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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION does solemnly swear that the of THE DAILY BEE for the week Monday, March 5. Tuesday, March 5. Wednesday, March Thursday, March 9. Friday, March 10 Baturday, March 11 ... GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.
nd subscribed in my presence
1893. N. P. FEII.,
Notary Public. Sworn to before me and subscrithin lith day of March, 1838.
[SRAL.]

Average Circulation for February, 24,309

REPUBLICANS in the legislature should stand up for Nebraska and help the honest men of all parties to clean out the state house.

THE only salvation for the republican party in Nebraska is to disown, repudiate and turn out every official who has been guilty of malfeasance in office.

THE garbage question is apparently as far from a satisfactory settlement as ever. If any change from the present system is to be adopted it should be done at once in order that the city may receive the benefit this summer.

THE new supreme court commission is composed of lawyers of more than average ability. The members are all in their prime and will be in position to expedite the business of the supreme court and reduce the docket, which has become extremely voluminous.

THE penitentiary contractor is under criminal indictment. The contract under which he was operating is pronounced by the very best of legal authority to be void, because the legislature had no authority to enter into any contract. In any event the state should resume control of the penitentiary and arrange for properly housing, feeding, clothing and working the Prisoners.

THE conscience of the Honorable Mr. Sheridan was smitten in a very tender spot when he heard the rumor that Rosewater had been consulted by members of the investigating committee concerning its report on the cell house scandal. But the tender conscience of the gentleman from Red Willow experienced no shock when he tried to

IT was to be expected that all the gang of oil roomers and political procurers now congregated at the state capital would rally to the defense of officials who have connived at the plundering of the state by the penitentiary gang. The question is, will any decent member of the legislature, republican, democrat or populist, disgrace themselves by playing into the hands of this gang? Stand up for Nebraska and turn the rascals out.

THE action of the republican house caucus cannot be binding on any honest republican who is not a railway politician. The impeachment resolutions are reaching after the men who form the majority of the State Board of Transportation, and the railroads are desperately in earnest to keep them where they are, no matter if they were guilty of burglarizing the state treasury. Republicans should stand up for Nebraska and not for railroad corpora-

THE corporations who own and control the three members of the State Board of Transportation who are mixed up in the cell house embezzlements will make a desperate effort to keep them from resigning and to protect them from impeachment. In all such emergencies the republicans are dragooned into defending corruption and upholding rascality through the machinery of the caucus. Any republican who allows nimself to be used for such a vile purpose digs his own political grave and drives a nail into the coffin of his own party. Republicans must stand up for Nebraska and quit fighting the battles of the railroad corporations and dishonest officials who have betrayed their

THE organ of the penitentiary ring solemnly warns the legislature against secret star-chamber proceedings and pompously demands that every man have his day in court before he is condemned. If every thief and swindler who has pillaged the state treasury had his day in court the criminal docket of Lancaster county would fill several volumes and the dimensions of the penitentiary would have to be doubled. But this cry of star-chamber judgments is a mere subterfuge to shield faithless and dishonest officials from censure. When it comes to impeachment and criminal proseeution they will have their day in court the same as any other culprit charged with crime. They will be tried in open court by judges and juries sworn to do justice according to the law and evidence. They will be given ample opportunity to confront and cross-examine the witnesses and make any defense they may see fit to justify their conduct. The star chamber inves tigation of the committee is a grand jury proceeding, and grand juries do not permit parties charged with crime to browbeat and cross-examine witnesses and set up specious pleas of innocence.

LET THEM RESIGN AT ONCE.

The three members of the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings who are implicated in the cell house frauds should tender their resignations at once. The severe indictment which the house has voted by an overwhelming majority in adopting the report of the investigating committee deprives them of all further public confidence. There is no doubt whatever that their conduct constitutes an impeachable misdemeanor, whatever may be said to the contrary by certain eminent legal lights. Concisely stated the cell house investigation has disclosed these facts:

The legislature of 1891 voted \$40,000 for the erection of a cell house at the penitentiary. The Board of Public Lands and Buildings was by law made the custodian of this fund and charged with its disbursement. How did they discharge that trust? They did not hire an architect to make plans and specifications; they did not determine the dimensions of the building and they invited no builder to make an estimate of the cost or submit a bid. They simply entered into a criminal conspiracy with Mosher to have the whole appropriation absorbed, and in pursuance of this conspiracy they hired William Dorgan, Mosher's superintendent, to take charge of the construction and gave him full power to buy material, hire workmen and pay what prices he pleased! Before a stroke of work was done they took it in the hands of Dorgan to expend or pocket as he might see fit. This out of the funds. They had no check upon Dorgan and did not try to

\$5,000 out of the state treasury and put was repeated from time to time until all but \$1,700 had been drawn have any. They allowed him to fix his own price on the convict labor and cashed his fraudulent vouchers when they could readily have found out that the state was being robbed. When they wanted to take a junket at the state's expense under pretext of inspecting prisons they requested Dorgan to put \$500 of the cell house fund at their disposal and used up or pocketed the whole

Now technical lawyers will pretend that this is only a case of gross negligence. Suppose the manager of a private corporation should be found guilty of such conduct-would it be called gross negligence or would not the man be guilty of embezzlement either as principal or as accessory? Each of these men must have known that Dorgan's vouchers were fraugulent and they certainly did know that more than half the money was being criminally squandered. But a public officer stands in a different relation from a private manager and such an officer does not need to commit a down ight felony to be impeachable for misdemeaners in office. One of the articles of impeachment against David Butler was for sending false information hold up ex-Representative Sternsdorff to the house of representatives over his the chief aims of the Nebraska Associa own name as governor.

It was an impeachable offense in the members of the board to let the cell house work without plans, without an estimate and without competing bids. They certainly laid themselves liable to impeachment for taking \$5,000 out of the treasury before any service had been rendered or any material furnished. They committed an impeachable misdemeanor when they approved vouchers for material at double prices and for labor that had never been rendered. They committed a misdemeanor in office when they took \$500 out of the cell house

fund for traveling expenses. Each and all of these acts were misdemeanors in office contemplated by the constitution as proper subjects for getting rid of dishonest or unfaithful officers, and we have no doubt whatever that an impeachment would hold against each member of the board now in office who was connected therewith. It seems to us, however, that the odium under which these men now rest should prompt them to retire. Let them resign and relieve the republican party, which is justly held responsible for the honest administration of the affairs of the state. If they decline to step down they should be impeached and removed.

A VERY LAME DEFENSE. The members of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings whose criminal negligence and connivance with the indieted contractor of the penitentiary in the cell house frauds have been made the subject of legislative investigation, have given publicity to an authorized statement concerning their complicity in the frauds perpetrated by Dorgan and Mosher. This so-called defense would within itself constitute an unanswerable arraignment of the board. It is admitted at the outset that on the 4th day of May, 1891, within thirty days after the legislature had made the \$40,000 appropriation for a new cell house they appointed W. H. Dorgan as superintendent of the building. Now Dorgan was notoriously for years Boss Stout's boodle lobbyist and was employed in the same capacity by Mosher to tamper with the penitentiary committee of 1891 and pull through the \$40,000 appropriation for a cell house in the face of the fact that the penitentiary contractor was obligated by his contract to erect the cells at his own expense, which part of the contract remains unfulfilled even to this day. Every man on the board knew that Dorgan was Mosher's boodle man, and yet they chose him of all others to superin-

tend the building. The next line of defense is a general denial of fraud in the price of labor and building material and the assertion that all the vouchers endorsed by the board and paid by the treasurer were absolutely correct and every dollar

represented thereby was actually paid and honestly expended. What a monand material men testify that the wretched shed called a cell house, for which over \$38,000 have been paid out already, could have been built for from \$15,000 to \$18,000. The price paid for stone, sand and other material was more than double the market price, and the price charged up for convict labor to the state was more than double that paid Mosher by sub-contractors in the pen. Dorgan himself testified that the vouchers which the board endorsed as straight included charges for ten days' cenvict labor during a time when the

convicts did not do a stroke of work. The defense about the tumble-down wall is too flimsy to be worthy of notice. The board was guilty of criminal negli gence when it permitted the old worn wall which forms the enclosure of the penitentiary to be used as one of the walls of the cell house.

The embezzlement of \$500 from the cell house fund for a two weeks' junket is sought to be justified on the ground that the board desired to inspect prisons in different states in order to be able to model after them. If this was true why did they not make the tour before they had begun building the cell house without plans and without specifications? What benefit did the state get out of the \$500, and why did they not take the money out of the treasury directly instead of paying it over to Dorgan for cell house construction and taking it back from him as a present?

The most pitiful plea of all is that the board has too much work to do to do anything honestly. They cite the many different duties they have to perform and ask indulgence for deliberately opening the doors to systematic fraud and embezzlement of state funds.

With such a lame defense the members of the board stand self-convicted before the state and no man who has any self-respect in or out of the legislature can condone their conduct or give them any countenance or support.

THE LUMBER DEALERS.

The convention of the lumber dealers of Nebraska now in session in this city is the largest and most important ever held by the association. The great question for the lumber dealers is that of railroad rates, and in this the general public has a deep interest. Reduced cost of transportation would mean lower prices for the consumer, and as there are thousands of farmers throughout the state who must build houses and barns and other buildings, to say nothing of the growing demand for lumber in the cities and villages, it needs no argument to prove that the cost of lumber is a question of great importance to the people of this state.

An era of building among the agriculturists of Nebraska must soon begin. Thousands of farmers who have practically no barns or outbuildings of any kind are now getting into a financial condition that will permit them to assume the burden of expense incident to erecting farm buildings. This will create a lively demand for lumber, which will increase from year to year. If the dealers can secure such a reduction of transportation rates as they have long contended for, the benefit will be felt by the consumer. That ought to be one of tion of Lumbermen.

THE SUPPRESSION OF TRUSTS.

It is evident that the suppression of trusts and similar monopolistic combinations must be largely the work of the states. The federal anti-trust law, which is perhaps as complete and comprehensive as it is possible to make such a law, has failed to accomplish anything. The combinations which it declares unlawful enjoy absolute immunity and flourish as prosperously as though they were not obnoxious to the law and the public policy. It may be that it is not practicable for the general government to deal with these combinations as the law contemplates, or possibly the federal authorities charged with the enforcement of the law have not been as earnest and zealous as they might have been, but in any event it is obviously necessary to an effectual suppression of the trusts that the states shall legislate against them. They would speedily go down under the operation of a general system of hostile state laws, and there is no assurance that they can be suppressed without such laws.

Anti-trust legislation has been pro-

posed in some of the states. A comprehensive measure for the punishment of persons engaged in trust combinations in Illinois is before the legislature of that state, the terms of which may furnish suggestions to other legislatures. The bill defines a trust to be a combination of capital, skill or acts by two or more persons or firms or other associations for any or all of the following purposes: "To create or carry out restrictions in trade; to limit or reduce the production or increase or reduce the price of merchandise or commodities; to prevent competition in the manufacture, transportation or sale of the same; to fix any standard or figure whereby the price to the public shall be in any manner controlled or established, or to establish any pretended agency whereby the sale of such article or commodity shall be covered up or made to appear to be for the original vender or manufacturer; to enter into any contract or agreement not to sell below a common standard figure or in any other way to preclude a free and unrestricted competition ranong themselves or others in the sale or transportation of any article or commodity, or by which they shall agree to pool or unite any interest so that the price may in any manner be affected." It is provided that a corporation violating the act shall forfelt its charter held under the laws of the state, and proceedings may be instituted by the attorney general or prosecuting attorney. Any foreign corporation ding business in the state and violating the act is to be prohibited from doing business in the state. The act declares violation of its provisions to be a conspiracy against trade and a misdemeanor, and every person who as principal, agent or employe, or in any other capacity

knowingly violates the act shall be pun-

ished by a fine of not less than \$2,000 nor

agreement made in violation of the act strous falsehood! Competent builders shall be void and not enforceable either in law or equity, but the provisions of the act are not tasextend to agricultural

products or live stock.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1893.

If the states generally were to adopt legislation of this kind there would be an early end to trickts and all combinations of like character, and it is the only certain way by which to crush out these conspiracies, against trade. At any rate an experience of three years since the enactment of the federal antitrust law has shown it to be without effect and there is little reason to expect any better results from it in the future. The pointed condemnation by Mr. Cleveland of "immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests" cannot be regarded as necessarily assuring an earnest effort on the part of the administration to suppress such combinations.

THE STATE OF TRADE. The financial disturbances have begun to effect general business unfavorably, and uneasiness is not confined to fluctuating securities on Wall street. Merchants and manufacturers are beginning to feel some apprehension on account of the continuance of the gold exports. It is unfortunate for the business interests of the country that the last congress did not dispose of some of the more important questions that pressed for solution, and thus relieve the country from the uncertainty that is so fatal to business expansion.

An important feature of last week's business was the lively trade that was carried on in the Stock exchange in New York. The stock gamblers held high carnival and many thousands of dollars worth of stocks changed hands.

Various interpretations are placed upon the government report showing grain in the hands of farmers, some brokers regarding it as bullish, while others think it bearish, and there is a third class which says that the report was what was expected and should have no effect one way or another. The only thing that can be positively said is that the report has not determined the future of prices, and if the market is to advance sharply the advance must be the result of a corner or of extensive damage to the growing crop.

One Bright Spot in the Kansas Record.

Springfield Republican. They may be crazy out in Kansas, but the off an invasion of the state by the endow-ment companies—which is more than Massa-chusetts can say for its governing body.

> The Haughty Missourian. Kansas City Journal.

Ex-Governor Francis spunklly says that se doesn't want anything of this administration. That's the beauty of a Missourian. As soon as he finds he can't get anything he always has the pride to stand up and de-

Pusey Gray's Snug Berth

Chicago Disputch. Before you poke fan at your Uncie Isaac usey Gray, who has just been sentenced to four years' exile in Mexico, remember that Adlai's salary is \$8,000 a year, while the salary of the minister to Mexico is \$17,000, with several large, julcy perquisites on the side. There are worse things than escaping a vice presidential nomination

Nebraska Scandals. Buffalo Express.

The Nebraska legislature has found big scandals in the management of the state penitentiary and of the Lincoln insane asylum. At least it thinks it has. There has been so much uncertainty during the last few years as to who were the responsible officials in Nebraska that it is small if rogues have taken advantage of the situation to plunder the state.

Party Lines Should Be Obliterated. Grand Island Independent.

The charges of Nebraska railroads are on The charges of Nebraska railroads are on the average twice as high as those of other roads. A reduction of 20 per cent consequently will leave the Nebraska charges by three-fifths higher than the Iowa rates, a sufficiently large margin. We hope that the house committee's railroad bill will become a naw by the united efforts of the independent and anti-monopoly remulations. ents and anti-monopoly republicans.

Reflections on Cleveland's Style. The New York Independent calls attention of some literary blemishes in President Cleveland's inaugurai address, especially his tendency to tautology. "He speaks," it says. "of 'unreserved and complete devotion to the interests and welfare of the people, of 'growth and expansion,' of 'fru gality and economy,' of prodigality and extravagance,' of 'economy and frugality,' of 'strength and sturdiness,' of 'right and justice.' He says that a certain thing should be 'justly and fairly conceded,' that we should have a 'just and equitable system of federal taxation.' The use of these synony-mous terms in pairs is one of Mr. Cleveland's literary sins: and we notice, also, that he uniformly separates the sign of the infinitive from its verb; for example, to con stantly watch,' to honestly and consider-ately regard.' This is a very common fault among American writers. It is very rarely found in good literature."

> Economical False Pretenses. New York Tribune.

The retrenching, reforming, economical congress called in to cut down the "billiondollar" appropriations and stave off national disaster has lived its life, done its work and passed into history. It reformed the expenditures by increasing them more than \$38,000,000 over the appropriations of the wasteful "billion-dollar congress" it was elected to rebuke. Queer, isn't it? But is anybody bothered to understand it? Here is the explanation of it, fresh from the New York World of Saturdays provided in the New York World of Saturdays provided York World of Saturday morning: "One of the effects of such a congress as the Fifty first was is the transmission of the spirit of extravagance and the infection of its suc-cessors with the invidious and anti-republican disease." That is, elected to rebuke extravagance and reform abuses, it took the nfection instead of furnishing a cure, and or cased the cyll it promised to reform.

Oh. Humbug! humbig! thy name is de-

Impairing Contract Obligations. Chicago Tribune. The Kansas house of representatives has bassed a bill which declares to be null and void all contracts in that state that provide for payment in gold. Undoubtedly the mem-bers who voted for it, including some republicans who came to the support of the populists, may have thought they were doing a good thing for the debtor class in Kansas, and equally it cannot be doubted they labored under a great mistake. The time occupied in preparing and discussing the meas ure and voting upon it is simply so much time thrown away, so far as the people of the state are concerned. It is worse than thrown away, since it has to be paid for by the people and to no purpose. For, if the the people and to no purpose. For, if the senate should pass the bill and the governo sign it, the monstresity would not become a law capable of enforcement. The constitu-tion of the United States expressly provides that "no state shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts." This is a stone wall on which the rascals in Kansas, who want to copuliate payment of one-third of their indebtedness, will butt their heads in

Refused by General Siccum. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Murch 15.-General Henry W. Slocum was interviewed this afternoon upon the subject of the recent dispatch from Washington which intimated that he would have been offered the position of commissioner of pensions if he had been physically able to perform the duties of that office. The general said: "If I was twenty years younger I would be glad to accept the

cosition, but at my age I do not feel called position, but at my age I do not feel called upon to take such heavy work upon myself. I do not need the office nor the salary, but I would accept the office if I were a younger man for the sake of getting the fraudulent

LAMENTS OF THE LEFT.

Kansas City Journal: The president is right. Editors who told tin plate lies all through the campaign don't deserve any pork from a consecrated administration. Globe-Democrat: The rule excluding editors from the service of the government will materially curtail the circulation of Cleveland's future speeches and messages.

Indianapolis Journal: As there are exceptions to all rules, 90 per cent of the democrats who held office under Mr. Cleveland before will now cling to the hope that they will be the exceptions to the rule which was a death warrant to so many thousands. Washington Post: A careful and candia

analysis of the motives governing Mr. Cleveland in his opposition to bestowing official preferment upon the editors of the party newspapers leads directly to the conclusion that he has no use for merely personal operations. Minneapolis Tribune: "Grover Cleveland is the most popular man in the world," writes the editor of the Nashville American,

"and the greatest who speaks the English language," he adds in the cestasy of his enthusiasm. And yet that man can never be postmaster of Nashville. Pioneer-Press: The heelers are wonder Proceeding their heads and wondering and scratching their heads and wondering some more how Grover came by the idea that he is the only democrat fit to hold office twice. He is determined, however, to be the only double ex man in the aggrega-

tion, and that's all there is about it. Globe-Democrat: When Washington was selecting his first cabinet he said: men already of marked eminence before the country, not only because they are more likely to be serviceable, but because the publie will more readily trust them." C looks at the matter in another light.

AMUSEMENTS.

This is the story of "L'Absintheur," the play produced for the first time in Omaha at the Boyd last evening. Gaston Beauvais, the son of a Parisian banker, loves and is affianced to Pauline de Charmilles, daughter of a rich count. Silvion Guidel, a Breton peasant educated for the church, comes to Paris to be ordained a priest and is introduced to the Charmilles. He promptly falls in love with Pauline and his love is met by They keep their attachment secret until Pauline's family insists on hurrying her prearranged marriage with Beauvais. Pauline confesses her liaison with Gaidel and asks her fiance to release her; he is forced to refuse, when she tells him she will break the betrothal bonds herself and marry Guidel. She does not know Guidel has just been ordained a priest. Beauvals reveals the fact and then rejects her before the family council. The blow her before the family council. The blow kills the old count and maddens his daughter, who leaves home and disappears. Beauvais seeks solace in absinthe and becomes an absintheur. He meets Guidel while un the influence of the liqueur and kills him.

Then he meets Pauline and tells her he has killed her priest-lover. She suicides in the Seine. The morgue receives the bodies of both, and there they are seen by Beauvais. While in the morgue a door accidentally closes on him, and he dies alone locked up i the room with the lifeless body of his old-

The plot has the elements of power of it; uched by the genius of a Daudet or a de Maupossant, treated even by the deverness of an Edgar Fawcett, it might make in-tensely interesting reading as a short story. but as a drama and bound within limitations it has defects insurmountable to success. Miss Marie Prescott is the author of the play as presented at the Boyd last evening. Her work has many excellences the dialogue is often as boldly direct as Ibsen's, character is not unsuccessfully sug-gested—but without subsidiary interest "L'Absintheur" can never be a popular stage play. With a perfect cast, however, it might satisfy many for whom the subject matter of the story may have a morbid inerest. That perfect cast the play does not Miss Prescott is an admirable actress; her

ethod is marked by a fine distinction, though her desire never to overleap the lines of her art too often leads her to let slip opportunity for entirely pardonable "stage effect." As Pauline her exotions are just a triffe too much repressed to gain her the applause of an average audience, but her per-formance has features worthy of the highest praise. The part as it stands at present can never gain the sympathy of the onlooker, and haply that is all that needs be said.

Mr. R. D. MacLean plays Beauvais. His work here, as in most of the character interpretations he has ever assumed, lacks definiteness of expression and fails entirely of effect. His renunciation scene was fairly well filled, yet even here his strivings fell short of complete expression. Then the antithesis between the happy, virtuous love of the early scenes and the posedly debauched absinthe d drinker of the later was entirely lost, did not seem indeed to be attempted. Dress has comparatively little to do with the character expression, and his Beauvais lying drenched and drunken in the bois looked much healthier physically than the Beauvais

who brought roses to his sweetheart in the opening scene. As a whole Mr. MacLean's opening scene. As a whole Mr. MacLean's Beauvais last evening was unsatisfactory and entirely unworthy of the book. Mr. Barry Johnstone was fairly successful in the part of Gessonnex, the absinthe Murgert has immortalized. The other me bers of the company have much yet to learn of the art whose profession they have as The really fine part of the passion plagued priest suffered most. The final im-pression left by the performance is that Miss Prescott's play is haudicapped by the inca-pacity of the players engaged in its presen-tation.

OMAHA'S CASH ACCOUNT.

City Treasurer Bolin's Report of the Funds Collected and Expended. City Treasurer Bolla has just completed his statement showing the condition of the various funds of the city March 1. The fol-

lowing table shows the amounts received and paid out during the month of February and the balances the first of the present mouth:

| | olved. | ended. | ance |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| General fund | £ 72,469.75 | \$ 19,194.69 | 8 53,291.56 |
| Sinking fund | 94,078.17 | 40.957.23 | 55,120.91 |
| Water rent fund | 23,427.01 | 44.14.4 | 23,627,91 |
| Judgment fund | 0.773 51 | 18,487,10 | overdr ft |
| Library fund | 51,788,04 | 1,079.51 | 59,7dH.nd |
| Fire fund | 31,438,34 | 15,095 S4 | 16,442.99 |
| Police fund | 10,141.22 | 8,527.35 | 7,613.87 |
| Curbing, etc | 12,930.37 | ** ******* | 12,939,97 |
| Sewer maintaining | 1,599,39 | (39).30 | 900.08 |
| Park | 183,384,54 | | 151,220,35 |
| Dog | 1,291,93 | 34.00 | 1.257.90 |
| Paving bond | 22,171,00 | 495.99 | 21,680.62 |
| Filling lots | 814.53 | ********* | 814.53 |
| Sloping lots | 250.69 | STREET, AL | 3505.686 |
| Touth at viaduct | 1,600 30 | FF4740 1134 | 1,600.40 |
| Eleventh st viaduct. | 255, 10 | | 255.10 |
| Fixteenth at viaduct. | 55.20 | 1 x x = 110, -141 | 55.20 |
| Sower connection | 397.34 | PERMIT | 337.74 |
| Special at ry. paving | 233,73 | HARRIST | \$54,78 |
| Police nension | 7,895.53 | 12.00 | 7,541.52 |
| Plumbers maintain g | 1,680.10 | PARAPERAPAS. | L685.10 |
| City hall | 42,514.96 | 4,444.45 | 48,070,50 |
| Sidewalk | 12.703.23 | 7,137.67 | 5,565.66 |
| Omaha sewer | 40,153.21 | 170.165 | 43,001.85 |
| Special damages | 1,727.93 | ********** | 1.727.93 |
| City read, | 8,623.19 | | 8,628.19 |

shows a collection of \$61,188.94, that sum being turned over to the Board of Education.

PERSISTENT ROOMERS.

Soldiers Caunot Keep Them Out of the Cher-Okes Strip.
GUTHRIE, Okl., March 15.—The Cherokee

strip is being invaded by boomers. Hundreds of them were seen there today en camped along the line of the Santa Fe road. A troop of cavairy has been stationed at point twenty-six miles south of Arkansas lity, which is twelve miles from the Kansas he strip has been burned and hardships to ettlers with their stock is apparent. There settlers with their stock is apparent. There is every evidence that an invasion of the Cherokes outlet, is threatened, and, in all fairness, your correspondent is of the opinion that the soldiers cannot keep the home seekers out. Men with their wives and children, with some stock, intend to invade the promised land, and from indications it seems if the land is not thrown open to set tlement trouble is inevitable.

TO REWARD INDEPENDENTS

names on the pension roll and casting them Third Party Senators Given a Share of Federal Patronage.

OFFICE SEEKERS ALMOST DESPERATE

Executive Measures of the Senate Necessary

to Give the Members a Rest from the Army of Place Hunters.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,) VASHINGTON, D. C., March 15. So many office seekers, many of whom are

from Nebraska and surrounding states, appeared in the corridors of the capitol today, that when a recess of the senate was taken shortly after 12, till 3 o'clock, the doors leading to the floor of the chamber were kept closed "under executive orders." Thus the senators had a retreat free from callers. When the doors of the senate are closed in executive session a senator cannot be communicated with by any one on the outside. Cards are never sent to a senator when the senate is in executive session. So the cer-ridors were througed with office seekers today for two hours and a half and not a senator could be seen.

To Distribute Patronage.

It is evident now that the populist sen ators are to have a hand in the distribution of patronage. The formation of the committee proves this fact. Senator Kyle o South Dakota has been made chairman o the standing committee on education and abor, which gives him a clerk wi \$2,300 a year with a messenger at \$1,000 and

Senator Peffer has been bountifully supplied with committee positions, while Sen-ator Allen of Nebraska is made chairman of the committee on forest reservations. All of them will get their share of the senate

patronage democratic and straight populist has been made chairman of a committee. The democrats have also taken two special ommittees and made them standing committees, which increases their importance and gives them annual clerkships and messengers, increasing their patronage. The raising of the standard of the committee on Pacific railroads, with Caivin S. Brice as chairman, means that an effort is to be made to refund the Union Pacific railroad indebtedness. It is stated that the same committee in the house is to be formed with

Senator Allen is well pleased with his ommittee assignments.

Scheme of Office Seekers,

office-seeking circles the report reulated today that Hughes East of Yankton, S. D., who was private secretary to Vice President Hendricks, had employed two attorneys for the purpose of appearing before the supreme court with an applica-tion for an order "removing his disabilities as an ex-office holder." Hughes was register of the land office at Yankton four years ago and is consequently barred out of another place by the Cleveland rule. An ex-confederate colonel from Virginia went to East, it is reported, and told him that he succeeded eight years ago in securing an order from the supreme court which removed his political disabilities, there being a federal statute which barred ex-confederates out of certain places under the government. It is related that East came to the conclusion that he could by the same process have his disabilities removed, and that he has employed attorneys for that purpose. The laugh is now on the citizen of Yankton.

Miscellaneous In the homestead contest of Elsworth D. Brown against Perry B. Burrell et al, from McCook, Assistant Secretary Chandler has affirmed the decision of the commissioner in

favor of Burrell. Assistant Secretary Chandler today affirmed the commissioner's decision in the timber culture contest of Albert Watson against the heirs of Joseph Warren, from Blackfoot, Idaho, which dismissed the con-test in favor of the declaration. test in favor of the defendant.

Secretary Smith of the Interior department today told Maris Taylor of Huron, S. D., that no one but a lawyer would be appointed commissioner of the general land office. As Mr. Taylor is not a lawyer he is out of the race for that office. It is under-stood that Judge Bartlett Tripp of Yankton has as good as been tendered the commis-sionership. L. K. Church of South Dakota has also applied for this office.

Mr. W. Anderson of South Dakota has made application for the commissionership of Indian affairs. Mr. R. H. Brown of Sloux City, an attorney, is in the city and hopes to be made a member of the Missouri river improvement commission. provement commission.

A Fortunate Senator. Washington Post

There is one advantage in not being a democratic senator just now, which William V. Allen of Nebraska seems to thoroughly appreciate. No sooner was he elected than he was beset with applications from all over the state relative to the distribution of patronage, and it soon became evident to Mr. Allen that if he undertook to give them consideration he would have his hands more than full, besides running the risk of being summarily turned down by the administration at Washington

As the new senator is not a democrat, but an independent, he holds that he has nothing whatever to do with the democratic patron-age, and that he would be trespassing upon other people's preserves were he to interfere by way of recommendation or dictation.

This position relieves Mr. Allen of what would otherwise be a most impleasant and burdensome responsibility, and leaves him at liberty to attend to his legitimate business

As the administration is democratic, and the patronage belongs to the democratic party, the Nebraska democracy must hustle party, the Nebraska democracy must hustle for it as best they can without the assist-ance of their truly independent senator.

Silver is Doomed. Philadelphia Record.

Philadelphia Record.

As the recent speech of Mr. Gladstone holds out no prespect of bimetallism it is not probable that the Brussels conference will resume its sessions in May. The conference, or some of the delegates, may meet in order to adjourn formally; but no plan of bimetallism will be discussed, for the simple reason that its advocates have no plan. Mr. son that its advocates have no plan. Mr. Gladstone says of the bimetallists that "not one of them has given the faintest, the most shadowy indication of the kind of change they would be prepared to discuss or adopt." This remark was designed to describe the English and continental bimetallists, and probably did not refer to the free silver statesmen of this country. It is possible that Mr. Gladstone has never read the ponerous treatises of Senator Jones of Nevada, in favor of universal coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold.

THE COMICAL CREW.

Philadeiphia Record: The poor fellow who was killed by the fall of an elevator feebly mounted in his last moments: "I took a drop too much."

Indianapolis Journal: "Do you really be-lieve that she died of a broken heart after the divorce was granted?" "I honestly do. You see, he falled a short time after and could pay no more alimony."

Siftings: "This is a call to alms," as the man said after a charity sermon. Troy Press: The pawnbroking business may not be the best in the world, but It has its releeming features.

Philadelphia Times: A Chicago detective is announced as having caught a smile of incredulity on a listener's face.

Cincinnati Times: Every man, says a Philadelphia preacher, is two-sided. As a rule netakes the best care of his inside.

Chester News: Hot Head—Then I'm a liar? Cool Head—On the contrary, my dear fellow, you have just spoken the truth.

Detroit Free Press: Mrs. Plumpleigh (before er mirror)—Who said I indn't a good figure? Mr. P. I didn't, I'm sure; but the glass seems o be casting a reflection. Indianapolis Journal: Weary Watkins-Ry

the way, what is your polities?
Hungry Higgins - I guess I am a sort of a muswamp. Me appetite is democrat, but mo whiskers is populist.

Chicago Tribune: "Talk about air being free!" said the young man in knickerbockers handing \$150 over to the bicycle dealer and taking the machine. "It's the most expensive thing on earth. You're making a clean profit of \$37.50 on the air in those pneumatry tires, by guin, and I know it." SOUND. Mount Vernen News, De emptier de vessel is

De more it makes ob soun'. Whar de bigges' kind ob smoke is De leastest fire is foun'. De louder dat yo' here de cry, De less you'll find ob wool, An' de man what talks de mostest Is de bigges' kind ob fool. A SEASONABLE HINT.



A CHALLENGE

Such a dainty little witch:
In each cheek the dimpled niche
seemed a virgin shrine beguiling
Pilgrin lips to its defiling.
And the saucy gleam of nearl
Through her moist mouth's ruddy cu:
Seemed a siren singing there,
"Come and kiss me if you dare!"

Such an aggravating maid! From an eyelld ambuscade Underneath her drooping lashes, Mischlef shot a liuring flashes, Saying in each laughing eye, 'Opportunity will fly: Faint heart ne er won lady fair; Come and kiss me if you dare!"

Every look and every tone Seemed to whisper, "We're alone; I am more than passing fair, sir! Come and kiss me if you dare, sir"! Quick I caught her at the door, ed her twenty ti While she laughed and crowed with glee-I was thirty; she was three.

BROWNING, KING

Speaking of Robins

Reminds us that when geese fly north



In parks and ornamental trees The red breast robins sing; And busy little honey bees Proctain the coming spring.

Other signs proclaim it, too. As the weather warmer grows; And you must do as others do: Shed all your winter clothes. Safely, then, let the old duds go,

We'll fit you out in style; Then like the robins, don't you know,
You'll be singing all the while.

Our styles this season are more variegated than ever both in overcoats and suits for boys and men and in spite of our torn up condition, occasioned by the remodeling of our store, we head the list for quantity, quality, style, fit and price. You'll find it so when you look us over. Don't be a goose.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Store open every evening till 6 32 | S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas 31