THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska, } County of Douglas, } ss.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending March 18, 1893, was as follows:

Sunday, March 12	26,060
Monday, March 13	23,757
Tuesday, March 14	23,509
Wednesday, March 15	23,798
Thursday, March 16	24,054
Friday, March 17	23,911
Saturday, March 18	24,351

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 18th day of March, 1893.
[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for February, 24,309

THE adjournment of the state senate has given the railroad managers a short breathing spell.

Republicans in the senate should stand up for Nebraska and redeem the pledges of 1892 by voting for house roll 33.

BOTH Chicago and Denver now have plenty of municipal politics on hand, but Omaha is serene and untroubled. However, there is a slight ruction at Lincoln.

IT IS to be feared that Chairman Harrity is preparing to construct a political machine in Pennsylvania. It seems that he is to have control of all the federal appointments in that state.

TOM BENTON, who is by all odds the most dangerous of the old combine in the state house, is perniciously active in trying to frustrate the impending impeachment. Mr. Benton had better keep his hands out if he does not want his fingers burnt.

The legislature should not adjourn before it has 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 thieves and plunderers from robbing the state and looting the treasury.

THE recent expensive conflagration in Boston demonstrated that the fireproof buildings in that city burn very freely and make a hot and destructive fire. Boston has had several heavy fire losses lately and in each case buildings called fireproof, but really not so at all, have melted away very rapidly.

NO PURSUIT promises better returns in Nebraska than does the cultivation of the sugar beet. Yet the farmers hesitate to experiment with a crop about which most of them know little or nothing. We venture to predict, however, that the time will come when Nebraska will grow more sugar beets than any state in the union.

THE prospect of a war between the president and Tammany is not as good as it was. Senator Murphy says that neither he nor Senator Hill will oppose Mr. Cleveland's nominations for the state of New York, but on the contrary they will warmly support them. If this means anything it must mean that the president has made important concessions to the New York leaders.

IT IS reported that smallpox prevails among 500 Chinese who landed at Victoria, B. C., a few days ago, and the Canadian authorities are considerably alarmed over the prospect of having to fight that disease. Of course the real destination of these people is the United States, their plan being to straggle across the line here and there when opportunity offers, just as they have done ever since our government began to exclude them.

THE financial crisis in Italy is watched with keen interest by all Europe. Four of the six great banks of the kingdom, authorized by the government to issue paper money, are now on the verge of ruin. The notes of these six banks aggregate about $200,000,000. There are hundreds of smaller banking institutions in Italy which will be affected in various degrees by the difficulties in which the great institutions are involved, and nobody knows what the end will be. The other powers of Europe will watch this situation with lively interest.

IF, THROUGH the oversight of the present legislature, the Nebraska exhibit at the World's fair shall not meet the reasonable expectation of the people there will be very general regret. The Chicago fair managers are already making uncomplimentary remarks about the showing this state has so far made and Nebraskans who know the true conditions of things express positive dissatisfaction. This state has no money to squander, but she ought not to be permitted to suffer by comparison with the efforts of less pretentious neighbors.

IT IS to be deplored that the choice of the republicans of the house has called upon Judge Pound as one of the advisory attorneys in connection with the proposed impeachment of the silent partners of Mosher. Judge Pound's natural leaning is toward the cell-house jobbers, and his selection was made at the instance of the faction of the republican party that doesn't regard with favor the efforts to dislodge the officials that have winked at corrupt practices and downright embezzlement of state money. The republican party should have been represented by an attorney whose instincts and sympathies are known to be decidedly in favor of vindicating the law and making dishonesty in public office odious.

THEY SHOULD BE IMPEACHED.

If it were not for the fact that impeachments of state officers are comparatively rare the lack of information as to what constitutes an impeachable offense among members of the legislature would be utterly inexcusable. Some members are impressed with the idea that no official or ex-official can be convicted on impeachment unless it is shown by a preponderance of testimony that he is guilty of a breach of the criminal code. The partisans of Allen, Humphrey and Hastings have gone so far as to declare that an impeachment will not hold against these officials unless it can be shown that they have committed embezzlements, thefts and frauds individually. This assumption is at variance with the prime object for which impeachments have been embodied in the fundamental law of the United States and of every state in the union.

What is an impeachable misdemeanor?

When any public officer fails to exercise due diligence in the discharge of his functions, and, either by himself or through his subordinates, recklessly squanders the property or funds entrusted to his care and keeping, or if he knowingly permits his subordinates or other parties to commit any fraud or theft which it was his duty to prevent, he is guilty of an impeachable misdemeanor. Now, how does it stand as regards Allen, Humphrey and Hastings in their capacity as members of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings? Did they exercise such care and diligence in the construction of the penitentiary cell house and the disbursement of the money appropriated for the construction of that building?

Does not their conduct justify the belief that they entered into a conspiracy with Mosher and Dorgan, by which the penitentiary contractor and his manager were placed in position to absorb and steal at least one-half of the whole appropriation? Had these officers pursued ordinary business methods and shown any disposition to protect the state, they certainly wouldn't have employed Mosher's manager to superintend the building of the cell house. They certainly knew that Dorgan would be in position to swindle and defraud the state for the benefit of Mosher if he was disposed to do so. This is not the worst, however. The proofs of dishonesty and complicity on the part of the board in connection with the cell house frauds are overwhelming. They started out to erect a $40,000 building without plans, without specifications and without an estimate of the probable cost of the material and labor. This piece of recklessness, if not criminal negligence, is in itself an impeachable misdemeanor. It shows conclusively that these officials are not trustworthy, and therefore not fit to remain the custodians of the state's property or supervisors of its buildings.

Right here let us emphasize the fact that the plea made for the board that the duty of erecting the cell house was an imposition upon the board is groundless. The Board of Public Lands and Buildings has been charged with the construction of every building connected with the state institutions ever since the adoption of the present constitution. The insane hospitals at Lincoln, Hastings and Norfolk, the reform schools at Kearney and Geneva, the homes at Milford and Lincoln, were each and all erected under the supervision of the board. The institute at Beatrice, just like the cell house, was erected by day labor under the supervision of this board. But these buildings were not built without plans, specifications or estimates.

No prudent business man would advance $5,000 at a time to any building superintendent to be expended at his own pleasure and not to be accounted for. But Allen, Humphrey and Hastings not only advanced from $20,000 to $25,000 at a time to Dorgan when there was no money in the treasury and interest bearing warrants had to be issued, but they approved all his fraudulent bills and vouchers without taking the trouble to ascertain whether the materials were charged for at double prices or the labor had actually been performed.

Suppose a manager of any corporation or firm should stand by and allow his employers to be robbed or imposed upon in this fashion, would he not be summarily dismissed in disgrace? Would anybody expect his employers to retain him another hour?

This is precisely the relation of Allen, Humphrey and Hastings to the state of Nebraska. They have proved themselves to be untrustworthy, if not absolutely criminal. They have forfeited the right to occupy positions of trust and responsibility, and laid themselves liable to a dozen impeachments, not merely in connection with cell house frauds, but with scandalous looseness in the management of other state institutions under their care.

THE usual courtesies were exchanged in the United States senate when Senator Manderson retired from the position of president pro tem and was succeeded by Senator Harris of Tennessee. Although what is known as "senatorial courtesy" is often carried to most unreasonable lengths and made the excuse for doing things which are both unwise and unjust, there is something commendable and pleasing in the cordial relations which are maintained between senators. The asperities of political strife are rarely permitted to interfere with the personal friendship of senators, as might be shown by numerous examples, the most conspicuous in late years being the almost brotherly regard for each other of Judge Edmunds and Judge Thurman. Unquestionably the democratic compliments to Mr. Manderson were entirely sincere, and the Nebraska senator has reason to regard them with pride and gratification. The position of president pro tem of the senate is one of honor and distinction, though perhaps less so now than formerly, but it carries with it no such power and influence as the speaker of the house possesses.

A vote of censure by the legislature will have no more effect upon the Board of Public Lands and Buildings than pouring water on a duck's back. Turn the rascals out 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.

THE RIGHTS OF EMPLOYES.

There are phases of the judicial proceedings in the case of the railroads and locomotive engineers at Toledo, O., for which it appears there are no precedents. Justice Brown of the supreme court of the United States is quoted as saying that he did not think there exists any precedent by which the legality of the action of Judges Taft and Ricks could be ascertained. He thought the point raised an entirely new one. Judge Clements of the Interstate Commerce commission characterized the action of Judge Ricks in placing men in custody for throwing up their situations as remarkable, and expressed the opinion that there is no precedent for the summary action of either of the judges. Another member of the commission, Judge Veazey, could think of no law bearing directly upon the points at issue, though he thought the federal judges may have found sufficient authority for their action in the interstate commerce law. "I do not hold that employes of railroads or other corporations," said Judge Veazey, "have no right to cease work or resign their positions, but the law contemplates that they do it in a reasonable manner, so as not to violate any of the laws which might apply to the protection of life or property."

It must be obvious to everybody who can take an impartial and unprejudiced view of the matter that if courts can say under what conditions and circumstances the employes of railroad companies may not quit such service they have equally the right to impose restrictions upon the companies in the matter of discharging employes. The courts cannot do justice and make any discrimination. The remarks addressed by Judge Ricks to the engineers and firemen who had left their employment do not imply any obligations on the part of the corporations toward their employes, and it is this one-sided aspect of the case—though it should be said that the remarks of Judge Ricks were altogether admonitory—which has been the chief cause of criticism of the court's action. The right of employes to quit the services of their employer was not denied, but they must do so at a time and place and under circumstances that would not involve damage to the employer or injury to the public. If this be admitted it is clearly necessary to maintain also that railroad companies may not discharge employes except under conditions and circumstances that will not work injustice to the employes and jeopardize the interests of the public. Only in this way can equity be secured. It must be conceded that there is force in the contention of the attorneys for the engineers and firemen that the law does not require the private citizen to continue in any vocation. His labor is his capital and he may dispose of it at his pleasure. He may not interfere with the labor of others, but his own right to stop work when he pleases is not questionable.

This issue is sure to bring prominently before the public mind the question of such government control and regulation both of the corporations and their employes as will prevent conflicts that inflict injury upon the public. Legislation is needed that will compel those engaged in a service of a public character to subordinate private considerations to the public interests.

The people do not want the legislature to adjourn before the state house has been purged of dishonest 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.

CONFIDENCE IN WESTERN LANDS.

The superintendent of banks of the state of New York, in his report just submitted to the legislature, makes the following reference to foreign mortgage, loan and investment companies: "It is generally believed that the most trying period for mortgage companies is past. It is believed by intelligent mortgage company officers that the lands in western Kansas and Nebraska, now partially unmarketable, will eventually increase in value and become profitable for cultivation, and that the real estate owned by the companies will be a source of profit to them."

That this judgment is well founded there can be no doubt. With regard to western Nebraska the conditions there have been steadily improving for several years, and there is every reason to expect that a liberal part of the future growth of the state will be in that direction. The semi-arid region of that portion of the state has of course been the chief drawback to its progress in population and agricultural development, but this obstacle is being steadily and rapidly overcome through irrigation, and if the process continues as actively as it has been pushed for a year or two past it cannot be many years before every acre of land in western Nebraska that can be made available for agriculture will be under cultivation. This reclaimed land, as everybody knows who has given any attention to the matter, is very much superior in productiveness, and hence more valuable, than land dependent upon rainfall, so that when all this semi-arid region has been subjected to irrigation it will undoubtedly be by far the richest agricultural section of the state, for the soil generally is excellent.

The semi-arid region of Nebraska comprises a large area, but its reclamation can only be a question of time, since there is a sufficient water supply for the purpose. The success already attained and the complete demonstration of the value of irrigation may reasonably be expected to stimulate continued effort for the reclamation of this region, and as its development advances the facilities for reaching favorable markets will increase. It is, in some respects, an exceptionally fine country, not being subject to the severity of weather and the extreme climatic changes that are characteristic of the eastern portion of the state. From every point of view there is reason for having faith in the future of western Nebraska, and it is safe to say that every dollar wisely invested there will ultimately and at no very remote period yield a generous return. Western home seekers are becoming acquainted with the advantages and the promise of that section of the state, and as these become better understood there will inevitably be a rapid growth in the population by accessions of people who have a thorough knowledge of agriculture and will go there for the purpose of improving to the fullest extent the opportunities presented.

THE assessment of the railroads of Iowa for purposes of taxation has been completed and a number of changes in valuation have been made. The increase over last year, on a total valuation of $44,873,715 is $296,994, but on some of the roads reductions have been made from the assessment of 1892. If earning capacity has anything to do with the valuation of railroad property it is difficult to see how any reduction of assessment can justly be made this year. It will be seen that the aggregate increase over last year is very small, and no doubt the farmers of Iowa, who constitute the principal taxpaying class, will be disappointed to find that this year's railroad assessments aggregate only a little more than those against which they have protested in the past as being unjustly low.

ONE month from now the trans-mississippi congress will meet at Ogden, U. T., and it is expected that the twenty-two states and territories west of the Mississippi will be fully represented in the congress, in which case the attendance will be larger than at any previous session. It is manifestly important that the new administration at Washington shall be properly impressed as to the demands of western interests, and certainly there can be no better way of doing this than through a congress composed wholly of intelligent, zealous, representative western men, who know what this section of the country wants and understand how to give forceful expression to it. Nebraska is concerned in what this congress may do and she should be well represented in it.

THE fact that ex-Congressman Wheeler of Michigan has declined the office of commissioner of pensions because he does not feel physically capable of performing its duties indicates that he is a very sick man. There are thousands of democrats who would accept that place if they knew that they could not live twenty minutes.

THE country at large knew comparatively little about Mr. Herbert, the new secretary of the navy, until he publicly declared that "we are not going to be surpassed by any other nation in the matter of fighting ships." Then everybody was acquainted with Mr. Herbert and liked his style. He has sound republican ideas on this subject.

A Patriotic Suggestion.

Washington Post.

Wouldn't it be a great joke on the Hawaiian monarchists if some eligible and enterprising young American bachelor should annex the Princess Kaiulani?

An Assinine Bruiser.

Kearney Hub.

Representative Sheridan, the legislative bruiser who assaulted Editor Rosewater, found a gold-headed cane on his desk last Saturday morning, the gift of a number of gentlemen who do not love Rosewater for the enemies he has made. The acceptance of the gift sets Mr. Sheridan down as an ass as well as a bruiser. The presentation in itself was an insult to the intelligence and self-respect of the legislative body to which he unfortunately belongs.

Lessons Culled from Ruins.

Boston Advertiser.

The investigation which is now being made into the system should cover every branch of the service; the building inspection, the fire alarm and the water service, as well as the fire department. Boston's fire record for the past few months has been so disgraceful, so costly, so significant, that no protestations of innocence, no political "pulls," no bravado, no bluster, should be allowed to block the way to a sweeping, stern and adequate reform, such as the people demand.

The Exes May Come In.

New York Tribune.

Former officeholders under Mr. Cleveland may breathe more freely. An official construction, it seems, has been given to the order relating to this class of men, which is not to apply to seekers for offices other than those they filled under the previous democratic administration. This simplifies the matter to a certain extent, and, of course, no one will now apply for his old place. Whether this construction is consistent with the determination to prevent an officeholding oligarchy of the democratic persuasion is clearly an open question.

Honest Effort Appreciated.

Genoa Banner.

It is gratifying to see the firm and noble stand THE OMAHA BEE has taken in sustaining the legislature in an effort to probe to the bottom the rottenness and corruption that has infected our state institutions. Representatives Keeley and his committee have richly earned and will receive the approbation of all honest citizens, without regard to party, for their untiring efforts in unearthing the robbery and stealing that has been going on at the penitentiary for years. And THE OMAHA BEE can not be too highly commended for holding up the hands of the men who would right these irregularities. "Let no guilty man escape," should be the watchword in dealing with "Rascals and Boodlers." And our word for it, the state paper that dares to "wink" at and apologize for the rascality of treasury "looters" will find that its circulation among the masses will go glimmering when they are made freely aware of the fact. The people are after the rascals and they are going to get them, and no "apologist" can save them from just condemnation. The people are thinking for themselves and no fine-haired sophistry of the World-Herald or any other paper will blind the people and lead them astray. The time is past and gone when a man running a "big" newspaper can make everybody "sneeze" when he takes "snuff." THE OMAHA BEE is with the people in this deal, and we rejoice that it is. The influence of that paper reaches out all over our state and will prove a pillar of strength to the right.

FIGHT OR FALL.

Republicans of the Legislature Must Redeem Their Party Pledges.

Republican members of the legislature must make an effort to redeem the pledges made by the party to the laborers and producers of this state in its several platforms or become responsible for inevitable disaster. Party platforms either mean something or they mean nothing. They are either an honest declaration of party principles and a true enunciation of pledges in favor of reforms demanded by the people or they are a delusion and a snare.

The republican platforms of 1890, 1891 and 1892 pledge the party to specific legislation in the interest of the laborer and producer. The platform of 1890 contains the following plank in favor of railway regulation and the abolition of railroad pass bribery.

We demand the reduction of freight and passenger rates on railroads to correspond with rates now prevailing in the adjacent states to the Mississippi, and we further demand that the legislature shall abolish all passes and free transportation on railroads excepting for employes of railroad companies.

The platform of 1890 also pledges the party to enact laws for the regulation of elevators and the prohibition of discrimination against any class of shippers. The plank on this subject reads as follows:

Owners of public elevators that receive and handle grain for storage should be declared public warehousemen and compelled under penalty to receive, store, ship and handle the grain of all persons alike, without discrimination, the state regulating charges for storage and inspection. All railroad companies should be required to switch, haul, handle and receive and ship the grain of all persons, without discrimination.

The platform of 1891 embodies the following plank:

We are heartily in favor of the general provisions of the interstate commerce act and we demand the regulation of all railway and transportation lines in such a manner as to insure fair and reasonable rates to the producers and consumers of the country.

The platform of 1892, upon which every republican member of the legislature was elected, reiterates the pledges made in the two preceding platforms in the following language:

The republican party is the friend of labor in the factory, mill, mine and on the farm. It will at all times stand ready to adopt any measure that may improve its condition or promote its prosperity.

The farmers of our state who constitute the chief element of our productive wealth creating population, are entitled to the cheapest and best facilities for storing, shipping and marketing their products, and to this end we favor such laws as will give them cheap, safe and easily obtained elevator and warehouse facilities, and will furnish them promptly and without discrimination just and equitable rates, and proper transportation facilities for all accessible markets.

We demand the enactment of laws regulating the charges of express companies in this state to the end that such rates may be made reasonable.

We favor the adoption of the amendment to the constitution providing for an elective railroad commission, empowered to fix local passenger and freight rates.

On the question of labor and the prohibition of Pinkerton police the party stands pledged in the following planks:

We deplore the occurrence of any conflict between labor and capital. We denounce the agitation of demagogues designed to foment and intensify these conflicts, and we most earnestly disapprove the use of private armed forces in any attempt to settle them. We believe that an appeal to the law and its officers is ample to protect property and preserve the peace, and favor the establishment in some form of boards or tribunals of conciliation and arbitration for the peaceful settlement of disputes between capital and labor touching wages, hours of labor and such questions as appertain to the safety and physical and moral well being of the laboring man.

We believe in protecting the laboring men by all necessary and judicious legislation, and to this end we favor the enactment of suitable laws to protect health, life and limb of all the employes of the transportation, mining and manufacturing companies while engaged in the service of such companies.

Will the republican members of the legislature stand up for Nebraska and the republican party, and redeem the solemn pledge made to the people, or will they heed the appeals of corporation mercenaries and become recreant to their trust?

This is the last chance the republican party has for regaining popular confidence. It must either keep faith with the people or disband and let some other party assume the reins of power.

PEOPLE OF NOTE.

Senator Dawes of Massachusetts, in retiring from long service in both houses of congress sets a good example for other congressmen. He will not hang out a sign in Washington and join the ranks of the lobbyists and claim agents. He will go back to his state and practice his profession.

Senator Morgan, one of the Bering sea court arbitrators, was thrown out of his berth on the trip across the Atlantic and is temporarily indisposed at a Southampton hotel. A great many well known public men expect to be thrown out of snug berths before the year is many moons older.

Paul B. Du Chaillu has gone to the Arkansas Hot Springs in search of rest and recuperation. Between trains at St Louis he told a reporter that he was weary of civilization, and that although it was very nice (the word is his own) to enjoy the luxuries of a large city he was more contented in the wilds of Africa.

Marcus Lemoir, the French artist, whose cat pictures have made him famous and rich, is said to have been so poor only eight years ago that it was only through the entrance of a homeless kitten to his garret that he was one night prevented from destroying himself. He painted a picture of it, and from that time his fortune was assured.

Ex-Secretary Rusk made this admission before quitting the Agricultural department: "Between you and me, when I hear people croaking about the possible dependence of the United States in the near future upon foreign countries for its food supply I am inclined to use a slang expression, and admit that they make me very, very tired."

Captain John C. Dougherty of Jackson, Miss., is anxious to restore to friends of the owner a sword taken from a line officer of an Indiana or Illinois regiment who was killed at the battle of Malvern Hill. The only mark of identification to be found on the well preserved sword is the initials "H. W. C." scratched on the butt of the handle.

Senator Stanford has now the largest vineyard not only in California, but in the world. He has 3,500 acres in bearing vines, and it is troubling him to find cellar room for his wine and brandy. He has decided to build a complete wine cellar and warehouse at Port Costa, near the Mare Island navy yadr, which is the great shipping point for wheat.

Malcolm McMillan, grandfather of Mr. A. McMillan of Omaha, died recently at Louisburg Road, Nova Scotia, at the extreme age of 106 years. He was born in Scotland while George III. was king and lived over half a century in each continent. When he died there was not a person on earth who saw him as a boy. He was a tailor by trade and could do a good day's work when he was over 100 years of age. He was never sick in bed a day, never had the toothache, rheumatism or a lawsuit. He was a church member in good standing for over seventy years and died strong in the faith of his fathers.

The author of "Alice in Wonderland," who in private life is Rev. Charles L. Dodgson, is said to have become almost a recluse. He is a tutor of mathematics at Christ Church college, Oxford, and a bachelor. He is still fond of children, but the only people of mature years whom he finds interesting are the children for whom he wrote his famous book and who have now attained a larger growth.

King Oscar of Sweden is a very simple-minded man. When he went to see the pope he kissed the holy father on both cheeks. Such a salute was quite irregular, long usage having established the custom of kissing only the pope's hand. This rule was only broken once, in the case of the late pontiff by a president of the United States. General Grant simply shook him by the hands and said, "How do you do, sir!"

JUDGE RICKS REVIEWED.

New York Herald: Right or wrong, sound or unsound, the decision is one of the most extraordinary rendered by any American court in recent years. Lawyers can find no precedent for it, while its sweeping scope may be inferred from the fact that, if sustained by the court of last resort, it would usher in a new era of law governing the relations between employer and employe in the railway service of the United States, if not the entire field of employment.

Buffalo Express: The order of Judge Ricks of the United States district court in the cases of the striking locomotive engineers on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern is generally misunderstood, perhaps because it has been generally unread. It sets up no new principle of law. It merely amplifies and modernizes the common law doctrine relating to common carriers. It does not, as some labor leaders seem to suppose, hold that a man must work whether he wishes to do so or not.

New York Evening Sun: If the railroad corporations, as the judges have decided, are to a great extent public bodies, because of receiving special treatment and privileges not accorded to other corporations, then does it follow, as surely as any proposition can be derived from another, that the employes of railroads are to a certain extent public servants. If they have rights so has the public. If by any illegal action of theirs the country at large is hindered in doing the business of life, they will have to look out when the public becomes aroused.

Philadelphia Times: The issue thus raised must be decided by the court of last resort, and its decision will be of great moment not only to the public, but to the labor organizations. If Judge Ricks is sustained boycotting railways that have a difference with employes will become a dangerous game, and the power of the various organizations of railway employes will be seriously impaired. If the supreme court fails to sustain the order of Judge Ricks the legal rights of the labor organizations in the matter of boycotting will by inference be more clearly defined than at present, and one feature of the labor dispute will be definitely settled.

St. Louis Republic: The pretense that railway employes can be imprisoned for not working because their employment is of a semi-public character is absurb. If any engineer willfully or carelessly "jeopardizes the lives of the traveling public" he can be imprisoned in the penitentiary of the state in which the crime is committed, but only after a fair trial by the jury. The theory that he can be imprisoned without trial and without jury for contempt of court on the assumption that if not thus dealt with he would jeopardize life is conceived in that spirit of craven subserviency to money which has made the federal bench a byword of approach among honest Americans.

BRILLIANTS WITH THE BARK ON.

Detroit Free Press: "Tell me, does your sister keep her birthdays still?" "Yes, she keeps them very still."

Troy Press: As a usual thing the retired sharpshooter leads an aimless sort of life.

Yonkers Statesman: A western railroad provides a bible in each car. The employes call them "passenger elevators."

Philadelphia Record: A dude accused of allowing his trousers to bag at the knee pleaded that they denoted Lenten devotion.

Yonkers Gazette: When a man acquires a fondness for the contents of a flagon his zeal in that direction knows no flaggin'.

Boston Globe: The price of coal is going down. We notice that coal trusts and the price of coal always go down simultaneously.

Philadelphia Times: The girl whose eyes are dazzled by an engagement ring can't be expected to see many faults in the giver. For the time it may be said she's stone blind.

Boston Herald: Genius is sometimes contagious, as is shown by the appearance of Lillian Russell's coachman in Shakespearian roles on the stage in New York. His former mistress says he always did handle his lines well.

Chicago Record: "One thing more," whispered the dying author.

"Yes, yes," murmured the attendant soothingly.

"When I was a young man The Millennium Magazine accepted one of my articles."

"Yes."

"Tell my grandson that I die—hoping that he may live—to see it—published."

THE FISHERMAN.

Detroit Free Press.

Soon will the gentle liar rise
Before the morning sun
Has taken off its nightgown red,
It's daily course to run,
And he him forth to where he knows
There's soft and yielding sod;
And having dug the bait he needs,
Will take his fishing rod
And other things he wants for fish,
And go forth for to try
If he can catch one big enough
So he won't have to lie.

ON NEBRASKA APPOINTMENTS

Grover the Dedicated Spends a Few Moments Making Postmasters.

GATEWOOD WANTS TO BE REMEMBERED

He Would Like to Be Made Register of the General Land Office—Efforts Being Made in This Direction.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.

E. B. Gatewood of Nebraska has made application for the position of register of the general land office and is pushing himself to the front.

John D. Slusher was today appointed postmaster at Hickman, Lancaster county, Neb., vice John I. Dohan, resigned, and John R. Gatewood, at Dayton, Sheridan county, Wyo., vice Henry Baker, resigned.

Among the West Point military cadets appointed this week was William D. Connor of Clinton, Ia., with John C. Murphy as alternate.

The president will name a new postmaster at Blue Hill and Randolph, Neb., within ten days, those offices having been raised to the presidential class, to take effect April 1.

J. P. Quemby of Dubuque, Ia., has applied for the position of collector of customs.

Miss Conie Stavers of Burlington, Ia., is the guest of Mrs. Jacob Schuyler of 1020 Seventh street.

The police department of Washington has furnished Mayor Bemis of Omaha, at his request, full information in regard to crime and its detection in the District of Columbia.

Today the assistant secretary of the interior affirmed the commissioner's decision in the case of Floyd Hopkins' application for repayment of purchase money paid on a pre-emption cash entry made by Arthur D. Meade in the Huron, S. D., land district, which is against Hopkins.

It is reported tonight that Frederick W. Coudert of New York City will be appointed minister to England. Coudert is a prominent anti-snapper and has been mentioned frequently in connection with the Bering sea arbitration.

J. R. Buchanan, general passenger agent of the Elkhorn, is at the Arlington.

James M. Woolworth of Omaha, who has been here several days, has left for home.

J. N. H. Patrick of Omaha is about the city.

James Wolbach of Grand Island is at Willard's. He leaves for home tomorrow.

Western Pensions.

The following pensions granted are reported:

Nebraska: Original—Robert Morrow, Frederick S. Kelsey, Hiram L. Randall. Original widows, etc.—Clarissa E. Collins, Alzina N. Gilbert, minor of Joseph C. Barrett.

Iowa: Original—Samuel W. Chamberlin, Seth Allen, Patrick Murphy, Sidney F. Tyrrel, William T. Barrett, Daniel H. Campbell, Clarence Miles, Henry Burg. Original widows, etc.—Johanna Allen, Sarah A. Boynton, Hannah Campbell, Phinnetta Davis, Elizabeth Cowles, Mary L. Countryman.

South Dakota: Original widows, etc.—Florentine Matusch, Martha P. Wallace, Ceaestus Burch.

P. S. H.

And Frequently Fire It.

Washington Star.

Richard Watson Gilder is mentioned as the influence brought to bear in connection with a possible diplomatic appointment. And yet some people speak disrespectfully of magazine poetry!

Missouri's Pitiful Plaint.

New York Advertiser.

Missouri's poor old mothers and sunburned democrats are complaining because of Cleveland's affection for the republican state of Massachusetts. It is to Massachusetts, the home of the slumply mugwump, that Cleveland owes much of his grandeur. The great light of his hitherto opaque intellect was discovered in Boston. Besides, he does his fishing at Buzzard's Bay. The poor old Pukes of Missouri can go to.

THE DRUMMER'S NEMESIS.

Clothier and Furnisher.

When on the road you travel,
As in the train you sit,
Some fellow will unravel
Your history, bit by bit,
And while you are admiring
A nerve that is sublime,
This question will be firing
At you: "Say, what's your line?"

In some quiet corner, smoking,
You sit in your hotel;
You're in no mood for joking;
You're resting for a spell;
When this fiend will come stalking
Near by where you recline,
And then insist on talking
And asking, "What's your line?"

He is so blamed persistent,
You cannot make him run;
You try a manner distant,
He only thinks it's fun.
He's fresh beyond reclaiming,
And, though you make no sign,
He draws a chair, exclaiming:
"Excuse me, what's your line?"

Oh! let us hope some day this friend
(God save the mark, say we!)
May find a line the other end
Of which is up a tree.
Then as we see him swinging
To some tall, graceful pine,
Our ears will cease their ringing
With, "Say, what is your line?"

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Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Clothing in the World.

Souvenir Papers.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean will publish a World's

Fair souvenir edition of their paper Saturday, and we have purchased 1,000 copies which we will give away to lady and gentleman callers during Saturday evening—none to boys, as the quantity is limited. Something better for boys some other day. Of course we have an ad. in it about our new spring clothes, but you needn't read it unless you want to. The souvenir paper is highly illustrated and will be found of great interest. It will cost you nothing to get one of these handsome "in memory"s and you can get one if you come early in the evening. We get the papers about 6:30 p. m. and the store will be open till 10 p. m.

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