THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1891-TWELVE PAGES.

THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

5 00 5 59 2 50 1 00 One Year. Weekly Bee, One Year.

OFFICES:

Connaba, The Bee Building, South Onaha, Corner N and 26th Streets, Connell Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street, Chieseo Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce, New York, Rooms Ed Nand 5, Tribune Building Washington, 513 Fourieenth street.

CORRESPONDENCE. numications relating to news and matter should be addressed to the

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addreased to The Bee fublishing Company, Oranha. Drafts, checks and postoffic orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Fublishing Company. Proprietors THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

County of Douglas (88 George 5, Tzschuck, secretary of THE REE Putlishing company, does solenring swar that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE	
for the week ending Murch 14, 1891, was as	
follows:	
Consider Manuals & 96.405	
Monday, March 9	
Tuesday, March 10	
We tongethy March 11	
Thursday, March 12	L
Friday, March 13	Ľ
Baturday, March 14 21899	

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 14th day of March A. D. 1891. N. P. FETL. Notary Public.

Etaste of Nebraska.

Notary Public. Etnet of Nebraska, County of Douglas, 188 George B. Tzschuck, being Guly sworn, de-poses and says that he is secretary of The Bre Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Data Bre for the month of March 1880, was 20.430 copies; for April, 1880, 20.534 copies; for May, 1890, 20.190 copies; for June, 1800, 20.570 copies; for July, 1890, 20.552 copies; for Naugust, 1840, 10.759 copies; for September, 1800, 20.570 copies; for October, 1890, 20.552 copies; for November, 1890, 22.190 copies; for December, 1890, 23.471 copies; for January, 1901, 23.446 copies; for February, 1891, 25.312 copies Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 28th day of February, A. D., 1891, N. P. Feir, Notary Fublic.

GLADSTONE is still the grand old man to the English masses, who prefer his standard of ethics to that of Parnell.

GOVERNOR BOYD declines to go to the Palmer banquet. He will take no chances just at present of having his claim jumped.

THE first volley of the Parnell envoys in New York brought down game to the amount of \$4,288, which is not a bad contribution for an audience of 2,000 people.

ISHAM G. HARRIS of Tennessee joins the several other southern senators in the statement that Cleveland has made his nomination impossible by reason of his silver letter. But senators are not always reliable oracles.

In the face of the proposed appropriation of an additional \$100,000 for the relief of western settlers comes the information that the Kansas relief committee is enroute to Nebraska to buy spring wheat for the sufferers of that state.

BILLS to promote mendicancy and encourage recklessness like that which be approved by the governor or pass proposes to add another \$100,000 to the over his veto. The people do not exrelief fund for settlers in western Nebraska are dangerous. They not only encourage pauperism but they invite and a promise of redress through the not, cannot afford to defeat the meas-

A WORD TO THE LEGISLATURE. The people of Nebraska expect some relief at your hands from the excessive charges exacted by railroad companies in the transportation of freight. The constitution empowers the legislature to regulate the charges of railroad companies and establish maximum rates. But these rates must be reasonable. The manifest duty of the legislature is

bill to enact a maximum bill that will be Assessor Ehrenplort's efforts are pronounced reasonable by the courts. purely selfish and mercenary. It is sus-To pass a bill that would be declared pected that he represents something else void by the courts simply means that besides more opposition to the changes the legislature wants to manufacture in assessment. The fact that he travels political capital rather than give the back and forth between Omaha and Linpeople Immediate relief.

coln on an annual railroad pass indicates THE BEE warns the legislature not to clearly that the corporations have been bank on the stupidity or credulousness placed under obligations to him. That of the people. They can see whether alone ought to open the eyes of antimen are really in earnest or simply playmonopoly members. ing a part. Every intelligent person knows that the Iowa railroads can afford

THE NEW DEPARTURE. It is very probable that the republic to haul freight cheaper than the Neans of Ohio will at their next state conbraska roads. Iowa has nearly two

ing the taxes too burdensome.

millions of people to Nebraska's one vention name a candidate for United million. Iowa has double the traffic. States senator to succeed Senator Shor-Her railroads not only haul all the proman, whose term expires in 1893. A ducts of Iowa, but they have the benefit number of the republican papers of the of hauling nearly all the grain and cattle state have expressed themselves strongly that Nebraska exports and all the lumin favor of doing this, most of them in ber, hard coal, implements and merthe interest of Sherman, but reports inchandise that Nebraska buys in the east. dicate that it is not the friends of the This fact must be taken into account senator only who are in favor of the move. Ex-Governor Foraker would in establishing a reasonable maximum rate. The Newberry bill, which is being very much like to gro to the senate, and forced through under whip and spur by his friends believe that if he could be a men who are trying to get a political candidate before the people in the grievance for the next campaign, is sure same way that Palmer was in filinois he would be very to be vetoed by the governor because it likely to be successful, and at any rate is unreasonable, and even if approved by the governor would be set aside by the would give strength to the republican courts. The provision of this bill that cause. It is given out that it is the ingives the court authority to fix a higher | tention of his followers to place his name rate than the bill provides is at variance before the next state convention as a with the letter and spirit of the consticandidate for senator, and the Sherman tution. The judicial authority of the element in the party being pretty fully court only extends to the right to committed to this departure could not declare the rate fixed by the very well refuse to entertain a proposilaw makers reasonable or unreasonable, tion to name a senatorial candidate. It is not to be doubted, as the indications The legislature and the board of transportation alone can raise and lower railnow are, that such a proposition will be road rates. The court cannot order the submitted, but as to the result it would board of transportation to raise the be unsafe to make a prediction, since complications may arise not now fore-

rates, because that would imply the power of the court to fix the rate. In other words, if the courts should rule Interest in the plan of naming candi the maximum rates unreasonable after dates for United States senator by party the legislature has adjourned the whole conventions has also manifested itself in question of rate fixing would be left with New York, where several prominent rethe state board of transportation and publican papers have given it approval and urged its adoption upon the party. That means that it will be left with the

Expressions favorable to it have ats railroads as it has been for years. As we understand it the Stevens bill come from Massachusetts and one of the will reduce the maximum rate in Neplanks adopted by the state convention braska from 30 to 40 per cent and still of the farmers' alliance of Iowa declares eave it from 10 to 15 per cent higher that the president, vice president and senators of the United States should be than Iowa rates on some commodities. It is charged that the Stevens bill makes elected by the direct vote of the people. Undoubtedly this question will the short haul on heavy commodities like grain, cattle and lumber higher than the receive the attention of the present local rate on those commodities. next congress. Senator Palmer is If this is true the bill can and should be pledged to advocate it and Congressman Holman, in a recent interamended so as to lower the short haul on heavy commodities to meet the popuview, said he would venture his reputalar demand. And if there is any defect tion for good judgment upon the predicin the bill, or any provision that is liable to tion that almost the first thing done at the opening of the Fifty-second congress make it a dead letter or cause it to be will be the passage of a resolution to vetoed, the true friends of railway regulation should have it properly amended. amend the constitution requiring the In any event the legislature should endeavor to pass a reasonable bill that will

ure.

election of senators by the people, and he believed there will be very little delay in its passage. "It will go to the senate early enough," said Mr. Holman, pect all they are asking for, but they do "to give them plenty of time to act upon not want to be put off with a grievance it, and senators, whether they like it or

lishers. The owners of a paper may be up public improvements without maka stock company, and under the terms The charter bill is not as perfect as THE of the proposed net every stockholder would be subject to fine and imprison-BEE would like to see it, but it can still be ment for every faringraph regarding an amended when it reaches the house, and individual which that offended person we feel assured that the delegation will should deem impertinent, in the nature endeavor to embody such amendments of ridicule or censure. It seems to us provided they are offered in good faith the fool killer is badly wanted at the and not for the purpose of killing the state capital.

THE EFFECT OF USURY LAWS.

Massachusetts, with no usury law, has a banking capital averaging \$319 per capita, while New York, with severe penalties, has an average of \$27? per capita.

Washington, with no penalty for usury, has an average of \$82 per capita, while Oregon, with her heavy penalties, has an average of only Sol.

The above is cited by one of our patrons in contradiction of the exhibit made by THE BEE in a recent issue.

The banking capital of the states quoted proves nothing either in favor or against the proposed usury law in Nebraska. Other conditions account for the larger amount per capita in Massachusetts and Washington than in New York and Oregon. Massachusetts is a richer state than New York owing to the dense mass of poverty which centers in New York city and Brooklyn and brings down the average per capita. In the case of Washington another element has come in to swell the amount of her banking capital above that of her slower sister, Oregon, Washington has had a very extensive boom in the last few years, which has attracted millions of capital. Oregon's development has been very slow in comparison. Capital has come to her only as fast as needed, while it has rushed to Washington until business has, perhaps, been overdone.

The principal object of a usury law in Nebraska is to protect the producing farthest. classes from the payment of a rate of in-

terest which their business will not bear. There is not the same need of a law in New England or other eastern states because lenders there do not attempt to extort such rates of interest. The necessities of the farmers are not so great, and there is no class of middle men to carve the pound of flesh from the borrower. Money is loaned directly by the capitalist upon securities with which he is familiar.

The fact is that the eastern man who loans his money in Nebraska asks no more interest than the borrower is willing and able to pay. It is the western loan agent who demands high rates of interest and benefits from them, and who thus fixes the price of money which rules in this section. The usury law is intended to limit the amount which he can charge, and it is not expected that the interests of the real loaner, as of the borrower, will be unfavorably affected by such legislation.

The cases cited by our correspondent do not touch the real question at issue in Nebraska, which is the control of a class of usurers that does not exist in Massachusetts and has perhaps not yet become oppressive in Washington.

PAIRING on railroad bills and other vital non-political measures is a sneaking fraud. Every man absent when a bill is on final passage counts one vote against it and every man paired with an absent member counts one vote against it. Pairing in congress is all right be-

OTHER LINDS THAN OURS.

Mr. Gladstone's declaration that the liberal party has proken finally with Parnell, it would seem, must complete the discomfiture and overthrow of the Irish statesman. What Mr. Gladstone has now proclaimed was virtually decided on months ago, but the Parnellites have all along had hopes that considerations of self-preservation would constrain the Gladstoneans to sink their personal feelings against Paraell as a man in their devotion to the cause for which he has hitherto stood. It is known by both liberals and nationalists that without the aid of the latter the former would be in a hopeless minority in parliament. But this contingency bas no deterrent effect on the ex-premier and his party. In the words of that leader, they will "face defeat, exclusion from power and political misfortune, but they will not create a constitutional leadership for Ireland under Parnell's guidance." This formal placing of Parnell outside of liberal recognition and affiliation has an importance peyoud and above the effect which it can have on the political fortunes of any man, The home rule cause is directly and intimately involved. Ireland can not obtain the measure of self-government which she seeks, and

which the liberais have sought to bestow. until she retires Parnell, From this time caward until he is disposed of effectively and finally he is to be the assue in Irish politics. The contest is now between him and home rule, and on this line the battle must be fought. Until this matter is settled outside aid will be withheld. Ireland cannot look for any financial help from the United States until the Irish leaders fight this matter among themselves to a finish. The result, however, can scarcely be long in doubt. About twothirds of the nationalist party have rejected his leadership, and Ireland, at the only op in which he takes his election for granted, portunity which she has had to speak form and promises a liberal administration. ally and effectively on the matter, has de clared against him. This was at the bye election in Kilkenny. Undoubtedly public sentiment among his countrymen is turning against Parnell, and even such influence a he manages to retain is not expected to hold beyond the next general election at the

Berlin dispatches indicate that the "unpleasantness" between Emperor William and Bismarck has terminated and that a complete reconciliation is in prospect. It is said that the ex-chancellor has finally consented to take a seat in the German parliament, and this is regarded as the first step toward his restoration to power as prime minister of Germany. He will return not as Balisarius. supplicating for imperial favor, but to save the policy which has been endangered dur ing his brief absence from the helm of state The fallure of Empress Frederick's olive branch mission to Paris and the de feat of the Emperor William's nava plans in the parliament are among the recent events that have enforced the necessity of calling back to power the man of "blood and iron." The fresh proof of the impossibility of effecting a sincere reconcili ation with France vindicates anew the wis dom of Bismarck's policy in establishing the triple alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. In the great organizer of this triple alliance for maintaining the peace of Europe is naturally found its most capable defender. Of course, the movement for a reconciliation between the Emperor William and Rismarck may encounter insuper able_obstacles on both sides. Those who have taken advantage of Bismarck's retirement to load him with abuse have

turn to power with alarm, and they will leave nothing undone to prevent it. But personal considerations of this kind will hardly be allowed to outweigh the demands of political necessity. The Emperor William finds him self without a majority in the German parlia ment, and Bismarck is the man for the crisis. It is not good for Germany that the greatest statesman of the age should be permitted to

erament itself does not appear to be so loaded down with debt and obligations as was the Argentine, But it may turn out that Celman's personal corruption is to find its counterpart in the career of President Fonseca; he insisted upon putting through a fat contract for improving the harbor of Torres for the benefit of a personal friend, though it cost him the resignation of part of his cabinet. The making public of this fact just at the time that the Rothschilds declined toact longeras Brazil's financial agents in

vestments are perilous, Luckdly, the gov-

Europe, almost brought on a panic. Political affairs in the Argentino republic seem to be coming out of their sad tangle. The drift of things now point to the harmonious choice of General Mitre as president.

He masaircady been nominated for the office by a large and representative convention held at Rosaria, and gives promise of conciliating in his person the warring factions left over from the revolution of last summer. It iscurious to note how the leaders of that movement make no figure at present. With the powerful Union Civica back of them they seem to have become entirely merged in the Mitre party. General Mitro himself is a distinguished personage is modern Argentine history, having won an enviable success in military affairs, conducted an honorable administration at the time of his former occupancy of the presidency, and being besides a man of unusual literary attainments. His absence in France at the time of the political outbreak freed him from the necessity of taking any compromising part in those disturbances, and he is now turned to with relief as a man who can unite the quarreling politicians in his support. We notice an interview with him in the Madrid Imparcial, os his way home,

Whitewash Comes High. Fo fland Oregonian.

It cost the tax payers of Washington \$2,613.85 prove conclusively that Judge Sachs is unfit to occupy the honorable and responsible position of judge of one of the courts of the com monwealth. This would have been cheap enough had the legislature set the state's seal

of disappoyal upon conduct at once unlawful and undignified. Under the circumstances, however, they are justifiable in thinking that they paid somewhat dearly for what they get in the way of an example of public morals.

Not the Cattle to Rave Over.

New York Tribane "Small things express the man." Among the conservative follies of the time to which Telstoihas risen superior is the comb; it is gravely stated that he now dresses his hair with his five fingers. His morning he gives to sweeping away snow, making boots, etc. Most of the afternoon he gives to the instruc-

hours a day. Way It Works. Linden (Col.) Sun.

tion of his disciples. He writes only two

Comparisons are sometimes octious. Joyce, the common laborer, was convicted and hanged for murder after his victim had pointed a gun at him. McCartney, of the upper crust, was found guilty of "involuntary manslaughter" after laying in wait in analley and emptying a revolver in the back of his victim. The first verdict was just, but what can be said of the latter.

Land of Fair Play.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The American people fought each other bravely for four years. Neither side in the great conflict attempted to conduct secret assassination clubs after the fight wasover: and neither side will now sanction or tol erate any imported murder clubs in any part of the United States.

Municipal Dangers.

Boston Herald. What the New Orleans "vigilantes" now need to do is to undertake the far harder but infinitely better work of plasting and cuiti- believes in harmony.

CAPTIAL CITYNEWS.

Terrible Dose Swallowed by a Little Chitch.

Lancoux, Neb., March 20,-|Special to THE BRE. |-Glads, the bright little two-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. T. R. French, met with a torrible 30 eldent yesterday afternoon that 10 sulted in the loss of her life. Mr. French is a weltknown traveling man, and he and his wife board at the Hotel Ideal at 121 South Fourteenthstreet. Glalys was the pet of the hotel and has the freedom of the building. Yesterlay afternoon she left her mothers room and toiled up the steps to a bearder's room, where sue spied a both of carbolic acid sitting on awindow sill, and supposing it was something good to drink, cinptical a part of its contents down her throat. She was for all a moment later lying unconscious on the floar and dectors were called to administer aid. The usual antidates were given her, but without avail, as she died at non

THEMA YOR WHIPS AN EDITOR.

The disceleration and a prasions on the face of Mr. Basil S. Littlefield, editor of the No. braska Laborer, are dere to rather violen soncusions with the list of Mayor Graham, Shortly before noon the mayor squared an ald account with the newspaper man. tories told about the matter agree and they make the mayor appear the agressor. great many people, however, justify his course, as they say that his received recently sterrible scorehing in the Laborer The may or met Littlefeld with Major 13th an an near the police station and remarked to the latter that he was surprised to see him in such company. Littlefield retorted that as good blood flowed in his vens as in those of Graham and then the mayor smashed him. Themayor was arrested late in the ufternoon by Debetive Brown and taken before Justice Brown for trial. He secured a continuance until the 30th.

BROKE THEE BOX'S RIBS.

Judge Field and a jury were engaged today in bearing testimony in the case brought by John Meichert, an eighteen-year-old youth who claims that Fred Wohlenberg, his father, had cruelly beaten and kicked him. causing the fracture of several ros and he permatent is jury. The defense is that Mel chert was vicious and unruly in his temper and behavior, and that while he chastised John there was no undue force used nor any he ethastisad such injury inflicted by defendant.

DISTRICT COURT.

In the case of Montcomery vs O fell, tried yesterday, the jury this marning found for plaintif, gave him i cent damages, fixed the value of the property at \$750 and plantiff's rights therein at \$315. In the case of the Meloy sisters vs the Eden

Musee company the plaintiffs ask leave to file an amended petition making W. T. Duncan a party defendant.

The court overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of Mrs. Smith vs Mrs. Brown, and the supreme court will catch it again.

-

FOR THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

House colls 16 and 17 have been signed by Goversor Boyd. The first is for the par; os appropriating all matriculation i nd diploma fees from the state university for a library fund for the university. The second is an act assenting on behalf of the state of Nebraska to the grants, purposes, terms and conditions of an act of congress to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agricultars and the mechanicarts established under the provisions of an act of congress approved July 2, 1862, and to carry the actinto effor

in the state of Nebrasan. STATE HOUSE NOTES,

Gustave Andreen of Omaha was a visitor at the state house today. The Omala pillat, color and varnith com-pany has filed amended articles of u corpora-tion, announcing the change of its name to

American manufacturing company. ODDS AND ENDS. ODDS AND ENDS. Thomas McCarthy, a bricklayer, was ar-rested last evening by Officer McWilliams on the charge of burglary. McCa thy wis ca-tured by George Bosselman just astae fel-low had kicked in the rear door of Bossel-hau's greery store for the purpage of plus.

man's grocery store for the purpose of plusder. E. O. Miller, the RockIsland agent, is mourning the loss of his good suit of clothes nn overcoat and other wearing apparel which was taken by some feilow who broke into his heuse at 1517 U street.

PASSING JESTS.

'Washington Post: The avarielous man

as well kill two birds with one stone."

Judge:

Cost \$5.

"How good of you to come, doe-

Idida't expect you this morning."

New York Sun: Brown-What is con-

sidered the proper thing in a business sult m New York this spring? Robinson - Some-thing that costs \$30 and looks as though it

Yonkers Statesman: Customer-How

much ara your violets! Florist-One dollar and a half a hundred. "Fill take one."

"One bundred ?" "No; one violet." "We never sell one." "Well, I shouldn't think

heard the rumors of his prospective re-

rust in retirement and neglect when there is so urgent an occasion for his services. The return of Bismarck to the stage of political action would be a new and strong guarantee of the peace of Europe.

corruption

WHEN Governor Meliette, of South Dakota expresses the deliberate opinion to the president that the talk about an Indian uprising is chiefly froth at the mouth, it is fairly safe for people hundreds and thousands of miles from an Indian tepee to sleep without perturbation.

SECRETARY FOSTER in an interview remarks that if he had remained in private life he would have been a candidate for Senator Sherman's seat in the senate. but having accepted a cabinet position he considers himself out of the race. Perhaps this explains why the cabinet position was offered Ohio's popular exgovernor.

THERE is a vast deal of nonsense in the talk that Senator Call of Florida is making a fight for re-election aganist monopolies, railway corporations and combines against the people. The fact is that Senator Call is very poor senatorial timber and the people of his state have grown weary of him. His opponents made a fair fight and an open canvass against him. If he is defeated it will be because he does not possess the confidence of his constituents. There are few men in the senate who can better bespared than Wilkinson Call. Next to Senator Blair, he was the most tireless and tiresome talker in that garralous body during the recent congress.

IN THE case of Sheibley vs. district No. 1, Dixon county, the supreme court of Nebraska concedes the right of the school trustees to prescribe the course of study and text books to be used in the school and to make such reasonable rules and regulations as may be deem 31 needful, but decides also that the parent may select the studies from the prescribed course he wishes his child to pursue and his selection must be respected by the trustees. This case grew out of the refusal of the plaintiff's daughter to study grammar, for which she was expelled. The decision is of interest, as it involved a question of some consequence to our public school system.

CHARLES N. FELTON, who has been elected a United States senator from California, probably owes the distinction to the influence of the Southern Pacific railroad company. This fact is to be deplored, but inasmuch as this great corporation controls the politics of California generally, it is a melancholy source of gratification to find in the man they have permitted to win the senatorial prize a gentleman of ability, experience and force. Mr. Felton was a popular congressman and refused a renomination two years ago last fall. He will be an active representative of a state which for several years has had more money and perhaps less brains in the American house of lords than any other state in the union. Mr. Felton is an aggressive man, in good health, and may be expected to do something for the good of California.

next legislature. If the legislature cannot get them a whole loaf. let them get half a loaf. The extremists who demand the Iowa rate law or nothing, and the demagogues and imposters who are clamoring for a railroad bill that they feel sure cannot become a law, should be brushed aside by the level-headed and sincere representatives who are honestly desirous of giving the people some relief during the present year.

TRYING TO DEFEAT THE CHARTER.

Ever since the legislature has been in ession Assessor Ehrenpfort of the First ward has been at the capital devoting his entire time to buttonholing members and lobbying against the proposed Omaha charter amendments. Mr Ehrenpfort's main object is to prevent the creation of the city assessor, which would throw him out of a job that yields him a very comfortable income.

While THE BEE has not urged the passage of the single assessor bill for reasons heretofore stated. the conduct of Assessor Ehrenpfort and one or two other assessors would almost justify the delegation in passing it. The average pay of an assessor is supposed to be about \$130 a year. Ehrenpfort has already spent twice that sum this winter at Linoln. What does that indicate? Noth ng more nor less than what is commonly believed in this city, that some assessors are lubricated by heavy property owners and corporations to the detri ment of the middle and poorer class of

property owners. Now if Assessor Ehrenpfort had confined his opposition to the asessor bill his conduct might be excusable. But he has mislead citizens into signing remonstrances against all the charter bills under all sorts of pretexts just in order to carry his own point. A majority of these parties are men whom Ehrenofort has favored in his assessments; others are mossbacks and skinflints-who always oppose every public improvement for ear somebody will be benefited or that it will cost something. Among this class are parties who have no use for parks and boulevards and others who want all

public improvements to cease. It is very easy to get names to any petition, but this particular petition has received signatures from parties who are diametrically opposed in sentiment. A number of wholesale liquor dealers and brewers were led to believe that the new charter would make the license system more stringent, and on the other hand quite a number of people signed because they were told that the mayor and council were to appoint the police

commission hereafter. As a matter of fact the city assessor bill is separate from the other charter amendments and those who oppose that proposition should have directed their efforts against that particular bill. The city of Omaha does need parks

and boulevards, and the city will lose and sufficient cause" for the publication. large numbers of its population unless we provide ways and means for keeping

A popular sentiment will de mand the change, and for senators to oppose it would be construed to signify a fear on their part to trust their fates to delusion and a snare. the will of the people." He expressed the opinion that the present method of electing senators will very soon be done

away with. Many earnest supporters of the plan of electing senators by the direct vote of the people will not be able to share the confidence of Mr. Holman in its early realization. It would doubt less be extravagant to assume that a dozen of the present members of the senate could be induced to support a proposition to amend the constitution

for this purpose, and it may take years through the plan of convention nomi nations to so constitute the senate that a majority will favor the election of senators by direct vote of the people. But there is good reason to believe that the Illinois example may make rapid progress, and if it should become general, or find adoption in a majority of the states, it would be an easy step to the attainment of the principle of electing senators by the popular vote direct. It is a good sign that the people are beginning to discuss the wisdom and expediency of choosing all elective officers without any intermediary political machinery.

WANTED A FOOL KILLER.

The state senate has passed a bill which contains the following provisions: "Any publisher of a newspaper who shall, without just and sufficient cause. publish or suffer to be published in such paper, about or concerning any person. any language of ridicule, censure approbrium, scandal or criticism calculated to, or the natural tendency of which is, to injure or wound the feelings, pride or sensibilities of such person, which if spoken or attered in the presence or hearing of such person would tend to provoke an assault or a breach of the peace, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction thereof be fined in any sum not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than 10 days

nor more than 60 days." The bill is in conflict with section 5, of the state constitution, which declares: "Every person may freely speak, write

and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty; and in all triats for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, when published with good motives and for justifiable ends, shall be a sufficient defense.

It is a part of the duty of a newspaper to expose and denounce imposters and dishonest or incompetent public servants. Such criticism or exposure always has a natural tendency to wound the feelings, pride and sensibilities of dishonest officials or bad citizens A criminal may have pride or sensibilities

which are offended by reflections upon him or by condemnation of his conduct. Under such a foolish law he could bring a newspaper into court to prove a "just

Such a law would become merely and solely an instrument for annoying pub-

ause bills are passed by a majority of a quorum. But in our state where it takes a majority of the whole number of either house to pass a bill pairing is a

In organizing a new committee to examine into the qualifications of teachers, the board of education should fix its duties so definitely that there will be neither favoriteism or carelessness. This examining committee stands be tween the board and the schools and it it performs its duties honestly, incompetent teachers cannot pass muster.

A SPECIAL meeting of the city council will be held tomorrow night to consider the Ballou Electric Light fran chise. It is hoped the drubbing received by the city council during the present week will teach its members that public sentiment will not be trifled with, and that they will give the ordinance careful and candid consideration.

CITY ATTORNEY POPPLETON'S draft of the Metropolitan street car franchise ordinance was materially mutilated by the wiseacres of the committee on viaducts and railways. Mr. Poppleton supposed the city wished to give the Metropolitan people a chance to spend their money in Omaha,

OUR enterprising East Omaha capitalists will perform a great service for themselves and for Omaha proper if they will persuade foreign and not local enterprises to locate upon their disputed territory.

EXPERT medical testimony is about as valuable as street rumor. Four doctors are called upon the stand to determine the sanity of a prisoner; two prove him sane and two insane.

A DARK suggestion comes from Berlin by way of London that the mental peculiarities of the emperor of Germany are the result of a mind slightly off baiance.

THE enterprising assessor of the First ward is entirely willing to block improvements and stay the progress of Omaha in order to hold his job.

THE city council should at least either revise or repeat the boller inspection ordinance. The safety plug job is too transparent for anything.

REPRESENTATIVE BREEN's bill pro viding for the assessment and collection of a road tax on metropolitan cities, has passed the house.

Joy fills the hearts of another dozen more or less briefless barristers. Judge Clarkson will resign.

OMAHA Leeds nothing now so much as enterprises which will employ labor and distribute cash.

IT must be interesting for Warbington quictly to watch the lawyers prove him crazy.

For half a century two societies, organized for plunder and assassination, dominated portions of Italy. The first organized was the Camorra, which had its origin in the chief prison of Naptes and terrorized south Italy. Theother was the Mafia, born in the prisons of Sicily. These societies held almost supreme sway during the reign of th Bourbons, but when Italy became united under the rule of Victor Emanuel the gov ernment looked with a jealous eve on the influence of the two organizations. In both Italy and Sicily the revenues which should have gone to the government were absorbed by the societies. A strong effort was there fore made to put down both Camorra and Mafia. In September, 1874, the first blow was struck in Naples. Nearly a hundred agents of the Camorra were seized and imprisoned in the fortress, and the customs revenues, which the day before had been less than 4 francs, rose on the day following to nearly 5,000. Some of the Camorristi were tried and executed, others trans ported, others sentenced to long terms of penal servitude. For weeks the police and soldiers were busy all over the country ar resting and bringing in suspected persons The prisons were full, the courts, though in constant session, could not try the cases fast enough, and special commissions were appointed. The Camorra seemed to be broken up. Dealing with the Mafia was much easier Several regiments of troops from the neigh borhood of Milau and other places in North Italy, where Camorra and Mafin were almost unknown, were sent to Stelly. The officer had their orders, and carried them out to the letter. They traversed the island from end to end, and whenever they captured a Sicilian who seemed to be of a suspicious character they gave him the benefit of the doubt and shot hun on the spot. A few were sent to Palermo and Messina for trial, but the larger portion was disposed of in the way. indicated. The government never made public the reports of the officers who administered justice in this rough and roady way, but rumor asserted that between five hundred and six hundred suspicious characters in Sicily were thus summarily dealt with. Three years later it was discovered that the Camorra had been revived in Naples, and numerous arrests were made, while another raid was instituted in Sielly against the Math Many members of both societies, becoming convinced that their absence would be very precious to the government; emigrated.

Brazil appears to be marching on the dangerous road which the Argentine republic pursued to its disaster. She is issuing vast sums of paper money, and this inflation is going forward with no thought, apparently of a time when the paper must be made good. Of course speculation is active, New cor peration and investment companies are springing uplike mushrooms. In 1890 over three handred were chartered with a nominal cap-Ital of \$755,000,000, while in the month of January alone, this year, sixty-three new ones were started with a capital of \$310,000. 000. The fever that rayed in Buenos Avres and Montevideo until it had nothing left to feed upon, is now at its height in Rio. Vast enterprises are afost everywhere, their promotors are plunging into the wildest luxory, and everything is rose colored. No wonder that the clear-oyed L'Economiste Francais, which faithfully warned French investors against the Leasona madness, is telling the owners of the \$100,000, 000 of French capital in Brazil that their in-

vating in the minds of their fellow-citizens thing in keeping. those principles of political honesty and legal justice which will make all departures from public order shhorrent and uncalled for. "No; but I was called to your opposite neigh-bor, poor Mrs. Brown, and I thought I might

Better Off Than Kansas City.

Chicago Mail, The Boston Herald finds cause for rejoicing in the fact that none of the 1.461 abandoned farms of Massachusetts lie within the city limits of Boston, Farming in Boston certainly appears to be in a healthy condition.

> Abreast of the Times. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Reciprocity is strongly favored by Presi dent Harrison. This is only another way o saving that he is in harmony with his party on the leading issue of the time. When the People Rise Up.

It is not quite tre that no good ever come out of this kind of viorence, is the opinion of the New York World apropos the New Or leans affair.

> Old "Meds" Are init, Too. Detroit Free Press

is the increased death rate of the spring months the cause or consequence of the large additions made by graduation to the medica profession ?

How Long the War Lasted. Washington Sta Secretary Proctor has decided that the war

f the rebetlion began April 15, 1861, and ended August 20, 1866. New Orleans' Avenging. N. to York Sun. Death sentence by popular vote.

Love More Than Art. The husband of Adelaide Ristor, the great actor, is reported to have died in Paris a few days ago. He was the Marquis Julian Capravica del Grillo, and feli in love with her in the early days of her stage life, before she had achieved fame, and his father had him confined in the castle of Santa Severa, neur Rome, to cure him of his pas sion. But Ristori left her triumphato be near her lover, and they were married in 1847, when she was twenty-six years old; for sev

eral years after she only played in private theatricals. The old marquis surrondered theatricals. The old marquis surreodered and in 1849 the marriage was again celebra ted with much social display. They had sov eral children. Hearth ss.

> New York Herald. Her eyes are dreamy, like the stars That stud the mildy way. Her smile is like the light that foods

The fairest summer day. Her tech are smalled white, like pearls Upon a coral strand-The palest lity of the Nile No whiter than her hand, Yet, that she has no heart, I know, I'll tell you why this be-Why, when I took her to my heart Sheleft her heart with me

Munsey's Weekly: "Don't let Bronson write my chitrary," said the dying man, "Why hol?" asked the editor. "He-knowt -me-loc-well," gasped the other. Texas Siftings: "Your trip to Italy must have been very pleasant," said one of the most intelligent ladies in Austin to Simpson, who had just returned from a foreign strand, "Yory interesting, indeed," answered he. "Now tell me," said the, "does halv really look like a best? You know that's the way it looks on the map." Sanso-I see by the papers that the De Laty family have many valuable he is soons.

I wonder what they weave with th ir heir-Rodd . Tissues of fatschood a bout thar an

cestors, I faucy.

you would at that price."

Joe News: She-And how did you find the manners of the African tribes! He (explorer) -Oh, most pleasant. They niways pressed me to stay for dinner.

Harper's Bazar: "'If your name is John Harkins you must have your papa's name.' "No; papa has his name yet. I guess mine must be an imitation one."

Washington Star: "The angels are beau tiful," said the mother softly to her young

Yes, mamma," he murmared, "they are out of sight."

PRACTICE VIS PREACHING. Chalt Review. He taught his wife the all of dress With cloquence and power, And then played billiards all day long

At sixty cents an hour

Chicago Tribune: "Victim" writes to inquire if there is any way to stop his new shoes from squeating when he walks. There is dearsir; there is. Put on the old one again.

New York Herald : Sanso-Practice makes Rodd-True; yet the surgeon's practice makes men imperiect.

Boston Post: "I say, doctor," said a nervous patient, 'could you arrange it to send your bill every two months instead of monthly?" "Why, certainly; what for ? "Why, I thought that perhaps I might in that way skip a relapse or two."

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

