STATE OF THESE

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebraska, County of Douglas. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BER Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE Datity Ber for the week ending March 4, 1893, was as

Sunday, February 26. Monday, February 27 Tuesday, February 28 Wednesday, March 1, Thursday, March 2,... Friday, March 3 Friday, March 3 .... Saturday, March 4

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 4th day of March, 1893. [Seal] N. P. Fett. Notary Public.

Average Circulation for January, 24,247

IT is publicly stated by Henry George that he wants nothing from the Cleveland administration. Here is one man that is not going to be disappointed.

AND now a luminous pugilist has arisen in Denver, punished his man and signed a contract to pose as an actor. Denver is getting to be a great town.

A LARGE number of the state legislatures have refused the additional appropriations asked for their World's fair exhibits. In most cases, however, the original appropriation was fairly lib-

EX-SECRETARY FAIRCHILD, who was a leader in New York in behalf of the nomination of his former chief, did not attend the inauguration. It is understood that Mr. Fairchild is a deeply grieved and disappointed man.

THERE is no general public demand for the establishment of a federal department of roads. There are departments enough already and the machinery of the government need not be further complicated by adding another.

IT is interesting to know that the to bacco manufacturers of Omaha pronounce the Nebraska leaf superior to that of Pennsylvania. It is believed that tobacco culture may yet become one of the most profitable industries of this

THE New York Sun has an attack of Hokophobia that would be dangerous if it were a contagious disease. It publishes from one to two columns a day in ridicule of Hoke Smith, and yet the new secretary of the interior lives and is

THE new attorney general has been the recipient of a salary of \$50,000 a year, but as a member of the cabinet he will receive only \$8,000. But if he is a shrewd and thrifty man he may manage to draw both salaries and enjoy the honors of his new job besides.

IT is delightful to read that snow has been accumulating in western New York all winter and that it is now twenty-six inches deep in the lake region of that state. Nebraska has had a Pacific coast winter in comparison with that which has been experienced in some of the eastern states.

THE new Presbyterian emergency hos pital, which will soon be completed, will afford relief from the crowded condition of the various hospitals of the city and will help to meet a demand that has of late been severely felt. As the city grows its hospital accommodations must be increased.

As THIS paper predicted after the burning of the Dover, N. H., insane asylum, an investigation has shown that the wholesale destruction of life caused thereby was due to gross carelessness and indifference on the part of those in charge. No punishment could be too severe for the men whose negligence caused that awful destruction of human

Two YEARS ago the Nebraska railroad managers were willing to have a commodity rate bill passed by the legislature. This year they have become so defiant that they will not even consider a commodity bill. Two years hence they will be begging for mercy at the hands of a legislature elected by an exasperated people and made up of men with whom nobody can tamper.

THE national pride of the patriotic citizens of this country is gratified by the fact that the American line steamship City of Paris has just beaten that famous record breaker, the Teutonic, in a race from Liverpool to New York. The Teutonic left Queenstown half an hour before the City of Paris and was beaten by two hours and seven minutes. This is the only way in which the comparative speed of ships can be fairly tested, for when two racers are constantly in sight of each other they must both encounter the same weather.

THE commission merchants of Omaha are opposed to that feature of the anti-butte ine bill before the legislature which prohibits the manufacture of the article in this state unless it be colored pink. They believe that the sale of butterine in this state should be prohibited for the protection and encouragement of the producers of genuine butter, but regard the prohibition of its manufacture, except under conditions that would render it of no market value, as an unnecessary step. It is expected that the bill will be amended so as to correspond with this

UNNETTLED QUESTIONS.

The Fifty-second congress left unsettled a number of important questions which the succeeding congress will be expected to act upon. The determined effort to secure the passage of a uniform bankruptey law, backed as it was by the almost unanimous voice of the business interests of the country, as represented in commercial organizations, failed. No measure before the last congress was more urgently pressed than this by those outside of congress desiring such legislation, but fillbustering and apathy stood in the way of its success. Another important measure that failed was the bill proposing certain amendments to the national banking law designed to promote the greater safety of national banks. These proposed changes in the law were recommended by the comptroller of the currency with the approval of the secretary of the treasury and also by the committee which investigated the failure of certain eastern banks whose collapse was due to the misuse of funds by the officers of the banks, but great as the necessity appeared for the amendments they did not pass and the old order of things must continue for at least a year longer.

One of the most important bills introduced in the Fifty-second congress, in its relation to the interests and welfare of a very large portion of the people was the one to extend the free delivery of mail to small towns. The institution of free rural delivery, on a restricted scale, under the last administration, a small appropriation having been made for this purpose by the Fifty-first congress, proved to be a most gratifying success. Instead of being an expense to the department, as was expected, the revenue more than met the outlay, and this being the case it was reasonably expected that the last congress would make liberal provision for its extension. It refused to do so, however, and the people of rural communities must be content with existing conditions for at least a year or two more. This measure, it should be observed, passed the senate, and its failure was due to the house-an instance of democratic economy. Another of the bills that failed for which there is a wide popular demand was the one to establish postal savings banks. There are the most cogent arguments in favor of banks of this kind, particularly in the smaller towns where there are no savings banks, and where their establishment would enable millions of the people to put away a part of their earnings in a place of absolute security. The tendency of such institutions would be to encourage prudence and thrift among the people, and their demonstrated success in other countries amply attests their value. But congress failed to be impressed by these considerations and the bill failed.

All these measures, had they become laws, would have contributed to the general welfare and none of them would have added anything to the cost of government. Their failure is a part of the evidence of the incompetency of the last congress. They will all doubtless be brought forward in the next congress, and there is reason to hope with a bet-

THE CANADIAN RAILWAYS. The new congress and the new administration will be called upon to deal with several important subjects which occupied much of the attention of the old in their closing days. Not the least interesting of these is the proposed legislation for the regulation of commerce by rail between this country and Canada. The message sent to congress

by President Harrison a short time since upon this subject and the measures that have been introduced in ongress looking to the same end have commanded general interest and approval among senators and representatives, and there is every reason to believe that President Cleveland will have an opportunity to sign a bill imposing such restrictions upon the railroad intercourse between the United States and Canada as will remove all cause of complaint on the part of

the American competitors of the Canadian Pacific. The latter corporation has enjoyed privileges which have given it unjust advantages over its competitors operated under the provisions of our interstate commerce law, and there is now a general feeling that the justice and fair play which cannot otherwise be secured must be enforced by the application of a stringent remedy.

The bill introduced by Representative

Hitt of Illinois last week was exactly in ine with the views expressed by President Harrison, and as it meets with gen eral favor it is pretty sure to be the one that will finally be crystalized into law by the action of the new congress and the approval of the new president. It was prepared after frequent conferences with President Harrison, the treasury officials and the Interstate Commerce commission, and is believed to be comprehensive enough to cover the case fully. The author of this bill proposes to obviate the danger of the substitution of dutiable goods for free goods in transit across Canada by having United States inspectors accompany each train to see that the seals remain unbroken and that no fraud is attempted upon the revenue. The bill authorizes the Interstate Commerce commission to require information in bills of lading "that would tend to reveal any violation of the interstate commerce law if such transportation had been wholly within the United States." One section requires that any foreign road doing business in the United States shall possess a license from the Interstate Commerce commission, and by the terms of this license it will be necessary for such corporation to "keep on file with the commission a power of attorney, naming some person resident of the United States upon whom service of any order or notice of the commission or any process of any circuit court of the United States may be served." The commission is authorized to suspend such a license for a period not to exceed

three months, but if the law is again

violated the license may be suspended

for six months. Another provision of

the bill confers upon the president the

power to "suspend the operation of any

portion of the interstate commerce law

that may hamper, impede or interfere

vantage any domestic common carrier in competition with any foreign common carrier for traffic to or from any point in the United States, and any part of any law providing for the admission free of duty or giving any special privileges by way of arrangements for sealing or transit in bond or otherwise of any merchandise or property in or through the territorial-limits of the United States,"

There is little doubt that this bill will become law, and under its provisions, which are thorough and comprehensive, it will be impossible for Canadian railways to escape the restrictions that are placed by law upon the railways of the United States.

ABSURD POLITICAL THEORIES. The selection of Judge Gresham, who has never said that he is other than a republican, for secretary of state, has been interpreted in some quarters as indicating a purpose on the part of Mr. Cleveland to break up the democratic party and form a new one. These people forget, or do not know, that there are numerous precedents for a president taking a man outside his party into his cabinet. The first one was furnished at the very beginning of the government, when Washington made Jefferson his secretary of state, without exciting any suspicion that the first president had any designs against the federalist party, of which he was one of the recognized leaders. It is true that at that time Jefferson had not become actively identified with the anti-federalists, but it was well known that he strongly leaned toward them. President Monroe, who inaugurated the "era of good feeling," and whose example Mr. Cleveland has perhaps studied with admiration, made John Quincy Adams his secretary of state, and following these precedents Mr. Adams, when he became president, put Henry Clay at the head of his cabinet, though it should be remarked that in connection with this appointment was charged there a "deal"-a charge, however, of which history has fully acquitted Adams and

Clay. The appointments of Key and

Schurz by President Hayes and of

Wayne MacVeagh by President Garfield

be cited as precedents for the action of

that those republican presidents had

are other examples that may properly

Mr. Cleveland, and nobody ever assumed

any idea of breaking up their party and forming a new one. Mr. Cleveland's motive in appointing Judge Gresham was very likely to strengthen his party, just as Monroe aimed to do for the party in his time. It is possible that this may be the result, but nobody can be certain of it. The appointment has caused a great deal of demoeratic dissatisfaction which it will not be easy to allay. Then the alliance may not be permanent. Secretary Gresham has very positive convictions, which he will not readily yield. If the democratic party wants to retain him it must accept his views, otherwise he will be very likely to renounce such allegiance as he has given to it. Unless he has been greatly misunderstood he is not the man to surrender to personal ambition opinions and principles which he has long cherished. So far as the republican party is concerned it has nothing to fear from this action of a demothat some republicans are in official position under a democratic administration. The country will judge that administration by the results of its treatment of the practical questions which will confront it, and when the time comes for the people to render their verdiet it will be of small consequence to them who is in the cabinet or any other public station. They will be guided by what they believe to be their interests. Meanwhile the republican party will find abundant opportunity for action upon

ment of which will have its effect for good or ill upon the future of the party. Another absurd theory is that the hearty official and popular consideration shown to Mr. Cleveland is evidence that party lines are being obliterated. The new president was not less pronounced in his declaration of democratic doctrines because he was courteously entertained by the retiring republican president, and no one will pretend that the latter is less a republican today than he was four years ago. These courtesies, most becoming to the chosen rulers of an enlightened people, denote a welcome decadence of the bitter spirit of partisanship, but as to the division of parties they are wholly without significance. Party lines are as distinctly drawn

local issues constantly arising, the treat-

today as they have ever been.

REDUCE THAT BRIDGE TOLL. Mr. Spencer Smith, a prominent citizen of Council Bluffs, presents an unanswerable argument in favor of the reduction of the bridge tolls between Omaha and Council Bluffs from 10 to 5 cents per passenger. The facts and figures cited by Mr. Smith concerning the cost of the bridge and its fictitious capitalization afford conclusive proof that the promoters of the enterprise have very little of their own money invested. The bonds sold abroad have very nearly, if not fully, paid for the bridge and the entire equipment of the

The 10-cent rate and high wagon toll have enabled the company not only to pay the interest on bonds and operating expenses, but a dividend on \$1,500,000 of stock representing almost pure water. The fact is that Omaha and Council Bluffs have already paid enough to build the bridge. Pottawattamie and Douglas counties should either join hands to buy the structure and make it a free bridge for all vehicles with a 5-cent fare for street car passengers, or Omaha and Council Bluffs should pool issues and force a reduction of tolls to meet the de-

mands of their population. If the Douglas street bridge people do not come down to a 5-cent fare it may be necessary for citizens to apply for an injunction to compel the Union Pacific to operate its wagon bridge. If such a suit is brought there will be another Credit Mobilier scandal. One fact alone will create a sensation. It is within the knowledge of several very prominent citizens of Omaha that a bonus of \$10,-000 was paid to a party that had proposed to operate the Union Pacific wagon with, or in any way place at a disad- bridge, and the transaction by which

that road was chiseled out of a thousand dollars a month Income was countenanced by certain directors and officers of the Union Pagific who have an interest in the Douglas street bridge. That other parties who were disposed to bid for the right to use the Union Pacific wagon bridge as a competitor of the Douglas street bridge were "fixed" is almost certain. These pointers show conclusively that the Douglas street concern is paying liberal dividends on an enormous amount of fictitious stock owned largely by an inside ring connected with the Union Pacific. The question is How much longer will they keep up the embargo on travel and traffic between the two cities?

THE amendments to the interstate commerce law intended to overcome the effects of the judicial decisions which rendered the act practically inoperative ought speedily to be productive of results in justification of the action. It has seemed that ever since the Counselman and Gresham decisions were rendered the Interstate Commerce commission has been totally indifferent as to what the railroads were doing, and has not troubled itself to inquire whether they were complying with the more important requirements of the law or not. It is not questionable that violations of the act are common enough and are not confined to any particular section of the country, but are general. Nobody doubts that discriminations are going on all the time, and that except as to some of its minor requirements the interstate commerce act is being regularly disregarded. Very likely the commission is not without information that such is the case, but with the judicial decisions which tied its hands there was a plausible excess for doing nothing. This no longer exists, the amendments to the law passed by congress giving the commission, it is believed, all the power necessary to an effective enforcement of the law. At any rate it should let pass no opportunity to test its power under the amended law, and it is not to be doubted one can be found if it is sought.

THE business conditions of the country at present are on the whole very satisfactory, and it is gratifying to observe that the change of administration seems to have had a reassuring effect in financial circles. There was an improved feeling in the New York stock market at the close last Saturday and this situation was maintained yesterday. No valid reason can be given why it should be otherwise. Certainly so far as the conditions to prosperity are concerned they are everywhere present. Last year was one of prosperity for all classes of interests, there is an ample supply of currency for all the legitimate uses of business, and the opportunities for profitable investment have not decreased. The only thing that creates distrust is the continued outflow of gold, and how this can be checked, if it be possible to check it, is unquestionably a perplexing problem. The greed of European countries for the yellow metal seems insatiable and of course they all prey upon the United States. Meanwhile the new administration is pledged to maintain a sound and stable currency and to protect the credit of the government by the exercise of all the powers vested in it, and there can be no doubt that this pledge will be faith-

fully observed. A BILL is pending before the legislature of Michigan which proposes to confer upon the city of Detroit the right to establish a system of municipal electric lighting as a means of escape from the grasp of monopoly. But the monopoly men are not idle, for an amendment is proposed prohibiting the city from engaging in commercial lighting-that is, forbidding it to furnish light to private consumers. Why should not a city have the same right to supply private consumers that it has to protect the municipality, whose expenses are paid out of the pockets of private citizens? Private interests are concerned in both cases as against the greed and rapacity of monopolists. It is to be hoped that Detroit will win the fight and that the power of electric lighting corporations to make their own terms will be so successfully disputed in this case that other cities will be encouraged to make a similar stand for their rights.

THE agitation in favor of an extension of the suffrage in Belgium upon the basis of a property qualification reminds the New York Commercial Advertiser that it was shown last year that twenty of the thirty-six councilmen of New Haven paid absolutely no taxes, that five out of twelve in Bridgeport were similarly situated, and that the mayor of the latter city was not a property owner. Much the same condition of affairs was found in some other Connecticut towns, and doubtless it would be found upon investigation that the government of many American cities is in the hands of men who are not taxpayers and therefore have no personal interest in common with the masses of the people for whom they make and execute laws.

AN ESTEEMED domocratic contemporary says: "The republican party yesterday blew out the gas and went to bed." It is the duty of the republicans in congress to prove that this is not true. The notion that because the democrats are in power they must be left to their own devices is neither wise nor patriotic. They will need restraint, and it is the business of the minority to make a strong stand for what it believes to be right without regard to the disadvantages under which it labors.

Keystoners Easily Comforted. Philadelphia Times. It's a kind of consideration that Grover goes through Pennsylvania on his way to Washington. He passed it by in some other

Loud Call to Arms. Minneapolis Tribune. Down with the sole leather trust! Any maternal slipper and the paternal strap is contrary to public policy and a menace to the safety of the republic.

One of the Ratiroads' Tools. Hoisells Journal.

The present legislature acted wisely when it refused to make an appropriation for the maintenance of the State Board of Transportation. The board has always been a tool in the hands of the corporations. The members of it have done little else aside from

drawing their pay and making excuses for the shortcomings of the corporations. Stop-ping their pay is a pretty effective way of putting an end to the board.

Still on Earth. Crete Vidette.

The legislature is yet in session, and Ne-braska still occupies a place on the earth's

Just as the Railroads Intended.

The railroad rate regulating bill has passed the house all right, but it is not likely to fare so well in the senate. That is where the railroad influence is always the strongest. He Gives Himself Away.

Nebrask's City Press. Lieutenant Governor Majors certainly does not augment the intelligent estimate of his

mental caliber by parading his enmity to Church Howe at every possible, opportunity. Carrying Great Weight. New York Advertiser It is settled officially that Mr. Cleveland only weighs 247 pounds in his winter cloth-

ing. But Cleveland and Bissell and Hoke Smith weigh combined 1,000 pounds, and they constitute the bulk of the administra

Preaching and Practice. The trusts receive a platitudinous slap in Cleveland's inaugural, but they can stand it in view of the fact that he has selected a man for attorney general whose whole life has been spent in the service of big corpor-

Do They Mean 1t?

The republicans of the Nebraska legislature in getting together on a bill, as a substi-tute for the Newberry bill, are showing a lesire to redeem the promises of their plat-orm. It is believed that the proposed bill will reduce freight rates 20 per cent

Nebraska Behind the Procession.

Stoux City Journal, It is high time that the Nebraska legislauld take some steps for the regulation of railroad companies. Nothing radical or sensational is required, but the state ought to be brought up to the standard of surrounding states in railroad legislation.

The People Expect Something.

York Democrat, Will the members of the legislature kindly come to their senses long enough to realize that this session is nearly over, and that there is no railroad legislation enacted? The people want a maximum freight law, gentlemen; please don't come home until you bring it with you.

Pretense and Repudiation.

Cincinnati Tribune. The final outcome of the car coupler bill is passage in congress, but eighty-seven democrats voted against it, thus repudiating that plank of the Chicago platform which declared in favor of the protection of railway employes. They will have repudiated the entire platform before long at the present rate of progress in that direction. Only seven republicans voted against the bill, so that, after all, the republicans had a good deal to say about it. Let the railway men take notice.

Let's Stop and Consider.

David City Press.

June Campbell, the Independent senator from Nance county, has introduced a measure which assesses every mortgage at its full valuation. If a farmer owns a farm worth \$3,000, with a mortgage of \$2,000 on it, he pays taxes only on the per cent that he owns, \$1,000, while the mortgage pays to the amount of the mortgage. W. F. Porter has introduced a similar measure in the house.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

On the face of it this proposition would.

On the face of it this proposition would eem to be perfectly fair and just the thing that should be done. But let's stop and consider the matter a little. Today farm loans are being made in this county at 7 per cent interest, no commission, optional payments. Now, if the law is changed so that the holders of these mortgages have to pay taxes on the same it must be admitted that the rate of interest on farm loans would advance in just the proportion sufficient to cover these taxes, so where would the farmer reap any benefit? He would foot the bill just the same and the mortgagees would continue to net 7 per cent on their investments. Besides. it is manifestly unfair to tax farm mortgages at their full face when other property is taxed at from one-fifth to one-third of its

NEBRASKA'S PATRONAGE.

Senator Allen Declines to Meddle With

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4 .- To the Editor of The OMAHA BEE: 1 am in receipt of many letters regarding the patronage of Nebraska-more than I can possibly answer and discharge the duties devolving upon me as a member of the senate. I desire to say through your valuable paper

to all persons that I have no patronage at my disposal. The administration will be democratic and

the patronage will belong to the democratic party, and, being an independent, I have nothing to give. I hope our friends will understand the situation Regarding the matter of pensions, permit

me to say that the rule heretofore allowing a senator and member of congress to call up or advance a claim has been revoked and I can do nothing in this respect. I simply state the facts as I find they exist.

but, of course, hold myself ready at all times to assist my comrades in any legitimate way I can. Respectfully, WILLIAM V. ALLEN.

State exchanges are respectfully rejuested to copy.

PEOPLE OF NOTE.

Four members of the next cabinet are directors of either banks or railways, or both, namely, Messrs. Bissell, Onley, Lamont and Smith.

The King family of Port Oram, N. J., is a remarkably heavy lot. There are eight persons in the family, and their joint weight is 1,587 pounds. Robert Louis Stevenson is, on the author-

ity of his wife, always in love with the characters he creates. He is excusable. Some of them need somebody to love them. Senator-elect Roach of North Dakota is a Virginian by birth, is just over the half cen-tury mark and was educated in Washington. He went to live in Dakota about fourteen

William J. Gaynor of Brooklyn, who fifteen years ago was a newspaper reporter, is said to be the youngest man at the bar who ever received \$100,000 in a single case. This in a baking powder suit two years ago. Senator-elect Stephen M. White of California is described as of medium height, broad shouldered, and stoutly built, with a large and well shaped head, gray hair, and a

heavy beard sprinkled with gray. He looks several years older than his forty years. Ex-Congressman Greenhaige will deliver the culogy on General Butler in Tremont Temple, Boston, March 15. James Jeffrey Roche will deliver a poem, and the colored clergyman, Rev. Robert F. Hurley, will be chaplain of the day.

General Beauregard left in his will directions that his body should be cremated, on the ground that for such a climate as Louisiana cremation is a more sanitary process than interment, but, as there is no cre

Flavoring **Extracts** WATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Of perfect purity-Of great strength-Economy in their use. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

matory in operation in or near the place of his death, the provision had to be ignored.

Thomas O'Brien, who some years ago swindled a man in Albany out of several thousand dollars and was afterward sentenced to Dannemora prison for ten years but mysteriously escaped, has recently been discovered at Buenos Ayres, where he is "moving in the best society."

Count de Lesseps' pitiable mental con dition is shown by the subterfuge to which his family has had recourse to prevent him from learning news of the Panan a revela Two weeks ago he began to ask for the daily papers and there was a panic in the family until his children hit upon the happly thought of supplying him with the journals of the same dates last year, in which of course, no reference is made to Panama affairs. Since then every day the newspapers of the corresponding date a twelve month ago are brought to him and he peruses them without noticing the inno-cent trick that has been played on him.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

There is talk of building water works at

There are twenty bicycles in Grant, and their riders talk of organizing a club. J. K. Calkins of the Chadron Journal has purchased the Casper (Wyo.) Derrick. Chadron voters talk of doing away with grows larger. It costs too much.

The Wisner democratic clup has endorsed Howard H. Howe for postmaster at that place, and his appointment will probably

W. H. Chappel of Randolph, who mysteriously disappeared last October, has re-turned to his home after a lapse of five mouths, and again begun the practice of law. He says he wandered away while out of his head.

Fairbury will this spring and summer witness the largest building boom she has ever known according to the Enterprise. There will be no less than one hundred buildings put up within the corporate limits before another crop is raised.

William Mount of St. Deroin, aged 18 while drunk struck. Samuel Hendricks with a slung shot and crushed his skull, rendering him speechless until operated upon some ten days after being hit. A surgeon removed days after being hit. A surgeon removed the crushed bones and clotted blood, and the

patient is now recovered. The Peru Gazette says: Rev. Bedell's fortieth year in the ministry closes today. Over one-fourth of this time has been spert here in Peru. During these forty the elder has preached 4,671 sermons, made 10,778 pastoral visits, married 336 couples, attended 230 funerals as officiating minister, and has baptized 225 persons. Twelve hundred and seven of the sermons were preached and 2.894 visits were made here. Fifty-three have been baptized, thirty funerals and eighty-five weddings were attended here. C. C. Blue of Lowell, in writing of the cornstock disease, says he has never yet lost ever a calf. He claims that the losses occur uring the commencement of the pasturing of stalks, and that a sure preventive of the trouble is to induce the cattle to fill up on water just before they are turned into the It doesn't make any difference he his is done, whether by giving salt or withholding water for a day previous, or by any other method. The presence of a large quantity of water in the stomach has a physical tendency, and the impaction of the food is prevented. Mr. Blue has had this

have lost cattle he has yet to report his first JOKERS' INAUGURAL.

method in practical operation for several years on his farm, and while his neighbors

Ringhamton Leader: In most games of cards a good deal depends upon a good deal. Troy Press: A miller seldom complains, ough his is the most grinding of all voca-

Cleveland Plain Dealer: When a philan-thropist subscribes to the fresh air fund he feels that he is supplying a lung felt want. Inter Ocean: Madge (at the play)—"Is it Ophelia that always goes mad? I never can remember." "No; half the time it's the remember."
audience."

Post-Dispatch: Many men had a cabinet soom, but only eight had a boom-de-ay. Union County Standard: With the ambi-

tious cornet player practice makes him a per-fect nuisance. Boston Transcript: To harrow one's feel-ngs is not the most profitable way of cultivating an acquaintance.

Chicago Tribune: "Dear charmer," mur-nured young Hankinson, looking over his nonthly bills from the florist and the propri-tor of the livery stable. "Awfully dear

Tidhlets: "The pleasantest way to take cod iver oil." says an old gourmand, "is to fatten bigeons with it and then eat the pigeons."

Puck: Mr. Starboarder—The Man with the fron Jaw from the museum seems to be a perfeet gentleman.

Mrs. Hashley—Indeed he is; when all the other boarders are grumbling about tough steak, he never says a word.

New York Press: "I saw a picture of Solo-mon today, and it represented him as being bald-headed." "Well, what of that?"
"I thought that he was a type of manly

"Yes, but you must remember that he had 700 wives."

New York Sun. New York Sun.

Where breaks the sunlit southern sea
On Oahu's coral caves.
And its feather top the cocoanut tree
In the myrrhful breezes waves:
'Tis there the taste of the goodly paste
From the taro's root I would tro!
Night-eyed Hawali, make baste, O, haste
For your Uncle Sam wants pol!

## THURSTON COUNTY'S SUCCESS

Indian Lands in That Locality to Be Regularly Taxed.

HOW THE MEASURE BECAME A LAW

Representative Kem Openly Opposed the Hill, Regardless of the Advantages it Promised Many Nebraska Citizens -Other Washington News.

> WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BES, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.

Despite the opposition of Representative Kerr and T. H. Tibbles, the bill to tax Indian lands in Thurston county became law. Mr. Kerr's opposition became open at the last moment and he spoke against it.

The bill was first introduced by Senator Manderson, and was atrongly recommended by William E. Pebbles of Pender, the county seat of Thurston, which will be greatly benefited by the law.

The bill providing that lands must be advertised and sold in the counties wherein they are located has become law as an amendment to one of the appropriation bills. This measure has been advertised for eight years by Mr. Manderson.

Miscellaneous.

Secretary Noble today in the mineral claim case of the State of South Dakota against J. A. Cooley and O. H. Smith from against J. A. Cooley and O. H. Smith from Mitchell, oreversed the commissioner's decision and rejected the application of Smith and Cooley. In the mineral case of South Dakota against the Vermont Stona company from Mitchell, Assistant Secretary Chandler rejected the application of the one company reversing the judgment of

the commissioner.

William Van Epps of Sioux Falls, S. D., is in the city. He says he seeks no office.

An artesian well for the Pine Ridge agency is provided for by appropriation in one of the appropriation bills.

Mr. C. K. Berge of Cresco, Ia., and his associates have amplied to the commission.

sociates have applied to the comptroller of the currency for permission to organize the First National bank of Cresco with a capital of \$50,000; A charter for the First National bank of

Spearfish, S. D., was issued today; capital, 50,000. President, G. C. Favorite, and ashier, W. M. Baird. 850 000 Hon. O. R. Humphrey of Lancoln, commis-ioner of public lands and buildings, called at The Bee bureau today.

Mr. J. E. Cochrane of McCook, Neb., today visited the State department and qualified as consul to San Salvador. He goes back to his home in Nebraska at once and will shortly sail from San Francisco for his post of official duty.
Miss Daisy Doane of Omaha is visiting the

family of Colonel Gibson in Washington. She goes this week to Annapolis, Md., to visit Mrs. Nathan Shelton. Congressman-elect Henry A. Coffeen who represents the entire great state of Wyoming and hailing from Sheridan in that state is here. He is a leading man in his

ommunity and was a member of the Wyoing constitutional convention.

Congressman Butler of Iowa will present. to the president one of the most remarkable petitions that has ever appeared before the executive eye from the floor of the house He wishes to step to the town intendent of railway mail service. He has secured the signatures of all the democrats in congress except five indersing his appliparties of the congress except five indersing his appliparties. P. S. H. He wishes to step to the desk of the

Last Stages of Disruption. Grand Rapids Herald,

If one thing were needed to hasten the total disruption and annihilation of the pop-ulists it has been supplied in the scheme to organize secret councils of the party. A political party that cannot exist except by signs and passwords and other mystic forms of recognition is already past hope of resusci-

A PASSING FANCY.

New England Magazine. I sit alone tonight, and in the grate
I watch the dying flame flash up and gleam
An instant through the dark. It's growing

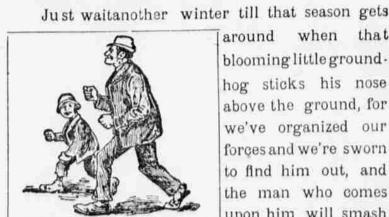
And still in silence do I sit and dream.
The fancies that I see within its light
Are sometimes like its ashes—cold and
dark: dark: another moment flashing up as bright As if in keeping with its brightest spark.

But why should I sit sadly here tonight? They're other girls, if one but thinks there That last red coal will make a splendid light And—Ah, by Jove but that's a good cigar.

There is no Remedy the equal of O'TACOBS OILC for the Prompt and Permanent Cure of Pains and Aches

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We're After Him.



around when that blooming little ground. hog sticks his nose above the ground, for we've organized our forces and we're sworn to find him out, and the man who comes upon him will smash

him on the snout. Then nevermore hereafter will he work his shadow trick, because when once we've met him he'll be very, very sick. Long will live the recollection of the year of '94, when the death of Mr. Groundhog brought mild winters evermore. To us will be the glory of producing early springs, and we'll sell the thankful people all their clothes and furnish-ings. Ladies and gentlemen, our ambition is not to become wild-eyed poets, but our spring suits and overcoats, which have just arrived, are the very essence of poetry

## that's why we became poetic. BROWNING, KING & CO.,

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