Omain, The Bee Building, South Onain, corner N and 26th Streets Council Righs 12 Pearl Street, Chicago Office, 317 Chimber of Commerce, New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune

Washington, 513 Pourteenth Street PORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and ditorial matter should be addressed to the 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 REE PUBLISHING COMPANY

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION Etate of Nebruska. County of Honglas. George B. Tzschuck, s Bahing company, does solomnly swear that the actual elemination of Then Daily Hen for the week ending March 11, 1893, was as follows:
Sunday, March 6. 23,598
Wonday, March 6. 23,598
Wednesday, March 8. 22,503 Friday, March 9. Saturday, March II. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Average Circulation for February, 24,309

THE crooks and policy gamblers of Kansas City, Kan., who are alleged to have paid \$4,500 for legislative purposes, are to be investigated by a legislative committee. The boodlers do not all live in Nebraska.

THE rebuke administered to the Lincoin boodler's boquet gang at the instance of Representative Soderman will, it is to be hoped for the honor of the legislature and the state at large, prevent a repetition of such unseemly demonstrations.

THE demand of the bendholders of the Reading Railcoad company that Mr. McLeod be removed from the position of receiver is by no means surprising. Why he should have been appointed as one of the custodians of the property that has been wrecked through his own folly is a

The people do not want the legislature to adjourn before the state house has been purged of dishemest and faithless officials. The people will cheerfully bear any taxation the legislature may impose on them if the legislature will only do its duty fearlessly and regardless of all pressure from corporate influence or the corrupt lobby.

THE decline in the price of coal comes rather late, but it at least affords some promise that the consumer will not be squeezed as hard next winter as he has been during the winter that is now drawing to a close. There is every reason to be hopeful that the backbone of the monopely is now broken.

OMAHA's modest showing of an increase of 4.3 per cent in her bank clearances for the week ending on Thursday is an eloquent tribute to the bad weather the west has endured so far this spring. The total volume of business done, however, was quite large, and the showing is on the right side, proving the Gate City's course is still onward.

A DISPATCH from Halifax reports that the transatlantic steamer Sarnia, with 800 passengers, is five days overdue, and that great alarm is felt for her safety. The Naronic has now been practically given up, but as she is a freighter, with only a little over sixty souls aboard, her loss will be insignificant in comparison with that of the Sarnia, if the latter has in fact gone down.

AN EFFORT is being made in the leg-Islature of Colorade to impose an educational qualification for voting. A bill has passed the lower house which provides that after the year 1900 no one can become a voter who cannot read the constitution or any other document containing the same number of hard words. If the bill becomes a law it will be necessary for some thousands of citizens of Colorado to attend night schools.

IT LOOKS as if there might be some Interesting developments in the liquor business in some of the Iowa cities before long. The recent municipal election in Creston resulted in favor of the high license people. The mayor, the city attorney and a majority of the councilmen are in favor of license, but the county attorney proposes to enforce the prohibitory law if he is able. Such a conflict of authority is likely to prove interesting.

WHERE are the reports of state officers for 1891 and 1892, and especially where is the auditor's report that should have been on the desk of every member of the legislature on the day that body convened? These important documents conveying information concerning the disbursements in the state institutions and the amounts still on hand are always held back up to within a few hours of adjournment, when they can no longer be of service. This shameful abuse and the padding out of journals and session laws by printing contractors should be made impossible hereafter by inserting conditions in the appropriation bill that will compal compliance by officers and printing contractors.

A BILL requiring the manufacturers of oleomargarine to color their product pink has passed the lower house of the Colorado legislature. The Nebraska legislature has grappled with the same subject, but it is not believed that the bill will pass without being amended in such a way as to prevent it from practically prohibiting the manufacture of imitation butter in this state. There is a sentiment in favor of prohibiting the sale of the product in this state, but its manufacture for other markets in which there is a demand for it does not must with sarious objection. In some localities there is a demand for oleomargarine, Sometimes called butterine, which will certainly be met from some source. The article may as well be supplied from Nebraska as elsewhere.

LET THE LEGISLATURE TAKE A BEE

> Resolutions have been adopted by both houses of the legislature to appoint conference committees to fix the day on which the legislature shall close its session. If the conditions were such as usually precede the close of a session an agreement to set a day for adjourning sine die would be eminently proper, But the legislature finds itself confronted with more momentous problems than those that had to be grappled with by the legislature of 1871, which impeached the governor and state auditor for misdemeanors in office. Venality and fraud had permented the state house and the treasury had been looted and peculation and embezzlement was everywhere rampant. The legislature of 1871, which only could draw pay for a forty-day session, did not adjourn without day. It did not shirk the grave responsibility imposed upon it and did not assign the work of purification to the next legislature. Instead of adjourning sine die that historic body took a recess for sixty days, first to give investigating committees full swing, reconvened to vote resolutions of impeachment and then again took a recess from Macch to June to complete the work it had set out to do. After a few days' session in June it took another recess to the following January and when it reconvened for the last time during the winter devoted nearly a month's time to correcting abuses and plugging up rat holes that had been discovered in the state house. They only voted themselves forty days pay at 83 a day and took their chances on being reimbursed for time and expenses by the succeeding legislature.

The work of dislodging the public plunderers at the various state institutions and wetting rid of members of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings who connived with swindlers and embezzlers in the penitentiary and asylums at Lincoln, Beatrice and Hastings must be performed by the present legislature, in conjunction with the governor and the courts. This cannot be accomplished in a week and possibly not in a month.

Instead of adjourning sine die the legislature should take a recess for sixty or ninety days and let its investigating committees complete their work. Then let the axe fall upon the neek of every boodler and public thief unless he has vacated the office. And at the end of a brief summer or spring session the legislature should take another recess till next winter to finish the work which it has so courageously begun. There should be no faltering by any man honestly desirous to restore good government in Nebraska. By taking a recess and maintaining its vitality the legislature will hold a club over evil doers and be in a position to rectify abuses from which the people demand relief.

The earnest and fervid appeal made by Judge Wakeley to the senate twentytwo years ago at the close of the great impeachment trial applies with equal force to the legislature of today. Judge Wakeley said:

From all the wide prairies of Nebraska: from every town and every valley in its borders, comes the voice of a wronged and betrayed people, demanding that you do your whole duty in this, the crisis of her early history; that you do it steraly; that tenure has a most important influyou do it fearlessly.

Four years only Nebraska has been a state. They have been years of misrule, and of malfeasance at her capitol; years filled with disregard of law, and defiance of constitutional restraint, where the law and the constitution should have found their sworn defender; years filled with fraud, and wrong, with corruption, and rapacity.

If, now, you shall say, by your judgment that there is nothing wrong in all this; nothing that should be condemned; nothing that should be punished, let the state go one step further. Let her write over the portals of this state house in words legible to all who shall enter it hereafter, "immunity to corruption guaranteed here!"

But, you will not do this. You will give just and righteous judgment. Here, in the capitol of Nebraska, you will say to all her people, that, under their constitution, there is no place so exalted that it lifts the incumbent above accountability. You will say, in language that will be heeded as long as your state shall endure, that whoever, in times to come, shall cross these thresholds. to enter the public service, must come with clean hands, and his passwords must be "integrity, fidelity, obsdience to the laws."

A PROSPEROUS ORGANIZATION. The report of the secretary of the Manufacturers association, presented at yesterday's meeting of the directors, was highly gratifying as an indication of the prosperous condition and rapid growth of the organization. The large gain in membership since the 1st of last November, by which the total number of members has advanced from 126 to 177, shows that the business men of the state appreciate the advantages to be derived from the co-operation in behalf of trade interests which is the fundamental principle of the Manufacturers association. The greater portion of the new members are engaged in manufacturing and trade in the city of Lincoln. During the past few months the line that has heretofore divided Lincoln and Omaha has almost entirely disappeared. There never was any substantial reason for the existence of a feeling of jealousy between the two cities. They have many business interests in common which can best be promoted by united effort upon the lines which the Manufacturers association has laid down, and the force of this fact is now beginning to be fully appreclated. There is not now, and probably never will be, any general business interest in the state which may not be promoted with equal profit to both cities through the system of ex-operation represented by the Manufacturers associa-

The association began the work of preparation for the exposition last June without a dollar. It now has a surplus on hand of \$2,864, and its increased strength in membership will place resources at its command which will insure ample means for the carrying out of the enlarged plans for the exposition this year. Many new features will be presented and this year's exposition will not by any means be a repetition of that of a year ago. The manufacturing interests of Nebraska will be much more fully represented, and it is expected that the number of exhibits will be more than doubled this year. A considerable

provements in the Collseam and the presumed that as democrats they will space for exhibits will be compactly and support all temocratic measures. conveniently arranged. The directors whether recommended by the administration or not, and this is all that it was thusiasm and they are loyally supported | necessary to consider. The party in by the members.

BUSINESS MEN FOR CONSULS.

The consular service of the United States has always furnished a refuge for politicians who had outlived their usefulness at home. It has been used to pay off many political obligations and as a convenient way to dispose of importunate place hunters able to command some influence. For nearly three-quarters of a century this service was of little use to the country. The great majority of the men in it knew little of practical affairs and were incapable of doing much to advance the commercial interests of the country. The first serious attempt to reform this service was made by the administration of President Hayes and was fairly successful. Consuls were required to report more frequently and more fully regarding the industrial and commercial interests of the countries in which they were located than before that time had been the custom. This necessitated a more careful study of the

material conditions of such countries and consular reports begun to have a value. Since then the service has improved, and it was very satisfactory under the last administration, contributing valuable information and doing good work in extending our commerce. The first Cleveland administration and that of President Harrison adopted the judicious policy of retaining many of the consuls who had made good records as capable and efficient officers.

It is stated that President Cleveland

has decided upon a line of policy to be

pursued in the appointment of consuls

which is expected to materially expand

the trade of the United States with foreign countries, especially with the South and Central American republics. His policy is to select men for appointment to consulships who have exceptional business qualifications and possess sufficient trade instinct to recognize an outlet for American merchandisc and the ability to aid in working up a market for the product of American manufactories and farms. He does not propose to entirely ignore political reasons in the selection of consuls, but particular stress will be laid upon the business ability of the men whose names are presented to him. It is understood that for the principal commercial ports and trade centers the selection of consuls will be based largely upon their commercial fitness, and political reasons will apply in other cases. Great Britain undoubtedly has the most thorough and efficient consular system of any country in the world, and to nothing is she more indebted for her commercial power. Her policy has always been to select for this service men familiar with practical affairs and with a strong interest in such affairs. When such men enter this service they remain in it as long as they are useful. This feature of the English system, and indeed of all European consular systems, will also have to be adopted here before reform in our consular service is complete. Permanence of ence in promoting fidelity, industry is the hope of advancement as the reward of meritorious and successful effort. In reaching out for a larger foreign commerce the United States must have a thoroughly efficient consular system founded on a sound business basis, and this can be attained by appointing to the service men of established business ability who from the nature of their qualifications will give their time and attention to the practical work of en-

ducts of American farms and factories. A vote of censure by the legislature will have no more effect upon the B rand of PublicLands and Buildings than pouring water on a duck's back. Turn the rescals on and place the management of our state institutions into the hands of men who will not stand by and let the state treasury be pillaged by thieves and swindlers.

larging the foreign markets for the pro-

AN ISSUE WITH THE SENATE. It appears that the construction of the committees of the United States senate is not altogether satisfactory to the president, and he has so informed that body. It is a quite extenordinary proceeding for the executive to demand that a branch of the legislative department of the government shall revise it; action in the matter of forming its committees, on the ground that certain men whom he regards as hostile to him have received more consideration than he thinks should have been given them. We are not aware that there is any precedent for it, but whether there is or not it is to be expected that the senate will resent the demand. The men to whom the president is said to object are the senators from New York and Brice of Ohio. The complaint is that they are on too many of the important committees, thus giving them the most favorable opportunity to antagonize the pres-

There are forty-six regular and twelve select committees of the senate. Senator Hill of New York is chairman of the immigration committee and a member of four others. His colleague, Senator Murphy, is chairman of the committee on relations with Canada and a member of four others. Senator Brice of Ohio is chairman of the committee on Pacific railroads and a member of five others An examination of the list of committees shows that these senators have not received more consideration than some others, and the fact that they are known not to be very friendly to the president could not reasonably have been expected to have any influence with the senate. That body could not undertake to punish them for this reason by refusing to give them an equal recognition with other senators of the party. in control of the senate. They are democrats in good standing, who have long and faithfully served their party. and their party colleagues would not have been justified in rebuking them because they are not admirers and sum of money will be expended in im- followers of Mr. Cleveland. It is to be The division between the Reichstag and

democratic measures, control of either branch of congress is, indeed, supposed to have some consideration in framing its committees for the understood policies of the executive. but it is not expected to consider his personal likes or dislikes.

The position of the president in this matter is, therefore, manifestly unreasonable, and it is highly improbable that the democrats of the senate will pay the slightest attention to his extraordinary demand for a reorganization of the committees. To do so for the purpose of dropping from any of the committees to which they have been appointed the senators who are objectionable to Mr. Cleveland would obviously be an insult and injury to those gentlemen which the senate, under no circumstances, would visit upon them. It is entirely safe to say, therefore, that the senate committees as announced will stand, whatever course the president may decide to pursue toward that body, and it is also pretty safe to conclude that his remarkable attitude in this matter will not make him friends among the democratic senators or strengthen him with his party at large. It denotes a dictatorial spirit which cannot be commended.

The legislature should not adjourn before thus stamped out corruption and placed the state institutions under the care and supervision of officers who do not wink at corrupt practices and have the integrity and the backbone to stop thicees and plunderers from robbing the state and looting the treasury.

ANOTHER SCREW LOOSE. The legislature of 1891 made an appropriation of \$59,869 to be paid to the penitentiary contractor for the care and feeding of 410 prisoners from April 1. 1891, to March 31, 1892, at 40 cents each per day. The same legislature also made an appropriation of \$62,050 to be paid the contractor for 425 prisoners from April I, 1892, to March 31, 1893. Now the number of convicts in the penitentiacy March 1, 1893, was only 306. instead of 425. There ought, therefore, to be a very respectable balance in the penitentiary fund. Computing the average number of convicts for the year 1891 at 350, the surplus from that year should be \$8,760. The actual amount of the surplus now in the treasury for that year is eighteen hundred and seven dollars and seventy-live cents. Computing the number of convicts for 1892 at 340, which is certainly a fair margin, and the amount payable to the contractor for the eleven months ending March 1. 1893, and we have a total of \$45,560. Deducting that amount from the appropriation for that year and the surplus should be at least \$16,490. The amount unexpended and remaining in the treasmry is \$12,762.03, . The truth is, however, that 340 convicts for 4892 is too high an average, and the surplus in the penitentiary confinct fund ought to be larger. It looks as if there was another screw loose somewhere.

THE amendments made to house railroad bill No. 33 by the senate committee deprive the opponents of the measure of all reasonable objections. bill as it came from the house made the short-haul rates for carrying freight from five to thirty miles lower than the rates now prevailing in Iowa. This was a serious defect that would have placed a club in the hands of the railroad managers to knock it out either in the senate or before the supreme court. It would have been unreasonable to ask the railroads to handle and carry freight at a lower rate in Nebraska than they are getting in Iowa. The fact that the rates on long haul as fixed in the house bill are from 20 to 40 per cent higher on many commodities would have been no valid reason for a lower rate on the short haul than is charged in Iowa. The senate railroad committee has very properly remedied this defect and raised the short haul rate slightly above that now prevailing in Iowa. The bill as amended is fair and reasonable, but it is not to be expected that railread managers will consent to its adoption if they can prevent it.

COMICAL COGITATIONS.

Arkansaw Traveler: Bangs-Rivers, how do you suppose that wonderful bird, the plac-nix, ever caught fire? Rivers-Probably from a defective flew.

Harper's Bazar: "I hear that Jack Mawkin s going to marry Miss Hopkins, the clothier is going to marry miss Hopkins, the caother's daughter."
"Well, I'm not surprised. I always said he'd marry a failor-made girl."

Truth: "The only thing left now," said the counsel to his client, "is the judge's charge."
"How much is it likely to be?" asked the client anxiously.

Kate Field's Washington: Day-What is your idea of future punishment! Weeks-To have the devil continually ask-ing, "Is this hot enough for you?" Washington Star: "Dah's many a man," said Uncle Eben, "dat tolls patiently up de stairway on fame des fon de sake of slidin

Somerville Journal: A Cape Cod man says that he cures ectting hens of sedentary desires by freezing water-somked showhalls so as to make eggs of i.e. and putting a dozen or so of them in each nest. That's mean.

lown de balluster ter obscurity.

Indianapolis Journal! "Who was that bash ful young fetlow who went out as 1 came in?"
asked the sinior partings.
"You would nover guess in the world," answered the junior partings.
"All right, then: I give it up. Tell me."
"He is a drummer for a new nerve food."

Arkansaw Travelers "It is the active men we want in life, not the dreamers," said the lecturer. "Yes," replicit a man in the body of the hall, "people who dream are likely to

HURBEY UP. Washington Star,

Ef yer huntin' after office, why ye'd better harry up
An' try yer best to do what you have planned,
'ar ye' to heard about the slippin' that occurs
twist lip an' cap
An' the First of April's mighty nigh at hand.

the emperor over the army bill is the most serious and threatening constitutional disturbance that modern Germany has experienced. The popularity of the old emperor and the personal force of Bismarck sufficed to avert so open an issue between the executive and the legislature. The official rulers of Germany are mere soldiers, who see nothing but the military aspect of any political problem. When they maintain that, in spite of the triple alliance, it is neceasary to keep up a force that can confront France and Russia both, it is time that a very long-suffering people should rebel. To demand such a force is to make the price of victory greater than the price of defeat. Very serious concessions must be made by the government or it will be necessary to take an appeal to the people; and the result of such an appeal cannot be doubtful. It is not to be supposed that the overthrow

of the Ribot cabinet and the resignation of President Carnot would weaken republican nstitutions in France. There is no lack of ncorruptible and universally respected republicans. There is Casimir-Perier, the president of the Chamber of Deputies; there is Godefroy Cavaignae and there is Henri Brisson; and there are men of the same spotless reputation in the Senate. And again, it should be remembered that neither M. Juies Ferry, the present president of the Senate nor M. Constans, the ex-minister of the interior, though both were formerly attacked on the score of their connection with Tonquin, is in the slightest degree implicated in the Panama affair. If the present Chamber were dissolved, a powerful government which would command the confidence of the country in a general election could be constructed by such men as Casimir-Perier, Cavaignae, Brisson and Constans. To such a result events are tending although the rogues in the Chamber of Deputies will defer it as long as possible.

The conciliatory overtures made by the Swedish government have not elicited any corresponding concessions from the Norwegian radicals. The offer of a common ministry for foreign affairs, whose head might be either a Norwegian or a Swede, is rejected with scorn, and the radical majority in the Storthing is said to be bent upon precipitating a crisis. The following is the program which they are reported to have finally adopted: As soon as Parliament meets the question of a separate consular establishment for Norway is to be revived by a motion inviting the king to carry into execution the resolution adopted last summer by the Storthing. If the king again refuses to recognize the Storthing's right to modify of its own mitiative the agreement upon which the conduct of foreign relations is based for both kingdoms, the radical government is to resign. If he attempts to form another administration and the conservatives this time should accept office, the Storthing will refuse to grant supplies for the common expenditure of the united kingdoms. As neither the king nor the government has the power under Norway's democratic constitution of dissolving Parliament before the expiration of its three years mandate, two of which have still to run, the radicals undoubtedly have the means of creating an absolute dead

The election of M. Ferry to the presidency

of the French Senate has given much satis faction in Germany. The correspondent of the London Times in Berlin writes: "The Germans have not forgotten that he is alnost the only French statesmin who since 1870 strove while in power to impart, if not actual friendliness, at least a certain smoothess to the relations of the two countries. His political resurrection is, therefore, welcomed here as calculated to strengthen the influences which make for the maintenance of peace and to arrest the progress of those ssolving elements which threatened a few weeks ago to precipitate France into a whirlpool of fresh adventures. Nor does it detract from the satisfaction felt here on general grounds that M. Ferry's sucess may be interpreted as a slap in the face to the Chauvinist party in Russia." In Russia, on the other hand, the political resurrection of M. Ferry is regarded with grave disapproval. Not long ago the Novoye Vremya said of that statesman: "We must really hope that the repubicans who do not belong to the opportunist groups will unlie to prevent the presidency of the upper house from falling into the hands of such a grasping upstart. Every Fr nehm in who loves his country must recollect the policy he pursued when he was a: the head of the government, how he strove to draw nearer to Germany, how unpatriotically he played into Prince Bismarck's hands, how his portrait appeared in the Almanach de Gotha, and many other things, which show that his chief object was to drag the third republic into a Pranco-German understanding. Such a man can never be allowed to occupy a position of trust and power in the France of today."

The alleged secret Russian dispatches, collected by Mr. Jacobsonn and published recentiv in Sofia, continue to attract much attention in Europe and especially in the Balkan countries. It is expected that official notice of some of the statements contained in them will be taken hereafter in the Servian chambers and in the Austro-Hungarian delegation. Some of the most startling of these documents addressed to M. Hitrovo. formerly Russian minister at Bucharest. bear the signature of M. de Giers. A cipher dispatch dated 18th of June, 1887, announces that Colonel Subbotin would be sent to Roumania to spy out the Roumanian fortifications under his official appointment as Russian military attache in Bucharest and Belgrade. Again, in a report sent by M. Hitrovo to the Russian foreign office, it is reported that the Roumanian officers officially attached to the military attache were those who had rendered the greatest services to the Russians in this espionage. It is also stated that a number of Russian engineers employed in mapping the Roumanian fortifications were disguised as nawkers. A later dispatch says that the Russian agents emplayed to convey explosives for blowing up a train in which Prince Ferdinand was expected to travel were disguised as Russian fishermen. This was addressed by the Russian charge d'affaires. Bucharest, to the chief of the Asiatic Deparament at St. Petersburg. A dispatch from M. Hitravo to the Russian consul general in Rutschuk, dated the 12th of August, 1881, under the pretext of revising the passports of Russians living in Bulgaria, demands that volunteers should be enlisted who were to be employed in bringing about a rising in Bosaia and the Herregovi na. Au other, dated the 5th of September, 1881,

Highest of all in Leavening Power. - Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



announces that General Lesovoy and the-DOANE, BROWN AND MARTIN other Russian officers who were in charge of the rifle magazines in Bulgaria had been ordered secretly to provide them with arms

and ammunition. It is in these latter docu-

for Caprivi has referred more than once of

late. Is exhibited in an article on the death

of Herr von Bielehroeder which was pub-

lished in one of the anti-Semitic organs, the

Kreuz Zeitung. The following is a sample

extract: "The people respect property acquired by honest toil; they respect landed

property inherited from honorable ancestors;

but they have no respect for capital sprung

up, as it were, over night, no, not even when

it seeks to buy the sympathy of the masses

by doling out a million here and there for

grasps at riches by dishonest competition,

fraudulent bankruptcy, falsification of trade

bourse speculations, or whether, in the shape

of great banking firms, it seeks to mobilize,

centralize, and finally absorb every form of

etc.-capitalism is the social danger of the

Elements of Success.

As long as President Cleveland refuses to

turn the republican office holders out his ad-ministration is bound to be largely a success

a fact which the president seems to under

Sheridan Gaining Experience.

Representative Sheridan poses as a very idealization of charity. The gauxy mantle had to be draped over his large and angular

form the other day, and now he avows he would not favor censuring the two ex-gover-

Startled the Whole State.

Wakefield Republican.

The Lincoln asylum steal and the state

roing on for years, have startled the whole

state. The question now is, is there any state institution which is really conducted

honestly and will the legislature see that the

thieves are punished and the squandered

Victory for the Letter Carriers.

New York Hornid.

who is required to work more than eight hours any day is entitled to extra pay for the overtime. This interpretation of the

law will not only operate to the benefit of the carriers in the future, but it substanti-

ates the claims of many to back pay fo extra time. A liberal public will not be-grudge these hard worked men the advan-

Too Much Crude Legislation.

The majority of statutes passed by the arious legislative bodies in the United

The number of bills presented in

States are shambling, uncertain in phras-

congress is monstrous and the proportion of them passed, small as it is, is far too large.

The good nature of legislators, the sill

vanity or folly of cranks and erroncous ideas

of the providence and power of federal legis islation have the blame to bear.

Down with the Wires.

The frightful loss of life and property by

the recent fire in Boston is one more impres

sive warning against the evil of overhead

municipal management. Boston still toler

ates a network of electric wires in its nar-row streets that are a continual source of danger and are one of the main causes why

fires in Boston have been so unusually de-structive. In the recent case many persons

who might otherwise have been rescued from the burning buildings were killed or

injured within the sight of the crowd be

low, while the firemen were vainly trying to raise their ladders among the obstructing

and it will be a great fault if the adoption

of a better system be much longer delayed.

A Dastardly Assault.

Translated from the omaha Tribuue (Ind.), March 17.

are unanimous in their judgment in relation to the cowardly, infamous assault of the populistic representative Sheridan from Red

Willow upon the person of Hon. E. Rose-water, a full report of which our readers will

find in the telegraphic columns. We confess

that formerly we had a slight degree of an-tipathy against Mr. Rosewater ourselves,

clieving him a little too arrogant. Slowly

but surely, we gained the firm conviction that he has honest intentions with Omaha

and the state of Nebraska. Now, we defy successful contradiction of the fact that THE

BEE is admirably edited, that it works and

politics alone. Whenever Rosewater enters the arena

against plunderers with open vigor, bravely and fearlessly, we shall always be ready to

and carressly, we shall always be ready to not as his seconds. Sheridan should wear the striped jacket in the place of the misnomer, "Honorable." Shame upon the populists, if they cannot send men, instead of buffalo bulls, like Sheri-

dan, to the halls of our legislature,

iplishes much good for the state, let

Americans, whether native or foreign born,

wires. The Boston papers are once a discussing this subject with earnesta

With all its general excellence of

habit of introducing bills "by request,"

tage they have gained by this decision.

The supreme court holds that a carrier

mitentiary steal, both of which have been

nors. Experience is a rare teacher

state money restored!

Kansas City Journal

hour.'

marks, bad weights and short measures, etc.

Democrate Who Will Distribute Federal ments that Austria is peculiarly Interested. Patronage in Nebraske. The close connection between the anti-

Semitte agitation in Germany and the advo-VALUABLE POINTER FOR PLACE HUNTERS cates of social revolution, to which Chaucel-

> Omaha Leaders Believed at Washington to Control the Situation with Reference to Filling Offices Under the Present Administration.

WASHINGTON BURRAU OF THE BEE, ) MASHINGTON, D. C., March 17,

At all hours of the day and night there may be seen around the telegraph offices in haritable purposes. Capitalism, whether Washington office seekers writing telegrams on a large or on a small scale, whether it to their friends at home. Some amounce a hopelessness in the future, while others express confidence or tell of victory. Still others call for help. Then there are thuce or whether it waxes fat on building and who have friends here seeking appointments for them and by wire they direct how the case shall be worked up at the other end of Nine-tenths of those who write telegrams

wealth by issuing shares, bonds, warrants, first make a rough draft, then copy it out on a fresh blank. Then they carelessly crumple up the first draft or copy and throw it upon the floor.

The newspaper correspondents often get raluable pointers by picking up these copies of telegrams from the floors of the telegraph offices. The following was picked up in the Western Union office today and brought to Cur Ber correspondent:

Washington, D. U., March 17.—To T. S. Mien, Burr block, Lincoln, Neb.: Go to Duaha at once and secure endorsement of Judge Doane, Euclid Martin and Charles W.

Here is a "tip" to aspiring democrats in Nebraska. It has no doubt been ascertained that the men named are powerful at the throne and have the call on appointments.

Miscellaneous.

Today Assistant Secretary Chandler dismissed the appeal of John St. Germain, vice Ricey Castle (formerly Ormsley), from Chadron, rejecting her commutation proof.

He also dismissed the appeal in the timber culture case of Henry C. Cassidy against William Gleason, from McCook.

In the timber culture case of Jorome Hewitt, from Haron, S. D., the decision below is reversed and decided in favor of Hewitt.

Themas G. Hoyt of Beatrice and J. R. Thomas G. Hoyt of Beatrice and J. B. Richardson of Iowa are at the St. James.
Sauford B. Coulson of Yankton, S. D., has filed his application at the Treasury depart-ment for the position of collector at Styles,

Alaska. War on the Coal Combine.

Kansas City Star The war which the legislature of Minnesota is making on the coal combine in that state will excite unusual interest. The books and papers of the trust have been seized and are in the hands of an official committee. It is very seldom that the law in this country steps in and interferes with the business of the individual. But so rapid has been the growth of the numerous conspiracies against trade in the United States within the last ten years that the public has been forced to adopt measures of self-protection to defend itself against the encroachments of rapacious

monopolies. ENCOURAGING SPRING.

Somereille Journal.

The air is full of drizzling fog,
The streets are full of slush,
Down all the gutters on the hills
The babbling torrents rush.
The snow, defied with blackened specks,

Is disappearing fast, he sidewalks, long concealed from view, Are coming out at last.

The mud is deep, and wide, and long,
The snow's deceifful, too,
And where it looks all firm and white
You're certain to slump through.
The air is soft, the walking's hard,
Jove! how the mud does cling!
A wheezy hand organ is heard—
In short, we half thee, spring!

A Natural Food.

Conditions of the system arise when ordinary foods cease to build fleshthere is urgent need of arrest-

ing waste-assistance must come quickly, from natural food source.

Scott's Emulsion

is a condensation of the life of all foods-it is cod-liver oil reinforced, made easy of digestion, and almost as palatable as milk.

Prenared by Scott & Boune, N. V. All druggists.

## BROWNING, KING S CO. Largest Ma n ufacturers and Retallers of Clothing in the World.

## Hurrah

We've always noticed that spring invariably

shows up after St. Patrick's day-It rains in April and April is spring and it's only two weeks till April. We mention our spring suits now so that you will know where to get them when you want them. You'll want one inside of two weeks. Two weeks more and we'll

be going through the wall to enlarge our store and for two weeks you will be able to buy a better spring suit or overcoat of us than others can show you-and at such tempting prices. We have a most beautiful line this year. It will do you good to look at it. We make no charge for inspection.

BROWNING, KING & CO., .

Store open every evening till and 1 S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas 3t