Sunday Bee, One Year, Weekly Bee, One Year, Omalia, The Bee Building.
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CORRESPONDENCE All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska.

County of Dooglas.

George B. Tzschuek, secretary of The Bre
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Daily Bre
for the week ending March 28, 1801, was as

follows:
Funday, March 22.
Monday, March 23.
Thesday, March 24.
Weinesday, March 25.
Thursday, March 25.
Thursday, March 26.
Friday, March 27.
Saturday, March 28.

Notary Public.

Ftate of Nebraska.

County of Douglas. (58

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of Tur Bus Fublishing company, that the actual average cses and says that he is secretary of The Ber-lublishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Ber for the month of April. 1800, 20,564 copies; for May, 1800, 20,180 copies; for June. 1800, 20,701 copies; for July. 1810, 22,662 copies; for August, 1890, 20,559 copies; for September. 1890, 20,701 copies; for October. 1800, 20,752 copies; for Novem-ber, 1810, 22,130 copies; for December, 1800, 28,471 copies; for January, 1891, 28,446 copies; for February, 1801, 25,322 copies; for March, 1891, 24,065 copies. Gronge H. Taschuck. Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 3d day of April, A. D., 1801. No. P. Feil. Notary Public.

THE Kansas legislature adjourned early, and agricultural reports from that state show that the acreage of spring grain will be greatly increased.

KING HUMBERT forgot that Blaine Instead of Bayard was at the head of the state department. When he discovered his mistake he recovered his temper.

JAMES E. BOYD is no longer governor. The Jackass Battery has knocked off the title in front of his name and dubs him "Boyd," This is the unkindest cut of

ATTORNEY GENERAL HASTINGS WAS certainly in error in declining to give Governor Boyd his opinion relative to the consitutionality of the Newberry

IT MUST not be forgotten that the governor has a right to veto any single item in the appropriation bill without defeat-Ing the bill or any provision that he does not object to.

MAYOR GRANT of New York is again making war upon the electric poles and the axe brigade is removing them in spite of the protests of the telegraph, telephone and electric light companies.

IT TOOK a great deal of backbone to the Newberry bill in the face of al the threats and pressure from political Dogberrys and demagogues who wanted to unload the bill onto the republican supreme court.

SENATOR STEVENS proposes a deep incision into the general appropriation bill which shall cut out over \$427,000 in the expenditures for the next two years. At this stage of legislative proceedings the proposed reductions will hardly be

As a political prophet young Mr. Hitchcock is not a howling success. He has insisted all along that Governor Boyd had no intention of vetoing the Newberry bill, and assured hiscredulous patrons that he knew what he was talking about.

THE mammoth Hitch-cock rooster that had been incubated regardless of expense by our enterprising contemporary for buncomb display when the Newberry bill passed over the governor's veto has been laid away in alcohol for an Indefinite period.

THE republicans of Ohio are "getting together." Ex-Governor Foraker will present the name of Major William Mc-Kinley for governor in the next republican convention and all hands on the rehis election. He will be elected.

Courts are rapidly cutting loose from ancient prejudices. A Chicago judge flies in the face of Blackstone and all his predecessors as well as successors by holding that a wife may maintain a civil suit for damages against her husband when she suffers bodily harm at his to carry out treaty stipulations, even if hands.

GOVERNOR BOYD will have to do his campaigning hereafter without the Jackass Battery. But that will not seriously discommode him. A political howitzer that shoots in opposite directions at the same time is just about as dangerous behind the breech as it is in front of the muzzle.

AN ASSESSMENT life accident insurance company at Waterloo, In., recently made an assignment and levied an assessment of 25 per cent upon its mem- | tirely obvious that in this matter there bers with which to meet overdue liabil-Ities. This is mentioned merely as an Incident showing that there are still a few wild cat insurance companies in ex-

COUNCIL MAN MOREARTY'S "pride and manhood" ought to be exhibited in some freak show. A man who pretends to of opinion has been that no treaty could champion a measure and accuses his fellow councilmen of improper motives erament to the state, and this principle, in their opposition, is open to the charge of a peculiar and profitable style of vaccillation when at the critical moment lished in the practice of the governhe deliberately takes off his coat, turns it wrong side out and replaces it. Morearty's explanation does not ex-

THE NEWBERRY BILL VETOED. Governor Boyd's veto of the Newberry maximum freight bill is fully justified by the outspoken message which the executive has addressed to the legislature. The constitution empowers the legislature to pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extertion in all charges of railroad companies, and incidentally, from time to time, to pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the on the different rallroads in this state. The explicit language of the constitu-

law must be ressonable. Governor Boyd's refusal to approve the Newberry bill is chiefly based upon the fact that it proposed to establish the owest trunk line Iowa rate upon every railroad in Nebraska, regardless of the volume of traffic or location and expense of maintaining and operating the same. The most ardent advocates of the bill have been forced to admit that the radical cut in rates which this bill contemplates would be unreasonable if applied to every road indiscriminately. But they insisted that the maximum rate experiment should be given a sixmonths' trial, and if it was onerous and impracticable the courts could redress

the wrong by setting the bili aside. Such legislation on its face cannot fail to be vicious. It establishes a dangerous precedent. The object of lawmaking is justice and equity as near as it can be formulated by human agency. Why should the legislature enact laws that would inevitably be set aside, and what advantage would the people derive from such dead letter legislation? It was the manifest duty of the legislature before formulating a maximum rate bill to ascertain the ratio of tradic in Nebraska and Iowa and the cost of operating roads in the two states. But they bought a pig in a poke. It is an open secret that not five men in the legislature are familiar with the provisions of the bill and the relative rate schedules of Iowa and Nebraska.

The fact that the railroads have exacted excessive and oppressive charges from our producers does not justify the legislature in enacting laws that would cut down their earnings below the actual cost of maintaining and operating the

Governor Boyd's estimate that the railroads in this state cannot be duplicated with their equipments for less than \$25,000 a mile is very moderate. It is also indisputable that the volume of traffic in Iowa is fully three times as large as in Nebraska. No schedule of rates that fails to take this fact into consideration will stand the test of the courts when its reasonableness is chal-

A courageous and conscientious executive should not allow himself to be swayed by popular clamor or influenced by political expediency when measures of such grave moment to the state are presented for his approval. His duty is to interpose the veto whenever in his judgment the public welfare would be eopardized or a great wrong committed.

Apart from the constitutional defeets which Governor Boyd has pointed out, the veto is fully justified on the grounds which he clearly sets forth in his message. While THE BEE does not fully concur in his views as regards the increase of through ates in case the local rates are materially reduced, we believe that his action will meet with the approval of all classes of citizens who have given the question of railroad regulation serious considera-

In a nut-shell, the legislature has overshot the mark when it fixed a rate for Nebraska railroads on the Iowa standard regardless of the difference in conditions between the traffic of the two states. Had they passed the Stevens bill, or a bill that made a 20 or 25 per cent reduction on the existing rates for the staple commodities, the governor could have found no reasonable ground for a veto, and even if he had vetoed such a bill its passage over the veto could not have been prevented.

OUR TREATY OBLIGATIONS.

It is stated that the apparent inability of the United States to actually extend to foreigners the protection which is guaranteed in the treaty, in case an outrage is committed for which a state is responsible, has led to considerable talk in diplomatic circles. Foreign opinion appears to regard it as being a serious defect of our political system, that in an affair like that at New Orleans the national government has no jurisdiction. Several English papers have declared that the position of our government in the issue with Italy has revealed a weak publican side will take off their coats for place in the American constitution, and one of the most prominent German newspapers justifies Italy in not wishing to discuss American institutions and in calling attention to the principles of international law. It seems that there are American citizens also, who think that the right of the government to negotiate treaties carries with it the power by so doing it appears to override state authority, and it is suggested that congress should designate by law how the federal government shall act in a difficulty like the present one.

The question of the power of the national government to carry out its treaty obligations is certainly of the gravest importance. We cannot reasonably expect foreign nations to fulfill their obligations to protect American citizens resident in them if our government is unable to protect here the citizens of such nations. It would seem to be enshould be absolute reciprocity, that we should be prepared to give in full measure all that we ask. This apparently our government cannot do. High authorities on constitutional law have taken ground which would sanction the idea that the treaty-making power is practically omnipotent, but the weight alter the relations of the general govfully recognized at this time by the administration, has become firmly estabment, In the matter of executing their own laws, with respect to all persons within their ju-

which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the for the killing of the Italians, or warranting this government 218 transportation of passengers and freight in giving any assurance to the Italian government that the persons responsible for the tragedy will be tion is that the charges established by punished. It has instituted an investigation, in order to ascertain whether any of the persons killed were Italian subjects and thus determine whether there is a just claim for indemnity, and this is doubtless as far as the government will go in the matter, even in the event of the authorities of Louisiana failing to presecute the persons guilty of the killing.

The unfortunate affair at New Orleans was without precedent in our history, and the question it has raised regarding the value of our treaty obligations, so far as they relate to the subjects of foreign countries domiciled here, is one that we cannot afford to ignore. The occasion demands the apprication of calm reason on both sides, and all extravagant and intemperate utterances are to be discouraged. The United States intends to maintain friendly intercourse with all the world. It will continue to be visited by the people of every land. How shall this government more amply assure other nations that their subjects will be protected here and thereby establish an unquestionable right to demand protection for its own citizens within the jurisdiction of other governments? What is necessary to be done in order that treaties shall be in their farthest application, what the national constitution declares them to be, the supreme law of the land? These questions call for serious consideration in the interest of international justice and peace.

RAIL WAY DIRECTORS RESPONSIBLE. It was noted a few weeks ago that the coroner in New York city who investigated the tunnel disaster by which half a dozen persons lost their lives, caused warrants to be issued holding to the grand jury the directors of the New York, New Haven & Hardord railroad company. It was thought at the time that this most unusual course on the part of the coroner would end in his discomfiture, that no grand jury in New York city would find indictments against Chauncey Depew, William Rockefeller, and several others of hardly less social and business prominence. These gentlemen looked upon the proceeding as a farce or an outrage, according to their temperament, and gave the required bail with the evident feeling that that would be the end of the matter.

But it was not. The grand jury returned an indictment, and the prospect is that the indicted directors will have to answer to the law for their failure to comply with its requirements. They are merely charged with having committed a misdemeanor by using stoves to heat their cars, in violation of the law, but conviction of this carries the penalty of either fine or imprisonment, or both. It is reported that these gentlemen are feeling very badly over the grand jury's action. It is extremely unpleasant to them to have to undergo a prosecution of this kind, and such is public sentiment that they probably feel there is great danger of conviction. The prosecuting attorney is said to be determined to press the case and the judge in whose court the indictment was found has given every indication of sympathy with the prosecutor. Of course the directors will fight to the last resort, if convicted at the outset, and may finally escape pun-

But, in any event, the case is important as a precedent. It is the first attempt, we believe, to hold the directors of a railroad responsible for a violation of the law, at least in the way of a criminal prosecution. The usual way is to shoulder the blame on some irresponsible subordinate. In this case, the judge, instructing the jury, held that if the directors of a railroad have the control and management of the road it is their duty to see that the require ments of the law for the safety of the traveling public are regarded. The law says that some person shall be responsible, and if the directors are allowed to escape on the plea that they delegate to subordinates the duty of looking after legal requirements the laws would very generally be defeated. There can be no question regarding the duty imposed upon the directors of the road by the statutes, and in order to their just and proper enforcement nobody below those having the control and man agement can be regarded or recognized as responsible. It is easy to appreciate the fact that Mr. Depew and those indieted with him should feel greatly annoyed and mortified at the position in which they are placed, but as good citizens they were bound to obey the law, and having failed to do so, with fatal results to those who entrusted their lives to the care of the company they controlled, there is no reason why the law should not be enforced against them as against any one else. And if they are convicted, justice requires that they be punished according to the law. The prosecution of this case will command widespread interest and be a valuable chapter in our judicial

history. OFFICIAL SALARIES. Generally speaking, the government at Washington pays salaries to its officers entirely inadequate to the importance of the services required. The cost of living in the capital city is excessive and the social demands upon those in the higher circles of official society are very heavy. The result of the penuriousness of Uncle Sam is that poor men and men of moderate means must either forego the honors of public positions or having accepted them resign soon after becoming familiar with their duties.

The case of the supervising architect of the treasury brings the subject treshly to mind. He is recognized as an exceptionally competent man. His salary \$1,500 per annum. is risdiction, not specifically relieved by in-The city of Philadelphia recognizing sel a chance,

ternational law from the application of his high standing in the building prolocal laws, the sovereignty of the states is held to be complete. The constitution provides that "all treaties made, or good ability in all the departments serve the government at a personal sacrifice. Unfortunately the economies of congress supreme law of the land," but this is are generally directed to the salary list, not interpreted as giving authority to and while millions pour out of the bung the federal government to institute legal | hole of special appropriations the spiget proceeding sagainst citizens of Louisiana of proper pay for government officials is carefully plugged.

In Nebraska the same is true. Our present constitution was adopted when the grasshopper and committed haves throughout the state and everybody was retrenching. The salaries of state of ficials are very meagre. Our judges of the supreme court who should be the ablest jurists of the state are paid the pittance of \$2,500 a year. The governor's salary is the same. Other officers receive less. The deputies and elerks are none too numerous, and all with scarcely an exception are underpaid. Men competent for the positions contemplated in the several state offices are worth more money to private employers. The only state officials who are generously paid are those connected with the public charitable, corrective and educational institutions. Generally by proper economy they can save money out of their salaries.

In the judgment of THE BEE it is bad economy to reduce the salaries of the several deputies and clerks in the state house. While it is true the places will be greedily sought even at low salaries, the fact remains that the state ought not to expect service at less than ruling wages. The laborer is worthy of his hire whether he be a horny-fisted harvest hand or a neatly dressed bookceeper.

If the chairman of the board of public works will call upon the city comptroller he will learn that the exact sum expended for sweeping and cleaning streets n 1890 is precisely \$14,744,68. THE BEE received these figures from the deputy comptroller, and the presumption is that this official knows more about the expenditures of the city than the chairman of the board of public works. Furthermore the latter official answered the inquiry of THE BEE for the cost of street cleaning and sweeping for 1890 with the statement that he could not give the exact amount but it was in the neighborhood of \$30,000, and he advised the inquirer to consult the city clerk, who in return referred him to the city comptroller. In an article published last Tuesday evening, owing to a typographical error the amount expended by the city for 1890 was given as \$1,741.68 instead of \$14,744.68. The fact remains that Omaha does not expend enough money to keep her streets clean and she does not keep them clean.

No SOONER did THE BEE dispatches announce that President Harrison would visit Omaha in May than suggestions were current in federal and municipal circles as to his reception. His special recognition of Omaha and Nebraska in a political way has won for him the praise and gratitude of many citizens both in and out of the republican party. The reception to be accorded the president upon his arrival in Omaha will be demonstrative and enthusiastic. It should be universal. Preparation of details should be taken up soon, so that concerted action may result in a greeting, the sincerity of which cannot be doubted. Get together.

CITIZENS of the northwestern part of the city are justly indignant at the attempt to change the location of the new engine house from Thirtieth and Spaulding streets to Kountze Place. There is a large and important district in the vicinity of the site selected which is now without proper protection from fire. It includes many manufacturing establishments as well as hundreds of homes owned by people of moderate means. The exact lot selected may not be suitable, but the engine house should not be far removed from the site heretofore agreed upon.

THE early approach of the working season suggests the necessity of exercising great care in selecting inspectors of street improvements. Hitherto a man's political qualifications were the test of his merits and not his special knowledge of the work to be performed.

THE working men of Omaha will seriously miss the charter amendments should they fail to pass the legislature. The public work which should be done this season is dependent upon amendments to the city's organic law.

PRESIDENT HARRISON includes Omaha in the list of cities to be visited on his return from the Pacific coast. Will he receive an enthusiastic reception? The president has done a great deal for Omaha.

COUNCILMAN SPECHT planted both feet on the platform at the special meeting of the council last night. Specht is a rustler. Madsen was again absent from the

council, but the Ballou electric light franchise ordinance was there. THE last of the new normal school bills was peacefully laid away in the

lower house yesterday. HAVING secured a franchise the Ballou company should now prove that it means business.

OMAHA's entirely harmonious branch of the city government is the park commission.

Douglas county has gone out of the drug business. UNDER the new law Omaha will have

Send Your Enemy a licket. Sacramento Bes.
Five different doctors have told Carter Harrison that he has "constitution enough to stand four years in hell." The medical men may be correct in this calculation, but we are

willing to wager that he would not last six months in Red Bluff.

86 election districts.

The Old Sinner a Laster. Glendive (Mint.) In topendent. Winter is lingering in the lap of spring with a vengeance. It is about time for the old simmer to jar loose and give the fair dam-

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The congratulatory message sent by Emperor William to Bismarck on the latter's birthday is regarded as the first step toward a reconciliation, and it is not at all improbable that the emperer desires to be on good terms with the old enancellor, who is reported to have been deeply impressed by the latest consideration shown him by his sovereign. It may not be that the emperor wishes to be reconciled with Bismarck for the sake of the counselhe might get from him, but rather in order to be in a position to exert his influence to prevent the adverse criticisms on his policy of his former minister. The evidence is abundant that Bismarck is still an exceedingly popular man in Germany. The public colebration of his birthday gave assurance of this, and undoubtedly the people are ready to bestow on him any honor in their gift. But a man of Bismarck's nature would not be satisfied with being simply an agitator and faultfinder. There is no doubt of his patriotism and loyalty, and it would be poor satisfaction to him to sit in the parliament as a carper and strife maker against the government, albeit he might gather a strong following that would embarrass the imperial policy and make him felt as a force in the empire. His fame would not be improved by such a course, but would rather be in danger of being impaired. It is quite conceivable, therefore, that he would very willingly be reconciled with the emperor, even if it should not restore him to power, for in such a relation the world would believe that he was not wholly powerless, and doubtless he would not be. It is quite possible, also, that the emperor has discovered that the experienced and far-reaching states manship of the ex-chancetlor is too valuable to be wholly dispensed with, and that in the present situation of European affairs his wonderful power of penetrating the schemes of others may be used to great advantage. At any rate, whatever the motive of the emperor may be-and perhaps it is prompted altogether by a sense of the best interests of Germany-the entire German people would undoubtedly regard with the most cordial satisfaction a resumption of friendly relations between their sovereign and their greatest statesman.

Like the alliance between France and Russia, the Russian intrigues in Bulgaria are only part of a long standing policy now attracting more attention than in quieter and less stormy months. War will be decided or brought near, not by a union of interests be tween Russia and France, or by the effort of Russia to regain its influence in the Belkan peninsula, but by the condition of the five great European armies. No one of them is today ready for war-Russia least of all. The new infantry weapon, only served out last year, smokeless powder, and changing tactics have made necessary a vast deal of new training and drill in every military establishment, Germany and France are most nearly through the preparatory stage, Austria and Italy come next, and Russia is the worst off of all. Its enormous levies are larger, less intelligent and more poorly organized than those of any other country, and they need more drill and preparation. For eighteen months past Russia has been steadily accumulating troops on the German and Austrian frontiers, until the frontier garrison of each is overmatched; but the troops are of a lower quality, less well armed, and, what is of supreme importance, less well officered. The true peril to peace in Europe lies in the possibility that the kaiser and his advisers may feel that the time to strike is now, before the Russian rearmament is finished and the arrangements for a Franco-Russian mobilization completed. The plain plan of the Franco-Russian alliance is to give the vast forces of Russia the advantages of French scientific training and resources in the supply of equipments and arms, the perfection of organization and the preparation of the details of mobilization. The temptation to interrupt this midway will be strong, and while even the triple alliance can scarcely be ready for war before autumn, it is far nearer readiness than its two opponents, one of whom Russia, is only half prepared for war.

The goorkhas who died at Manipur, in the province of Assam, probably died hard. The goorkha is the Highlander of India, His nome is in the mountains of Nepaul and his trade and only joy are fighting. Years ago the English had a hard fight with Nepaul, and the worth of the foe was recognized, and goorkha regiments were raised as soon as the province had submitted. At no time has there been any lack of recruits, the men being only too glad to enlist, and quite lately five new regiments were raised. The headquarters of the regiments are at Almoral, Northern Bengal, and not long ago here was a carious meeting between the Forty-second Highlanders, the black watch, and the blacker watch of the Himainyan passes. No fellows got on better together. The men are short, averaging five feet two nches, thick set, of a deep brown complexion, but with merry faces, that, however, show deep determination when the matter in consideration is a fight. Their uniform is of blue serge with red piping for the coat and trousers and a small round cap with a red band and the number of the regiment. They are armed with short rifles and carry the "kookerie," a curved sword peculiar to the tribe, which is always kept as sharp as a razor and with which at close quarters they do terrible work. The goorkha regiments have always done good service. The Second regiment, that was with General Sir Frederick Roberts' force that held the Sherpur lines outside Cabul in 1879, saved the day in the principal fight that took place in the winter months. The white troops were seized with an unaccountable panic when attempting to drive back the enemy, which had become more aggressive than was pleasant. The goorkhas stood firm and charged the enemy, checking the advance, and with the aid of the men who had retreated, but advanced again owing to the good example of the Second regiment, soon sent Pathan, Gazi and Dervish scuttling across the snow-covered plain. The goorkhas had taken no prisoner, but every man's tookerie had received its baptism of blood, No keekerle is thought much of until it has been wetted with the blood of an enemy, Later accounts will probably show that the coorkhas sold their lives dearly. At Mani pur they were fighting against the highlanders of Assam and were certainly greatly out-

It is an interesting change that will soon ake place in the population of the Hawaiian kingdom under the operation of the new treaty with Japan, which provides for unrestricted immigration to Hawali from Japan, and holds out extraordinary inducements to Japanese laborers who are willing to cultivate the Hawaiian plantations. It is only within recent times that the Japanese have been allowed to leave their country, and we have just got the first evidence that any considerable number of them would ever leave it; but the offer of a free passage from Yokohama and a gift of money upon arriving at Honolulu and assured employment on the Hawaiian sugar and cofce plantations has had its effect upon the mind of the Japanese, many of whom are reported to be awaiting transportation. The Hawaiian race has been steadily dwindling in numbers during the present century, and the latest census gives it a population of but 40,000, or a decrease of one-half within a half comtury, so that its extinction must soon be complete. The Japanese, on the other hand,

are 40,000,000 strong and 1,000,000 of their

It will be worth while to watch the progress of the transformation that must be brought about in the Hawalian kingdom by the Japanese immigration. The family council of the Bonapartes, which will take place soon, will relate exclusively to private matters arising under the will of Prince Napoleon, who left to his oldest son only what the law requires and gave all that he could to his second son, Louis. There is believed to be nothing in the will relating to the political calms of either son. The prince did not believe in the hereditary principle in this sense. The course of the Bonapartists is not easy to predict, but the probability is that the immediate followers of the prince, the Jeromists, as they are called,

will go to the republicans, and the Victor-

ians, or that faction that has chosen Victor

as its leader, will be merged in the general

body of monarchists. These latter have,

however, been so badly compromised by the

Boulangist fiasco that they hardly count in

the Immediate future of French politics.

number can easily be spared for Hawaii.

Hill and Cleveland. New York Hervild. Only two citizens of New York are conspicuously mentioned in connection with the presidential nomination by the democrats, Mr. Cleveland's friends dwell on his merits and his worth; Governor Hill's point to political strength and availability. The former cannot deny Cleveland's serious loss of strength, notably in the south and west, and can hardly give satisfactory assurance that he will carry New York. On the other hand, Mr. Hill's supporters declare that he would sweep, New York, die the fact that he carried the state when Cleveland lost it, and claim with much force that the governor's popularity is growng in those quarters of the nation where the ex-president's is waning. Well, if Governor Hill's candidacy means New York democratic and Cleveland's New York doubtful, if the former insures no falling off in the southern and western party vote and the latter threatens losses, these are practical matters for weighty consideration.

No Faith in the Reas. Telluride (Colo.) Republican,

Is it a good idea to emist indians in the Juited States army! Does it not give them better understanding of the manual of arms and put them in a position to fight the perons who are drilling them! They are a erafty and cumning race of people, with little or no love in their dusley breasts for the white settlers who have, as they claim, taken their hunting grounds from them, and if an outbreak should occur, is there anything that the Indians have over done since Pocahon tas's time to warrant us in believing that they will aid the whites to fight their own people? It seems to us, from a common sense view, that they are being put in a position that they should never be allowed to think of, scarcely, let alone act in.

Paradise for Tramps.

Oroville (Cal.) Mercury. The life of a vag in these parts is an easy ie. When in the county jail they lie around n the grass in the court yard and smoke cigarettes, and when turned loose their first act is to get drunk and be juiled again so that they can live like a pig in clover at the expense of the county.

Democratic Catifornia.

Sacramento Bee United States Senator Felton is wandering around the state, accompanied by a valet. When United States senators shall be elected by the people, Felton will have to reform in this respect if he wants the average American citizen to vote for him.

PASSING JESTS.

New York Mercury: A woman who was hopping saw some old fashioned trimming woman who was that was placed on the cheap-sale counter at a great reduction. "I will take the whole piece," she said, after looking it over; "it's cheap and may come handy." "You under-stand the principles of economy," said the clerk. "Economy, young man," answered the shopper, "why I just make economy tremble."

HE DOES INDEED. When April flowerets greet the sight And apple trees give blossoms birth, The poet pale begins to write And works the spring for all its worth.

New York Herald: Mrs. Sanso-Where maye you been?
Mr. Sanso-Playing a little game of pool (hic) m'love. Mrs. Sanso-Well, you evidently haven't. een drinking from it.

Brooklyn Life: Somers-What were year sentiments when you first beheld the white Waters (a retired milkman) -I thought it was a terrible lot of good chalk going to

New York Sun: He (bashful)-M-may I-Ie-call you G-Ci-G-G-Grace? She (sweetly) - You may -when you have enty of time to spare.

BAD FOR THE LAMBRIN. The frisky lambkin's sleek and fat The butener has his eye on, And soon he'll dress him to lie down Within the social lion.

Texas Siftings: A Kansas boyearned a nice bible by committing 1,000 verses to mem-ory, and then he traded his bible for a shotgun, and he accidentally shot his aunt in the

THE COURSE OF THE TIDE. Philadelphia Times, There is a tied 'twixt women and men Which often fights and much dissension breeds,

But when it gets as 'twere far to high, then The tide to some nigh-by divorce court leads.

Philadelphia Times: No man can well ex-cuse excess in the use of erg-nog by claiming he is thereby simply satisfying his appelite for early spring chicken.

New York Herald: Deacon Marsh stranger)—Our organist knows how to play, doesn't he? Stranger-That's what I imagined you had

Life: Jones -It's the most curious case on

Brown-Tell me about it. Jones Well, you see, he kissed his wife in he dars, supposing it was her sister. She kissed him supposing it was his brother They embraced each other for ten minutes before they discovered the real state of af-fairs. Now they are both trying to get a divorce for kissing each other

Atchison Globe: When a man is living, he is in the singular number; when he is dead he becomes piural. He becomes not a 'remain," but "remms."

FRON THE STATE CAPITAL.

Convict Carlin Will Find Officers Waiting for Him When He is Released.

MRS. BINGER SENT TO THE ASYLUM.

Objects to Having Sait Creek Used for Sewerage Purposes-A Postoffice Burglarized-Other Lincoin News Notes.

Lancon, Neb., April 3.- Special to Tun Ban.]-A formal complaint was filed in county court yesterday afternoon by H. Archie Ensign, charging one W. F. Carlin with forgery. Carlin is now in the lowa penitentiary serving a one year sentence for a similar deal. The young fellow was formerly a well known traveling man, whose territory was lowa, Nebraska and Kansas, His family was known to Gran Ensign, and after young Carlin went on the road he frequently stopped with the Ensigns. On one eceasion, in November, 1889, he asked Archio Ensign, in the assence of his father, to enlorse a draft on a Kassas City firm. The draft was cashed on Ensign's endorsement of t, but a few days later it was returned with the statement that there was no such firm in Kansas City. Cagin was soon after located in Iowa, and Detective Malone was about to go after him when wordwas received that he was wanted there for imposing on a friend's confidence. Carlia pleaded guilty and got a year. His time will be out May 6, and the complaint was field in order that requisition papers may be supplied Detective Malone in time to arrest him.

SENT TO THE ASYLUM. Mrs. Anna Binger, wife of Fred Binger, who was recently arrested on the charge of breaking Pete Benson's log, but who was released was up before the insanity commission last evening. The first symptoms of insanity were noticed some time ago, after her husband's arrest. The wormen was then in husband's arrest. The woman was then in a starving condition, which, added to the worry about her his band and previous sickness caused her to lose her mental balance. She has resided with herfamily at Third and O streets. STOLE STANCES.

The postoffice at Dayey, twelve miles northeast of this city, was entered by burgiars iast night and \$175 worth of stamps, \$5 in ash and a \$14 check taken, along with a key nat will unlock any of Uncie Sam's mail re-ositories. The thieves next stole a handcar om the Elkhora road and headed for Lincoin. Officers were sent out to head them off, but the thieves had reached Lincoln and abandoned the car at the North Twenty-seventh street crossing. H. Hansen, the postumaster, offers \$50 reward for the return f the goods.

HARMON ESCAPES THE PEN. The case against J. A. Harmon, the junk man charged with receiving stolen goods, has been dismissed owing to lack of evidence to convict. The fellows who stole the big brass kettle from Seward were sent to the pen, having pleaded guilty to stealing lead from the piace where the kettle wastaken, but they denied knowing anything about the kettle, and hence the bottom fell out of the case.

WANTS THE SEWERS STOPPEN. WANTS THE SEWERS STOPPED,

Today Thomas D. Jones asked for an injunction in the district court to restrain the board of public lands and buildings from hav-ing the sewers from the penitentiary, the in-sane asylum and home for the friendless empty into Salt creek. Mr. Jones alleges that the present condition of affairs is injurious to the health of the people living in the vicinity of Salt creek. A temporary injunction was granted.

ODDS AND ENDS. The improvements at the new ball grounds at Twenty-third and N streets are completed and ready for use. Tomorrow, the weather permitting, the Lincoln team will cross bats

with the Omaha club.

James J. Condon, private secretary of Hon.

John Fitzgerald, attained his twenty-first year yesterday and took occasion to renounce his allegiance to the potentate of Great Britain and Ireland and become a naturalized citizes of the United States. Mr. Condon proposes to allow so obstacles to remain in

the way to the governorship.

The following additional contracts have been made for supplies for the Hastings hospial: Clothing, A. L. Clark; meat, Palmer Brothers; butter, Boner & Co.; dry goods, A. Pickens & Son; flour, Juniata milling company.

A young stranger walked into the boarding house at 1020 R street yesterday afternoon, and walked out with a \$15 coat belonging to E. M. Royce.

Work Scarce in Oregon. PORTLAND, Ore., A pril 3.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Some few days since my attention was called to an advertisement that appeared in THE BEE from March 17 to the 22d requesting mechanies and laboring men of all classes to come to western Oregon, where they could procure immediate employment. This advertisement was put in by a loan and trust company of Portland. Now, the truth is that the greater portlon of laboring men and mechanics have been idle in this city and vicinity for four months or more and the labor market will be crowded for some time to come. Quite a number of men from Nebraska with their families have come out here under those promises, to find out when too late that they had been duped and found the conditions worse than the ones they had eft. I think it is an outrage for any man or company of men to beguile workingmen to my place under promises of steady employnent when the field is overdone. Respect

Grading Bits Opened. At the meeting of the poard of public works held yesterday afternoou bids for grading were opened and contracts awarded

Thirteenth street from Grace street to Pad. lock Place, J. Ettinger, 29% cents per yard. Twenty-seventh street from Leaven worth Mason, Templeton & Morrow, 11% cents. eavenworth streets, Templeton & Morrow, dents.

The contract for constructing the sewers in districts 131 and 153 was awarded to Hacmann & McDonald. The sewer in district No. 131 will be constructed on Thirty-second avenue from Farmain to Dodge Street, and in district No. 125 on Mactison avenue from herman avenue to Fourteenth street.

HER PERFECT LOVER.

Mad line S. Bridges. I had a lover once," she sighed:
"Yes, just be fore 1 married you, Who listened when I spoke and trica To answer all my questions, too.

"So courteous and so kind—so good! He'd never think a man could be As thoughtless, and, indeed, as rude As you too often are to me.

The jewel of my love eace wen, He used to swear, could never grow dim; He would not dream that any one, Could whistle when I spoke to him!

If he had faults he kept them hid. should have married him! Yes; true, and that's exactly what I did My perfect lover, sir, was-you !"

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

