatively to severe penalties, and if any | her feet, and that the only man able to raise her was Boulanger. The feeling is that France must be prepared for the day, probably not far distant, when Crown Prince William of Germany succeeds his father, believed to be steadily sinking under his incurable and exhausting affliction. The imperial rescript, conferring upon the crown prince the functions of a coregent, was a notice to Europe that the emperor is no longer able to attend to many of the details of his task, and nobody doubts that he will grow less so until the end, which cannot be far off. Then will succeed the ambitious, headstrong, daring young soldier, who hates France and the system of government that prevails there, and who will not hesitate at the first opportunity that offers to manifest his hatred of the republic. Nominally the emperor of Germany is nearer to being an autocrat than any sovereign west of the Vistula. Actually, so long as Bismarck marck believes that the peace of Europe hangs by a thread, and that thread all Europe believes the anxious heir to the Prussian throne waits only the opportunity to break. France understands, and gives to Boulanger an anticipatory homage which may be thrust upon him at the slightest promise of a continental disturbance. The change of the scepter Roman of them all," is set aside, it is in Germany would put Boulanger to the front in France, and none realize this more fully than he.

The present exigency will put to a test the ability and character of Carnot, and will determine whether there has descended to him any of the genius of his distinguished ancestor who in the French revolution organized victory for the republicans. There is some reason to fear, however, that he will be found wanting if the crisis should become really serious, and that the men who have disregarded his wish and compelled the resignation of his cabinet will be able to carry out whatever other plans they may devise. The early political developments in France promise to be of very great interest.

# A Prosperous Monopoly.

The annual meeting of the American Bell telephone company was held in Boston a few days ago, when some interesting facts were disclosed. The total wire mileage of the company was stated to be 145,732, or nearly six times the circuit of the earth, the increase in the past year having been over seventeen thousand miles. Employment is given to a little more than six thousand persons, and the number of exchange subscribers is in round figures 159,000. There are under rental a few more than 380,000 instruments, and the number of exchange calls per annum is estimated in round figures at \$69,000,000. The net earnings of the company last year amounted to \$2,210,000, of which \$1,568,-000 was paid in dividends, the balance going to the reserve fund and the surplus. The latter amounts to over two million dollars, and altogether the figures show that the company is having a most profitable business, that must be paying a very large percentage on the capital invested.

The report of the directors naturally deprecates state legislation for regulating telephone rates, but it is not to be supposed that their opinion as to the expediency or justice of such legislation will have any great weight. Reference to the favorable decision of the supreme court was made with evident gratification, but it should be borne in mind that there are three of the justices who do not believe that Mr. Bell is entitled to his claim to be the inventor of the telephone, and that of the four who did believe his claim just when the decision was rendered, but three remain, so that as the court now stands there is a tie regarding Bell's claim, two of the justices being excluded from passing on it. The government has a case in court against the Bell company, charging fraud in connection with the patent, which will un-

court and reopen the whole case. The have already given, opinions adverse to Bell. In any event the decision ren-dered will not be be redded as final so see any hope of fresh courage.

THERE is a movement on foot among theological teachers and writers to form a religious union throughout the country for the purpose of promoting evangelical harmony. An effort is to be made to create a universal Protestant church that shall reflect the highest aims of the Christian religion. Men with progressive ideas have long looked forward to such an ideal church which shall cut loose from dogmas. But few of them felt that the time was sufficiently ripe to undertake the reformation. The promoters of this grand object do not contemplate any rash or hasty action. The evolution from dogma to religion is to be gradual. When such conservative thinkers as Prof. Smyth of Andover, Dr. R. S. Storrs, President Gilman of Johns Hopkins, Bishop Coxe of New York, Dr. Philip Schaff, Dr. Lyman Abbott are identified with the society, there need be no fears that orthodox christianity is endangered. And yet these men represent sufficient diversity of ideas to mould thought and belief into broad, liberal channels. All lovers of true religion can only wish the movement god-

THE house having passed by large majorities the bills granting to Mrs. Logar and Mrs. Blair a pension of two thousand dollars a year each, both measures will undoubtedly be promptly passed by the senate. What their fate will be in the hands of the president is less certain.

# VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

The Auburn Post, in speaking of Judge Appleget, says it seems "that at last we have the right man in the right place.'1

The Schuyler Herald sees in John A. Kehoe, of Platte Center, the only man fitted by nature and politics, to succeed Marshal Bier-

The Oakdale Pen and Plow advises farmers to "set the bull-dog or shot-gun on the first Bohemian oat swindler caught on the premises."

The Syracuse Journal takes the prohibition party leaders to task for descrating the Sabbath by holding political meetings on that sacred day.

The McCook Tribune is the authority that Mr. Hastings, of Crete, would like to step into Congressman Laird's shoes. So will several other men of note.

Boone county papers are looking for a congressional candidate for congress, and announces that Boone is the only county in the state that has no candidate. Boone county should be exhibited at the state fair.

The Arlington Defender, after looking over the unsettled state of affairs, is constrained to say that you will hear music in the air until the finance labor and railroad questions are settled, and settled right.

"If there is capital itching to build the third bridge across the Missouri river at Omaha," asks the West Point Republican, "does it not seem arbitrary for the government to step in and say it shall not be done; Capital is not apt to make mistakes, so we infer the bridge."

"There is every reason to expect for Nebraska this year the largest immigration in the history of the state. The people who are coming belong to the classes always welcome to a community. They either have money or they have the spirit of enterprise. which is as good as money," says the North Nebraska Eagle.

The Fremont Tribune states: "The Nance County Journal, Mr. Meikeljohn's home paper, formally presents him as a candidate for congress, and notifies "the balance of the Third congressional district that Nance county does not intend to be ignored in the coming campaign."

In paying its compliments to the school teachers of the state, assembled at Fremont, the Tribune says: "The fact that Nebraska stands at the head of all the states of the Union in the matter of intelligence, is sufficient to account for the long and graceful heads of the good looking teachers now so journing in Fremont."

The North Bend Flail calls upon the farmers of Nebraska to organize. In its re marks it says that every farmer in Nebraska should at once move in this matter. Every day he delays, the combination against him is growing stronger. With organization, he can dictate instead of being dictated to; he can control instead of acting the menial.

The Schuyler Herald, after figuring on a possible general result, inclines to the opin ion that "if the republicans of this district should nominate Russell for congress he will be as badly beaten as Church Howe was in the Frst district two years ago. Russell has all the objectionable traits of Church Howe and does not begin to be as smart a man."

"The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy strike," says the Grand Island Independent is proving a terrible calamity to the entire northwestern country, but if it hastens the government control of railroads it will, after all, prove a blessing in disguise, notwith standing the temporary disaster, suffering and deaths it causes, for then we will have roads run in the interest of the people.

The Valley Enterprise, furnishes this choice bit of information which will go a long way in filling the yawning vacuum in American science: "Never cut off the pig's tail while he is alive. The pig's tail indi cates his condition. If he is sick or his food does not agree with him his tail straightens out, and if he is in perfect health, it curls up

tight. The York Times, a staunch and time-tried republican paper, thus answers a question propounded by its esteemed contemporary, oncerning Stinking Water Jim: "The Republican asks frantically If the Times will support Mr. Laird if he is nominated. The Times has never yet come to a river so deep or so wide that it could not get across, but it don't expect to have to cross this one this trip. Don't worry too much until you have nim nominated."

The Superior Journal favors a law to govern both employer and employe of great corporations. It concludes: The railroad nonopoly will say we will transport your produce for so much money, and there is no regrets for the producer in that case, he must pay the amount, and if there is any thing left after the freight is paid he gets it, and if not, he is out the time he spent in pro ducing. It is an absolute truth that as long as we have large corporations doing business without a standard basis fixed by the government to govern employer and employe, just so long will we have strikes, contention and unsettled state of affairs in labor circles.

"We have never seen an election in Ne-

brasks," says the Grand Island independent, when the leading democratic papers did not claim that they had a good fighting chance for success; and yet for the past twenty years the republican majority has steadily increased from year to year, and so it will likely do for years to come. These democratic papers are really funny before election, but not quite so funny after. It seems they even try to make themselves believe they have some show in Nebraska, when the fact is they have no more show than an arm ess man at a husking bee."

The Schuyler Ovill makes this sensible suggestion: "With organized capital on one side and organized labor on the other, cuts in wages, strikes, etc., will be continually ou tap. In a business of such public interest as the railroad, the great detriment to the country in case of strikes can now be some what realized. The only way to avoid calamatics is for the government to take charge of the roads and run them. Strikes then would be unnecessary and unheard of and consequently all trouble and danger averted. The government, we believe now for the first time, should own and control the railroads and telegraph.

The philosopher of the West Point Repub lican looks into the future in the following manner: "Altogether things look very bright for Nebraska this year. The excentionally fine crop we raised last year is at tracting attention to the state; the development of the Black Hills country is to be of great benefit to us; the recent location of extensive packeries within our borders, all these facts have so advertised the state abroad that the gaze of the whole country has been turned this way. This year we are going to reap the benefits of this by such an inpouring of home-seekers as the state has never before witnessed. Let them come: there is room for millions more in the great state of Nebraska."

The Nebraska City News makes the folowing cheerful announcement to the voters of the Second congressional district: "The 'Big First' is soon to lose one of its leading lights. Hon Church Howe proposes to dis pose of his property in Nemaha county and will remove to Hastings, where a portion of his time will be occupied in attending to his duties as superintendent of the Hastings branch of the Missouri Pacific and the remainder will most likely be used in tearing down Jim Laird's congressional fences and building his own. The people of the Second congressional district will find Church a 'sly, devilish sly' fellow." There is one con solation. If the Second district swaps Jim Laird for Church Howe our sad loss will be their gain,

The York Times, a staunch republican pa per, murmurs thus sadly: "A state republican club was organized at Omaha last week and John M. Thurston was elected presi dent. The republican club, made up of 120 delegates, one-third of them from Lincoln and Omaha and the balance from the other large towns of the state, is not the republican party of Nebraska. The ill-advised action of this handful of men, however, will greatly reduce the republican majority in the state, in spite of all the hard, honest work of good, faithful republicans, who were anxious to see a larger majority this fall than ever before. In this case, as in all others, the railrogues have shown their own selfish interests in everything, and the interests of the party in nothing.

Concerning an evil that is yearly growing the Blue Spring Motor remarks: There are a few things about our courts that need revolutionizing. The first we may mention is the professional juror. He sits around that he may be chosen to fill out. When it comes time for the attorneys to challenge jurors, the counsel on each side proceed thusly: They survey the jurors chosen and then reason-"I will scratch that man. He belongs to lawyer B. And I will strike that man off the list because he will do anything lawyer C. says is right. He has no eyes of his own and acts aly as C. dictates. The council on the other side strike one off the list because he belongs to Lawyer D., another because E. owns him. Now this is a pretty state of affairs. dea of having so many men who are labeled and who are known to bring in verdicts in favor of pet lawyers. We think these men should be given a leave of absence for about three years, until their ownership wears off.

# Complimentary.

Wood River Gazette. The Omaha Beg is entitled to a very great amount of credit for the interest it has taken in the three Nebraska schoolma'ams who uffered from the January blizzard. The BER fund for these unfortunate ladies approximates \$15,000 which will go a great way to ward alleviating the distress following the dire misfortunes that overtook them on that terrible day in January.

Neligh Leader.

The Omaha BEE fund for the benefit of Miss Royce has reached the generous sum of a little over \$6,000. Mr. Rosewater, the editor of the paper, paid her a visit last week. to consult her wishes as to the investment of the money. The BEE has done a good work in raising money, not only for Miss Royce, but for the other unfortunate school teachers who were victims of the late blizzard. Oakdale Pen and Plow.

Mr. Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Bee. paid a visit to Miss Royce recently at Plain view. The BEE fund at that date for Miss Royce amounted to \$5,679, The Antelope county fund added to it will run it up to \$6,000 or more. Mr. Rosewater's enterprise on be half of the blizzard heroines should make him the patron saint of the Nebraska school Oakdale Sentinel.

Mr. Rosewater of the Omaha Beg, visite Miss Royce at Painview recently. The fund raised for Miss Royce amounts to nearly \$5,000. Mr. Rosewater's enterprise on be half of the blizzard heroines is commendable

### Peace With Honor. Chicago Tribune.

We find this remarkable sentiment in the speech of Hon. W. P. Hepburn delivered before the Iowa republican convention:

I take it, gentlemen, that it is better that we should be united with less members than we should have a larger organization with constantly disturbed councils. It is easy to "be united with less nem-

hers." That is the way the republican party in Iowa has been united more and more as years have rolled by since 1880. They were "united" 78,000 plurality for Garfield and "united" with only 19,709 for Blaine in 1884, 14,712 plurality for Jackson in in 1886, and 15,166 plurality for Larabee in 1887.

The republican party in Hepburn's own district was "united" with 2.377 majority in his favor in 1884, and still "united" with less "numbers" in 1886 when his opponent had 2,212 majority With due respect for Mr. Hepburn

The Tribune feels called upon to say that he is capable of talking arrant nonsense when he is stirred up. It will de the republican party no good in Iowa or dsewhere to be "united" with constantly increasing numbers to be "united" without the Germans and without the tariff reformers might soon mean in Mr. Hopburn's vocabu-lary to be "united" without a majority even a plurality, without power without office, and even without the good honest respect of the country. The Tribune wants "harmony" as much as anybody, but it wants truth and justice more. "Peace with honor!"-not "Har-

mony with dishonor!"-ought to be the motto of every true republican at this juncture.

A Long Session.

WASHINTON, D. C., March 30 .- [Special to the BEE. ]-There is every prospect that the present session of congress will extend far nto midsammer. A number of senators express the opinion that it will be at least the 1st of August before congress adjourned. The calendars of both houses are now crowded to overflowing with bills, and the pigeon holes of committees are stuffed with embryo and crude measures awaiting consideration A presidential campaign is approaching, and solitical capital must be manufactured for ase on the stump. Notwithstanding the desire of many members of the house to adjourn early, in order that they may be able to devote some time to their congressional campagens, there are small hopes that their

ishes in this respect can be carried out. Even if other measures could be lifted out of the road, the consideration of the tariff bill would prevent a shortening of the ses-sion. There is to be a long debate in both houses on this question, which has been urged into prominence by the president's message, and the senate is necessarily some form or other is presented for its con sideration. No tariff bill is likely to reach the senate for from sixty to ninety days to come. When it does, every indication points to a protracted struggle in the upper house which will be carried back to conference and thence again to both houses for final adjudi

It has just leaked out that President Cleveland has privately announced his in tention to re-convene both houses of con gress in extra session for consideration of the tariff in case congress adjourns without passing a bill for revenue re-form. That this will probably be effective in forcing some adjudication between the conflicting interests in congress, but its effect will necessarily be to prolong the session indefinitely and to protract the sittings of congress far into the middle of

There has been considerable dissatisfaction expressed recently in both branches of congress over the dilatoriness in the construction of the new congressional library It is now nearly two years since an appropriation was made by congress for the pur chase of a site and the inauguration of the important national undertaking. The preent need of a new structure, in which the overflowing treasures, accumulated under the copyright law and by purchase, could be housed, grows daily more apparent. More than five hundred thousand volumes and pamphlets are to day piled in stacks and heaps in the old capitol, crowded into a space intended for only 250,000 volumes. As a re sult books, pamphlets and drawings are being seriously injured. Valuable records of copyright, which the Ibrarian may be called upon to produ-in court at any time, were lost in the confining one of the most valuable of existing paired in its usefulness, because shelf room

and elbow room have not been provided for its growth, arrangement and distribution. From the debates in the Congressiona Record it appears that a large portion of the fall and the entire winter has been wasted on account of a dispute between the archi teet and contractor, which, only a few weeks ago, was settled by arbitration in favor of the latter. In two years nothing has been done except to excavate the ground for the founda tion and prepare bids for the purchase of stone for the superstructure. One dispute after another has been in progress, each one of which has tended to effectone of which has tended to effect-ually prevent any prosecution of the work. It is now announced, how-ever, that with the opening of spring a large force of men will be employed, and that the central portion of the building will be rushed to completion by day's work and fin ished within two years from date.

It would be interesting to know what ef feet the fact that the architect is employed at a per annum salary has had in delaying the progress of the work. He has already drawn between \$7,000 and \$8,000 for supervision of the present hole in the ground and for superintending the drafting of plans drawn by employes whose salaries are paid by the government. Every month that work is delayed naturally increases his com-pensation, and it is not at all surprising, on this account, to find that every delay that has been inaugurated has started through his objections. The various spots upon the floor of the senate and house seem to have brought this fact out quite clearly, and Mr. Plumb's recent attack upon Senator Voor the standard of the commission has apparently had the effect of stimulating the beginning of the work. It is to be hoped that the building will now be pushed as rapidly as is consistent with good workmarship. The structure is to be creeted by day labor in order to see cure the best work. Such a course will doubtless increase the final cost, which some of the best judges estimat at \$7,000,000 instead of \$3,000,000, as first stated. Of this the public will not be apt to complain as long as the building meets the requirements and is

TAKE YOUR BABY. An Amusing Scene at the Union Pacific Depot. Probably one of the funniest incidents which has ever occurred in the history of Omaha took place at the Union Pacific depot.

A young woman of perhaps twenty years came into the ticket office, and after purchasing a ticket for Council Bluffs, went out or the platform and appeared especially anxious about something as she kept looking up and down the tracks evidently looking for some one. Her gaze was soon satisfied, for in a hove in sight carrying what first appeared t be a bundle of clothes, but which was after ward found to be a squalling infant under his arm. As soon as he appeared the young woman endeavored to walk around the depot but alas! too late, as the man espled her, and breaking into a run he commence shouting "Here Chulia dake your baby dake your baby." "Chulia" did not seem t pay any attention, but walked the faster, but after running around the building a couple of times was finally cornered, and the crew which soon gathered learned the whole story "Chulia" is a young woman who recentl gave birth to a girl baby at the residence of the German mentioned, Hans Swartz, or South Thirteenth street, some three week ago. Hans has been suspicious of her sine she recovered, and has watched her, thinking that she would make an effort to desert the "You gome pack mit me, und ma; he some dimes desc people vat not got babies of ner own aircady take dis one, ain't it und den you goes vore you blease," and "Chulia went pack."

### AMUSEMENTS. The Appearance of Booth and Barret at Boyd's.

On Monday evening, April 9, Booth and Barrett will appear at Boyd's in "Julius Ca-sar." Tuesday evening the play will be the "Merchant of Venice," Wednesday matince "Hamlet," and Wednesday night "Macbeth." This engagement, it is expected, will be attended by theater parties as far west as North Platte and as far east as Des Moines.

This comedian will appear at Boyd's opera house on Friday and Saturday evenings, April 6 and 7. On the opening night and Saturday matinee he will appear in the Woman Hater," and on Saturday evening in "Humbug.

MRS. JAMES BROWN POTTER. This indy appears at Boyd's on next Wednesday and Thursday evening, appear "Loyal Love" and latter piece being produced on Thursday night.

Joseph Levy, agent for Booth and Harrett, s at the Paxton.

Much of the so-called ivory now in use is simply potate. A good sound potate washed in diluted sulphuric then boiled in the same solution, and then slowly dried, is all ready to turned into buttons, poker chips, and innumerable other things that ivery was used for once upon a time.

Mary Ludkins, a colored woman, died in Partland, Me., recently at the advanced age of 117 years. She always said she could remember distinctly the visit to this country of the prince who became King Will IV. of England, and whose laundry work she claimed to have

# COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

What Was Done by Them at Their Meeting Yesterday. Chairman O'Keeffe presided over the deliberations of the county commissioners yes-

terday. The county treasurer was directed to

piaco lots 15 to 20 inclusive in Barker addition on the tax list of 1887.

County Clerk Roche's petition asking for the employment of a clerk to arrange, file and index old vouchers, was referred to the County Attorney Simeral notified the coard that hey had a right to make improvements on the jail without advertising for

The committee on poor farm were directed to sell the twenty-six head of cattle on the poor form at public suction.

Petitions asking for a dam at Cutoff lake. and the crasement of the culvert at Elkorn were referred to the committee on

Daniel Delaney's application to be apsointed sup rintendent of the construction of the county hospital was turned over to the committee of construction.

Petitions and bonds for liquor licenses of

Peter Holst and Eggert Oft were referred to Feter Hoist and Eggert Of white the indiciary committee.

Eli Johnson's bond in the sum of \$2,500 to secure the faithful building of a bridge across the Elkhorn river, near Waterloo, was ap-

The Pauly ail building and manufacturing company of St. Louis were directed to build a balcony around the upper cage in the county jail and an iron partition in the guard's corridor, and G. Andrew to put in the Iron doors needed for the laundry and bathrooms. D. Fitzpatrick will put in the necessary ma chinery for the laundry and bath thbs in the

chinery for the laundry and bath tubs in the bathroom. The Pauly company were also given the contract to fit up the vault in the office of the district court clerk.

The claims of S. J. Fry \$37.50, H. Olmsted \$3, F. M. Kinz, J. F. Ransom, C. E. Meagher: \$4.50 respectively, C. H. Howes, \$43, Mortenson & Co., \$14.75, and Hans Weis, \$64, were allowed.

allowed.
The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the county clerk be and is hereby instructed to furnish each county officer, so entitled, with a requisition book (sample attrebed), and that he be required to take a receipt for each and every article deivered to said county officers and keep a correct record thereof.

### MORTUARY. MRS. MARTHA A. BROWN.

The angel of death has again invaded the ranks of the oldest and much respected settlers, and this time has claimed Mrs. Martha A. Brown, a most estimable and greatly beloved lady. Mrs. Brown passed away peacefully yesterday afternoon at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Alfred Sorenson, No. 1918 Capitol avenue, whoma she had made her nome for the last nine years. Had she lived until the 23rd of May next the deceased would have been

sixty-nine years of age.

Mrs. Brown was the widow of William D. Brown, and one of the pioneer women of Omalia, having lived here since 1855. Mr. Brown ran the first ferry boat that ever crossed the Missouri in this vicinity. His popularity became established among the "49ers," who were greatly indebted to him and his craft in assisting them on their \$\mathbf{z}\$ journey to the gold fields of California, Mr. and Mrs. Brown were among the first settlers in Iowa, and established themselves at Mount Pleasant. Emi grating from there they came to Council Bluffs and then to Omaha, and the couple were practically among the eight that founded Omaha, and were numbered among the orig-inal owners of the town site.

Four of her children survive Mrs. Brown—
Mrs. Alfred Sorenson, Mrs. Alexander Mackenzie, Mrs. Helen A. Van Camp, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and John H. C. Brown. The de-ceased was a devoted mother and a conscientious and devout Christian. For the poor and lowly she always had a kind word, coupled with liberality of purse. Her sur-vivors have the sympathy of the entire com-

Notice of the funeral will be announced

### FAILED TO KILL HIS MAN. A Bad Bartender Uses a Gun Pro-

miscuously. E. F. Kirby, who tends bar at 1716 North Sixteenth street, had some words with the proprietor of the saloon vesterday afternoon and drew a revolver to kill him. The proprictor took fright and fled. Kirby pursued him firing meanwhile, but none of the bullets took effect. The proprietor dodged around the corner of the house and disappeared. Kirby then returned to the saloon and gave vent to his rage by destroying the property there. He fired at the elegant mirror behind the bar and completely rumed it. He also shot at a number of other valuables in the room. On of his bullets passed through a double wall, across a stairway, nearly hitting a gentleman who was going up stairs, and lodged in the opposite wall. Kirby then skipped, running up Seventeenth steret, and took refuge in Saunders' saloon on Sixteenth and Burt streets.

Meanwhile the patrol wagon was sent for and Officer Ormsby was detailed to make the arrest. When Ormsby reached Saunders on he found Kirby had bolted the door-When Kirby saw Ormsby he commenced to reload his revolver, but the officer, forcing the door open, made a rush for Kirby. Mean while Saunders tore the revolver from Kirby's grasp, and the officer, after a slight struggle managed to arrest him.

## HALE AND HEARTY. Patrick Clark 107 Years Old, Young

and Ambitious.

The oldest living man of the north-west, and probably the oldest in the United States, is Patrick Clark, of Bozeman, M. T., Mr. Clark was born in County Galway, Ireland, in August, 1780, according to his own testimony, 1780, according which in everthing else is perfectly reliable, and there is no reason to doubt his word. For one so old Mr. Clark is usually very lively, and insists in fine weather, upon being allowed to do light work around the house and garden. He is a man of small stature, with very brond chest and shoulders. never been a man of bad habits, and to these traits no doubt is his remarkably long life ascribed. The fact that he is yet in good physical condition is shown by the fact that he not long ago kicked a man down for a fancied insult, and that he is sound mentally is evinced by his good memory, although he is loth to say much about himself and has a horror of talking to reporters. An attempt to obtain his ikeness was impossible, and it is doubtess whether it will ever be accomplished. In middle life Mr. Clark took part in the Daniel O'Connel uprising. the incidents of which he well remem bers. While with a party of Irish tenantry he was attacked by a posse of gentlemen, and while engaged in this fight Clark killed a man with a spade, and afterwards, together with his father, was sentenced to seven years at Botany Through the intercessions of the elder Clark, the younger was released by the aid of a young woman who was an attendant upon the queen, and whose father had once been and saved from death by the old man Clark. The elder Clark served his full term of imprisonment. Patrick Clark came to United States in 1851 and settled with two sisters who had preceded him at Lowell, Mass. Soon after he removed to Missouri, from there to Nebraska, and finally reached Montana, as many here remember, 1864. He came to the Gallatin valley in 1870, and for several years lived by himself on a ranch. Three years ago the old man, being unable to gain a livelihood and feeling the need of a home, made application to enter the poor house (which is unlike those of the east) and has since been

tenderly cared for by the proprietor. There is every reason to believe that

Patrick Clark is 107 years of age, and there is no doubt but that he is the old-

est man in the northwest.

There