Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street,
Chleago Office, 37 t hamber of Commerce.
New York, Booms 12, 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.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should teaddressed to The Bee Publishing Company. Omaha. Drafts checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-

The Eee Publishing Company, Proprietor

EWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska Sa County of Douglas.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The BEE
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the netual circulation of The Dally BEE
for the week ending March 12, 1892, was as
follows: follows:

Sunday, March 6.

Monday, March 7.

Tuesday, March 8.

Wednesday, March 9.

Thursday, March 10.

Friday, March 11.

Esturday, March 12.

Average Circulation for February 24,510.

GENERAL ALGER has expressed himself to a Chevenne reporter as well sat istied with his presidential boomlet. General Alger is very easily satisfied.

THE average Washington newspaper correspondent cannot escape the conviction that it is his duty to edit his paper and direct the political public sentiment

INFLATION of the currency in Argentine drove the 80-cent paper dollar down, down to 26% cents. And yet there are people in America who cannot learn anything from the experience of Argen-

THE Board of Education has taken no stops thus far toward furnishing their rooms in the city hall. It is to be hoped this body will give the home furniture manufacturers and dealers a chance to socure this work.

SENATOR STEWART's proposed constitutional amendment to make the president inelegible for a re-election for four years after the expiration of his term would doubtless meet with popular approval if the presidential term was fixed at six years.

Now suppose Governor Boyd should issue a proclamation convening the leg-Islature in extra session and Mr. Thayer should attempt to counteract the proclamation by revoking Boyd's call. Whom would the legislature obey? If Thayer is bound to test his right to resume the governorship this would be the shortest way to bring his claims to

EXAMINATIONS for admission to the college, scientific and professional departments of Harvard university are to be held in Denver, St. Louis, Minneapolis and Chicago on June 28th, 30th, July 1st and 2d under the charge of university officers. This announcement is of Interest in the west for two reasons: First, because it shows an increasing interest on the part of this university in this section and second, because a large number of young men are preparing to enter Harvard and will desire to take the examinations. There is no good reason, however, why Omaha should not have been added to the list of cities where examinations are to be held and we hope another year to see this city given the recognition her situation and importance deserves in this connection. THE BEE suggests that Harvard alumni in this city and state make a strong effort to have Omaha included

THE presence in Omaha during the past week of two opera companies, both of which played to crowded houses. demonstrated that a very large element of our people appreciate whatever is worthy and meritorious and are ready to give it generous support. There is hardly a better index to the growth of culture in a community than the attention it accords to the better class of dramatic and musical entertainments, and judged in this way Omaha is manifestly making most gratifying progress. A number of examples in the present season's experience of the theaters could be cited in evidence of this. The fact is that whatever may be said of the slow progress of this city in material prosperity during the past year or two, the intellectual life of the community has been steadily active and expanding, and never were the conditions more favorable to its continued growth.

IT is somewhat remarkable to find public opinion in England so much opposed to the decision of Lord Salisbury regarding a renewal of the modus vivendi in Bering sea, but it is gratifying evidence that public opinion there is wiser and juster than that of the government. There can be no reasonable excuse for the refusal of the British goverament to continue the arrangement of last year, the pretense that to do so would be unfair to the investors in Canadian sealing vessels being wholly untenable. The piratical poschers who have made preparations to carry on the indiscriminate slaughter of the seal in Bering sea have not the slightest claim to consideration from the British government, and nobody can understand this better than Lord Salisbury. But he is desirous of pleasing the political element in Canada which is in sympathy with his government, and which appears not unwilling to incite a quarrel between Great Britain and the United States perhaps as a means of strengthening its power in the Dominion. The temper manifested at Washington, together with the influence of public opinion in England, may induce Lord Salisbury to range his position.

INCITING ANARCHY.

And now comes Mr. Joseph Blair, one of the attorneys for John M Thayer, with a formal complaint that the aforesaid John M. Thayer has prematurely vacated the office of governor and should by rights be forced to resume the dignities and prerogatives which he had exercised by virtue of a preposterous assumption of the state supreme court, which was reversed by the highest tribunal in the land, but as yet has not been officially expunged.

Now it seems to us that the people of Nebraska have been trifled with long enough. They have been torn up over the pretended claims of bogus governors and have patiently submitted to the mockery of justice ever since the disgruntled prohibitionists started the Powers contest that opened a wedge into which Mr. Thayer was pushed by Mr. Blair and other eminent constitutional hair-splitters. The state has been given a reputation second only to that of South Carolina and Mississippi right after the war, from which it will take years to recover.

We concede the legal profundity of Mr. Joseph Blair and are willing to have it duly recognized and widely advertised. We realize that the state has not done enough for Mr. Thayer and would gladly see him taken care of for the balance of his days if the island which he has recently annexed down in Texas does not afford him scope for the exercise of this executive talents.

Technically Mr. Blair may be right as regards gubernatorial successions. From a strictly legal point of view Thayer, not being an emperor or king, could not abdicate at will. But being an intruder without a shadow of title to the office nobody who desires to perpetuate popular self-government can be justified in countenancing a repetition of the high-handed usurpation under the semblance of legal forms. It is against the spirit of our institutions to override the will of majorities and pluralities when they have been ascertained and it would be a travesty upon justice to attempt to reinstate a man into an office to which he had no right in the first place and from which he voluntarily retired when the decision of the United States supreme court had been rendered in favor of the man whom the people had elected.

Mr. Blair's attempt to reinstate Mr. Thayer would simply mean anarchy, and Nebraska cannot afford to encourage anarchy and dissension either to enhance the reputation of Mr. Blair as a constitutional expounder or to gratify Mr. Thayer's overpowering ambition to rule.

THE COSTLY CONGRESSIONAL FUNERAL The burial of a deceased member of

congress has come to be a very expensive affair. This is true both as to the cost in money and the time taken from public business for memorial services. A short time ago a member of the house of representatives, in discussing a proposed amendment to the rules providing that memorial services be held on Sunday, stated that the house paid out from \$1,000 to \$20,000 for burying a member, besides about \$1,000 for the extra cost of pronouncing eulogies, and in addition the expense of printing. This member thought congressmen might make their grief much cheaper to the people, and he had no doubt that it would be appreciated by the great majority of cit all over the country if congressmen should either cheapen their sorrow or forego the public expression of it. He made another good suggestion, which was that deceased members should be buried as their constituents are buried, at their own expense. He knew of nothing in our republican system of government which justifies such profligate grief over deceased public servants, and there is nothing.

It is unnecessary to inquire as to the origin of the custom of providing for the funeral expenses of deceased members of congress out of the public funds. It is sufficient to know that it is being abused, and that therefore a change is necessary. When \$1,200 is taken out of the public treasury to pay for a casket to enclose the remains of a congressman, as was recently done, and \$200 more expended on extra trimmings, it is obviously time to either stop altogether the burial of deceased congressmen at the public expense or to establish by law what the maximum cost of a congressional funeral shall be to the public. A bill for this latter purpose was introduced some time ago, and it ought to pass if congress is not disposed to entirely abandon the custom. But there is really no good reason why the usage should be maintained. The people pay their representatives for their services. All of them are well enough off to make provision for their funeral expenses. Why should the whole people be asked to pay for more than the incidental expenses of a committee to accompany the remains from Washington when a member dies at the post of duty and such other attentions as it is proper to show a deceased public servant? But if more than this is thought to be desirable, if it be deemed the proper thing that a deceased member of congress shall be coffined and photographed at the public expense, then let there be a limit fixed to the expense, so that the people will know about what the death of a repre-

sentative in congress will cost them. With regard to the other question, that of consuming the time which ought to be given to the public business in memorial services to the dead, the suggestion to hold such services on Sunday was a good one. The day is appropriate, the services being largely of a religious nature, and they doubtless would attract more popular attention if held on Sunday than on a week day, thus exerting a better influence than they now do. As a matter of fact, these memorial exercises are in a majority of cases slimly attended both by members of congress and by the general public, and it is not surprising that this is so in view of the generally commonplace character of the eulogies delivered. It was said by a member of the house who advocated holding memorial services on Sunday that he thought the proprietries of the occasion would be much better observed than he had sometimes seen them. But the most cogentargument for the change is the fact that the public business, with

which these exercises have properly no

connection, would not be interfered

with. More than twenty days were occupied by the Fifty-first congress in these memorial services, and it would not be an altogether reckless assertion

to say that they were practically lost. It cannot be said that there is at present any wide-spread popular demand for reform in these matters, but none the less there ought to be a change, particularly in the matter of the cost of congressional funerals. That has grown beyond reasonable limits, and it is the duty of congress to at least put a check upon it.

AN UNIUST AND UNWISE PRACTICE. At every session of congress bills are introduced to remove the charge of. desertion against persons who enlisted in the army during the rebellion, and to correct the record in the case of other persons in the military service who were guilty of some violation of army regulations for which they were dishonorably dismissed. It rarely happens that these measures fail. They are given a perfunctory consideration by the committees on military affairs, a favorable report is made on them, and they pass without further attention. In this way hundreds of men who acted the part of cowards during the great struggle for the preservation of the union, or who were driven out of the military service in consequence of some flagrant misconduct, are every year whitewashed by congress and truthful records falsified.

This practice is a gross injustice to the brave and honorable men who gave faithful service to the country. Most of the men who ask congress to remove the charge of desertion or to correct the record of misconduct that has been made against them went into the army not from patriotic impulse or a sense of duty to the country, but for the revenue there was in it. They were the recipients of the liberal bounties which were paid during the last two years of the war, and they accepted this money with the intention of deserting at the very first opportunity. Everybody whose memory goes back to that period remembers that the country swarmed with "bounty jumpers" who fled to Canada and Mexico in hordes, and that one of the greatest troubles of the military commanders was to prevent the desertion of the men whose incentive to enlistment was the generous sums of

money they received. They were mercenary politicians who had not the slightest interest in the success of the union cause, who did not hesitate to perjure themselves, and who were ready to see the government overthrown rather than risk their lives on the battlefield. They were more reprehensible than pronounced traitors to the government, and while expediency justified the removal of the disabilities of the latter. there is no valid reason why the records of odium justly made against the former should be removed or corrected. The effect of doing so is to put a premium upon desertion and other crimes against

military law. The men who are purged by act of congress are enabled to secure admission to the association of the veterans who patriotically performed their duty. They can get into the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic, and thereby appear for what they were not -brave and honorable soldiers. More than this, they may get on the pension rolls of the government. In short, the ffect is to restore them to every enjoyed by the bravest and most faithful defenders of the union, and no extended argument can be needed to show the impolicy and the injustice of doing this. Certainly no other country in the world would do it. Congress ought to stop showing favor to the men who deserted the government in the hour of peril or were dishonorably dismissed from the service for just cause. But if there be any valid reason for relieving these men of the penalty and odium of faithlessness when to be faithless was most grave crime against the government, let there be a general law passed that will embrace them all, and thus have done with a practice that is repugnant to every patriotic consideration and against good policy.

WOMEN IN THE CONFERENCE. Bishop Newman in a recent sermon stated that two-thirds of the members of the Christian churches of the world are women. It is generally believed that more than two-thirds of the active, effective religious work of Christian churches is performed by the feminine membership. Yet in very few of the churches are the women permitted to participate in all the privileges of church membership. With a few exceptions they are barred from the pulpits, and in none of the great denominations are they admitted to the legislative privileges ac corded their brethren.

There are lady evangelists all over the country and a number of very prominent Methodist women like Mrs. Van Cott, Miss Willard and J. Ellen Foster who conduct public worship, direct evangelistic work, lecture, etc., but they are not admitted to the sacred circle of the ordained ministry or to membership in the general conference.

For many years the Methodists as well as other great Protestant denominations have been considering the question of removing the Pauline restrictions against the women of the churches. The suffrage and other movements for the advancement of women in the social and political world have forced the question into clerical circles. The Quakers have always permitted women to preach. The Unitarians and Universalists are likewise liberal. The Methodists, though radical upon almost every other so-called reform, have held back upon this propo-

At the general conference in 1888 the movement forced itself into more than usual prominence by the appearance of five women with credentials as lay delegates from as many annual conferences demanding admission. The ladies were denied seats, but the controversy waxed exceedingly warm and the question became one of burning interest to the Methodist fellowship of America. It was decided to submit the proposition whether women shall or shall not be admitted to membership as lay delegates of the general conference to the membership of the churches as well as the

annual conferences. The vote of the membership of the churches could have no binding force

upon the general conference, but it was desired as an evidence of the wish of the people. The vote resulted in 182,0 0 in favor of the proposition and 100,(0) against it. In the tunnual conferences the vote cast upon the proposition was 10,756 and the majority in favor was 436. It will be seen that the sentiment is by no means unanimous upon this question. An amendment for the constitution of the church requires a three-fourths vote of the annual conferences and a twothirds vote of the general conference. The question is therefore still unsettled, but with a backing of 182,000 votes in the churches as a nucleus for further growth. Only 291,000 votes out of 1,500,000 were cast, but the issue is by

no means dead. In fact it is very much alive and at the meeting in May in this city no other question will probably be presented in which the general public will be more deeply interested. The western conferences thus far have very generally elected delegates believed to be favorable to the admission of the women, and in spite of the conservative east will insist upon resubmission. The battle in the conference here caunot be conclusive of course, but with the strong vote already polled back of them it is safe to say that the women will lose no ground and within a few years they will be recognized.

LINEAL PROMOTIONS.

Army officers below the rank of captain are just now very much interested in the action congress may take upon the subject of lineal promotions. Under the present system second lieutenants are promoted to first lieutenancies and first lieutenants to captaincies according to their relative regimental rank. The order of their class standing on graduation from the military academy gives them the privitege of selecting their regimental assignments. Consequently the graduate is careful to select a regiment where promotion will be reasonably certain, and young officers are often jumped to captaincies over less fortunate but perhaps more meritorious lieutenants who fell into regiments where promotion was slow.

There are now two bills before congress proposing to apply the system of lineal promotion now existing in all other regimental grades to lieutenants. The Outhwaite bill, which has passed the house, would admit and perpetuate present injustices by applying the principle of lineal promotion to first lieutenants as they are now arranged lineally, but would prevent them for the future. The bill as proposed by ex-Secretary Proctor in the senate as a substitute for the Outhwaite measure proposes to accept the regimental system as it exists today and proceed with promotions in the future lineally, giving officers the benefit of their present lineal rank as dating from their last premotion.

The difference between these two propositions is illustrated by its effect upon a lieutenant who has been in the service for twenty-one years. Under the system of regimental promotions which has heretofore existed he now stands first on the list and will be a captain within a few months unless the law is changed. If the Outhwaite bill is finally adopted, which does not now seem likely, he will be fifth in the list for promotion and would probably be advanced in rank within two years. Under the Proctor proposition his standing wil be No. 52, and as he is now past 40 years of age his promotion may be deferred for a considerable period.

From this instance it will be seen that the lieutenants of the army are very much interested in the fate of the hills. Those who are in regiments where promotion promises to be rapid are bitterly opposed to a change. Those who were less fortunate are quite as bitter in their opposition to regimental promotions.

There are two sides to the question. Generals Grant, Sheridan and Sherman were sturdy supporters of the existing system, and they insisted that lieutenants should be entitled to the promotions made possible by the casualties in their regiments. The officers directly affected insist that any change in the law working retroactively will be gross injustice, because it is a part of their contract with the government that they shall realize the benefits of the assignments secured by good work at the military academy, They, of course, regard the more mechanical system of lineal promotion as a clog to energy and an inducement to avoid danger in time of

On the other hand, the advocates of lineal promotion point to the injustices inflicted upon deserving officers by the regimental system, whereby recent graduates from West Point, who have perhaps never seen any active service, are promoted over old officers who have been engaged in the most arduous frontier duty.

There are many anomalies, it must be admitted, in the system of regimental promotion which to a civilian seem sub versive of the efficiency of the military service. On the other hand, any readjustment of the list of lieutenants as it now stands will either perpetuate the injustices already complained of or debar many meritorious officers from all hope of promotion beyond company grades. The general efficiency of the army, how ever, is the important question presented. Upon thus single idea should the whole discussion rest. Individual interests cannot be permitted to inter-fere with a reform which experience, common sense andipoquity demands There should, however, be a well nigh unanimous sentiment in the higher ranks of the service in its favor before so radical and far-resching a change in the existing order of things is undertaken, and congress will do well to give advocates of all the systems in question patient hearing before adopting either of the proposed measures.

INVESTIGATE THE CHARGES.

The Board of Education cannot afford to rest under the consure of the grand jury. That body, in its final report which has become an imperishable record, says:

Among a variety of serious rumors affect ing that body the Board of Education |, sev eral cases have come to our knowledge where members of the board bave seen, or still are engaged, either directly or indirectly, in furnishing supplies or being interested in contracts with the board. We are

advised that this is illegal, though not indictable, as the law provides no penalty in such cases. But we would remark that it should not require a penal clause to prevent members from violating the law,

The exact language of the law governing in such cases is as follows: That it shall be unlawful for any member of the Board of Education to have any pe-

cuniary interest, either directly or indirectly, in any contract for the erection of school houses, or for warming, ventilating, furnishing or repairing the same, or be in any manner connected with the furnishing of supplies for the maintenance of the schools. The grand jury, after patient inquiry.

distinctly asserts that several cases have come to its knowledge where members of the board have been, or still are, engaged either directly or indirectly in furnishing supplies or being interested in contracts with the board. This is a grave charge and if true the members referred to have violated the plain letter of the law and their sacred oaths of office. They may not be indictable by the grand jury and perhaps there is no penal statute governing in their cases, but the board itself certainly has the authority to expel members for corrupt practices, malfeasance in office, if it shall care to assert its privileges. It can at least investigate and put on record its findings and invite guilty parties to resign if nothing more.

Every honest member of the board must feel keenly this thrust at the integrity of the organization. He should be unwilling to submit to this reflection upon his honor as a member of a body whose integrity should be above suspicion. We shall be very much disappointed if no action is taken to lift the imputation of rascality from the board. Newspaper charges and common rumor might be passed without further notice than an explicit denial or a demand for specifications. In this case, however, the charges are gravely made by the honorable grand jury. They were seriously considered by that body and evidence of their truth of a convincing character was formally presented under oath. The board can, therefore, do nothing but make a public investigation, let the consequences to individuals be what they may. Will the board do its duty?

THE attempt on the part of the New York Herald to forestall an instructed Harrison delegation from Nebraska by suggesting Senator Manderson as a presidential probability finds no encouragement at the hands of Senator Manderson, who is too shrewd a politician to be used by the anti-Harrison combine.

THE army canteen is in more danger from the assaults of the Indian soldiery indirectly than from the Woman's Christian Temperance union directly.

Can't Comprehend Truth, Eh? The expert witness cannot, as a rule, believe in a hereafter

Philadelphia Times The prospective prolonged debate over the silver question will corroborate in another way the old saying that money talks.

Two Great Cards. Chicago Times. Emperor William now expresses a laudable

desire to "pulverize" the czar. Here's a chance for that New Orleans Athletic club to get two famous heavyweights into its justly celebrated arena. A Modern Marvel New York Press

One of the marvelous things of the times is the report that Russell Sage is hostile to monopolies, trusts and combinations. Yet he is no doubt still willing to loan any of them a fair amount of money at cent per cent on adequate security.

The Drain of Gold,

A little over \$9,000,000 in gold has been exported since Janury 1. A third of this sum. however, went out last week, and the move ment may continue at this rate for several weeks yet. Fortunately, though, we are in a better position to stand a drain of this sort than we were last year, when the shipments were much larger than they are likely to be The Tug of War.

New York Commercial King George will do well to let Greek meet Greek among his subjects, and keep himself and his respectability out of the contest Theirs is a country to which lines in Bishor Heber's missionary hymn are peculiarly ap pticable. When the gods left Olymous they did so for good reasons, and thought themselves lucky to be able to retain their not very extensive wardrobes.

A Winning Combination.

Chicago Tribune, Has it occurred to anybody to suggest that Mr. Booze of Kausas, the prominent prohipitionist, might be an acceptable running mate for Governor Boies of prohibition Iowa! Any kind of straddle would do for a platform, and the the ticket Boies and Boozs-or Booze and Boies, it is immaterial which of the two names goes first-would sweep the country like au epidemic of measles.

Rocky Road for "Saints." Mundane celestials are having some trouble ust now. Harris, the California saint, has deserted his following and taken a wife; the church militant in Iowa is in need of the state troops for protection, and Schweinfurth, the Rockford Christ, is liable to have his kingdom desecrated by the minions of the law. An angry husband would have "heaven" sold to pay him for the loss of his wife.

TALK ABOUT SEALS. Philadelphia Record: Over Bering: Salis-

Philadelphia Enquirer: Doubtless the seals join with the diplomats in wishing that Bering sea were permanently closed. New York Recorder: We must have fair play with England. In dealing with Amer-ica she must play fair. Let that ultimatum be sent to the British premier!

Kansas City Journal: While Mr. Blaine and Lord Salisbury are having their little game of tag about the modus vivendi in the Bering sea the poor seals are getting de-cidedly the worst of it.

St. Louis Republic: If the republicans want a war with England out of the sea'skin job, let them go ahead. It would paralyze the west and all the exporting states so completely that there would not be a republican state left in the basin of the Mississippi.

State left in the basin of the Mississippi.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: The truly great seal of the United States is the one that navigates the briny deep of Bering sea. The British have taken some wrong impressions from it if they suppose Uncle Sam may be builtied with more ease in 1892 than in 1776 or 1812.

New York Independent: Lord Salisbury's acceptance of arbitration will count for little if he proposes to defeat it indirectly by throw-ing down meantime the parriers against poachers. We doubt whether the senate will ratify the treaty unless an ad interim cossa-tion of seal slaughter is arranged for. Com-We doubt whether the senate will mon justice and general precedent require a suspension of acts in dispute, when a joint

appeal is made to a tribunal to determine

Globe-Democrat: There is no division of sentiment among Americans on the Bering estions. Democrats as well as repub will stand by the administration in as sea questions serting the rights of the country on this issue. There will be no backdown by the

Chicago Tribune: The law must be enforced rigidly, and the knowledge that such will be the outcome probably will tone down the bluster of Lord Salisbury, which has every appearance of being made for the purbracing up the disheartened tories re now close upon dissolution and an appeal to the people. But whether this be or not, there is nothing which will settle this complication more quickly than a reso-inte declaration of American rights under

Washington Post: These privileges either belong to the United States or they are the common property of the world. If they be ours, let us say so and let us hold them at all cost. Lord Salisbury has furnished more than a sufficient justification for withdrawal should return to the secure ground of rights and stand there. The United St cannot afford to have one policy for Chili and another for England.

FOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Columbus Telegram (dem.): Even in Nebraska democrats cannot agree on the silver question. There may be fun ahead in the state convention,

Hastings Democrat: If the Democrat understands correctly the temper of the dem-ocrats in this section of the Lord's vineyard, they will refuse to longer continue as the

Fremont Flail: If republicans calculate to win this year they must put forward the best material they have for governor for Mr. Boyd, of the democracy, and Mr. Van Wyck, of the independents, are fees worthy

Central City Nonparell: THE OMAHA BEE'S history of Nebraska as printed in a four-page ecition last week is a treasure to be pre-served for future reference, as it contains much varuable information not found in books. When it comes to repeating Ne-braska's history Rosey knows pretty near what he is talking about.

Columbus Telegram (dem): The tale about a democratic-independent combine by which all the state and congressional offices have been apportioned out, is too simple to attract more than passing attention, and republicans need not get frightened over it. If they are beaten, it will not be by the carrying out of any such chimerical schemes as have been put in circulation by some imaginative simpleton, whose knowledge of politics is evidently far below par.

Fremont Herald (dem.): Dr. Miller is quoted as saying "I can say that I have it not over three days old direct from Grover Cleveland that 'the blunders committed by the present democratic congress have never been exceeded." Shades of Horatio Seybeen exceeded.'" Shades of Horatio Sey-mour! when is the doctor going to quit the patent medicine business foctor must have "had it" from somebody to come in as proxy to the committee meeting! Why doesn't he "follow New York" as usual!

Plattsmouth Journal: THE BEE contains smull-sized political sensation, in which the hickory-shirt statesman from Nemana county is dubbed "a horny-handed granger with a railroad pass book." The sensation s accompanied by a fac-simile letter signed by Walt Seeley and a B. & M. trip pass alleged to have been issued by Majors to one R. M. Campbell. Should Tom Majors secure the republican nomination for governor next fall issues of THE BEE of this date will be in great demand for campaign documents.

Crete Vidette: The action of the demo-cractle press in Nebraska in heralding every little move or mumble made by Congres Bryan is becoming nauseating. When little boys attempt to argue with grown people they are considered fresh and ill raised, but the sickening efforts of this nervy young man to force himself into promin considered by his party papers in this state as the quintesence of statesmanship and political sagacity. Retribution is sometimes delayed, but he will receive his chastisement next November.

Seward Reporter (rep.): The republican party of Nobraska must nominate the best men that can be secured, regardless of where they live, and stand shoulder to shoulder for their election. If a man from the country ticket, let him be nominated, but if an Omaha candidate will make a better show for vic tory, other things being equal, by all means give us the Omaha man. Let no sectional differences and no revengeful feelings stand in the way of republican success in Nebraska this year, when we have to elect not only governor, but presidential electors, congress men and a legislature that will choose a United States senator. Close up the ranks pared to do his whole duty, regardless of personal feelings or sectional prejudices.

JAY GETTING GENEROUS.

Pittsburg Times: Jay Gould is evidently a very sick man. In addition to his \$10,000 "church extension" donation he has just

Providence Telegram: Jay Gould has given \$25,000 to the university of the City of New York. How generous the great finan-rier is getting to be in these days of his ill

New York Commercial: The crank who wrote to Jay Gould asking for a trifle of \$3,000,000 does not read the newspapers. He should have put a "Rev." before his name. Even cranks should be abreast of the times New York Advertiser: Jay Gould has

leaving New York was to donate \$25,000 to the New York university. This, with his \$10,000 for church extension, indicates that

COMICAL COMMENT

Washington Post: If Pugilist Maher really desires to commit suicide he should have con-tinued his debate with Colonel Fitzsimmons for a few more rounds.

Indianapolts Journal: Lawyer-Well, we got the best of them this time. You have been sentenced to ninety-nine years in prison. Convict-Ninety-nine years? Why, I'll be dead before I have served half of it.
"Yes: that is where you get the best of 'em."

Kate Field's Washington: "How many are included in the general public?"
"It depends on whether you are inviting it to subscribe for a newspaper or to come up and take a drink."

New York Sun: "We will cure all the ills of the body politie!" the candidate exclaimed in the course of his speech. "Is that the reason you have all the ward healers in the city working for you?" a man on the front bench asked.

HER PIRST CARE

R. L. Sylvester in Judge. ne measured out the butter with a very sol-The milk and sugar also; and she took the To count the eggs correctly, and to add a lit-Of baking powder, which, you know, beginners oft omit.

Then she stirred it all together, and she baked it full an hour.

But she never quite forgave herself for leav-ing out the flour. Washington Star: Paderewski's hair is togitimate successor of the chrysanthemum

New York 'tribune: Softleigh—Old Soak says he saw the Aurora Borealls last night. I thought ne was nearsighted. Sharpleigh—That accounts for it. The old boy can't see beyond his own nose.

Somerville Journal: Some people seem to hink that talking in a moral way is leading

Philadelphia Record: A scientific journal says that fish love music. There is no doubt says that fish love music. There that the shad is partial to bones. New Orleans Picayune: When a buckwheat cake is not done up brown it becomes a fla fallure.

A poet in the current Atlantic thus hits off A poet in the current Atlantic thus hits
the month of March up to date:

A roaring, blustering beast of March,
Set free from out a cloud-hung arch
In patild skies, as dim of dye
And cold as frosted violet's eye.
A flon March that shakes his mane
To fright those steeds of golden rein
Whose charioteer drives on apace
With steady splendor, god-like grace.

Rochester Post: A magazine article asks: Do titles pay?" Well, generally, no. until ney are sued, and then sometimes they get

Washington Star; It isn't always the struggle for daily bread that makes people feel the race with poverty. It is very ofte it the struggle for terrapin and quall on toast.

Claims It is Blackmail. ALMA, Neb., March 12.-To the Editor of THE BEE: The filing of the petition against Judge Gaslin by Mrs. Guver for \$50,000 for alleged breach of promise is regarded here as a blackmailing scheme. The plaintiff in the suit has been regarded by many as insane, and it is alleged her nearest neigh-bors and relatizes will have noth-ing to do with her. The prevailing opinion here is that she was put up to bring ng the suit by another party.

tition filed there is an agreement signed by the plaintiff and her attorney that the at torney is to have one-half of the proceeds o the suit, and that the plaintiff cannot settle vithout the consent of her attorney. talked with a large number of leading citi zens, and every one expressed the benef that this is nothing more than a disgraceful cheme for the purpose of extorting money It has developed that some parties have been endeavoring for some time to procure a photograph of Judge Gaslin for the purpose of sending it along with a picture of the plain-tiff to the Police Gazette, and thus bring him into disrepute.

HER PROPOSAL.

Browne Perriman in Yanker Blade, Well, Judd. three years I've waited To see this blessed day, Three years you've been a-courtin'
And always had your say,
Yet what you've been a-doin'
I'd like to know, I swan!

You've talked on every subjeck 'Cept th' one you most thought Here on the horsehair sofa Here on the horsehair sofa
Long have I sat and sat,
Wond'rin' with you beside me.
Just what you would be at.
I knowed you'ze after somethin'
That shook your heart with dread,
Yet long's you wouldn't speak, Judd,
You might as well been dead.

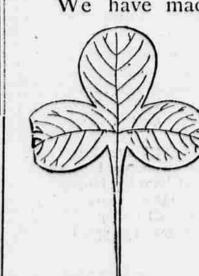
Now this yere sort of dodgin'
Might make of some a fool,
In spite of all their pashence;
But laws: I've been to school!
I say this thing must stop. Judd,
You've reely got to hear;
So, while I up and ask you.
S'pose you expand that ear.

Long, wearily I've waited Long, wearly I've waited
On leap year's loosening hand,
And now I'll do the talkin'
For I've just got the sand.
I s'pose you want to marry;
But who, you'd never cheep,
How's that? You don't mean me, Judd!
Well, that puts me to sleep.

And so at last you've spoken.
You'd die to know your fate:
Well, sure as preachin's preachin',
You're just a mite too late.
For I've at last concluded
A man who fails to see
Just what he wants for three years,
Is not the man for me.

Browning, KING S. W. Corner 15th and Donglas Sts.

Shamrocks for St. Patrick's Day---We have made arrangements for a



supply of shamrocks, the picture on the left being a lifelike representation. These beautiful shamrocks will arrive in time to be given away to those who call at our store on St. Patrick's day. It don't make any difference whether you

are a regular customer or never have or never expect to trade with us, you are welcome to one as long as we have any. The handsomest buttonieres in the city.

Browning, King & Co