

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. George B. Tschuck, secretary of the BEE Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending March 30, 1890, was as follows:

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 30th day of March, A. D. 1890. N. P. FELL, Notary Public.

THE failure of the Stout, Kennard and Butler claims deprived the lobbyists of several rare and juicy "souvenirs of the session."

THERE was one refreshing feature about the bidders for public works and that was the number of new faces applying for work.

THE legislative combine was entirely overlooked in the distribution of prizes. Perhaps they secured their prizes earlier in the session.

THE western furniture dealers have decided to form a syndicate as a necessary preliminary to a trust. An early advance in prices is assured.

THE story of the Danver bank robbery has few equals in the yellow-back romances of the century. The author modestly withholds his name while the existence of Munchausen is in doubt.

IT was highly fitting for the Swedish citizens of Omaha to take appropriate action in honor of the memory of John Ericsson. As long as America lives the name of John Ericsson will be revered.

LET the Union Pacific be called into court and show cause why the valuable lots donated by the city to that company on condition of its building a union depot shall not revert to the grantor for breach of contract.

IOWA jobbers have cut into the business of Chicago to such an extent that the latter demand relief from the railroads. It will be granted. Chicago must be preserved at any cost to the surrounding country.

THINK of it! A country where all the women wear short hair and even the babies smoke cigarettes! Mr. Carpenter tells about them in his first letter from Siam. Look for it in the next SUNDAY BEE.

THE economical "Q" intends to cut expenses all along the line. The precaution is taken to announce, however, that no reduction in wages of the union employes is anticipated. It is quite evident that the railroad has profited by its costly experiment of the past.

COUNCIL BLUFFS spiritualistic circles are striving in vain to discover the medium by which an important witness in a murder case was spirited away. Disappearances of this character have become so frequent that refusal to be kidnaped is considered proof of idioty.

MR. HITCHEOCK is determined to retrieve the losses caused by his failure to unload his real estate on the government. Members of the legislature have been taxed one dollar and a half each for papers they had never ordered. The papers were gratuitous as well as the dun.

THE report of the wreck of three American men-of-war in the waters of Samoa will cause genuine regret. To successfully escape the deadly scows and coal boats of the Atlantic and go down before the windy foe in the Pacific is enough to overwhelm the nation.

By an oversight peculiar to the democratic mail service, The BEE has received "A List of Books on Angling, Hunting, Shooting, and Kindred Subjects." It was evidently intended for John M. Thurston, whose mania for these pastimes cannot be restrained when an investigating committee hovers to sight.

THE construction of THE BEE building, though to a certain extent benefiting Mr. Hitchcock's property a few blocks west, and developing that section of the city in a great degree, was accomplished without a request of the proprietor for bonuses from the citizens of Omaha. Yet Mr. Hitchcock has done everything in his power to injure, and to detract from whatever reputation for enterprise The BEE has. In striking contrast we find Mr. Hitchcock seeking a fabulous sum of money as a bonus towards a proposed building and Mr. Rosewater heading the list with a \$5,000 donation. The people of Omaha readily appreciate the contemptible course of Mr. Hitchcock and are despatching his sheet in order to give THE BEE their hearty support.

OMAHA'S EXPANDING TRADE. The last report of a New York commercial agency refers to the business of Omaha as very good, while that of other western cities named is said to be only fair. The observation and inquiries of THE BEE enable us to say that the spring trade of the city is now under good headway, with excellent promise of showing a volume of business equal, if not in excess of, that of any previous year in Omaha's history. On all sides are seen indications that the prosperity and success of our merchants are attracting men and money from other less favored towns to this city, while the steady growth of our trade is unmistakable evidence of the diversion of business from other points to this center.

That Omaha is realizing a steady and healthy expansion of trade will not be gained by anyone who will take the trouble to inform himself in the matter. Her advantageous location at the gate of an immense empire of rapidly-growing states, and territories soon to become states, is being every year more strongly demonstrated, and assures her a future of commercial greatness which she may be deprived of only by the selfishness and want of enterprise of our own people.

So long as the capitalist and merchants of Omaha appreciate and take advantage of the opportunities that offer, the city will continue to advance, her strides of progress graduated to the degree of energy and enterprise exhibited by the men who are in a position to largely control her destiny and welfare. It is not uncommon to hear it said that these men either do not understand the possibilities of the city in which they have made their fortunes, or else having reaped a sufficient harvest they are indifferent as to the future. Very likely this is true respecting some of them, but we are disposed to think that the allegation is untrue as to the majority, and that they can be depended upon to show their faith in Omaha by their works whenever the demand on them is properly made. Unquestionably there are in the community men who are conservative to the point of foginess, some fossils whom nothing can arouse to an act of enterprise, and perhaps there is occasionally to be found a fully developed pessimist, but these people are few in number and their influence is greatly exaggerated. Doubtless the city would be better off without them, but with the irresistible logic of progress against them, their power for harm must soon be wholly destroyed.

In the interviews with the business men recently printed in THE BEE the consensus of opinion was that a most essential requirement of Omaha is improved railroad facilities. The city must be made more of a railroad center, said most of our merchants who were interviewed. There can be no question regarding the wisdom of this opinion. The trade of a considerable territory, naturally tributary to Omaha, goes elsewhere because our merchants cannot readily reach it. Some of this territory is rapidly developing, and there will be more such at a not very remote time. A vigorous practical effort should be made to secure and retain for Omaha the trade of these growing sections, which we can so firmly bind to ourselves commercially, if we will, that no competition or rivalry could interfere with us, and the connection with which would unquestionably prove greatly to our advantage and profit.

For the present, we can congratulate ourselves upon a prosperous and growing business, and an outlook altogether favorable. This fortunate situation should be an incentive to greater effort and enterprise, for which the rewards of the future are certain to be not less gratifying than have been those of the past.

AS TO FRANCHISES. The subway franchise muddle which the council is now wrestling with furnishes occasion to again advise the members of the council to go slow in the matter of voting franchises. The city of Omaha has been altogether too lavish in granting valuable privileges whenever asked. Omaha has become large enough to render franchises on her streets of great money value, and while it is wise to encourage enterprises to invest capital in this city, the field of investment has become so rich that capital is now competing for the first chance to get possession of the valuable privileges at the disposal of this city.

The time has come when the city council should demand a bonus of the corporation seeking a franchise on the streets of Omaha, or the corporation or company seeking a special privilege should be required to give bond and put up a forfeit with the city council, agreeing to invest a certain amount of capital in this city within a given time under the franchise sought, and if a stated amount of capital be not invested under the terms of the franchise, the forfeit should be demanded and the charter revoked.

A franchise may be sought of a nature that will admit of the council advertising for bids and in such a case the council should provide that the various companies compete for the valuable privilege which the council is expected to vote away. There is no reason why the various subway companies should not be compelled to bid in this way.

Franchises have been granted by the Omaha council to companies organized here for the sole purpose of speculating on the privileges and selling them at handsome figures to companies that in the future might desire to invest capital on our streets. In this matter the council has permitted itself to be duped and it certainly would be the part of wisdom to revoke if possible the provisions of all franchises, the holders of which cannot guarantee to commence the investment of capital under them within a given time.

A franchise in the city of Omaha is a valuable thing, and the interest of the city in this respect should be protected.

THE REJECTION OF HALSTEAD. President Harrison has encountered the objection of the senate to two important appointments. He was compelled to withdraw the nomination of Eugene Schuyler to be assistant secretary of state because that gentleman

had been offensively critical of certain persons in a publication treating of the diplomatic service of the United States. This was not a particularly serious matter, since Mr. Schuyler was not in any large sense a representative man, although most amply qualified by acquirements and experience for the position of assistant secretary of state. The rejection by the senate of Mr. Halstead, nominated to be minister to Germany, is an affair of much greater consequence and significance.

Mr. Halstead is in the most liberal sense a representative man. As an editor he has been distinguished for more than a quarter of a century, and since the organization of the republican party no living journalist has done battle for the party more ably, courageously, or faithfully. He is an aggressive man, fearless in declaring his convictions, and his blows are always delivered with a force and vigor intended to be felt. He may not have been at all times discreet, but nobody has ever questioned his honesty. During the rebellion he sharply criticized the administration and certain union generals for what he believed to be mistakes and shortcomings. Time demonstrated that his judgment was at fault, but he was sincere. All that he said was prompted by a patriotic concern for the cause, whatever may be thought of the expediency and manner of saying it. When it was proposed in the United States senate, upon information preferred by the legislature of Ohio, to investigate the charge that the election of Senator Henry B. Payne was procured by bribery, Mr. Halstead, with his usual earnestness and vigor, advocated an investigation. He knew that a vast amount of money had been lavishly spent by relatives and intimate friends of Mr. Payne—some of them members of the Standard Oil company—at the state capital. There were Democrats who asserted that members of the legislature had been bribed, and all the circumstances were such as to make it almost certain that the charge of bribery could be substantiated. Fully believing that a senator who had profited by the corruption of legislators, although perhaps personally guiltless, should not be allowed to retain his seat, and feeling also that the honor and character of the senate was at stake, Mr. Halstead felt that the defeat of the proposed investigation by the votes of half a dozen republicans was an outrage upon the people of Ohio and upon the country, and he did not hesitate to say so. His severe and indiscriminate denunciation of the republican senators who voted against an investigation cannot be justified. Some of them unquestionably acted from a conviction that the accused senator was personally guiltless, and doubtless nobody believes that any of them was influenced by any pecuniary or other corrupting consideration. But the republicans of Ohio were naturally very bitter, and Mr. Halstead voiced their feelings in his usual unparading and uncompromising way. It is very questionable whether the republican senators who have sought revenge by rejecting the nomination of Mr. Halstead will hereafter be as strong in the respect of the party as they have been.

The rebuke of Mr. Halstead extends beyond him. It reaches the president. The nomination of Mr. Halstead was not of his own seeking. It may have been asked by Senator Sherman, or it may have been the voluntary act of the president, who knows better than most men the service that Mr. Halstead has rendered the party. The probability is he was the selection of the president, in which event the rebuke is not less severe to the executive than to the rejected candidate. The result is to be regretted for several obvious reasons. It is unfortunate that there should have come a breach between the president and the senate thus early in the administration; it is unfortunate that senators have given such an example of vindictiveness, and it is unfortunate that the diplomatic service loses a man whose ability and fitness are conceded by men of all parties.

MR. HITCHEOCK wants to know why and how it is that such men as Holdrege, Kimball, Thurston and others, who have been antagonized by Mr. Rosewater on railroad issues, should support Eighteenth and Farnam as the location for the postoffice. These men certainly know that Mr. Rosewater has some property within a block of the proposed site, and Mr. Hitchcock thinks this a sufficient ground for those men to oppose it. Happily, however, the distinguished gentlemen take a broader view of public matters than does Mr. Hitchcock, who has made a reputation in the business world by the narrow-minded and illiberal course taken by him in the great hotel project he was concerned in a few months since. At that time Mr. Hitchcock thought his Twentieth and Farnam lots a good hotel site, and he rushed to Mr. Rosewater, whom he had never ceased to abuse since starting his three-cent sheet, and proposed that Mr. Rosewater help him in getting up a subscription. Mr. Rosewater gave him a favorable reply, headed the subscription with five thousand dollar donation, raised it to a total of seventy thousand dollars by his individual efforts, and was ready to bring it up to one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. He was compelled to abandon the scheme, however, when Mr. Hitchcock added to his other demands the requirement that a mortgage loan in the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars more at five per cent be secured for him. In other words, Mr. Hitchcock wanted the city of Omaha to build the hotel on his lots and then turn the whole thing over to him. His enterprising spirit was rewarded by the withdrawal of all the proposed donations.

PREPARATIONS for the celebration of the centennial of Washington's inauguration in New York City on April 30 are being made on a scale of unusual grandeur. The programs mapped out by the committee of arrangements includes the reception of President Harrison, his cabinet, the supreme court of the United States and other officials and officers of distinction on the morning of the 29th of April. On April 30 the

great exercises of the occasion will take place. It is proposed to hold brief religious services in the various churches of the city, after which the formal literary exercises will follow on the steps of the sub-treasury building. At noon the grand military parade will pass in review, and in the evening a ball at the Metropolitan opera house will end the festivities. Unquestionably the celebration of Washington's inauguration, the last in the series of our centennials, will be remembered and honored not only in New York, but all over the country in a manner befitting its historical importance.

MR. ROSEWATER to the knowledge of Mr. Hitchcock has been out of the city over two weeks, yet during that time the latter has persistently given publication to abusive personal attacks on Mr. Rosewater of a most contemptible nature. He ought to be reminded that a large majority of the wealthy property owners, railway men and bankers who have endorsed the Farnam and Eighteenth site have done so without Mr. Rosewater's knowledge or request. Men representing over eighty per cent of the business of this city have signed numerous petitions and telegrams, many of them voluntarily, and the great number of them upon the request of forty or fifty wealthy property owners who have been active in the matter. All this work has not been done in the interest of THE BEE. In the judgment of these men Eighteenth and Farnam as a location for the postoffice is preferable. The very fact that the signatures of such men as Kimball, Holdrege, Thurston, and others, who in many matters have been antagonized by Mr. Rosewater, are appended to the petitions go far to show that it is a popular demand rather than a matter of Mr. Rosewater's influence.

MR. HITCHEOCK decries Mr. Rosewater's enterprise by citing an alleged mortgage for a quarter of a million dollars which, he says, Mr. Rosewater had to assume in order to carry out his project in building a seven story fire-proof block. Mr. Hitchcock imagines that he can injure THE BEE by asserting that a mortgage hangs over THE BEE building. He forgets that not a single enterprise of half the magnitude of THE BEE building has been successfully carried through in this city without the aid of a mortgage. Our most successful and public spirited men took advantage of the mortgage as a means to enable them to erect the costly buildings which ornament the city. For this they are to be commended and the newspaper which seeks to impair the credit of a man who has the nerve to make these extraordinary investments ought to be held up to the contempt of every business man in the state.

IN anticipation of early statehood Wyoming is advertising her remarkable resources and is holding out strong inducements to attract immigration. She points to her virgin oil fields rich in possibilities. Her coal mines possessing the finest quality of bituminous coal known to exist. Her tin regions, valuable deposits of which are said to exist in the northeastern part of the territory. Her stock raising facilities and other industries which await development. It is a mere question of time when Wyoming will support a great mining and manufacturing population and when her wealth will be counted in the millions.

MR. HITCHEOCK is a man of strange contradictions. One day he says that Mr. Rosewater has no influence, and is a dead duck. Another day he says that three-fourths of all the property owners of Omaha and all the railway men and public men who have endorsed Eighteenth and Farnam for the new postoffice have done so solely through Mr. Rosewater's influence. Of course the latter proposition is absurd, but Mr. Hitchcock revels in absurdities and is an adept in the formation of idiotic conclusions.

THE irrigation law passed by the legislature is a measure of great importance to the western section of the state. It is of special interest to the counties along the border, and will increase the tillable area by a million or more acres. The North and South Platte, the Cheyenne, Niobrara and Frenchman rivers will be utilized to work a revolution in the farming methods of that section.

THE electric light companies of New York and adjoining cities have formed a mammoth trust. Two hundred million dollars are represented in the pool. This combination rivals the Standard Oil octopus in capital and will eventually spread its arms around every city in the country. All warfare is ended in a common purpose to realize all the traffic will bear.

THE McGlynn Anti-Poverty society manages to keep at a safe distance from the poor house. The receipts of the society during the year amounted to thirty-one thousand dollars, and thirty thousand was expended in a profound effort to "reform" the pope and his minions. The burden of poverty does not appear to distress the officers of the society.

TRUTH crushed to earth will rise again. But the mauling she got in the subway investigation will keep her eyes in mourning for a month.

A DRYAN. Amidst Rites. Behold, there was seen of my heart, A place of great shadow and tears, Shadows and trembling and fears, Death and the pain of his dart.

Love in his grave-clothes was there Dead, with no smile on his face, Dead, in that sorrowful place, With scars for a wreath in his hair.

He that had once been so great, Mighty of wing and so fleet, There, lying still at my feet, There, at the feet of my mate!

Looking thuswise on him there, I being sooted in part, Touched for an hour and less, and Leaving my life in his hair.

But, as repentant I knelt, From the battle he rose, Shamed for the thing I had done, Lov' on a sudden I felt.

Warumt his wings overspread, Yes, of his lips and their smart, With a check on his cheek and his hair, Love had come back from the dead!

FOR THOSE WHO THINK.

The latest contribution to the discussion in the Forum of the negro question is by a negro writer, Prof. W. S. Scarborough, of Wilberforce university, Ohio. In the March number he reviews with a deal of severity the treatment of the negro question by the representatives both of the south and of the north. But of the future of his race he takes a very hopeful view. He writes: "That which the south decries it is which we negroes regard as the ground of our negro's plans for his future, nor is it desired by him. He simply seeks to exercise undisturbed the freedom to enjoy rights guaranteed him as a citizen by the constitution. He leaves all else to the future evolution of just public sentiment and to private choice. He has no desire to rule over or to harm the whites. Pushed from the ground of necessity, the negro takes the shape of being left to the mercy of an ignorant black majority, and reconstruction days are cited by Senator Wade Hampton as proof of the evil in store, and as reason for abrogating the negro's rights. I answer this by saying that there could now be no such ignorant rule as is claimed to have existed here. The conditions which governed those days have changed. The negro has in the mean time made a remarkable advance in intelligence and education. The admitted progress of the race has given birth to leaders, younger and better educated, to replace those ignorant and irresponsible ones. These fears are groundless and are not at the root of the feelings which govern the whites on the subject of race. The deep-seated prejudices of color and caste. As a member of that race, I believe the negro is looking over the whole situation as a patriot should view it—with an eye not only to his own prosperous growth, but to that of the American people, of whom he considers himself an inseparable part. He is not averse to the idea of a union which will lead from present troubles to a fruition of his hopes—to be a man among men and not simply a negro."

Dr. Talmage is the only man of note who positively denies that crime is on the increase, says the Atlanta Constitution. He declares that the country is growing better, and thinks that a big national revival would settle the business. Anyhow, he thinks that we shall be all right in another century. Others, however, say that the outlook is dark. Crime costs our people perhaps \$100,000,000 a year. We have 60,000 convicts in our penitentiaries, and fully 500,000 prisoners pass through our county jails in the course of a year. Few of the criminals ever reform. Some good men take the position that they cannot be reformed. Female criminals especially are regarded as a tough lot. Elbridge Gerry, a man of great experience, says that not more than one out of five hundred loose women can be reformed, but he admits that some might possibly be done with those under the age of sixteen. Various causes are suggested as the source of crime. Some say poverty, while others say rum, gambling, or inborn tendencies. It is enough to know that we have reached the high-water mark. In 1850 we had one criminal to every 30,443 of population; in 1880, one to every 1,647; in 1870, one to every 1,021; in 1860, one to every 830. So we go, and we are following the sliding scale downward there will come a time when every person in the country will be on the black list. What are we going to do about it!

The distinguishing characteristic of any sense work of art is that it is intended to express the idea of the beautiful, says the Boston Musical Herald. The chief emotion raised by a work of art must be that of beauty. Cousin says, "Art is the free reproduction of ideal beauty." Therefore it is not the representation of external objects, but of spiritual things—internal things. "But," it may be asked, "how can the painter's art do this? Does not the painter attempt to represent the external figure of the face and color of the human eyes and lips?" Certainly; but he uses these external things only that he may place before our poor finite minds something that will in a measure serve as an expression of the ideal. Beauty is not an external thing, and does not belong to external things. It is a spiritual essence; sometimes called "the spiritual language of the infinite." According to Cousin, "The ideal of the beautiful is the mysterious ladder that enables the soul to ascend from the finite to the infinite. Now the first care of the artist is to penetrate to the concealed ideal of his subject; to express the idea of the infinite in the law of art." The artist looks with a sincere and open heart upon the works of nature. He beholds the birds and the trees, the flowers and the fields, human faces here below, and the stars of light above; then, listening, he hears the loud tumultuous roaring of the ocean and the soft, sweet song of the sorrowing heart. The sights and sounds of the universe thrill his soul with indescribable emotions. The intellect is stimulated; a desire created to express to others in some intelligible form this emotion of beauty. The same character of emotion fills the soul of the poet, painter, sculptor, or musician; but each adopts his own peculiar language in communicating to the poet attempts to express his emotion in words, or by his florid description of external objects to arouse a like ideal in other minds. The sculptor seizes upon the fact that the human countenance and figure may be made to express the various emotions of the soul. And so, likewise, the painter depicts the art of colors as the language of his emotions. Therefore these arts are all spiritual languages; different mediums of expression for the beautiful. Thus the arduous task of the artist is to bring the infinite, the spiritual, down to the comprehension of the finite. It is the old, old struggle of humanity to bring heaven down to earth. And we truly possess the spirit of art, and because art is desired to see—to pierce through the outside, the covering of things—to see the soul of the world.

The annual report of railroad companies that have failed badly during 1888 are remarkably hopeful and confident in their forecasts of operations for 1889, says the New York Commercial Bulletin. Throughout railroad circles there is general recognition of the fact that many features of the situation are favorable. The annual report of the Erie and Pacific company says: "We feel confident that next year's results will be the best shown by this company at any time in its history." And this is but a sample of many expressions based on the favorable prospect of sustained rates and increasing traffic. Industrial and agricultural conditions all contribute to this hopeful view, and the forecast promises to contribute to the fulfillment of this result. The dangers lie in the errors of management and of legislation. The renewal of excessive competition or the extension of arbitrary interference may reverse all favorable tendencies, and in view of past experience the probability of such errors will continue a check to confidence and source of uncertainty. The danger of demoralizing warfare between the roads and of further usurpation of arbitrary powers by law-makers is, however, decreased by the disposition of investors to hold railway officials to strict account, and of railway managers to avoid such complications and to favor the law. Not only are all the natural conditions more favorable than a year ago, but the attitude and sentiment of railroad men is decidedly so; and even the legislative powers have learned something from their experience, and are less likely to create new difficulties while the roads endeavor to comply with the requirements which national and state laws have imposed.

TICKLERS.

Attention Globe: A new wrinkle—the last sorrow. Chicago Times: New York is to have compulsory vaccination. The idea seems to take. Chicago Tribune: The "Robert Eisenberg" collar is the latest thing out. The articles will proceed at once to take the starch out of it. New York World: Breezy (slanderously)—Miss Porcine, will you—will you meet me in the gloaming? Miss Porcine (angrily)—Well, should smile! Where is it and how do you get in? Chicago Times: John W. Watson, the author of "Beautiful Snow," is still alive and in his sixty-sixth year. This says volumes for the peaceful disposition of Watson's long-suffering countrymen. New York World: "Say, Hobbs, why is a short nigger like a white man?" "Damn, why?" "Because he is not a tall black!" (Not at all black.) Before Hobbs could get his gun out Jobs was around the corner. Porter—Two gemmen want to see the president. Secretary Halford (ex-editor)—"Who are they?" "One says he's a journalist, sah, an' the other says he's a newspaper man." "Admit the newspaper man and kick the journalist out!" Epoch: Mrs. De Troop—I don't think, Mr. De Troop, that your sarcasm leveled at our discolored ball dress is called for. Your own brother, the captain, takes a much more liberal view of society matters. Mr. De Troop—Undoubtedly, Captain Bob has just returned from Samoa. Burlington Free Press: Poppinjay (in Boston for the first time)—"What's that blinding glare of light down the street? Tin shop broke loose!" Hobson—"Oh, no; that's only a levy of Boston girls coming home from school. You see the sun reflecting from their spectacles!" Chicago Herald: At the art institute—"That's a genuine antique. I can tell it at a glance. It must be worth ever and ever so much." "I wish I had your knowledge of art, Laura. Now, how did you tell?" "Why, it's as black as a coal hod, and to save your life you can't tell what it's a picture of."

Both Judge and Executioner. Good democratic postmasters are Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson is the judge of this goodness.

May Plead the Statute. The murderers of John M. Clayton, if they are caught, will doubtless plead the statute of limitations.

Editor Shepard's Position. Editor Shepard is furnishing the texts for the new administration, but other editors appear to be taking up the collection.

Our Southern Neighbors. Let no man belittle the office of minister to any of the South American republics. The administration of President Harrison may be destined to distinguish itself by opening up a commerce of incalculable value between this country and South America. The time is ripe for such a consummation.

A Tale of Two Cities. The account stands thus: Chicago: St. Louis. Offices... Minister to England... \$3,000. Duties... Looking dignified. Getting sworn at. Office hours... None... 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Associates... Princes, dukes, etc. Uldians. Indiana.

One Good Result. The Cornell school of journalism appears to be a success. One young man who has taken a course of lectures there says he is now fully convinced that he could never succeed in journalism, and he is going to devote his energies to something else.

Decidedly, a Misnomer. A tournament of chess players is distinguished from most other contests by the quiet and good order that prevail and the intellectual activity it calls forth. It sounds grotesque to call such a gathering a congress.

The Ohio Wranglers. Messrs. Sherman, Foraker and Foster do not hasten the adjustment of their differences the commercial statesmen of Ohio are likely to have plenty of opportunity to give their undivided attention to the production and distribution of natural gas.

Not a Marker to That River. A spring of natural cologne, with the perfume of patchouli, has been discovered in Algeria. Discoveries of this character will excite no envy in the minds of people who live along the fair shores of the Chicago river.

AS OTHERS SEE US. To See Us Play Ball. If we can't have base ball in the central part of the city, why can we run on to Omaha or Denver when we want to see a game.

We Make Ourselves Heard. The administration is not likely to forget Nebraska in the distribution of capital prizes. —OMAHA BEE. No; it could as soon forget the noise while visiting a boiler factory.

Setting a Good Example. Omaha is a western city, as cosmopolitan in its make-up as Denver. And yet the enforcement of a Sunday closing law is found practicable there and gives good results as measured by the number of arrests for drunkenness.

Must Go to Prohibition Iowa. The mayor of Omaha surprised that community recently by an apparently Quixotic declaration that the Sunday laws must be enforced so far as the saloons are concerned. He has succeeded so well in the three or four weeks of the experiment, that the local papers report unusual resort to Council Bluffs, where of course the liquid inducements have free flow.

A Decided Improvement. A Nebraska young man has made a material change in a custom that was becoming dangerously prevalent. When the young lady rejected him he shot her, but himself.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL. Bill Mulholland has opened a business office in Denver. A New York minister anxiously inquires: "What shall we do with our old maid?" Let them alone. Mayor Hays, of Boston, operates a massive

A BUILDING BOOM.

The Feature of the Business Review of the Week. The transactions in real estate maintain their usual activity though no particular boom has as yet taken place. However, great preparations are being made by the dealers and architects for the coming year. The pushing out of the various lines of street railway, the building of the new city hall and postoffice will all add an impetus to the coming boom.

The figures for the week are as follows: Monday... 32,344. Tuesday... 31,910. Wednesday... 30,185. Thursday... 28,322. Friday... 28,282. Saturday... 31,000.

Total... 221,066. A satisfactory fact for those hoping for a reversion of rents is the number of building permits issued for the erection of cottages and houses within the city limits and families of moderate means. By far the greater portion of the total shown below covers permits for the erection of dwelling houses, a cost from \$500 to \$2,500. This, coupled with the rapid extension of transportation facilities will do away with one great lack in the metropolitan district of Omaha. Following are the figures:

Total... \$182,846. The distribution of permits for the following transactions for the week: Monday... \$27,535.63. Tuesday... 570,861.61. Wednesday... 473,108.52. Thursday... 295,161.67. Friday... 496,709.63. Saturday... 571,883.37.

Total... \$3,122,820.00. Increase over corresponding week of last year, 56.6 per cent.

BY FOUR LENGTHS. Cambridge Defeats Oxford in the Great Boat Race. LONDON, March 30.—The annual boat race between crews representing Cambridge and Oxford universities, was rowed on the Thames to-day. The course was from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of 6 miles and 540 yards. Cambridge won by two lengths. A large crowd witnessed the race. A light breeze was blowing, but the water was very choppy. The race started at 11:30. Cambridge at once took the lead and at Hammersmith bridge, one and three-quarters miles from the start, she was well ahead. Both crews were rowing well. At this time a heavy rain was falling. The Oxford crew shortly after became confused and started back, splashing some and almost collapsed. Near Barnes bridge, five furlongs from the finish, Oxford made a final spurt, but failed to reach the Cambridge boat, the crew of which, rowing well, won by four lengths. The time of the Cambridge crew was 20:14.

Miss Warner's Escape. MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 30.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning, in the parlor of the Washington house, Miss Isabelle E. Warner, only daughter of Judge Warner, of Cincinnati, was married to John Consoine, proprietor of one of the fashionable saloons in Chicago. The couple arrived on the midnight train from Cincinnati, and were discovered from home in Cincinnati last October and had not been heard of by her parents until they received a telegram which was sent last night, informing them of her marriage.

They Want An African Lord. WASHINGTON, March 30.—Advices from the city of Mexico say that the board of health in that city has pronounced American land an adulteration, unfit for use, and prohibits its sale. This action has been sustained by Minister Finley, and will be effective throughout the republic. Instructions have been given to all custom houses.

Alpaca is likely to be a favorite stuff this spring. It comes plain, in stripes and with flower and lace patterns printed over it.