OFFICES. Omaha, Bee Building, Chicago Office, 367 Ro okery Building. New York, Rooms 11 and 15 Tribuna Building. Washington, No. 313 Fourteenth Street. Council Bluffs, No. 12 Pearl Street. Fouth Omaha, Corner Nan 1 23th Streets.

CORRESPONDENCE. BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company. Omaha. Drafts, checks and Postofflee orders to be made payable to the order of the Company. The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. HEE Building Farnam and Seventeenth Streets

THE BEE ON THE TRAINS.

There is no excuse for a failure to get THE BEE on the trains. All newsdealers have been notified to carry a full supply. Travelers who want THE BEE and can't get it on trains where other Omalia papers are carried are requested to notify THE BEE. Please be particular to give in all cases full information as to date, railway and number

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, as, County of Douglas. as, George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bez Tubhshing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bez for the Week ending March 8, 1890, was as follows: Week ending March 2

Alonday, March 3

Tuesday, March 4

Wednesday, March 5

Triursday, March 6

Friday, March 7

Saturday, March 8

Average..... 20,280

Sworn to before me and subscribed in m. presence this lat day of March, A. D., 1890.

[Seal.] N. P. Fein, Notary Public. THE discovery of coal along the White

river in Dakota is a valuable acquisition to the mineral wealth of the state. BETWEEN the Indian police and the

military the boomers will find life on the Cherokee strip too lively for comfort and health. THE experience of Mr. Crowe is well

calculated to convince men of peace and good will, such as Omaha rears, that Chicago whisky is liquid anarchy.

FREMONT owes the state delegation a unanimous vote of thanks for securing a shug appropriation for a public building. It was a plucky and successful fight, but the object was well worth the

THE general land office very sensibly declares that man and wife cannot occupy the same house and live separately for the purpose of securing two adjoining homestead claims. It is contrary to the nature of the matrimonial compact.

THE French chamber of deputies has imposed a duty of three francs on American corn. Is this to be viewed as a retaliation on the proposed McKinley bill, now pending, which if passed by congress will operate against the silk manufacturers of France?

THE talk of prosecuting newspaper correspondents on the charge of "sedition" for sending to their papers the proceedings of the secret sessions of the senate, might have some terrors in a country where coercion prevails with a Balfour and bayonets to enforce it.

DISPATCHES from Brazil convey the startling intelligence that "an internal commotion is feared" and that "coffee and rubber are greatly excited." No wonder. A combination of coffee and rubber are sufficient to not only produce a commetion, but an internal rupture.

CHICAGO insists that it is not soliciting outside subscriptions to the world's fair fund. The increase supply of Chicago lubricator in Washington promises to remove the shrinkage in the local guaranty by stimulating enthusiasm for the old flag and a large approprintion.

THE Minnesota Farmers' alliance, after forty-eight hours' patient labor, was unable to cipher out the connection between agriculture and Cryptogram Donnelly, Ignatius saved his Bacon, however, by retiring from the race for the presidency of the alliance before the members had a chance to slice him with ballots.

IT is the "general cussedness" of human nature, as Bret Harte would say, which influences hundreds of land seekers to invade the Cherokee strip despite the warnings of the president, With thousands of acres yet to be had for the asking in Oklahoma, Dakota, Nebraska and the Sioux reservation, sympathy will not be wasted on the boomers if they be roughly handled either by the Cherokee police or United States troops.

On the surface the fight made by the Chicago board of trade in determining to shut off telegraphic quotations of the price of grain in order to cripple the bucket shops appears praiseworthy. But the fact that buying and selling upon the exchange is nothing more nor less than gambling in futures, the annihilation of the bucket shop will simply cause the produce and stock gamblers to do their business through the regular commission brokers.

Nor long ago Charles Francis Adams used the startling words, "the dishonest methods of rate-cutting, the secret system of rebates, the indirect and hidden payments made to influence the course of traffic during the last two years, I do not hesitate to say are unprecedented in the whole bad record of the past.' What stronger language could be use today, when the roads with one hand are holding up the larmers of Nebraska by unreasonable, exorbitant and excessive corn rates, while with the other they are trying to cut each others, of the treasury, raised by taxation, as markets, while farmers who diversify throat by rate wars?

PENDING LABOR LEGISLATION. There have been several measures in-

roduced in the present congress intended to benefit labor. One of these proposes to create a national commission of arbitration of strikes on lookouts. It provides for a commission of nine members, to be appointed by the president, and no member of which shall be interested in a common carrier or shall be permitted to accept of passes from one. Each commissioner is to serve three years, and to receive a salary of five thousand dollars. The duties of the commission will be to investigate any disputes arising between railway, steamboat or telegraph companies and their employes, and recommend an amicable, equitable settlement of the differences. If the terms of arbitration are refused, indings of facts are to be submitted by the commissioners to the United States courts, and if approved by the judge the decision must be accepted as final and contending parties must do as advised or be punished by the court. Another bill is to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners under contract to perform labor in the United States, and a third measure proposes that the government shall set an example in favor of eight hours as a day's work by limiting to that time the hours of employment of people engaged

in the postoffices. The plan of a national arbitration commission has been frequently suggested, but has never been regarded with very much favor owing to a doubt as to whether it would be of any practical service. The scheme now proposed does not leave the action of the committee dependent on the will of either party to a dispute. In case of a controversy between a common carrier and its employes it would be the duty of the commission to at once investigate the matter and suggest terms of settlement, which if not accepted by the contending parties would be subject to judicial determination that would be final. It is to be presumed that in a great majority of cases the terms of the commission would be accepted, since only the most stubborn of contestants would be disposed to take the consequences of the delay incident to court proceedings, with the chances largely in favor of their resulting in approval of the commission's terms. It is opviously desirable that some way be found to settle promptly controversies between common carriers and their employes that threaten the public interests, and it is equally clear that in order to do this there must be an authority empowered to act independent of the will of either of the parties to a controversy. The difficulty with all plans of state arbitration has been that the arbitrators could do nothing unless both parties to

posed commission. As to the other measures noted, the bill to prohibit the importation of contract labor would seem to be superfluous unless intended to supersede and modify the existing law. That law needs amending, as several recent cases arising under it very clearly show. The proposal to make eight hours a day's would effect no very great change is those offices, the employes of which generally do not average very much more than eight hours a day. It is not cuite clear, however, that if the government should do this it would have any very great force as an example.

a dispute desired their services and

agreed to abide by their decision.

There is perhaps no question as to the

power of congress to create the pro-

RECKLESS RAILLERY.

Senator Blair shows the recklessness ot desperation as he sees the promise of the defeat of his education bill grow stronger. The vigorous blow which that measure received a week ago from Senator Spooner has told most effectively against it in congress and in the country. The force of the Wisconsin senator's opposition came not alone from the very able and convincing argument he presented, but in an equal or greater degree from the fact that he had been friendly to the measure. Like housands of others, who at one time, when the conditions were widely different from those now prevailing, were favorable to the proposal of government aid to education, and have changed their views because the conditions have changed, Senator Spooner has submitted to the plain and incontrevertible logic of the situation, which is all against the Blair bill. The author of that measure, however, unable or unwilling to understand the meaning of existing facts and conditions, is utterly intolerant of opposition, and meets the arguments he can not refute by attempts to cast repreach on the motives of everybody who on-

Mr. Blair has been for soveral weeks

entertaining himself by attacking the newspapers because they did not fill their columns with his dreary talk, continued daily for more than a week, in advocacy of his bill, and which was addressed to empty beaches in the senate. He has denounced the press as being under Jesuitical influences, and has ralled against it with reckless indifference to truth and common sense. So far as the newspapers are concerned the animadversions of Mr. Blair are of course harmless, but it is pitrable to see a senator of the United States thus betray his narrowness and irritation before the world. In his latest utterance Mr. Blair developed a new theory in declaring that the fate of the republican party is involved in that of his measpredicted, put an end to the party. This measure, well named a bill "to promote mendicancy," proposes to pay out of the public treasury nearly eighty million dollars in aid of education in the states, the amount for each state to be determined by the relative percentage of illiteracy. A large proportion of the whole would go to less than half the states, and a few, as for example Iowa and Nebraska, would get almost nothing. Could the republican party successfully defend a polles that would inevitably be thus partial in its operation? Could the republican party justify voting money out

was said by Senator Spooner, to twenty-

million dollars, which confessedly do not need it, in order to warrant voting aid to certain states that it is alleged do need it? The republican party is in favor of popular education, but it is not, as asserted by Mr. Blair, pledged to the policy embodied in his bill, and it could do nothing more dangerous to its future than to give its support to that meas-

It is to be hoped the present week will witness the end of the discussion of the Blair bill, which has been before the country nearly ten years, and lits defeat by a majority that will effectually discourage any attempt thereafter to restore it to consideration in either house. The overtaxed patience of the public demands relief.

BOGUS PAVING CERTIFICATES. The battle for the paving spoils wages hot and heavy in Denver. The "sandstone ring" and the "asphalt fakirs" are terms as lavishly bandied about on the foothills of the Rockies as they were in Omaha a few years ago, and the praises of the various materials are sung daily by the respective organs. Viewing the battle from afar, THE BEE is in position to refute some very wild and reckless assertions, involving as they do the character of the material used in Omaha. Among the clouds of interviews, letters and certificates procured from leading business men of this city, is one which declares that the property owners on Farnam street, between Ninth and Fifteenth, have determined to uproot the granite blocks and substitute Trinidad asphaltum. The writer, in a letter dated February 21, 1890, says: "I fully demonstrate what I say by having signed a petition yesterday for the removal of stone from Farnam street and the laving of asphalt instead." The petition referred to requests the mayor and city council to make the change because of a rough, noisy and disagreeable stone pavement, traffic has largely deserted Farnam street, and with our constantly diminishing retail trade has sought the attractive and noiseless asphalt streets. An early application of asphalt will regain our lost prestige as the Broadway of Omaha.

This is "news as as news." It will surprise Farnam street property owners to learn that a movement to change the pavement is on foot, although a diligent search of the city failed to discover the author of the scheme, or a property owner in favor of it. Evidently the revised and distinguished firm of We, Us & Co. are actively at work in the dark, without the knowledge or consent of the owners of abutting property. It is certainly refreshing to learn by way of Denver that Farnam street is losing its character as the Broadway of Omaha. Merchants in the neighborhood have not yet discovered it, nor have landlords been forced to reduce

rents to hold their tenants. The truth is Denver is being worked and confused by bogus letters and interviews. The letters palmed off on the innocents of that town, if not actual forgeries, are procured by the paving agents through courtesy or business obwork in the postoffices of the country ligations. Certainly they do not repreent the honest sentiments of the sign-

> If the people of Denver desire the facts regarding the paving material used in Omaha, the comparative cost and durability of stone, asphalt and wood, they should consuit the annual report of the engineering department. Omaha's experience with asphalt has been a costly one, and the costs are annually increasing. Sixteenth street was paved with that material six years ago, and it has been relaid in whole or in part three times. At the expiration of the five vears' guaranty the city is practically forced to accept the asphalt monopoly's terms to keep the streets in repair or substitute other material.

For business streets asphalt is a costly luxury, but for light traffic it is unequalled for cleanliness and smoothness. The first cost is greater than any material in use here, and the fact that it is controlled by one company is another serious objection to its use. Wherever it is wanted, the authorities should insist on a ten or fifteen year guaranty, so that the cost of repairs shall not be saddled on the public at large.

DOES FARMING PAY?

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat has instituted a novel inquiry as to the question "Does farming pay?" Some sixteen hundred farmers in all parts of Missouri, Illinois and Kansas were interviewed for the purpose of ascertaining the cost of raising crops as compared with the selling price, the average profit per head on cattle and hogs sold, and whether it pays best to sell corn or to feed it. The answers received were varied and conflicting. A true criterion can not of course be established. Enough was learned, however, from the testimony of the agriulturists to be of considerable value. he profits in farming are such variable pantities that even in the same community they fluctuate. Business sagacity, choice of crops, distance from market, the amount of capital invested, the variations of soil, the effects of heat and moisture are all prime factors which must be taken into consideration.

The testimony, however, agrees in many particulars. Wheat is named as the best paying crop to raise for the market. Corn is made profitable when are. The failure of the bill would, he | fed on the farm. The cost of raising wheat is estimated at fifty cents a bushel, that of corn is put at twenty cents a bushel. At present prices this would indicate a loss to the farmer. It is probable, however, that the cost of raising the latter staple has been put too high. But corn fed to cattle and hogs assures the farmers a price varying from twenty-five to forty cents. For that reason many of the farmers prefer to sell as little of the farm products as possible, but to convert them in fattening live stock. Hogs are named as more profitable to raise than cattle. Dairy products as well as poultry have a high commercial value when convenient to their crops testify that they have a bet-

two states, from eighteen to twenty-two ter chance for making their farms pay than if they raised but one staple.

Much of this information is trite. But the inquiry brought out the fact that a large proportion of the farming population of the states named is poor. Although the majority own their lands, they are often seriously handicapped by want of ready money to buy improved machinery or stock to fatten when corn is cheap. In consequence they are forced to sell their products as soon as harvested and obliged to take low prices. While much of this picture is dark, the condition of the farmer is not as bad as it has been painted. The truth is, that it takes brains and capital to run a farm as in any other business, and without either, the man who puts his hand to the plow has a hard furrow to break.

No fair-minded person will question the absolute sincerity of the temperance work of Francis Murphy. Nor will any one at all familiar with the labor of Mr. Murphy in the cause with which his name has been for many years identified, both in this country and in Europe, deny that whatever he says regarding the policy to be pursued in promoting temperance is entitled to serious consideration. Probably no living man has given more intelligent and earnest study to this subject than he, and certainly no one now engaged in temperance work has had greater experience. Mr. Murphy's pronounced opposition to the third party movement, and his unfavorable opinion of prohibitory legislation, are therefore significant and suggestive, and ought to have great influence with the sincere friends of temperance reform. Mr. Murphy, like all the foremost reformers in this field who preceded or have been contemporaneous with him, regards the question of temperance as a moral question, which should have no connection with parties or politics. "If prohibition is to be a success." says Mr. Murphy, "the prohibitory law must be passed by each man for himself, and then he will see that the law is enforced." There is wisdom in this which the party prohibitionists would do well to carefully and seriously ponder on.

CERTAIN local croakers never miss an opportunity to draw ridiculous comparisons between the enterprise of Omaha and that of interior towns, in which this city is invariably presented in an unfavorable light. It is only necessary to point to the past and present progress of the city to show the falsity of the comparisons. They spring from that large class of chronics, who, having acquired a competence through the enterprise of their neighbors or the toil of their forefathers, imagine they possess a natural right to lecture and slander their betters. Jawbone enterprise and loud breath cannot pass current here for the genuine article. Until the public scolds can show by their acts that they have contributed a mite to the permanent welfare of the city, decency demands that they plug their gas wells.

DESPITE the heavy drafts made on the revenues of the United States for pensions, internal improvements and the like for the past decade, this country has discharged its public debt in a manner to excite the envy of the world. Comparing the interest paid annually by the great powers with that of the United States, the showing is even more startling. Today we are paying as interest on our debt thirty-five millions. This is one-seventh of the amount paid by France, one-sixth of what Russia expends, one-fourth of Great Britain's charges, and one-third of the sum Austria is obliged to meet yearly as interest.

THE senate committee on elections has decided by a majority vote that Messrs. Sanders and Power are the rightful senators from Montana. The decision of the committee conforms strictly with the decision of the Montana supreme court on the legality of the certificates issued to members of the legislature by the state board of canvassers. Sanders and Power were elected by the properly constituted legislature, and will therefore represent Montana in the senate. It is a triumph of justice and honesty over confessed fraud and political desperation.

IT MAY be well to suggest to the various railroad committees appointed during the past three months that a little energetic push would be an acceptable change from the prevailing idleness. If the members are afflicted with constitutional inertia, public interests suggest that they resign in favor of live men.

THE temporary city scavenger has missed his calling. His determination to secure all the traffic will bear and suppress competition serves to display his eminent fitness for the management of a western railroad.

THE bill for extras on the hospital job will not down, but like Banquo's ghost looms up to plague the county

A Plausible Explanation. Washqinton Post.
Perhaps the leakages in the executive sessions of the senate are que to the cracks of the party whip.

Mr. Bynum's Self-Assault. Philadelphia Press.

Up to the present time Representative Bynum has not sued himself for assault and battery on his own reputation. Yet he has clear cause for action.

Preparing For '92.

Grover Cleveland cleared \$200,000 on the

Minneapolis Tribuns

sale of his "Oak View" property near Washington. He is evidently anticipating and

preparing for campaign expenses in 1892. Distances the Fire. In case of a fire the galleries in the United

States senate can be emptied in four minutes. In case of a speech by Senator Blair on his educational bill they are emptied in

about two minutes.

Mr. Pendleton Will Stay Out. Kansas City Journal. The democrats propose to make a test case of the unseating of Mr. Pendleton of West Virginia. Such a proposal is natural and no

one has any objection to offer. It will ac-

complish nothing for Mr. Pendleton, however. He has been bounced and will stay bounced.

A Promising Candidate.

Peoria Transcript.
Charles G. Davies, a Canadian financial airent, is short \$250,000, and is believed to be hiding in the United States. In due time he may turn up as a democratic state treasurer in Kentucky or Louisiana.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska. Fillmore county is without a surveyor, V. Jones having resigned the office. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Goodge of Schuyler will celebrate their golden wedding March

A woman's relief corps was organized at Geneva last week with about forty members.

The Republican Valley Editorial associaholds its next meeting at Orleans March 25.

The Crete council has resolved not to sell the electric light plant to an eastern syndi-

The farmers of Dundy county will put in a larger acreage of wheat, oats and barley this year than ever before.

Mrs. Mary W. Lucas, wife of Judge Lucas of McCook, has been admitted to the bar in the Eighth judicial district.

About two hundred and twenty-five professed conversion as the result of the union revival meeting just closed at Crete. Daniel Dodge, residing near Waso, lost his house and all its contents by fire the other

night as the result of a defective flue. The Kearney young ladies who are push ing the public hospital scheme expect to have the institution in running order by April 1. George A. Smith of McCook was instantly killed by a runaway team last week. The leceased was a brother-in-law of Hon, J. A.

Wilcox. C. W. Johnson, a banker of Gering, Scotts Bluff county, reports that corn is selling at \$1 per hundred at that place and is hard to get even at that price.

The Plattsmouth water company is now pumping 280,000 gallons of water daily, more than is used by any other city in the state except Omaha and Lincoln. The county seat contest in McPherson

county last week resulted in no choice. At the next election the town of Helgerson and two government land sites will be the only contestants. The citizens of Benkelman have raised a

bonus of \$2,000 to secure a \$22,000 flouring mill with a capacity of 125 barrels per day. It is expected that the plant will be in operation by May 15. Kearney has twenty-three secret society lodges. The latest one organized was Smith Gavett post, Grand Army of the Republic,

was mustered in last week with

tweaty charter members. A. E. Gunn, a rancuman living near Chap-pell, while crossing Lodge Pole creek, broke through the ice and was drowned. His body was recovered after an hour's search. He leaves a wife and six children.

According to the Thedford Tribune the so-called sand hills of Thomas county are proving to be fully capable of competing with any soil in the state in the production of cereals, vegetables or anything that can be raised in Nebraska. All Thomas county asks is a fair show.

A prominent farmer of Perkins county reports considerable damage done by a species of small bird in his neighborhood. He sowed twenty-five acres of wheat a week ago, but has to do the work all over again on account of the birds eating it up. He says there were thousands of them on his wheat field and he could not find a grain where they had been at work.

Says the Nelson Gazette: Considering the fact that about 35,000 acres of land have been leased in this county the past year, and all of it wild land, and that it is all to be cultivated and sown to crops the coming season and occupied by actual settlers, who were not residents of the county one year ago, and that all of them are to erect buildings thereon, means quite an area of pros-perity for Nuckolls county this season.

Dr. Johnson, the Loomis quack who the coroner's jury found guilty of administering medicine to Miss Roht for the purpose of producing abortion, suddenly disappeared about the time the warrant was issued for his arrest, says the Holdrege Nugget. He will probably have business in other parts of the globe for some time to come, and the room he occupied in Phelps county is preferable to his company.

Iowa Items. Boone's artesian well is down 2,050 feet. An electric light plant is to be put in at

The state fish commissioner's expenses last year were \$2,061.65 The Rock Rapids Presbyterian church has a new beil weighing 1,200 pounds.

Battle Creek capitalists will build an opera house block the coming season. A soldiers' monument costing \$1,000 will be unveiled at Grand Junction May 1 by the local Grand Army post.

For knocking down the attorney who had his sons sent to the reform school, Cornelius Kearns of Mapleton contributed \$10 to the state.

The spring commencement of the state university at Iowa City takes place this week. There are seventy-nine candidates for graduation. An Aigona man shipped 1,000 bushels

oats to the Pacific coast at a cost of \$315. He paid 17 cents for the oats and the freight was 30 cents a bushel. A family of white mice was found in the oven of a kitchen stove in Grundy Center the other morning. They had been frozen out of their nest in the wall.

The Lucas county Agricultural society nas sent a delegate to Des Moines to urge upon the legislature the necessity of passing some practical measure for the protection of farmers against the depredations of wolves. The sheep farmers of Lucas county have suffered considerable loss from that source lately.

The Gladbrook Review tells the following sad story of one family that went from that locality in the late rush into Oklahoma: "Mrs. Dingman and family of four children, formerly from near Beaman, but late of Oklahoma, arrived on the late train Wednesday evening on her way to her father's, Mr Burris, who lives south of Beaman. She re ported the Oklahoma country sickly, having buried her husband and two children since August, the balance of the family being sick most of the time while there. They drove to that country eleven head of cattle, all of which died.1

The usually quiet little town of Rome, Henry county, indulged in a little excitement last week. A train laden with liquor was wrecked near there the other day and the vessels in which the liquid was contained burst. Everybody turned out with pails, pans, tin cans, etc., and succeeded in saving a large quantity of the spirits. Then en-sued a scene which, according to witnesses, rivaled the bacchanalian orgies of the ancients. The tough element took possession of the town and pandimenium reigned supreme. The good people of the place barricaded themselves in their houses and waited till the flood had subsided. The circus lasted

The Two Dakotas. Bismarck's charity ball cleared over \$300. A. O. U. W. lodges are being organized at

Eureka and Inswich. The proposed pontoon bridge across the river from Pierre to Stanley will contain 1,000,000 feet of jumber. The farmers of Brown county will have to

buy 75,000 bushels of seed wheat this year if they seed all their land. A cow at Elkton has given birth to four calves within ten months-twins in April last and twins the present month. The commissioners of Brule county will

loan needy farmers seed wheat, taking a lien on their crops to secure payment in the A Sunday school convention for east South

Dakota will be held at Mitchell April 17 and 18 for the purpose of forming a state asso-William Gilchrist, the 21-year-old son of a Presbyterian deacon at Madison, committed suicide by shooting himself through the

head last week, He is supposed to have George Swanson, an Edmunds county farmer, lost a steer last week and after a five days' bunt found it in an old well. The animal was fished out and was found to be uninjured, but was suffering terribly from

WHERE THE CREDIT LIES.

The Coming of the Commission Not Due to Paddock.

THAYER AND LEESE DID IT.

The Governor on the Adminstration-David Duff's Unique Way of Getting Even on a Bad Trade-

Pulpit and Preachers.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due, LINCOLN, Neb., March 9 .- | Special to THE BEE. |-A Washington dispatch in THE BEE of today's issue announces that Morrison and Veascy of the interstate commerce commission will leave that city for Nebraska tomorrow morning to investigate the situation in reference to the corn rates. The same dispatch also states that the coming visit is the outcome of Senater Paddock's resolution, and that it is expected that it will be extremely beneficial to the farmers of the state.

"This dispatch." said a prominent politician, calling The Bee representative's attention to it. "is certainly misleading. I am willing that Paddock should have all the glory that justly belongs to him, and very generally I think he gets it. The fact of the matter is Paddock introduced that resolution because he was forced to do it by the importunings of his constituency, and after freight rates had been under agitation here and at Washington for months and months, If I remember rightly Governor Thayer demanded reductions of the Trans-Missouri Railway association long before Paddock introduced his wonderful resolution. Besides, Attorney General Leese has been working for such reduction in long and short haul rates for more than four years. He has addressed petitions time and time again to Senator Pandock asking for his influence and aid, and at the eleventh hour he steps in and tries to reap the glory. If I can see through the glass, the senator saw that something must be done, and stepped in to prevent a scoop, as you newspaper fellows but it. This credit, if it goes for anything, ought to be placed where it belongs."

THATER ON THE ADMINISTRATION. Mr. John A. Sleicher, Manager of Frank Leslie's Paper, Corner Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Streets, New York—My Dear Sir: You ask for my opinion regarding the first year of President Harrison's administration. Harrison has given the country a splendid administration. He is faithfully executing the laws. We have now a decided, bold American foreign policy which no one seems asnamed to recognize, but on the contrary every American citizen feels proud of it. The only fault I have to find with the

policy of the administration is that the president has kept too many "offensive partisan" democrats in office. In my judgment it is a mistake to keep political opponents in their places because their terms have not expired. An administration to be successful, whether republican or democratic, must put its own friends and supporters in places of responsibility and trust. The party that loes not recognize its own friends will go to the wall, as it ought. Very truly yours,
John M. Thayen,

DEFIANT DUFF. Something like a year ago David Duff gave B. F. McCall his promissory note for \$125 payable in twelve months. The note was given in payment for a horse that he had bid n at a public sale. Just before it became due he called on McCall and asked note—presumably for the purpose of paying it off—and on getting hold of it deliberately tore of the signatures and handed it back to the payer, remarking that he would return the horse on the following morning. This thoughtless action laid Duff liable to a serious charge and McCail told him so at the time. "I will take my chances," was the defiant reply, whereupon his arrest was caused. When brought into court yesterday he refused to employ counsel or make a defense, notwithstanding the statute fixing conviction for such offenses, which is from one to seven years in the penitentiary, was pointed out to him. His only explanation for the course he has pursued is that he does not consider the norse worth more than \$25, and that he tore off the signatures to keep from paying the note and to prevent a law suit. He has friends.

ne has been considered honorable and up right. Duff insists that he will go to the "pen" rather than settle the matter, and McCall says he will push it unless proper restitution is made. The case is a most singular one. PULPITS AND PREACHERS. "Can Vice be Suppressed by Law?" was the subject of Rev. Stein's discourse at St. Paul'sM. E. church tonight.
R. C. Barrow, state evangelist of the Christian church, is preaching a series of sermons in West Lincoln. His meetings are

however, and Mr. Blodgett will app

him tomorrow, a continuance until that time

having been secured. Some of Duff's friends doubt his samty, for wherever known

Bishop Kephart will preside at the east Nebraska conference of the United Brethren church, which convenes at Strang, Fillmore county, March 19.
Rev. L. W. Terry, the new paster of the East Lincoln Baptist church, delivered a special address before the Young Men's Christian association this afternoon. His

said to be well attended.

subject was 'Joshua, the Model Warrior, or How a Young Man Can Conquer His Surrounding Evils." CITY NEWS AND NOTES. Word has been received from Denver of the arrest of J. A. Foster, the crook who was suspected of robbing the residence of M. D. Welch last June.

Scarlet fever is reported at the residence of J. L. Jennings, 131 South Tenth street Measures of quarantine have been taken. and there is little danger that the disease

Will spread.
O. W. Fifer has resigned his position on the local staff of the State Journal and has accepted a position in the office of Engineer Weeks of the Burlington. W. F. Maach succeeds him on the Journal.

The indies of Lincoln division, No. 4, Uni

form rank, Knights of Pythias, will give a grand masquerade ball in representative hall on the evening of March 25. This is intended be the society event of the season. W. L. Hunter, late of the Globe, and E. P. Michel, late of the State Journal, have entered into a copartnership under the name of the Hunter-Michel printing company, and in addition to general job work will manu

facture paper boxes.

Daye Duncan was too much for his wife's Daye Duncan was too much for his wife's mother and his brother. Besides awaring that he was of legal age to marry and that his intended was nineteen, he displayed a letter purporting to have been written by Mrs. Snow, giving a reluctant consent to ner daughter's marriage. David and Emma are now suing for pardon. Mrs. Snow still closes her heart and Archie threatens to prosecute for perjury and forgery.

Charley McCargar, Aultman, Taylor &

Charley McCargar, Aultman, Taylor & Co.'s well known Nebraska man, was in the city over Sunday. He made a recent trip to his old Canada home that afforded him a deal of pleasure. When Detective Pound rounded up the

burgiars at Twentieth and Jaircets Friday evening he discovered that a systematic scheme for burgiary had been planned and was under execution. Bert Kinsey, Frank Webher, Ray Cawaiadri and Will Snyder, boys fourteen and fifteen years of age, the burglars as charged, were preparing for a summer's camp, a regular gypsy life, and were collecting ammunition, shooting irons, clothes, cooking utensils, etc., for that pur-

Why There Are Few Great Preachers Men of intellect and education, who are capable of enthusiasm and ardor in the service of mankind, are deterred from seeking to do that service through the Christian ministry. They cannot honorably accept its doctrinal requirements and will not submit to its mental restrictions, writes A. K. Fiske in the March Forum. Hence they are excluded from a calling in which they are fitted to accomplish great good for the human race. The young generation, absorbing as it grows to maturity the knowledge and thought of the liv-ing time, the results of investigation

and criticism that filter from the studies of scholars through the printing press, the public tibrary and the reading room, and permeates the subtle medium of communication in which all soclety moves and lives, is repelled from religious association by dogmas which its common sense will not accept. The prediction in Victor Hugo's tale of the time of Louis XI, that the printing press would kill the church, was true of the ecclesiastical fabric of that time, which is already a curious fossil. Whether it is true of the universal Christian church depends upon whether the vitality of that body is in the integuments of creed and doctrine that have wrapped about it, or in the enduring necessities of the human soul.

Will War Become Impossible? General Henry L. Abbot in the March

Forum: What will be the effect in the near future of these radical changes in weapons and methods of warfare? It is the claim of inventors that they are rapidly making war impossible by increasing the power of destruction becond the limits of human endurance, But do the facts sustain such a claim? It must not be forgotten that complexity has taken the place of simplicity everywhere, and that consequently a degree of skill greater than peretofore is demanded to make effective use of new devices. If it were possible to overcome the "total depravity of inanimate things," and to divest the soldier himself of human instincts and human fallibility, and transform him while the battle is raging into a passionless automaton, the wonderful powers of these new machines might perhaps be utilized to the full; but this is passing the limit of the possible. As the difficulty of handling his weapons increases, the effects of nervousness and stupidity will increase, and in a much higher ratio. Whatever may be the effect of modern progress in weapons upon the struggle of the two armics equally provided with the new types, there can be no doubt as to the result when one of the combatants possesses them and the other is equipped nearly in the manner in vogue during our civil war. Can we, if some luckless Samoa should bring a European army upon our shores, afford to be handicapped as were the aboriginies when they opposed their bows and arrows to the old "Brown Bess" of our forefathers? And would not that be our position today?

The Gambling E ement of Politics. Nevertheless, three-fourths of the gambling element in politics—chance, "dark horses," stuffed ballot boxes, bosses and political deals-would disappear if all appointments were made for nerit; and a great many people enjoy the gambling element, writes Prof. A. B. Hart in the March Forum. The unfortunate connection between local and national parties, so clearly pointed out by Mr. Bryce, makes federal offices seem an essential part of the stakes in state and municipal contests. In a word, not only parties and politicians, but a great number of the poople like the fun of the present spoils system.

The West and the Small Farmer. In eastern Nebraska and Kansas and western Iowa and Missouri there were more large farms twenty years ago than there are today, writes Prof. James Willis Gleed in the March Forum. There appears to be nothing in the new west to justify what has been said about the decline of the small farmer. It is the big farmer that has declined. It may be said almost without qualification that all industrious and capable and honest farmers in the west till their own farms. What few tenant farmers there are are lazy, dishonest and inca-

pable as a class. The Profits of Money Lenders.

The broker of the community becomes the capitalist of the community, writes Prof. James Willis Gleed in the Forum The western mortgage brokers have been no exception to the rule. One of them in Kansas has made nearly \$10,000,000 since 1870. The business developed rapidly. As increased capital has become necessary, individual brokers have given way to corporations. There are probably two hundred such corporations now operating in Nebraska

and Kansas alone. It is said a man sentenced to state prison for life at hard labor for the murder of a young man at Minto last July may be seen driving a fancy team of horses through the streets of Bismarck any day in the week with nothing to prevent his escape. Laxity in the discipline of the prison is charged by the Grand Forks Heraid.

Coughing

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