THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER Editor

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A GREAT deal of ridicule has been nimed at the new Columbian postage stamps, but it appears that three of them are sold to one of the old style.

Average Circulation for February, 24,309

THE "oldest postmaster in the service" continues to bob up serenely. He is liable to lose his hoary head unless he can prove that he has always been a democrat at heart.

ONE man who held offlee under Harrison is not likely to be discarded. That is Carroll D. Wright, chief of the department of labor, who was appointed by Mr. Cleveland and has proved an efficient aud valuable official

A QUESTION that needs to be settled rightly and permanently at the outset is the question of the disposition to be made of garbage. Many cities are now dealing with it and Omaha is among the number. Our present system must be abandoned or modified at once.

IN ONE county of Arizona the board of supervisors has offered a reward of \$2,000 to the person first developing an artesian well within the borders of the county with a flow of 17,500 gallons for ten consecutive days. They are after water in earnest in Arizona, and they need it.

THE crime charged against the condemned directors of the Panama canal was that of contributing to the election expenses of influential deputies and members of the government. The application of such a law in this country would keep our courts busy and fill our prisons to overflowing.

IF IT satisfies the ambition of Isaac Pusey Gray to be minister to Mexico, after having been a candidate for president, vice president and a place in the cabinet, he must be easy to please. Perthaps he has been proceeding upon the

THE DUTY OF THE BOUSE. The committee charged with the investigation of alleged dishonesty in the construction of the new cell house in the penitentiary and the conduct of officers connected therewith has submitted its report, together with the testimony taken. Although the committee was at the outset hampered in its efforts to get at the true state of facts and most of the evidence was given by unwilling witnesses and parties interested in the suppression of information that would criminate contractors and officials, the proofs of corruption and criminal negligence were overwhelming. The conclusions of the committee as embodied in its report are fully borne out by the testimony and if anything are milder than the disclosures of downright

fraud and high-handed misappropriation of the state's funds would warrant. It is the manifest duty of the house to sustain the findings of its committee by accepting its report and spreading it upon the journal of the house. The testimony taken in the investigation should be printed and made part of the legislative documents of the session. On this there should be no division. Any attempt to side track or amend the eport on the ground that it tends to cast reflections upon the two ex-governors is a mere subterfuge as a diversion from the damaging disclosures affecting members of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings who are still in office.

The committee has performed a disagreeable task, not as partisans, but as representatives of the whole state. It has discharged its duty conscientiously and without fear or favor. Its strictures have fallen impartially upon republicans and democrats whether they were friend or foe. While the most severe censure is at the door of republican officers, it is not for republicans of the house to take exception, much less to condone or defend those who have shown themselves culpable. On the contrary, republicans of the house can render their party no greater service than by rebuking dishonesty and malfeasance in republican officials.

The conduct and vote of republicans will be a crucial test as to the fitness of the party to be entrusted with the management of state affairs in the future. The eyes of the whole state are upon the house of representatives. The people will tolerate no horse play in a matter of such grave import. They look to the house to vindicate the laws, purge the state capital of dishonesty and place the seal of condemnation upon public plunderers and faithless officials.

STOP BLUFFING AND SHOW UP. The following offer was made by the editor of the World-Herald to the editor of THE BEE: If THE DAILY BEE is found to have more ubscribers in Council Bluffs than the World Herald I will pay you or the above named charitable institutions \$1 for each subscriber that THE BEE may be found to have there in excess of the World-Herald, providing you will agree, in case the contrary is true, to pay 50 cents for each subscriber which the World has there in excess of The Bee The offer was not accepted. It is still open. — World-Herald. If Mr. Hitchcock will stop his bluffing about Council Bluffs and proceed to *business by printing his South Omaha list he will be accommodated. We will give him \$3 for every paying carrier delivery subscriber to The Morning World-Herald in Council Bluffs if he will pay \$1 for every paying carrier delivery subscriber to THE MORNING BEE at Council Bluffs. As a matter of fact THE MORNING BEE has fully five bona fide subscribers in Council Bluffs for every single subscriber for The Morning World-Herald. THE EVENING BEE is not delivered in Council Bluffs at any price. But, as we remarked before, let us get to business on Omaha and Nebraska. This is the field covered by THE BEE'S \$5,000 forfait. When Mr. Hitchcock bantered the editor of THE BEE about South Omaha he was promptly taken up on his offer and asked to begin with South Omahaas quick as possible. Instead of coming to time promptly he put off his proposed exhibit of the World-Herald South Omaha list to next Saturday. Why this delay? Could not the South Omaha list be copied in a day, or is it to be doctored and stuffed for the emergency?

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1893.

suggested need cause no alarm or disturbance to the business interests of the country, and If Mr. Cleveland is properly represented by those who are assumed to authoritatively speak for him, he intends that none shall be caused. He has been for the last four years in a position to closely observe the great business interests of the country and to increase his knowledge of them, and it is to be presumed that he has an intelligent appreciation of what it would mean to these interests to make an extreme change at once from the economic policy under which they were established and have grown to their present proportions. It is undoubtedly a fact, therefore, that he has not the least sympathy with the radical element of his party, which believes, or professes

to believe, that the verdict of the perple last November called for the ruthless sweeping away of the fiscal policy which has been maintained for thirtytwo years. But can Mr. Cleveland bring his party to acquiesce in his views? Can he induce the extremists, who are perhaps the larger element of the party, to modify their opinions and come to his terms? There have been intimations that they would resent any attempt on the part of the administration to force a tariff bill of its own upon them, and they will be very likely to do so, but there is reason to believe that they will ultimately yield, rather than that the party should do nothing in the way of tariff reform. The safe conclusion would seem to be that while there will be a general revision of the tariff it will be made within conservative limits, and that there will be no attempt to destroy the protective policy and surrender the American market to the foreign competitors of American industries. There is nothing in such an outlook to disturb the industrial interests of the country.

BELITTLING ENTERPRISE.

The policy of this paper has been from its inception not to blow its own horn, but to let its enterprise speak for itself. THE BEE is the only paper west of Chicago that had a special reporter of its own at New Orleans at the Sullivan-Corbett prize fight and during the sparring contests of the past week. It did not send a syndicate man, hired by a dozen or more papers, but deputed for this work Mr. Sandy Griswold, its sporting editor, who is recognized among the most accomplished men in that line in

this country. It so happened that Mr. Griswold duplicated as a part of one of his dispatches from New Orleans a description of several pugilists that had appeared originally in the Chicago Times, not as a telegram but as an illustrated article on prominent pugilists. This may have been plagiarism, but it is not more uncommon than a reproduction of biographical sketches from cyclopedias and magazines that usually appear in the leading papers of the country, with telegraphic announcements of some great achievement, ' criminal act or death of

an individual. And now the World-Herald, which fabricates most of its news in its editorial rooms, raises a great hue and cry about Mr. Griswold's fake dispatches and seeks to create the impression that

few years ago, which appears to have been well enforced, the people of Nebraska have suffered very little by reason of dishonaat banking, so far as the institutions reached by the law are concerned.

The aim should be to strengthen rather than to weaken the banking systems, to increase its security by additional safeguards instead of opening the way to the creation of irresponsible concerns,

This is a matter as to which the legislature cannot exercise too much care. and in the absence of any urgent demand for increased banking facilities other than what may be provided under existing law, it will be wise to be satisfied with the conditions as they are. Justice to the honest banking interests of the state and the protection of the people against possible fraud demand the defeat of the bill in question.

CONVICT LABOR REFORM.

The old problem of prison labor reform, with which almost every state in the union has attempted to deal in one way or another, seems as far from a satisfactory solution as ever. To provide labor for convicts by which the burden which their support imposes upon the taxpayers of the state may be diminished without placing that labor in competition with that of the honest wage earner is an undertaking that presents some very perplexing difficulties. Even in the state of New York, where the penal system has been the subject of much study and has been brought to a high state of perfection by means of reform measures that have been applied from time to time, the question of prison labor is still an unsettled one. A bill is now pending before the legislature of that state providing that road making shall be a part of the hard labor included in the convict's sentence. The pressure of public sentiment against convict lease is strong in every state. The prison contract system is hostile to

the interests of honest labor and meets with condemnation from the toiling masses on every hand. This is not a mere matter of prejudice; it involves the great question of daily bread in which many thousands of men who work for a living are vitally concerned.

In the state of Nebraska the convict labor problem is as important as elsewhere. There is a demand among our wage earners for a reform in this respect that will prevent the enforced labor of the convict from coming into

competition with that of the honest workman who obeys the laws and contributes his share to the support of the commonwealth. This demand is espe-

cially urgent at times when work is hard to find and many are obliged to eat the bread of idleness. It is by no means surprising that workingmen who are out of employment should entertain a strong feeling of resentment against a prison system which

employs convicts to do work which reduces by so much the demand for their own labor.

As it must be conceded that labor of some kind is an essential part of any state penal system the prime object is to determine what that labor shall be, with the purpose constantly in mind Mr. Griswold's name was signed to a set of reducing to a minimum the

LEGISLATONS AND RAILROADS.

Crete Vidette: No one denies that the railroads have rights, but the legislator who considers it his first duty to sacrifice every-thing for the benefit of those corporations is not representing the people of Nebraska

Holdrege Citizen : It is time those who are in favor of railroad regulation get together regardless of party lines. The people want ailroad regulation and railroad freight rate reduced. A law which does that will be just as good whether passed by republicans, independents or democrats. The main object is to get the law. Those who help pass such a bill are entitled to gratitude regardless of their party amliations Plattsmouth Journal: Clover Church

Howe came near routing the anti-railroad legislators, but Porter saved the report o the railroad bill. The railroads have no fear of remedial legislation so long as Tom Maor bolds the whip in hand in the senate, but appearances would be better if the house, which is supposed to contain a safe majority of representatives of the people, should fail to fulfill the expectations of the onstituents who elected them.

York Democrat: Honorable gentlemen of the senate of Nebraska, will you give the people of Nebraska a maximum freight law, or will you take the awful responsibility upon your shoulders of denying this demand of the people? It is about time to speak out people? It is about time to speak out There is a lurking suspicion out this way that you intend to shoulder the responsiility, with all of its direful consequences to your political future. Your friends at home are asking for bread; will you give them a stone

LET NO RICH SWINDLER ESCAPE.

Plattsmouth Journal: When a self-con fessed scoundrel and bankrupt can make an extra dive into the pockets of friends and noiseleasly bring out \$190,000 in cash and a promise of immunity from the annoyance of imprisonment, we believe he is entitled to entry for the sweepstakes prize. Mosher is truly a Napoleon of finance, and Nebraska as a producer of men of genius is climbing dangerously near New York.

Blair Pilot: And why should Mosher be creened, even if his friends paid back every cent of his stealings! Or is there anything in the law that permits its officials to compound this or any other felony for a money consideration? These things are perhap people, but they can yet readily comprehend that corruption and dishonesty are more powerful in influence in high place, than candor and honesty can ever hope to be

Friend Telegraph: Had Mosher been a poor friendless postal clerk who had stolen less than \$20 there would be great effort made to send him up for a good term vears. But the man who has systematically robbed both the rich and poor until the amount reaches nearly a round million dol lars has in some manner became a great man in the eyes of the law, and if his friends can be worked for 1214 per cent of his crooked ness he may go stark free. This is a queer age we are living in.

A Break in the Monotony.

Chicago News, There is at last a break in the revolution ary record of those southern nations. Hon duras, determined to be original, is having

two revolutions instead of one.

A Sample Bull. Chicago Mail,

There was never a more beautiful speciien of an Irish bull than the willingness of the Ulster men to take arms against the government of England in order to show their loyalty to it.

J. Sterling's Crop.

Minneapolis Tribune. J. Sterling Morton has not yet confirmed the report that he once raised 1,575 bushels

of corn on a twenty-acre lot. Pe figures were wrong. Possibly Perhaps the he raised twenty bushels of corn on a 1.575-acre lot.

Blooming Innocence. St. Louis Republic.

agree with him upon the questions that di-vide political parties. Is it true that every member of the Missouri legislature has a free pass in his-pocket! Or that a majority of them are thus guilty? If it were true, how could they expect from the people respect for laws that are made by lawbreakers? The members of a legislature are not elected on a state platform, and are not particularly bound by any declaration of principles not distinctly republican in their nature except it is adopted by the convention that put such members in nonination.—State Journal.

Should Have Retired Two Years Ago.

St. Louis Republic. General James S. Clarkson announces that

he will not be a candidate for re-election as president of the National League of Repub-

sighted, even from a purely selfish stand-point. In the development of the country and its growth in wealth the railways profit directly and quickly. The Centennial exhicerity, are but as the tinking of cymbals

nd that he is tired of my people." Mr. Lat my throne," and "my people." Mr. Lat

ention to the fact that the raling pow

Declines to Play the Sunflower.

Papillion Times.

honor of the man they but a short while ago

onsigned to political perdition. And why

Simply because the average democratic ed-itor wants an office and is willing to sacrifice his soul to get it. Two or three months ago

Times expressed a belief that Mort

sts of the republican ticket. We hold to

that opinion today, and no promise of politi-cal preferment for self or friends shall lead

us to "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee" before the Nebraska member of the

No Place for Jaca-Log Lawyors.

York Tim s.

The bill providing for a commission to as-sist the supreme court has passed both houses and awaits the signature of the gov.

ernor. Already there are a number of attor neys of more or less ability and prominence

who have made a rush for the appointment The supreme court will undoubtedly seek to appoint men who will be of some use to

appoint men who will be of some use to them, men upon whom they can rely to a certain extent and in whose judgment they have confidence. If they appoint second rate lawyers the commission will be a farce,

any confidence in their findings and the re-sult would be that the commission would be a failure. There is no danger, however, that

such appointments will be made. The judges

menans of knowing who the proper and bes

one takes any risk in venturing that state

unfeigned tribute to his worth as a citizer and public official, and it may as truthfully

be said that Mr. Harrison's neighbors hay

just cause to be proud of the record and career of their distinguished fellow-citizen,

no matter how much many of them may dis

Honesty vs. Equivocation.

That's the idea exactly. It is this iden-

Crete Vidette

The con

as none of the supreme ludges would

are fully awake to the position, have

mission will be composed of one able di-cratic and two able republican lawyers.

men are and will act accordingly.

had made his campaign last fall in the inter

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cerity, are but as the tinking of cymbals and the sounding of brass. The platform introduced in the state con-vention at Lincoln last summer called for certain reforms at the hands of the state legislature. That platform was adopted by a unanimous vote of SIC delocates, and these delogates represented the republican party-not only of Lincoln and of Omaha, but of the whole state. It was the highest automation hition gave a great impetus to trade, and re-sulted in the growth of of many industries. The Columbian fair will do the same thing and in its complete success the railways have an interest that the managers cannot whole state. It was the highest authority in republican councils so far as state matters A Bogas Queen. Philadelphia Record. George Parsons Lathrop says that Prin-cess Kaiulani has no royal blood in her veins, and that he is tired of hearing her talk of "my throne" and "my people." Mr. Lathrop

are concerned. No honest republican would attempt to go behind it. No republican with any regard for his future will dare go back on those declarations. For republicans now to claim that that platform should have here of the legislature is to confess that they were guilty of the most villatious lying last fall; and any republican the political history of Hawail. He calls atvillainous lying last fail, and any repudiates member of the legislature who repudiates that platform on the filmsy ground that his constituents were opposed to it will be there has not even indirectly been connected ood or lineage, but has passed at hazard from one individual to another, and constituents were opposed to it will be guilty of downright treachery and inexcusin one instance was determined by popular able cowardice. There are no other terms to use. The will of the state convention is paramount to and takes precedence over that of any legislative or senatorial district, especially where men by hook or crook, com-bination or deal are elected in those districts Is the patronage pian degrading? Let us 20. Two months ago every democratic ditor in Nebraska was denouncing J. Storto represent just one idea and a minority yote. If the republicans would gain their ling Morton as a republican corporation stoo pigeon. Then Morton had no power. Toda former prestige in this state they must do as they promise, and have no quibbling over it either. Truth is truth. Lying is lying, Today Morton is in Cleveland's cabinet, with a han'l on the patronage throttle, and what do we see'-the disgusting spectacle of a ma-jority of Morton's late traducers dealing out columns of gush and slush in

Success comes with one: everlasting defeat with the other. There is no half way ground and there can be no compromise.

Printers Give Advice.

At the Young Men's Christian association yesterday afternoon the subject for discussion was a talk to printers by those who have been printers. Mr. S. W. Niles spoke briefly and was followed by Messrs. Reynolds and Switzler. These gentlemen declared that printers were not as had as they had sometimes been represented and that many of them lead good Christian lives, and as a rule were generous, self-sacrificing men. The remarks of the speakers were purely informal. They all advised every printer to take Christ into his life and become better and happier men.

MUCH MEAT IN SHORT METER.

India has 139 cotton mills Ventilated boots are worn. Uncle Sam has 16,000,000 cows. Glass was our first manufacture. The female inventor is increasing. In 1892 28,000 patents were issued. Germany has 4,500 electric plants. Cooking by electricity is in vogue. An Amsterdam peddler left \$\$0,000. Uncie Sam is worth \$63,648,000,000. All Pittsburg once sold for a violin. There are aluminium tobacco pipes. Millionaire Mackay was a newsboy. Portugal leads Europe in illiterates. Massachusetts built our first canals. New Orleans leads in banana imports. Canadian railways stretch 14,200 miles. Winnipeg breeds buffaloes with cattle. United States contains 73,000 paupers. England uses 250,000,000 brick a year. Our paper output is \$175,000,000 a year. We make \$17,081,000 in ribbons a year. American journals employ 200,000 men. Chicago has twenty-five national banks. Electricity propels all Toledo street cars. St. Louis rivals Boston as a shoe center. China's richest banker has \$2,000,000,000. Alaska has yielded \$33,000,000 in sealskins, A Mexican street car rents for \$3.50 a day. Our dynamite industry represents \$6,000,-

A machine picks 7,000 pounds of cotton a day.

Philadelphia Record: The clock trust is the latest, its object being to put a stop to tick In the business.

New Orleans Pleayune: Circus performers are counting on a backward spring.

Philadelphia Times: The average hungerer after spails doesn't particularly care who takes t the cake so long as he gets a pudding.

Binghamton Leader: When a man is slow about settling would it be good policy for his grocer to shake him?

True Test of Popularity. Philadelphia Times. It is a good test of a man's character that he is thought well of at home among the he is thought wen of at home among the people who have summered and wintered with him and who know him in private life as well as in public position. Judged by this test the outpouring of Indianapolis people to welcome Benjamin Harrison, the private citizen, who left the same city four years ago as the president-elect of the United States, was a tribute to the worth of the man of which he or any other man could justly be proud. Returning to the associates of a lifetime with no rewards to give in re-turn for a show of devotion, Mr. Harrison could rightly accept yesterday's demonstra-tion by his old friends and neighbors as an

A COLLECTION OF SMILES.

Washington Star: "A penny saved is a penny irned," said the old lady who kept her savings n a teapot.

theory that a man who does not claim overything will not get anything.

REPRESENTATIVE KECKLEY is not Tikely to be swerved from the fearless discharge of what he believes to be his duty by any taunt or threat from the poodle organ at Lincoln or by slurs from the representative of the Omaha Daily Weathercock. Mr. Keckley is made up of the kind of timber that is not blown over by fitful gusts of wind.

THE democratic office seekers are diligently reading President Cleveland's civil service reform utterances on the occasion of his inauguration in the hope of finding something between the lines that will encourage them to hope that the victors will get all the spoils. Nobody has yet been able to make out exactly what the president did mean.

IT IS probable that the administration will speedily recall the American minister to Hawaih, Mr. Stevens, and replace him with a man who can go there free from any prejudice and not under the influence of the men who are promoting the cause of annexation. There has been no intimation that our minister was prompted in the action he has taken by any other motive than a desire to promote what he conceived to be the best interests of the United States, but his demonstrative interest in the revolutionary cause was certainly uncalled for and it suggests that he may not be a trustworthy source of information as to the real sentiment of a majority of the people of Hawaii. Not a great deal of importance is to be given to the statements of the deposed queen, who of course has no friendly feeling toward the minister, but regardless of this it is clearly desirable that some one be sent there who can report upon the condition of affairs absolutely without prejudice.

THE latest European advices give promise that the present year is to be a period of great political interest in the old world. The matter which is just now giving most concern to European statesmen is the proposed abdication of the emperor of Austria, whose many cares and sorrows have made him utterly weary of power. His retirement would probably be followed by most important results affecting the relations of Austria-Hungary to the other powers, and therefore he is being strongly urged not to abdicate. The situation in Germany is a troubled one for the government, which is in uncertainty regarding the fate of the army bill, while the threatened disruption of the triple alliance has led Emperor William to project a trip to Italy for the purpose of endeavoring to adjust the differences between that country and Austria. In France the disclosures in the Panama canal investigation overshadow everything else and another ministerial crisis seems to be at hand. On the whole European affairs present some very interesting features that seem to assure this as a memorable year for most of the nations of the old world.

PRACTICAL TARIFF REFORM.

Since Mr. Cleveland plainly indicated in his inaugural address that it would not be the policy of his administration to follow the promise of the Chicago platform and strike a deadly blow at protection, some of the party organs which were loudest in condemning protection are now admitting that it would not be wise to abaudon it altogether and are saying that all that was ever intended, despite the very plain and unequivocal language of the national platform, was a modification of the tariff. One of these organs says that "the aim will be to so reform the tariff on just economical principles as to speedily banish the spirit of protection." which may be possible while retaining

in some measure the substance. Perhaps no newspaper in the country speaks with more authority regarding the intentions of Mr. Cleveland than the Philadelphia Ladger. Indeed it is understood to come more nearly to being his organ than any other paper. In commenting upon the inaugural address that journal, which has always been friendly to protection, construed the remarks of Mr. Cleveland regarding tariff reform as meaning that no attempt would be made to destroy protection, and that the reform in the tariff which he contemplates, and which is expected to be developed in an administration bill to be ready when the next congress meets, will be a very moderate departure from the existing system. It is believed that the Ledger spoke from an accurate knowledge of the sentiments and purpose of the president, in fact that its utterance was inspired by him, and hence there is every reason to accept it with confidence.

Tariff reform of the character thus basis. Under the banking law passed a

of grapevine telegrams that were gotten up to order in THE BEE office. While THE BEE can well afford any comparison that may be made between its telegraphic columns and those of the Fake-Mill, it may not be out of order to show that every special telegram published over the name of Sandy Griswold was genuine. The following certificate speaks

for itself: OMAHA, March 10, 1893 .- I hereby certify that special dispatches received over the Western Union telegraph lines from New Orleans, signed by Sandy Griswold, were delivered to THE OMAHA BEE on the following dates, containing the number of words

set opposite to each date: Date. 1,775 675 924 3,459 1,920 February 27. February 28 March 1.... March 2.... 4,008 1,527 Total 15,044

W. W. UMSTED. Manager Western Union Telegraph Company This only represents a fraction of the telegraphic news from New Orleans which THE BEE published, but it affords conclusive proof that THE BEE is not obliged to fabricate dispatches with the seissors in order to keep up appearances. The truth is that our special dispatches frequently have to be curtailed for the want of available space. THE BEE has paid for over 15,000

words of special dispatches from New Orleans. How much special did the World-Herald get by telegraph from Now Orleans? Not one solitary word.

DO WE WANT SPECULATIVE BANKING? There has been introduced in both houses of the legislature a bill which may properly be described as intended to encourage speculative banking. It provides that any number of persons, not less than five, may associate together for the purpose of forming a trust company, and such organization is authorized to do everything that constitutes a banking business and something more. It could receive deposits and make loans, purchase, invest in and sell stocks, bills of exchange, notes, bonds and mortgages and other securities and do other things that are common to banking, except to issue bills intended to circulate as money. The proposed corporations

would enjoy in addition the privileges and functions of trust companies distinctively. The enactment of this bill into law would open the way for organizing in Nebraska a number of speculative concerns which would bring disaster to thousands of depositors. The proposed legislation would be harmful to all honest banking interests and to the public generally. It would supply no demand that is not fully met under existing law in relation to banking and trust companies, while it would afford an opportunity for unserupulous persons to engage in this business to an almost unlimited extent. The effect of this would be to seriously disturb and demoralize the banking business in this state, which is now on a quite satisfactory

competition with honest' toil. It may be argued that labor of any useful and productive kind on the part of prisoners must constitute such competition, but this is not altogether true. Road-

making in the state of Nebraska is not now, and probably will not be for some years to come, an occupation in which the free laborer will find employment. Here and there a little work of that kind

may be undertaken, similar to that which Douglas county has decided to do for the improvement of thoroughfares leading into Omaha, but owing to natural drawbacks which need not be referred to it is by no means likely that the state will very soon attempt any regular system of road building. Nobody doubts that road improvement is needed. It would benefit every interest in the state.

The workingman would in many ways be a gainer by it. Then why not set the convicts at work on the public roads? If they must work, and it is conceded that they must, let their labor be so directed that it will be a benefit instead of a loss to the honest wage earner and to all other classes in the state. The details of a successful system of convict road

labor need not be touched upon here. but there is no doubt that they can easily be worked out when it is decided to put such a plan into operation. We believe that this would effectually dispose of all existing objections on the part of honest workingmen to the employment of convict labor, while at the same time it would give the state a substantial return for the expense of maintaining its criminal class. This is one of the live questions of the day in this state and

sooner or later it must be squarely met. The reform demanded must soon come, and it is not easy to see how it can be accomplished upon any other lines than those here indicated.

THE care and protection of the insane is a subject that is now receiving attention in several states. In the legislature of Illinois a bill has been introduced relating to the commitment and detention of insane persons which is intended to prevent the commitment of persons alleged to be insane without the most careful and thorough investigation of the facts. There is no doubt that grievous wrong has often, been done by the confinement of same persons in asylums

through the efforts of those who had personal interests to serve thereby. Once confined the presumption is always against the victim, who has thereafter a very slender chance of redress. In New Hampshire, since the burning of the asylum at Dover, by which forty poor wretches were roasted to death in their cells, there has been a strong popular protest against the confinement of insane persons in death traps under the care of men who have no sense of their responsibility and no regard for the lives of those placed in their charge. In both respects reform is needed, and investigation would doubtless show that similar abuses prevail in other states than those named.

an Clubs. It is said that the general will retire from politics entirely and devote him-self to the Mexican enterprises in which he is interested.

One of the "Immortals." Denver News.

Gresham is one of the immortal 306 who went down fighting for a third term for Grant in the Chicago convention in 1880. The reunion of the stalwart 305 will be held next month. It is not known whether Mr Cleveland's premier will appear again within the ranks of the stalwart old guard.

The Pneumatic Plume. New York Tribune

The mail pneumatic tube system appears to be a complete success, judging from a dis-patch sent by Postmaster Field of Philadel-phia to Mr. Wanamaker last week. The system is capable of indefinite expansion and the introduction of it during President Harrison's administration is one of the things that will help to make that administration memorable.

Where Reform Comes In. Globe-Democrat

Democratic statisticians are figuring out that a duty on tea, coffee and sugar would yield a revenue to the government of from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 a year, in proportion to the rate of the duty. The republicans made these articles iree, but the democrats are likely to restore the duty on them. They will try to do it anyhow. The democrats, you know, are the "friends of the workingman."

Regenerating Social Outcasts. Philadelphia Record.

Ballington Booth proposes to try in this country the plan of farm colonies for the regeneration of social outcasts which his father introduced successfully in "Darkest England," and the first colony will probably be settled in New Jersey. If will be an ex-periment, of course, but one of the pro-foundest interest industrially as well as morally, and it cannot fail to enlist the sym-pathies of all who feel a sense of concern for pathles of all who feel a sense of concern for their fellow-men who may have fallen by the wayside.

Attacking Freedom of Contract. New York Times.

It is reported from St. Paul that a bill has been introduced in the senate of Minnesota prohibiting the preference of one precious metal over another in the making of contracts, the object being to abolish what are known as gold mortgages. There is no rea-son to suppose that such a bill could become law in Minnesota, which state has been notably free from the influence of the more dar-ing populist ideas. But if it could be passed it could never be enforced. Freedom of con tract is a right far too dear to the American mind to be restricted or abolished by any legislative body. Even if the law should be sustained by the courts, which is doubtful any attempt to carry it into effect would arouse a fatal opposition, and that not among lenders, but among borrowers. It is the latter who would be restrained and en barrassed and not the former and it would take a very brief experience to show them how deeply they would be injured by such a law.

Railroad Fares and the World's Fair.

Harper's Weekly. The World's fair in Chicago is not a private venture for private gain, but a great public undertaking for the public good. The states and the national government have ontributed directly to this undertaking, and the railways must do their share towards its complete success, both directly and indi-rectly. The purpose of the fair is in the main educational. That purpose will be defeated unless a very great number of visitors are able to visit Chicago and by studying the exhibits learn the lessons that they the exhibits learn the lessons that they teach. The great majority of these visitors must go to Chicago by rall, and if the rail-ways, by ungenerously high fares, discourage the visitors who must count each dollar of exponse, then the railways will have failed in their duty towards the public. The very people who will be most benefited by visiting fair are those who must carefully con sider the cost. A matter of \$10 or \$15 in rail-way fares is nothing to rich men, but it is a great deal to the artisans and mechanics and farmers of the country. Resides being wrong in Reelf, such a policy would be shortThat's the idea exactly. It is this idea-tical theory of political integrity that has given the republican party the exalted posi-tion it holds in the state today. It is this shirking of responsibility, outlined in the shirking of responsibility, outlined in the above clipping, and assiduously followed by Drake's Magazine: "My wife," said Squills proudly, "is queen of the tea table; and she never reigns but she pours."

the Journal for years, that made W. V. Allen a member of the United States senate. It may do as a cloak behind which to hide the inefficiency or treachery of a member of the legislature, Boston Transcript: Only one person in one thousand dies of old age. So it seems that old age is not so dangerous as the insurance tables would have us believe. but it has taken Nebraska from the reliabl Chicago News: Celebrated Music Teacherrepublican states and placed it in the repub-lican column, and if that pernicious doctrine I regret to inform you, my young friend, that you have physical disadvantages which will prevent your becoming a great planist. Ambitious Student-Why, my fingers are is followed in the future, as it has been in the past, Nebraska will not even be a doubt-Celebrated Music Teacher-Yes, but, pardon me, I have noticed you have signs of prema-ture baldness. ful state. ful state. To place one interpretation on a platform during a campaign and another when the time comes for action may be re-

when the time comes for action may be re-publicanism in the eyes of the Journal, but it is of that brand of republicanism which be-gets your Simpsons, and McKeighans, and Kems, and Leases. In fact, a two-faced policy cannot win in any field.

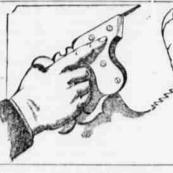
Why are platforms advocating legislative enactments adopted by state conventions if they are not to be followed by the members of that party in the legislature? The gov-ernor cannot comply with the demands of that platform. Neither can the lieutenant governor nor the secretary of state, nor any of the other state officers. All the platforms rap. of all the parties in existence cannot enabl those officers to carry out the declaration therein set forth. Therefore, the principle of the party, as thus enunciated. according to the Journal's definition of political sin

Washington Star: "How'll you have your whiskers trimmed?" asked the barber of the man who was dozing in the chair. "How'll I have them trimmed?" he repeated in a duzed way. Then, as the memory of in-auguration flashed over his mind, "Trim 'em red, white an' blue." Then he resumed his WHAT WON HER. Puck. Puck. He told her of his high estate As he sought her love to gain; He boasted of his Norman blood, Which also was in vain; He named the sum he was insured— The maiden caught her breath; Her head sought rest upon his breast; she said: "I'm yours till death."



Song of the Saw

The carpenters saw the wood-the people saw



the bargains - because we saw that it was better for us to saw off some of the price rather than allow the saw-dust to get in its work-not that saw-dust would hurt the suits any, but that

they were in the way of the saw-You saw how they were saw-ing out the side of the store this week-didn't you-Well, if you did, you saw those new spring suits and overcoats-you saw the price -you saw the quality-you saw the exclusive styles-you saw nothing like them anywhere else -This one point we want to impress upon youwhile the sawing is going on we are prepared and are doing business just as nicely as ever, and as an inducement to brave the noise of the saw we are offering the greatest bargains you ever saw. See? BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Store open every evening till 6.31 . S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas St.