Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streeta
Council Bluffs 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune
Ruilding. Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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

Bunday, February 26, Monday, February 27, Tuesday, February 28, Wednesday, March 1. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 4th day of March, 1893.
[Seal] N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

Average Circulation for February, 24,309

AN OPEN CHALLENGE. To G. M. HITCHCOCK.

Manager and Editor Omaha World-Herald; For more than three months you have kept at the head of the editorial column in each of your daily editions the following

THE WORLD-BERALD

HAS: The Largest Circulation in Omaha. The Largest Circulation in South Omaha The Largest Circulation in Douglas County The Largest Circulation in Nebraska.

In order to give you an opportunity to verify these claims and reap the benefits to which its extensive circulation entitles your paper, I make the following propositions, which you are at liberty to accept singly or as a whole:

1. I will match the subscription list of any edition of the World-Herald in the city of Omaha with two subscribers for The Even-ING BEE to one of the World-Herald or forfeit \$1,000, payable to yourself or any charitable or benevolent institution you may name. The comparison of circulation to be made by publishing the names and addresses of paying carrier-delivery subscribers for the months of December. 1892, and January and February, 1893, with twenty days for verification of the lists after their publication.

2. I will match the subscription list of all the daily editions of the World-Herald circulated in Omaha with THE EVENING BEE subscription list, and give you a margin of 2,000 subscribers to start with, or forfeit \$1,000, payable to yourself or any charitable or benevolent institution you may name. The comparison of circulation to be made by publishing the names and addresses of paying carrier-delivery subscribers for the months of December, 1892, and January and February, 1893, with twenty days for verification of the published lists.

3. I will publish two names of paying subscribers to THE OMAHA EVENING BEE, circulated in Omaha and South Omaha, for each name on the World-Herald list of paying subscribers in the city of Omaha and South Omaha, including all daily editions of the World-Herald, or forfeit \$1,000, payable to yourself or any charitable or benevolent institution you may name, under conditions regarding publication, time for verification and period covered in the first two

propositions 4. I will publish the names of two paying subscribers in Douglas county to The OMAHA MORNING and EVENING BEE for each and every name of a paying subscriber to the daily World-Herald you may publish as circulating in Douglas county, or forfeit \$1,000, payable to yourself or any charitable or benevolent institution you may name, under conditions regarding publication, time for verification and period covered in my first

two propositions. 5. I will pay \$1,000 to yourself, or any charitable or benevolent institution you may name, if the World-Herald has one half as much actual circulation in the state of Nebraska as THE OMAHA BEE, the proofs of circulation to be made as follows: In the city of Omaha and South Omaha by publication of names and addresses of paying carrier-delivery subscribers; in all other towns by a comparison of lists of paying subscribers and books of news dealers. Only such papers to be credited as circulation as were actually sold by dealers and paid for by subscribers during the three months ending March 1, 1893. Agents' and dealers' statements to be certified under oath.

In computing paid carrier delivery circulation in Omaha and South Omaha within the three months named, only such subscribers shall be counted as have paid for the paper during a period of four weeks or more.

E. ROSEWATER. President Bee Publishing Company.

IN MAKING additions to the public park system, too much caution cannot be exercised in regard to the validity of titles. Experience has demonstrated this many times.

CATTLEMEN are interested in the fact that Texas is having abundant rains, assuring a luxuriant growth of grass. It makes a good deal of difference whether Texas has grass or not.

SEVERAL western states that have been making exhibitions of themselves in a political way lately should now brace up for the World's fair and show the rest of the country that they can be dignified if they try. This does not apply entirely to Kansas.

EDITOR JONES of the St. Louis Republic serves notice upon the president of the United States that he will starve to death before he will stick his nose through a crack and squeal to get at the trough. This shows a spirit of manly independence that is pleasant to

THE patriotic suggestion is made that the World's fair be formally inaugurated on the 104th anniversary of the day on which George Washington took the oath of office as the first president of the United States. It happens that this anniversary, April 30, falls upon Sunday, and as May I is the day chosen for the opening, the anniversary comes around just right. The program has not been prepared with any such observance in easily be made.

PENITENTIARY BARBARITIES.

The report of the joint committee of the legislature, which investigated the penitentiary, will shock the people of this state as no other disclosures of cruelty and inhumanity in a public institution of Nebraska has ever done. It is almost incredible that in this enlightened community there could be found men capable of practicing such barbarities upon their helpless fellow beings as are disclosed by this report. The world reads with horror and bitter resentment the heartless cruelties perpetrated In Siberian prisons by the relentless minions of despotic power, but they are hardly worse than the inhuman and baroarous treatment to which prisoners in the penitentiary of Nebraska have been subjected. This matter should not be dismissed with a recital of what has been found by the investigation. If those guilty of these cruelties can be reached by the law they should receive the punishment they

The wardens under whose administrations these brutalities occurred may not be legally responsible. They did not personally administer the cruel punishments described, and they could plead that they were more severe than was intended. Those who did administer them, however, may be amenable to the law and it should be the function of somebody to find out whether they are not. If any of these men are now employed in the penitentiary they should be summarily dismissed as wholly unfit to have any responsibility in the management or care of human beings. A careful inquiry should be instituted to ascertain if any guard or other present employe in the penitentiary has been guilty of brutality, and if such a one be found he should be at once sent adrift. An example must be made of those men who give play to their brutal natures in the treatment of the prisoners placed under their charge.

The investigation shows that radical reforms are needed in the penitentiary regulations regarding punishment. Discipline and obedience there must be, but these are obtainable without such barbarous punishment as resulted in to all intents and purposes murdered. Unquestionably prison officials have much to try their patience, but rigid disciplinary methods are practicable without brutality. The recommendations of the joint committee looking to needed reforms should receive the intelligent and careful consideration of the legislature.

A TOO AMBITIOUS MONOPOLIST.

A striking example of vaulting ambition o'erleaping itself is presented for the consideration of an interested public in the career of President McLeod of the Reading railway system, who now seems to have reached the end of his tether as a financier and manipulator of railroad deals. Late information concerning the hopeless muddle into which he has brought the allied interests under his control indicates that it will be but a few days before he will be completely disposed of as a factor in the problem of Reading railway management, if, indeed, he has not already been ousted.

There will be no public sympathy for this young Napoleon of monopoly in the misfortunes that have justly overtaken him. He appears to belong to that class of men who are smart without being especially able, and who are as unscrupulous as they are indiscreet. He has had about a year in which to carry out his magnificent schemes of aggrandize ment and centralization, and it would be hard to show where any man has ever been given greater opportunities or has used them to worse purpose. His indiscretion has been shown repeatedly in his attitude of open defiance to law and public sentiment. Where shrewder and abler men would have sought to win by methods less likely to arouse opposition and create distrust, he has been bold and aggressive to the last degree. It was this that cut off the money supplies upon which the system had been supported up to the time of the appointment of receivers a few weeks ago. The capitalists became alarmed and the stock fell with a crash. Directors and stockholders learned many things which they had not before known, and it now transpires that, notwithstanding that President McLeod was appointed as one of the three receivers, he was even then marked for removal from control. There are some matters connected with that receivership which look rather dark and mysterious, and it is not unlikely that it will be set aside, but in any event McLeod's grasp upon the great interests which he has done so much to destroy will now be relaxed under the pressure

to which he is subjected. The breaking up of the gigantic deals upon which this bold and reckless operator had counted so much is a great victory for the people. It is a vindication of the power of public opinion that ought to have an important influence for good in the future, and the fate of the man who, as the guiding spirit in a great enterprise of public robbery, has enjoyed a brief period of triumph over right and justice, ought to be an impressive warning to all future Napoleons of

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY WITHDRAWN. President Cleveland has withdrawn from the senate the Hawaiian annexation treaty. This does not necessarily imply that it is the intention of the administration to antagonize the proposal to annex that foreign territory. It probably simply means that the president desires that there shall be a thorough investigation of the whole subject before final action, and besides, even if the administration is in favor of annexing Hawaii, some medification of the treaty may

be deemed necessary. It was reported before the advent of the new administration that Mr. Cleveland would probably appoint a commission to visit Hawaii for the purpose of ascertaining the true political conditions there and such other facts as it would be desirable for this government to be made acquainted with, through its own agents, before taking further action. There has been nothing to confirm this report, but the action of the president in withdrawview, but the necessary changes could ing the treaty gives credence to the

the commissioners in behalf of the provisional government and the representatives of the deposed queen and of the heir apparent shall be heard. Secretary Gresham is quoted as saying that the matter would given the serious consideration importance demanded. Of course the change in the situation is somewhat annoying to the representatives of the provisional government, to whose scheme delay may be dangerous. If these gentlemen could have returned to Honolulu with a treaty ratified by the United States they would have been able to add one or two figures to the value of their sugar estates and secured other advantages in the way of their personal aggrandizement, and an investigation may defeat all this by showing that the overthrow of the queen and her government was the result of a conspiracy on the part of a very small proportion of the people, in which the native population, having some rights that ought to be respected, had no part. There has not been a bit of trustworthy evidence presented to show that a majority of the people of the Hawaiian islands desire annexation to the United States. The statement that any large number of the natives are satisfied with the change of government and what it contemplates has not been corroborated by any witness whose testimony can be regarded as unimpeachable. At any rate the government of the United States ought to have fuller and more trustworthy information regarding the facts of the situation than it has obtained from the commissioners representing the provisional government. and the surest way of getting that would be to send a capable and distinguished commission to Hawaii to make a thorough investigation. In the meanwhile the islands can remain in effect under the protection of the United States, so that American interests there

will be in no danger from the delay. It is not to be doubted that a large majority of the American people now see that the action of the last administration in this matter was unnecessarily precipitate, and that regard alike for the traditional policy and the dignity the death of Powell, who was of this government, as well as proper concern for the rights of the Hawaiian people, demanded a more careful, considerate and deliberate course than was pursued. The course of the present administration, therefore, in deciding to give this question the serious consideration it demands, will be generally approved as at once consistent with our position as a great nation that is not hungering after mere territory and with our character as a people who are always ready to accord to others every just right.

THE QUESTION OF POOLING.

The effort of the railroads to secure an amendment to the interstate commorce act permitting traffic contracts, or pooling, between competing roads under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce commission was defeated in the last congress. The president of the Pennsylvahia Railroad company refers to this in his annual report, and expresses the hope that congress may yeu see the wisdom and expediency of allowing pooling under supervision.

Some of the observations of President Roberts possess an interest for railroad men generally and for the business public, since he speaks for one of the most important trunk lines in the country. He says that the year 1892 presented the anomalous condition of a larger amount of traffic being tendered to the railways than they were able to properly handle, while at the same time the competition between the transportation lines of the country was more active and the traffic carried at lower rates than at any other period in their history. This is reflected, the report says, in the decreased net earnings of nearly all the larger companies, at least in the eastern portion of the United States, where this destructive competition stimulated methods of securing traffic that if possible were attended with more injurious results to the public than to the railway companies. The refusal of congress to provide a remedy for this condition of things has apparently left the greatest industrial interest of the country, President Roberts says, "in such a position that it is unable to enter into any legal arrangements that will enable it to meet the anomalous conditions already referred to, or to so manage its affairs as to either properly serve the public or make a fair return to its owners."

The president of the Pennsylvania system is unquestionably in accord with the general sentiment among the managers of railroads in expressing the hope that "a careful consideration of the subject will convince congress that the protection of the public, no less than of the companies themselves, requires at their hands legislation that will authorize the making of such contracts under proper supervision," and it is to be expected that the railroads will renew their effort before the next congress to secure such legislation. There is little prospeet, however, that they will be able to accomplish anything. They will never be able to present this question to congress more strongly than was done by the railroad presidents who appeared before committees of the two houses of the last congress, and having failed to make an impression then sufficiently general to bring about the sought for legislation, their chances of success in the next congress will in the nature of things be less. The sentiment that defeated the proposed legislation was that the prohibition of pooling is really the most important part of the law for the protection of the public, and this is so widely prevalent that it is questionable whether the law will ever be changed in this particular. The people generally will not believe that a system of pooling. even under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce commission, would result in giving them fair and reasonable rates, and hence they are unwilling that the competition as it now exists shall be done away with.

IT is thought that it may be about ninety days before President Cleveland issues a proclamation opening the Cherokee Strip to settlers. Thousands of people are swarming on the borders statement that it has been decided that waiting for an opportunity to rush in engineer's standpoint that such a bridge

and secure farms. Will there not be a good deal of hard-hip among them before even sixty tays have clapsed? It is altogether likely that the settlers will secure their lands too late to raise any crops this year, and in that case they will need to have sufficient means in reserve to carry them over to another year. It will be surprising if many of the boomers do not find themselves worse off at the end of twelve months than they would have been if they had secured farms in the ordinary way, or remained in possession of those which they have left.

THE movement of settlers from the east into Nebraska is far greater than usual this spring and the farming population of the state is thus being rapidly increased. The immigrants are homeseekers with families and are proving their faith in the future of this state by leaving the overcrowded east to estab lish themselves and their children in a field in which their opportunities will be enlarged and their industry and thrift rewarded. The city of Omaha must inevitably feel the effect of this growth in the agricultural population of the state, and for this reason every man having interests in the city should concern himself in whatever tends to spread the fame of Nebraska.

POPULAR government in Hayti under President Hippolyte is the greatest travesty imaginable. At the late elections in that so-called republic the president named his own official candidates for congress and proceeded to procure their election in every district by intimidation and violence. The people's candidates were driven off the field by the agents of the president and the latter ran things to suit himself. It is a question whether the Black Republic is yet prepared for popular government.

THE answers elicited by Mayor Bemis letters to the various cities in relation to the regulation of vice cannot be supposed to tell any more than the truth concerning the number of vicious resorts existing in those cities. The natural tendency would be toward putting the best possible face upon the matter, and yet the letters show that other cities are as bad, or worse, than Omaha in respect to vice. If the whole truth were told about some of them they would be shown to be much worse.

THE growth in the population of South Omaha is best indicated by the increase in the number of school children. It has been impossible to provide school accommodations fast enough to keep pace with the demand during the past year, and the school rooms have therefore been overcrowded and the educational work of the city has necessarily been impeded. The evil will be corrected during the present year so far as it is possible to anticipate the increase in the school population.

THE city electrician has reported to the council that he cannot make reliable tests of the wires and electric lamps unless the city supply him with the requisite testing instruments, which are estimated to cost about \$1,300. Mr. Cowgill's requisition was referred to the electric lighting committee, and there it will probably stay referred for a few months, unless Mr. Wiley the proposed purchase.

THERE is an ordinance in Detroit which compels the street railroad company to sell workingmen's tickets on the cars, and a test suit has demonstrated that the ordinance is sound in law and must be lived up to. The workingmen do once in a while secure a little recognition from corporations-upon com-

THE Chicago Times, repudiating the corruption charge concerning Carter Harrison, declares that "not a stiver was contributed by a railroad corporation or any other" in behalf of Harrison's candidacy. Perhaps the corporations are out of stivers. Small change has been very scarce in some localities

THE total fire losses in the United States and Canada last month were \$9,919,900, or about \$2,000,000 less than those of the corresponding month last year. There is nothing in these figures to discourage the insurance companies, though the decrease is considerably less than the increase during the previous

What is the use of a city electrician if he has no means to test wires and cannot measure the force of currents on electric light wires? Isn't it about time to stop trifling with the taxpayers and give the city electrician a chance to earn his salary?

Hard Lines for the Hungry.

Atlanta Constitution It is well to bear these things in mind at the beginning of a new administration Many offices may not be filled by democrats for a year or two to come; others are hedge about by civil service rules, and others still can go to only a fertunate few. The great mass of party workers must be satisfied with the conviction that they have done their duty. This will be their reward, and it should be enough for the average good citizen.

It is Grover's Party. Brooklyn Stand and Union It has not escaped notice that Mr. Cleveland's enormous salf-consciousness was equally conspicuous with the weather that greeted him on the sust portice. He considered it necessary to make his personal acknowledgments to Providence and the peo-He saluted the universe with his profound respects. He spoke of "my party" as the queen of England in the speeches Dis-

raeli wrote referred to "my army" and "my

Rough Sailing Ahead. Cincinnate Commercial, In his war on American protection, Mr. Cleveland will certainly meet with much op-position in his own party. Many democrats position in his own party, have in the last year been converted to protection. There are others, not fully satisfied in their minds, who are in favor of at least allowing the policy to have a good trial

Great Project on Paper. Philadelphia Ledger. The greatest engineering project of the age is about to be submitted to the British House of Commons with the endorsement of eminent English and French engineers. It is a project to bridge the Straits of Dover with a cantilever bridge carrying two tracks. The bridge is to be 200 feet above the sea in the clear. The cost is estimated at \$163,750. 000, and the period for construction seven While there is little doubt from an

The "rippers," who propose tearing the law into shreds at once, are not as numerous as

they themselves appear to suppose.

night be built, the risks from violent storms, attending its construction and use, would be very great. There will be arrayed against the project the insular sentiment of Britona generally, and the reluctance of capitalists make an investment in a great undertaking that is even less promising of returns than the Panama canal.

> An Imposing Spectacle. Philadelphia Record.

The biggest naval spectacle on record, by all odds, will be the great naval review to be held in New York harbor next month, under command of Rear Admiral Gherardi. Fourteen of Uncle Sam's most formidable war vessels, with as many more from the navies other countries, will form a marine pro cession of imposing magnificence. No spec-tacle more impressive could be devised for the beginning of the Columbian ceremonies that will culminate later at Chicago.

The Growth of Courtesy. Kansas City Star.

The young democratic governor of Massa-chusetts toasted the young republican gov-ernor of Ohio at a banquet held at Washing-ton last night as "a manly man in misfortune." "Stronger than politics is friend-ship and stronger than political principles is human sympathy." This language, uttered by Governor Russell, is coming to be more than a mere sentiment in America. It has taken the form of a practice which is be ing rapidly incorporated into our national

Distinctively American.

We have reserved to the last what will un ubtedly constitute General Harrison's chief title to fame and gratitude as the years go by. To his everlasting honor be it remem-bered that he was one of the first American statesmen to recognize and appreciate the broad significance of that great revival of the American spirit which marks the end of the nineteenth century. Whatever may have been his mistakes or shortcomings in other respects, he has never wavered in his fidelity to the flag that is the glory and pride of our 65,000,000 of people. His country's business with the other nations of the earth has been conducted by him with vigor, diguity and success. Under Sec retary Tracy, to whom the nation owes special gratitude and thanks, the navy has grown to be a real power. In the Samoan affair, in the difficulty with Italy, in the Chilian dispute, in our complicated and deli-cate relations with Canada, in the matter of Hawaiian annexation, General Harrison's impulses have been sound and patriotic, and his actions wise, firm and splendidly American. If it had been otherwise he would have been false to the blood that flows in his veins; but, not the less, for his early and adequate perception of the great natio political issues and is greater than any one of them, Benjamin Harrison deserves unstinted praise.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS,

Owing to a lack of "jags" at Superior, the The people of Steinauer have petitioned

the Pawnee county commissioners porate their village. The trial of E. Moore, charged with the murder of T. Talton, is now in progress at

Chadron before Judge Bartow A heavy overcoat saved the life of Theo-lore Schumacher of Mason City. He was kicked in the stomach by a horse

If Shelton will give a bonus of \$3,000 two citizens agree to refit the flour mill and fur-nish the town with an electric light system. A Richardson county young lady named Damon, living south of Salem, grew tired of life and took rat poison to terminate her troubled career. W. C. Fairbrother, for some years pub-

lisher and proprietor of the South Sioux City Sun, has recently established a weekly paper called the Journal at Elyria, Colo. The epidemic of measles at Gothenburg has run out of material and the plague has been stopped. Old and young suffered from the contagion, but the disease was in a very

mild form and no deaths resulted A juror at Chadron managed to secure jag while sitting in a murder trial, and interrupted the proceedings by inquiring of the juage in maudlin tones: "Do you want my lecision now?

The Kearney Presbyterian church is twenty years old and its members celebrated the event in an appropriate manner. The church was organized with seven members and there are now 180 co The commissioners of Hitchcock county

have employed T. J. Welty of Ponca to investigate the records of the county from its organization in 1873 until the 1st of Jan Mr. Welty has been at work about three weeks. Kearney's new Young Men's Christian as

sociation rooms have been dedicated with appropriate exercises. The association now has a nicely arranged bath room and gymn; sinm, fully equipped, in connection with the reading room and parlors. Albert Scott of Columbus celebrated his

26th birthday by bailing hay. While pressing down a wad of timothy with his boot heel the machine caught his foot, and if the doctor saves the member from the wreck Albert will be pretty lucky. Thomas Andrews, convicted of shooting with intent to kill, and John T. Ryan, con victed of burglary, both awaiting sentence escaped from the Cass county jail at Platts

mouth, and are still at large. The polic

placed several suspicious characters in the jail for safe keeping, and it is supposed that they aided the prisoners to escape. A female medium gave a spiritualistic entertainment at the Chadron opera house before a large audience, but when she went to settle for the hall she failed to agree on terms with the manager. Quite a seance, not of a spiritualistic nature followed, and when the opera house man emerged from he encounter he carried a very caused by violent contact with the medium's

The superintendent of the Fremont schools has been investigating the tobacco habit among the scholars, and has made the following showing: Among the boys attending the High school, 3714 per cent use tobacco; Eighth grade, 26% per cent; Seventh grade, 33% per cent; Sixth grade, 40 per cent; Fifth grade, 29 per cent; Fourth grade, 24⅓ per cent; Third grade, 15 per cent; Second grade, 11 per cent; First grade, 10 per cent.

COMICAL TIPS. Rochester Post: Just now it is a sole leather trust that is on foot.

Troy Press: A maker of artificial optics has got to have an eye out for business.

Boston Herald: "There is something in your eye," remarked the thread to the n New Orleans Picayune: Civilization has done its worst for the poor Indian when he will not even hunt for a living.

New York Press: "What are the principal products of the Sandwich Islands?" "I'm not sure, but I should say bread, ham and mus-tard."

Boston Transcript: The keen man is quite as apt to came to grief as his dull fellow mortal. It is the well sharpened pencil that is likely to be broken. Puck: Applicant for position-I have here a

letter of recommendation from my minister.

Head of the nonse—That's very good, so far as it goes. But we won't need your services on sundays. Have you any endorsement from anybody who knows you the other six days of the week? Washington Star: "Those cigars I gave you

have lasted you a long time, haven't they "Yes," replied her husband,
"The clerk who sold them to me warranted them to wear," she said complacently.

Boston Courier: Senior—Doesn't the teacher of your school believe in flogging?
Junior—Oh. yes. But he doesn't practice it. Senior—Doesn't? and why not, pray?
Junior—He hasn't told us, but I guess it's cause he's a featherweight, and we can't train down to his class. Brooklyn Life: Briggs-How are you getting

on as a teaveling man?
Trainmaker—Splendid.
Briggs—Boys all like you?
Trainmaker—Like me: I should say so.
Why, old man, my expenses this trip were just
double what they were last.

Chicago News Record, Where are you going, my pretty maid?" 'Ym going a-shopping, kind sir,' she said. 'May I go with you, my pretty maid?"
With pleasure, sir, "the maiden said. But have you money, my pretty maid? Two just one dime, aind sir," she said. "You'll soon spend that, and then you'll stop."
"Oh. no," and she gave her head a flop.
"I'm not going to buy; I'm going to shop."

NECLECTED IN THE HOUSE

Why Several Rills of Interest to Nebraska Failed to Pass.

HISTORY OF A NUMBER OF MEASURES

Apparently No Effort Made by the State's Representatives to Secure Desired Legislation-Appropriation for Omaha's Postoffice Reduced.

> WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.

An examination of the laws enacted at the session of congress just closed fails to disclose any legislation obtained for Nebraska through the efforts of either of the three members from the state who served in the last congress. All of the general state legislation was procured through the efforts of the two senators. There was an opportunity afforded the three members of the Nebraska delegation in the house to do some thing for their state by pushing the appropriations for the Omaha public building, Fort Crook and the military storehouse Every penny that was finally secured for these institutions came from efforts in the senate, and the house fought them with might and main without any apparent check from the Nebraska members.

Senator Manderson had \$200,000 put on ar appropriation bill for the Omaha building and the house cut it down to \$75,000. Last year \$200,000 was appropriated, but for the year beginning with July there will be but \$75,000.

The secretary of war recommended an ap propriation of \$1,000,000 for military posts. and the senate put on \$800,000 when the ap propriation bill came up for consideration. Out of this Fort Crook could have secured \$200,000. Cut Down by the House.

The house cut the \$800,000 down to \$350, 000 and that amount became law. If Fort Crook gets \$50,000 of this amount it will be

fortunate appropriated, and he got of that \$100,000 for Fort Crook. For the quartermaster's storehouse and corral \$60,000 was fixed as the limit and \$30,000 appropriated last year. There should have been appropriated a fike amount this year. This was put on the bill in the senate and knocked out by the house. Finally Senator Manderson rescued it by going before the conference committee, but he says that in all his efforts he never heard of any work being done by any one of the three representatives from the state. The Nebraska members let the Genoa and Omaha Indian bills fall in the house, but the Nebraska senators got the provisions on appropriation bills. Altogether the house en f Nebraska has little net result to point to as a session's work.

Defeated the "Sooners.

Ex-Governor Meilette of Watertown, S. eft for home tonight after a week's stay in Washington, feeling quite happy. He finally succeeded in securing a patent for the Sisseton townsite. Sisseton is located in Roberts county, South Dakota, about seventy-five miles north of Watertown, near the line of the Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul railroad on the old Wahperon and Sisseton Indian research. Sisseton townsite. Sisseton on Indian reservation which was recently thrown open to settlement. The company bought 320 acres of land and laid out a town, but the "sooners tested and held up their patent. Ex-Gov ernor Mellette came here some days ago and has been fighting for a patent. He won to day and earried away the final patent, bearing the name of Grover Cleveland.

Senator Paddock has gone to New York. He will visit Boston and other points east and arrive at his home in Beatrice some time in April. Representatives Meiklejohn and Mercer go

Hughes East of Yankton, S. D., who was register of the land office at that place under eveland four years as Calvin S. Brice of Ohio is to be chairman

east tomorrow for a few days, after which they return toward Nebraska.

of the senate committee on Pacific ranicoads under the new organization.

William R. McDonald, principal owner of

the Kansas City Times and president of the Midland National bank of that city, is here and wants to be comptroller of the currency. Frank P. Ireland of Nebraska City called on the president today.

General Morris Taylor, who was surveyor general of Dakota under Mr. Cleveland's former administration and who is now a citizen of North Dakota, is in the city and is "rustling" for the commissionership of the general land office. John Lafabre of Rapid City, S. D., is at

R. O. King of Omaha was today awarded the contract for the excavation, piers, etc., and brick work for the basement and area walls for the new public building a: Kausas City. The contract price is \$74,557.

Dick Carr Captured.

SHERIDAN, Wyo., March 9 .- Dick Carr, a notorious wholesale horse thief, has just been captured in this city. He made a fight with two officers, but was knocked senseless and thrown into jail. Last summer Carr drove from the ranges in adjacent counties nearly 300 head of horses, part of which were Indian ponies. A posse of reds fol-lowed him, but he and his men fought them off. Carr sold one bunch of eighty horses at Alliance, Neb., and the remainder to farmers in South Dakota and Nebraska. He was passing through here on his way to Montana when arrested.

NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

Major Adams of the Sixth Cavalry Retired. Washington, D. C., March 9 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE |-The following army orders were issued today:

Major Emil Adams, Sixth cavalry, having served over thirty years in the army, is, on his own application, retired from active ser-

Leave of absence for three months to take effect April 1 is granted Second Lieutenant John S. Switzer, Fourth infantry.

Leave of absence for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Second Lieutenant Eugene L. Loveridge, Eleventh infantry, to take effect from the date of his relief from duty in the Depart-

ment of the East.

Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton S. Hawkins. Twenty-third infantry, now in this city under telegraphic instructions of the 2d inst. is relieved from the further operation of those instructions and will return to his station at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Colonel Mciville A

Cochran, Sixth infantry, February

tended one month on surgeon's certificate of Second Lieutenant Guy G. Palmer, Six-teenth infantry, is transferred from company K to company C of that regiment.

Leave of absence for two months on surgeon's certificate of disability with permission to leave the Department of Dakota is granted Post Chaplay Course. granted Post Chaplain George W. Simpson First Lieutenant James W. Watson, Tenth

cavalry, will be relieved from recruiting duty by the superintendent of the recruiting service and will join his troop.

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect on being relieved from recruiting duty, is granted First Lieutenant James W. Watson. Tenth cavalry, and he is authorized to leave the United States. Second Lieutenant Jasper E. Brady, jr., Nineteenth infantry, will report in person as soon as practicable to the commanding officer of the United States Infantry and Cavalry school at

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for preliminary in struction preparatory to his detail as student officer of the school. Pirst Lieutenant Henry L. Harris, First cavalry, will proceed from Chicago to New York arsenal on official business, and upon the completion of the same will return to his proper station at Chicago.

Captain Frank L. Hobbs, ordnance de-

partment, will repair to this city for con-sultation with the chief of ordnance on official business in connection with the manu-facture of 3.6-inch guns and will upon the completion thereof return to his proper sta-The following changes in the stations and

duties of officers of the medical department are ordered: Captain Marcus E. Taylor, assistant surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Hanvoer barracks, Wash., at the expiration of his present leave of absence and will report in person teave of absence and will re-port in person to the commanding officer, Fort Logan, Colo., for duty at that post and by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Platte; First Lieutenant Henry R. Stiles, as-sistant surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Jefferson barracks, Mo., on receipt of this order at that post, and wall receipt duty at Jefferson barracks, Mo., on receipt of this order at that post and will report in the commanding officer at Fort person to the commanding officer at Fort Omaha for duty at that post and by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Platte; Major Frank H. Phipps, ord-nance department, in command of the Allenance department, in command of the Alle-ghency arsenal, will proceed to Dommier, Pa., twice each week for a period not exceed-ing three months for the purpose of inspect-ing projectiles manufactured at that place. and on the completion of the duty in each instance will return to his proper station; First Lieutenant Reuben B. Turner, Sixth infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, will proceed from Fort Barancas, Fla., to Cincinnation official business pertaining to the quartermaster's department, and upon the completion of the same will return to his proper station.

Leave of absence for two months to take effect at such time in the latter part of March as his services can be spared is granted First Lieutenant Charles B. Wheeler, ordnance department. So much of special orders of February 21 as relates to First Lieutenant Clermon Best, jr., First artillery, is revoked.

Leave of absence for two months with permission to go beyond the sea, to take effect at such time as his services can be spared by his department commander. Is granted Colonel Oliver D. Greene, assistant adjutant general. The following named officers having served

over thirty years in the army, are on their own application retired from active service this date: Lieutenant Colonel Edward W. Whittemore, Twelfth infantry, and Major Moses Harris, Eighth cavairy. First Lieutenant John A. Towers, Second

artillery, is at his own request retired from further duty at the South Carolina Military academy. Charleston, S. C., and will join his battery Leave of absence for six months on account of sickness is granted First Lieuten-ant John A. Towers, Second artillery, with permission to apply for an extension.

> Right on the spot. Washington Post.

Mr. Sherman's resolution relative to chang ing the date of the termination of the official terms of the president and members of con-gress from the 4th of March to the 30th of April hits the nail squarely on the head. Now, let every senator and repr of the Fifty-third congress give it a hit in the same place and a long needed reform will have been accomplished.

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and overcoats are in the front end, or up stairs in the children's department, or on the third floor. We are doing and are prepared to do just as good service as ever before, in spite of the carpenters. It's dollars in your pocket to trade with us, especially now, and besides you get the very latest in style and fit.

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