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THE DAILY SEE.

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Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 22d day of February, A. D. 1990. [Seal.] N. P. VEIL. Notary Public. ISeal. | N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

Etate of Nebraska, | S. |
County of Bouglas, | S. |
County of Park |
County of Park

IDAHO and Wyoming are moving

along toward statehood at a pace. NEW YORK now consoles herself with the assertion that the city had no "real desire to get the fair."

APPLICANTS for vacant city officer are not obliged to show a certificate of political integrity from the Samoser

THERE more plums have fallen to th favored few in Nebraska. Assistant law makers and the oil room contingen are prospering amazingly these

CANADA proposes to reconstruct the ariff wall around the country. The field for immigration agents next sum

Ar the rate English syndicates are dispensing their bullion in this coun-try, it is evident that John Bull's opinion of Uncle Sam has undergone a radi

It is hardly fair to charge up to Neal all the unpunished crimes committed in the state. When Douglas county gets through with him, rival counties can preempt the remains.

As a measure of public safety, the street sweeping gang should be ordered out to brush the snow and frost off the new denot, viaduct and bridge. These great improvements should be kept in full view.

In the transfer of the city ment of Sait Lake to the gentiles the Mormons handed over a surplus of three hundred and sixty thousand dollars Extravagance is not among the many sins charged up to the saints.

THE report that twenty to thirty per ent of Chicago whisky is water comes top into to effect a revulsion of congres Had New York stumb would have been anchored east of the Alleghouses.

WHEN Attorney General Leese pro-posed a radical reduction of local freight rates to the state board of transportation the corporation collars imme dintely tightened, and the silence the wearers was distinctly audible. The proposition struck the members dumb.

"THE unseemly haste in awarding damages for the "opening" of Burt street, which has been open for years, is characteristic of the council com-bine. If the alleged owners of a slice of that street possess a just claim to compensation they should be permitted to establish it in court.

THE members of the state board of transportation who recently distin-guished themselves by bobnobbing with the railroad managers in Chicago, were painfully silant when called upon to act on the question of reduced local freight rates. The late display of anxiety for the aufforing farmers seems to icty for the suffering farmers seems to deprive them of sufficient force to ap-ply the remedy in their own hands.

The third party is in the field with This third party is in the field with straight tickets in Vermont and Indiana. Their action is Nebrasia this year depends on the success of the non-partisan dodge as a campaign prelimitary. If republicans swallow the bait the produbitionists will cheerfully permit the procession to proceed to the political cemetery, and pay the expenses of a brass band.

THE late Prof. Billings has been in-oculated with railroad virus and blooms as a champion of the oppressed corporas a champion of the oppresson corpo-ations. The professor injects tempo-rary vitality into the late exploded theory that railroad freight rates regu-stat rails of grain, Mr. theory that railroad freight rates regu-lated the market price of grain. Mr. Billings' training as a dispenser of begus hog virus throws a halo of light over his contertions as a railroad char-

ALARMED MANUFAUTURERS. ity for the rallroad's victims. A few of The report that the committee the great corporations of the ways and means proposed to reduce the as a matter of business under the preduty on steel rails from seventeen and a half dollars to ten dollars a ton is said making provision for the safety of travel, but nowhere is there the extent to have caused something of a consternation among the manufacturers. These gentlemen claim that a tariff of ten dollars a ton would in ne wise be sufficient to protect the industry, and of solicitude and care in this matter that is observed generally by the European corporations. It ought to be possible to secure here an equal inter-est or care on the part of railroad man-agers in providing for the safety of the

that the whole tariff might as well removed as to reduce it to that point. They assert that at present English

cessfully compete with American manufacturers on the Pacific coast, in

outhern markets, and at other sea

board points where they have the ad-

vantage of cheap ocean freights. They might possibly be able to get along

they say, if the tariff was lowered to fifteen dollars a ton, but if the entire home market is to be saved the tariff

on steel rails should be advanced

rather than lowered. They say that

under the present state of affairs some of the large steel rail mills of the

country have ceased to make rails

is reduced, they say, there must be a reduction in the wages of the workmen.

from the men who take the nude ore

from the mines to those who put the finishing touches to the rais. "Give us labor as cheap as English labor,"

they say, "and we will furnish rails just

Most of the mills that manufacture

steel rails are working to their full capacity, with orders on hand that will

keep them busy for months ahead. The Philadelphia Record says that in the

fully serve the purposes of protection as the existing rate, and that at the es-

timated consumption of two million tons for the ensuing year this rate of

duty would still enable the Besseme

combination to divide between ten and fifteen million dollars above legitimate profits. Should the existing rate be maintained the division will be be-

profits. The present price of steel rails

is thirty-five dollars a ton, so that it

are getting from eight to ten dollars in excess of a fair profit,

or in other words that steel rails could be sold at from twenty-five to

twenty-seven dollars without forcing

ufacturers, and it has been shown that

there is no danger from English com-petition, below the price of about forty-two dellars a ten. That is, the English

manufacturer must realize at least twenty-zve dollars a ton for his raits to make it pay him to send them to the American market, so that a ten dollar rate would be an ample protection for our manufacturers at the present price of

manufacturers at the present price of rails, and they can be sold at a good

ing price.
There is not much probability, how

ever, that the proposed reduction will be made, though it is possible the rate will be somewhat lowered, perhaps to

fifteen dollars. As the whole plan of

tariff revision is likely to be a patch

work of compromises it is to be expected that the steet rail makers will be suc

cessful in preventing any very great reduction of the duty on their product.

SOUND SUGGESTIONS.

Governor Boise in his inaugural address makes sound suggestions regard-

ing the duty of the state to require that

railroads within its jurisdiction shall be

maintained in proper condition for safe and efficient service. He remarks that

pon the perfection of these roads and

their equipment, and the skill and care of those who operate them, more than money depends. The lives of a multi-

tode of passengers and an army of em ployes are at stake. The govern

thorities cannot go too far in demand

ing safeguards against accidents or railroads and demanding that the cor-

porations shall keep their property in

This should be the policy of every

little consideration is given to the ver-vital matter of requiring that the rail

roads shall supply every practicable protection for passengers, and shall

is different in European coun-tries. There the privileges and com-

orts of railway travel may be inferior

to those enjoyed in this country, but the safeguards required and enforced ren-

der travel much more secure. Acci

dents are extremely rare, and yet or

the English roads especially very fast time is made, fifty and sixty miles an

hour being a not unusual speed on several of the more extensive lines. The simple explanation is that the reads are subjected to government inspection and

there are adequate penaltics very sure to be enforced in the case of accidents resulting from carcless management. The rail-

carcless management. The rail-roads are not a power in politics, and the laws cancied for their regula-tion in the public interest they are compelled to conform to. Consequently

travel in Europe is very much safe; than in the United States.

The annual record of loss of life in this country from railroad accidents, due to the penurious policy of managers, careless and reckless management, inefficiency of employes by reason either of ignorance or overwork, and other avoidable causes, is appailing. Hardly a week passes without its record of railroad distaters that this care.

its record of railroad disasters that a little care and precaution would have prevented. And it very rarely happens that any one responsible for these casualties is punished; indeed.

these casuattes is punished to the cover annoyed by even a threat of punishment, and their influence is generally sufficient to secure immunity for those who may be charged with accountabil-

The annual record of loss of life in

antain their roadways and shallings in such condition as accure the greatest possible urity against accident. It different in Europe 18.

Everywhere in this country to

first class condition.

bridges

security

profit several dollars below the pre-

the manufacturers into bankroptey They have sold within a year at thirty two dollars without any loss to the man

uld appear that the manufacturers

seventeen and twenty-two dollars in excess of legitimate

present

ent or any probable condi-of the trade the proposed of ten dellars a ten would as

steel

rail manufacturers can suc-

effort is worth making. THE ROCK ISLAND EXTENSION. The proposed extension of the Rocl Island road from Omaha to a connec tion with its Colorado line is no longer a matter of speculation. The surveys a matter of speculation. The survey have been made and distances over sev eral routes are definitely ascertained, but whether the road shall be built by way of Lincoln to Fairbury or from Omaha direct to Beatrice has not been fully decided. The survey to Lincoln effects a saving of eight unless over the shortest existing route, an advantage because they cannot make them with profit. Of course these man-ufacturers are concerned for the interests of labor. If the tariff of considerable importance in view of the extent of traffic between Omaha and the capital. On the other hand the Beatrice route would open up a new territory to the trade of Omaha and give the people of Beatrice and contiguous towns direct communication with the metropolis of the state instead of the

traveling public, and at any rate the

country.

present oxbow lines.

The route chosen will depend largely on the pressure brought to bear on the company, and the inducements offered by the cities directly interested. The advantage lies with Beatrice as the junction, the distance being considerably less than by way of Lincoln and Fairbury, thus effecting a great saving in the cost of construction and right of way. Whichever route is finally chosen the intention of the company is to make it as short as practicable, without regard to intermediate towns, so as to make it the shortest road between Chi cago and the Sait Lake valley. The pro-posed cut-off is virtually a connection of the main stems of the Rock Island system—reducing distance between terminal points, and placing the road on an equal footing with rival lines for

the trade of the west.

The construction of this short line is of paramount importance to the commerce of Omaha. Not only will it furnish a direct competing line to the trade of the Republican valley and northern Kansas, as an offset to the encroachments of Kansas City, but also to the trade of Colorado and Utah. The change of the Rio Grande Western to n standard gauge road, and its connec-tion with the Midland Pacific, from Colorado Springs to Grand Junction Col., both of which are allied with the Rock tsland, will in a few months enable the latter to run its trains direct from Chicago to a connection with the Central Pacific at Ogden. But important he most feature this great system to Omaha is the extension southwest through Indian Territory and Texas and eventually to the Gulf, bringing the limitless range of the Lone Star state into close communication with the Omaha stock mar

In view of the vast interests involved not the least of which is the entrance of the road into the city, it behooves our business men to work with a will and secure the construction of the Rock Island short line at the earliest possible moment.

THE selection of Judge Caldwell, dis trict judge for Arkansas, to succeed Jus-tice Brewer as judge of the Eighth cir-cuit, in which Iowa and Nebraska are embraced, is one of the most commendable judicial appointments made by the present administration. The promotion of Judge Caldwell is said to have been made on the score of seniority, he hav ing been on the district bench nearly twenty-six years, but it is the less a recognition of high ability and integrity high an acknowledgment of his just claims by reason of these as well as the fact of long service. Judge Caldwell was appointed to the federal bench by President Lincoln in 1864, and his record of more than a quarter of a century is a most honorable one. He i one of the strongest sympathizers with the interests of the people against monopolies and combinations, and has lone good service outside of his judicial position in defending the rights of the public from the encroachments and abuses of capitalistic power. In this respect the appointment of Judge Cald well to succeed Justice Brower is pecu-liarly fortunate for the people of the states which constitute the Eighth judicial circuit.

Ir is a rather cold day when Mr. P. O'Hawes is not retained to push some-body's claim against Uncle Sam or the Nebraska. Just now Mr. Pat rick O'Hawes is the repository of dis-gruntled property owners and lesses in the new postoffice block who claim that the appraisers have done them up. If this was a claim which Mr. O'Hawes had for his own relief before the Ne-braska legislature. THE BEE would venture to predict that the appropriation would go through before the legislature adjourned. P. S.-We want it distinctly understood that this is not a paid advertisement.

Now THAT the secretary of war has finally approved the plans and profiles of location of the Nebraska Central railroad company's bridge, the promotors of that project are in position to proceed without further delay. It is to be hoped that they have by this time succeeded in enlisting sufficient capital for the undertaking. It goes without saving that Omnha needs a competing for the undertaking. It goes without saying that Omaha needs a competing railway bridge with toils fixed so moderately low as to make the ap-proaches into Omaha accessible for all

SECHETARY PROCTOR, in reply to the house resolution calling for a report on the condition of the government works the condition of the government works at Rock Island, recommends the establishment of some factories there, in connection with the making of heavy ordnance and field materials. Accompanying the reply are reports from Colonel Whittemore and General Benet, the former favoring a gun factory at Rock Island, and the latter in opposition,

mainly on account of distance from the But the infliction of punishment would unof supply and the sea coast. On occol occurrency and facilities, the Island arsenal is superior to Watervliet, where the government is placing a plant for the manufacture of heavy ordenice for sea coast de-The water power surrounding the island is praylically unlimited. It is the only around in the country possessing such passer, afferding a large saving in fuel atone. The stone buildings already erected and unused, could be turned into factories and equipped with machiners for the manufactories. with machinery for the manufacture guns at a triffing expense, compared to the cost of the Watervliet plant. Both factories, nowever, can be operated in dependently with profit to the govern ment. The Rock Island plant affords overy inducement for the economical unnufacture of field guns and light ar tillery as well as small arms, having cheap power and buildings to over-balance distance from the source of sup ply. Another important fact in its favor is its location near the center of the continent, making it available by water and rail communication in case of war, and the natural security from external attack

WHEN a battle is over it is always in teresting to know just how the battle was fought. Just now the Chicago papers are explaining how Chicago won the fight for the world's fair. Their explanations do not, however, explain We take it that Chicago won the fight this winter by very much the same tactics employed when she won the fight for the national convention two years ago—by liberal use of lubricator and champagne.

The fears of a collapsed market inlulged by the ratiroads in opposition to a reduced rate on corn proves to have been the veriest twaddle. At the prosent moment when every available car is moving the crop to market, Chicago reports an advance in prices, buying more pronounced than usual, and a stronger feeling prevailing in the mar-

carbage inspectorship than appears on The cry of municipal ch the mayor and the the surface. indulged in recently was a mask to deceive the bidders for the prize and pave the way for one of the roustabouts of the solid twenty-eight

gang. gang.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Appearances indicate that the attention of the British parliament will be devoted almost exclusively to the consideration of the affairs of Ireland, is spite of the avowed determination of the government to keep the Irish question in the background. The report of the Parnell commission will be made the excuse for an interminable debate, in which Mr. Gladstops promises to exclusive the resources of his matchless cloquence in defense of the accused Irish members. The government will flat hard for the unqualified approval of the report, but there is reason to believe that Mr. Came's horror of the whole anti-Parnell conspiracy is soared. he whole anti-Parnell conspiracy is snare ly many of the members on the tory and ionist benches, and the debate may provi he beginning of disaster to the government When the report of the Parnell commissi is disposed of there are other questions af feeting the solicy of the government in Ire land that will force themselves to the front If the English parliament is to legislate for England, Ireland must be allowed to get a

parliament of her own.

Agraigan reform in Scotland will press for attention from the present parliament. The crofter commission is the first but not by my means the last application of the pri-riple embodied in the Gladstand" land ac According to that principle the land of a n given country belongs not to its estension owner, but to the nation, whose represents ities in parliament have the right to determine how much reat shall be imposed upon it. Should the radicals obtain a majority in the next bouse of commons, the turn of the English landlords will surely even, and after commissioners mave taken from them the power of fixing the remtals of their farms it will not be long before the centals of house property to towns and cities will be subjected to official regulation. This, be it remembered, is the purpose not of the relatively small fraction of English voters who have adopted the decreases of Mr. Heart George, but the avowed and official programms of the great body of English radicals whose typical representative is Mr. Brank tives in parliament have the right to determine how much rent shall be imposed upo whose typical representative is Mr. Brad-laugh. These mea, who look forward to controlling parliament, do not wish the land to bear all the burdens of the state, but the are resolved to limit a landiord's pawer of raising rents at will.

The growth of socialism in Gormany na

been rapid and steady. The empire started on its career since IST with a socialist vote of 123,975; but the strength of the party at that time was so scattered that only a couple of its candidates gained admission to the socialists mustered a vote of 351,572, Which three years later had increased to 403,288, or 8.5 per cent of the total vote cast at the election. Then followed the attempts of Hoedel and Nobiling upon the life of the emperor. and Nobling upon the life of the emperor, the enactment of the anti-socialist law, the dissolution of the rentstar and the appeal to the country on these issues, if As a result of the depressing effects of these events the socialist vote at the extraordinary election in 1877 feel off to 487,108, a decrease of about 56,000 votes as compared with the regular election in the beginning of the same year. After three years of stringent enforcement of the anti-socialist law, in a party was able to pull 371,00 votes in the election in 1881. These years later, after saved years of repressive jerislation, its electional strength was 530,000 votes, represented by twenty-four manuface in the receival thirteen seats, although they increased their popular vote from 53,000 in 1881 to 774,133 in 1887. In the city of Herim alone the accinitat vote was swedled to 35,000 three years ago. At the last elegation the party desinhed its vote of thee years ago, the total vote cast for all socialist candidates being estimated at 1,000,000, or powards of 16 per cent of the cital vote cast at the election the will thus be soon that in less than twenty years the socialist party has grown to rank among the dominant parties in the empire and the federal parliament.

The French government wisely sectified to the enactment of the anti-socialist law, the

The French government wisely secided t set aside the sentence imposed on the young tuke of Orleans for violation of the expulsion law, and he was accordingly release, and escorted to the fruntier. The popular domoustrations on his behalf in the street of Paris were devoid of any particular po-litical significance, and the chamber of door intend by a large majority to entertain a motion for the repeal of the expulsion act; so that the government might have felt it-self safe in carrying out the scattener im-posed on the latest descendant of Henry IV.

But the infliction of purishment would undoubtedly have strengthened the public symmetry for him, and some untoward electionstance might have arisen to cristialize this feeling and create a sorious meanes to the safety of the republic. Even as it is, the monarchists will undoubtedly claim that the action of the government was due to fear, and will sook to make cantal out of it. Though the youngest Levin Philippe has lost the first trick in the game, he has made himself the foremost of the printenders to the throne of France. The young Victor Bonaparte and the "brave" General Houlanger have failed far in his prorai Houlanger have fallen far in his ar. If the French nation should again inrear. If the French nation should again in-cline to monarchy the first in their thoughts would be the reyal youth, who walked up to the tureau of enjatment in Paris and asked to be inscribed as a private soldier. In his case there would be no need of a second La fayette to present him to the Prench p as "the best republic." He has only to bide his time, and should the monarchial fruit again ripen in France it might fall into his

The sweeping nature of the reforms to be discussed by the Swiss Labor conference is sufficiently indicated by the official programme which has just been issued. The minimum of Sunday work, the minimum age of which children may be employed the of which children may be employed, the maximum hours of labor for men and women, compulsory school attendance as affecting the working hours, a sliding scale of hours for children of different ages, re strictions upon the coupleyment of women and children in dangerous occupations, the and children in dangerous occupations, the employment of women and children in night work and the propor method of enforcing labor regulations. This is a comprehensive programme in all the matters covered by these questions there is quite as much danger of enthusiastic reformers going too far as there is of not going far enough. The effect of international competition, when uncertained by tariff protection, is to check the possibility of reducing hours beyond a certain point unless an international agreement can be less an international agreement can be reached. Again, putting special restrictions upon woman's labor which are not also placed upon men's acts in many cases merely as a handleap upon the sox already handi capped by nature in the struggle for bread ch restrictions might be well mount, Such restrictions might be well meant, but would certainly bear badly upon imany women. Despite all the dangers and difficulties of the situation, however, the conference can accomplish a great deal of good and it is to be hoped that it will succeed in doing so.

At the request of Mr. Hirsch, our minis-ter at Constantinople, Moussa Bey, the Kurdish chief and governor of the Turkish province of Armenia, has been imprisoned to insure his appearance for triated charges of robbing and maltreating two American missionaries named Knapp and Reynolds overal years ago. The storm of indigna tion which was aroused throughout Europ by the recent acquittal of this notorious, or pressor of the helpless Christians is likely t bring him at last to account, either up ome of the saventeen grave accusations vet untried, which the sultan's subjects hav brought against nim, or upon the complaints of American missionaries. This man, not yet thirty-five years odd, is accessed by the wretched Armenians of the most terrible abuse of power. Many witnesses made the leng journey to Constantinople to testify in court this he had burned their houses, assulted their women, rabbed them of their property, and shot their kinsmen down in cold blood, but the accused Bey was received at the capital as the innocent victim of callumny, and was tried before a commassion of Musaulmans, who believe it is wrong to accept the tustimany of Christians. The result was that the poor, bewildered straggiors were browdent and brought against him, or upon the complaint Christmas. The result was that the poor, bewildered strazglers were browbeaten and intimidated. Moussa fley was declared innocent of the three particular effenses that were lumped together in the investigation. were imped together in the investigation, and the public prosecutor was inconsed because the Caristians were not pushed for daring to testify against their governor. The best friends of Turkey confess that the trial was a disgrace to the country. If Moussa Bey gets his desorts now, it will be because the moral pressure brought to bear by the powers is too putent an influence for Turkey to withstand. It now seems likely that the Kurdish raiders will soon be suppressed, either by the Porte itself, moved to netion by the indignation of Europe, or by Itessia, which now has a force along the American border, and would be ucthing leath to add the rest of Armenia to the territory she won when Kars fell into her thands.

The Russian nation is in a state of transition at the present time. A very severe internal labor is going on. Never at any time of its nistory has the struggle for existence been so mercliess as at the present tame, and in it of course the weakeat and read solfish are put to the wall. The liberal, enlightened and less sellish part of the Russian society is right when it says that the systematic superession of education and of political rights by the government has resulted in giving a most undesirable direction to the faculties of the people. (Brains cannot be legislated out of existence; nor is any nation composed of markyrs who are except to sacrifice their own life and well-being in order to rid the country of oppressive despots and the selling in the country of the country of oppressive despots and the lower chases have their brains turned into smartness, for lack of education that would have made them clever, seeful members of the communic continue. ucation that would have made them clever, useful members of the community; while the ablest secons of the impoverished nobility-having the universities closed against many of them-develop into "Napoleons of finance," successful swindiers and obevaluers distinstrie whenever there is enough selfati-ness in them to prevent them from joining the ranks of the revolutionists. The French government is said to con

The French government is said to contemplate a celebration on the anniversary of the establishment of the republic next September. There is probably some truth in the report. At all events there would be a property and an impressiveness in an observance of the event which must appeal strongly to the French love of the pictureague and dramate. The republic will be twenty years old at that time. It has already hved longer than any other system which France has head as since the downful of Louis XVL, a hundred years are. For mosely three-quartors of a contary there has been a superstiant belief at that country that it would never have a government which would endure for twenty years, which foreboding anx months honce will be proved to be groundless. Asked from this consideration, however, the coming anniversary is worthy of appropriate recognition. The present government is the best which France ever had, and the chances for its perpetuation, haspily, are highly eccouraging at this moment.

The flow of British capital into Mexico is aimost as extensive as its influx to this country. Nearly \$100,000,000 of English gold was invested there just year; and railronis lands, mines, manufactures and banks have all participated in this Pactolean stream t such an extent that the maintenance of orde in the republic has become almost as import ant to Great Britain as to Mexico herailf in the combile has become amost as important to Great Hritian as to Mexico herself. The Mexican railroad, the National, the Interoceanic, the Contral, the Mexican Southern and the Thinantepoe lines are every one of them strictly English companies. British

work of draming the valley of Mexico; and according to a report recently issued by the London foreign office, in two previnces alone several millions of acres of fine land are owned by English subjects engaged in cattle raising. canitalists have undertaken the supendous

Emin Pasha writes that he is resolved to return to Wadelin and attempt the recapture of the equatorial provinces in the interest of Germany. As Emin could not hold the territory for Egypt when the conditions were more favorable than they are at present, it is aidficult to imagine the means by which he expects to regain the authority unless he has axpects to regain the authority unless he he had assurance of help from Herlin. His marck once remarked that he did not con-aider the eastern question worth the bone of a Pomeranian greenader; but the recen-action of the imporial government in regar of a Pomeranian greater; but the re-action of the imporial government in rea-to Africa would indicate a willingness make considerable sacrifice of mon-treasure in order to gain supremacy on

Yes, Several of Them.

A ring on the finger is worth two in the A Case of the Blind Sector

Love may be blind, but he knows when the parier lamp is too high. Another One for Tommy.

Laurence American, Sunday School Teacher - What caused the death of Lot's wife! Tommy Jones - Salt rhoum, I guess.

How is it When She Beaches for His

Hinghamien Republican.
Springins says his wife is so short that she has to stand on a chair to reach the tor her head.

A Nice Distinction

Mrs. Reeder-I see by the papers that there has been a rebellion in the deaf and domb asylum. Mr. Reeder-Not a rebellion, my dear;

A Word of Advice.

New York Weekly.

Mrs. Melnly—An' phat did th' docther soy
was th' matter wid y'r eye, Patsy'

Small Son—He say-ed thur was some for-

Explaining a Mystery.

Heston Courier.
It has been discovered that kisses—love kisses, we mean—are full of electricity. Now we know why old mains have always called kissing shocking.

The Shock Too Much for Him. The Epoch.

Cumso—I see that a Denver detective has

nysteriously disappoared.
Fungle—He's probably found the criminal he was looking for and the sneck killed him

RANSAS PRILOSOPY.

Atchison Globs.
It takes an impatient man to make a pa

tient woman.

Honeyed words belong to the confidence man and the lover. man and the lover.

Even if marriage is a failure it does not follow that divorce is a success.

Eloquence in telling lies is what makes people believe you are telling the truth.

The girl who leaghs at everything grows to be the woman who cries at everything. How soon forbearance censes to be a virtue when the forbearance is for the faults of those we dislike!

There never was a boy who could be made o believe that any other boy's hair was

For his own sake a man should not bons ofore he wins, and, for the suke of others

he should not boust after. The woman who recognizes a man's wrongs never has reason to complain that he does not recognize her rights.

What comes easier to a man than to per-suade himself that he has not the ability to

do the things he don't want to do! There is only one thing greater than the useful things a man forgets in a lifetime, and that is the useless things he remembers. It is safe to say that there never was a funeral of a married person that son he way back from the cometery did not say omething about the short time it would b before the one who is left would marr

BIG RUMPUS AT RUTGERS.

Students Capture the Faculty and Cu

Students Capture the Faculty and Cur Chine Monkey Shines.

New York, Feb. 25.—(Special Telegram to The Bel. 1—The students of Rutgers college "made things how!" Wednesday hight.

A. H. Wells, one of the men who had been suspended for the theft of the clapper of the college fed., returned to college recently and the students, partly from a desire to colebrate this event and partly because they had kept quiet for over two wooks and coulin't shauld it any longer, resolved on a demonstration. The trouble began when Prof. Merriman visited the observation; in the avening with the junior class to make observations. Hardly had be entered the building when a mob of students collected on the esampus and began potting the door. Hig stones were thrown on the roof and others were curried up stairs and then rolled down. When the professor attempted to come out to assortate the cause of the tecubis he tound the thor Darricaded From the professor attempted to come out to assortate the cause of the tecubis he cause the professor attempted to come out to assortate the cause of the tecubis he cause the professor attempted to come out to assortate the cause of the tecubis he cause the professor attempted to come out to assortate the cause of the tecubis he cause the professor attempted to come out to assortate the cause of the tecubis he cause the professor attempted to come out to assortate the cause of the tecubis he cause the professor attempted to come out to assortate the cause of the tecubis he cause the call of the college fence was also tern down. Then the junior got assistance and renewed the assault, but the students were again equal to the cension, lassoning him and dragging him by the nock all over the callings, and then making of before they caused when Wells and other students made to get a dash of light bintare of the crowd as incriminating evidence areas and to college and and the students were patient and ever the callings.

Stavin Challenges the World. New York, Feb. 28,—iSpecial Telegra-to Tun Bes. i The following cable was ser from Melbourne: "Two prominent men of this city will back Frank P. mon of this city will back Frank P. Slavin against John L. Sullivan for El, 600 to £2,600, the Police Gazette champton belt and the champtonship of the world, and if the American champion will agree to meet Slavin in Australia, the Melhourne athintic club will and a pure of £1,600 to have the management of the affair; Sullivan to be allowed £100 pounds for his expenses and the Sportsman of Melhourne to be the final stake-bolder. Should the American champion refuse to mest Slavin, the same terms are offered Jake Editain. Peter Jackson or any other man in the world. Slavin has acre ed to the torus."

Items from Maxico.
Crrr or Mexico, Feb. 28.—The Illinois editorial excursion arrived last night
The government has ordered a strict inreturnion regarding the counterfaiting of
American coln in Guyamas.

THEY TOOR HIS GOLD.

The Officers Who Arrests I Embersion

The Officers Who Arrestel Embezzler Walton to Deep Trouble.
St. Johns, N. B., Feb. 28 — Special Telegram to Titt Bre.;—It now appears that when Walton, the Texas omberzier, was arrested and searched at St. Johns the act was idegal. there being no warrant issued by the Mon-treal authorities until two days later. In court the prisoner's counsel turned the tables treal authorities until two days later. In court the prisoner's coursel turned the tables by reading affinavits charging. Detective Grosse and Express Munager Vickers with having appropriated to their own use a gold cold taken from Walton. Grosse and Vickers took the gold coin to Page & Ferguson's jeweiry store and had their initials and the date engraved thereon today. Exima up the coin as a sequent medal of the arrest. The judge was thunderstruck and issued an order for the examination of all the parties concerned under oath, stating that he would make the most searching investigation into the arrest and treatment of the prisoner over if it took three months. This defiance of the court is hading back Walton's gold coin is likely to result in serious trouble to the Montreal officers, and compile with their altempt to induce the chief of pulses to disrogard a surprome judge's inhese corpus order and lot them carry off the prisoner to Montreal, has sequed public indignation.

Heutally Assoulted a velocit Teacher.

Beutally Assaulted a rehoof Teacher. WATERSCRY, Conn., Feb. 25.—Miss Lizzio Cowau of Middlebury, aged twenty, a handsome and popular school teacher, was bro-tally assaulted while on her way bone from school just after dark last night. She dentified Dan Webster, a worthless fellow, as her as-sallant. There is much excitement over the assault, Webster has confessed and was examined today and bound over. Miss Cow-an's injuries are serious.

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