THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday) One Year	$8 00
Daily and Sunday, One Year	10 00
Six Months	5 00
Three Months	2 50
Sunday Bee, One Year	2 00
Saturday Bee, One Year	1 50
Weekly Bee, One Year	1 00

OFFICES;

Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber 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.

BUSINESS 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.

State of Nebraska, } ss.
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending April 16, 1892, was as follows:

Sunday, April 10	28,190
Monday, April 11	24,430
Tuesday, April 12	23,653
Wednesday, April 13	24,622
Thursday, April 14	24,858
Friday, April 15	24,800
Saturday, April 16	24,007
Average	24,450

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 16th day of April, A. D., 1892.

SEAL. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for March, 24,329.

LINCOLN is being patrolled by rival police forces, and the people are praying to be delivered from their protectors. It all comes of electing an independent mayor.

HABEAS corpus proceedings have been instituted in behalf of several of the imprisoned Wyoming cattlemen, and under this process they are escaping from durance vile.

THE citizens of Omaha expect the county commissioners and council to take definite action on the Nebraska Central proposition without further needless circumlocution.

THE Real Estate Owners' association is moving upon an important question in discussing the present system of taxation and assessment with a view to formulating legislation to correct admitted evils.

JACQUES ST. CERE, the New York *Herald* correspondent at Paris, utters a startling epigram when he says "politics in Europe are not run by sentiment, but in the interest of financiers who create crises."

A BAND of Georgia convicts at work under the penitentiary contractor at Chicamauga have been driven to mutiny by bad food and ill treatment, affording striking proof that the convict labor system of the south is merciliessly cruel.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY is well along in years and that explains partly why she is so enthusiastic over the prospects for woman's suffrage in Dave Hill's legislature in New York. Were she a younger woman she would not be childish enough to build hopes upon such treacherous foundations.

THE proposed railroad line from Yankton to Norfolk will, if constructed during the present year, become a very advantageous feeder for the South Omaha packing houses and stock yards. It will moreover compel the Northwestern managers to close the gap between Hartington and Yankton and thus give Omaha a direct line into South Dakota, of which this city has been in great need for many years.

TOMORROW the grand rush for the Cheyenne and Arapahoe lands will take place. Thousands of adventurers, homeseekers and restless spirits are already camped on the border. When the hour strikes the pellmell of original Oklahoma on a smaller scale will be realized. The picnic up in Minnesota was a Sunday school excursion by the side of what will occur tomorrow down on the Canadian river. Only in Oklahoma can a genuine Oklahoma boom be realized.

THE state officers who are now in Washington are in perfect accord that harmony is essential to party success in the coming compaign. There is something, however, that is equally essential, and that is, compliance with the pledges made by the party in the platform of 1890. It is within the power of the republican state officers to redeem these pledges and upon them the responsibility will rest if they allow their friendship for the railroads to overbalance their obligations to the party.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has had a remarkably large number of good offices to fill during his incumbency of the presidential office, and now comes another in the resignation of Hugh S. Thompson, the democratic member of the civil service commission. In making an appointment of a successor in this instance, the president will escape the criticism which would be indulged in were the vacancy to be filled by a republican. There can be no politics in selecting a democrat for this nonpartisan board, whose duty it is to abolish politics from the public service.

THE retail trade of Omaha needs nothing so much as it does the promotion of horticulture and agriculture in the immediate vicinity of Omaha. Douglas and Sarpy counties alone are capable of supporting 20,000 market gardeners, fruit raisers and farmers, with a very liberal allowance for cattle raising and sugar beet culture. At the present time there is scarcely one-fifth that number engaged in these profitable occupations. No class of buyers are more desirable for the dealers in merchandise, and no class of toilers are surer of steady employment year in and year out.

HOW THE LAW IS VIOLATED.

A short time ago the Chicago *Tribune* presented the views of a large number of business men in several states regarding the operation of the interstate commerce law. The general expression was that the act was being commonly violated. Those whose duty it is to enforce the law, while not denying its violation, took refuge in the statement that it could not be enforced because of the impossibility of getting together adequate evidence. Not satisfied with this the *Tribune* set about obtaining evidence which would be competent in a court of law, and the published results of its efforts show it to have been very successful.

That journal was able to secure documents or copies of documents which prove that some of the largest shippers in Chicago are doing business under exceptionally favorable arrangements with the railway companies, in flagrant violation of the interstate commerce law. The facts in possession of the *Tribune* show that one Chicago firm received from the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad company a rebate of $6,618; that another firm received rebates from the same company through a confidential clerk under the pretense that they were commissions; that the West Shore road agreed to pay a rebate on large shipments of marble from Rutland to Philadelphia; that the large meat shippers are obtaining advantages in the shipment of their products not accorded other shippers, and much more evidence of a most conclusive character showing that the law is being generally violated. The *Tribune* produces fac similes of the documents which give authority to its statements.

Very likely few business men will be surprised at these disclosures, but the general public will not have its confidence in the law strengthened by them, and will naturally ask whether this sort of thing is to be permitted to go on. One member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Knapp, has expressed the opinion that there will now be more vigorous prosecution for infractions of the law than there have been heretofore, but promises of this kind have been so frequently made that they have ceased to be reassuring. "In my opinion," said Mr. Knapp, "it is now time to adopt a vigorous policy looking toward the punishment of offenders. When railroad men recognize the full seriousness of the punishment that may be inflicted upon them by disobeying the law they will certainly be much less careless." A vigorous policy has been demanded for a long while, and it is because it has not been adopted that railroad men have grown more careless, not for the reason that they failed to recognize the seriousness of the possible punishment, continued immunity, aided by the decision of the supreme court, has made them indifferent and daring. The suggestion of Mr. Knapp that the people must be taught to have respect for the law may be all very well, but the education that is required must come from the commission charged with the duty of enforcing the law. So long as that authority fails to properly or adequately perform its functions the people will not take that interest in securing an enforcement of the law which they otherwise would.

The Chicago *Tribune* has shown the Interstate Commerce Commission what can be accomplished by an enterprising newspaper in obtaining evidence which it is the duty of the commission to seek out. That journal has performed a useful service to the public, and one that it is to be hoped will arouse the commission to greater activity than it has recently shown. It should also induce congress to take early action for strengthening the law and the powers of the commission.

TO IMPAIR THE SERVICE.

A Washington dispatch states that cabinet officers and government clerks are alike annoyed at the prospect of a large reduction in the clerical force of the various departments in the near future. The treasury will be hit the hardest, and it is said is already beginning to prepare for the condition which will confront it at the beginning of the fiscal year in July, to be occasioned by the sweeping reductions which will be made in the appropriations for clerk hire for the ensuing year. It is understood that Mr. Holman's committee is cutting the appropriations for salaries to the bone, and the changes to be made are not confined to the clerks employed in Washington, but extend to those in various branches of the public service throughout the country.

Next to the Treasury department the Postoffice department will suffer most from the cutting of appropriations for clerk hire. For this branch of the public service an enormous reduction from the general estimates has been made, scarcely an item on the list having escaped. The committee does not fix the amount of the reduction of the compensation to clerks in postoffices, but the estimate will be materially cut down. The compensation to postmasters is also reduced. In short, the committee has agreed on a sweeping reduction, and it is quite probable that the house will increase it.

In doing this the economizers of Mr. Holman's committee are looking for political capital, with utter indifference as to the effect which the wholesale reductions contemplated will have upon the efficiency of the public service. The reduced appropriations will necessitate a large reduction in the clerical force of the several departments, and as this is not now larger than is necessary to the prompt dispatch of business the result must be to impair the efficiency of the service. This would be especially unfortunate in the case of the Postoffice department, the close relations of which to the business and social interests of the whole people render desirable the maintenance of the highest standard of efficiency. The work of that department has been brought to a strict business basis and is being better done than ever before. To impair it in order to save a few hundred thousand dollars would be an unpardonable wrong to the people which they would not fail to resent.

It is interesting to note that while the democrats in the house are thus striking at the efficiency of the public service, they have not hesitated to authorize an expenditure of about $30,000 for unnecessary clerks to committees which never meet and never have any work to perform. They found a way to economize by cutting off the allowance for books for poor children in the District of Columbia, but they could make an addition to the force of employes of the house for the purpose of providing more patronage. In every way the democratic majority in the house of representatives is demonstrating to the country that it is composed of the worst lot of political shysters ever sent to congress.

UNJUSTIFIABLE HASTE.

A majority of the park commission has declared against proceeding under the law to condemn lands for parks. They have decided that Judge Lake, a member of the board, and City Attorney Connell do not understand the law. In other words, these members of the park commission who have no professional knowledge of the law set up their judgment of the interpretation of a statute against the positive opinion of an ex-chief justice of the supreme court of Nebraska and one of the best lawyers of this city, who is their legal adviser.

The attitude taken by these gentlemen will not meet popular approval. It is an attempt to force the taxpayers of Omaha to pay higher than market prices for park lands. The board can but admit that if condemnation proceedings are had prices for this acreage will be materially reduced. They know, too, that they are not securing exactly the tracts most desirable and are forced to take more land in one place and less in another than they need for an ideal park system. But worse than all, they know that if their plan is concurred in by the mayor and council more bonds will have to be voted for the purchase of park ways, boulevards and interior small parks which can be secured only by exercising the right of eminent domain.

For this if for no other reason the purchase of park lands should be deferred. The park bonds do not bear interest so long as they are not issued. The city has nothing whatever to lose by the delay which legal proceedings will involve. The lands can be bought just as cheap in a year as now. At any rate they are liable to advance in price materially within that period. The city stands the best possible chance of winning in case condemnation proceedings are resisted and therefore has everything to gain by testing the charter rights which City Attorney Connell and ex-Chief Justice Lake affirm are possessed by the municipality.

IN his last annual message to congress the president directed attention to the fact that there is no law under which violations of the treaty rights of aliens can be tried and punished. This omission in the statutes was given prominence and emphasis by the action of the mob at New Orleans in shooting Italian subjects, for which this government has just agreed to pay an indemnity. To remedy this deficiency in the statutes the senate committee on foreign relations has reported a bill providing that any act committed in any state or territory in violation of the rights of a citizen or subject of a foreign country secured to such persons by treaty, which constitutes a crime under the laws of the state or territory, shall constitute a like crime against the dignity and peace of the United States, punishable in like manner as in the state courts, and may be prosecuted in the United States courts. Upon conviction the offenders are to be punished in like manner as upon conviction for crimes under the laws of the United States. There can be no question that justice and good policy demand the enactment of such a law and it is presumed that it will meet with no serious opposition in either branch of congress.

THERE is evidently a misunderstanding as regards the business that will come before the congressional convention of this district which is held in Omaha April 23. The general impression is that this convention is to nominate a candidate for congress. The fact is that the only business which this convention will transact is the selection of two delegates and two alternates to the national republican convention at Minneapolis and it may if it is deemed best, organize a district congressional committee that will take the preliminary steps for the congressional campaign in this district. It is not likely however that the convention to nominate a candidate for congress from this district will be held before September.

BOSTON is all torn up over the introduction of the deadly and unsightly trolley wire motor in her crowded and crooked public thoroughfares, and there is almost a riot impending over the bold defiance of public opinion on the part of Boston aldermen and their subserviency to the corporation that owns the Boston street car lines.

CHIEF GALL, the Sioux, is not yet a citizen of the United States, but if he should acquire that dignity and move into Nebraska, in about two years he would be a candidate for congress. At least judging from observation and the chief's name this would happen.

A Grip as is a Grip.
New York Advertiser.

Watchdog Holman has been renominated for congress again by his loving constituents. This makes his eighteenth consecutive nomination. Mr. Holman may be said to be a professional congressman.

A Presidential Fly Speck.
Chicago Tribune.

General Alger is a good man. There is nothing the matter with him. But when the Minneapolis convention meets it will be found that the general's allrightness awakens no loud enthusiasm outside of Michigan.

Texas May Go To.
Chicago Inter Ocean.

The white republicans of Texas think that if they could drive the negroes into the democratic party they could carry Texas for the republican ticket. As Texas politics goes the republican party can get along very well without the support of the state which Sheridan compared to hades.

A Declining Craze.
Philadelphia Ledger.

Evidences multiply on every hand to prove that the free and unlimited silver coinage craze has had its day of greatest popularity, and that public sentiment is setting strongly against it. It is a part with the greenback and granger craze which, for a while, disturbed the wiser, sober judgment of a large part of the people of the south and west. If those members of congress who would still pass a free silver bill were to show their constituents the folly and danger of such a measure, instead of accepting as absolutely true their belief that that is what they want, they would be serving both the country and their own political fortunes better than they are now serving either.

An Imported Peckskiff.
San Francisco Chronicle.

The imported English rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York, has written himself down an ass by his declaration that he preferred to remain an alien until the New York city government became less corrupt. There is no question of the rottenness of Tammany's rule of New York, but if this self-righteous Briton had made a study of London municipal rule he would probably have gained some idea of the corruption that big cities breed. The chief difference between American and European cities is that here we expose all the fraud in high places, while over the ocean it is carefully suppressed.

THE CRUEL WAR IS OVER.

Chicago News: If the rustlers out in Wyoming will now refrain from traveling eastward in the guise of a wild west show all will be forgiven.

Detroit Free Press: The rustlers and the cattle men of north Wyoming have no use for the pacific methods of modern diplomacy. They simply mount, unlimber their Winchesters and shoot to kill.

Cheyenne Leader: With the close of hostilities and the surrender of the invaders into the hands of the civil authorities arises the serious question of counting the cost. What steps may be taken to punish the open violation of the law is yet a matter of conjecture, but it is certain that the people of the state will demand a full investigation of the events of the past two weeks.

Cheyenne Tribune: The first act of the tragic performance in Johnson county has closed with the stockmen rescued from an infuriated mob of rustlers by United States troops and being kept in custody at Fort McKinney. It is more than probable that if the United States government had not acted with the promptness that it did, all of the stockmen would have been deliberately murdered.

Cheyenne Sun: The Sun has always endeavored to discuss this subject broadly and temperately, believing that it was only a question of time when the range cattle industry would give way to small herds and the feeding of live stock during the winter months. In the interval, however, the state would be benefited by the use of its ranges. As to cattle and horse thieves there can be only one opinion held by all right-thinking people. They should receive neither the sympathy or support of any honest man. They should be driven out of the state.

Chicago Herald: The present trouble marks the speedy and final disappearance of the range as a factor in breeding and feeding cattle. The rapid settlement of the country and the use of the land for farming purposes will soon compel the owners of immense herds to fence the boundaries reserved for grazing their stock. This will operate also to reduce the size of the herds. With a reduction in the number of cattle belonging to one individual or company and with inclosed pasture lands the rustler will disappear as a disturber. His occupation will be gone, and he, too, will go. Thus that which is now a serious problem to the friends of law and order will in the end solve itself. Meanwhile, however, the laws must be enforced as strictly as possible and a republican form of government in Wyoming must be preserved, if it can be done.

CRISP CLIPPINGS.

A Philadelphia cigar dealer sports the suggestive name of Adam Trefer.

Philadelphia Record: Lager beer mugs in the shape of pug dogs sitting on their hind legs and colored to life are now shown in the crockery stores labeled "genuine growlers."

Washington Star: "I make money," said the successful poker player, "by way of diversion."

"And I make it," rejoined the coal dealer, "by diversion of weigh."

Cloak Review: Cobble—What luck did you have in matching that ribbon for your wife?

Stone—First-rate; I didn't succeed in matching the ribbon, but it led to a divorce.

SOME DEFINITIONS.
Kate Field's Washington.

Whoops 'em up: the cooper.
An inding of it: a stray biot.
Fruit of electric plant: currents.
A spanking team: papa and mamma.
The home stretch: lying on the lounge.
Making-up-time: before the curtain rises.
The Tertiary Period: the era of chaperons.

Philadelphia Record: "The man who pleaded for 'deeds, not words,' was an ass," remarked a callow lawyer yesterday, "because you can't have deeds without words, and the more words you have in 'em the more you charge for the deeds."

There was a fair maiden named Kit;
Her pa and her lover they fit.
The old man he raised him,
And straightway amazed him
How warm was the place where he'd sit.

Philadelphia Ledger: The silver men, says a Washington correspondent, "are about to take a new tack. They sat on the last one.

Boston Transcript: Smith—Did your son pass his college examination without conditions? Brown—Yes; they said they'd take him under no conditions.

Columbus Post: It may be a good thing to be "in touch with people," but it depends a good deal on how the people take hold of a fellow.

Boston Courier: A base ball player may cover a good deal of ground and yet not be "in it" with a mortgage.

"Is your clock on time?"
"It ought to be—that is the way my husband bought it."

Washington Star: It is not altogether logical to accuse a man of making false steps merely because he has a wooden leg.

HAPPY DAYS.
Cloak Review.

Her husband wears a joyful look
Now that the trees are out,
For now's the time that he can put
Her sealskin up the spout.

Binghamton Leader: The mercenary maiden doesn't want the earth, but she would like to get the heir.

Detroit Free Press: He had been telling her fortune in a last vain effort to make himself entertaining, and he flattered himself that he had succeeded.

"I think," he said "if I had lived in the old Roman days I should have been one of their augurs."

"Auguis?" she queried wearily, "is that what they bored people with?"

Binghamton Republican: "Keep it before the people," is what the dressy woman thinks of her opera hat.

A MODERN GIRL.
Cincinnati Commercial.

She can execute a rhapsody by Liszt as few can do it;
She can warble Schubert's "Serenade"—you'll listen gladly to it;
She can give a scene from "Ingomar," from "Hamlet," or "Othello"—
Her manner's very fetching, and her voice is sweet and mellow;
She can tell a story nicely, and she's something of a poet;
And there's not a fad that comes to town, but she's the first to know it.
She's a devotee of Kipling, and she likes the style of Ibsen;
She's "up" in art, and raves about Du Maurier and Gibson.
She enjoys a college football game—would walk five miles to view it;
Knows the latest rose—or orchid—and the florist who first grew it.
She dances like the sunbeam; argues free trade and protection,
And anxiously, intensely waits the coming fall election.

She can teach a class in Sunday school, preside at some high tea;
She reads Emerson and Swedenborg and talks theosophy;
She attends a school of languages, and also one of cooking,
And apes the poses of Delsarte to keep herself lithe looking;
And her great grandmother's portrait, which was done in 1830,
Keeps watch (although suggestive quite of dolce far niente—
Keeps watch and wonders (she who saw the century's beginning)
At the many charms it takes to make a modern maiden winning!

NEBRASKANS IN WASHINGTON

Visitors from Our State to the National Capital Talk Politics Interestingly.

WHY BRYAN DODGED THE INTERVIEWS

Congressman Kem Attempts to Earn His Salary By Reporting a Bill Granting Concessions to a Railroad—Gossip from the Senate Chamber.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—[Special to THE BEE.]—We have had a large section of Nebraska with us here during the past week, including most of the state officers and those two distinguished legal combatants from Omaha, General John C. Cowin and Hon. John L. Webster. Treasurer Hill, Tom Benton and George H. Hastings were omnipresent during their visit and if there was anything in Washington, either at the capitol or in the departments, that they did not investigate it was because it escaped their notice. The committee rooms of Senators Paddock and Manderson were the daily rendezvous of the visiting statesmen, and the Nebraska papers found an even larger number of readers than usual. The state officials attended three meetings of the Interstate Commerce commission, at which various subjects of greater or lesser importance were discussed. But I imagine that they found their chief interest in talking over the political situation in Nebraska among themselves and with the two senators.

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A talk with Treasurer Hill Auditor Benton and George H. Hastings shows that in their opinion republican harmony in Nebraska is the one thing that must be sought and secured at all hazards at the coming conventions. Captain Hill informs me that he believes all wings of the party will get together and nominate a ticket which will secure universal republican endorsement. "What we desire and must have," says Treasurer Hill, "is the nomination of a ticket which will draw the biggest number of votes. It should make no difference where the candidate comes from, and any previous jealousies should yield to the danger which confronts the republicans of a possible fusion between the democrats and the alliance. I do not think that Douglas county should feel aggrieved at the consideration or lack of consideration previously given to her by republican conventions. But if the nomination of a strong republican from Douglas county will draw out its full republican vote and assure the success of our ticket I am for that Douglas county man."

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Attorney General Hastings was even more pronounced. He said: "The trouble with the republican party in Nebraska in times past seems to have been that we have had too large a majority and felt certain of electing any ticket that we might put up. There is no longer any room for factionalism and old sores must be no longer irritated in the face of the hard fight which is before us. I believe that there has never been a time in the history of Nebraska republicanism when there was such an earnest desire for harmony through mutual concessions. I have talked with many prominent politicians throughout the state and am satisfied that there is an intention to forget old differences and to pull together earnestly and honestly for party success. The choice of the ticket must be made upon the simple plan of selecting candidates who will draw the largest number of votes, and geographical and sectional considerations should no longer prevail. If the selection of a gubernatorial candidate from Douglas county will give us more votes than the choice of one from the valleys of the Elkhorn, or Republican, or Platte, I am for that man. Jack McColl personally informed me that he would not be a candidate. I am sure that the southern portion of the state will not object to the nomination of a strong man from Douglas county who will poll the full republican vote of that county and draw to himself added support from elsewhere. What we need is a strong ticket and a strong platform drafted on western lines and based on the cardinal principles of the republican party. With such a ticket and such a platform we can win."

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Tom Benton was as gay as a wedding bouquet and as breezy as a spring zephyr. He takes a cheerful view of the political situation in Nebraska and agrees with his colleagues on the state board that republicans are about to heal all factional troubles, and put their shoulders to the wheel. He says that conversations with many friends throughout the state convince him that a large number of former republicans, who have been disgusted with the antics of self seeking demagogues, will return to the republican fold this fall.

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Congressman Bryan, who has been with you for a week past, was not seriously missed in Washington, except by a score of correspondents who tried to interview him after the Rhode Island election. Mr. Bryan got off his "dear, old, familiar" tariff speech in New England during that campaign, and was confident that it would result in securing democratic success. When the news came from Rhode Island, Mr. Bryan left promptly for Nebraska to advocate free trade and free coinage as the underpinning of the democratic platform. It was unfortunate for Mr. Bryan that his much advertised speech on the tariff was delivered before any able speeches had been made on the same subject. Several of those which succeeded him on both sides of the chamber put his effort in the shade, and in the summing up of the entire debate by several of the ablest democratic correspondents, Mr. Bryan was dismissed with two lines, while Wilson of West Virginia and others were assented to have carried off the honors. The impression has now gained ground among Mr. Bryan's colleagues that he is a man of a single speech, which is unfortunate for one who has taken Cosmos as his field and the world for the boundaries of his intellectual horizon. Unfortunately for Nebraska, while he is posing for a statesman, stumping in New England and attempting to control democratic politics and policies in his own state, the interests of his district and Nebraska are committed to the tender mercies of Kem and McKeighan.

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Mr. Kem made a feeble gurgle in the house the other day and appeared for the first time as reporting a bill from a committee. It is needless to say that the bill had no reference to Nebraska. Mr. Kem's constituents will be pleased to know that the measure was one donating a portion of the public domain to a railroad corporation. While this is not precisely the character of legislation which the people of the Third district are yearning for, it appears to be the only public act at which Mr. Kem has made a stagger in the line of earning his $5,000 a year salary. Since he has shaved off his moustache Kem's head seems more evenly balanced, and perhaps the barber is partially responsible for this sudden burst of legislative activity.

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I met Colonel Biddle of the Ninth cavalry the other day on his way to the Metropolitan club. Colonel Biddle is enduring with soldierly resignation his winter of frontier service in Washington. He looks much better than when I saw him last at Fort Robinson, and it is evident that hard work agrees with him. He with all the other officers has been much interested in the pending army legislation, especially the Outhwaite bill, and its substitute, the Proctor bill, providing for lineal promotion. These bills have taken the course which I predicted some weeks ago, and it is probable that the Proctor bill will become a law within a few weeks. Its enactment will entail hardship on a number of first lieutenants, notably in the case of Lieutenant Charles W. Taylor of the Ninth cavalry now at Fort Myer, but who was until recently stationed on our Nebraska frontier. Had regimental promotion been maintained until October Lieutenant Taylor would have then received the bars of a captain. With the passage of the lineal promotion bill he will be at least twentieth on the list of lieutenants when that date arrives, and must wait for three years in all probability for his advancement to the next grade. The principle of lineal promotion, however, is the proper one and a beginning had to be made some time. Whenever the change came it was certain to operate to the detriment of lieutenants in gallant regiments where regimental promotion had been as rapid as it has been in the Ninth because of hard service and severe campaigning, as well as by the very proper action of friendly retiring boards.

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The senate last week consummated one of its grossest pieces of injustice in making an old and trusted employe the scape goat for its own sins and in dismissing him from the position which he had held for nearly twenty-five years without affording him an opportunity to defend himself against the charges brought against him. Mr. James R. Young, the chief executive clerk, is one of the best known of the older correspondents in the capital, having come to Washington during the war in charge of the New York Tribune bureau. Later he left the profession and was elected by the senate as clerk in charge of executive proceedings. He is a man of singularly gentle and retiring disposition, incapable of dishonorable action, and who counts his friends by the hundreds among public men throughout the country. Naturally reticent, no one has ever thought of suspecting Mr. Young of furnishing information of executive secrets. His character itself ought to have been sufficient defense against such a charge. But the very full reports of the discussions over the Bering sea treaty, which appeared in the Associated press and in the dispatches of special correspondents, made a few of the old ticklers for senatorial etiquette agree that an example must be made of some one. Accordingly Mr. Young was selected as the victim, and without evidence and in spite of his manly appeal for an opportunity to meet any accusation that might be brought against him, his character was assailed behind closed doors, and he was summarily decharged without opportunity for defense.

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Every senator present, whether voting for or against Mr. Young's retention, knew that the senate was engaged in perpetrating a shameless outrage on an honest and unoffending employe. There was not one of the number who sat in the star chamber session upon Mr. Young's case who was not fully aware that the senate through its honorable senators was the only source of newspaper information upon the proceedings of executive sessions. The senator who was most persistent in pushing this outrage to a consummation has long been known among correspondents as one of the fullest sources of information upon executive matters in which he or his state was interested, and correspondents here in Washington today have in their possession letters written by this inquisitor and persecutor of Mr. Young, giving in detail the proceedings of the senate upon executive business which this high minded statesman desired should be laid before his constituents. I know of no United States senator, and I make no exception in the statement, who, when his own interests are involved, will not freely furnish for publication full details of secret sessions. The securing of executive session news has for the past few years been such an easy task that most of the correspondents have left it to the two press associations to handle; and so notorious has the prompt and detailed publication of the proceedings in executive sessions become, that the movement for the abolition of the secret session has been gaining new advocates at every congress.

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The attempt on the part of the senate to soothe its own dignity and to hoodwink the public by summarily dismissing Mr. Young has failed most signally. The press of the country without exception has denounced the action as outrageous, hypocritical and cowardly. The men who instigated it and those who assisted in perpetrating it are not likely soon to hear the end of the matter. The loss of the position is nothing to Mr. Young. He is a newspaper proprietor in Philadelphia and cares nothing for being cut off from the pay roll of the senate. In his manly letter refusing to resign, as he was confidentially advised by Senator Cameron to do, while the matter was pending, he demanded as his right as a sworn and elective officer of the senate that he be permitted to know the basis of the charge against him and to face his accusers, after which he said he would cheerfully lay his position at the disposal of the senate. But the honorable senators who were trying to cover their own misdemeanors by casting an undeserved stigma upon a man of character and reputation, feared nothing so much as that Mr. Young should be permitted to expose their hypocrisy in their own presence and promptly refused his request. They now pretend to be surprised at the storm of editorial indignation which is pouring down upon their heads and superciliously wonder why the discharge of a senate employe should be taken so much to heart throughout the country. Meantime Mr. Young is overwhelmed with telegrams from friends throughout the country denouncing the manner in which he has been treated and offering him positions of greater honor and higher emolument than the one from which he has been so contemptuously ejected. It is to the credit of both of the senators from Nebraska that they took no part in this proceeding and that, on the contrary, from the beginning to the end they privately, if not publicly, denounced it as a shameful disregard of ordinary decency, a violation of the commonest courtesies of life and an attempt at an assassination of character of which the Italian mafia would blush to be connected.

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I always like to be in the supreme court when Nebraska cases are pending. The attorneys who represent litigants from our state before the high tribunal compare favorably with the average of those from any other commonwealth. I remember riding down Pennsylvania avenue with the late lamented Justice Miller not a half an hour before he received that fatal stroke of paralysis which ended his life, and recall a remark of his to the effect that "the representatives of the Nebraska bar who appeared before the supreme court were, as a rule, lawyers of exceptional ability. No lawyer," said Justice Miller, "appears before our court who is listened to with more interest than James M. Woolworth of Omaha, and he is one of a number who compare favorably with the highest class of counselors who practice before our bench."

General John C. Cowin and Hon. John L. Webster have been during the past week engaged in the never ending Sophia Felix case, and their arguments and briefs exhibit an ability of which no Nebraskan present, and there were many in the court room, need to have been ashamed. General Cowin while here was the recipient of many congratulations over his success in the Boyd-Thayer case, the interest in which has scarcely yet abated in legal circles in Washington. The ingenuity of his plea and the research exhibited in his brief attracted great attention and added to his reputation in this city of lawyers.

John L. Webster, too, is well known and has a high standing among the attorneys practicing before the supreme court. While G. M. Lambertson, T. M. Marquette, John H. Ames and a dozen others who might be mentioned make up an aggregation of legal talent from our state of which it need have no cause to blush when it is compared with their brother attorneys from elsewhere.

W. E. A.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

He—Don't you think women ought to have the right to propose? She—And give the men the right of refusing? No, indeed! The idea!

Mrs. Mary B. Willard, mother of Frances E. Willard, voted for the first time at a recent school election at Evanston, Ill. She is 90 years old.

Wife—The papers are continually telling about wives pulling their husband's hair. I don't see where it comes in. Husband (meekly)—It doesn't my dear; it comes out.

A Roman lady who had been a constant reader and supporter of an Italian newspaper died recently, leaving the whole of her fortune to the editor whose journalistic work had been so pleasant to her.

Lady Henry Somerset sailed last Wednesday for England. Before leaving she took occasion to remark that if there is anything which she enjoys more than American society, it is an American rocking chair.

The wife of Representative Cox, of the Seventeenth New York district, has just discovered that the wife of ex-Governor Campbell of Ohio was a classmate of hers as Vassar, both ladies having entered that institution during its first year.

Don't wear black if you are not actually in mourning. Black is so depressing to the spirits of others. It was Heine who, on seeing a gaily dressed woman among a crowd of women shrouded in black, exclaimed rapturously: "She looks like a bonbon that has fallen into the mire."

Gowns for the small girl show an almost limitless choice of styles. The simple wash dress with straight tucked yoke, gathered bodice and full sleeves is the preferred mode, as it is not only easily laundered but seems, in its simplicity, to be in perfect accord with the winsome grace of extreme youth.

It is getting to be as fashionable among the women to ask a friend in to take a cream as it is for the men to invite each other to have a drink. To refuse is considered most discourteous. Over a 15-cent sauces a couple of congenial spirits will manage to exchange a batch of confidences or confide a chapter of woes that it would take a small volume to record.

Mrs. Gladstone loves the face of Mother Nature. In the neighborhood of Dollis Hill, Mrs. Gladstone's country place, there are many lovely little quiet lanes surrounded by hedges which Mrs. Gladstone has set out under her own direction. Cowslips, primroses, dog violets, bluebells and hard ferns are among the wildflowers that Mrs. Gladstone most dearly loves.

If you wish to reduce your size, try the following course of dieting: Avoid above all things, any milky food, potatoes, sugar, pudding, ale or stout. Take as little liquid as possible, especially with your meals, drinking hot water in sips if you can do so. It is also an excellent plan to take the juice of a lemon squeezed into half a tumblerful of hot water every morning immediately on awakening. Walk a good deal, and when you can, play tennis or ride; indeed, any sort of exercise is beneficial.

American women are surely getting to have big feet, or at least bigger feet, says some one who has made a close study of the matter, and who finds reason for congratulation in the fact. The American woman's foot has grown perceptibly within a very few years. The woman who wears a No. 3 shoe is considered to have a small foot, and the average woman wears a No. 5, but in the last generation women who wore twos, and even ones were not uncommon. But women walk more than they used to, and are a great deal more comfortable and healthy as a result. The investigator will not admit that women are less vain, but he says their vanity is more generally distributed about their frames.

At a leap year party in New York, says Times, one inveterate joker gave a hint to the belles of the sort of chaperons that would be most acceptable when he came into the parlor to receive his fair escort, followed by an elderly aunt who is deaf as a post, and is, besides, almost blind. This same man was wrapped in a white opera cloak cut with an absurd resemblance to a dress suit ulster; he carried a bouquet of flowers and wore a band of ribbon and bow on his hair. When he appeared from the dressing room after laying aside his ambiguous wrap, it was seen that the sleeves of his coat had been taken out and elbow sleeves of pink silk and lace substituted, which, met by long pink kid gives, effectually "brightened" his toilet and added to his nondescript appearance.