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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebraska, State of Nebraska, 188.
County of Bouglas, George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bec
Publishing Company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of TRE DALLY, REE
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Sunday, May 18.
Monday, May 10.
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Wednesday, May 21.
Thursday, May 22.
Friday, May 23.
Saturday, May 24.

20,639 Average..... GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Fworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 24th day of May, A. D. 1890.

[Seal.] N. P. FEIL,

Notary Public.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas | 88.
County of Douglas | 88.
George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Dally Ber for the month of May, 1880, 18,000 copies; for June, 1880, 18,838 copies; for June, 1880, 18,738 copies; for August, 1889, 18,531 copies; for September, 1880, 18,710 copies; for October, 1880, 18,997 copies; for November, 1880, 18,997 copies; for November, 1880, 18,997 copies; for December, 1880, 20,048 copies; October, 1889, 18,997 copies; for November, 1895, 19,110 copies; for December, 1890, 20,048 copies; for February, 1890, 19,503 copies; for February, 1890, 19,761 copies; for March, 1890, 20,815 copies; for April, 1890, 20,664 copies.

George B. Tzschtuck.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3d day of May, A. D., 1890.

[Seal.] N. P. Fell, Notary Public.

SINGLE COPY POSTAGE RATES. 1 cent 2 cents 24-page paper.

Anti-Monopoly Committee Call. Spring Ranche, Neb., May 26.—The "con mittee of fifteen" appointed by the antimonopoly republican convention held at Lincoln Neb., May 20, 1890, is requested to meet at the Capital hotel in Lincoln, lat 4 p. m. on Tuesday, June 4, 1890, for the transaction of such business as may properly come before D. M. NETTLETON, Chairman.

SILCOTT and Tascott have been heard from again, but the Poor murderer maintains a profound silence.

REPORTS from the logging country announce "a big boom in logs." In other words a boom in prices is incubating.

THE season is ripe for congress to repudiate the arrogant opposition of Major Suter to the erection of drawbridges over the Missouri river.

For the first time in years the traveling public has enjoyed a genuine long haul at the expense of the railroads. In nine days rates will begin business at the top notch.

SECRETARY GARBER of the Nebraska state board of transportation has grown board and desires a more congenial sphere of activity.

THE energetic residents of Wyoming and Idaho will not permit statehood to be buried in the senate. They are not of the class to retire from the field with victory half gained.

CALIFORNIA'S Credit Mobillionaire, Senator Stanford, has hurried to Europe to secure a fresh stock of paternal schemes to palm off on the credulous farmers on the two per cent plan.

THE wagon bridge managers are penny wise and pound foolish." In maintaining unreasonable rates on traffic between Omaha and Council Bluffs, they are laying the foundation for a free

THE causes of the late siesmic disturbance in the Mohawk valley are wrapped in an impenetrable mystery. Reliable reports show that Governor Hill has not recently proclaimed, "I'm a democrat.

SENATOR STEWART and Major Powell are exchanging irrigation sentiments in anything but complimentary language. As they maintain a respectful distance, there is no necessity to quote prices on coffee and pistols.

It is worthy of note that the establishment of original package depots in Topeka, Kan., has destroyed the business of the joints, and according to local authority "the police records show fewer arrests for drunkenness than at any corresponding period for the last seven

BEFORE legislating for an international bank or banks as a medium of exchange between the republics of the new world, it would be highly proper for congress to first encourage trade by proper legislation so as to provide business for the banks.

No state in the west can approach Colorado in its wealth of real estate frauds. The salted mine industry having collapsed, the sharpers and natives who linger there for their health have planted booms in foothills and canyons, and raked in the cash of the tenderfoot. The Helyoke swindle is one of dozens, by which credulous people were taken in and the reputation of the state injured at home and abroad.

THE Missouri horse thief who is playing the role of Denver bank robber is giving Colorado officials more exercise than they bargained for. He has located the treasure in various localities and the officers have cheerfully hunted and dug in vain. The light is gradually filtering into their skulls that the Missourian possesses uncommon lie-abilities and from this the Rocky mountain sleuths draw the sage conclusion that he is just the kind of a man to hold up banker with a castor oil bottle.

WHAT MAY WE EXPECT!

The legislature will convene next Thursday unless Governor Thaver concludes to revoke his proclamation by reason of the almost universal sentiment

against the extra session. Under the call the legislature is limited to dealing with only three measures, the maximum freight tariff, Australian system of voting and the abolition of the board of transportation. The memorial in favor of free silver coinage and more currency will readily be disposed of with very little discussion, unless members desire to make political capital out of bombastic speeches in favor of more money.

The most intricate problem will be the framing of a maximum freight rate bill upon which a majority of both houses can agree. The rational and practical way to formulate such a tariff would be through a joint committee of both houses made up of members who honestly favor such a law and who cannot be tampered with or swerved from their duty. Such a committee should take at least two weeks to make a careful inquiry into existing freight schedules in western states, the relative earnings of Nebraska roads and cost of handling the traffic. Even two weeks might not suffice for making an exhaustive inquiry. It would then be a question whether the maximum rate bill recommended by such a committee would pass the present legislature. The chances are that the best maximum rate bill that could possibly be devised would be amended as well as talked to death. It is safe to predict that nearly every other member of the legislature will either carry a hand-memaximum rate bill in his down. pocket, or offer a dozen amendments to every provision that anybody might offer. These men will make noisy antimonopoly speeches and insist upon passing their own bills and inserting their own amendments, and if rejected, as most of them must be, they will vote for their own bill and against every other bill. Such always have been the railroad legislative tactics unless the railroads could have a bill passed that would be a dead letter from the outset or could be made obnoxious by ingenious complications.

What is true of the maximum rate bill applies in a measure also to Australian ballot reform. There are half a dozen different Australian ballot now in force in as many states. differing very materially in their methods and scope. Which of these will our legislature enact? Can any of them be grafted upon our election and registration laws without turning everything topsy-turvy and possibly forcing another extra session to straighten out the kinks which the supreme court might pronounce unconstitutional? The proper and practical preliminaries to the enactment of an Australian ballot law would be an investigation of its operations by a competent committee in the states and cities where it has been tried. That would take two or three weeks at least. Of course, the two committees might be detailed to make their inquiry at the same time, but the session will necessarily be prolonged for at least a month, and instead of sixteen thousand dollars, the extra session will involve an expense of thirty thousand.

But suppose we adopt the imported ple. Under that system the names of all candidates and also any proposition submitted to the voters are printed on official tickets furnished by the state. Each voter is expected to express his choice of candidates by a cross-mark or mark with a pencil opposite the printed name or opposite the proposition. Now, suppose this is enacted into law, what effect will it have upon the three pending constitutional amendments? Each of those, as submitted, require that the elector shall either vote for or against the proposition in the exact language or words prescribed by the joint resolutions submitting the amendment. Would marking a cross opposite either of the amendment propositions be a valid compliance with the law? If not, what kind of a muddle would we land in?

It does seem to us that the extra session may turn out to be not only very expensive, but abortive, excepting so far as it may express a wish for an increase in the volume of the currency, and for the free coinage of silver.

THE IMPORTED LIQUOR BILL. After extended discussion of the question raised by the decision of the supreme court regarding the importation into a state of liquors from another state, and the consideration of various propositions intended to enable states to enforce their laws relating to the sale of liquors, the senate adopted a bill which provides that "liquors transported into any state or territory for use, consumption or sale, or storage, shall on their arrival be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such state or territory enacted in the exercise of its police power, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of their being introduced in original packages.'

This is the most conservative of the several measures that were proposed, and is to be regarded as the carefully digested judgment of the senate in this matter. The original proposition, which declared that no state should be held to be limited or restrained its power to prohibit or tax the sale of intoxicating liquors because of the fact that the same were imported from another state or a foreign country, was objectionable as being in effect a grant of power by congress to the states. It assumed to delegate to the states a power vested by the constitution in congress, to do which would be practically to abandon the control of congress over interstate commerce. To this a substitute was offered defining the act of importation of liquors into a state as ceasing when the continuous transportation terminated, such liquors to be then regarded as a part of the common mass of property within the state and subject to the powers of the state in respect of all police regulations of prohibition, regulation or taxation. This avoided the constitutional objection to the first bill, but was clearly at vari-

ance with the decisions of the supreme

court in regard to what constitutes an act of importation, and especially with the last decision, which declared that the right to import carries with it the right to sell, "by which not alone it would become mingled in the common mass of property within the state," and thereby subject to the regulations prescribed by the laws of the state. The bill adopted simply says that all liquors imported into a state or territory, under whatever conditions or for whatever purposes, shall be subject to the laws enacted by such state or territory in the exercise of its police power. It is said that a number of sen-

ators

who voted for this meas-

do not believe it will ure stand the constitutional test, and there certainly is room for a question whether it does not authorize an unconstitutional interference with private rights. would allow the authorities of Iowa, for example, to enforce the seizure law in the case of any liquors arriving in that state, whether imported by citizens for their personal use or consumption or by persons presumably for sale or storage. Of course it is practicable to proa way by which porters for private use could be protected, but this would necessitate more or less annovance and they would always be liable to malicious persecution. But the bill makes as conservative provision for meeting the case as is perhaps possible, and should it become law will supply another opportunity for the supreme court to pass upon features of the interesting and complex problem which are but indirectly referred to in its last A BLOW AT IRRIGATION.

The merits of the controversy that has arisen between Senator Stewart of Nevada and Major Powell of the geological survey cannot be correctly determined by what has thus far been said, but it is obvious that the effect of it must be damaging to the cause of irrigation in the present congress. There is very likely some truth on both sides of the controversy. No one has shown greater interest in promoting legislation and arousing public interest in behalf of a policy for reclaiming the arid regions of the west than Senator Stewart, and it would not be just to him to suppose that he would willfully put any obstacle in the way of the success of this great undertaking, the importance and value of which he has done as much as any one to demonstrate. In what he has said, therefore, regarding the diversion of appropriations and the useless expenditure of money surveys must in fairness in be assumed to represent his sincere convictions. But this can be granted without conceding that the senator is wholly right in his view of the

On the other hand the assertions of Major Powell that the fault found with his management of the irrigation survey has another purpose than that which appears on the surface, and is really designed to cover up the alleged schemes of irrigation companies to get possession of vast areas of irrigable lands which are or should be reserved for bona fide settlers, is by no means to be accepted as conclusive. It is highly probable that companies have been organized with a view to getting possession of some of the lands, but it is not likely that any such vast designs of land absorption as Major Powell talks of are contemplated, because it would be impracticable or impossible to carry them out. The enormous figures quoted as having been named by Major Powell as representing the value of the reservoir sites and lands are sufficient to satisfy practical men that they are beyond the reach of private schemes. Major Powell has shown great interest in the subject of irrigation and has contributed very greatly to the sum of information as to the advantages to be expected from reclaiming the arid regions, so that he must be acquitted of any desire to retard the great work and credited with having said only what he believes to be true.

The matter can hardly fail to became a subject of congressional investigation, and meantime, all proposed legislation with reference to the arid region will undoubtedly be held in abeyance. The disagreement of the senate committee regarding methods left little hope of anything being done by the present congress, and now the prospect seems more unfavorable.

GOING BY DEFAULT. This paper has been and always will be opposed to partisanship in the selection of the school board. The position of a member of the board of education is an honorary one and therefore no honest man can afford to scramble among ward politicians for the honor. Neither should any member of the board obligate himself to ward politicians and use his position on the board for rewarding political strikers and hangers-on of the political machine.

Our school boards, like our courts, should be kept out of the mire of partisan politics. The proposition to have the two parties unite on the same candidates looks very commendable if it were not for the fact that behind the move the wire-pullers of the Omaha Tammany, who reach into both parties, are exerting their influence to have men chosen who are ready to co-operate with them in their schemes. All of the officers have already been slated and the contractors will find the way prepared for

making profitable contracts. There may, however, be a change of front at the eleventh hour, by the rejection of the proposed fusion. Then we will have five rank partisans on one side opposing five rank partisans on the other with a chance of the rottenest timber floating on top on the day of election. This is the natural outcome of the villainous scheming and plotting by which both conventions were put off until Saturday night preceding the election on Monday. That was manifestly done to tighten grip of the machine on board and choke off any effort to nominate a non-partisan

school board ticket. For this the better class of our citizens are to blame. They ought to take more interest in the management of our publie schools.

BRUTAL and vulgar policemen are not confined to Omaha. They had reached

the heyday of their power in Minneapolis, but in an evil hour they fell upon a citizen who believed he had some rights which even policemen were bound to respect. Nelson and Josephine White were arrested for ejecting an abusive guest from their house, and were clubbed and insulted with indecent epithets on the way to jail. Suit was entered against five policemen for fifteen thousand dollars damages for false imprisonment and a verdict for thousand two hundred dollars was rendered. In charging the jury the court declared: "When an officer makes an arrest without a warrant he must have such knowledge as would lead a person of ordinary prudence to believe that the person arrested committed the offense. An officer has no more right in making an arrest of a citizen, to strke him than any other man. Nothing will justify an officer in abusing a prisoner and calling him vile names." The result of the trial will have a wholesome effect in restraining thumpers clothed with authority. It is a warning to their kin hereaboats that there is a clearly defined limit to their power.

THE picturesque Dick Vaux is now temporary ornament in the house of representatives. His reappearance in public life was worthy of a courtly bourbon. Copious ringlets of hair fell in confusion over his collar, fluted ruffles graced his immaculate shirt front, with a background of broadcloth cut in antique style, while silk stockings and patent leather pumps encased his extremities. All this, decked with a profusion of flowers, formed an animated "what-is-it" that attracted curiosity and admiration in equal proportions. Mr. Vaux is indeed a notable antiquarian acquisition not only to the house but to the democratic minority. Apart from his eccentricities, the fact that he never wears a pair of silk stockings more than one day, can out-cuss any man in Pennsylvania and stay with a case of sour mash with the grace and grip of a veteran, places him in an advanced pew among the political leaders of his party. The wonder is that a man of such marked abilities was kept in the back ground so long.

THE prompt arrest of a self-confessed perjurer by Judge Shields is highly commendable. The circumstances surrounding the case point to a conspiracy to rob the living by trumped up claims against an estate in probate-a conspiracy which death altered and which the conspirator confessed in court. The crime is particularly aggravated by the attempt to secure property, and thus profit by the infamy

TWENTY-FIVE hundred Lincoln citizens can petition against the extra session without being censured, but when Omaha citizens protest they are denounced by certain addle-pated organs. As Omaha taxpayers would have to pay eleven per cent of the expenses of the session, they certainly have a right to protest against a needless burden.

THE possibility of the defeat of Conressman Mills excites well founded darm in republican ranks. The Texas reformer has rendered invaluable service to the republicans in congress and as long as he continues to lead the democracy, republican victories will follow each other in cheerful succession.

In issuing permits for the erection of wooden poles for motor wires, the board of public works clearly and knowingly violated the laws of the city. What right has the board to issue a permit contrary to law? Of what use are laws anyway if officials openly violate them?

Do NOT forget to east your vote against the school bond proposition tomorrow. Our motto should be: Millions for public works and public schools, but not a dollar for combines and boodlers.

THE anxiety of ward heelers to work without pay on the school board is proof positive of mercenary motives.

THERE is great deal more vitality in the Nebraska Central bridge scheme than appears on the surface. VOTE down the school bonds and de-

prive the jobbers of an incentive to A VOTE against the school bonds is a vote against the oath-bound Tammany

gang. Silence Like a Poultice Comes.

Milwaukee Sentiae Since the street bands have been driven out of Philadelphia that city is said to be the quietest in the country. With bands silent and Senator Quay silent the Philadelphian can take his afternoon nap without disturb-

The Way of the West.

Minneapolis Tribune,
Through the generosity of a Chicagoan a monument to General Grant, to cost \$20,000, will be erected in Galena. It will be finished within the year. Thus does the western metropolis continue to walk on the prostrate form of New York.

> They Were Thirsty. St. Paut Pioneer Press.

When the "agent" at Leavenworth, Kan. opened the first "original package" house the other day he grayely announced that he would sell nothing smaller than quart bottles. A wild chorous of voices immediately as sailed him: "But we want two-quart bot-

Wouldn't do in Iowa. Chicago Tribuns.

A horned toad in a fruiterer's window on Madison street attracted crowds of sightseers yesterday. This shows the character of Chicago for temperance. In some cities a sight like that would have made the citizens fall over each other in their mad haste to get

Mr. Murphy's Discernment.

Francis Murphy has returned to Omaha and opened up a second campaign on the moral suasion line that so many reformers won't have anything to do with. In his introductory Murphy said: "The newspaper men are the best men living." This was not meant to be local, of course, but the Omaha papers feel that he is able to recognize merit, and they love him for what he says.

A Great Cloudburst, MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 30 .- An Aroadia special says: The greatest cloudburst ever known here occurred last night. Three mill dams were completely swept away. The city is flooded, but the water is falling. One per-

son was drowned.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Lord Rosebery has announced his square

and emphatic adhesion to the project of im-

perial federation. There can be no doubt that the sentiment in this direction is growing in England, and that its wisest statesmen recognize the necessity for the adoption of such a system if the British empire is to be held together. The federal system has worked satisfactorily in Switzerland for centuries, securing for each canton the right to govern itself according to its own ideas and giving to all a common interest in the affairs of the republic. It has worked weil in the United States, and, with the elimination of slavery, which created sectional differences. there is every reason to believe that it will continue in force for centuries to come. But neither in Switzerland nor in the United States have the local conditions so urgently demanded the adoption of the federal system as is the case with Great Britain. What sentiment there is in England against the adoption of the federal principle is probably due to the fear that it would be followed at no distant day by the abolition of royal and aristocratic distinctions and the establishment of a republic. It is possible, however, that other members of the aristocracy may see, as Lord Roseberry evidently sees, in federation the only hope of a prolonged lease of power for existing institutions. Familiarity has bred contempt for royalty and nobility to a very large extent, so far as England is concerned. The Englishman has seen enough of the profligate princes and drunken imbecile lords to know that they are a very poor lot. But in India, in Austria or in Vancouver's island a little royal blood goes a long way, and a duke or an earl is received with a degree of overflowing enthusiasm that cannot be duplicated within the four seas that wash the shores of Great Britain. It is possible that the privileged classes themselves may ere long join in the demand for imperial federation to interpose a barrier of colonial snobbishness against the rising tide of ratical democracy in England.

The universal satisfaction with which the

nomination of General de Miribel as chief of

the general staff of the French army has been received constitutes a remarkable tribute to the sagacity and patriotism both of M. de Freycinet and of the late M. Gambetta. It was the latter who in 1882 first braved the opinion of the entire republican party by investing General de Miribel with the all-important duties of chief of the staff-an office similar to that formerly held by Field Marshal Von Moltke and now filled by General Count Von Waldersee in the German army. Gambetta was bitterly criticised at the time for making the appointment. For M. de Miribel was not only known to harbor strong monarchial sympathies, which he took little pains to conceal but had also taken a prominent part in that abortive coup d'etat of 1876, which has remained on record as the "Seize Mai." He was therefore in every way obnoxious to the republican majority. Gambetta, however, was sufficiently enlightened and broadminded to recognize the fact that of all the generals of the French army M. de Miribel possessed the most brilliant military genius. and was the best fitted to undertake the work of reorganizing the army and elaborating the plan of mobilization. Placing the interests of the nation at large above those of mere party, he appealed to the patriotism of the general to devote his entire future to the service of France, instead of to a political fac tion thereof, and having assured himself of M. de Miribel's absolute fidelity to the government which the French people had elected to rule over them, he invested him with an office which is practically that of commanderin-chief of the French army, Of course when the Gambetta administration was forced to retire a short time afterward M. de Miribel was transferred by the new cabinet to another post. But so thoroughly in pressed was Gambetta with the necessity of confiding the military destinies of his beloved country to the general in question that almost the last words which he uttered in a tone of entreaty on his deathped were "Gardez de Miribel!" M. de Freycinet, who is the first civilian minister of war since 1871. has inherited much of that talent for dealing with military affairs which was displayed in such a remarkable manner by Gambetta during the Franco-German conflict. Indeed, the present premier was the principal assistant of the famous tribune in the days when the latter as military dictator at Tours and Bordeaux raised levies en masse and organized have armies for the defense of the fatherland. It was there that M. de Frevcinet ac quired his experience of military matters, and under the circumstances it is not surprising that he should have remembered the dying request of his illustrious friend and chief not to let go of Miribel.

At the close of 1887 Russia had on ner side of the eastern frontier an effective force of 200,000 men and 40,529 horses, while Germany had 106,785 men and 22,942 horses; Austria having only 36,505 men and 10,926 borsesthe strength of the allies on the frontier be ing, therefore, inferior to that of Russia by 56,710 men. Russian military authorities felt, however, that this inferiority was more than compensated for by the fact that Austria and .Germany had between them eleven railroads to the frontier line, by means of which reinforcements could be easily brought forward either in case of invasion or for defense. Since that time Russia has built new lines of rallway, extended others to the frontier, and greatly strength ened the fortresses within the lines of the triangle formed by St. Petersburg, Odessa Besides this, there and - Warsaw. has been during the last years a steady flow of the sian army to the southwest; troops have been withdrawn from a number of garrisons in Central Russia, while Poland and the towns on the middle Dnieper swarm with armed men. A rapid accumulation of her forces has however, not been practicable in the territory in question. There are few great populous centers; villages, except in parts of Poland, are small and scattered, while want of communication and the patriarchal condition of society in general afford few facilities for a quick and well ordered massing of troops. But, even with these disadvantages, Russia has by her movements succeeded in concentrating in the border provinces a force superior in numbers to those of Germany and Austria by 90,000 men. The coming maneuvres will, therefore, be watched great interest. Military authorin Europe estimate that, it the event of war, Russia would be compelled to quarter 350,000 men in Poland and Volhy nia. The management of her railroad system is far from being perfect, and her rolling stock is insufficient. On the other hand, it is believed that the German forces could be

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ready in seven and the Austrian in fourteen days; so that Russia would be compelled to make a strong defense of her outworks pending the concentration of her field armies Whether she would take the offensive and sweep down into Galicia, or confine herself to defensive warfare, remains to be seen; but it is not a pleasant sight to see three great powers, fully armed, watching their frontiers and walting for an overt act to set central

Europe in a blaze. There can be no doubt that the Argentine Republic is suffering severely from the financial crisis now fully upon her. Immigration during the first three months of the year has decidedly fallen off, and a new feature in the returns is the springing up of a movement of emigration, no less than 13,000 persons having abandoned the country in the period mentioned. The volume of foreign commerce has also undergone considerable diminution, and the customs receipts are diminishing in consequence. Still the administration is making a more resolute and intelli gent effort to face the difficulty than it has pefore displayed. President Celman has taken occasion in various public addresses and messages to congress to insist upon the need of a rigid economy in the administration of public affairs. He has given the best carnest of his determination in cutting down the estimates for the current year by as much as \$10,000,000, or about one-sixth of the whole. Remedies for the great evil of a depreciated, because immensely inflated, currency are diligently sought for, and the lowering premium on gold shows the beneficial effects of contracting the volume of paper money. A new scheme for a national currency, based on land, has been put forward, and, curiously enough, appeals to our own Senator Stanford's similar proposal as a valuable precedent. There is no thought of adopting it, however, there more than here. In spite of all, the country's difficulties are only momentary. As a whole, the national position is sound and the public credit is unimpaired. As the president said at the opening of the great new La Plata harbor, a nation carrying through such a vast enterprise as that, is not going to suffer irremediably from mistakes in financial legislation.

Ever since the Franco-Prussian war made Germany the first power in Continental Europe it has been playing with success what used to be the British part in the drama of planetary politics. Time was when, to use the slang of our day, it was England who "wanted the earth." During the past few years it has been Germany, and its greed has not been effectively resisted by England, even in the quarters in which England has a vital interest in resisting it. The procedures of Germany among "natives" have been modeled upon the precedents of British swashbuckling, and the Germans seem even to have bettered the instruction. This has been shown as clearly in the Pacific as in Africa. In the affair of the Cameroons the Germans bullied the English and the English took their bullying with a meekness that closely resembled pusillanimity. To be sure. the British character asserted itself in "passing on" the bullying, and Great Britain turned upon Portugal and other feeble claimants with great ferocity. It is not Portugal, however, but Germany that is the rival of Great Britain for the control of the African trade, and from present appearances it seems likely that Germany will be the successful

competitor. The ezar has within the last few days made a series of appointments in connection with his army in Asia which cannot fail to create considerable uneasiness in London. For they clearly indicate that a move is contemplated which can only be in the direction of the Indian frontier. General Rosenbach, who built the Transcaspian railroad, and who sought in every way to develop the agricultural and industrial resources of Turkestan, has been superseded in the governor generalship of that province by General Krevsky, formerly chief of the Odessa police, and who is noted for his energy and chauvinism. Gen eral Komazoff, too, a man whose interests lie more in the direction of scientific achievements than in that of military glory, has been transferred to another post in order to make way for the flery and dashing General Kuropatein, who both in character and in personal appearance resembles the late General Skobeleff to such an extent that he has been nicknamed Skobeleff II. Professor Vambery, the famous explorer and pre-eminent authority on all matters pertaining to Central Asia, regards the appointment of these two men in particular as exceedingly

ominous toward the maintenance of peace be tween Great Britain and Russia

Stormy times prevail in the little Canton of Ticing, the most diminutive of all the semiindependent states which constitute the Swiss confederation. A short time ago the treasurer of Canton disappeared with \$100,000 of state funds. The radical opposition thereupon attempted to impeach the members of the local government for criminal negligence, and assumed so threatening an attitude that the authorities deemed it prudent to call to arms the constabulary force of thirty gendarmes. Cowed by this display of power, the radical of Ticino are now appealing to the other states of the Swiss federation to rescue them from "the despotic and iniquitous rule of a protorian government."

IN THE ROTUNDA.

Hon, Lewis A. Groff, commissioner of the general land office-no, let's imagine all that to be the wearlsome little dream that it really is to the sincerely respected citizen of Omaha. and let's say simply that plain Judge Groff returned from Washington yesterday to his old home for a little breathing spell.

"Judge, you are not looking as robust as when you were appointed to the land office at Washington," observed the writer, who had studied him day after day for two years as he sat upon the district bench in this city.

'My looks do not, then, belie my feelings a particle," was the reply. "The fact is," continued the judge, "I have been working like a dog ever since going to Washington. I have been cooped up in my office all the time; have been putting in long hours-longer than any man should put in, seems to me. I have 1,500 men to keep track of, and I don't believe the man lives who could keep them all straight without looking a little worn."

"You are not overly well pleased, then, with Washington life?" was suggested.

"Oh, Washington is a fine city-everybody knows that-but I'm only mederately well pleased with being there, and for the reason, no doubt, that I have had so little opportunity to enjoy it. I tell you I think lots of old Omaha. I've only been back an hour, but that one hour, seems to me, has done m more good than anything I've experienced 😝 Washington. Yes, I love old Omaha and I'm mighty glad to see the familiar streets and buildings again-depend upon it, sir, depend upon it!" and the expression upon the speaker's face showed that the words came from about as near the bottom of his heart as it is possible for words to come.

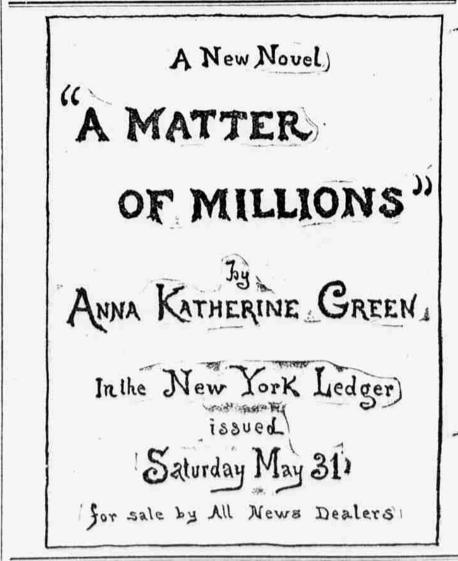
"Is it business or pleasure that brings you home, judge?"

"Oh, I've just come home to pay my taxes and spend three or four days looking into old faces. I've only got a fifteen days' leave of absence and four of those are up tonight. My daughter is in St. Louis and I must go and spend all the time I can with her. I hope now that you'll be kind to me this time and not insist on making me talk, for really I couldn't tell you anything newer than Tur Ber's Washington letter gave this morning or will give tomorrow morning. This time let mo ask you some questious," and the judge forthwith proceeded to enquire all about times in Omaha, what the board of trade, the real estate exchange, the council and the builders were doing, and all about any new moves, etc., that were on foot. When this part of the conversation had ended the writer was probably the most thoroughly interviewed man regarding the city of Omaha that there was in the city. Every question was put with eagerness and the replies of the newspaper man listened to with a keenness that was not a little interesting.

The judge is stopping at the Millard. Ex-Governor Dawes slipped in and out of the Millard hotel last evening, taking a 6 o'clock dinner on the jump, and then disappearing. Mr. Dawes paid for his dinner, course, but somehow or other entirely forg about leaving his opinion of the spacial sesion quesition placarded in a place convenient for the members of the press of Omaha,

The commissioners of Cheyenne county, Messrs, A. Frame, C. L. Crigler and Morris Davis are in the city negotiating with H. T. Clarke for the purchase of the bridge at Camp Clarke, thirty-seven miles north of Sidney in that county. This bridge, which is now offered to the county by Clarke, is across the North Platte, and although its owner now desires but \$3,000 for it, the structure was once a bonanza.

In the early days Mr. Clarke used to "'tend gate" there and modestly demand \$3 from each foot passenger and \$5 for every team that crossed. There was much indignation felt in the country over this extertion, and there were several threatened uprisings, but through all Mr. Clarke defended the bridge and reaped a harvest of shekels.



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