THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska } ss.
County of Douglas.

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

Sunday, March 6	28,124
Monday, March 7	23,587
Tuesday, March 8	23,588
Wednesday, March 9	23,568
Thursday, March 10	24,591
Friday, March 11	23,510
Saturday, March 12	24,329
Average	24,328

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 13th day of March, A. D. 1892.

SEAL. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for February 24,510.

FIFTEENTH street property owners have staying and fighting qualities.

IT IS becoming painfully apparent to the English government organs that Balfour is not equal to the present emergency.

LATEST advices from New Hampshire bring the gratifying intelligence that ex-Senator Blair is satisfied with the presidential outlook.

THOSE international nuisances, Mitchell, Slavin and Sullivan, have been staining their reputations a good deal more with ink than blood lately.

SOONER or later the inter-urban traffic of Omaha will require viaducts accross the railroads for all the streets now blocked by tracks, but they cannot all be constructed at once.

NOW that the principal contractor for city hall work has practically completed his part of the building, it might be well for the council to pay some attention to hastening the movements of the special contractors.

UTAH has shown conclusively that she is not yet ready for statehood. Her legislature adjourned without passing an appropriation for an exhibit at the World's fair. Utah has not yet caught up with the Nineteenth century.

GROVER CLEVELAND appears to have been his own Sackville West in the ante-convention campaign. Cleveland cannot expect help from a democratic congress which he says has committed blunders that have never been exceeded.

AMONG the foreign exhibits at the World's fair will be a fac simile of the Irish village of Donegal with peasants engaged in spinning, weaving, lace-making, etc. It is to be presumed the food and drink of the peasants will also be characteristic.

A LITTLE reflection will reveal the necessity of a city electrician or inspector whose duty it shall be to see that electric wire connections are properly made in all buildings and who shall make it his business to inspect the work already done in this direction throughout the city.

IF Omaha would encourage brick building as Kansas City and Denver have done, the price of brick would go down materially and brick dwellings would be as cheap as frame houses. A city built of brick and stone has a substantial appearance and impresses strangers with confidence in its stability.

Now that the petroleum trust is dissolving, the Chicago breweries have pooled their issues and formed a beer trust. The Standard Oil monopoly has always claimed that the trust has cheapened the price of oil for the people and it remains to be seen now whether the brewery trust will cheapen the price of beer.

A REFORMED hangman is the latest fad in English reformers. After adjusting the noose to 140 necks this interesting individual whose name is Berry is lecturing against capital punishment. The worst of it is that with true English appreciation of the market value of notoriety in this country the great necktie man threatens to invade America.

MR. RET CLARKSON of Iowa, New York and the country at large must feel much chagrined at the results of the Des Moines district republican convention. While that body recommends him for delegate-at-large from the state it very significantly left the editor of the Des Moines Register off the list of delegates to the state convention and adopted resolutions endorsing the administration of President Harrison. The Des Moines end of Clarkson's vice presidential boom is not very threatening.

THE Fifth ward kickers are striking out wild in every direction and wasting their ammunition. Let them concentrate their efforts for reform nearer home. For instance, there is a large tract of land worth from $300,000 to $500,000 in the heart of the Fifth ward known as the old fair ground. It is private property owned by bankers and money lenders. Let the kickers from Kickersville appoint a committee to wait upon the Fifth ward assessor and ascertain why that tract of land is not returned for taxation when every poor man who owns a little cottage has to pay taxes not only on his house but also upon his stove and bedstead.

THE PROPOSED POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Postmaster General Wanamaker is about to renew his efforts to establish postal telegraphs. The bill framed last winter in conformity with his views has been re-introduced by Congressman Hopkins of Illinois, with some modifications that have suggested themselves since last year.

Under this bill the government may contract with any telegraph company for the transmission of private correspondence, press dispatches and postal money orders between points to be designated by the Postoffice department in connection with the postal service under rules and regulations prescribed by the postmaster general, and at such rates as may be agreed on by the contracting parties. The charges for transmission and delivery must be prepaid by stamps. The advertising and letting of the contracts provided for must be conducted in the manner prescribed by the laws relating to contracts for inland mail transportation, so far as may be applicable. It is provided that in conducting the postal telegraph business no new additional offices shall be created, nor additional clerks employed by reason of the same in the Postoffice department or in postoffices, nor any expenditure of money be made or contracted for beyond the sums received for the delivery charge of said messages. The bill provides that all statutes prescribing punishment for violations of laws of the postal service shall be extended and made applicable to the postal telegraph service; also that the postmaster general, with the advice and consent of the president, may conclude treaties and conventions with foreign countries for the extension and connection of the postal telegraph service, including the interchange of postal telegraph money orders between them and the United States.

There would be a very marked distinction between government postal telegraphs now in operation in England, France and other European countries and the corporate postal telegraphs which are contemplated under this bill. The European system excludes private ownership of telegraphs and makes the entire system a component part of the postoffice. The proposed bill would continue corporate ownership of telegraphs and merely give the people the benefit of a limited postal telegraph conducted as an adjunct of the postal system. In other words the Wanamaker plan does not contemplate the purchase or absorption of existing telegraph lines or the construction of competing telegraph lines. It merely contemplates the use of public buildings in the principal cities and the employment of postal carriers and use of postoffice facilities by any telegraph company or companies that may see fit to avail themselves of the benefits proposed in exchange for a concession as to regulations and telegraph tolls.

This is by no means such a postal telegraph as the country will eventually secure when the American people fully realize the necessity of substituting for the present wasteful system operated by stock jobbers for the profit of construction rings and speculators a telegraph operated by the government for the use and benefit of the people as an integral part of the postal system.

It may be better, however, to accept half a loaf than no bread. The private postal telegraph would be a long step in the direction of government telegraph, and under present conditions and prejudices the Hopkins bill is all that can be procured at the hands of congress.

SEVEN MEN BUT ONLY THREE CATTLE.

Cable dispatches from London announce that seven men died on the steamer Navarro, loaded with cattle on the voyage from New York, but that only three cattle were lost The men were suffocated by coal gas on the first night out and seven others narrowly escaped a similar death. The cattlemen and the crew worked heroically during the remainder of the voyage and their labors were rewarded in saving nearly all the cattle. The animals were in excellent condition on arrival at port, but the men looked like ghosts and were almost exhausted.

The cattlemen were partly to blame for their fate. They went aboard the ship intoxicated and they did not have sense enough to provide for properly ventilating the forecastle. The steamship company is primarily responsible, however, for the awful events of the twenty-four days buffeting with ocean storms. To save money the steamship company provided an inferior quality of coal. It increased the length of the voyage and its nauseous gases caused the death of the seven men. Better care was taken to prevent the death of the dumb animals than to make the lives of human beings secure. Why?

The dumb animals possessed a cash value. The dead men have been buried in the sea. Their friends may mourn for them. The steamship company loses no money by their death. Human life is too cheap on ocean steamers. Greed and avarice are not moved by human suffering. Cheap coal may kill off men by overworking them at the engines or by suffocating them in their bunks, but it saves the owners of the vessel a few dollars. There is too much indifference to human misery everywhere, and especially on merchantmen and stock steamers. There is a most pressing necessity for closer inspection of these vessels, inspection which shall force their owners to consider something else than the almighty dollar. There is a whole sermon against cupidity, covetousness and parsimony in the telegraphic announcement that only three cattle were lost on the voyage of the Navarro, but seven men were buried in mid ocean.

FACTS ABOUT CHICAGO.

Chicago covers an area of forty-eight square miles or very nearly double the ground space covered by the city of Paris. The valuation of property within the city limits of Chicago has been assessed for the year 1892 at $256,599,574. The actual value of the real property of the city of Chicago exceeds one billion. The 2 per cent tax on the assessed valuation of Chicago will produce $5,131,991. The estimated revenue expected during the present year from the liquor traffic license will approximate $3,000,000. The grand total of moneys to be expended for municipal purposes by the city government and the school board of Chicago in 1892 will exceed $10,000,000. From this must be deducted for interest on the bonded debt of Chicago $1,007,342. In other words Chicago pays as much interest every two years as would cancel the entire bonded debt of Omaha, and the running expenses of the Chicago municipal machine this year, exclusive of her public schools, would meet all the expenditures of the state of Nebraska, including state officers' salaries, maintenance of public institutions, state militia, repairs of public buildings and the average of new public buildings for the next five years.

Chicago is a great city.

THE democratic papers claim to have discovered a most formidable revolt in the ranks of the republican party of Indiana against President Harrison. In proof of this assumption they cite the great commotion that took place the other day at the republican state convention of Indiana when ex-Congressman White led the opposition to the resolutions instructing the delegates to support Benjamin Harrison for renomination. The democrats can get very little comfort out of this alleged revolt. It was a tempest in a teapot. The resolutions to instruct in favor of Harrison were carried unanimously. One thousand and seventeen delegates voted for the resolutions; six delegates hailing from Allen county declined to vote and left the convention hall.

INSTEAD of consolidating missions to South America and elsewhere the true policy of our government should be to increase their number. Denmark and Sweden and Norway will very properly resent the proposed consolidation and our promising trade relations with South American republics are liable to suffer by decreasing the number of diplomatic representatives there. A saving of $60,000 in the total consular and diplomatic bill will not remunerate this government for the ill-will of any friendly nation. The senate may be relied upon, we hope, to prevent the foolish cheese-paring to which the house committee on foreign relations has committed itself.

HENRY M. STANLEY is credited with an ambition to enter Parliament as a representative from Wales. The chief drawback to the consummation of his ambition is that he is still an American and cannot be naturalized in time for the coming election. The fact that he has been an American would not interfere, however, with his success in Parliament. On the contrary it would be of advantage to him and to Great Britain. A few genuine American ideas backed up by American vigor in the House of Commons would infuse life into that body.

MORALLY the bribe giver and the bribe taker are equally guilty but practically the bribe taker cannot usually be convicted unless the bribe giver is freed from all danger of punishment. He can then be compelled to give testimony against the bribe taker.

BRICK-MAKING is a home industry which employs labor. About 90 per cent of the cost of making brick is labor. Therefore brick-making should be encouraged in every way practicable.

He Doesn't Object.
Chicago Times.

Mr. Holman's friends are mentioning him for the presidency, and, though ears be strained, no one has yet heard him cry, "I object."

Opposition That Helps.
Globe-Democrat.

About the only big republicans who are opposed to Harrison's renomination are Platt, Quay and Cameron, and their hostility helps rather than hurts him.

Home for the Feeble Minded.
St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Mrs. Hopkins-Searles' $5,000,000 castle at Great Barrington, Mass., is now deserted, and it is thought will eventually be made a state institution. As a home for demented old ladies it would not fall far short of its original use.

Jack Tar's Modesty.
St. Paul Pioneer Press.

After sizing up the demands of the Baltimore's sailors the Chilians may conclude that it would be cheaper to hand over the stone fence which constitutes their domain to the sailors aforesaid and let them run the thing until they get their money's worth. The American sailor justly sets a high estimate upon his value, but foreigners unacquainted with his worth will be amazed at first sight of it.

Life in a Lofty Camp.
Creede (Colo.) Amethyst.

Slanting Annie, the acknowledged belle of the dance house, was compelled to take a fresh young tenderfoot down a few notches last night. He danced with her twice, and the last time refused to buy the drinks. Annie stabbed him in the left shoulder as he was fleeing out of the front door. Annie is always peaceable and polite, but she will not stand any monkeying like that. The tenderfoot will now doubtless write back home of the toughness of this camp, when he is to blame for last night's affair.

Enthusiam for Blair.
Boston Herald.

The Blair boom seems to be gradually catching on up in New Hampshire. One man has written to Blair pledging the vote of North Walpole for him in the convention, and in his letter he quotes a striking sentence from holy writ: "The stone which the builders rejected has become the head of the corner." Another, who controls the republican party of Epping Four Corners, sends a postal card, on which he writes: "A good man is like yeast; you can't keep him down. Epping Four Corners is for Blair for president." Keep the ball rolling!

A Cypher at Home.
St. Paul Globe.

The enthusiasm at Omaha is still rising over the big nugget that is to fall into its prospective pocket in the shape of the great convention of the people's party. The prospects of hot blood, excited and long-drawn out debates, with possible splits, but add to the satisfaction with which the gathering is anticipated. The 2,000 delegates are expected to be present with ten times as many outsiders and partisans. In glowing moments the figures often reach 100,000. The greater the dissensions and divisions the longer the crowd will remain. The material gains to the community from such a gathering to continue a week or more must be very great and then the hilarity and vivacity that will attend it. The republican gathering at the other twin will be thrown into the shade Whatever the financial views of the convention, the million or more dollars to be dropped at Omaha in connection with it will all have the golden hue. Why did not Ignatius think of the metropolis of the state that so honors and loves him? Had he secured this prize for St. Paul the wild furore for his candidacy might have forced the honor upon him. Now there is almost indifference whether he is put at the front or dropped into the unsavory ditch with the debris of sublimated hope.

IS A LIAR WHEN SICK.

Doubt Expressed as to the Sex of Dr. Henry Slade, the Clairvoyant.

A Jackson, Mich., special to the Chicago Tribune contains the following astounding statements: Dr. Henry Slade, the famous spiritualist and clairvoyant, who is sick here, is said to be a woman. A well known physician of this place said to the Tribune correspondent today:

"I have seen Slade twice during the last few days. He seemed averse to my placing my hands on him and frequently said: 'You will not betray me, doctor?' He was finally so averse to receiving my attentions that I left him and another doctor was called. In fact, several have been called in one way or another. The doctor who took my place came to me in great excitement, saying Slade was a woman; that he had cried, admitted his sex and told a strange story. I told him to calm himself, observe further, and report to me. He paid several visits subsequently and reported the most astounding things."

Another doctor said: "I was called later than Dr. —— and suspected something from the symptoms. I told Slade of my suspicions, and he admitted that he was a woman, begging me not to betray him. I refused to treat him."

"How did Slade account for his mustache doctor?" was asked.

"He said he forced it to grow, and was growing hair on his head in the same way."

The correspondent interviewed Slade at his room in the hotel.

"I might say such things when I am sick," said Slade. "In fact, I lie like Satan when I am ill."

"But the doctors say on their own responsibility you are a woman."

"They are knaves to say anything about me when I am sick."

"Did you tell Dr. —— that you are the mother of a child now in Amsterdam, Europe?"

"If I did it was a lie like the rest of what I said. I say I am a —— liar when I'm sick."

Dr. Slade says he is 47 years old. He began his performances as a medium in this city thirty-two years ago and was then nearly, if not quite, 30. He had a beardless, pale face, wore his hair long, and dressed in most remarkable style.

The Governor Tangled.
Sioux City Journal.

Attention has been called in the Journal to the published statement of Governor Boyd to the effect that in replying to his circular letter concerning the advisability of a called session of the legislature, he said: "I find universal opposition on the part of the republican members to the latter subject (the necessity of establishing reasonable maximum rates of transportation by railroads), and they think no railroad legislation is needed."

It is suggested that this statement was made for political effect in the coming campaign. If that is the case, the reported synopsis made by the governor of the replies to his circular letter, as published in yesterday's Omaha Bee, shows that either the synopsis or the governor's statement is singularly inaccurate.

In the synopsis or "tabulated summary" of the replies, it is alleged, "of those senators replying, fourteen favored the proposition for a maximum rate bill, eleven were opposed and three non-committal." Of the eleven opposed six declared that "nothing less than the Newberry bill would be acceptable." This leaves only a possible five senators who expressed themselves hostile to railroad legislation. There were seven republicans in the senate.

Of the members in the house who replied, the "tabulated summary" figures that "fifty favored railroad legislation, twenty-six were opposed and nineteen were non-committal." Of the twenty-six opposed twenty-three declared that "nothing less than the Newberry bill would be acceptable."

So the greatest possible number of republicans in the house who expressed themselves opposed to any railroad legislation was three. There are twenty-one republicans in the house. All the members of the house answered the circular according to the tabulated summary, except five.

The governor will please explain what he meant by alleging that he found "universal opposition on the part of republican members to railroad legislation."

There are twenty-eight republican members in the two houses and, according to the governor's tabulation, only ten members of both houses expressed themselves averse to railroad legislation. What has become of the other eighteen?

Let us grant, for the sake of argument, that the two senators and the five members that did not answer the circular letter are all republicans. Then that leaves still eleven republican members who did not oppose all railroad legislation in their answers to the gubernatorial conundrums. Figure it as he will, he cannot make out that even a majority of the republicans replying said a word against railroad legislation.

Sworn Testimony.
Chicago Times.

American courts of law are nothing if not orthodox in theology. Witnesses hold up their right hands and are sworn with a degree of celerity that admits of no hesitancy as to the purport of the oath. Sometimes an added sanctity is given to the oath by compelling the witness to kiss a bible or a dictionary which is bound to look like one. It is all very intelligent and very reverent, and one is moved to wonder whether the cause of religion or the credibility of witnesses is the more affected by that perfunctory oath-taking.

In a Chicago divorce court yesterday there occurred an accident not without interest to the student of that corner-stone of justice, sworn testimony. A 7-year-old boy was the witness, and as usual, there was some question as to the admission of his testimony.

"Do you know what would happen if you told a lie?" inquired the court with severity.

"Yes, sir. God would punish me."

"How?"

"By placing me in the great big fire."

This being satisfactory to the court the little witness was allowed to proceed. It is to be feared, however, that the test applied to him would bar out most older witnesses.

The oath should be abolished in the courts. It is either blasphemous or silly. The manner in which it is administered robs it of all solemnity. Men who intend to perjure themselves are not deterred by fear of divine wrath. If the courts would abandon the notion that the Almighty may be relied upon to chastise in the next world the man who gives false testimony in a lawsuit, and would take steps to punish in this life a few of the perjurers who go unwhipped, though their offense is notorious, the ends of justice would be mightily furthered.

Heed the Lesson.
Lincoln News.

The republicans of Nebraska after a somewhat disastrous experience, brought on largely by internecine conflict and in a less decree by the indifference to questions of public and party interest which a powerful and strongly established party too often exhibits, have awakened to a realization of the fact that if victory is to be achieved in the coming campaign it must be at the price of harmony. And the realization of this fact has caused a widespread and generally expressed desire for the obliteration of sectional lines, the settlement of past differences and the complete unification of party interests. This sentiment is today expressed by almost every leading republican newspaper in the state, and it is backed by the intelligent opinion of the party leaders.

The appreciation of the gravity of the situation and the necessities of the case has not come any too soon. Had the same spirit which seems to so generally prevail now been manifested in 1890 the humiliation of defeat would have been saved the republican party, and republican defeat in a strong republican state is indeed humiliating. But this is past. Past history, however, lights the torch for future progress, and the developments of the last few years make plain the duty of the party in the time that is now and the time that is to come.

Two evils menace the welfare of the party—the strong sectional spirit which prevails in some portions of the state, and the animosity which past conflicts has stirred up between the factions. Geography necessarily has an important place in politics; but geography is not everything, and the republican party can no longer afford to have its strength weakened and destroyed by the bitterness of one city, county or section toward another city, county or section, or by the attempted usurpation by one section of the rights and privileges which belong to other sections. So with the petty wrangling of factions. Ante-convention contests have been so bitter that it has been impossible to overcome the bitterness in the subsequent campaigns, and the party has suffered in consequence. Disappointment has too often been but another word for resentment, and resentment easily develops into open hostility, and hostility and discord from within the party bring defeat. In the approaching struggle the party should unite on good men, and having nominated them, they should receive united and hearty support.

The fulfillment of these conditions means success and it is encouraging to note the earnest efforts now being made in this direction. But while the indications presage harmony and victory, it must be remembered that the active work of the campaign has not even commenced. A good deal of care must be exercised if the present good feeling is to be maintained.

In the nomination for governor especially there is a strong possibility of discord. This must be avoided. The first consideration should be the adaptability and capability of the candidate, and if the proper man is named he should be warmly supported whether he is or has been identified with this or that so-called faction—whether he comes from this or that section of the state.

Harmony and due consideration for the public welfare—willingness to comply with the reasonable demands of the people—will restore the republican party to its former and rightful place.

RELIGIOUS CONGRESS.

What is Being Done to Make it a Success at the World's Fair.

NEW YORK, March 13.—There now seems to be good reason for believing that the proposed parliament of religion in connection with the World's fair will be a success. Rev. John Henry Burrows, the chairman of the general committee on religious congresses in 1893, has just issued the first report of the committee, giving the result of its correspondence with the religious leaders of the world. Favorable responses have been received from Mr. Gladstone, Whittier, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishops Ireland and Ryan, Rev. Drs. Edward Hale, R. S. Storrs, also many college presidents and theological professors; also Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sir Edwin Arnold, William Stead, Lord Edgerton and many others, that indicate clearly enough that the idea will receive the support of all the denominations, both Catholic and Protestant.

The following scheme of dates has been decided upon: Parliament of religions, August 25 to September 3; Catholic congress, September 5 to 9; other churches from September 6 to 10; congress of missions, September 12 to 17; Evangelical alliance, September 19 to 24; Sunday Rest congresses, September 26 to 29; Christian Endeavor day, September 8.

"We believe, says the report, "that the views presented by Cardinal Gibbons will be realized; that the expectations of the most sanguine of those who gave their minds to this plan a year ago will be dwarfed by the gigantic realities; that the congresses of religion will be so noteworthy as to make an epoch in history."

Special Sunday service will be held in the various churches and various other great denominational and interdenominational meetings will be held, the dates of which are not yet decided upon.

The Baptists and Lutherans are planning a world's conference; the Presbyterians may have a conference, and many associations like the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and the Young Men's Christian and Temperance associations will hold their conferences, the general result of which will be a full and adequate picture of the religious world as existing in 1893. It is expected that these meetings will be held at the magnificent Memorial hall art place, where there are twenty halls, each capable of holding 2,000 people. There will also be more than twenty smaller halls, which will be used for smaller meetings. The committee suggests that a special committee consisting of Dr. William Hayes Ward of the Independent, Prof. Henry Coppe of Lehigh university, Rev. William C. Gannett, Richard Watson Gilder of the Century, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Ward, Prof. W. C. Wilkinson and Bishop John H. Vincent, be appointed to compile a collection of original hymns to be used at the meetings, the collection to contain some hymns which the people of all religions will equally delight to sing.

SUGGESTING SMILES.

Washington Star: An intellectual young woman who makes a fad of the study of mechanics refers to an ice cream spoon as one of the noteworthy varieties of cold chisel.

New York Herald: Hanks—I've just discovered the reason why Closefist is so small.

Banks—What is it?

Hanks—He expects to have to crawl through the eye of a needle some time.

Judge: Mr. Wayback—Be yew the waiter?

Waiter—Yes, sah.

Mr. Wayback—Dew yew know, I've been a-wonderin' all along why they called these places chop houses. I know now. Will yew please bring me an ax? I want tew cut this steak.

Dial: Husband—But tell me, why do you persist in letting the two rooms? There is no necessity; that you know very well.

Wife—But you forget that we have three marriageable daughters.

Kate Field's Washington: "Now be honest," said the second party to a horse deal as he slipped the halter on his exchange. "Is the animal worth carrying home?"

"No," replied the former owner, frankly, "he ain't, but he's worth leading home, if you're going in that direction."

THE FOOL WOLF
New York Herald.

The wolf who outside hungers for a starveling wretch like me
Is a wolf most injudicious, as a child could plainly see.
Why hunger for a skeleton, when rotund, rich and fat,
Just down the street he might waylay a well fed plutocrat.

Detroit Free Press: A teacher of æsthetic gymnastics says that there is a whole science in knowing how to enter a room and leave it properly. Any accomplished burglar can explain the modus operandi.

Philadelphia Times: When a young man is intoxicated with love right along and the girl is willing the buy-a-plain-gold-ring cure may be advisedly resorted to.

Ram's Horn: If you claim in class meeting that you love God with all your strength don't stand around with your hands in your pockets while your wife is pumping the water to do a two weeks' washing.

Yarmouth Register: "Do you wear your sunniest smiles when you want to get an unusual favor from your husband?" "No; I wear my briniest tears."

Boston Jester: Coddling—You didn't return Miss Flypp's bow, did you? Hunker—No; she gives me one so seldom I thought I'd keep it.

Boston Transcript: Lying is a reprehensible habit, generally speaking; but fish stories are quite appropriate during Lent.

Binghamton Leader: The landlord may be a square man, but you can depend on finding him round on rent day.

Columbus Post: The poor scissors grinder seems pleased to strike the ragged edge.

HER CHOICE.
Clothier and Furnisher.

"What do you like me in the best?"
He questioned her that night.
As near the snug dering fire they sat
And watched its flickering light.

"I think I like you best," she said,
And tossed aside her hair,
"In—let me think—Oh, yes, I know,
That business suit you wear.

"And why?" he questioned tenderly,
His eyes bent on her face,
Where now and then a truant blush
Would leave its tell-tale trace.

"Because," she answered with a sigh,
Her eyes turned now away,
"When you have on your business suit
You are so far away."

HE MAKES HUMBUGGERY PAY

How Hon. William S. Holman of Indiana Bamboozles the Hoosier Voters.

ABOUT HIS CHEESE PARING METHODS

Insincere Opposition to Other People's Wants and Astute Ignorance Concerning His Own Extravagance—Hatch of Missouri Excoriated Him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—(Special to THE BEE.)—William S. Holman of Indiana is a political anomaly. He has achieved general prominence by individual insignificance. He is popular at home, chiefly, on account of his unpopularity abroad. His constituents see in him all the virtues of Spartan simplicity joined to Jacksonian devotion to the constitution and unyielding opposition to an age of reckless and profligate extravagance in the administration of public affairs. He has been dubbed the "Watchdog of the Treasury." It is observed that he never growls in his own dooryard. Homely as a southern hedge fence, studiously slovenly in his attire, full of phrases to catch rural constituencies, eager to rush in where political angels would occupy a front seat and taking to the woods in regions where heavenly visitors hunting after home votes would fear to tread, Mr. Holman is one of the most transparent of humbugs in the present congress.

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This year he is in his element. He has his hand on the throttle of general appropriations and feels that he controls the right of way for all other bills requiring money for their administration. He met his match in Hatch the other day when he attempted to prevent the passage of the agricultural deficiency bill, and he will run into a dozen more snags before the season is over. Holman is a first class humbug. He poses as an economist, and a constitutional strict constructionist when doing so will not impress him politically. He whines and grapevines and begs around when his district is menaced by the economical mania. Holman's idea of economy is to look at a treasury estimate and then cut it in half, irrespective of results. Next year a deficiency is passed to make up the difference. In other words, Holman's economy is based on the theory that the public can't remember from one year to another, and that two appropriations spread a year apart, with hundreds of unpaid clerks in between, is the proper method of providing for the executive departments.

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Last year, while the navy bill was under consideration, Holman was protesting as usual against building ships and guns. We didn't need 'em. They weren't necessary. The people in his deestrict had not called for them. Congressman McAdoo replied with some heat that he hoped to live long enough to see the magnificent work done by American gun foundries so extended and so improved that a gun would be built powerful enough to penetrate a barn in the gentleman from Indiana's district and to kill an old red cow therein. "Then," said Mr. McAdoo, "the great economist will be howling for appropriations for coast defense and ships, an increased navy and the glory of the American flag."

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Holman's power lies in the fact that a large proportion of the business of congress must be done by unanimous consent. A single objection very often prevents consideration. A single objection as often shelves forever a measure which has passed through the dreary routine of introduction, reference, committee consideration, report back to the house or senate, and which has wearily worked its way up to the top of the calendar. Nothing is easier than for a congressman sitting in his seat to interpose objections to measures seeking consideration and which can only come up by unanimous consent, to kill others which are pending, by pointing out the absence of a quorum, or to raise points of order on bills to which they are applicable, however worthy the object or however desirous an overwhelming majority of members may be to see the measure passed.

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It has been by tactics of this character that Holman has made himself prominent. His name is identified with no measure of national importance. His voice rings out in the house on no great economical question. He is the apostle of "cheese paring," the prophet of parsimony, the evangel of minute meanness. Department clerks are harmless politically. Holman is for cutting down their salaries or making them wait a year for their pay. The army and navy do not vote. Holman is the persistent advocate of reduced appropriations for both. The District of Columbia has been long disfranchised. The gentleman from Indiana makes an annual raid on the district bill and swings his economical snickersnee over pavements and sewers, parks and reservations. Public buildings are demanded at a goodly distance from Indiana. Mr. Holman lies in wait for a fitting chance and paralyzes the member who ventures to ask for unanimous consent.

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His humbuggery is made diaphanous, however, when a measure in which Indiana is interested comes up. Mr. Holman's bark then becomes a mellow whine. His oft repeated howls for economy die away into a whisper of dissent so faint that his nearest neighbors cannot hear it. He begs for votes and cries for quarter. In the Fifty-first congress the public buildings committee headed off all Holman's opposition by deliberately holding up a measure in which he was interested until it had passed a batch of bills to which he would have certainly objected had he not feared that he would have been shut out from the pork barrel in consequence. The same method has been employed with success in the pensions committee. It is the only one that is certain of success with the most arrant demagogue in the house.

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This is the dressing down that Mr. Holman received from a member of his own party, Chairman Hatch of the agricultural committeee, on last Saturday, when the great objector attempted to block the agricultural deficiency bill. Mr. Hatch said:

"I do not agree with the gentleman from Indiana, or his methods, or his rules, or his laws of interpretation or construction. I have seen him time and time again when he would take the knife of the constitution and pare an appropriation so close that you could not see it under a microscope, and when his own state was interested I have seen him open the door broader than would allow this capitol to go through."

Cheers, applause and wild laughter on both sides of the chamber showed that Hatch's hit had told.

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Nothing is easier than for a congressional demagogue to attain notoriety. So long as the notoriety is gained at the expense of other sections than that which he depends upon for his votes, the howls and execrations and criticisms and sarcasm do not injure his political prospects. His constituency takes notoriety for reputation, and is proud of the prominence gained by its representative. Holman is invincible in his district. He looks most carefully after his fences. He tickles the farmer with platitudes about agriculture. He warms the old soldiers' hearts with panegyrics on patriotism. Every two years he makes a school house campaign throughout the counties in his district, evades national issues, glides easily over every disturbing topic and then leads boldly up to his record. He retails in detail the work he has done for his friends at home. He catalogues the money he has "saved" the government by knocking out items in appropriation bills. And the honest farmers of the Fourth Indiana district smile in approving response, and chant in unison "Great is Democracy and Bill Holman is its Prophet."

W. E. A.

FARMING PAYS IN DAWSON.

Tillers of the Soil Who Have Made Fortunes in Fifteen Years.

LEXINGTON, Neb., March 13.—(Special to THE BEE.)—Charles Armbruster was one of Dawson county's first settlers. He came to this county in April, 1874, from Forreston, Ogle county, Ill. He landed in Plum Creek with one team of horses, two cows and $350 in cash. His first purchase was 320 acres of Union Pacific railroad lands, which he purchased on ten years time, paying one-tenth cash, the first payment being $160. He built himself a small frame house, broke eighty acres in the year 1874 and planted it to sod corn. The crop was a total failure. In 1875 he planted this same land again to crop and the grasshoppers took everything in sight. By this time the old homesteaders became tired of Dawson county and left for new fields, but Mr. Armbruster abandoned his railroad land and made a homestead entry on 160 acres adjoining his former farm. He also made a tree claim entry in the year 1876. He kept at farming, with the aid or his family, (he himself being employed on the railroad section to support his wife and children,) until the year 1880, when he succeeded in raising his first crop worth any mention. Since then he has by his own hard work and good management secured enough of this world's goods to satisfy him. At present he owns 640 acres of land six miles northwest of Lexington, under good cultivation, four farms valued at $30 per acre, and he also has 100 head of good blooded cattle, thirty-five or forty good horses, besides a 320 acre farm in Frontier county valued at $2,500, a good proud bank account of several thousand. His wealth amounts to at least $30,000.

A. Henry owns a farm of 320 acres twelve miles northwest of Lexington. He came to Dawson county in the year 1875 and has been one of the old pioneers. He has seen all the hard times of an early pioneer in a new country, and can tell some hard facts about grasshoppers and drouth in the early '70s. Mr. Henry first settled on a homestead of 160 acres, and in the year 1880 he purchased an additional 160 of the Union Pacific Railroad company, paying therefor $5 per acre, (then the usual price,) in ten annual payments. At present Mr. H. is looked upon as one of Dawson county's most substantial farmers. He is the proud possessor of a fine herd of cattle of forty or fifty head, seven or eight good teams and plenty of all kinds of feed and rain, with fruit of his own, growing such as grapes, apples, peaches and smaller varieties. By strictly legitimate farming and a judicious husbanding of his resources he has accumulated property which will rate him as worth $10,000 or $11,000, and his success is fairly equated by others of the industrious citizens of Dawson county.

T. A. Taylor of Cozad came here in 1874 with but a few dollars in hand and a large family. He has seen all of the pioneer times, and in the early days supported his family in the summer time by chopping cedar and hauling it to market, a distance of fifty-five miles. In the winter he would shoulder his gun and go for wild game, such as antelope, elk and deer, of which this country had abundance, and great was his success. In the year 1880 he commenced farming to a large extent on a farm of 160 acres of government land and 160 acres of railroad land and he has prospered since. Today he can be credited with 640 acres of good land, fine improvements, pastures full of stock and his judicious management has placed him among the number of Dawson county's best farmers, and he is rated as worth $20,000 in real estate and personal property.

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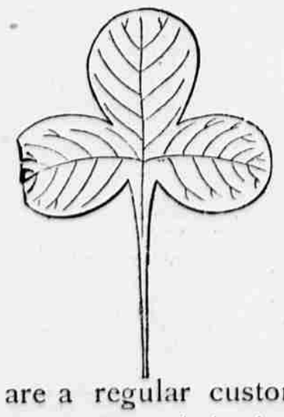
Shamrocks for St. Patrick's Day---

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.



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