THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1892-TWELVE PAGES.

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Weekly Bee. One Year.

OFFICES

Omnha, The Bee Building. Fouth Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets. Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street. Chicago Office, 3:7 (hamber of Commerce. New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

RUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company. Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company. Proprietor

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. *tate of Nebraska County of Douglas. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The BEE Iublishing company. does soleminly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending March 5, 1892, was as follows:

Funday, Feb. 28	********
Monday, Feb. 29,	
Tuesday, March 1	
Wednesday, March 2.	
Thursday, March 3	
Friday, March 4	
Esturday, March 5	

24,565

Average Circulation for January 24,324. Average Circulation for February 24,510.

THE pen photographs drawn by the grand jury in its final report are very lifelike indeed.

A BLIZZARD having struck New York it will be in order for the humorous mayor of Bismarck to telegraph another offer of financial assistance.

A FEW men referred to in the grand jury report, although not named, are so accurately described that they will find it very unsafe in the future to ask for public office.

IF THERE were any probability that the senate will pass any of the house bills attacking the McKinley tariff, there would be vastly more interest taken in the discussion.

A VOTE of thanks is due to the grand jury for its industry, honesty and efficiency. It has cleared the political atmosphere in a way which ought to restrain boodlers in the future.

T#2 Iowa senate has passed a bill providing that all executions of criminals shall take place in the penitentiaries instead of county jails. Nebraska should enact a similar law at the next session of the legislature.

THERE are enough irrigation companies organized to make western Nebraska blossom as a rose. They are capitalized for millions upon millions, but there is more water so far in the capital stock of many of the corporations than in their irrigating ditches.

We print in full in this issue the speech of Senator Paddock in support of his bill for preventing the adulteration and misbranding of food and drugs. This measure was introduced by Mr. Paddock nearly two years ago, and finally passed the senate just Wednesday. It received extended consideration during the Fifty-first congress, but no present session of the senate commenced Mr. Paddock again brought forward his bill, and by persistent effort succeeded

in securing action on it. Opposition to the measure took various grounds. It was claimed that it would involve a very heavy outlay by the government, that it placed too much power in the hands of the secretary of agriculture, that it interfered in a matter which ought to be left entirely to state regulation, and that it discriminates against cottonsoed oil. Senator Paddock met and conclusively answered all these objections. He showed upon the authority of the chemist of the Agricultural department, that the cost of executing the proposed law would not exobjection that the bill devolves too much authority on the secretary of agriculture, which was simply a partisan view, Mr. Paddock's sufficient reply was that no secretary of agriculture, whether a republican or a democrat, would be capable of prostituting a great scientific pursuits of corrupt and corrupting politics. As to the view that the matter ought to be left to state regulation. Mr.

Paddock pointed out that the power to regulate commercial intercourse between the states belongs exclusively to the national government by specific grant, and all that is contemplated by the bill is the analysis of articles of food or drugs, being subjects of interstate commerce, which may come under suspicion from time to time as adulterated and misbranded articles. Regarding the charge that the measure was formulated for the express purpose of discriminatsaid it was a significant fact that the reputable packers and manufacturers of compound lard, in which cottonseed oil is used in part, are themselves in favor of the passage of the bill for the protection of the very interest which certain senators desired to protect through its defeat. The argument of Senator Paddock in

support of his measure is strong, clear and convincing, and the majority for the bill in the senate attested its effect and influence. What fate the measure will meet in the house cannot now be predicted with any degree of certainty, but the chances are that the economical disposition of that body will work against the bill, to say nothing of the political objection urged against it by democratic senators. These considerations, however, may not outlast the present session. It is not to be doubted that the proposed law, if it were properly enforced, would accomplish a great deal of good.

MORE SUGAR BEET TALK. The people of Nebraska cannot grow weary of the discussion of the sugar beet so long as it promises farmers such profitable returns for cultivation. The and had achieved no marked success. whole world is talking about Nebraska's xperience in the sugar beet fields already cultivated and in the best sugar factories already established. Certainly a topic which interests the producers and consumers of sugar alike cannot become tiresome to the people who have the prospect of profiting chiefly by its discussion. As was stated in an editorial article two or three days ago, if there had been no profit whatever in cultivating beets and making them into sugar, the advertising alone would more than repay for several times the amount of money thus far expended by our people. But the advertising is merely incidental. The future will see the state leading the world in the production of beet sugar, unless unwise legislation in congress or the state shall check the development of the industry. Last year the United States imported \$20,000,000 worth of sugar in excess of the year preceding. There is therefore no early probability of America's home product exceeding the home demand. As Germany and France encourage the industry by indirect bounties it is not unreasonable to expect America must for a few years at least do the same France has 419 factories as the result of this governmental assistance. America has thus far but six factories, two of which are in Nebraska. We should not be unwilling to stimulate an industry so well adapted to our climate and soil, and should not grudge the pioneer Oxnard sugar company such profits as it may realize in the near future from its foresight and enterprise. The total sugar bounty paid by the government to the Grand Island and Norfolk factories was but \$53,000 for last year. The total value of the output is therefore not much exceeding \$150,000. The plants cost \$1,000,000. The year's income is consequently but 15 per cent of the investment and out of this must be paid the cost of management, the price of the beets and all other expenses incident to the business. It ought to be clear from these facts that the Nebraska sugar makers must expand their production before they can hope for very heavy returns on their investment.

SENATOR PADDOCK'S PURE FOOD BILL. functions, which means, of course, a com- | could be vetageach. The councilmen junta of six which controls the council caucus.

The question naturally suggests itself. who is behind this move and what object is there to be accomplished in substitut- of their fedowcetizens though escaping ing a council committee for the Board of Public Works and engineer who are supposed to be qualified for supervision action was taken on it. As soon as the of public works? On the face of it this action on the part of the council looks suspicious. Is this action in the interest of taxpayers or is it in the interest of contractors? It is charged that the specifications gotten up by the Board of Public Works are too strict, and it is also alleged that only one company would be in position to give a ten-year guaranty on asphalt paving. On this point the objections come from interested parties and must be weighed accordingly. If any of the conditions which the Board of Public Works proposes to impose upon contractors are unreasonable or too stringent, they should be modified, but the council cannot take the making of specifications for paving and other public works into its ceed \$100,000 per annum. Regarding the own hands without laying itself liable to the suspicion that the contractors are to dictate the specifications.

The council may as well also clearly understand that even if it repeal the present ordinance it cannot act without the concurrence of the mayor. The charter expressly provides that the division of his department to the low powers granted to the municipal government shall be exercised by the mayor and council jointly.

A GREAT MONOPOLY CAPITULATES. The Standard Oil trust has decided to dissolve. Since the decision a short time ago of the supreme court of Ohio, forbidding the trust to carry out any of the contracts made in connection with its organization, there has been a good deal of interest felt as to the future action of the powerful monopoly. Its franchises were not disturbed by the decision, and it was a very general impression that it would take refuge under the ing against cottonseed oil, Mr. Paddock | laws of New Jersey, as was done by the sugar trust and the cottonseed oil combination. It does not appear, however, that a step of this kind has at any time been contemplated by the Standard Oil people, and they have simply been considering the best way out of a dilemma, the result being a decision to dissolve the trust and not to reorganize in any way. The stock held by the trustees

will be returned to the various companies which constitute the t ust, and the affairs of this gigantic monopoly wili be wound up. This is a victory for the law and for

public opinion the importance of which it would be difficult to overestimate. The Standard Oil trust was the forerunner of such combinations in this country and has been the most powerful among them. It has brought great wealth to everybody connected with it. Less than twenty-five years ago the men who conceived and put into operation this scheme of monopoly were comparatively poor. The man whose shrewd brain formulated the plan and carried it to success was an oil refiner on a moderate scale in Cleveland, O., who in a mercantile career had shown no remarkable financial or business ability

mittee of the council or the governing who particitied in the Ninth st eet jamborce alithe expense of the fa niture company, and who accepted alk hats as courtes es from the enterprising agent, find their conduct condemned by a jury

> other pulishingat and the humiliation f a form d announcement of their individual names! On the whole the grand jury is to be

commended for its industry and conseientious appHeation to duty Its suggestion that a grand jury should be impannelled once a year will meet with general favor notwithstanding the expense involved. The recommendations for amendments to existing laws to prevent the escape of criminals upon technicalities and to remove hindrances to investigations will be approved. The suggestion that the police court be given concurrent jurisdiction with the district court in gambling cases is worthy of attention and the advice affecting matters in the county jail is worthy of immediate consideration.

IT NOW transpires that the first coke

tin made in the United States was not turned out by the tin plate factory recently started at Irondale, O. Several lots of coke tin have been made by the N. & G. Taylor company of Philadelphia, and that establishment is now running on a large order of this tin. This order, we are informed, was secu ed in competition with the foreign make, and not only on account of lower price, but for the reason that the plate made by the Taylor company was regarded by the purchaser as being better than the foreign article. The company says that the manufacture of tin plate is most simple and expresses the opinion that as the work progresses and expenses are gotten to a minimum, prices will be much lower. Of course it will be years before the tin plate industry of this country is sufficiently developed to supply the home demand, but steady progress is being made in enlarging it, and what has already been accomplished is sufficient to vindicate the wisdom of fostoring the industry.

HASTINGS is to be congratulated upon securing an appropriation of \$60,000 for a postoffice building. The amount is not as large as might be desired, but public building appropriations are very seldom made for the full estimate of the amount to be expended.

> Patriotic Thuggery. Wishington Pos

John L. Sulfivan may not be a first class actor, but he throws considerable of the Star Spangled Bauner into his pugilistic challenges.

> A Dead Give-Away. Denver News (dem.).

Governor Boyd is evidently not a candidate for re-election next fail, judging from his expressed opinion of the farmers' legislature. which he seems to think cannot be trusted with railroad freight legislation.

> What About Elmira? Chicago T mes.

"Oh, say, have you heard the news from Maine?" Portland has elected a democratic mayor for the first time in many years. Be fore long democrats will find it profitable to have an eve on the Maine chance.

The Man to Win With. Philadelphia Press. These are facts which have given the

west, among them William N. Byers, the ing because of dear bread, and with the bithonorod founder of the Rocky Mountain The general progress of Nebraska in all

the arts of civitization has been remarkable. It is a magnificent agricultural state, with a past of which it may well be proud and a future which is destined to give it power and influence in the transmissouri country as well as in the nation. Local rivalries exist between states as well as between similer communities, but overshadowing all other feeling there is a strong sontiment of pride in the progress of the transmissouri region; a recognition of the unity of its interests and an intense desire for its continued growth and development. Colorado can therefore well afford to bid her elder sister in the union of states hail, and tender hearty congratulatious on the recurrence of so joyful an anniversary, which is all the more satisfactory on account of the honorable record that has been made in all the elements which constitute a vigorous and healthful civilization-a record that will carry the state onward to a nore splendid contennial.

Nows

Cost of a Congressional Funeral, Kate Field's Washington.

A sturdy, plain-living, plain-thinking mem ber of congress died last summer at his home in Knoxville, Tenn. A congressional committee appeared at the funeral as "mourners"; the sorgeant-at-arms gave all the orders in connection with the obsequies, assigning to a local undertaker the furnishing of the casket and attention to details. Here are some of the items of a bill at which even hardened congressmen are staggered :

The most expensive casket in Washington costs \$500. General Spinola's friends were content with one costing \$150 less. To spend even this amount of the people's money on a box which is to be immediately consigned to burial and decay is abomniable, but \$1,200! Then why photographs? And why stenographers? No wonder the committee on accounts refuses to pay these excessive and unnecessary charges. Will some member anxious to distinguish himself find out the price of a respectable funeral without "extra trimmings," and then introduce a pill limiting the expense of future congressional funerals to this maximum?

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The moral effect of the result of the London county councils elections last week is distinctly favorable to the Gladstonians. While the issues wers largely local, yet leading tories and liberals took part in the canvass and gave it the character of a coutest between the two great parties. The liberals espoused the cause of the progression ists or radicals, and the tories went to the aid of the opposition; the result shows the former to have elected two-thirds, if not more, of the members of the councils, carry ing what had been known as conservative as well as radical wards. The workingmen voted for the radical candidates almost in a body, and South London gave almost a solid vote for the radicals. London has been a stronghold of the tories, and it has not been believed that Mr. Gladstone could win many seats there in the coming general election The outcome of Saturday's voting changes this outlook and makes it probable that the Gladstonian majority will be increased from London. One report was that if the tories won in London dissolution of Parliament would follow at once after Easter. There is nothing to be gained by protonging the session in the way of improving tory chances in the coming election, but Lord Salisbury seems inclined to hold on to the last moment. Mr. Gladstone's policy seems to be to let him take all

the time he wants. He has stopped the nagging of the government in which his followers were indulging before his return from France, and allows Mr. Balfour to have his own way in the conduct of business in the

ter feelings provoked by his autocratic pretensions, he will be remarkably fortunate if he shall weather the storm and transmit his rule in peace to his herr.

12 The present crisis in Greece is due to a state of things similar to that which caused the ejection of King George's predecessor from the throne. The favoritism shown by Otho to the Bayarians whom he had appointed to office, brought about a national uprising in 1813, the result of which was that the Bayaruns were dismissed and the king solemnly pledged himself to rule through responsible ministers and a representative assembly. It was the breaking of this promise which provoked a second revo lution in 1862 and forced Otho to leave Greece. There is even less excuse for the present ruler's violation of his coronation oath than there was for Otbo's rupture of his plighted word. The latter could plead that his promise to govern through ministers accountable to the people's representatives had been extorted from him by coercion King George, on the other hand, was well

aware, when he accepted the crown, of the constitutional conditions upon which it was tendered. If he did not like the constitution when he had became familiar with its workings, he could have started a movement for its amenament in the way prescribed by law. Until amended, he is in duty bound to obey it, or else to resign an office which he owns not to inheritance, but to a contract made between himself and the Greek people. He has broken that contract, and he richly deserves the fate of Otho. If he escapes it, his impunity will be due, as we have said, to the influence of his English and Russian brothers-in-law, who can probably count at this juncture on the co-operation of France. It may prove difficult to organize a revolution against a ruler supported by the three great powers, which for upwards of sixty years have been the avowed protectors of Hellenic liperties. Yet the Greeks are not easily bullied, and they may after all make up their minds that, dis

world, and make good their constitutional rights by dethroning the ruler who infringes FREE SILVER JINGLES.

them.

to the enlightened public opinion of the

Abe Rothschild Shoots John H. Springer

Denver News (dem.) Now is the time for renewed activity among silver men. They must meet every blast from the gold bugs with a counter blast. Meetings should be held, resolutions passed and everything else done that can be done to counteract the villainous tactics of the enraged and desperate nemy

New York Tribune (rep.): It is to placate oters at home, to suppress rivals by playing the demagogue, that members are in haste to vote for the worst silver bill yet offered. But this only discloses the enormous prenderance, within the democratic party and in the districts from which its strength must come, of a financial lunacy which endangers the honor and the prosperity of the country. Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind. lom.): These votes of yesterday reveal dem.): more clearly than over the fact that the reactionary element of the democratic major-ity holds full control in the house and will drive its purposes along with deaf ears. It gained the upper hands in the election of Speaker Crisp, and its progress toward coping control has been steady ever since. Minneapolis Tribune (rep.): Republicans have every reason to rejoice over the out come of the free silver controversy. It has split the democratic party from top to bot tom and this defection must become very apparent at the polls next fail. Republicans still stand on a sound money platform. Are ready to force the conflict with a democracy which has not and cannot unite upon any common ground.

St. Paul Pioneer Press (rep.): This great vote for the consideration of the Bland bill represents that accumulation of folly, insinrity, eagarness to shout for the Lord or th devil according as the votes seem likely to go, stolid indifference to moral issues, and irresistible leaning toward repudiation and financial heresy and dishonor of every sort which has made up the bulk of the demoracy. This is not sentiment or prejudice either for or against silver. It is the fact. It is practical politics. The road on which the democractic supporters of free coinage have set out is one that leads to defeat, and there is no escape except in the prompt retracing of the step taken in that direction.

JOVIAL JABS.

Siftings: Food for reflection: The good dinor that you missed.

New Orleans Pleayune: A man in a brown study must have some object to give color to his thoughts.

Philadelphia Times: If Sullivan and Mitchell could be locked up in a small room and compelled to fight until one or both of them had to be carried to the hospital, the world would become more peaceful and long-distance mouth fighting get a black eye.

Washington Star: "I thick my boy must have been out out for a humorist." said the proud father. "Why?" inquired the neighhor. "Because bad spelling just scome to come natural to him"

SPRING, GENTLE SPRING. Clothier and Furnisher. Come, put away the uister big. And the sealskin cap we word For gentle Spring is coming on, We shall not need them more.

Pull down the camphorated trunk Forth from the attic high, And pack those Winter clothes away, For Spring is grawing nigh.

And when we get them packed away, Up out of sight. Why, then We'l shiver and we'll shake to find That cold snap's here again.

Kate Field's Washington: "Did you say I couldn't tell the truth?" "No. I said you were a llar." "Oh, well, that's a different matter. I admit Tim a litte lax in that respect, but I don't allow anyone to question my ability to tell the truth if I want to. Good day."

Smith's Monthly: Many farmers have more dead horse on their merchants' books that they have live ones at home in the stable. books than

Washington Star: Astrononomy states that stars shine brightly for a time and then van-ish. This is quite contrary to the popular idea of a star's farewell appearance.

Boston Transcript: During leap year it is woman's province to adopt the rightful func-tion of the office and seek the man.

Chiengo Times: The skirt dancer's skirts may come high, but she must have 'em. regarding dynastic interests, they will appeal

Savannah News: The loafers were largely represented in the Berlin bread riots.

FOUGHT OFER A FAT JACK POT.

and Both Mysteriously Disappear.

NEW YORK, March 11.-The Tenderloin precinct has yielded another sensation. This time it is the attempt of "Abe" Rothschild, the alleged slaver of "Diamond" Bessio Moore in Texas, to kill wealthy John H. Springer. He went into the Tenderloin last Saturday night and shortly before midnight entered one of the many so-called club rooms. At 2 a. m. he was a heavy loser. The men in the game with him were expert gamblers. A jack pot worth several bundred dollars was opened at 2:30 by Rothschild. Mr. Springer stayed and raised the opener forty, the limit. Rothschild called. Mr. Springer, who had been bluffing, made an angry re

mark and tried to throw his band into the deck. Rothschild insisted on seeing the hand. Springer responded with an oath and an abusive enithet. "Don't call me that or I'll kill you" ea Rothschild. Springer struck out, Rothst child jumped to his feet and the men clinched.

They were hustled out, but on the street they again clinched. Springer was thrown down and Rothschild standing over him is said to have drawn a pistol and fired point blank at Springer. From this moment both men were lost. An

officer and friends are said to have taken both away. No one knows the effect of Rothschild's shot. Rothschild left for Cincinnati late Wednesday night. He said ho was going there on business. Rothschild on February 17 was found insensible on the steps of a gambling house in Cincinnati. He had shot himseli in the left temple, but the wound was not fatal. He lost his left eye, however, and has worn a glass one sin

DEPEN TALKS TO INDIANS.

Chauncey Tells the Hampton Students How to Become Good Citizens. NEW YORK, March 11 .- Chauncey M. De-

THE "hold your wheat" circulars seem to have been effective, for the Department of Agriculture reports 28 per cent of the wheat and 41.8 per cent of the corn crop of 1891 still in the growers' hands. It remains to be seen whether the policy of holding the grain will prove profitable.

THAT injunction restraining the city council from leasing Marcy street at a nominal annual rental for a lumber yard is doubtless based on good law. The council has no right to deprive property owners of the use of the streets or to block public thoroughfares for the convenience of individuals.

THE District of Columbia is petitionongress for the right of suffrage. voves that the district does not en it is well off. At present conal treasury pays two dollars ry dollar raised by local taxation naintaining the district governit and making public improvements in the city of Washington, to say nothing of the millions expended in monuments, parks and great national buildlogs.

WE HAVE DO sympathy with the petty malice and sectional jealousies which are manifest in the efforts to prevent Chicago from securing additional aid in the amount of \$5,000,000 for the World's fair. The talk that Chicago is acting in bad faith comes from cities which are jealous of the marvelous growth and prosperity of the great take metropolis. Chicago has done nobly on her own behalf and deserves the assistance of congress to carry out plans which will make the great exposition memorable for a century.

FRIENDS of Captain Bourke in this city and the west generally are not surprised to learn that the charges made against him by border Mexican sympathizers with Garza are based upon the efficiency with which he performed his military duties and upon no grounds involving misconduct as an officer or gentleman. They have known him too long and respect him too highly to give credence to rumors coming from filibusterers reflecting upon his character. As his commanding officer after investigation approves of his course in the Garza campaign the effort to disgrace him may be set down as a dismal failure.

THE pilgrimage of the State Board of Transportation to the metropolis of Nebraska and their confidential conference with the railroad magnates that have their headquarters in Omaha would seem to indicate that they have reached the conclusion at last that something must be done. The spectacle of the state board waiting deferentially upon the railroad managers and asking their pleasure is decidedly humiliating. If the board really means business it would have been more in keeping with its position to have held an open session at the state capitol to discuss the proposed reduction in freight rates and let the railway traffic managers then and there present their usual objections.

PAVING SPECIFICATIONS. Section 4 of chapter 13 of the revised ordinances of Omaha makes it the duty of the Board of Public Works in connection with the city engineer to supervise and prepare all specifications for sewer work, paving, macadamizing and repaving which is to be let by contract. The board is also required to keep a special book in which shall be entered full and complete specifications of all details of work to be contracted and advertised for. It appears that the specifications which the Board of Public Works and engineer have drawn up for the paving and repaying to be done during the present year do not meet the views of the city council and that body now proposes to take the matter into its own hands. At a special meeting held Thursday night the council attempted to re-

loday he is one of the richest men in the country, having a fortune estimated to considerably exceed \$100,000,000-he himself stated some time ago that he did not know within \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,-000 what he was worth-and everywhere recognized as a financier of the highest ability. John D. Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagter and Oliver H. Payne, the organ-

izers of the oil trust, have amassed their fortunes by practices in violation of law and hostile to public policy. What they could not control they have spared no effort to crush. They have hesitated at no expedient, whatever the consequences were to be to others, to accomplish their purpose. The demoralizing effect of their business example has been farreaching and will remain long after the monopoly which they created is dead. The dissolution of the Standard oil

trust, compelled by the fiat of the law, ought to stimulate effort against the other combinations obnoxious to the law. Having overthrown the first and the greatest of all the trusts, with almost limitless resources at its command and the influence to command favor in nearly every quarter where it might need favor, it certainly ought not to be a difficult matter to break up the other and less powerful combinations. The authorities, national and state, should force the fight against the trusts, and if they will do this it will not be long before a general dissolution of these organizations takes place.

WORK OF THE GRAND JURY.

After twenty-four days' work the grand jury has completed its labors. It has brought in fifty-three indictments, submitted a scathing report concerning the dishonest practices of city and county officials and suggested amendments to existing laws that would protect the taxpavers from a maladministration. The report ought to be read by every taxpayer and pondered over by every official. The work of the grand jury has not

been entirely satisfactory to its members. The jury met with insurmountable obstacles in the way of unwilling witnesses, and legal technicalities. The laws against bribery and gambling close the mouths of all participants who are able to shield themselves by falling back upon their privilege to refuse evidence that would tend to criminate them. Enough information was obtained however to warrant the grand jury in photographing a number of guilty parties in such a way as to make them known to the public and warn their fellow citizens against them in the future. The Scotch verdict of guilty as charged but not proven is recorded against a dozen boodlers who would have been formally indicted and finally convicted if they had received their just

deserts. Several topics treated upon by the grand jury demand extended comment at the hands of the press. The charges made by THE BEE in connection with the Ketchum furniture deal are suspeal the ordinance relating to paving tained, though by reason of the death specifications and it is proposed that of a principal witness and reticence of hereafter the council will exercise these interested parties no formal indictments

popular mind its direction in looking to him as a man to win with. Who can offer such prospects of carrying Indiana as Harrison? And with Indiana added to the sure republican states the campaign is won, no matter which side New York is on. Without any question President Harrison is a candidate o win with

The Annual Bluff. Laramie Boomerang

Every time the city of Omaha attempts to compel the Union Pacific to live up to its contracts the big railway company pouts and threatens to remove its headquarters to Den ver, or Chevenne, or 'lankville, and the municipality gets frightened and relaxes its rigor. It is one of these annual bluffs that the Union Pacific is making now and both Denver and Chevenne evidently regard it as a royal flush play. Experience should have taught them better.

> The Same Old Chestnut. Denver Republican.

Very little credit should be given to the talk about the removal of the Union Pacific shops from Omaha to Denver. Those shops ought to be here, but this has been true for a great many years and yet they have remained in Omaha. Deriver is the center of the Union Pacific system, and taking overything into consideration it would probably be cheaper to maintain the shops here than in Omaha. But the Union Pacific has never been very friendly to Denver. If there is much talk among Union Pacific officials resident in Omaha about moving the shops to Denver, it is simply a bloff at the former city.

The Shifting Platte. Chicago Inter Ocean.

Senator Manderson has introduced a bill i congress for a government survey of the islands in the Platte river in Neoraska. It seems that when the govermental survey was made in 1864 the islands in the Platte were not considered. The lines ran only to the river on each side. But there are a number of very valuable islands in the river, in all said to contain between 330 and 500 acres. and there has been so much dispute over this land that it is pecessary to have a government survey. Still, it will be difficult to dispose of this land by sale, because of the constant changes taking place. While some are washing away others are receiving the soil and increasing their area, so that it would be difficult for the government to give a title to something that might disappear the next morning. One man who had an island of thirty acres now has seven acres, and another who had only two or three acres now has over thirty agres.

Nebraska's Anniversary. Rocky Mountain News.

We make history fast in the west. One important event follows another with such startling rapiding that we loss track of dates, and only realize how great has been the progress of our ganeration when reminded of the same by the recurrence of some anniversary which has marked an era in the annals of the country.

Twenty-five years ago, on March 1, 1867, Nebraska was admitted as a state of the union. It scarcely seems a quarter of a century ago, and yet the finger of time points to the date and compets an acquiescence in the fact. The anniversary was male the occasion by THE OMARA BEE of a review of the progress of the state and its phenomenal growth in all the elements -- industrial, educational and commercial-which compine to make a great and prosperous commonwealth. The political history of the state is given in extenso, from the inception of the territorial government down to the present time, and in

Commons. His program seems to be to wait an opportunity for a grand coup, or to allow the session to run out its full length, satisfied that he and not Mr. Balfour will gain the advantage from that policy.

All of Ireland's well wishers must see that in Mr. Gladstone's triumph lies their sole hope of obtaining any substantial conces sions. To socure that triumph he must be permitted to manage his canvass in his own vay. The liberals of England, Wales and Scotlang have interests of their own at stake, and they cannot be expected to ignore them, because they are also determined that justice shall be done to Irishmen. In Wates the coming contest must be fought mainly on the issue of the disestablishment of the Anglican church in the principality. In Scotland the dominant question will necessarily be the disestablishment of the established Presbyterian church. In London, which re turns fifty-five members of Parliament, the matter in which the voters are most vitally concerned is the extension of the present limited powers of the county coun cil. To force Mr. Gladstone to throw into the background all these vital local interests and to make the next election turn. not even on the principle of home rule, but on some minute feature of a highly elaborate scheme, would be an act of stupendous folly, or of deliberate treachery, on the part of Irish nationalists. Those men cannot sin cerely want home rule as an end who refuse to countenance the effective and legitimate means thereto. All that any Irishman of ommon sense will ask is, first, that Mr. Gladstone shall by all the engines of influence at his disposal obtain a majority in the next House of Commons, and, secondly, that he shall offer Ireland the most generous measure of home rule which that majority

can be prevailed upon to accept. There is no

alternative, for the tories offer nothing.

Fortunately for the peace of Europe the emi-lunatics who occupy the imperial thrones of Germany and of Russia are not in a position at the present time to execute their alleged threats against each other. In spite of her immense armies Russia is not as ormidable a military power as appearances would seem to indicate. Though her soldiers are brave, they are wanting in the spirit and intelligence of the German and the French troops, and the occasional wars of Russia have developed very little military talent among the officers of her armins. It is in the lighest degree probable, considering the disparity in the morale of the respective armies, that if Russia should send half a million of men across the frontier the Germans would execute Emperor William's threat of "pulverizing" them. But in the present impoverished condition of Russia, with her finances disordered, credit impaired and famine raging throughout the land, the czar could not keep an invading army in the field for a week, and would hardly be able to defend his territory from German or Austrian invasion. The burning of Moscow was an act of barbarism and cowardice which could not be repeated. Hence, in view of Russia's present internal condition, the danger of the czar's crossing the German frontier with an army, never very great, is reduced to a minimum. As to the imperial ruler of Germany, though he may vapor over the wine at a Brandenburg banquet, he has his hands too fuil at home to indulge in dreams of glory in foreign fields of battle. He may have quite enough employment for himself and his troops in queiling domestic insurrection, without thinking of "pulvorizing Russia." What with the strong opposition in his own it figure the names of many men who have | Parliament, with the increase of socialism since become famous in the annals of the | among his people, with the rage and suffer-

cratic party for so many years.

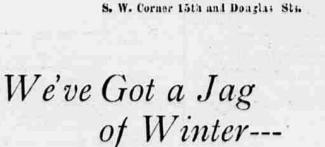
St. Faul Globe (dem.): The passage of the Bland bill in the house against the unanimous protest of the northern states that the democrats must carry to succeed at the election, does not impress one as an evidence of political sagacity. It is conceded that the measure will be killed at the white house if t should get through the senate. Nothing, then, would there be gained for the cause of free silver, and the democratic strength rould be weakened at vital points. Philadelphia Times (ind. dem.): Its pass

ige is quite likely to lose the party eastern and middle state in the coming presi dential election without any corresponding gain in the west. The present democratic majority in the house was elected on the McKinley tariff and not on the free coinage ssue, but Mr. Bland seems to have per suaded a majority of the democrats that the reverse is the case, and there is nothing to be done but to let them find out their mis take by giving the republicans the advantage n the coming contest.

Detroit Free Press (dem.): The opposi tion to the silver measure is so strong in cer tain of the states which must be carried if the democracy is to win that any infusion the silver issue, directly or indirectly, in the campaign will lose those states to the democ-

new, who has been spending a few days at Old Point Comfort, Va., with his family, visited the Hampton institute and while there was introduced by Chaplain Turner and said: "We found the indian in possession of the soil, and we took it away from him. Wo have abused him in every possible way that an intelligent people could abuse a wild people by sending agents to rob them and then soldiers to shoot them. Those two processe have been going on ever since Captain Miles Standish inaugurated the gospel of the shot

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