Six Months.
Three Months.
Sunday Bee, One Year
Saturday Bee, One Year
Weekly Bee, One Year
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CORRESPONDENCE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebruska, County of Douglas. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Datty Bee for the week ending January 14, 1893, was as follows: Sunday, January 8. Monday, January 9

Tuesday, January 10. Wednesday, January 11. Thursday, January 12. Friday, January 13. Saturday, January 14. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 14th day of January, 1893. [Seal] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for December, 24,529

When the mercury falls to 16 degrees below zero at Richmond, Va., the "oldest inhabitant's" memory fails him and he is

THE exportation of gold has practically ceased, and it is predicted that money will presently be as plentiful and as cheap as ever.

IF SECRETARY RUSK wishes to perform a great public service, let him grapple with the political lumpy jaw that prevails in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS now claims to rank second to Boston in the shoe manufacturing business. If this claim is not good the rapid development of the west will soon make it so.

OMAHA has kept up the pace, hot though it was. Her bank clearings for the week ended Thursday show an increase of 49.5 per cent over the corresponding week of 1892, and her aggregate business places her sixteenth in the list of cities reporting.

A BILL has been introduced in the Illinois legislature to punish people who point "unleaded" firearms at other people. Such a law would not accomplish much, because it would seldom be enforced. Only the fool-killer can properly deal with that form of idiocy.

IT IS a great pity that some of the good things said of ex-President Hayes by the democratic press since his death had not been said during his lifetime. Tardy recognition of a man's virtues is perhaps better than none at all, but in this case it shows a partisanship too intense to be entirely creditable.

IT is denied by both Senator Hill and Boss Croker that they have quarreled, and the senator is quoted as saying that he will do nothing to embarrass Mr. Cleveland during his administration. But those New York democrats are to be believed only when it is positively known that they are telling the truth.

NEW YORK CITY cannot be cleaned because the garbage seows are frozen up in the bay. Will New York never learn that she has outgrown that old system of disposing of her immense volume of garbage? The day of cremation has come, and crematories do not freeze up. All large cities should burn their deathdealing filth.

THE post of private secretary to Mr. Cleveland has, it is said, been offered to St. Clair McKelway of the Brooklyn Eagle. Mr. McKelway is, we believe, somewhat older than the president-elect, nearly as large physically and a good deal bigger in some other respects. As private secretary he would turn out some of the most rhetorical productions that ever emanated from the white house.

Even the infant republic of Hayti cannot outrage the rights of a citizen of the United States with impunity. Our government seems to be in earnest in its demands upon the Black republic for reparation in the case of the American merchant, Frederick Meys, and will send a war ship or two to enforce them. These insect governments are sometimes more exasperating customers to deal with than the more important

THE Chicago - city railway cleared nearly \$2,000,000 during the last twelve months, and the people of that city are unable to understand why a corporation that is making so much money does not give better service. The same state of affairs is to be found in almost every city, the theory of street railroad managers being that their obligation to the public is diminished in proportion to the growth of their wealth. The idea that improved service would result in increased patronage has no force with

THE bill introduced in the house of representatives by a democratic member from Missouri, providing for a suspension of all civil service rules, laws and regulations during the first year of each presidential term so far as they restrict or interfere with the free exercise by the president or the heads of departments of the power to remove or appoint officers or employes of the government, is no doubt in harmony with the views of democrats generally. But it is a question whether the party that now claims all the offices will have the nerve to favor such a measure and bear the odium of it. It means simply that the president is to have a year in which to make a clean sweep, with no civil service rules to stand in his way. The measure is characteristic of the spoils-seeking dePROHIBIT RAILROAD PASS BRIBES.

The resolutions introduced by Senator Harris denouncing the practice of railroad corporations in tendering free passes over their roads to members of the legislature and declaring it the sense of the state senate that the acceptance of a callroad pass does not comport with the dignity of a senator and is not in harmony with the spirit of his official oath, was laid over for debate. The resolutions are timely and to the point. The sole aim and object of railroad managers in giving passes to members of the legislature is to place them under obligations. Men who pretend that they are not influenced by a railroad pass are either liars or hogs. A pass is a thing of value. No honorable man will accept a gift or favor from anybody unless he intends to reciprocate in some way. If he does not appreciate a gift that saves him money he is an ingrate with the makeup of a swine. Very few members of a legislature are in position to reciprocate the favors of railroad companies in the shape of passes unless they are regular shippers of products or merchandise. Even in that case the passes usually are given for political and not for commercial.

The railroads are not entirely to blame for distributing passes for political effeet. It is notorious, for instance, that hundreds if not thousands of passes have been asked for by and furnished to Lieutenant Governor Majors and distributed by him since he became president of the enate and occasional acting governor. The railroads recognized in him one of their unflinching supporters and tools. and they cheerfully supplied him with blank passbooks, which he and his pals fillad out at their pleasure. It is a question whether they would have dared refuse his requisitions had he been unfriendly. Railroad managers do not like liable to become acting governor any time the governor leaves the state.

It is perfectly natural that objections were raised to the immediate adoption of Senator Harris' resolutions. They struck many of his colleagues, and especially the honorable president, in a very tender spot. It is almost certain. too, that they will be laid under the table by the objectors.

While the anti-pass resolutions are pointed, they do not reach the mark. The only way to strike an effective blow at pass bribery is to abolish it by law, The Massachusetts law prohibiting the giving away of transportation to public officials or the selling of tickets to such officials at rates lower than the regular charge exacted from the public should be enacted for Nebraska. This is the true remedy. Inasmuch as both the republican and independent platforms pledged their representatives to prohibit the railroad pass bribe, more than two-thirds of the members of the senate are committed and in honor bound to vote for such a bill.

THERE MUST BE ECONOMY. The demand for economy on the part

of the present legislature is not a mere sentiment. It springs from conditions of the most practical character. The indebtedness of Nebraska is increasing. two years amounted to considerably less | tions than has recently been heard. than the expenditures. The receipts of the state treasury for this period were \$3,982,876.11 and the disbursements \$4,401,038,38. During sixteen months of the time over \$88,000 was paid out as interest on general fund warrants. It is not questionable that the deficit might have been avoided or very materially reduced in amount had there been an equitable assessment, but this furnishes no excuse for extravagance. The legislature of 1891 was the most reckless with the public money in the history of the state. It spent more money upon itself than any preceding legislature, and it increased appropriations on every hand. Doubtless in some cases this was necessary, but that a large sum could have been saved without detriment to the public service will not be questioned by anybody familiar with the facts.

We are confronted by a condition naturally resulting from this extravagance, and there is involved in the question of providing a remedy the credit and prosperity of the state. To permit the state indebtedness to go on increasing must inevitably result in an impairment of credit which could hardly fail to be inimical to progress and prosperity. The possibility of having to resort to a higher levy to meet accruing obligations and increased appropriations would tend to keep out capital and curtail enterprise. The policy of increasing the rate of taxation should be adopted only in an extraordinary exigency, and the existing situation does not call for it if a fair assessment of all property is made. With that done Nebraska can collect enough revenue at the present levy to pa; off the indebtedness already incurred and provide for the administration of the state government, if economically conducted, for some years to come. Let the assessment roll be increased so as to fairly rep esent the taxable property of the increasing the rate of taxation if ex- selling price of rails was less than it is penditures are kept within a eas nable

But there must be ec n my. That is the real practical remedy. The duty of the legislature is to hold its own expenditures down to the lowest point consistent with proper facilities for the transaction of business, employing no superfluous clerks and paying for nothing that is not absolutely necessary. If a policy of this kind were adopted and rigidly observed many thousands of dolcould be saved without the business of legislation being in the least interfered with. There must also be the most careful scrutiny of all appropriations. The public institutions should be allowed money enough to meet every demand upon them, a fair margin being allowed for merease from year to year, and it is not questionable that this can be done at a total expenditure e nsiderably less than has been allowed in recent years. In short, it is entirely practicable to make a large saving in public expenditures without detriment in any respect to public service, and the legislature has no higher duty in the

the conservation of the credit of the state than to make this saving by observing a judicious economy in all directions.

AGAINST POOLING. The house of representatives has passed a bill amending the interstate commerce law so as to give it greater vitality and effectiveness, but it rejected the proposition to allow pooling con-A majority of the commerce committee of the house reported in favor of this amendment of the act, but the views of the minority regarding it appear to have commended themselves the judgment of a majority the house. The pooling amendment, in the opinion of the minority of the commerce committee, proposed to legalize "railroad wrecking" and stock speculations by authorizing not only agreements for the division and apportionment of net and gross earnings among the carriers themselves, but also authorizing the carriers to divide and apportion these among other carriers. Under these provisions, said the report of the minority, stockholders will be as much at the mercy of railroad managers as will the public. The various monopolies could obtain rebates by contract enforceable in the courts instead of by stealth and concealment as heretofore. It was the view of the minority that the proposed amendment would take away the only safeguard the public has against callway extertion.

This action undoubtedly disposes of the question of allowing the railroads to make pooling contracts, so far as this congress is concerned, since the senate committee on interstate commerce refused to report a pooling amendment. The result will, of course, be a great disappointment to the railroads, which it is understood were preparing to enter into agreements for regulating both freight to incur the displeasure of a man who is and passenger business in expectation that the proposed amendment would pass. It appeared a short-time ago that they had good reason for such expectation, for the drift of sentiment in congress seemed to be favorable to giving a trial to the pooling proposition and there was a strong expression from the business interests in support of it. The ablest railroad managers in the country had presented carefully prepared arguments to congress in advocacy of the change, pointing out the difficulties and disadvantages incident to the prohibition of pooling and the benefits that must result from permitting even a restricted system of pooling. As the result shows, however, congress was not convinced, and the situation, so far as this matter is con-

> cerned, will remain unchanged. The amendments to the interstate commerce act adopted by the house, and which will undoubtedly pass the senate, impose greater restrictions on the railroads, relieve the law from the damaging effects of adverse judicial decisions, and strengthen the powers of the commission. The action of the house indicates a feeling decidedly favorable to the law and to making it thoroughly effective, and there is every reason to expect that a similar disposition will be manifested by the senate. The railroads can do nothing but accept the

THE STEEL RAIL EXTORTION. Some light is thrown upon the causes of stagnation in the iron business by figures presented by the New York Commercial Bulletin in relation to the production of steel rails. This industry is controlled by the Iron and Steel association, a combination of producers possessing power as absolute as that of any trust or alliance in the country. During the year 1892 the price of steel ralls was held at \$30 per ton, as it was after January of the previous year, but the average price of Bessemer pig iron was \$14.37 last year against \$15.95 in 1891. A ton and one-eighth of pig is reckoned as the amount required to produce a ton of rails, which would make the expense of material about \$17.95 in 1891 and \$16.17 in 1892. In 1891 rails were sold for \$12.05 per ton more than the cost of the material, but in 1892 the manufacturers demanded \$13,83 per ton more than the material cost them. It thus appears that the profit was nearly \$2 per ton greater durthe past year than during The combination sold last year only about 1,300,000 tons of rails and only 1,448,219 tons the previous year. As the extortion was greater last year than it had been before, the production and sales were reduced, and yet the capacity of the mills was not anywhere near fully employed in either year. The production of steel rails was more than 1,000,000 tons greater in 1887 than it was last year, and the inference is that the sales have been cut down by reason of the fact that buyers would not stand the extortionate prices lately demanded. The statement of the manufacturers that they are only charging enough to protect themselves from loss is shown to be groundless by the fact that in 1887, when the production was greatest, and when the business was exceptionally prosperous, the difference sta e, and there will be no necessity for between the east of material and the

now, or only about \$13. The journal above referred to, which is a conservative and reliable authority upon such subjects, says that "it is the persistent and insolent extortion of this steel rail combination which has done more than anything else to retard the prosperity of the great iron and steel industry. Consumption of iron in the form of rails has been checked by an arbitrary and excessive price. Establishments able to make steel rails have therefore turned a large part of their producing force to other articles, and thus have increased the output of such other articles beyond the demand, and have forced down many products to the

lowest prices ever known. This seems a rational explanation of the depression in the iron trade, which has been almost the only unfavorable feature of the commercial record of the past year. It may also explain in some measure why there has been so little activity in railroad construction, for it is reasonable to suppose that extortionate prices for steel rails would have a tendency to deter railroad corporations interest of the general welfare and for from building contemplated lines. Upon

the whole it looks, as if the rail combination needed to be broken up when the general breaking up of trusts and combinations now demanded by the people takes place.

THE republicans of Michigan propose

to make good their promise to repeal the law passed by the last democratic legislature, providing for the choice of presidential electors by districts. The lower house of the legislature has passed a bill for this purpose and there is no doubt about its going through the senate and receiving the approval of the governor. This is an entirely proper proceeding. the action of the democrats in repealing the law being wholly indefensible, their subsequent defeat was a popular rebuke of their course. A good deal may be said, doubtless, in behalf of choosing presidential electors by districts, but democrats do not ask for this system in states where they have an assured majority. A proposition to introduce it in any of the southern states would not receive a moment's consideration.

THE National Board of Trade adopted a resolution asking congress to approprinte \$100,000 for the survey of a ship canal route from the lakes to the Atlantic. It is evident that there is no chance of this project getting even this recognition from the present congress, for the proposition is stoutly opposed by the southern representatives, and that is quite sufficient to defeat it. That it will face any better in the next congress is not at all probable, because the same influence will be potent then as now, and besides the democratic party is not favorable to internal improvements of this character. The present generation is not likely to see the beginning of this enterprise.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Thus far none of the mud which has been thrown at M. Carnot has struck. His assailants are themselves too much discredited for their unsupported assertions to carry much weight, and the president, who will along has borne himself with the confident demeanor of an innocent map, has been able to retain the confidence of the people. His enemies, however, have not abandoned the campaign, and if by their contrivance some record should leap to light in corresponation of their innuendoes the crisis would immediately become acute. It would not be necessary for their purpose to produce in support of their charges evidence sufficient to sustain a legal indictment. It would be mough to bring M. Carnot unmistakably within the scope of compromising circumstances. With a well-defined and reasonable doubt cast upon his integrity he could not maintain himself a day. Public indignation would compel his resignation, just as it compelled under conditions much less grave, the rasignation of his predecessor, and it is then that the peril to the republic, as at present organized, would become imminent. There is no vice president under the French consti tution. When the office of president for any reason becomes vacant, the vacancy must be filled by a vote of the legislative assembly, the senate and chamber sitting in joint session, and the trouble is that as things now are in France the nation would not be satisfied to have the present chamber participate in the election of M Carnot's situation, though it is quite possible that successor. A demand would arise, a vehe-The revenues of the state during the last | there will now be more talk of combina- ment, imperative demand, for the dissolution of the chamber and an appeal to the country. and during the interim the government would be left without an accredited execu-

tive head. The Spanish Cortes has been dissolved by the new prime minister, Sagasta, and the general elections are to take place in the month of March. It is a foregone conclusion that they will result in favor of the present administration. Notwithstanding that Spain is popularly regarded as being the most backward of all European nations in every thing that concerns constitutional government, yet it possesses an organized and highly intelligent electoral machinery, by means of which the politicians in office can win as many constituencies as desirable, laws against bribery and corruption being unknown. A ministry that cannot get its majority is held too imbecile to govern, Spain differs from the other constitutional countries of Europe in that, whereas in the latter politicians who are ambitious of forming an administration begin by getting a parliamust mentary majority; in Spain, on the other hand, the ministers are appointed to office first, and only afterward find the required number of supporters. It may be added that the present administration in Spain is the strongest that has held office since the death of the late King Alfonso, and its solidity and probability of endurance may be estimated from the fact that it includes among its number General Lopez Dominguez, the most popular soldier in the Spanish army, and that before Sagasta consented to assume the premiership he visited the celebrated republican leader and statesman. Emilio Castellar, and obtained from him an assurance of an armistice, and even of the support of the republican party in Spain.

As against Germany, the Swedish nation would never hesitate to side with a Franco Russian coalition. The experience of Fin land since that country has been included in the great northern empire is, upon the whole, calculated to convince the Swedes that under a Russian protectorate no attempt would be made to interfere with their language, their religion, their laws and in herited institutions; or with their powers of ocal self-government. Without the ezar's aid Sweden cannot hope to retain much onger her political connection with Norway, as she could not have established it in the first instance without the assistance of a Russian army. What is true of Sweden is no less true of Denniark, that in her present state of isolation she is doomed to political insignificance, and that only through submission to a Russian protec torate can she hope for territorial and commercial expansion. The Danes might in time condone the dismemberment of Holstein and Lauenburg but they will never forgive the despoilers of Schleswig, which they look upon as no less truly Danish soil than is the island of gealand. They believe that they still have spart to play in northern Europe, but they recognize that in these

days of colossal flects and armies they must fight under the flag of one of the great powers. In view of the hatred which the Danes feel for Germany, an alliance with Russia is alone practicable; and this, even if It took the form of subjecting Denmark to a Russian protectorate, would be powerfully commended by the hope of regaining at least part of the land wrested from them by German invaders thirty years ago. A combination of the Scandinavian states with Russia and France would, from a maritime and mil-Itary point of view, be regarded as a full counterpoise to the participation of Italy in the triple alliance.

The negotiations between Russia and China

on the Pamir question have led to a complete exchange of opinions between these powers, but, as yet, to no agreement. The Chinese envoy, who returns to Berlin early in January, will await there the answer of the Tsungli Yamen, the Chinese foreign office, to his memorandum regarding Russia's views. This memorandum maintains that China has withdrawn some of her troops from the districts adjacent to the Pamirs in response to Russia's assertion that a conflict might easily arise between the Chinese and the Afghaus Russia undertook that she herself would not occupy these districts. She did, however, send troops thither, and they seem likely to stay. The memorandum goes on to demand that Russia shall withdraw her troops in order that China may substitute hers to show that the tract in question is Chinese territory, especially as it was formerly occupied by Chinese troops. This district is mainly the province of Sumtai, which contains many of the passes between the Celestial empire and Afghanistan, and others which are used as commercial roads between China and a part of British India and the interjacent territories. China intends to take full possession of this province again for the sake of her important trading interests there. As soon as Russia consents to this China will leave her the rest of the Pamirs, where she has never had troops, and which she does not claim. It is said that these proposed terms are not wholly acceptable either to China or Russia.

> Facilitating Collapse. Cincinnati Commercial.

The Kansas populists have discovered that they are able to go it alone without the democrats. Republicans rejoice to learn that the speed of the party has been accelerated

> A Pointer for Nebraska Solons. Philadelphia Ledger

The members of the Pennsylvania legisla-ture are well supplied in the matter of stationery. Among the requisites laid on each desk are "a leather covered memorandum book, with money purse attached," and "a folding corkscrew." The latter is presumably for use with refractory ink bottles.

The Do-Nothing House.

New York Tribune. The do-nothing character or tendency of the majority in the house has often been shown, but never more strikingly than when the democrats opposed the passage of an order requiring the attendance of a quorum in order that business might proceed. Less than seven weeks of the session remain, but the democrats who control the house seem entirely indifferent as to whether necessary legislation is accomplished or not.

> Wyoming's Celebrated Case. Salt Lake Tribune.

In Wyoming a band of accused men are to be turned loose without trial because it is mpossible to get jurors in the county to hear the cases. The county has been about made bankrupt in the effort so far, and the people are so tired that they are now petitioning to have the prisoners turned loose. The ends of justice would be better served in ninety cases out of 100 if the causes could be heard by an upright and learned judge, or by a court composed of three judges.

SENATORIAL POTPOUREL

Gothenburg Star (rep.): Ex-Governor Boyd is in the midst of the senatorial fight, but what he hopes to get out of it is a ques-

natter with Hon. Matthew Gering as a comnise candidate for United States sen

Beatrice Express (rep.): If the republican members will give Paddock their solid sup-port he will be the next senator. This is the ogic of the situation. Nebraska City Press (rep.): The sena-

torial situation at Lincoln changes as quickly as a kaleidoscope. Fach day seems to bring about new developments, and these in turn point to other results, which may be as de-ceiving as others have been. No one should be accused of fickleness who has changed his views as the circumst changed from which he judges. circumstances have

Bloomington Echo (rep.): Governor Crounse has given out the fact that he will not be a candidate for senator. He says that by the votes of the people of this state he was elected as governor, and he is of the opinion that he should fill that office and none other. If he keeps on as sensible for the next two years as he has started out he will surely be the successor of Senator Man-Papillion Times (dem.): Were it not for

the foolish actions of one or two democratic legislators James E. Boyd might be elected to the United States senate. And he would be a credit to Nebraska. In the house, in rough and ready debate, Boyd could never equal our Bryan, but in the sedate senate he would be the peer of any there. Boyd may never be chosen, in fact he is not seeking the place, but certain it is that should be be elected Nebraska would have a senator not wned by the Pacific railroads.

Seward Reporter (rep.): The indications are that the contest is likely to be somewhat protracted, and if a choice is made inside of a week most people will be surprised. It seems probable that the republicans will get ogether after a time on some man, and it is believed by many that if they do they can win. Senator Paddock has a good lead, and seems to be the one on whom the vote be the most easily centered. The interest in the senatorial election dwarfs all other matters, and little legislation is likely to be ecomplished until the result is reached

Kearney Hub (rep.): The claims of the friends of Majors and Thurston in the senatorial contest that it is the duty of repub-licans to vote as they please until it is de-termined who is the more available and to whom independents would come the quickest, may not be good reasoning, and is of course suggested by common interest against the candidate who has enough votes to con-trol a caucus, but there is apparently no ng reason why Senator Paddock sh fail to take that much for granted and wait for time to determine the question of availability in his own favor.

York Times (rep.): There is a growing feeling that Hon, John M. Thurston will be the next United States senator from Nebraska, in which case the successor of Senator Paddock will be a republican, and there will not be any doubt about his position on party questions. His opponents, all of who m seem to be especially interested in other candidates, claim that the people of the state would distrust Mr. Thurston on account of his present relation with the Union Pacific oad. Such an argument is too idle and owardly to be considered for a moment. Those who oppose Mr. Thurston admit themselves that there is nothing in it. They say, however, that some of the people would be afraid that he would not fairly represent the state, and for a couple of years, until he had time to show his loyalty to his constituents, the party would suffer.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



THE CORRUPT LORDY.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 20. - To the Editor of THE BEE: For eighteen years I have been a continuous reader of Tun Ben, and while there have been times when the expressions of your paper conflicted with my opinions I have always regarded the stand of Ton Ben relating to anti-monopoly with the greatest favor and esteem. I have read the paper as a republican and endorsed its sentiments as a republican and have deplored the tendency of that party to drift away from the people, whose rights it was organized to protect, Recognizing the seriousness of the situation in Nebraska today. I hope I may be permitted to present a few thoughts which I consider of importance as relates to the condition of affairs at Lincoln.

One can form a fair idea of the political situation and its seriousness by simply drift-ing around the city of Lincoln—into the lob-pies of the hotels, into the corridors of the capitol, and if you please (though it should cause a blush of shame to overspread the countenance of a respectable man), into the saloons and, God forgive, into the bawdy houses of this headquarters of corporation rottenness. At all these places the work of the hirelings and strikers of those corporation ghouls, whose venality can only be measured by their opportunities, is apparent. The means adopted by the corporations to reach the members they desire to convince of the error of their ways (2) are varied, and exclusively original in many cases, and it has required a greater amount of zeal, energy and industrious watchfulness on the part of those who desire honest legislation to head off the schemes put on foot hourly by

the corporation strikers than ever before in the political history of Nebraska. It is an hour of extreme doubtfulness and the gigantic corporations are called upon to exert greater energy, greater watchfulness and cumning than ever before if they seems favorable legislation or even prevent hon-

Poor devils who have hardly been able to cat a square meal at their own table are wined and dined at the expense of the corporations and made to believe that the future has brilliant prospects for them, that their pathway will be strewn with flowers and their sleep will be undisturbed by dreams of poverty and discouraging hard-

Is it any wonder, then, that these men who have been selected to represent the op-pressed should for the moment forget their pressed should for the moment forget their trust and lose sight of the goal which the masses are endeavoring to reach? Is it any wonder that with the powerful influences, the persuasive arguments, the possible opportunity of providing for wife and children, man should forget for the mement honor and reputation and the relief of his fellow man? The great effort of the railways is in be-half of their candidate for senator, and it

matters little to them whether it be a demo-crat or republican. The corporations are bending every effort to mould opinions in the senatorial fight, not simply because they want a man devoted to their interests, but because when they have caused a member to leave the path of justice and honor the next step in his downward career is comparatively easily accomplished.

For years have the people of the state been

laboring for the supremacy of justice and it is a matter of more grave importance than any other question that can possibly arise.

The corporations have gone on from year to year accumulating power, until little is left outside the environs of their political is left outside the environs of their political machine shop. Year after year have they taken from the people everything—almost their very existence. Day after day have they crushed out almost the very life of the oppressed farmer of Nebraska with their iron heel of power and authority. They have controlled political parties and legislatures from the eary history of the state down to the present. The ingenuity with which they wheedled and cajoled honest meaning men is almost past comprehension and the trickery resorted to would have absent a poor man in

resorted to would have placed a poor man in the penitentiary for life. No longer can it be doubted that the corporations of this state will stoop to any de-gree of infamous crime to secure the end

When such acts as those committed by the corporations in the last session of the legislature occur, how can it be doubted that those corporations are determined to control and shape all legislation of the future? (,1 know whereof I speak when I say that the extent of villainy, and the same, or a greater, degree of crime will be resorted to and committed in the present legislature than has characterized all previous sessions. There are within my possession facts which prove beyond any possible doubt this Propositions have already theory. made to no less than three of the independ

ents, with a money consideration insinuated with a view to influencing them in the sena I assume nothing when I say that the people of Nebraska are in dead earnest in their effort to wipe out this system of knavery and prostitution of honor, and fear no contradiction when I assert that thorough accounting will be demanded o every individual member, and the man or aen who have proven themselves untrue to the trust imposed in them will forever bea mark of dishonor and disgrace which neither money or corporate influence can it the least allay or destroy. He will be branded as a traitor, a coward and a villain, and the

stain of dishonor will go with him to his grave. Every independent can, with absolute assurance of being correct in his assumption, brand every person who approaches him with a direct or insinuated attempt to in-fluence him as a cowardly hireling of the monopolistic corporations.

The Demo-Pop. Dissolution. New York Sun. It is fortunate for the democrats of Kansas that the populists have given them notice of dissolution of partnership. An in-

fluential part of the Kansas democracy has

always opposed fusion with the granger Gracchuses. What, in fact, have the Kansas democrats got out of the fusion? They have pulled a lot of populist chestnuts out of the fire, and they have weakened their own organization. "We want nothing more to do with your crowd," says the Hon. Jerry Simpson. Mr. Simpson can be assured that the disline is mutual. "Two years from now," cries the philosopher of Medicine Lodge, "we will lick both the old parties." Well. Jerry, just wait and see who will be the licker and who the licker.

LEGISLATURE AND LOBBY.

Plattsmouth Journal: While the money holds out to burn the vilest legislator will not return.

the licker and who the lickee.

Hastings Nebraskan: It is fairly raining bills in the legislature and there are not over one out of twenty that will ever amount to a row of pins—only to make expenses for the state to meet.

Fremont Tribune: The members of the legislature should get down to business, quit frittering away time on a senatorial elec-tion, select their man, pass some necessary appropriation bills and go home.

Papillion Times: It will not be denied that John A. McShane and Bill Paxton own the South Omaha stock yards, but for one the Times denies that either of those shoddy aristocrats has a mortgage upon the demo cratic party in Nebraska.

Cuctis Courier: A bill has been introduced in the house at Lincoln creating the office of county assessor and doing away with the township office. Rightly constructed such a law would be a great blessing to taxpayers, and would equalize taxes. We hope the bill will become a law, conditioned upon the tenure of office, and that to be four years and only one term. Lincoln News: That eminent octopus and

post graduate of the barnacie school of poli-ticians. Walt Seeley, is still sailing along with \*hands and feet entwined in the curly locks of the Majors scuatorial boom. A boom and which the octopus, but there is as much show for Majors being elected with his present environments as there is for an Omaha lobbyist to enter an independent caucus with Porter in the chair.

Fremont Flail: Hammond is seriously wrought up over the Catholic question in Nebraska politics and sees in the threatened unscating of some Omaha members of the legislature the finger marks of Catholicism. Indeed he has discovered that a brace of Catholic priests have been in the catholic priests. Catholic priests have been in the Lincoln lobby and his very soul rebels against such an outrage. But Mr. Hammond may calm his troubled spirit. If priests of any denomination have hovered about the legislature it has been doubtless to stand between that body and an offended and outraged Jehovah When such parasites as Ager & Co. are hanging onto the skirts of a bady it needs some one about who can wield Abraham's influence with God to save it from the fate of Sedem and Gemerrali.

RELISHED BY THE BEST.

Washington Star: "I have to do every-hing!" the barber mused discontentedly; cut hair, shave, black shoes and brush coat-L'm a regular Shampoo-bah; that's what I

Atchison Globel Happy is the man who snows what he wants and never entirely loses with that he will some day get it.

Detroit Free Press: Mabel—So you think of marrying that old man because he is rich!
Harrietta—You wrong me, Mabel. I don't think of it. If I did I couldn't marry him. Somerville Journal: Why is it that when a man slips and does a spread-eagle act all over the sidewilk he always looks around to see who saw him before he really finds out for himself whether he is burt or not.

Kate Field's Washington: Merchant-Is it worth while to advertise cheap perfumes?
Agent—Why, certainly; it is a legitimate, common scents business, you know.

Indianapolis Journal: Facetious Friend—Well, have you and your wife yet settled as to who is the speaker of the mouse?
Young Husband—Not yet. We usually oc-

upy the chair together. Clothler and Furnisher: He—Do you think, dearest, that you will ever grow tired of me? She—No, darling, you need have no fears. You have called on me every night for six ou have called on me every night for six norths in the same sult and I still love you.

Indianapolis Journal: Wibble—The plan of employing convict labor on the roads can't be put into operation, Wabble—Why not?

e sent over the road twice for one offen ORIGIN OF THOSE CIGARS.

Chicago News. "I want some nice cigars." and then She beamed a smile upon the cierk; "My husband says that always when He doesn't smoke he cannot work.

"Of course, I want it understood That nothing but the best will do: I'm willing—if they're very good— To pay 5 cents for every two."

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that are taken from \$25 to \$30 suits, that the pants alone would be worth at least twice as much as we want. They are made up of the same material that brings us praise from all buyers. We wouldn't sell you inferior goods at any price. We won't have it in the store. Some of these pants are odd in size, or maybe odd in color, or left over from suits, but they're odd pants at odd prices, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, and up \$6.50, and take our word for it, there never has been pants sold for as little prices, when quality is

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