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All business betters and regulatances should be addressed to The Ber. Publishing Company, bushis. Drafts, checks, and pestoffice orders to be roade payable to the order of the com-THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebresks, County of Northeast, County of Northeast, Nebruse B Theologies, Nebruse of THE REE Publishing company does solemnic swear that the moting downstant that the solemnic breather. The Latty Ber for the work ending Narch II. 100. was as follows:

GEORGE B. TESCHUCK.

Average Circulation for February, 24,309

Republicans in the sensite should stand up for Neberska and witers the pleages of 2802 by ruling for house call 55. THE appointment of Mr. Eastis as

minister to France does not please the New York Times. There are some indications that the president is not running this administration with the sole purpose of gaining mugwamp amplause. THE people of Minneapolis have pro-

gressed so far with their fight against the coal combine in Minnesota that they are holding indignation meetings. This is good as far as it goes, but the legislature dies not seem to be half as indigmant as the people are.

IT is said that Hamburg is now free from cholers and in a generally healthy condition. If the same state of things can be truthfully reported a month or so hence there will be good ground for the hope that this is not to be a very travagantly managed up to 1889 and bad cholera year after all.

THE efforts of Colonel Murphy in behalf of American corn are still attracting attention in Germany. They have already accomplished a great deal of good, but it is expected that the demand for our own in Germany will be and Kansas boast and advertise that they largely increased during the present SHEET.

THE cattle business in Wyoming will receive a decided stimulus in consequence of the excellent shape in which the herds in that state have passed through the present severe winter. Better feed and better pretection from the weather seem to have been found there than in other states and the losses have been very light.

THE cotton planters of the south bave nome to the conclusion that high prices will not return until American produc tion is reduced, and accordingly they are preparing to engage more extensively in the cultivation of other crops. If they had adopted diversified farming years ago instead of depending upon a single product they would have been hetter off today.

A BILL providing for the taxation of estates has passed to a third reading in the legislature of Wisconsin and has some prospect of becoming law. It fixes a tax of 1 per cent on all estates above \$10,000 which remain in the immediate family of the decedent and 5 per cent on those which pass out of the family. The latter provision would not encourage charitable bequests.

In nozs not take much to set the South American republics by the ears. Because a Brazilian army officer made violent statements against the government of Paraguay the latter has severed diplomatic relations with Brazil and demanded an apology and pecuniary re-Greek. It may be difficult to determine just how much that violent language was worth in cold cash, but it seems to serve well enough as an excuse for a and is constantly increasing that the

The political situation in Germany is quite strikingly indicated by the fact that the kalser is said to be willing to congratulate Biomarck on his 78th Mirthday if a dignified and remonable way would be found for blm to do so, while Chancellor Caprivi will put forth every endeavor to prevent anything of the kind: Common civilities mean a good deal sometimes, and a word may whatpre the complexion of a government.

Time Chicago Inter Occus attained its

analogity on the 25th inst. and sigmuliced the event by lacular a mammoth addition of 250,000 copies of sixty pages each. Eighty-seven and a half-tons of Depew, president of the New York Cenpaper were required for the edition: The grand total of 12,000,000 pages, if between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 cars in joined together lengthwise, would ex-Send over 2,10% asiles and if stretched politimovine would reach 14,750 miles. The anniversary number was a notable fournelistic feat. for addition to the ordinary news features, it contained as ex. that this is a large sum of money, Restablice diffrastructed review of the World's fair work and buildings, a re- law with complacement because the road other of the Into Come eachievenneste as a memorphyself and a large musicum of espectal artistics on approach top appliances required. Before the law by East lost and likes, from the postulator's management, was the will be completely equipped with auto-\$100 solumns of advertising. A reyear fraction writing fraily, yet it but system in the record of the Interferent for the net visiting, however. No Born at a time when requiries was practically without an advocate in the addranat, Grantagiany having played New York passed a law four years Ravie with party as a spageous, the fater ago similar to that which has from valiantly lifted the straders of just been enacted by emgress. Under the party and digorously fought the He providence such railway in the state political buttle of 1872. The athlity and must equip 20 per coul of its cars with locally their displayed have grown and automotic complete such year. To what strengthened with too years and the rewant is evidenced been to public see. that state are complying with the law fidence and prospector. The Bus we we for not know, bed if they are not live Garman immigration was less than onefemile congratulations.

RAILWAY MEN AND RATE REDUCTION. From its foundation to the present day 't has been the custom of THE BEE to afford a fair hearing to all parties who desire to discuss questions of public interest or who may feel aggrieved or offunded by the course which this paper has taken on any pending issue. In pursuance of this rule we print elsewhere a remonstrance made on behalf of the railway employes by one of the local officers at Frement who takes exception to the views expressed by THE BRE relative to the protest of railway emplayes recently filed in the senate against the maximum rate bill.

We are told that our treatment of

these petitions does every railroad em-

ploye in the state a rank injustice and

we are challenged to cite a single in-

stance where rallway employes were

approached by any railway manager,

official or substryient tool or where

signatures were secured through in-

timidation or threats of coercion. Now,

with all due respect to the highly in-

dignant and officious official who takes

it upon himself to stigmatize all who

demand railway regulation and maxi-

mum rates as "political demagogues

and journalistic blatherskites," THE

BEE refferates what it said, that these

petitions were for the most part signed.

by employes because they either did not

dare to refuse to sign, or because they

have been taught by trained organizers

that any reduction of railroad cates

neans wage reduction or discharge. We

cannot cite names and would not cite

them if we could, but we are

reliably informed that many of the

signers in this city are at heart in favor

of rate reduction and regulation. No-

body contends that the managers of the

railroads have threatened their subordi-

nates or personally solicited signatures

to petitions. There is no lack of am-

bitious sub-officials and posses who want

to make themselves solid by doing just

such work. It does not require a club

or a threat of discharge to induce the

average railroad employe to sign a pe-

tition, but these signers feel an inex-

pressible restraint. They know that

The assertion that a great reduction

in the number of railway employes in

Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas within the

past four years is due to the reduction of

local rates would prove one of two things

if it proves anything. It proves either

that the roads were wretchedly and ex-

thousands of men were kept on the pay

roll whose services could have been dis-

pensed with, or it proves that the reads

are now and have been in a dangerous

condition by reason of a shortage of help

ever since 1889. Neither of these things

is true. The roads in Iowa, Minnesota

are better equipped and better manned

The fact is that the reduction in the

operating force within the past four

years is due to the same causes

that have worked a congestion in the

labor market in every industry all over

the world. Labor-saving devices and

enlarged capacity of rolling stock, im-

proved readbeds and steel rails have

been the chief factors in curtailing the

operating force of railways in the states

that have reduced rates as well as in

the states that have maintained them.

Patent car couplers, patent switches, im

proved signals, automatic brakes, more

powerful locomotives, improved pas-

senger coaches and last but not least

air-brake freight trains with cars that

carry thirty tons in place of ten

tons have all had a part in this.

Incidentally the swallowing up of weak

roads and branch lines by great

anaconda systems have done away with

the employment of thousands of railroad

men in the states named, where con-

solidations have followed each other in

rapid succession. These are the true

causes of decreased numbers on railway

payrolls in Minnesota and Iowa, while

the decrease in Kansas is due largely to

the fact that through several years of

drouth the raffroads had a very light

No rational person will contend that

reduced rates of freight means reduced

traffic. On the contrary it means an in-

evense of traffic, and an increased traffic

means an increased demand for railway

employes. And it is because it does not

cost as much now to build, equip and

operate a rallroad as it did five or ten

years ago, and because the traffic has in-

creased very materially in Nebraska

producers and consumers have a right to

demand a reasonable reduction of freight

A cole 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 in-

stitutions into the hands of men who will

not stand by and let the state treasury be

EXPENSIVE HUT NECESSARY.

There is one rallroad president in the

contry who does not grumble about the

new law requiring all railways to adopt

automatic car couplers. Chauncey M.

trail is quoted as eaying that there are

this country, and that to equip a single

car with automatic complers costs about

\$20, which would make the total ex-

penditure for all the roads at least \$50,

000,000. Mr. Dopew approclates the fact

but he is able to look upon the

which he represents has unthiputed it

and he providing its cars with the safety

stolone operative the New York Central

The action of the Central in this mat

rationed would do such a thing except

under computation. The legislature of

matte couplers.

pillinged by thieres and swindlers.

than they ever were before.

suspicion of disloyalty.

AN APPEAL TO THE PROPER OF ME-BRASKA

forcement will be demanded.

The sixty days for which logislators can draw pay have now expired. Very few of the members are in condition 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, thieving subordinates and public plunderers

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 encourage and sustain their honest representatives in the good work in which they are engaged, but they should subscribe liberally to defray their expenses. Every citizen 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 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 refusal to sign would subject them to them to stand up for Nebraska in her hour of tribulation.

All contributions received by Speaker Gaffin will be acknowledged through

SUBSCRIPTIONS MARCH 27. \$ 100 00 E. Rosewater... R. W. Baker, Omaha...... 10 00 P. Johnston, Omaha..... Citizens National bank, Norfolk.... 5.00

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

COURT OF PUBLIC OPINION.

The high court of public opinion is sitting upon the case of the state vs. the disgraced members of the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings.

THE BEE presents in this issue a consensus of opinion of republicans in various sections of the state as to the proposed impeachment of Attorney General Hastings, Secretary of State Allen and Commissioner Humphrey for malfeasance in office. These opinions are necessarily based upon the findings of the house investigating committee and upon the testimony taken before that committee. The damaging disclosures made have been given general publicity. which has enabled the people of this state to form sound conclusions upon the subject. The almost unanimous sentiment in favor of impeachment of the state officers is not, therefore, the product of newspaper reports trumped-up charges. It is the logical result of untrammeled official investigation, which has singled out

high officials for public condemnation. The disclosures of fraud and crookedness and venality made by the legislative committees is only a partial presentment of the rottenness which has permeated many of the departments and the state house itself. Every day brings up new instances of peculation ard fraud. The evidence already taken is voluminous, but the half has not yet been told. While chapter upon chapter of damaging revelations is being unearthed at Lincoln the record of rascality has been expanded by further disclosures in the United States courts of

The voice of the people of Nebraska is raised in support of the measures already begun looking to the overthrow of faithless servants and the utter demolition of the most dangerous ring that ever infested the capital of a state.

The republican taxpayers of the state who are speaking through THE BEE to their representatives in the legislature will back up their appeal for decisive action in the impeachment cases by liberal subscriptions to a fund to defray the personal expenses of members cannot afford the sacrlfice who incident to a prolonged sion. They mean business. They demand that public plunderers, where ever found, shall be brought to trial and upon conviction shall be punished as the

law provides. THE BEE calls upon every citizen of this state, irrespective of party, to urge the legislature to stand firm in its determination to stamp out the gang that has fattened and flourished at the expense of the people.

DECLINE IN IMMIGRATION. The indications are that the immigration of the present year will be smaller than for many years past, even if there should be no development of cholera in Europe warranting the president in exexciding the authority given him by congross to suspend immigration entirely. During February only 12,508 immigrants landed at ports which receive 99 percent of all the immigration by sea, which is less than half the number that arrived in the corresponding month of last year. The statistics show an extraordinary stoppage of immigration from some European comtries, notably Austria, Hungary and Poland, France and Denmark. There was also a very marked decrease in the extent officer route than the Central in number of arrivals from Hussia last month as compared with a year ago. they my to be the they will exeminally facilities half as heavy in February of this year

pressure of the national law and will be as in the corresponding month of 1892. forced to fall into line with the general England and Wales, Scotland and the movement. President Depew thinks Netherlands show only a very moderate that the provisions of the new law will decrease, and Swaten and Norway a bear rather hard on the weaker roads, little more than haid their own. Two but as they are killing and maining as countries, Italy, and Ireland, show a many men as the stronger roads in proconsiderable gam, the former contributportion to the amount of business done ing to our population during Febthere is as much need of applying the PHARY 3,396 persons, and the latter 1,650. Assuming that the law to them as if they were better able to stand the expense. Public sentiment rate of decrease in immigration in is behind this measure and its strict en-February will continue for the next six months, the total number of immigrants coming to the United States this year will be 200,000 less than in 1892, and in any case it is contain that the number of immigrants entering our ports in 1893

will be much smaller than last year.

It is interesting to consider in con-

nection with this prospect the movement

that has been inaugurated in the south

to promote immigration to that section. A convention was held in Louisiana last week, which was the forerunner of one to be held hereafter in Richmond, at which it was proposed that a bureau should be established in New Orleans with branches in other states, whose duty it shall be to give intending immigrants all necessary information as to the advantages of settlement in the south. It has been suggested that if this movement were vigorously pushed it might do much to solve the immigration problem, by providing for a better distribution of the immigrants. Its chief significance is in the conclusive answer it makes to those who assert that the time has come when this country should further restrict immigration or put a stop to it altogether. There is a very argent demand in the south for the labor which Europe can provide and the movement in that section to secure this labor attests that the industrious and thrifty people of the old world will receive a most cordial welcome there. No discrimination will be made between nationalities. The German, the Scandinavian, the Italian will be received with equal favor if they have the capacity and the willingness to

This southern movement, at a time when there is a great decrease in immigration, suggests that the west will need to make some effort of a like character in order to prevent the tide of population coming from Europe from being wholly diverted to the south. There is still a vast amount of room in every western state for new people who are prepared to assist in the development of the country, and the opportunities which still invite industry and thrift are practically unlimited.

work:

FOR the first time in several months it s impossible for Omaha shippers to secure all the cars they need for their ordinary business. This may be expected to have some effect upon the newly established local grain market, which has been unfavorably influenced by the lack of transportation facilities.

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.

Kyner's Proper Place.

Hon. Jim Kyner has made name and fame for himself by insulting a lady employe of the house. He would be more in place as a saloon bouncer than a member of the legisla

The Sweetness Thereof. Cincinnati Commercial, Hawaiian annexationists now explain that of \$33,347,690 invested in sugar in the islands. \$24,735,610 belongs to Americans. Weeks ago we expressed the belief that in a stir with

an investigation spoon, sugar would be found at the bottom of the scheme. The Public Would Like to Know.

Cincinnati Inquirer. A distinguished democratic senator says that there is not going to be any trouble be tween President Cleveland and the senate He remarked that it reminded him of his own domestic relations. There never was a happier family than ours. My wife does ust as she wants, and I do just as she wants to, also." It is a good story, but what the palpitating public pines to know is whether the president or the senate is the wife

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

In the presidential contests of the future the western states are to be the battle ground in a particularly emphatic and de The south alone cannot give victory to the democrats, nor can New England and Pennsylvania bring the repub-licans anywhere in sight of the coveted goal. It is in the states of the northern Mississippi valley and the Pacific slope that the fortunes of parties and candidates are to be made or marred in the coming time.

> National Quarantine. Buston Advertiser.

The meeting of the American quarantine officials at the national capital seems to have been a very harmonious one, in spite of the fact that so many localities were represented. The new quarantine rules which were finally adopted with consmon consent were accepted generally as about all that could be desired. From now on a uniform system will be put in operation at the different scaboard quarantine stations, and it is efficiently as the national quarantine author-

> Demand a Reasonable "Divy." Friend Telegraph.

The people of the state are expecting the cassage of the maximum rate bill at the manda of the present legislature. They are not asking for anything that will injure the railroads of the state, but a reasonable divy and what will be less oppressive on the rail roads than the political workings to shove of legislation on this subject. This is bound to the prought about somer or later, and we pity the party in the present legislature to whom it can be truthfully charged the defeat of this measure for neither salt betre or the erry of "stand up for Nebraska" will save them from the wrath to come

The People Are Responsible.

Reyond dispute there is need of reform legislative methods. Some of the popu-criticism is richly deserved." writes Kaymond L. Bridgman in an able consideration of the question of biennial elections and legislative assistantia the April New Eng land Magazine. "But to: attempt reform by introducing blennial sessions would only ag-gravate directly some of the cylis whose remedy is sought, and would, as I think can be conclusively shown, introduce other and greater once. It must ever be remembered the reformers that has government by a people the ideal of excellence which the critics can see in contrast to reality can never be attained till the people are in a higher stage of development than at present legislar life, and the morals and customs of the times. If there is a popular engerices for realth, the public treasury is sure to be exmed to the planderings of dishonest cor-actors, and the balls of legislation are coto be infeated by men who procure their tions for the sake of increasing their material aubstance by selling their ambition for office at the hands of the pro-pic be prevaing, then monars always to be found in the legislature whose qualification is their auxiety to seem distinguished among

their fellows, not their fitness to make laws for the people. Ambition and desire of wealth are strong and almost universal motives in men of this generation, and so the legislature will be under their curse. It is not for the legislative reformers to be discouraged, even if the acids from them crop up continually, nor to cease their efforts, nor to imagine that it will be any remedy to reduce the legitimate demand of the people for legislation."

EMPLOYER AND HOUSE ROLL 33.

Fugmosy, Neb., March 27. To the Editor of THE BEE: While having no desire to take issue with and beard the "lion" in his den. I nevertheless desire to state that your able editorial in THE SUNDAY HEE, relative to the petitions filed with the senate protesting against the passage of the maximum freight rate bill-house roll No. 33-does every railroad employe in the state a rank injus-

The petitions were not, as you state, got-ten up under the direction or by the order of any railway manager, official or subservient tool, nor have they been circulated and signatures obtained through any latimida-tion, threats or coercion from that quarter, and I respectfully but carnestly challenge you to cite me to one single instance where an employe has been approached, either di rectly or indirectly by any manager or official, regarding the matter. The fact is (how ver much you may discredit it, and attempt o lead your readers to the contrary,) the setitions were gotten up and circulated by the officers and members of the Railway Em ployes club, of which I have the honor of being a member and chairman of the local Secutive committee.
We are neither fools, cowards no

tools, as you have accused us of being, and would have it appear that we are, but on the contrary are free men, possessed of sense and intelligence stake and to act in their defense. Notther are we a class of people to be frightened into conniption fits by bugbears or bugaboos, nor has there, in this or any other instance, any picture been painted and held up to us as to what the probable results of the maximum freight rate bill will be if it becomes a law but we do know from the bitter fruits of experience in neighboring states, viz: Minne ota, lowa and Kansas, just what it will The railroad employes in the state of lowa did not, of course, all lose their positions when the maximum freight bill went into effect there in 1888. But there were 5.594 ewer employes in that state in the year 188 ian in the previous year—(see page 12 Iowa Railroad Commissioners' Report for 1889, and in the state of Minnesota, where a similar ut less radical measure went into effect in 1888, there were 1.703 fewer employes in 1889 than the year before (see page 10 Min-nesota Railroad Commissioners Report for 1889), and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that in the latter state there were built and operated 260 miles more road in 1889 than the previous year, and if such reductions of employes are not due to such measures as it is now proposed to foist upon us in his state, to what do you attribute it?

Then again there is no widespread demand among the people of this state for a reducion of the present rates, at least not from ither party. The only sentiment in favor such a reduction owes its conception, of huge volumes of spread eagle oratory by political demagogues and journalistic blather kites at each successive campaign.

The measure now under consideration by ne senate was not inspired and brought about by the demands of justice, but for the ulterior purpose of securing to its promoters the support of that ignorant and empittered race of men whose prejudices are out of all proportion to their knowledge of and regard for human rights or their recognition of the paramount interests of the whole people.

Hoping you will kindly give this letter as prominent space as you did your slanderous and false accusations. I remain and false accusations, I remain,

W. B. Golden,

Train Dispatcher.

FAMILIES AT THE CRIB.

Indianapotis Journal: And now Senator effer of Kansas, following the example of his democratic associates, has made his daughter clerk of the committee on civil service. Having a son in another federal position, it may be said that the Peffers are well cared for,

Chicago Inter Ocean: Speaking of nepotism, Cousin Ben Folsom, whom we used to hear about in the first Cleveland administra-tion as consul at Sheffield, England, is still at his post. For quiet heroism the boy burning deck wasn't a marker to Cousin Through the entire Harrison adminis tration "he lay low" and served his country like a patriot of the first water and good pay. We sincerely hope Mr. Cleveland will not feel obliged to detach such a genial barnacle as the country's Cousin Ben.

Washington Star: Nothing that Mr. Cleve and has said or done will more con im to public favor than the stand he has taken against nepotism in public office. It is all well enough to take care of one's own relatives in matters of private business enterprise, where risks of loss as well as chances for profit are to be taken into the account, and where the result of a bad appointment affect only the individual or firm who makes it; but it is an entirely different affair when the effects of corrupt or ineffic ent administration of positions as favors fall upon the public at large.

New York Sun: Not to dwell upon heads of departments, by whom their sons and others of kin have been brought in since March 4, we must declare that many senators have fairly packed the clerkships of committees and other places within their control with relations of different degrees, ns being the chief favorites. This sort of hing has been extensively practiced hereto fore by both republicans and democrats, but never to anything like the present extent In the face of the president's distinct avowal ecretaries and senators have made haste to put in their relations and to revel in nepo

> Threats of the Railroads. West Point Republican.

Now that the Newberry bill has passed the lower house, and threatens to pass the senate, the railroads are becoming alarmed at the possibility of having their enormou profits in freight rates cut down to a reason able point. They are resorting to all manner of threats of discontinuing important trains, abandoning certain—contemplated—improvecents and the throwing out of employment of a large number of people. These threats have considerable weight with many and have frequently in the past resulted in de-feating necessary railroad legislation. When railroads talk of their properties not paying dividends it must be beene in mind that they mean profits upon "watered stock" and no opon actual investment.

PILIFERED PLEASANTRIES.

Washington News: Homely folks never grow weary of repeating the old saying that beauty sonly skin deep. Philadelphia Record: First Medico-How's your patient, Doc, realing easy? Second Med-ko-Yes, dead easy.

Chicago Tribune: Chicago Man (in Omaha)
This water of yours is simily borrinic. Why
don't you lost it before using it?
Omaha Man-Because our tea kettles have
no mud valve attachments.

Washington Star: Let us not be too hard on the crank. It is a solomon thought that about every human being on earth is being called a crank by somebody.

Yonkers Statesman: You can't eat your cake and have it too. But it's different with

Bultimore American: Between silver worries and leaden sides the estantry is having its notal pretty well tried just how. Hoston Transcript: A horacis not good for much matif he is tomical. It does not follow however, that it is to man's advantage to be

Kate Field's Washinston: Fish beater One obster, (we pounds of builded, and set is that inheter, (we grounds of hallbut, and set is that all trada), Madano: Young Mrs. I. Ob, and please soud some aloc, from considered system.

THE BUTTERFLY CARS. Cloub Rector.

Cloub Rector.

Sing hey, to the butterfly cape.

The latest in atyle and it shape;
The latest in atyle and it shape;
The the cavy of all the isoloiders.
Bedecking the Quater maid's shoulders.
It has a most pleasing career
Envircing the Quaterides dear
About her trin ferre in it's fold.
And her mask that a in exquisite mont.
It redocas in privilege great
I need the butterfly up-to-date cape.
The se this that the Quaterides swill.
Who gets one is close quite well;
And Cupid will have no real tape.
For the girl with the butterfly cape.

GLADSTONE

Resolution of Countre Defeated in Parliament by Many Votes.

VERY WARM DEBATE ON THE SUBJECT

Sentences Imposed on the Irish People for Resisting Constables Declared to Be-Quite Excessive - Details

of the Fight.

London, March 27 .- In the House of Commons tonight Mr. Balfour, leader of the unionista, spoke at length on his motion, of which he gave notice last Thursday, that the frish executive be consured for condoning erious offenses and thus bringing the law nto general contempt.

He made his attack upon the government with exceptional vigor, and evoked repeatedly loud cheers from the opposition benches. The present deplorable state of affairs in Ireland, Mr. Baifour said, was largely in consequence of a compact between the government and the forces of disorder. The ministry had made with the Irian party an agreement by which the administration of the law was being defeated. According to the terms of this unwritten concordat, the government had coquetted with amnesty and had encouraged lishonest tenants, through the evicted tenants co.amission, to disown their obligations and to treat the landlords. as a law-abiding people would treat malefactors. The government had fomented outrages by suspending the crimes act and had instigated crimes by the release of the dynamiters. The government had not hesitated to take steps which were in direct antago-nism to the decisions of the courts.

Consequences of Such a Policy.

Had not a judge of a high court of justice declared that the chief secretary for fre-land had acted illegally is referring police protection to those whose duty it was to enerce the law against defaulting tenants y the government of law breaking had appalling consequences. Such a state of law-essness prevailed in them that no conviction could be obtained in cases of agrarian crime, no matter how clear and undisputed the evidence. A new reign of terror had been established. Witnesses refused to appear to testify, as they realized that the most convincing testimony would be in vain, while incurring the vengeance of the criminal population. The victims of the outrages also preferred to hold their peace rather than render themselves marked men. Hear, hear.

This was a high price for the government to pay for Irish support, leaving the weak to be oppressed by the strong, and the law-abiding to be at the mercy of the lawless, but the government had not hesitated to

The recent outrages in counties Mayo. Clare, Limerick and Kerry had shown plainly how remarkable had been the recrudescence of crime in Ireland, under the present government. In one of the counties intimidation had been carried so far that all the writs were sent through the post, as the bailiffs did not care to deliver them in person. Practice of Boycotting.

The practice of boycotting had been re the practice of boycotting had been revived in all its pristine ugliness and vigor. The government knowing, perhaps, the uselessness of prosecuting offenders, had taken no steps to protect the victims. Disgraceful as were all these disorders, there was no sign of an effort to stop them. In fact, un-der the present government they could not be expected to cease before the chief secre-tary for Ireland should rally his courage, free himself from the trammels of his pre vious policy and use in the defense of the law the powers which Parliament had entrusted to him. [Long unionist cheers.]
In answering Mr. Balfour, Mr. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, directed attention to the fact that this was the fifth vote of censure moved within eight weeks. The right honorable gentieman, moreover, had failed to justify his motion with one new fact or fresh argument. Without exception

he had trodden the way which had become so familiar to the house in recent years. Hear, hear. The right honorable gentleman had some imes been listened to in the house with admiration; tonight, however, a person hear-ing his trivial reasons in support of his motion could feel for him nothing but pity

Other Side of the Case. The leading charge against the moven was that they had a concordal with the Irish party. He would not deny that the present administration tried to govern Ire-

and in sympathy with the Irish people If that was the Irish concordal, he would plead guilty to being a party thereto. As to the specific charge that he had refused police protection to those who enforced the aw, he would say that he had declin protect night seizures and he felt justified in this action. The law on the subject was far from clear and the highest authorities dif ered in their interpretation of Morley thon rebutted in detail Mr. Balfour assertion that agrarian crime in Ireland had

increased under the liberal government. T. W. Russell, member for South Tyrone and one of the chief men of Ulster, said that after hearing such declarations from the Irish secretary, he felt that there was no law breaker in Ireland who could not rely upon the government to minimize his offense.

Arthur Hugh Smith Barry, conservative for South Huntington, expressed the convic-

tion that the present movement would make Ireland uninhabitable by persons desiring to lead lawful and orderly lives.

Reproached by Gladstone

Mr Gladatone reproached the opposition with resorting to a license of language which with resorting to a license of language which they could not possibly justify with facts. The present government, he said, had an great a desire and as strong an interest as had any of their predecessors in preserving law and order in Ireland. The present government had, however, different views as to the best manner of dealing with the people. They had substituted midness and demency for covering. The resolution when the property of the content of the people for coercion. The results airrady apparent proved how successfully the new policy

merated The severity of the sentences in Iroland upon the boy Foley and other political offenders, Mr Gladstone continued, was a feature of the coercive system. Such sentences never could have been passed in England. The present government sought to about the executional reads of the sentences. to abolish this exceptional mode of treatment sought to establish a more equitable system of administration.

They aimed at laying the foundation of order in the hearts and understanding of the people of Ireland. The liberal party refused to believe that the Irish people were af-flicted with some peculiar curse which prerented them from appreciating the blessings

Irish Capable of Being Governed.

The liberal party believed the Irish people were as capable of being governed on approved principles as were the peoples of other countries. The present effort of the chief secretary for Ireland was to realize in practice the fruits of this belief. The government of the countries of the present effort of the chief secretary for Ireland was to realize in practice the fruits of this belief. ernment appealed to the judgment of the house to justify it in this course and had no other desire than to share the fate which the vertict of the members would bring.

The liberals had followed the same policy as had the conservatives for the suppression as had the conservatives for the suppression of crime in freland until the present prime minister made his great surrender in 1885.

Lord Handelph made a slight digression to defend the course of obstruction adopted by the opposition. Returning to his line of argument he pronounced the proposed vote of censure to be more than justified by Mr. Morley's endeavors to hush up and conceal trish crime from the knowledge of Parlia-Irish crime from the knowledge of Parlia ment. He charged the government with hav it's set aside illegally an act of Parliament when they abandoned two clauses of the crimes act. The present debate would not be wasted, he said. It would have effect out

side, if not inside Parliament.

None knew better than did he that the unionist party had an anxious time before it. There were times in the history of nations when Providence opposed tests for good or ill. Perhaps this English people were now passing through just such a period. But the unionists would not falter. They founded their hopes on the truth of their principles and looked to the English people for Justice

The division on Mr. Balfour's motion followed Lord Handolph's speech. It resulted in a majority of forty seven for the govern-ment, the vote standing 319 to 272.

AMUSEMENTS.

Fanny Davenport's "Cleopatra" at the Boyd. The American theater, or the European theater, for that matter, may have seen greater productions than Fanny Davenport's setting of Sardou's "Cleopatra:" if it has, the higher honor be accorded it, but it would seem that in this spectacle stagecraft had exhausted its resources and succeeded in showing results beyond its powers to excel. How all the arts are accessory and co-equal in production of the spectacle. For it is a spectacle rather than a play. The master artificer of the "well made" drama wrote a play for one particular artist, to be produced at one particular theater, and which should display the peculiar ability of the one and the almost inexhaustible resources of the other to their fullest and best advantage. The result was "Cleopatra" and Sardou, Bernhardt and the Porte St. Martin were collectively and individually

glorified. And they deserved it.

Omaha had opportunity to judge of this work, a triumph of polychromatic pareantry, a marvel of scenic beauty and archeological minutia of guaranteed accuracy, and the onlooker of last evening at the Boyd must perforce admit that Miss Dayenport has produced the work for American audiences with a completeness and effective-ness that could hardly be surpassed at the Porte St. Martin itself. She has fairly won the gratitude of the American theater goer. The wisdom of her management in presenting "Cleopatra" for six coasecutive performances in Omaha had been questioned, but its action is fully justified in the mind of every one who last evening attended the produc-tion; the Boyd will be crowded at every performance during the week, for it is a specta

ele to see as often as opportunity permits. The six scenes of the action form a series of stage pictures never equaled on the Amer-ican stage and which can never be much surpassed, Lack of space forbids extended notice of these pictures in this issue. Criti-cism in sight of this beautifully magnificent and magnificently beautiful spectacle says that here the play is not the thing; the dia-logue is commonplace to the level of the lesser meiodrama - the one or two really admirable speeches are plagiarisms -but praise of the pectacle might exhaust the superlatives of the language and then only half describe its beauties. Scenery, groupings of tableaux vivant and vocal, furnishings, all are beyond criticism and must be seen to be worthily appreciated. Omaha has a notable opportun ity which it should not fail to improve.

Movement of Ocean Vessels March 27. At London-Sighted-Masdaam, from New Russia, from New York; Nesmore, York: Russi from Boston. At Baltimore-Arrived-Ocean, from Am-

At Antwerp-Arrived - Friesland, from New York, At Southampton—Arrived—Saale and Berlin, from New-York

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