cities of

to become

the

Cmaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, Corner N and 26th Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
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CORRESPONDENCE. . All communications relating to news and editoring matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, maha. Drafts, checks and postofice orders be made payable to the order of the com-

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors THE BEE BUILDING

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
State of Nebraska. Iss
County of Douglas. Iss
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee
for the week ending March 28, 1891, was as
follows: follows:
Sunday, March 22
Monday, March 23
Tuesday, March 24
Weinesday, March 25
Thursday, March 25
Friday, March 27
Saturday, March 27
Saturday, March 28.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 28th day of March A. D. 1801. N. P. Fert. Notary Public.

K. P. FEIL.

Notary Public.

County of Douglas, 188

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Ber.

Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Ber. for the month of March, 1890, was 20,815 copies; for April. 1890, 20,524 copies; for May, 1890, 20,530 copies; for June, 1890, 20,500 copies; for July, 1890, 20,622 copies; for Aurust, 1890, 20,530 copies; for September, 1890, 20,570 copies; for October, 1890, 20,752 copies; for November, 1890, 22,130 copies; for December, 1890, 23,471 copies; for Lannary, 1891, 28,446 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. FEIL.

Notary Public.

THE reform legislation still hangs on, but it looks as if the crop of reform would fall short.

IF Governor Boyd does not take his usual Sunday rest he may get time to read the Newberry bill through today.

SHERMAN county, Kansas, is proud, if she is poor, and absolutely refuses to accept aid from the state relief committee.

LEGISLATORS will observe that the institute for the deaf and dumb at Omaha is a model of economical management.

SPEAKER ELDER, having affixed his official signature to the Newberry bill, he will be permitted to go home to see his sick wife.

PRESIDENT HARRISON must be impressed with the fact that the Nebraska delegation can fill with neatness and dispatch all the offices for which orders may be received. They have filed applications for everything in sight.

WYOMING disdains to accept aid from the east, and her governor officialy notifies the New York Tribune that the state can take care of those in need. Good for Wyoming. No better advertisement could be circulated in the east than this

COLONEL HENRY and several other officers fresh from the scenes of the recent Indian troubles agree with THE BEE that there is little or no danger of an outbreak among the Sloux this spring. The alarmists may as well abandon their effort to get up another stampede of troops to the frontier to quell an imaginary outbreak. The government controls the situation.

THE bill to create the office of assessor in cities of the metropolitan class as passed by the senate provides for the election of a city assessor, who shall be a freeholder and elector of the city and county and shall have resided continuously therein for a period of not less than five years. He is to hold office two years, to maintain an office which shall be provided by the county and give a bond of \$10,000. The salary is fixed at \$3,000 per annum, payable from the county treasury, and he is allowed as many deputies as are necessary at \$3 per day, also at the expense of the county. The valuation and assessment made by this officer shall take effect for state and county purposes for the year in which the assessor assumes his duties and for city purposes the year following. The bill as it passed the senate has an emergency clause making it take effect and be in force from and after its passage, but the probabilities are that it will not go into effect until July 1. In any event there can be no election of an assessor until next November, and the present precinct assessors need not feel disturbed over their jobs.

A WOMAN of wealth in the east announces that she intends to bequeath a large sum of money for the establishment of an institute for the exclusive benefit of women with artistic or literary proclivities. She could not devote her money to a more laudable purpose, but why put off the fulfillment of the beneficent design until after her death and take the risk of its partial or complete failure? Why not carry it out herself, so that it may be accomplished as she wishes, instead of leaving it to be done by some one who might take very little interest in the enterprise and consequently would not do justice to it? It is a common fault of the wealthy who desire to help their fellow beings by contributions to establish institutions or in founding such as they deem to be desirable, that they leave their worthy purpose to be effected by others after they are dead. It is a familiar fact that their designs are rarely carried out, and not unfrequently fail altogether. Experience has shown that no will can be so carefully and explicitly drawn as to be invulnerable. The only safe way, therefore, for those who wish to devote a share of their wealth to the general good is to themselves put their purpose into execution. This view is gaining acceptance, and the time may come when the rule among the wealthy will be to execute, so far as practicable, their benefactions during their lifetime.

IN THE HANDS OF THE GOVERNOR.

The maximum railroad bill enacted by the legislature has been formally placed in the hands of the governor. The constitution has very wisely empowered the executive to approve or veto all laws as his judgment may warrant. In the discharge of this grave responsibility he should not allow himself to be swerved from his honest convictions by the ciamor of demagogues and political mountebanks who want to float upon the popular tide or seek to make capital for themselves or their newspapers, among the unthinking mass who have not grappled with the grave problem of railway regulation and know absolutely nothing of the practical workings of the Newberry bill should it ever become a

THE BEE has no disposition to hamper the action of the executive, much less will it attempt to dictate what he should or should not do in the premises.

It is the governor's duty to carefully scan the bill and consider it in all its bearings. If it is constitutional and in his judgment the rates fixed therein are reasonable, he should sign it If, however, the bill contains any provisions that are at variance with the constitution or if he is convinced that the maximum rates embodied in the bill would, if enforced, reduce the income of Nebraska railroads below the cost of operating their roads and paying interest on their bonded debt, it becomes his duty to interpose his veto.

In reaching a conclusion the governor cannot afford to disregard the demand of the producers of this state for relief from exorbitant tolls, nor should be allow himself to be swayed by the assertions of railroad managers that the lowering of rates on any commodity would be ruinous. Railroad managers always oppose regulation in every shape and form unless it is a sham.

But the governor in common with all rational people cannot overlook the difference in conditions between the railroads in Iowa and the railroads in Nebraska. He must take into account the difference in the wages of railroad employes; in cost of fuel and in the cost of construction and maintenance. He must also keep in mind the difference in population and the volume of traffic. Has the Newberry bill been so framed as to take into account all these conditions? If not, can the governor by his approval certify that the rates established by this bill are reasonable?

These are the questions which the governor must propound to himself and answer for himself.

HAVE THEY BEEN COERCED!

The insults and calumny which are being heaped up railroad employes by the World-Herald should be resented in a spirit and manner that will leave no room for doubt as to what the real sentiments of these men are on the pending railroad bill. Is it really true that these wageworkers have all been coerced into signing petitions against the Newberry bill because they are threatened with discharge? Are the 8,000 railroad employes such an abject and cowardly herd as the World-Herald is representing them to be? If so, their condition is no better than that of serfs and slaves.

THE BEE does not believe that they have lost all manhood and become mere droves of cattle. We believe that these wageworkers are alarmed over the situation and honestly believe that the enforcement of a very radical cut on rates will be followed by a corresponding cut in wages and a discharge of many railroad employes all along the line. This is perfectly natural. The western roads have all been cutting down their forces and reducing wages this winter and many thousands of workmen are now earning a mere pittance or are entirely without employment.

There is no prospect of increased railroad traffic in the near future and therefore railroad employes do not need to be clubbed into line or threatened with dis-

charge. The, fact is that other wageworkers feel almost as much concerned over the impending reduction of wages and cutting down of operating force on the railroads as the railroad employes do themselves. They realize that all wageworkers have a common interest. Wages are relative and range accordingly. If the blacksmiths in the Union Pacific or Burlington shops were reduced to \$1 a day the blacksmiths in all other shops would soon have to accept lower wages approaching the \$1 a day level. If the machinists and moulders in the railroad shops were compelled to work for \$2 a day the machinists and moulders outside of railroad shops would have to fall in and work for \$2 a day. And that reduced rate of wages would inevitably become the standard for all other skilled workmen. The same is true of clerical wage-workers, and this is why the railroad employes remonstrate against the Newberry bill almost en nasse.

A TURN IN A LONG ROAD.

For the past three months THE BEE has persistently called attention to the fact that every natural condition demanded better prices in the live stock markets and a relief from the starvation rates that have crushed the producers of the west. It is therefore very gratifying to be able to say that a turning has been found at last in the long road. The have finally started the current in the right direction. Hogs and cattle, as well as corn and wheat, are mounting upward. All indications point to the

continuance of a firm and rising market. Every producer should study the situation and determine the lines on which he will stand to make a success of his business for the next year. The upward tendency is surrounded by no mystery. The conditions which have made it in evitable are as plain as an open book.

Corn and wheat are high because of last year's short crop and the present supply is smaller than at any previous time in 10 years. The demand for beef and pork for export is increased by three factors. First, the steady growth of American meat products in European favor; second, the reduction of ocean freight rates; third, the opening of the markets of Germany, the reciprocity treaty concluded with Brazil, and the several other treaties pending with foreign countries. Meanwhile, the home will have branches in all the larger

market widens year by year and is larger today than ever before

With these favorable conditions the discouraged stock raiser and feeder of Nebraska and Kansas may well take ters and teachers of the highest hope. He has reason to believe that forms of music. When this is accomthe packers' trust can no longer keep prices down in the face of a shortened national school of opera, with voices supply and an increased demand. He capable of meeting every requirement should carefully consider whether, in of its interpretation, but may lead the view of the prospects of a good corn | world in this the highest form of art. crop, he cannot now wisely sell off his superabundant supply of horses and invest in feeders and range cattle. The mistake of the farmer is to delay in taking the tide at its flood and not make up his mind to launch his craft until the ebb has set in. Let him study the present signs for himself and decide what business prudence dictates as to his

future course. There are two sides to an era of high prices in provisions. Increased prices for the cattle raiser means increased cost of living for consumers. It is safe to say, however, that in the western country the benefits are largely on the side of good prices. When cattle command good returns corn raising is profitable and prosperity reigns throughout the corn belt. The cities share the prosperity of the great agricultural constituency to which they cater, and all classes in the community enjoy its benefits, directly or indirectly.

The west has waited long and patiently for the change which seems to have come at Inst.

COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.

The Nebraska senators have waited upon President Harrison and presented the names of six or eight republicans of more or less prominence for appointment on the new circuit bench and various other important offices in the federal service. THE BEE is somewhat apprehensive that these political Easter eggs are merely complimentary and not expected to hatch very soon, if ever, The season is altogether too frigid around Washington and we do not know of a patent incubator with sufficient vitalizing energy to cause a single one of these political chicks to break through the shell.

Tomorrow President Harrison, according to old established usage, will roll Easter eggs down the green sward of the white house terrace with the little children of Washington. But not a single Nebraska Easter egg will be among them, so far as we can learn.

It is to be hoped that the various eminent Nebraskans, from Major General Colby down to Judge Mason, will feel flattered at the compliment graciously bestowed upon them and the free advertising given them through the Washington bureau of THE BEE; for this is about all they are liable to get out of Uncle Sam's grab bag.

A NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. One of the closing acts of the last congress was the passage of a bill incorporating the national conservatory of music, with Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber, the projector of the enterprise, Chauncey M. Depew, Colonel John Hay and other friends of art as incorporators. By the terms of the act the corporation is empowered to found, establish and maintain a national conservatory of music within the District of Columbia for the education of citizens of the United States and such other persons as the trustees may deem proper in all the branches of It is also given the power, possessed by no similar institution in the country, to grant and confer diand the degree of docplomas music or other honorary degrees, the privilege of other conservatories being limited to granting diplomas. This is the first instance of anything being done by congress in the interest of musical culture.

The incorporation of this institution, which is designed to be the head of an American system of conservatories, is the crowning achievement of the patriotic efforts of Mrs. Thurber, who also projected and carried to successful operation the conservatory in New York city, to provide in this country schools for the development of American musical talent equal to the best in Europe. Having boundless faith in the ability of people to attain the highour standard of musical culture to develop musicians and and singers of the first class, Mrs. Thurber has for several years given generously of her time and her private fortune to this cause and the success of her thoroughly practical efforts have been most gratifying. Musical culture is being more eagerly sought than ever be fore, with the result that Americans are showing greater and greater gifts in this direction. It has been said that the time is probably not far distant when the world will look to us for singers, but whether or not this shall be the case there is most favorable promise that within a generation no country in Europe will surpass the United States in the extent and thoroughness of musical culture among its people, and when that condition has been reached the production of masters in composition and in-

terpretation will certainly follow. If America is ever to have a national opera it will be developed from the culture which it will be the work of the conservatories to disseminate. There are some who urge that the opera must come first to do the work of educating the people to properly appreciate music. laws of supply and demand appear to but this is obviously a mistaken view. Unquestionably a national opera of genuine merit would exercise a great influence in advancing music, but such productions can only come from widespread musical culture of a high order which makes a demand for them. The great composers of the world, and the great interpreters as well, have been the outgrowth, so to speak, of generations of musical progress, their genius representing the collected or concentrated talent and enthusiasm of a long line of musically inclined and more or less cultivated ancestors. America should not have to wait so long as Europe did to develop great composers and a national opera, but the process essential to their development must be similar. We cannot have the tree without planting the seed and thoroughly cultivating it.

This is what the national conservatory of music is designed to do. It will be the center of a system which in time

sending out | ment in Cincinnati and Cleveland for from year women of and year men cultivation thorough interprecomposers, plished America will not only develop a must keep pace with this phase of material progress.

THE NEW SECTIONALISM. Ex-Senator Ingalls recently said in an interview: "The Yankee idea seems to be to treat the demands of the west with

derision and contempt." There is a sug-

gestion in that remark that the country

can well afford to consider. Sectionalism has been the bane of the republic from the time of its founding. It is still a mighty danger to its peace and happiness, even if it shall never again become a menace to its existence. Before the constitution had been ratified by the 13 original states the interests of Massachusetts and Virginia, of New York and Georgia, had come into conflict and had to be reconciled. For 50 years before the war the north and the south were drifting into a position of antagonism, which culminated in open hostility. Only the sword could keep two people separated by a vast territory and by differences of customs, ideas and climate, under one flag. In recent years the old sectionalism has been fading out. The application of northern capital to southern resources has largely modified the old rancor. But the remark of Senator Ingalls may well suggest the inquiry whether we are not now drifting into a new sectionalism, in which the east is to be arrayed against the west upon sharply defined political issues.

The differences between the east and the west are very wide. Territorially, Boston and Omaha are further apart than Paris and St. Petersburg. Measured by other standards the two sections are even more widely separated. One section is old, the other new. One is rich, the other poor. One is populous, the other sparsely settled. The glory of one is in the past, and of the other in the future. The east is a lender, the west a borrower. The interests of the east are industrial, and of the west agricultural. It is strange that in a day of sharp political contentions and changing social conditions the interests of the two sections should conflict at some points. And it ill becomes the people of one section to regard the demands of the other "with derision and

contempt." When these two parts of a common country come into conflict the republic is treading on perilous ground. It should be the constant effort of patriotic men in both to disdourage every attempt to precipitate such a situation, especially on the verge of a presidential election. Infinite harm can be wrought to both the east and the west by a bitter campaign that shall attempt to array them against each other. The wild talk of some of the calamity politicians, to the effect that Grover Cleveland will be the candidate of both parties east of the Alleghanies and some western man the candidate of both parties on this side of that mythical boundary, contains the germs of incendiarism. Such talk

should be sternly repudiated. To adjust the national currency, the tariff and other economic measures to meet the needs and interests of a country so widely scattered and greatly diversified is a delicate problem for statesmanship. It demands a broad tolerance and infinite patience. These qualities of patriotism should supply in equal measure to the banker of Boston, the planter of Louisiana and the farmer of Nebraska. History is full of warnings of the dangers that would menace our nationality if political action is inspired by baser motives.

Let the country beware of the new sectionalism.

THAT element of the American people which is of Scotch-Irish origin is a large and important one. It has furnished some of the ablest and most useful men in every department of activity, the union of these races producing a quality of intellect and character which has made itself felt everywhere, and nowhere more strongly or more usefully than in the United States. The Scotch-Irish society of America was organized several years ago; its objects being historical, educational and social, and included in its membership are men prominent in every walk of life. The third annual congress under the auspices of this society will be held in May next at Louisville, Ky., and an invitation has been extended to all people of Scotch-Irish descent to attend, the design being to make the occasion mass meeting of the race. A number of distinguished men are announced to deliver addresses, and undoubtedly the congress will be rich in interest not only for the worthy and patriotic class of American citizens whom it will represent, but for the whole people.

A WELL informed writer says regarding public parks in this country: "It is estimated that in American cities the people have only about one-fifth as much free playground as have the peo ple in the cities of the effete monarchies of Europe." As a matter of fact they have not so much as that, and if only cities of the rank of Omaha are considered the residents of such European places are incomparably better off than we are. Two or three towns of the third class in this country have park facilities that will compare favorably with similar towns of Europe, but there are very few cities there, if any, having the population and wealth of Omaha, for example, that are not much better off in respect to parks than this city. As we have said heretofore in regard to this matter, European appear to have a much greater appreciation of these "breathing spots" than Americans do, and nearly everywhere they receive governmental care and attention as essential to the physical welfare and enjoyment of the people. There are signs, however, of progress in this matter in our own country. The agitation for more park facilities is going on in a number of cities. In Brooklyn, N. Y., there is a society organized to secure parks and playgrounds for children, there is a popular move-

park extension, Minneapolis and St. Paul are contemplating liberal expenditures for this purpose, and there are other cities looking forward to better park facilities than they possess. All this indicates an improved public sentiment in this particular which will certainly in time accomplish what it aims at. Omaha

THE appointment of a royal commissioner to inquire with regard to the present condition of the working people of England and to recommend to parliament measures for its improvement, is significant of a situation of affairs'which cannot but have an interest for American labor. Not for many years has the condition of labor in England made a stronger appeal for relief than it does at this time, and so urgent has this become that the question has entered politics and is made the chief plank in the platform of the two great parties. It is a prominent theme of discussion by the press, and for the time being even the Irish question has become subordinated to it in popular attention. In view of the fact that for the past two years the industries of England have been exceptionally prosperous it might reasonably be expected that there would be more than usual contentment among the working classes, and the fact that there is not must be accepted as evidence that they have not been receiving a fair share in the prosperity. Their entarged political privileges seem not to have brought them any material advantages, and one of their demands now is that these shall be further enlarged. They ask for manhood suffrage for all and this the liberal party promises they shall have if it is again given control of the government, with many other reforms, as greater public elementary educational facilities and the shortening of the hours of work whenever it is practicable. It is evident that this labor question is going to exert a great influence in determining the future standing of political parties in England, and it may work a revolution in the political, financial and social policies of the British nation. Any comparison between the present condition of labor in England and in the United States will be found in favor of the latter.

AS BETWEEN Birkhauser and Squires the public is indifferent, but it has the right to insist that the board of public works shall do its own duty as well as to compel the contractor to comply with terms of his contract.

MINNEAPOLIS cannot afford to misrepresent Omaha so long as Omaha bonds sell at a premium and those of the Minnesota metropolis go begging for bidders.

THE Boston Bellamyites are urging their propositions on the legislature of Massachusetts, and the millenium may be expected at any moment.

New York World.
Pickled pigs' feet is a favorite dish in Berlin. Still the proper thing for our German friends to do is to go the whole American hog. Silly Superstition. Louisville Courier-Journal.

Is Minister Phelps to Blame?

The tom-fool notion that the old Seward ce in Washington ought to be killed. Mr. Blaine was not living in it when he was defeated in his presiden tial campaign, and there is no house that he will not die in whenever he becomes sick enough white occupying it. Good luck and

human beings, and not with bricks and mor Frotestant Unity Impossible.

ill luck, if there be such things, go with

The very genius of Protestantism is incor sistent with unity. It necessitates division for it is private and individual judgment as opposed to the church authority which pro duces unity. The difference in individual opinions, so inevitable and of a variety so in finite, involves a multiplicity of divisions far greater even than those now represented by organized religious parties. Take away that liberty and the reason for the existence of Protestantism departs; its glory is gone. Its protest is against the subjection of conscience to church authority.

Might Makes Right. The Telegraph. Following the policy of retrenchment re cently adopted by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago has closed three of its block stations at and near Chicago, thereby throwing six operators out of employment. One pleasant thing about the manner of dismissing employes practiced by railroad and telegraph companies is that they don't keep a fellow long in suspense after they once decide to part with him. In the case of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, the division operato notified the men at 3 p. m. that they would not be needed after 6 o'clock. Of course when an employe wishes to leave the company's service he should give two week's no-

Might makes right, you know. THE EASTER SERVICE. Judge.

I saw a little saint on Easter day : She sat quite near me all the service She heard each word the preacher had And left a scent of violets in the pew.

What need to pray to storied saints of stone That from the niches high looked coldly When here beside me in the pew alone, There kneels a modern saint in tailor gown

thought of golden barps and angels wings

E'en while I watched her downcast face s fair, And as she turned I marked 'mong other In what charming way she wore her bair. Once, as the authom sang, her eyes met

The organ murmuring in a cadence sad, And while my soul answered the theme di I noticed what a pretty hand she had. The preacher spoke, with words that would

inspire, Of heaven and hope—of Satan and of sin; o listen one could sit and never tire— There was a stunning dimple in her chin! But when at home they asked me of the text And, somehow, nothing could I think of

next, For this—ab, me!—was all I could recall: scent of violets and a little glove; A pair of eyes with lashes brown and long: Two lips that seemed not made for prayer,

And a sweet voice that sounded like a song Was she an angel sent for Easter day To bring to heaven the earthly thoughts of Yet she looked human. Well, I dare not say;

But to make sure, I'll go to church again.

PASSING JESTS.

New York Journal: Policeman (to Intextcated man who is dropping pennies into the slot of a lamp post letter-box)—What cher doin' there? I. M.-Tryin' to-hic-get some-hic-chewin' gum-hic.

SPRING. Washington Star. "When daisles pied, and violets blue, And indy-smocks, all silvery white, And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue, Do paint the meadows with delight;" ladzooks, the spring of 'ninety-one-Does scarcely see such wonders done.

Wife-She was the light of the household. Husband, sadly-Yes, the gassiest old lady

There was an Old Man with a beard, Who said, "It is just as I feared!— Two Owis and a Hen, four Larks and a Wren, Have all built their nests in my beard."

Somerville Journal: A woman never feels that she is altogether out of society so long as she gets an invitation every year to fashionable milliner's opening.

Rochester Talisman: Kittle-In the corridor last night Jack cangiet me in his arms, kissed me nine times, and then said no couldn't forgive himself, and-let me go. Lottie-How angry you must have been.

Dansville Breeze: "Men are proud, as a Now. for instance, why do you raise beard?"
"Why, madam, because it's the only way I can get one."

> REASON AND REASON. If "reason guides our deeds," As some old poet says; Have we not reason, too, To guide our mortgages

To Senator McHale, author of the anti-tights bill in Minnesota, the St. Paul Globe has dedicated a poem, with the refrain: "All hail! McHale! McHale!

Go down to town and see the sights And make the girls take off their tights. Harper's Bazar: "How do you sell your music?" asked a prospective customer.
"It depends on what kind you want to buy," replied the dealer. "Organ music I sell by the choir and piano music by the

McCrass-I'd have you to understand that 've a mind of my own! Fogg-l never said you hadn't. But I once thew a man with a club foot. I never knew him to boast of it, however.

A girl is sweet. But oh! how bitter The same girl is When her dress don't fit her.

New York Herald: Mr. Breezy-You've got to put on more clothes if I'm going to take you to the ball. Mrs. Breezy-If you think Pm thinky sed now you ought to have seen me at my first bawl.

I strove to teach her how to spall (My pretty secretary she). And when she had her lesson learned She straightway cast a spell o'er me

New York Sun: Grap-I always pay as I fo. Sack—So do I. It's the only way I can get my baggage. Elmira Gazette: Civil Service Examiner

-How many barrels of water does it take to make one well! Kentucky Applicant-Give it up, Colonei, but down my way a single glass will make New York Sun: Bad for the Bone-"By

jove," said the museum man, turning pale.
"What's the matter, Rupert?" asked his "I forgot to send the dog-faced boy any supper, and he is locked up in the same cage with the ossified man."

Fliegende Blaetter: Lebermann—I owe \$10,000. This won't do. I'll have to pay up. Now, let me think whom I can start to borrow the money from? Indianapolis Journal: Before you start

out to attain a seat on the highest pinnacle of fame bear in mind that it runs up to a pretty sharp point. Chicago Post: It is said at the postoffice

department in Washington that stamps are scarce. Many people have received a similar intimation from other sources.

Ram's Horn: When the man from the backwoods undertakes to blow out the incandescent light it makes him almost "wish he had never jined meetin."

In the spring the poet's fancy Lightly turns to thoughts of sonnets, But the maiden turns to Easter Dresses, jackets, gloves and bonnets.

Brooklyn Life: Mrs. Gargoyle (introducing friends)—Mr. Hunker, this is Mr. Snow, the father of the levely Miss Snow whom you so Hunker (extending his hand)—I am ex-

Washington Star: The Green Isle should change its name to the Isle of Pat-muss.

SUBVERTING AUTHORITY.

A V gorous Protest Against Bul'dez-

ing Governor Boyd. OMAHA, Neb., March 28.-To the Editor of THE BEE: I have looked anxiously and in vain to the columns of your journal in expectation of finding a protest against the crime now being attempted of subverting and destroying the executive authority and office and securing extenuative approval of party and class legislation by political bulldozing. The movement now on foot to petition Gov

ernor Boyd to approve the bill recently passed by the legislature, and known as th Newperry maximum rate bill, is the measure beg leave to critizise. To those not entirely fools, or wholly m ad

he executive department of our triune government is as important and sacred, and should be as independent and untramelled as either the judicial or the legislative, for upon the independence and purity of each, must depend the efficiency and permanence of all. To ask the governor to take a certain action in a given case, is to ask him to abdicate his office, and confer the executive function upon something worse than a town meeting. It is simply an insult to the incumbent of the gubernatorial office. Such an attempt is neither better nor worse than would be at attempt to influence the decision of the supreme court in a case pending before it. How would it look, or how sound, if somebody should propose a petition to the supreme court asking it to decide in favor of or against Governor Boyd in the Thayer mandamus case now pending there? And yet the parailel is complete throughout. The attempt in either case is an unmatched out-

rage, a most unparalleled importinence.

No reflection upon the marks of the No reflection upon the merits of the bill in question is here intended. It may be advisquestion is here intended. It may be advisable, just at this juncture, when party fences need to be mended and maintained, that on behalf of this numerous and vote-casting class, the old rule which permitted the seller to name the price at which he would sell should be reversed and legislative leave given to the buyer to fix the price at which he would buy, of the railroads. I know that for my ciothes I must pay what the tailor demands. I know that for my board I must pay the figures named by my landlord. I know that for my pew I must pay the amount fixed by the vestry. I by my landlord. I know that for my pew I must pay the amount fixed by the vestry. I know that for the paper I read I must pay the price demanded by the publisher, but I presume this is "old fogy" and all wrong, and I should, in fact, be glad to have the rule in these cases reversed, for it would give me better clothes, better board, a better pew and the same newspaper at less money, but this protest is directed, not against the provisions of the Newberry bill, which generously provides that the farmer may have transportation from the railroads at his own price, but tion from the railroads at his own price, but the attempt by petition and public clamor to compet the governor to step down and out, to the disgrace of himself and the detriment of his office. Yours very respectfully.

J. G. Lembard.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

BURFALO GAP, S. D., March 2. - To the Editor of THE BEE: Will you please state what century we are living in—the eighteenth or nineteenth. J. R. Mower.

Ans. - We are now living in the latter half Ans. -We are now living in the of the nineteenth century. Sure. of the nineteenth century. Sure.

MILLIDAN, Neb. March 18.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Please inform me through the columns of your paper as to whether a man who can neither speak, write nor read the English language is eligible to an elective office in the United States. Yours truly, E. P. Morgan.

Ans - Yes, if he is a citizen of the United States he is eligible.

OMARA. Neb., March 25.—To the Editor of The Ber: Please answer through your paper the following question: Are there more women in the United States than men?—Yours, F. Miller.

Ans.-The last census shows that there are more women than men in the United States. OMARIA Nebs. March 26.—To the Editor of THE BEE: What country has the largest-standing army of Europe and how does Eng-land, Russia and Germany rank. C. A. ALLENBURGER, Northwest corner of Eighteenth and Daven-port.

port.
Ans.—Russia has the largest standing army, having 1.564,329 men. Germany has an army of 786,357 men, while England has but 137,476

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., March 24.—To the Ed-tor of The Bes; I have been looking for some time for an answer to this question: I. What ex-president in 1842 presented to songress a petition for a dissolution of the

union?
2. When and how long was England a repub-Ans.-I. John Quincey Adams. 2. The nearest approach to England ever being a republic was during the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, which lasted about five years. WARD, Moody Co., S. D., March 24.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Is there any premium on old money? If so, how old will it have to be? From whom should a person purchase it? Would you please, and answer this in your next weekly. Yours respectfully.

JACOB KAUPMAN.

Ans .- You can get all the information you may need with regard to old coins by writing to the editor of the American Journal of Numismatics, Boston, Mass. ELGIN, Neb., March 20.—To the Editor of The ERE: Can you give me the name of the place where the non-partisan paper called the Penn is published and who is its editor? Also is there any other non-partisan paper published? If so, please give me, the address.—A Subscriber.

Ans.-We do not know of any such paper as you describe. There is a paper published at Cleveland, O., called the Non-Partisan Journal, which would probably answer your purpose, and there are a number of other newpapers of this kind published in various parts of the United States.

KENT, Ia., March 20.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Can you give me any information in regard to the time those railroad contractors engage men to work on the railroads in Washington state? I would like to hire to go out there. Please let me know if you can find out. Yours,

A. P. McFee.

Ans.—As a general rule, railroad contract ors need men most urgently in the spring and summer months. Very little railroad work is done in the winter. If the weather is favorable in the fall of the year, work of this kind is often carried on till very near winter. SCHUYLER. Neb., March 26.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Please answer the following: I. For one who is preparing to become a teacher, which is the better way to learn to pronounce Latin, according to the English pronunciation or the Roman? Please assign the reasons for your answer. 2. Are there any books published containing good anecdotes or Juderous lished containing good anecdotes or luderous stories, such as political speakers and orators occasionally make use of? If there are please

give the names of the books and where the may be had. HAMILTON WILKIN. may be had.

Ans.—1. The Continental system is considered the best. 2. The republican and democratic state central committees have literature of that class specially propared for the use of speakers and orator

OAKLAND, Ia., March 24.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Please answer the following in the

THE BEE: Please answer the following in the notes and queries:

1. Where is the deepest mine in the world?
2. Describe the process of making bottles.
3. How long has Jim Cummings been in prison, and when will he be released?

4. Name five of the largest cities in the United States.

ORVILLE DAVIS.

Ans.—1. The Calumet and Heela copper mine, on the western snore of Lake Superior, is probably the deepest mine in the world. The process of making bottles is briefly as The process of making bottles is briefly as follows: A long iron tube is dipped into the melted glass, a portion of which adheres to the end of the tube. After this material is partially cooled, the glass-blower puts the end of the tube, with the portion of the glass adhering, into the mould, and blows into the tube, which he holds in a vertical position, it is then passed from the hands of the blower, and is finished by several other workmen. Jim Cummings was convicted in 1885 in St. Louis for the 'Frisco robbery of 185,000 and sentenced to seven years, but the court reduced the sentence to five, and on account of good behavior he was released in four years and seven months, and after his

God Bless the Postmaster.

release went to California. 4. New York,

Chicago, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and St

One of the most affecting scenes I have witnessed for a long time took place a few moments ago, said the private secretary to the postmaster of Philadelphia. A young girl, pale, wan, but withal refined and beautiful, and in destitute circumstances, had been sent some \$20 from home, and the letter containing it, owing to improper direction, had not been received by her. Nearly three weeks had elapsed, and the poor creature in despair had sought the postmaster's office, where, in a frantic and excitable condition, she was ushered into my presence. After hearing her story I sent a messenger to the delivery division to ascertain if such a letter had been received, and if so, if he had been forwarded to the dead letter office; for an accurate account is kept of every letter sent to that office. Soon the messenger returned with the letter, which I handed to the poor girl, with the remark that if she would open it I thought she would find her money. Her delicate white fingers nipped little pieces from the end of the enrelope in rapid succession, her eyes gleam-lag with auxious expectancy, and as she caught sight of the green bills she clasped her hands tightly over the envelope with its contents, and with tears streaming down her pale cheeks, exclaimed: "God bless the post-master." When she left there was not a dry

eye in the room Want-d to Impress His Sweetheart. Henry Poe, when leaving the residence of Asbury Richardson at midnight, after spending the evening with Richardson's daughter, near Edinburg, Indiana, claimed to have been shot through his clothing and then torn into shreds by an unknown assassin, with whom he had a terrible encounter. Money was subscribed to investigate the matter, ributing \$50. While the investigation was in progress, Poe broke down and admitted that he did it himself to appear brave in the eyes of Miss Richardson

TO IRELAND. Pall Mall Gautte.

There's trouble at my heart again, Motherland: Thy sacred brow is seared with pain, My motherland; But grieve no more; though hands profane Would bind anew thy breaking chain— A wound is better than a stain, Motherland, my motherland,

Of late the world looked bright, Motherland;
The long-sought bliss was full in sight,
Motherland;
Thick clouds have gathered, black as night,
Thy hopes to blast, thy joy to blight,
But they must pass. Behold the light!
Motherland, my motherland!

In weat or woe thou'rt still the same, Motherland; No blot is on thy ancient fsme, Motheriand, my motheriand;
As purely as an altar flame
Still glows and shines thy cherished name;
Thou'lt have no part with things of shame,
Motheriand, my motheriand!

No guilty knight shall champion thee, Motherland: No traitorous friend thy knight shall be, My motherland; Whatever time thou hast to dree, True men aione shall set thee free, And God will guard thy liberty, Motheriand, my motheriand!