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E. ROSEWATER Editor

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION Einte of Sebraska, County of Donglas, George H. Tzschuck, accretary of THE BWE Pub-Hahing company, does soleanly swear that the actual formination of THE DAILY BEE for the wea-ending March 5, 581, was as follows: Funday, March 19. Monday, March 19. Tuosday, March 21. Wednesday, March 21. Thiraday, March 23. Friday, March 24. Esturday, March 20. 21.67 Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence (seal.) No. 1990 This lith day of March, 1990 (seal.) N. P. Fett

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

REPRESENTATIVES of Nebraska in both houses of the legislature should not falter in the fearless and conscientious discharge of their duty.

THERE is work enough on hand for the legislature to keep it in session thirty days longer. This may, however, impracticable without an extra be session.

THE report of the Nebraska member of the National Society of Charities and Corrections, in respect to the condition of the state penitentiary, does not convey any news to Nebraska people, but it may surprise the society a little.

THE horse thieves that have been operating on a large scale in western Nebraska and Wyoming are now reported in close quarters with a determined pursuing party on their trail. It is to be hoped that the gang will be broken up and the business permanently stopped.

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 first official decision of Secretary Hoke Smith has just been rendered, and by it the right of the Southern Pacific railroad to several thousand acres of land in Southern California is denied. If Secretary Smith does not stop taking lands away from railroad corporations of this state cannot be sidetracked from account of the fact that a great saving and restoring them to the public domain the main issue, and that is the redemp- in freight charges might be effected by

AN APPEAL TO THE PROPLE OF NE-BRASKA The sixty days for which legislators can draw pay have now expired. Very few of the members are in condition rational companies and their employes. financially to pay their own expenses at the capitol for more than a few days longer. At least ten days more ought to be given by the lawmakers to finish. the work of purging the state house by impeaching officers who have connived at fraud and permitted the treasury to be looted by dishonest contractors, thleving subordinates and public plunderers

generally. If Nebraska is to be redeemed from the curse of boodlerism and the majesty of the law is to be vindicated by the lawmakers the people should not only cucourage and sustain their honest representatives in the good work in which they are engaged, but they should subscribe liberally to defray their expenses. Every eitizen of Nebraska who approves the work of the legislature and desires the work of investigation to be carried to its legitimate conclusion by impeachment proceedings should at once write to his representatives and remit whatever he can afford to pay to Hon. J. N. Gaffin, speaker of the house of representatives, Lincoln. In towns and cities contributions should be solicited by clubs. Public meetings should also be held to express the desire of the people for whatever measures they want the legislature to carry through before it adjourns.

There is no time to be lost. Stand by your local representatives and urge them to stand up for Nebraska in her hour of tribulation.

NOT TO BE DISTRACTED.

Now that the preliminavies of impeachment are under way and the laws which have been trampled under foot are to be vindicated any incident that affords a chance for diversion is eagerly given great prominence by the men whose official necks are in jeopardy. It is therefore not in the least surprising that the Lincoln boodler organs should set up a gleeful howl over the terrible outrage committed by this paper when it gave publicity to a report that Governor Crounse had demanded the resignation of Attorney General Hastings and intimated a disposition to file charges against him that would re-

sult in his impeachment in case he failed to step down voluntarily. Now suppose that this report was really a downright fabrication from beginning to end, and we still insist that it is not a fabrication, where does any official who has laid himself liable to impeachment get any vindication out of that circumstance? In what way would anything the governor denies or affirms lessen the gravity of the charges embodied in the report of the committees that investigated the cell house frauds, the asylum frauds, the frauds at Beatrice and the fraudulent bills of grain out of the state and importing vouchers for the care, light and fuel at their milled products. The folly of such the state house? The intelligent people a policy is apparent when we take

ought to be done, since they are wholly indefensible, but these would necessarily table regulation of the relations between The transportation interests of the

c untry are as vital to the public welfa c that no avoidable circumstances. should be permitted to disturb or intecrupt their regular and orderly operation, which is essential to the convenience and wellbeing of all classes. A general stoppage of the transportation facilities of the country for a single day fires. would do an incalculable amount of public damage. No organization or number of organizations should be allowed to possess the power to do this. On the other hand the corporations themselves should be held to the severest accountability for any action on their part tend-

ing to produce a condition of affairs inimical 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 corrapt lobby.

NEBRASKA'S MILLING INDUSTRY. The milling industry of Nebraska may be said to be yet in its infancy, but it is not too young to show signs of vigorous life. The manufacture of flour is successfully carried on in various portions of the state, and the business is moderately growing year by year. But the

growth of this industry has been by no means commensurate with the increase in the demand for mill products in this state and in the wide extent of, territory which constitutes the field of the Nebraska manufacturer and tradesman. The milling industry in this

state is subject to no natural limitations that need retard its expansion. Nebraska is pre-eminently an agricultural state. It has been amply demonstrated that she can produce as fine a quality of spring or winter wheat as any state in the union. No reason exists why the immense cereal products of Nebraska should not be milled within her own borders.

The argument that the great milling centers of other states have obtained so long a lead and established so wide a reputation that it is difficult to make way against their competition is found to be without force when all of the circumstances are considered. While it may be true that it would take time to earn a reputation for Nebraska flour that would readily sell it in the markets of the world in competition with that of the other milling centers, it is equally true that merit will sooner or later command recognition and that products equally good cannot long remain upon an unequal footing in public favor.

But the milling industry has plenty of room for expansion in this state for the present without regard to the general market. Our people are buying large quantities of flour abroad. They are sending their

will provide work for a large number of man and will thus do something toward become obsolete under a just and equi- enlivening business in Omaha during the coming summe

> THE firebugwadho has been applying the torch in Milwaukee will have trbe the custodian of his own secret if he es-capes capture. The reward for evidence that will lead to his arrest now amounts to \$3,500, and is will doubtless be increased if necessary, Nothing stirs up a community like a series of incendiary PART

A Rare Commodity.

Chicago Desputch. The celebrated scientist, Dr. Hans Virchow, is on his way to Chicago. He is liable to get lost here; virtue under any guise never has a fair show in Chicago.

A Dangerous Precedent. Washington Post.

An Ohio woman who imagines President Cleveland is injected to her has been de-clared insane. If this were a safe test, every democrat in the Buckeye state could be placed in a padded cell.

Reforms that Mean Much. Philadelphia Times.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the upper of Germany is the leading reformer of the age. A monarch who can order min-isters not to make their sermons longer than can be delivered in six minutes time takes the cake, and if he will now insist upon a five-minute limit to political orations all the peo-ple will arise and call him blessed.

How the Great Has Fallen.

Kansas City Star, It will be observed that the noisy Mr. Frank Ireland of Nebraska, who was in Kansas City three months ago telling a delegation of Kansas democratic stalwarts what to do, is hob-nobbing with "McGinty." Mr. Ireland was against Mr. Cleveland's nomination at Chicago, and, after the convention adjourned, had the assurance to brag about it. Yet he assumed to be a great man in the west and put in his application for a job carly. He has been dropped in the sewer carly with a low mellow plunk, and the sad, hun-gry waves will roll over the place where he fell. The time has not come for Mr. Cleveland to turn the other cheek.

Bucking the Tide with a Sieve, Philadelphia Record.

Is it not time, as the dawn of the twentieth century approaches, for the judiciary and the legislature, as well as the people of Pennsylvania, to make public recognition of the recognition of Tendsylvania, to make public recognition of the fact that the Sunday newspaper is a necessary agency of modern civilization? The great world, in ringing down the grooves of change, cannot wait for Monay morning for the information that is gathered on Sat-urday night in every field. The circles of Sunday newspaper socidars will construct Sunday newspaper readers will constantly widen, even though a magistrate in Pittsung shall eccusionally fine a newsboy for folating the Sabbath Why should we be daying petty hypocrites with ourselves in this matter any longer! Since everybody, magistrate and legislator included, reads the Sunday newspaper, is there not unspeakable meanness in conniving at the punishment of a boy for selling it on Sunday morning?

Routing an Odious Combine. tifitidago Post.

The Minnesota legislature has fairly beaten the coal combine in the courts where the combine elected to fight. That mysterious etter book, which Mr. Donnelly's committee seized with force and arms, is still in posses-tion of the committee, and there will it remainuntil it shall have served all the pur-

Clearly that is the best place for the book. The anxiety of the combine to recover its recover is prima face evidence of dishonesty. If the methods of the ring were lawful they would not shrink from, but court, investiga-tion now that they are accused. We must assume that there is incriminating matter in this book and that the publication of its contents will reveal to the world the rottenness of a ring which is levying millions on the American people annually, besides caus-ing untold suffering to the poor. We salute the legislature of Minnesota and especially the doughty Ignatius Donnelly,

their leader in this crusade against corporate crime. The work they are doing is not for Minnesota alone, but for all the nation. More power to Ignatius, the scholar militant!

FIGHT OR FALL. Republicans of the Legislature Must Re-

deem Their Party Fledges. Republican members of the legisla-

ture 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 1812 pledge the party to specific legisla ion in the interest of the laborer and p oducer. 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 H Clark to the presidency of the Missouri Pacific Railway company is an honor well carned and fitly bestowed. It is not too much to say of Mr. Clark that he knows more about the railroad business than any 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 ail other man in the country, and the spiendid property of which he now assumes full conpasses and free transportation on railroads excepting for employes of railroad com trol will steadily increase in value and use panies. direction.

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;

and it took him only a few weeks to gain the good will of the old employes and to restore harmony and good feeling all along the line. Owners of public elevators that receive and hundle grain for storage should be de-From first to last his management was a successful one both for the company and the employes, and St. Louis was benefited by clared public warehousemen and compelled under penalty to receive, store, ship and the chaire in more ways benched by Clark has made friends everywhere, and to-day he is one of the most popular and in-fluential railroad men in the country. handle the grain of all persons alike, without discrimination, the state regulating charges for storage and inspection. All railroad companies should be required to Kansas City Star: The rise of S. H. H. Clark, who is now at the head of the Gould switch, haul, handle and receive and ship the grain of all persons, without discrimination.

The platform of 1891 embodies the following plank:

We are heartly 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 proceeding platforms in the

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

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 promotly and without discrimination just and equitable rates, and proper transporta-

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

On the question of labor and the pro-United States senate for so many years. The venerable Eli was at last beaten for hibition 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

burys.

district bench. He was 69 years old, and was request was not granted. The whistle is said to resemble in shape a long-tailed tad-pole with a dorsal fin extending the length of its body. regarded as one of the soundest jurists in the union. He made the law relating to corporations a special study and his decisions n such cases are regarded as of the highest

Justice as she is administered in English courts is full of those surprises which are the greatest charm in life. At Nottingham Edward Shaw, for nearly killing his mistress, was fined 40 shillings. At Gloucester as sizes Ellen Jones, convicted of stealing 3 pence, is sent to prison for eighteen months six months for each penny. If the woman in the first case had been Shaw's real wife and not his pseudo wife, there is no doubt but he would have got off scot free. The principle that a man has the right to inflic reasonable chastisement on his mate has still the support of British judges and

THE PROMOTION OF CLARK.

uries.

been placed.

Kansas City Journal In the light of facts which have cropped ut concerning the election of a United States senator in Kansas it is not at all diffcult to understand why it is generally **mea** of wealth who go to the senate. Kansas City Times: President Clark

The late Dr. Andrew Peabody, according

to Dr. Edward Everett Hale, was looking

ever some accumulated papers one day, when

te discovered that he was \$40,000 richer than to was the year before. Thereupen he wrote

o the assessors of Cambridge, asking those

officials to impose a tax on his property ac-cordingly. Yet nobody ever suspected the

Purchased Preferment.

uthority

good doctor of insanity.

A Point on Maple Sugar.

while a hard working railroad manager works systematically and rests systematic ally. He will prove an able director of the Cincinnat! Englirer great Gould system and will probably live long in the high position in which he has Now that the sap begins freely to run from the festive maple we hasten to note the statement of a distinguished contemporary that "a wonderfully good imitation of maple sugar can be made by flavoring ordinary brown sugar with an extract of hickory bark Globe-Democrat: The promotion of S. H

-if can scarcely be distinguished from the genuine." And it doubtless rakes in the gov-ernment bounty of 2 cents a pound. Returning Blow for Blow.

Detroit Free Press.

lness under his judicious and progressive The Jews of Russia may yet be avenged for the crucities practiced upon them. Every Hebrew banker of Europe has been asked to join in boycotting Russian leans. If this ap-St. Louis Republic: The election of S. H. H. Clark to the presidency of the Missour Pacific Railcoad company is of special im-portance to this city. Mr. Chark came to St. Louis to accept the general management of the road shortly after the big strike of 1889. peal succeeds the Russian securities will simply be driven out of the European mar-kets, and the credit of that country will be upaired beyond computation. The Jewish noney loaners hold the parse strings of Europe, and it is but natural that they should resent, in the most effective way, the indignities that have been heaped upon their people

National Kellef Work.

Washington Star. Miss Clara Barton's acceptance as president of the American National Red Cross of an area of over one mile square of land in Indiana, donated to the organization by Dr. J. B Gardner of that state, will undoubtedly tend to cularge the scope of usefulness of this international relief association. To be system, is an example of the merit system in the industrial scale. Clark started as a sec-tion man; his promotion was rapid, because To be possessed of so large an area of land for a permanent home, chose inviolability is init was deserved; he is invaluable, because he knows all the details of his business. When ternationally assured for all time to come should prove an important factor in facili-tating all manner of national and internathing he understands; when he overhauls the rolling stock of a division, he knows just tional work.

SNAPPY SNICKERS.

Philadelphia Eccord: "For ways that are dark and tricks (for) are voin" the heathen Chinee isn't in it with the coal miner.

New York Herali: Jasper-Is intexteation dways followed by a swelled head? Jumpuppy Yes, even when a man has been intexteated by success

Getthair Ell is on his way from Oregon to Washington looking for a lob, and if there is anything in a name he should succeed.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I'll have light hair, if dye for it." should the girl with the blondine.

Washington Star: "Is that Vienna bread done yet?" roared the boss haker. And his assistant, who was suffering from a cold, answered, "Dough." ing part in the effort to make California

Philadelphia Times: The "never-say-die" brighte, composed of George Washington's body servants and the heroes of 1812, are liv-ing proofs that the good do not die when they are young.

Silver Outburst: The excellent ladies of Spo-ane have not taken sides on the hoopskirt juestion to any marked extent. In due time, however, they will all be found on the inside.

Troy Press: Hawker-My wife and I had It out again this morning as to who should start the fire. Jepson-Which won? Hawker-Neither. Before we finished the argument be-came so hot my wife got up and cooked break-fast on it.

Puck: Newly-elected congressman (from (ausas)-Fd like to have my picture taken. Photographer-Caldnet? Newly-elected congressman (blushing)-Not

just a plain, every-day congressman,

re-election by a youngster of the piebeian name of Higgins. The dead man was not noted for anything in particular beyond the fact that he was one of the Delaware Sauls-American "ads" are funny enough, but En-glish "ads" are funnier. The other day in the Referee one of the next prominent advertisers was an undertaker by the name of Berry, and after a giewing description of his wares, par-ticularly a new set of gest-class coffins that had just been introduced from the Colchester factories, Mr. Herry ended with these funereal words: "Uncle-Jerry" Rusk's official successor in "After having once used any of Mr. Berry's goods you will never use any other.

following language: The republican party is the friend of labor

promote its prosperity.

Senator Frank Palmer of North Dakota says, relative to the statements put about reflecting upon Senator Roach, that the latter has for fourteen years heroically stood arraigament for another, for whom he first sacrificed his fortune and afterwards his reputation. tion facilities for all accessible markets.

passenger and freight rates.

foment and intensify these conflicts, and we

as laughing at a boy who wanted to learn railroading by going into "the offices." "Young man, though you are a college graduate," said the veteran, "you will be making more money to ten years from now if you take a tin lantern and begin breaking on a freight, than you will make in twenty years by going into 'the offices.'"

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

he talks about track, he is speaking of some

what it is worth and when it is short.

prominent railroad man in the west is quo

President Cleveland is making a collection of walking sticks.

wines the equal of the best imported brands

Alvah Bradish, the venerable Detroit

artist, who has just completed an excellent portrait of President T. W. Palmer of the World's fair for the Columbian club building

at Chicago, bas the honor of being the only artist who ever secured ${\bf a}$ sitting from

Old Eli Saulsbury is dead. He was the

last senatorial representative of the Sauls-bury family, which, with the Bayard family, monopolized the scats for Delaware in the

Washington Irving.

Henry George declares that Moses was a single tax apostle, but that he never so far forgot himself as to be a mugwump. Senator Stanford proposes to take a lead-]

he will find himself popular the first thing he knows.

THE legislature of Minnesota has undertaken several reforms this winter, but does not seem to have succeeded very well with any of them thus far. At present it is wrestling with a coal combine, and the latter is making a fight that will probably prove successful. Unless the representatives of the people take off their ulsters and go to work in earnest the corporations are pretty sure to win.

IF EDITORS of papers of general circulation in Nebraska are liable to criminal prosecution for alleged libel in any county of this state a few Lincoln editors and scavengers will be lodged in the Douglas county jail in very short meter. There has scarcely been a day for a number of years on which these champions of boodlerism and railrogueism have not circulated criminal libels in their subsidized sheets concerning the editor of this paper. It is a poor rule that won't work both ways.

THE bill for the relief of Mr. Hitchcock has taken up more space in the World-Herald since the beginning of the session than the maximum rate bill, the impeachment resolutions and the Omaha charter. The bill will, of course, continue to monopolize the entire sheet from now on until adjournment. The joke of the thing is that the monopoly which this bill is designed to demolish is to be broken up only sufficiently to let the World-Herald in and bar every other paper out. Mr. Hitchcock's nightmare is a real democratic daily in Omaha.

MANY thousands of people will be glad to learn that it has been decided to keep the World's fair open to the public evenings until 11 o'clock. To those who, on account of money considerations, are unable to spend much time at Chicago, it will be of the greatest importance that the opportunities for seeing the fair shall be as great as they can be made. They will not mind the strain involved by so many hours of sightseeing, for they can rest after they reach home. To the working classes of Chicago it will be the next best thing to Sunday opening.

THE house committee directed to inquire into the legality of the Mosher lease of the penitentiary and contract for convict labor has reported the contract was illegally made and is therefore void. The report of the committee will doubtless be adopted when it comes up before the house tomorrow, but the question is, What next? If the contract is void the state must resume control and that will require an appropriation and some legislation vesting the Board of Public Lands and Buildings or the governor and warden with authority to enter into contracts with parties now employing convict labor under Mosher's subcontracts, or to work the convicts directly. It will devolve upon the governor to recommend such a bill so that it can be introduced and passed before the legislature adjourns.

tion of Nebraska from reckless, dis honest and untrustworthy officials.

REFORM IN RAILWAY SERVICE. The manager of the Ann Arbor railroad, whose conflict with its engineers has been the means of evolving some new and exceedingly interesting questions regarding the relations between railroads and their employes, thinks there ought to be radical reforms in railway organization and service. He urges that entrance into that service should be made a matter of enlistment for a term of years, as in the army, with examina-

tions as to qualifications and an oath to obey the laws of the nation and enforce the rules of the company. He would also have fixed rules to govern promotions, resignations, dismissals and changes in wages, and would prohibit both the boycott and the blacklist as a felony.

The principle that is implied in these suggestions, which is simply that there should be some equitable regulation by law of the relations between the railroads and their employes for the protection of the public against the arbitrary action of either, is widely recognized as sound and has long been advocated by those who have given the matter serious and intelligent attention. There can be no question that it is steadily growing in favor, and whatever may be the outcome of the controversy

which is to be passed upon by the federal courts the time is not remote when the demand for the legal regulation of railway service will become so. general and urgent that congress and state legislatures will have to respect it. The duty which the corporations and those who are in their service owe to the public must be made paramount to any and all considerations affecting their private interests, and the right of the public to require this is unquestionable. What would be the most practicable way of reaching the desired end is a question to be thoughtfully considered. The idea of enlistment in the railway service, as in the army, is repugnant; and it is not apparent that any better results would be obtained by such a plan than from the contract system that prevails on many of the railroads of the country. According to the testimony of the chief officer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers there is no trouble where contracts are made, and this is a method which the American workingman can have no objection to. Examination as to qualifications, it is presumed, every well managed railroad company will require for its own security. A merit system of employment and promotion is observed on some of the great reads of the country and has proven highly satisfactory. It ought to be applied to all roads, regardless of their extent, and no law should be necessary to put it in force. It is simply the observance of common sense

business principles in a systematic way.

and the wonder is that it has not been

generally adopted and adhered to by the

railreads of the country. The prohibiting of the poycott and the blacklist

converting the grain into flour at home This would save money for the farmer

and the consumer and would at the same time build up a manufacturing industry that would be of great value to the state. Experience has already shown that as good flour can be made in Nebraska as elsewhere. With the enlarged and improved facilities which would be made possible by an increased demand for the products of our own mills the question of quality, if it may be said to exist at all, would wholly disappear:

The home patronage sentiment in this state has already exerted an important influence upon the milling indusbut it needs to be more try. widely cultivated and more generally nut into actual practice among consumers. Meanwhile the present growth in their business should encourage millers to enlarge the capacity of their mills and improve their facilities so far as such improvement may be needed to make their product all that the most exacting buyer could require. It is perfectly practicable to make Nebraska a great milling as well as a great grain-producing state, and the logic of the situation points to rapid development in this direction.

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 present year will witness more shipbuilding on the great lakes than any preceding year, and the business will be chiefly confined to the construction of large freight steamers. At Bay City two steel steamers, each 360 feet in length, are now being constructed, and many smaller vessels are on the stocks there and at other lake ports. The two vessels mentioned are the largest ever built for inland waters and will compare favorably with many of the oceau steamers. The growth in lake commerce is due mainly to the rapid increase in the volume of farm products flowing from the west to the seaboard. To meet this demand for transportation facilities the lake vessels are multiplying. Few who have not given attention to the subject realize how important the inland seas are to the productive west, and fewer still appreciate the possibilities of the future growth in the commerce of those waters.

Now that the plans and specifications or the county read paving have been submitted to the commissioners and measures have been taken toward advertising for bids for the work, it only remains to sell the \$150,000 of bonds voted by the people for this purpose, let the contracts for grading and paving and then push the undertaking to completion. It looks now as if this important enterprise would be under way in good season-perhaps even earlier than the public improvements in the city. It "be more above suspicion than it has been."

JUDGE RICKS REVIEWED.

New York Commercial: But how shall offenders be reached? It is comparatively easy for courts to command things not to be done and to enforce its mandates, but to command men to do, even to work with their hands, though their very souls resist, opens up a new department of law. Nothing but imprisonment remains for men who, the may hold, should work, but won't work

Minneapolis Journal: The order of the ourt against the boycott by Lake Shore en gineers of freight from the Ann Arbor road where the strike originated, is not so sur prising, as the point has probably been cov-ered in a general way, at least, before; but the injunction to restrain employes of the Ann Arbor road from quitting work goes to the root of the matter and involves the very life of the labor organizations engaged in railroad work. And, as before suggested, it is an interesting question how far the same rule might be extended in its application to employes in other industries—how far the regument that public interest dominated the right to strike might hold good.

Boston Advertiser: If workmen can be restrained from striking on account of being alled upon to handle "nonunion" freight since such a strike interferes with inter state commerce, the companies can be restrained from discharging their workmen on account of membership in unions, since such discharge is sure to result in delay, confusion and consequent interference with interstate commerce. If an employe may not choose his own time for quitting work, but must choose a time, if any, when inter-state commerce will suffer no detriment from leaving off, equally his employer, the company, may not choose its own time for

dismissing him, but must first make sure that interstate commerce can spare him. New York Independent: The orders of Judges Taft and Ricks are directed chiefly against "sympathy" strikes, with which the general public has little patience. If employes have a grievance against the company that hires them, that grievance should be settled between them, without the inter-ference of the employes of other companies. Such interference not only damages the com-pany involved, but those who patronize it

and also the company which employs the boycotters. We should hope that out of these cases will come, either through the courts or by congress, some equitable system which, while not invading any proper legal or personal right of employes, will protect public against extensive railroad strikes. New York Tribune: Freedom to work or to cease work is not denied. But the citizen to cease work is not denied. But the citizen of civilized society is ever forced to recognize the fact that his rights are to some extent limited by his duties to society and to other individuals. His freedom is not absolute, for he has no right to exercise that freedom in he has no right to deprive others such a way as unjustly to deprive others of their rights. Now it is plain of their rights. Now it is plain, on the very face of things, that a great cor-poration which serves the whole people, and upon which the whole people must neces-sarily depend for essential facilities, cannot be blocked in its operations without infury done to multitudes.⁴ The right of the labor-ing man as an individual, the right of any association of railroad workers, is therefore necessarily restricted to some extent by the fact that the operation of a road cannot be arrested without injury to the public. How far this principle restricts individual free-dom the courts have yet to decide.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: Judge Ricks of Cleveland appears to be striving to demonstrate his unfilters for the position of a United States judge. The papers repre-sent him to be talking volubly about having suppressed the Lake Shore engineers and ended the strike by his orders given in court at Toledo. Nor is it denied that he hurried to the strike by his orders given in court to Toledo on a special train provided by the Lake Shore company, at the call of the coun-sel of that company. This all looks pretty and. It seems to substantiate the charges of the labor lenders that he is acting more like an attorney of the road than a judge. They also ask with some pertinence why he should have gone from the special train to the court room and read off a previously preant workmen a chance to be heard. The udge's rulings strike many people as force

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 con ciliation 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 juficious legislation, and to this end we favo: 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.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The widow of Dr. Schliemann has decided to present to the United States national museum a portion of the relics unearthed at Trov by her late husband.

In London the arrests for drunkenness are at the rate of one for every 175 inhabitants, in Birmingham one for 153, in Manchester one for seventy-one, and in Liverpool one for tift

Another story without a moral: A West side man drank a glass of lemonade yester-day and fell dead-and there wasn't even a stick in the beverage to get crossways in his throat.

A large strawberry crop is reported in the south, and duly credited up to the new Agricultural department. We shall see, however, whether the bottoms of the boxes are any lower than under the old administra-

Edison prophesies that before long editors Edison prophesics that before one curves, will read off all copy into phonographs, edit-ing as they go along. The compositor will put the cylinder on another phonograph and while listening to the dictation of the ma-chine will transcribe the article directly by the keys of the mechanical typesetter.

There is a firm on Pearl street which had There is a firm on Pearl street, which had to change its name because of the fun and the puns continually perpetrated at its ex-pense. The following is the latest: Why did Levy & Price separate! Because there always was a Row between them. To under the set of the stand the joke it need only he said that the firm name was Levy, Rau & Price.

The dinner of the famous "306" of the Chicago convention of 1880, which will be given in Philadelphia next month, promises to be a great affair. The '306," as every body knows, were the delegates who voted for Grant upon every billot until Garfield was nominated. Responses have been re-ceived, it is said, from over 230 of the "306," which, considering the lapse of time, is somewhat remarkable

This is how to extinguish a candle without This is how to extinguish a canoic without blowing or snuffing it out: Take a piece of thick copper colled in a spiral at the end. Fasten the other end to a wooden handle. Hold the wire so that the coll will be around the difference of the second second by it. the flame of the candle, and very quickly it will be extinguished. The copper, by its great conductivity, takes the heat away from the flame and cools it so rapidly that the temperature fails below the point of ignition, and the light goes out.

A battered silver whistle used by the ablitionist, John Brown, to summon his followers to secret meetings shortly before the civil war is owned by a cousin of Colonel Lewis Washington of Georgetown, D. C. When Brown was arrested and searched he gave up everything clse willingly, but begged leave to retain this. Of course the

Agricultural department, Secretary Morton, declares that he can husk more corn in a given time than any man west of the are river. "I think nothing of husking Mis 200 bushels in a day when the propitious." he says. In a "shucking match" with ex-Senator Van Wyck of Nebraska a few years ago, Mr. Morton claims to have

beaten his rival badly in a stretch of six hours. The prize in that contest was a sorrel colt, which the secretary still pos-Reviewing the postofficial career of the presidents of the United States, a Washing-ton writer notes that six men-Washington,

Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Johnson and Hayes-became planters or farmers upon re-tiring from public life; that five-Van Buren, Fillmore, Tyler, Grant and Cleveland openly tried to get another term; that five -Van Buren, Pope, Filimore, Pierce and Grant-traveled extensively at the close of their official career; that four-Adams Pierce, Buchanan and Hayes-sooner or later came recluses.

Judge Matthew P. Deady of the United States district court for Oregon died last week, Judge Rensslaer R. Nelson of the district of Minnesota is the only survivor besides Judge Deady, of the United States judges appointed before the war. Judge Deady was one of the territorial judges of Oregon, and on its admission as a state, it 1859, he was appointed to the United States

EVENING UP. New York Sun. There's an evening up of matters In this curious world of ours; Just a sort of compensation Granted by the higher powers; And we never have seen it clearer, And we hinks, we never will, Than when gazing at a plumher Settling a coal dealer's bill.

JUST TO BE GOOD.

James Whiteomb Riley.

Just to be good This is enough-enough! Q, we who find sin's billows wild and rough, O, we who had shi solidows with and rough, Do we not feel how more than any gold Would be the blameless life we led of old While yet our lips knew but a mother's kiss? All though we miss All else but this, To be good is enough.

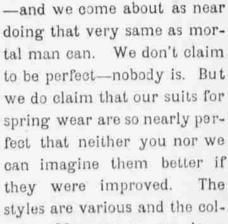
It is enough— Enough—just to be good! To lift our hearts where they are understood; To let the thirst for worldly power and place Go unappeased; to smile back in God's face with the glad lips our mother used to kiss. All though we miss All else but this, To be good is enough!

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