

THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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Sworn to before me and subscribed to by my presence this 19th day of February, 1893. (Seal) E. N. BOVILL, Notary Public.

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KANSAS is making a reputation that is as wide as the world, and there is not a state in the union that envies her.

THE newspapers of Buffalo, N. Y., are decidedly opposed to a ship canal. It would ruin the great elevator monopoly in that city.

THE policy pursued by Mr. Cleveland in announcing his cabinet appointments as fast as they are made is a good one. It saves many expectant democrats the misery of suspense.

BOSTON has shipped two carloads of girls to Texas in response to the brisk demand for wives in that state. The Texan who takes a Boston girl for a wife will have to reform.

THE great floods now raging in Australia are probably no worse than will be witnessed in this country when the deep snows in the north begin to melt and the thick ice in the rivers breaks up.

A BILL creating a new judicial district has just been vetoed by Governor Hogg of Texas. His idea seems to be that a state that has no enforcement of law does not need any new judicial districts.

IT is gratifying to know that the Reading railroad company is in danger of losing its financial backing. Capital is apt to be timid when it is bolstering up an institution against which public sentiment is solidly arrayed.

THE Canadians profess to regard American institutions and laws with contempt, but their whole tariff system is an imitation of ours and has been copied in its smallest details. Imitation is the sincerest flattery.

THE government pays the enormous price of \$150,000 for the armor plate with which our new warships are provided, while steel in the form of rails is worth only about one-thirtieth of that sum. It is evident that a big profit must be made by somebody.

THE articles for exhibition in Nebraska's agricultural building at the World's fair are beginning to arrive at Chicago and the exhibit promises to be one of the best of its kind. Other states may eclipse us in many respects at the exposition, but in the line of agriculture we ought not to fall behind.

THE Toronto Empire says that Benjamin Harrison "has just two weeks more in which to act manly, and he may be expected to fill up his time." Those peppy organs of torquism will do well to bear in mind the fact that the whole American people are behind President Harrison and approve his Canadian policy.

WHEN a paper that keeps standing in every number an assurance to advertisers that it has the largest circulation in the city of Omaha, county of Douglas and state of Nebraska positively declines to avail itself of the privilege which the Slocumb law confers upon the most widely circulated paper in every county, it shows a degree of rare disinterestedness and commendable benevolence. Such a thing has never before been known in the newspaper world, and probably never will be again.

THE pastor of one of the Omaha churches preached yesterday on the wickedness of cities and took occasion to say that he did not believe that Omaha is worse than other cities. This is perfectly true, and he might have gone further and said that there are few cities equal in size to ours in which there is less disorder or in which vice and crime are kept under better restraint. It is sheer nonsense to say that this city is notoriously wicked. Every man who has been about the world a little knows better.

A LETTER from Gering, Neb., published in THE BEE, shows what has been accomplished by irrigation in the North Platte valley, and affords a glimpse of what may yet be done by this means to make the arid region of this state fruitful and prosperous. A large extent of territory that was formerly regarded as unsuitable for cultivation on account of a lack of rain is now highly productive in consequence of the artificial water supply that has been distributed through it by means of irrigation canals and ditches, and the work is still going on prosperously. Irrigation costs money, but experience proves that it pays. There is a great deal of land in the western part of Nebraska that will soon be made productive by artificial watering, and the agricultural resources of the state will thus be increased far beyond the limit that has heretofore seemed possible.

VINDICATE THE LAW.

Four full weeks have now elapsed since the collapse of the Capital National bank and the crash that brought ruin to scores of citizens and left the state treasury short over \$250,000. The disclosures of embezzlement, forgery and fraudulent bookkeeping made public through the voluntary confession of Mosher and the reports of the national bank examiner leave no room for doubt that the greater part of the so-called state deposit, amounting to over \$150,000, was appropriated by Mosher for private speculations which were carried on during a period of years. In fact, it is almost certain that these speculations were begun soon after Mosher had secured the extension of the penitentiary contract and it is equally certain that a large portion of the missing quarter of a million was paid out to political blackmailers and bribe-takers whose good will or support Mosher found necessary in his manipulations of legislatures and in his operations at the penitentiary.

Mosher's release on \$10,000 bail by the United States authorities in the face of thirty different counts of indictment, including perjury, forgery and grand larceny will scarcely satisfy the ends of justice. The people of Nebraska have more than an ordinary interest in this case. Mosher has not merely violated the criminal code relating to officers of national banks, but he has committed some of the gravest crimes punishable under the laws of the state of Nebraska. This is not all. Mr. Mosher's transactions vitally concern the people of this state, and they will justly hold the executive and legislative branches of state government responsible if they fail in their manifest duty to vindicate the majesty of the law.

First and foremost it is the duty of the executive department to take active steps for the recovery of the embezzled funds belonging to the state and to employ the machinery of the courts to prosecute whoever is implicated, whether he occupies a position high or low, whether in office or out of office.

The plea that the state must wait until the national bank examiner gets through with his investigation is merely begging the case. What has the state to do with the national bank examiner and why should the state depend on him for ferreting out the swindling operations of the officers of the bank? Suppose the bank examiner should fail to get through before the legislature adjourns, and it was found that part of the embezzled funds was school money which the law officers of the state wait until the next legislature convenes?

Next in order will be the more serious question as to what has become of the state's money loaned to Mosher. Who were his silent partners in the various speculative projects, and how much of state money was invested and lost in these enterprises? How much of the state money in Mosher's hands was borrowed, not to be returned, or forgotten to be returned, by men of influence in and out of office? How much did Mosher pay for the penitentiary contract, and how much was he forced to contribute, or held up for, in order not to lose it?

It is no use disguising the fact that Mosher wrecked himself and scuttled his bank through the constant drain created by political leeches and enterprises in which his partners and associates were deadheads and deadbeats. This is a lamentable state of affairs but it calls for action, and honest men of all parties must take a stand for good government and purge the state house and state institutions of corruption.

DAMAGING EFFECT OF LOW ASSESSMENT.

In 1872, when Omaha had about 15,000 population, the aggregate taxable valuation of property in this city was nearly \$13,000,000. In 1892, with fully eight times as many people as we had twenty years ago and fully ten times the solid improvements in the shape of business blocks, factories, mills, dwellings, street railway plants and public improvements like water works, sewers, pavements, and viaducts not even contemplated in 1872, our aggregate taxable valuation was a fraction over \$20,000,000. Twenty years ago Omaha covered an area of about five square miles; today she covers nearly twenty-five square miles. If the assessed valuation was pro rata with that of 1872, we should have an aggregate of from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000, and that would if anything be below the assessed valuation of other cities of equal population and commercial standing.

The extremely low assessment has already had a damaging effect upon Omaha in more ways than one. It has kept away capitalists who were disposed to invest in Omaha real estate by creating the impression that our property values are inflated out of all proportion and our tax rate too high. It has lowered Omaha's credit abroad. Within the past week City Treasurer Bulla has received two letters from eastern investment concerns pointing to the marked contrast between Omaha and other cities of about the same population in the matter of assessed valuation. One of these firms goes so far as to declare that there would be no difficulty in disposing of Omaha bonds bearing 4 per cent interest at a round premium, if it were not for the extremely low valuation. The same is doubtless true with regard to gilt-edge mortgage loans on Omaha real estate.

It has become almost a matter of absolute necessity to raise the assessed valuation and lower the tax rate. How it is to be done is a matter of detail. The most effective way would be to dispense with the present precinct assessors, create the office of county assessor, and have a periodic revision of the tax

THE FOX AND THE GRAPES.

A famished fox saw some clusters of ripe, black grapes hanging from a trellised vine. She resorted to all her tricks to get at them, but worried herself in vain, for she could not reach them. At last she turned away, being grieved herself of her disappointment and saying: "The grapes are sour and not ripe as I thought."—Kemp's Fables.

Foxy Mr. Hitchcock's efforts to reach after the license advertising is a striking reminder of this fable. First he tried to reach the grapes by forcing a fight in South Omaha on a bogus circulation claim. Beaten in court he came up smiling before the Omaha police board with his extension ladder, but the ladder was still too short. Now he comes before the legislature with a tricky bill for his own relief under the pretext of doing a great service for a large class of people in Douglas county. That large class consists principally of a few disgruntled druggists that deal in whisky as a beverage and a half-dozen saloon keepers who were duped by the fraudulent guarantees and tricks to the famished fox of the W.-H. The foxy editor seeks to create the impression that he is inspired by pure benevolence. He tells the legislature that while the World-Herald now has the largest circulation in Douglas county it has no disposition hereafter to monopolize this business. This paper [the W.-H.] is willing to take its chances on getting business without the aid of a monopoly created by law.

To be sure, the W.-H. has the largest circulation. But it scents the idea of monopoly which the Slocumb law has created by requiring publicity in the paper of largest county circulation. While absolutely certain of the entire license advertising, foxy Mr. Hitchcock wants the law changed so as to give everybody that can trump up a claim of 5,000 circulation a bite. This spasm of generosity is highly commendable, but the average lawmaker can only see in it another case of famished fox and sour grapes.

A POINT TO BE REMEMBERED.

Secretary Rusik's explanation of the increased cost of maintaining the Department of Agriculture may not prove satisfactory to all critics, but it cannot be denied that he makes a good point when he says that "the people of the United States must not forget that the agricultural interests are really very close to all of them, whatever their line of business, the entire business of the country being dependent upon the well-being of our farmers." It is worth while to remember this, not only in providing for the continuance of those branches of the work of the department which have been shown to be useful, but also in making laws that touch the agricultural interests of the country. Perhaps the importance of the farmer as a factor in the problem of government is more appreciated in the west than in the east, but it does not require a great deal of discernment to perceive that the prosperity of the whole country depends in great measure upon that of the large class of producers who win their living from the soil. Without them the country would be an unproductive wilderness. They have made our commerce what it is, and have made possible all that has been achieved in the progress and development of the country. It is important for the prosperity of the whole people that the interests of the great agricultural class should be constantly protected.

The corporation lawyers say that the farmer wants the universe and is never satisfied with any concessions that are made to him. That is doubtless true of some of the men who pose as representatives of the agricultural class and make their living by talking politics, but the working farmers make few complaints and bear their burdens patiently. They are the men who should stand as the true representatives of their class, and the blatant demagogue who never did a day's work should not be permitted to prejudice their interests.

IT HAS never been the policy of the South Omaha meat packing firms to say much about their plans in advance of their execution, and therefore the public has always been taken by surprise when they have enlarged their facilities from time to time. Last year the capacity of the stock yards and packing houses was nearly doubled, and it is now known that the present year will witness a similar growth. The Hammond company is about to begin work on five three-story brick smoke houses, Swift & Co. are preparing to erect another immense building, and the Cudahy company will add largely to its already large plant. In addition to these improvements, the stock yards company will expend about \$200,000 this year in extending its facilities for handling a rapidly growing business. The influence of this rapid growth in the meat packing business will be felt in every artery of trade in Omaha.

SCARCELY less important than the car coupler bill now before congress is the bill that has been introduced in the legislature of Indiana providing that no railroad company shall require any employ to work more than sixteen consecutive hours. This measure is not only important to the overworked employes themselves, but it has a direct bearing upon the safety of the traveling public. Many fatal railroad disasters have been due to the untidiness of overworked men to perform the duties imposed upon them. The reform proposed in Indiana is needed all over the country.

A SERIOUS drawback upon the grain business in Omaha at present is the lack of cars. Grain dealers are afraid to sell because they are not sure of being able to deliver on time. The western railroad men say that the shortage of cars is due to the fact that the eastern lines are holding the cars from the west, but this explanation does not satisfy the

shippers. They maintain that it is the business of the companies to provide cars and that the car famine has now continued long enough to demand an immediate remedy. One local grain man declares that while he wants 100 cars he cannot count with any certainty upon securing more than five. Other western cities are having a similar experience and there is a general demand for reform.

THE BEE has not announced its full conversion to the populist faith in usual formal manner, but it is closing up the channel over which to make the fatal leap when the proper time comes. Remembering the distinguished honor conferred upon him last summer, Rosewater does not care to under the ties that bind him to the republicanism with "what might be called" unseemly haste.—Lincoln Journal.

THE BEE was opposed to railroad domination under any party name as well as to bootlegism and the pillage of taxpayers by dishonest officials long before the populist party was thought of. It will not have to cut a cable to get loose from the ship manned by the monopoly crew. It never was attached to it. Its ideal republicanism is embodied in the cardinal principles of the party founded upon the corner stone of free speech, free press, free man and free soil. To that republicanism it will continue to adhere, come what may.

WHEN the democratic party came into power in the general government eight years ago it was filled with the spirit of investigation. Republican theory and mismanagement were to be exposed and the people were to be shown how the corruptionists had fattened upon them. The investigations that were instituted disclosed the fact that the affairs of the government had been administered dishonestly and the investigators retired from their task disappointed and discomfited. That experience taught a useful lesson. There is no talk of investigating the republican administration that is now drawing to a close.

RECALLING A PRECEDENT. Globe Democrat. The only precedent for the course of Governor Leavelle in his extending the order issued by Jefferson Davis as secretary of war in 1866 for the dispersing of the free state legislature of the territory of Kansas.

PARTIALLY PURIFIED. Kansas City Times. South Dakota has taken a step toward improving her reputation by extending the divorce period for divorce proceeding from three to six months. The reputation of the state will continue bad as long as Dakota is known to all the world as the haven of mismatched couples.

COST OF THE KANSAS REVOLUTION. Kansas City Star. Conservative estimates place the cost of mobilizing the militia of Kansas at Topeka at \$1,000,000. That amount of money is something to all the world as the haven of mismatched couples.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY LOST. Municipal Record. If General Clarkson had only been well what an ideal commander of the republican forces in Kansas he would have made! There would have been no compromise with Clark-son in command, but a fight, short, sharp and decisive. The general has been spoiling for a fight for many moons and it is a great pity that he should have lost his opportunity in the Topeka feuds.

FRENCH METEORAMA. New York Tribune. The account of the meeting of the elder and the younger de Lesseps reads like a passage from a French play. The son, accompanied by a French pilot, went to spend the day with the father. The detectives are introduced as intimate friends and are busy with the father's affairs. The old diplomatist, ignorant ally of his family, enters and sends the son to the police. The old diplomatist, ignorant ally of his family, enters and sends the son to the police. The old diplomatist, ignorant ally of his family, enters and sends the son to the police.

WILL GRESHAM SWING THE AX? Municipal Record. Judge Gresham will not be subject to the charge of partisan purposes if he gives a thorough shaking up to the consular service. He is ready to resign his office and to spend fastened themselves upon the services of Mr. Bayard did not find time to remove during the first administration of Mr. Cleveland. A secretary of state who is not a partisan will see the lists of consuls with a view to weeding out the incompetent, and to a practical service to the country. They ought to retain the consuls who are capable, but they can make plenty of vacancies for capable men by dismissing the lazy, incompetent and inefficient.

AND THIS IS FAME. Lakewood Dispatch to Globe Democrat. Senator H. Berry of Arkansas did not come by appointment with Mr. Cleveland, and it is supposed that he came in the interest of some candidate for the Department of Agriculture. At the same time he was much disappointed when he heard that Mr. Cleveland had announced his selection for that office.

WHERE DOES HE LIVE? "Why—er he's—very well known," and was ready to resign his office and to spend fastened themselves upon the services of Mr. Bayard did not find time to remove during the first administration of Mr. Cleveland. A secretary of state who is not a partisan will see the lists of consuls with a view to weeding out the incompetent, and to a practical service to the country. They ought to retain the consuls who are capable, but they can make plenty of vacancies for capable men by dismissing the lazy, incompetent and inefficient.

POLITICAL DRIFTING. Nebraska Pioneer. The tendency of the age is to work on new lines. Old political parties have drifted into new channels and divided on new issues. We see what the war party has become, leaving as a new party, leaving the obligated or unprogressive in the democratic ranks. The democracy fell until Cleveland twice lifted it from oblivion. In our own state it has taken a new party to reach the old ones their duty. At Washington Judge Gresham is asked to become Cleveland's secretary of agriculture. As Lincoln the legislature asked Judge Allen to become the senator of Nebraska. Both have been on the field of action as his secretary and his secretary for governor. And that is the most definite information that can be obtained here tonight about the next secretary of agriculture.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS. York will probably have an uptown telegraph office soon. Stanton county's fair will be held at Stanton, October 3 to 6. A Custer county farm which sold a year ago for \$1,800 changed hands last week for \$2,300. A sunstroke received last summer resulted in the death of John Delaney of West Point last week. John A. Kehoe of Platte Center is said to be an active candidate for internal revenue collector of Nebraska.

IT is stated that a populist party is about to be started at Wayne. There are only three other journals occupying the field. Callaway is attracting such audiences that one church will not hold the crowds wishing to attend. Norfolk has a chance to secure the location of a wind mill factory if her citizens will agitate the financial atmosphere just a little bit. As the result of racing horses on frozen ground, young Lee Clanton of Shelton is

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS. Vanilla Of perfect purity—Lemon Of great strength—Orange Economy in their use—Rose, etc. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.



WILLIAM V. ALLEN. SENATOR-ELECT FROM NEBRASKA

not always with the same motive, but reaching the same end. The age is dealing more with issues than with political parties. As organizations these parties rise and fall, and while up one year and down another, the tendency is to place in the hands of the government men who are willing to brave those issues against the dictates of corporations and machine politicians.

Judge Gresham as President Cleveland's first cabinet officer is a bold step for the present-elect to take, fighting the very peculiar of his party that demands patronage and works the wires, while it is no less a peculiar position for Judge Gresham. Yet it is nothing short of brave action in which the nation will be benefited. In our own political situation as a state, we send Judge Allen to do more than Senator Paddock has done, because he is better educated, is bolder in debate and is apparently free from mercenary obligation. How long that will remain so time alone will tell. He is human, ambitious, tenacious, determined and aggressive—all leading to serious mistakes.

RAILROADS AND THE GRAND ARMY.

FREMONT, Neb., Feb. 20.—To the Editor of THE BEE: The very complete reports in THE BEE of the Grand Army encampment held in this city last week have been favorably commented upon by the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city, and all are unanimous in saying that no other paper in the state has for years shown as much interest in Grand Army matters. But there were one or two interesting features in regard to the encampment which your correspondent failed to notice, or if he noticed them, failed to comment upon. One of these features was the extraordinary interest taken in the encampment by the railroads and the unwarranted and disgraceful interference with the deliberations of the organization by the railroad strikers. All of the well known railroad manipulators of the state were there and there were many new ones whose faces are not so familiar to the public.

Railroad passes were more plentiful than they have been at any political convention or session of the legislature for years. These passes were peddled in the most brazen and open manner, and no delegate or hangerson was compelled to pay his fare either to or from Fremont. There were 719 votes cast for department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and 438 votes cast for president of the Grand Army of the Republic. This made a grand total of 1,157 delegates to both encampments, and out of that number it is believed that not more than 2 per cent paid their railroad fare, and of the small number who did pay their transportation to Fremont, it is certain that most of them took receipts and had their money refunded afterwards. In addition to all this, the rules of the encampment that require delegates to bring their wives with them, and a great many of the members availed themselves of the opportunity. These visitors were also supplied with passes, thus swelling the grand number of passes over the various roads to at least 1,500, and many are of the opinion that even more than that number were given out on account of the encampment.

The query naturally arises, why is it that the railroads deemed it necessary to interfere in the deliberations of the encampment to so great an extent? It cannot be believed that the railroad managers were actuated by sentiments of pure affection for the Grand Army of the Republic, but the man who gets some sinister motives in view which will naturally develop in the course of the next year. When will an end be put to the unblushing effrontery with which the railroads of Nebraska seek to interfere with the regular business of state institutions and societies? Isn't it about time that the pass nuisance be abated in the interests of good government? GRAND ARMY.

HITTING THE NAIL ON THE HEAD. Clothes and Furnisher. Within the office did he toiled, Each night so very late, He took his wife to his nerves In quite a fearful state. "For money you're too anxious, dear," She said, "that's one thing sure; As long as you keep on your will have To try that new good cure."

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX. A box of BEECHAM'S PILLS constitutes a family medicine chest. It cures Headache, Stomach, Bile, Weak Stomach, Indigestion, Constipation, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Giddiness, Dropsical Swelling, Rheumatism, Disordered Bowels, Colic, Cholera, Spasms, Hysteria, and all nervous and trembling ailments are relieved by using these Pills. Covered with a Tasting of All Drugs. Price 25 Cents a Box. Solely at the Dispensary, 333 Canal St., New York. Depot, 333 Canal St., New York.

BROWNING, KING & CO. Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Clothing in the World.

"Agin" annexation. He'd rather go it alone, so he formed himself into a committee of one to kick on the proceedings. Looks as if the majority had a walk away all to themselves. Do they want a walk away? That's the question. For ourselves we are in favor of annexation; there's sugar in it for us, so we are going to annex the double store south of us, now occupied by Mrs. Benson. We're letting the prices way down for the next few days. Want to get everything out of the way of the workman. Good, all wool, men's suits, our own make for \$8.50. Boys' suits \$2.50.

BROWNING, KING & CO. Store open every evening till 9:30 Saturday till 10. S. W. Cor. 14th and Douglas St.

RAILROAD REPUBLICANISM.

Its Righting Effect Upon the Grand Old Party. The candidacy of John M. Thurston for United States senator and his nomination by the republican caucus will work more injury to the republican party in Nebraska than the election of the best republican in the state could possibly have done it good. It is only an additional proof that now, as from the beginning, a republican caucus is the heel of the railroad. This thing places honest republicans in a very unpleasant predicament. They cannot leave the party, and it is very distasteful to them to remain in it and submit to this odious domination. It is about time that the railroads be put in the hands of the people, and that they be made to feel that the railroads had good sense they would fire themselves out. The rank and file of the party wish them no harm, the people of the state wish them no harm and they might find that they could best subserve their own interests by treating those interests, as regards legislation, in the hands of the people, counseling with them as reasonable men rather than attempting to buy and bulldoze them. They may some time kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

Hot Springs, S. D., Herald: Hon. John M. Thurston is a great statesman. And he is, in fact, a great republican. He has not so himself quite recently. He has accomplished a great work. By persistent effort he has succeeded in so reducing republican ranks that a republican caucus is elected governor of Nebraska by aid of a railroad democrat as a running mate. The 35,000 unpopulated counties of Nebraska are in the hands of the opposition, a populist elected United States senator and the remainder of republicans in the legislature so reduced in number as to be demoralized in principle that Thurston could be its caucus nominee for United States senator. Truly John M. Thurston is a great statesman. He has accomplished a great work. By persistent effort he has succeeded in so reducing republican ranks that a republican caucus is elected governor of Nebraska by aid of a railroad democrat as a running mate. 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