## DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily (Morning Edition) including SUNDAY
BRE, One Year \$10 00
For Six Months \$5 00 ONAHA OFFICE, NOS. 914 and 916 FARNAM STREET.
OHICAGO OFFICE, 56; HOOKERY BUILDING.
NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOMS 14 AND 15 TRIBUNE
BUILDING. WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 518
FOURTEENTH STREET.

CORRESPONDENCE.
All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.
BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Ber Publishing Company, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company. The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

## THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, George B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending March 16, 1839, was as follows:

 
 Sunday, March 10
 18,830

 Monday, March 11
 19,850

 Thesday, March 12
 18,880

 Wednesday, March 13
 18,853

 Thursday, March 14
 18,822

 Friday, March 15
 18,810
 Thursday, March 14.
Friday, March 15.
Saturday, March 16.

Seal. N. P. FEII, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas,
George B. Tzschuck,
Deing duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee
Publishing company, that the actual average
daily circulatio of The Dally Bee for the
month of March, 1888, 19,689 copies; for April,
1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,185
copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for
July, 1888, 18,683 copies; for August, 1888,
18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18, 184 copies;
for October, 1888, 18,934 copies; for November, 1888, 18,936 copies; for December, 1888, 18,233
copies; for January, 1889, 18,574 copies; for February, 1889, 18,906 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence this 2d day of March, A. D. 1889.
N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

THERE is more interest taken in the laps than the miles in the bicycle race.

THE Union Pacific company is open ing three new coal mines in Wyoming, but prices will remain at the old notch.

THE senate scored the first knockdown in the battle with the plunderers. Imbecile farms are not popular in Ne-

CANON DIABLO in Arizona is well named. Packages of money expressed in that direction raise Old Harry and his road agents.

THE Lower California gold fields have developed a rich and varied assortment of salt. The dupes were thoroughly pickled.

THE reduction of the justice mills in Omaha to six will paralyze a great industry, and compel a lawless gang of shysters to walk or saw wood.

IF PROPER inducements were offered perhaps Major Balcombe would again assemble himself in the dark, hold a brief seance and issue a permit for the street sweepers to uncover the pavements.

HASTINGS wants to add two wings to the asylum for incurables before the the building has developed This is the usual way of plucking the state to feather a nest of local contractors. Clip the wings.

THE Hungarians have touching ways peculiarly their own of emphasizing their contempt for public officials. Sticks, clubs and stilletos, when pressed bome, will convince the average official that life is a failure.

THE crop of candidates for the capitol of South Dakota is enormous, and the price of votes in "blocks of five" has passed the hundred dollar notch. The ward worker will retire a millionaire after the campaign.

THE organization of coal and paper syndicates in free trade England srushes the popular democratic argument that protection is the only legitimate parent of trusts. Avarice laughs at all laws, human and divine.

STATE AUDITOR BENTON is actively lobbying for increased salaries and help for his department. The legislature should reciprocate by reducing the force, and compel the auditor to give his attention to the business of the

MR. HITCHCOCK's anxiety to anchor the postoffice on the Planter's house block is due entirely to unselfish motives. The fact that it would put money in his purse spurs his ambition to serve the public and prop that cream-colored elephant across the way.

THE boomers of the Planters' house site have determined to overwhelm Secretary Windom with a petition of one thousand names gathered up in the highways and byways of the north. These men are inspired by lofty patriotism-to serve themselves without regard to public convenience.

THE saloon keepers will accomplish nothing and injure their cause by a revival of blue laws. Any attempt to deprive the public of necessary conveniences will precipitate a storm of indignation which cannot fail to result disastrously to the instigators. Moderation is extremely necessary in the liquor business.

BAKER and Caldwell are the richest pair of public plunderers in the legislature. The mouth-organs of every steal, no measure is too disreputable for their support. As advocates of Stout and Kennard they surpass the kings of the lobby, and will reap their reward. Stout and Kennard are generous clients. There is nothing small about them but their modesty.

THE extension of the Cheyenne & Northern branch of the Union Pacific to a junction with the Elkhorn Valley road, near Douglas, will open a rich mineral section of Central Wyoming, The oil and coal fields of that section will be pretty thoroughly developed this season, and will attract not only capital and settlers but railroads from the east and south.

THE BOODLERS BALKED. The lobby of the legislature is again

infested with a hungry horde of mercenaries. The approaching close of the session renders them bold, defiant and desperate. They crowd on the floors, press into forbidden places and flaunt their venal schemes in the face of every legislator. They harass and bulldoze honest members. They stoop to every villainous method to block beneficial legislation, and press to the front fraudulent bills and bogus claims. They are the political lazaroni of the state-human carrion who conspire to rob the state that they may feast on the plunder. Never was there such a disgraceful scramble for pelf in Lincoln. The exorbitant demands of public institutions, the extravagant sums asked for additions and improvements, the vast increase of salaries recommended, and the countless number of claims trumped up by briefless lawyers and impecunious agents, combine to make the lobby a rich, juicy pasture for the parasites. These hired tools of jobbers receive every aid and encouragement from the combine of boodlers on the floor, who shamelessly advocate every bogus claim presented and work and vote for every palpable steal. To add to the disgraceful spectacle, public officers, with their subordinates, descend to the gutter and join the iniquitous throng in lobbying for increased help and inflated salaries. Such a scandalous exhibition of official power was properly and effectively rebuked by the house in reducing the salary list to that of 1887.

The decisive defeat of the bill appropriating fifty-nine thousand dollars to build additions and purchase a farm for the feeble minded, is strong proof that the senate fully realizes its duty to the taxpayers. It is a vigorous protest against the iniquitous combine in the lower house. It is a warning to the plunderers that their fraudulent schemes cannot escape rigid scrutiny in the senate, and that the state treasury will be protected from the reckless raids of mercenaries. It is a signal of encouragement to the brave friends of economy in the house to persevere in the fight for the people and reduce to the lowest possible amount the extravagant sums asked for state institutions. without improving their usefulness.

With a strong fighting minority in the house and a majority of the senate battling for a common cause, the machinations of the combine will fail, and those who deal the death blow will have the satisfaction of having performed a duty to the state and people faithfully and well.

RAILROAD RETALIATION.

The railroads of Iowa have entered upon the policy of retaliation that was threatenad when the rate schedule of the railroad commissioners was established. They have reduced the local service and accommodations, arranged the running schedules with the obvious purpose of giving the traveling public the greatest possible inconvenience and annoyance, and otherwise are manifesting a disposition to punish the people of Iowa, so far as possible, for the action of the railroad commission in reducing rates. We are credibly informed that on the branch roads there has not only been a great decrease in facilities and an increase in the run ning time, but that time cards are arranged so as to avoid connections between trains on these branch roads with these on the main lines. This is especially annoying to the commercial travelers, who are put to e tra expense and whose business suffers from delay. This state of affairs also necessarily affects unfavorably the general distribution of merchandise, and must prove damaging to business throughout the state. Meantime the railroads are steadily improving through traffic facilities.

Of course the managers will claim that their action is necessary in in order to enable the roads to pay expenses on Iowa business at the reduced rates, but their method clearly shows that the spirit of retaliation had more to do with prompting it than the necessity for economy. Granting the reduction of accommodation to be justifiable, that does not render necessary other elements productive of the greatest possiblc inconvenience and annoyance to the public. It seems evident that the railroads have combined to carry out a policy designed to punish the people of Iowa, and thus if possible create a feeling which may result in forcing the people to let the railroads have their own way. In effect the railway managers say to the people of Iowa: If you insist upon making rate schedules for us we will give you the poorest service we dare to, and not only this but we will render it in such a way as to cause you the most serious trouble and dam-

It cannot be doubted that the railroads are making a very grave mistake in pursuing a policy of this kind. It will not accomplish the only apparent object it can be intended to effect. The people of Iowa will not surrender their rights of railroad regulahowever great the saction, lifice they may have to make in order to maintain it. If the railroads persist in making war upon the public interests and welfare, the people have not yet exhausted their power to deal with the corporations. The policy of the railroads should be not to create and intensify popular hostility, but by a fair and straightforward course convince the public of any injustice that may exist and seek the remedy by appeal to the intelligence and fairness of the people. The claim of the railroads that they cannot do business profitably at the rates provided for them cannot be established by the course they are pursuing, and until it is established by adequate experiment they cannot satisfactorily defend a demand for an increase of the rates. In the last judicial decision sustaining the authority of the Iowa railroad commission to make rates, Judge Brewer said the question as to whether the rates established by the commission are too low to allow the roads to do business profitably under them could be determined only by actual experiment. It was a matter beyoud the ability of any tribunal to de-

cide. The necessary trial the corpora-

tions refuse to make, and instead em-

bark upon a policy of reduced service accompanied by methods so evidently designed to annoy and damage the public as to inevitably create popular hostility. The fowa railroad managers are committing a blunder which they are likely to find far more unprofitable than would be a straightforward compliance with the law and regulations made in pursuance of it.

OFFENSIVE PARTISANS. The administration has been giving some consideration to the question whether a charge of offensive partisanship against an official of democratic politics shall be deemed a sufficient reason for his removal. An Illinois republican congressman was the first to present a test case. He asked the removal of the postmaster in his town solely on the ground that he had been offensively active as a politician in the last campaign. The postmaster general was reported to have assured the congressman that the charge was sufficient, that the removal would be promptly made, and the position filled by whomsoever the congressman should recommend. The matter is understood to have been discussed in the cabinet, but it has not transpired that any definite policy was agreed upon. Since this incident there have been several other similar demands upon the postmaster general, and according to the report of his treatment of them the intention appears to be to regard offensive partizanship as a sufficient cause of removal, but that there will be more tesmony required than the simple accusation of a congressman. Furthermore, according to the quoted statement of the first assistant postmaster general appointments will not be made on the mere recommendation of congressmen, but the department will require that a member of congress shall show by petition and letters of recommendation that his candidate is approved by the people. Thus it appears that congressmen are not to be permitted to so completely dictate appointments, at least so far as the postoffices are concerned, as was at first supposed. Their recommendations will of course have prior consideration, but in order to be successful they must have an adequate popular support. The wisdom of this policy will not be seriously questioned, as a return to con-

gressional bossism would assuredly be

condemned by a great majority of the

people.

Regarding the policy of removals for offensive partisanship it cannot be fairly objected to by any class of politicians. It was made a cardinal principle by the last administration, and though it came at the last to be tolerated so far as democrats were concerned, it is not recorded that any republican who was found actively working for his party was permitted to remain in office. Democrats, therefore, are estopped by the course of their own administration from finding any fault with the policy. Civil service reformers have always insisted that offensive partisanship on the part of public officials should be held a sufficient reason for their removal, so that no objection can properly come from this source. The result of a general application of this policy will leave very few democrats in the federal offices, for despite the instructions and injunctions of the late administration the demoeratic officials nearly everywhere were as active and zealous and "offensive" in party work as in the days before the reform innovation. They made themselves prominent in caucuses, conventions, public meetings, and wherever else their influence and money could be of party service, and they continued this with increasing freedom and vigor to the close of the last election. These officials cannot reasonably expect any leniency from the party they thus fought in open and bold violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the civil service law, and in disregard of an executive order emanating from the head of their own party. However meritorious otherwise as officials, the offensive partisians forfeited all just claim to the consideration of the victorious party by their conduct in politics, and they must expect to receive the penalty to which they willingly rendered themselves

amenable. THE suggestion of Mr. J. L. Miles that the Irish citizens of Omaha should find an early opportunity to publicly and substantially express their sympathy with Parnell and the Irish cause, ought to receive the prompt consideration of these citizens. Unquestionably the Irishmen of Omaha are as patriotic as any in the country, and as willing to contribute to the cause that is most dear to the hearts of all true Irishmen. We are confident it will be only necessary to call them together to demonstrate this, and all that is required is that some one having their confidence shall start the movement for a mass meeting, with the understanding that the expression of sympathy shall take a substantial form. The Irish cause is making progress, and Irishmen everywhere should give it hearty and generous en-

couragement. THERE are four reasons why the bill creating the office of public printer and giving that functionary a monopoly of the work, should be killed. It places the purchase of material in the hands of the public printer, without any check to prevent it being used for other than public purposes. It gives him the profitable privilege of measuring and approving the bills for work done in his own shop. It deprives the state of the benefit of competition, and robs every printing office in the state of the right to bid for and secure a share of public work. In the light of these facts, no honest man can support the bill without wilfully aiding a treasury raid and injuring the printing industry in the state.

THE decision of Secretary Windom to withhold approval of Special Agent Linton's report in favor of the Planters' house site for the next postoffice, is a wise and proper one. No injury can result to the city by a careful examination of the sites offered, especially those which were ignored by the special agent. The convenience of the banks, the wholesale houses and other large

patrons of the government will be carefully considered and weighed before the final decision is made.

THE troubles of the county commissioners increase and multiply with every passing hour. Mismanagement crops out in every department of county affairs. The Pauly vault steal, the disgraceful treatment of poor-house inmates, and the wretched construction of the new hospital, demonstrate that the members of the board are totally incompetent or criminally negligent in the management of county affairs.

The law empowering district court judges to grant injunctions on Sundays is one of the most important laws passed by the legislature. It will protect the people from grasping corporations, which connive with municipal officials to rob the people of their rights. It will checkmate midnight conspiracies and Sunday raids and give property owners a lawful club to protect themselves.

The Man With a Petition.

Chicago Tribune. And if asked what state he hails from Our sole repl, shall be: He hails from thirty-seven states, And he hails persistentlee.

New York's Generosity.

Globe-Democrat, New York is going to erect a monument to the memory of the late John Erickson-if the rest of the country will furnish the money.

They Think William Naughty. Chicago News. The methodist ministers of this city seem

to think that the best friends of Shakspeare are those who try to prove that his plays were written by Bacon, Devilish Sly is Jay. Baltimore American, Jay Gould takes a gloomy view of the financial outlook. Those who follow Gould's

of the situation. There is generally a broad significant smile underlying Jay's gloomy views. We use the word underlying ad-

published advice will also get a gloomy view

visedly. What St. Louis Needs. Kansas City Journal. "All the foreign capital which may be in rested in rapid transit enterprises in St Louis is worth ten times the actual value to the city," says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Just how anything can be worth ten times its actual value is a bit mystifying, but we presume the Post-Dispatch means that anything which moves, and moves rapidly, will

Immortal Osculation.

be of incalculable value as a tonic to St

Chicago Times, Mrs. Anastasia Parsells, of Bayonne, N J., is 103 years old. When she was twelve years old George Washington (Gen. G. W. of the cherrytree and hatchet incident) 'kissed her twice on her full, rosy red, pouting lips." One hundred years from now there will be lots of girls, if they live so long, who can and will be proud to give General Sherman away in the same manner The kissing that men do lives after them.

THE HANDS THAT TOIL.

Minneapolis, Minn., has 2,000 men who are looking for work. A strike has occurred among the weavers

t Armetieres, France. A Nashua (N, H.) tool factory has cut wages from 5 to 35 per cent.

The Wheeling Hinge company of West lirginia has cut wages 10 per cent.

Wheeling (W. Va.) painters have struck for \$3 per day of nine hours, a change from \$2.75 and ten hours. The strike among the employes at the blast

furnace of Andrew Brothers & Co. at Hazleton, O., has been declared off. The upper rolling-mill of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal company at Scranton, Pa., em-

ploying 700 hands, has resumed. The "shaft lashing" weavers at Stead & Miller's upholstery mill, Philadelphia, Pa., are on strike against a reduction in wages. The Canadian Pacific railroad shops at Vancouver, B. C., employ about one hundred men, eight and one-half hours being a day's work.

The Scott Foundry Rolling-mill of the Reading Iron Works at Reading, Pa., has closed down. The works employed 1,800 men and boys. A strike is threatened among the bricklayers of Cleveland, O. They want 45 cents an

hour, while the contractors refuse to pay more than 40. Terra cotta workers are warned to stay away from Brightwood, Ind., where there is trouble among the men at the Inianapolis

Terra Cotta Works. At New York city the boss masons and the journeymen bricklayers settled the scale of waces for the ensuing year at \$4.05 per day, nine hours five days of the week and

eight on Saturday. The puddlers of the Maiden Creek iron company at Blandon, Pa., have accepted a reduction in wages from \$3.50 to \$3.25 per ton, and all other employes have been reduced in proportion.

Kansas City now has a labor exchange. Employment will be secured for idle laborers and families of the poor be looked after. It is the intention also to establish night schools and furnish educational facilities to the impoverished. Kent (England) farm laborers make from

\$3 to \$3.50 per week. Dorsetshire hands average nearly \$1 less, and at Torshire operatives make \$4.50 per week. The Boston Commercial says a four room cottage with a garden costs 60 cents per week; a fair cottage brings 35 cents. Some Denmark railway companies em-

ploy a man and his wife together. The women signal the trains and the men do the track-walking. In case of the death of either husband or wife the other half of the family must marry in six months or get out the company's employ. Spokane Assembly, No. 7653, K. of L., warns all workingmen to stay away from

Spokane, Washington Territory. There is less prospect now than there was ever before. The town is full of idle men, and every branch of labor is overcrowded. In spite of its boasted natural gas, Toledo s going to lose a large manufactory, as the cost of fuel is greater than in Cleveland and other cities. The price of gas is based on 25

per cent less than of coal, but the latter fuel

for manufacturing purposes costs only half as much in Cleveland as in Toledo The Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburg Coal company has recently gained control of upward of 6,000 acres of coal lands near Smithfield, Jefferson county, O., in what is considered the richest coal field in eastern Ohio. The company expects to give employment to 3,000 men, and which will turn out annually from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 tons of

coni. General Master Workman Powderly now keeps the following notice standing at the head of the editorial columns in the Journal of United Labor:

Invitations to picuies, balis, entertain-

ments and anniversaries will receive no attention from the undersigned. Requests to lecture, no matter from whom they come, will not be answered. I shall make all my own arrangements in future, and the above rule will be rigidly adhered to. My repeated notices and letters in the Journal have not had any effect in stopping the flow of invitations, hence this standing notice which must answer for all.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. The Broken Bow Athletic club has perma Measles are prevailing to an alarming ex-tent among the Indian children at Pine Ridge

The farmers of York county have sown their oats and are preparing to put in their flax seed. There are 296 civil and twenty-five criminal

cases on the docket of the Custer county dis-The three Custer county murders who have been confined in the York county jail were last week taken to Broken Bow for

A Plattsmouth saloon keeper named Grave patronized his own bar to such an extent that he was laid in his grave the other day after a fatal attack of jim jams.

Thieves broke into the hardware store of J. P. Thressins at Johnson the other night, cracked the safe and secured a condsiderable sum of money without being detected. For disturbing a Salvation army meetin

a Beatrice young man was fined \$3 and costs, and as he could not pay he now languishes in jail while the Salvationists are praying for his redemption.

The depositors of the Farmers' and Mer-chants' bank of Carleton, which went into voluntary liquidation recently, have held a meeting and resolved to take steps to reor-ganize the bank ganize the bank.

ganize the bank.

"Woman's Dress," a noted, dirty, indolent scout, who figured prominently during the troubles with the Cheyennes at Fort Robinson, is back at his old post as government scout at Fort Robinson, says the Crawford Alma has bad another rotten-egging case

and a hanging in effigy. Attorney T. J. For guson was accused of consorting with object tionable women by the Beacon and was am bushed and egged by regulators, later being hung in effigy to his office sign and warned to leave town within sixty days. The law-yer, however, proposes to stay in Alma and fight his enemies, having already filed paper in the district court against the editor of the Beacon for criminal libel. The young people of Niobrara are on th

warpath at present and are after the scalp of C. Stein. The "Home Dramatic company" gave a show and dance in Stein's hall the other night, during the progress of which a pane of glass was broken. When the young people were ready to go home they discovered that the owner of the hall had locked up their wraps and refused to release them until the broken glass was paid for. This made the boys mad and they proceeded to se-cure other garments for the young ladies and escorted them home, leaving the goods in possession of Stein. In the morning replevin papers were issued and Stein was compelled to give up the clothes. A boycot has now been declared against the hall. Iowa.

Mary Grincell of Decorah and Lizzie Costello of De Witt have taken the white veil at Cedar Rapids. J. J. Murray of Rock Rapids has been held

for trial in \$2,000 bonds on the charge of se-duction preferred by Mary Egan. The Sioux City survivors of the battle of Shiloh are arranging to fittingly celebrate the anniversary of the battle, on April 6. Hon. Orson Rice, of Spirit Lake, who has practiced law for twenty-five years in north-western Iowa, has decided to permanently

retire from practice. It took seven men to handle a Keokuk youth who became insane about religion. Keokuk people don't often get religion, but when they do they get it hard.

For the first time in many years the present term of the district court in Oskaloosa will adjourn without having a single criminal indictment for trial on the docket. A Des Moines vouth wrote out a small-por

sign for a joke the other day and placed it on a neighbor's house. The latter individual didn't see the point and now the joker is de-fendant in a libel suit. George W. Craigg, a prominent druggist Eagle Grove, recentl

Wright county grand jury for selling intoxicating liquors, has mysteriously disappeared and his bondsmen are on the anxious seat. J. K. Graves, of Dubuque, has received a letter from Governor Larrabee in which the latter suggested that it would be extremely fitting to have an oil portrait of General George W. Jones, the first senator from Iowa, to be hung in the capitol at Des Moines The governor suggests that a movement b started with this end in view.

Beyond the Rockies. George D. Carleton, a Scattle bookkeeper, has departed, leaving his employers \$10,000

There is a belief at Tacoma that the navy yard provided for by congress will be established at that point.

Representatives of eight Indian tribes met Spokane Falls, Wash., recently and formed a confederation. There were 300 tons of hay raised on the Boise poor farm last season, and about half

of it is still on hand. It brings \$8 a ton on

the premises. The amount of silver bullion shippe through the express office at Austin, Nev., from 1865 to 1888 inclusive, was \$24,929,609.92. Its weight was 1,707,704 pounds. Mrs. Elizabeth Smith died at Salem, Ore. recently, aged 102 years, nine months and five

days. She was born at Alsted, N. H., in 1786, her maiden name being Johnson. The N. & C. railroad company will resume construction work soon north of Reno, Nev. The company expended \$300,000 last year and when it starts in again will disburse

nearly \$1,000,000. A beef-packing association, with a capital of \$100,000, has been formed at North Yakima, W. T., to butcher and ship in refrigerator cars the 500 head of beeves, mutand pork marketed daily from the Yakima range.

The Idaho Avalanche reports that J. W Stoddard bought a mare fourteen years ago. from which he now has a band of horses and colts numbering seventy-five head. If he had commenced with ten head, and all had increased in the same ratio, he would now have about nine hundred head of horses.

State Printing Bill Again. OMAHA, March 20 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: Mr. H. B. Hathaway, of the State Journal, has taken considerable trouble to

make a compilation of a great many figures and numerous statements, neither of which are correct, and lay them before the legislature. He has also taken pains to speak of an "anonymous circular," which was issued; and goes on to say, "The man who made the figures knew them to be false." Mr. Hathaway knew the man who made the figures, and knew the statement with regard to them to be true, as he practically admitted the same thing in the State Journal, over his own signature. The point I was making was that the cost of work would be considerable more under the state printer law than under

I am willing to go before the printing committee, or any competent set of printers, and demonstrate the correctness, in the main, of the statements made in my circular headed that the comparisons in figures in Mr. Hathaway's circulan, entitled "State Printer Opestion" are majorithm. Question," are mainly wrong. I would like to call Mr. Hathaway's attention to the fol-lowing points:

lowing points:

He quotes price of senate journals under proposed law, for 1885, at \$4,510.17, where they contained 1,662 pages, and he quotes the senate journals of 1887 at \$3,871.85, where they contained 1,600 pages, being a difference of sixty-two pages and a difference of

about \$1,200 in price.

Also for the house journals for 1885, he quotes the price at \$4,464.10 where they conquotes the price and the house journals for tain 1,082 pages, and the house journals for 1887 at \$3,900.48 where they contain 2,000

There is a radical discrepancy here some-where, more between the house than senate journals, and I would like to see Mr. Hathaay explain the matter, With regard to Mr. Hathaway's statement that four volumes of supreme court reports

cost \$0,000 and would cost \$8,972 under the proposed law, would say this is a job Mr. Hathaway has always had, and furthermore, the \$9,000 includes the cost of plates, etc., as well as the cost of printing, and there is nothing figured except the cost of printing under the proposed law.

he proposed law.

With regard to the two volumes of statutes With regard to the two volumes of statutes which he quotes at \$24,000 (though there was only \$30,750, including compilation, etc., paid, this being another of Mr. Hathaway's discrepancies) as paid for by the state, and which under the proposed law would cost \$13,560; would say this was a private matter and the state had nothing whatever to do with it, as the state paid Mr. Guy A. Brown for the work, and the amount paid him included the cost of compilation, indexing, etc., which is not, of course, included under the proposed law, and the cost of making plates, etc., would be extra also.

etc. would be extra also.

I can demonstrate to the satisfaction of any one that there is not a single item, which I have so far been able to discover, that would not cost more under the proposed law than under the contract system, except in cases where contract has not been let, as is the case with the supreme court reports and other work done by Mr. Hathaway.

With regard to the printing of bills at \$1.05, I will admit it is too low; but, at the same time, Mr. Hathaway bid on them at \$1.20 per page last December.

Notwithstanding, as I understand it, that the prices first named in the state printing bill have been reduced in some particulars, I would be willing to allow the state \$20,000 etc., would be extra also.

would be willing to allow the state \$20,000 (letting \$5,000 a year be taken out of my printing bills for four years) for the position of state printer, and give bond for the faithful performance of my duties.

The great objection to the bill in its present form is that the state printer practically burs his own material and accounts for it in

buys his own material and accounts for it in such a way that it is impossible for the print-ing board to tell whether it is used for state printing or for private purposes.

To show the reliability of Mr. Hathaway's figures, he says that \$70,000 would cover

nearly all that has been paid out for printing during the last four years. I would like to call the attention of the legislathre and Mr. Hatbaway to the fact that an appropriation of \$161,000, besides miscellaneous printing done for various institutions, has been made for this purpose during the last four years, It looks very suspicious that Mr. Hatha-way should be so interested in getting this state printer bill through when he has

readily had nine-tenths of all the work done for the state by contract or otherwise, mostly otherwise, for the last ten or fifteen HENRY GIBSON.

The Largest Navies.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 19.-To the Editor of THE BEE: Will you be kind enough to inform a constant reader which three nations possess the largest navies CONSTANT READER.

Aus.-England, France, Russia.

NORTH BEND, Neb., March 21 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: In your issue of last Saturday was a base attack on Mrs. Clark, of North Bend. Permit me to say through your columns that the article was prompted by revenge, and was as false as uncalled for. MRS. L. M. MEARS.

Exception Taken.

Assessors' Work.

In their meeting Wednesday the ward and township assessors decided to list real estate property at one-third of its full value, and for personal belongings County Clerk Roche will make up a schedule corresponding as nearly as possible to the values in other counties. Heretofore, property been assessed at about one-fourth

its full value, consequently the rate of taxes in this county has been higher according to the amount of valuation, \$25,000,000, than any place else. A bill was introduced in the legislature in this session providing that houses and lands be assessed at their full value, but it failed to pass. The assessors all over Nebraska have taken the responsibility of raising the basis to one-

This is the year also for taking the old soldier census, and Mr. Roache is having blanks, adapted to that purpose, printed.

Selling School Property. Secretary Piper says that the object of offering for sale part of the Sixteenth street frontage of the lots on which the Hartman school is situated, is for the purpose of puying lots north and south of the Fifteenth street frontage. It is always desirable to have a school house extend north and south, instead of east and west, because in the former case the rooms get the sunlight either in the morning or afternoon, while in the latter case the north rooms never get it. The Paul school lots are to be sold because that structure, which was intended as an overflow school for the Izard, is too far away from the latter. It is desired to move it about three blocks east of its present loca-tion, or to Twenty-second and Paul streets.

South Dakota Capital Candidates. CHAMBERLAIN, So. Dak., March 21 .-Special to THE BEE. 1-The question as to where the temporary capital of South Dakota will be located is absorbing all the attention of the press at present. There are now nine candidates in the field-Chamberlain, Sioux Falls, Mitchell, Madison, Watertown, Redfield, Huron, Pierre and Aberdeen. The vote of the Biack Hills will probably decide the location, and there is no doubt but that they will vote for a town on the Missouri river. The Hills people do not feel very friendly toward Pierre on account of its ing to get the soldiers' home from the Hot Springs. Chamberlain will in all probability get a majority of the Hills vote.

An Earthquake in Egypt. SMYRNA, March 21 .- A heavy shock of earthquake has occurred here.

## CRUELTY TO WOMEN.

Charges Made Against the Superine tendent and Matron Mahoney.

Notice was served on THE BEE last Tuesday that the board of county commissionere would yesterday receive such complaints as might be made against the management of

the poor farm. In answer to this, THE BEE yesterday filed with the clerk of the court the following charges against Mr. and Mrs. John J.

Mahoney: Befor the honorable board of county com-missioners of Douglas county, Nebraska. James B. Haynes

John J. Mahoney and Mrs. John J. Mahoney.

The complaint and information of James B. Haynes, an elector of the county of Douglas, made before the honorable board of county commissioners of Douglas county, Nebraska, who being first duly sworn on his cath any that have research as the state of the county of the Nebraska, who being first duly sworn on his oath says that he has reason to believe and does believe that John J. Mahoney, superintendent of the Dougias county poor farm, and Mrs. John J. Mahoney, matron of the county poor house and hospital, are now, and for several months past, been guilty of habitual and willful neglect of duty and of gross partiality in the adischarge of the duties assigned to them under the law and under their appointment as such supertenunder their appointment as such supertendent and matron by the board of county commissioners in the following particulars:
That said John J. Mahoney and Mrs. Joha
J. Mahoney have been guilty of cruelty to women in delicate condition committed to

their charge and to infant babes and other inmates; that said Mrs. John J. Mahoney has used and habitually uses obscence and in-sulting epithets to destute females and in-mates and has exhibited violent temper tomates and has exhibited violent temper towards them; that the said John J. Mahoney
and Mrs. John J. Mahoney have permitted
the said poor house and county
hospital to become overrun with
vermin and filth; have neglected
the wants of the sick committed to their
care; have permitted the son of the said
John J. Mahoney and Mrs. John J. Mahoney
to crully treat and ill use imbeciles confined
in said poor house and hospital, have utilized
the time and labor of women retained by the
county, as nurses for the use of the said Mrs.
John J. Mahoney; that the said John J.
Mahoney has inhumanly treated and allowed
his assistants to inhumanly treat and dissect
bodies of deceased inmates of said county bodies of deceased inmates of said county poor house and hospital; that the said John J. Mahoney and Mrs. John J. Mahoney are wholly unfit for the places they now occupy as superintendent and matron under the ap-pointment of the board of county commis-Subscribed in my presence and sworn to

[Seal.] N. P. Fell.,
Notary Public.
Unfortunately, Mr. Edward Rosewater,
editor of The Ber., is out of the city and
could not sign the complaint, and as the time allowed in which to make the same was limited, it was deemed expedient to do so to-day, the document being signed by another gentle-

before me this 21st day of March, 1889.

man connected with The Bes.

This document was read in the presence of Mahoney and the commissioners. Upon motion of Mr. Turner, the clerk was ordered to have a copy served on Mahoney, together have a copy served on Mahoney, together with summons to appear and make answer. It was proposed to set Saturday as the time for hearing evidence, but Mahoney said he would insist on the three days allowed him by law, so it was ordered that the summons be made returnable at 9 o'clock Monday morning, and that the hearing of evidence should begin at that time.

ROTTEN ALLEYS.

The Pavements in Them Are Now Beginning to Appear.

There is an excellent movement on foot which has been delayed these many years. It is the scraping and cleaning of the paved alleys in the heart of the city. There are five of these, running from Sixteenth to Ninth street. They are paved with granite and the work cost thousands of dollars. Since the laying of the pavement they have not been scraped-not even swept. As a consequence, upon them has rested the accumulation of filth and rottenness of years. While the streets have been cleaned regularly, these alleys have festered in corrup-

tion. They were a disgrace to the city.

The reform was undertaken at the instance of Tue Bez. But it is only an imperfect reformation. These alleys are now being cleaned by inmates of the city jall under the direction of Officer Rowden. The alley north of Douglas has been robbed of its corruption and the latter is being carted away by teams under the supervision of Street Commis-sioner Kent. The chloride-of-lime committee is now working the alley between Douglas and Farnam streets, and the result of its labors is the marvel of the beholders. The alleys south of Farnam, Harney Howard and Jackson will be cleaned in turn which may require till the end of next week. Thenceforward, Officer Rowden says he has been instructed to keep these thoroughfares

perfectly clean. He will make use of jail birds in the work. This system, however, it seems does not give satisfaction. It is claimed that while it is inexpensive to the city, it deprives deserving people of work to which they are enti-tled, and besides does not guarantee the reg-ularity of work which would be the case under a regular contractor. The cle however, will be appreciated. The cleaned slicys, preciated. Now the merchants along the alleys are waiting for a councilman who will introduce an ordinance which will make their sweeping a weekly

occurrence to be paid for by the city. New Corporation. Articles of incorporation for the Newman Methodist Episcopal church were filed with the county clerk. The trustees and incor-borators are: L. O. Jones, M. G. Rohrporators are: L. O. Jones, M. G. Rohr-baugh, Frank B. Bryant, C. F. Harrison and Thomas Baker.



A GOOD SUGGESTION.

CONOMY, as wise folks say, L Is wealth pronounced another way, In short, the only thing to do, To weigh the cake exact and fair, And find they pay in figures round

What course should people then pursue? So while "hard times" the people cry, Though rich in bonds, or worldly poor, The Toilet Soaps they should not buy. The "IVORY SOAP" they should procure, Let all who buy such Soaps take care Which may be bought from coast to coast, At sixteen cents per pound at most, And does more satisfaction grant Than all the Toilet Soaps extant.

A dollar, more or less per pound. A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'lvory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

Copyright 1586, by Procter & Gamble.