

THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee without Sunday One Year, \$4.00; Daily and Sunday, One Year, \$6.00; Six Months, \$2.50; Three Months, \$1.50; Single Copy, 5 Cents.

Omaha, The Bee Building, 518 Fourteenth Street, South Omaha, corner N. and 26th Streets, Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street, Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce, New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building, Washington, 518 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE: All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS: All business letters and notices should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postal orders should be made payable to the order of the company. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, I, George B. Tschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby swear that the circulation of this paper for the week ending March 19, 1893, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day, Circulation. Sunday, March 13, 20,000; Monday, March 14, 23,479; Tuesday, March 15, 23,137; Wednesday, March 16, 23,794; Thursday, March 17, 23,729; Friday, March 18, 24,671; Saturday, March 19, 24,300.

George B. Tschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, N. P. Veil, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for February, 24,300

ATTEND the labor mass meeting Thursday evening.

SENATOR CLARKE has been highly commended by the people for his vote on the railroad bill.

READ the opinions of tax-paying republicans throughout the state on the question of impeachment of disgraced state officials.

RAILROAD MANAGERS are still predicting terrible things if the legislature passes any maximum rate law, but the people who pay the freight don't share that view.

THE thieves of Chicago are in training for their coming harvest and are not particular what they take so long as it affords them practice. A glass eye and a bass drum were stolen in that city the other day.

THE republican leaders of Indiana say that they will be sold for Harrison in the convention of 1896. Many a man's presidential chances have been seriously damaged by the undue provisosness of his friends.

THE serious charge is made against Mr. Allerton, the republican candidate for mayor in Chicago, that his grammar is not above criticism. A little bad grammar combined with honest and energetic administrative work might prove a good thing for Chicago.

THE Nebraska house of representatives means business. Its members are desperately in earnest in their pursuit of public thieves. Every member who voted for the adoption of the cell house report is entitled to the encouragement and support of all honest citizens.

THE deliberations of the Bering sea arbitrators will be conducted with open doors, and nothing will be concealed from the millions of people on both sides of the Atlantic who are concerned in it. The day of closed doors in matters pertaining to general public interests is past.

THE slight dullness now existing in the cattle market is attributed by dealers to the influence of the Lenten season upon meat consumption and the hard times in Europe. The latter cause, however, has existed for a long time and can hardly have any more effect now than it did months ago.

IF THE tax-paying citizens of Nebraska want the legislature to finish the good work of house cleaning at the state house they should lose no time in forwarding liberal contributions to Speaker Gaffin to pay the actual expenses of members who are not in a position to pay their way.

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 will impose on them if the legislature will only do its duty fearlessly and regardless of all pressure from corporate influence or the corrupt lobby.

PEOPLE of the state are anxiously waiting for the conclusion of the eminent legal advisers of the house of representatives who have been called upon to express their opinions whether the facts elicited by the investigating committee of the members of the State Board of Lands and Buildings are sufficient to warrant impeachment, with probability of conviction.

IT is passing strange that the investigators of state house frauds and swindlers have so far failed to take an inventory of the official misdemeanors of the most unscrupulous fraud of the entire band, whose first name is Tom Benton. A search of the stuffed vouchers which Benton left as a legacy would result in more startling revelations than the cell house inquiry developed.

IT is reported from Washington that the president has assured the Chinese minister that the government will do "what is right" in regard to the enforcement of the penalty provision of the Geary law. As it is only a few days since Secretary Carlisle formally announced his determination to enforce the law to the letter it would be interesting to know just what the president means.

IF AMES, Kyner and Goss, the self-styled leaders of the Douglas delegation in the house, had devoted one-tenth as much of their time and energy to the Omaha charter as they have put in on house roll 233, which was gotten up solely as a piece of spite work and engineered by the help of the Lincoln chain gang of boodle men and jobbers, the Omaha charter would have been a law by this time.

THE PENITENTIARY CONTRACT.

One of the most important subjects now pending before the legislature is the future management of the penitentiary. The house committee, after taking legal advice, has reached the conclusion that the assignment of the contract to Mosher and its extension for ten years in the legislature of 1887 was in contravention of the powers vested in the legislature, and therefore illegal. This report, together with the declaration that Dorgan, who claims to be Mosher's successor to the contract, has no legal rights in the premises, has been adopted by the house and transmitted to the senate for concurrence. It is the manifest duty of the senate to concur with the house promptly, in order that Governor Crouse may take the necessary steps for resuming control of the penitentiary by the state.

It has been a mooted question for years whether or not the Mosher contract was valid. The collapse of Mosher's bank and his disappearance from the state, coupled with the indictment of Dorgan for embezzlement, have made the resumption by the state of the management and control of convict labor a matter of necessity. The contract which Mosher assigned to Dorgan has never been ratified. Even if the contract had been legal Mosher's defalcations compel the state to cancel it and take possession. Dorgan may have legitimate claims against Mosher, but the state can't be legally or morally bound by them. The only practical solution is presented in the resolutions adopted by the house and submitted for concurrence to the senate. Carried out to their logical sequence, these resolutions will have to be followed by the enactment of a law clearly defining the methods and regulations to be pursued in the management of the convicts and the class of labor they are to perform. It may be found advantageous to continue Mosher's contracts until better means are devised for employing convicts.

Whatever may be decided on should be done promptly. The senate should by all means concur with the house resolution today and give the governor a chance to send in a message recommending some plan that can be embodied in a bill. Such a bill introduced in both houses and given precedence over all business can be made a law by next Saturday.

WORKING FOR ANNEXATION. That there is a very energetic movement going on in Canada for promoting the cause of annexation to the United States is shown by various circumstances. One instance in evidence is the proposed organization of regular committees in all the French-Canadian centers of the United States with a view to induce the Canadians at such places to correspond regularly with their friends and relatives in the Dominion, impressing upon them the advantages to be derived from living under the stars and stripes. It is obvious that an annexation campaign of this kind would be likely to prove very effective with the people reached, and its tendency would doubtless be to increase the movement, now large, of French-Canadians to the United States.

In a recent interview Goldwin Smith, president of the Continental Union of Canada, said that the annexation movement in the Dominion is steadily advancing and it cannot be stopped. It is looked upon as the great and one important issue in Canada and he expressed the opinion that if a vote could be taken on the matter the majority in its favor would be enormous. At the proper time, said Mr. Smith, which is not far distant, the Canadian subjects will ask for closer relations with the United States, and if the consent is given England will have to submit. Canada, he said, is now anxiously waiting to learn what the attitude of the Cleveland administration will be toward that country, and that attitude will either hasten or delay annexation. It can do one or the other, but it cannot stop it. If the commercial relations are more liberal it will delay the date for action; if otherwise, it will hasten matters. There has been no intimation as to what position the administration may take; but it is reasonable to expect that it will be disposed to make important modifications in the commercial relations between the two countries. Indeed, this is inevitable if the understood policy of the administration regarding the tariff is carried out, but it is very likely the administration will be disposed to go farther by entering into a reciprocity agreement that would place Canada upon more intimate terms commercially with this country than she could secure under any tariff policy which could probably be adopted. There is a difficulty in the way of such an arrangement in the fact that one of the first conditions to it would be the requirement that Canada should give American manufacturers at least equal advantages with those of England in her markets, but this might not be found insuperable.

There is reason to believe that this subject may become very prominent in public attention within the next year, and there is ample assurance that the annexation party in Canada will spare no effort to make it so.

A PROMISING ORGANIZATION. The largest meeting of business men that has been held in Omaha for some years was that which assembled at the Board of Trade rooms yesterday to consider the plans and purposes of the new Commercial club. If there had before been any doubt as to the position which the business men of this city would take in regard to this organization it was entirely swept away when it was seen how earnestly those present at this meeting interested themselves in the undertaking and approved the plan upon which it is founded. The sentiments of the several speakers were warmly endorsed, and the feeling that something practical and useful is now to be done in behalf of Omaha interests seemed to impress itself upon one and all. The fact that eighty new members were added, making a total of 300, shows that the spirit of progress and enterprise is still alive among the citizens of Omaha, and that they have only been waiting for just such an organization as

the Commercial club. It is exactly the right thing; it comes at the right time, and, unless all signs fail, it is destined to work a revolution in the commercial and industrial life of this city.

The purpose of this organization and the plan upon which its work will be carried on have already been sufficiently explained in these columns. It is an organization for all citizens of Omaha, whatever their occupation may be, and its purpose is to put forth systematic and carefully organized efforts in behalf of the material interests of this city. It ought to have 1,000 members within a month from this time. It has enough now to assure its success, for the leaven of its present membership may be expected to work rapidly and effectively among the business men of the town. The Commercial club has come to stay, and it is certain to justify all expectations if our citizens maintain the enthusiastic interest in it which they now manifest.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

The sixty days for which legislators 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, thieves, subordinates and public plunderers generally.

If Nebraska is to be redeemed from the curse of boodlism 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 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.

All contributions received by Speaker Gaffin will be acknowledged through THE BEE.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. E. Rosewater, \$100.00; R. W. Baker, Omaha, 10.00; P. Johnston, Omaha, 5.00; Citizens National bank, Norfolk, 25.00; J. G. (cash), 50.00; B. T. (cash), 30.00.

Total received up to date, \$230.00

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

The committee on agriculture of the United States senate, is soon to enter upon an investigation of agricultural conditions as required by a resolution of the senate at its last regular session. A member of the committee, Senator George, has already made an inquiry into the depression in the cotton raising industry and he says it is due in part to legislation now in force, while there are other causes coming from needful legislation yet to be enacted. These causes, however, cannot be remedied in time to affect the price of the crop now about to be planted, even if the force ever can be entirely destroyed. He suggests that the cotton farmers must therefore, for the present, resort to such remedies or palliatives for low prices as may come from their own action, independent of legislation. The last crop brought a higher price than the preceding one, but it is the opinion of Senator George that we are never, at least in this generation, to have generally the high prices for cotton we once had. Cotton will never, he thinks, be high in exceptional cases and for short periods, be high enough to warrant the producer to rely upon it as the means of purchasing supplies which can be raised at home.

This situation seems to be fully understood by the cotton producers, for at a convention which they recently held in New Orleans it was resolved that hereafter southern planters should raise less cotton and more cereals. It is not an easy thing to induce the southern farmer to make any departure from his long-established methods of industry and business, but it seems likely that he is about to do so, and if he does the change will have great importance for the agricultural producers of the west. If there is a material addition made to the cereal production of the southern states the western producers will not only lose that market, which is a very important one, but there is a probability that the south may have a surplus in excess of its needs to come into competition with the corn and wheat of the west and lower prices. Indeed it would seem inevitable that if the south shall do no more than supply its own wants in the production of cereals the western producers will be compelled, under normal conditions, to accept lower prices for their products for some years to come, or until the population of the country has grown sufficiently to make a demand that will offset the increased production of cereals in the south. It is this consideration that renders the movement for a reform of agricultural conditions in the southern states peculiarly interesting to the western farmer.

It will not be denied that taking the whole country the agricultural conditions of the last few years have not been as favorable to the producers as could have been wished and the outlook is not altogether encouraging. The expectation of exceptionally high prices for last year's crop of wheat, owing to the heavy deficiency in certain European countries, was disappointed, for the reason that it was soon found that the wheat supply of the world was equal to the demand. There is nothing to indicate that the price of any cereal will be higher a year from now than it is at present. In his last annual report the secretary of agriculture said that the time has arrived when the American farmer must cease his efforts to neutralize the low price of his wheat by producing a larger quantity. Each effort to extricate himself by that means sinks him deeper in the mire of failure. The secretary expressed the opinion that the only proper course lies in a reduction of acreage and production to meet the demand of domestic consumption and a normal requirement for exportation. The American farmer's hope of remunerative prices depends upon his gauging his areas in cultivation more closely to the normal demand.

PREPARATIONS for the great naval review next month are progressing favorably and the promise remains good that everything connected with this assemblage of war ships representing the great naval powers of the world will be a most memorable event. The arrangements for entertaining the foreign officers are on an elaborate scale, including a grand ball which, it is promised, will be the most gorgeous affair ever held in this country, for it will be attended by no less than 500 navy officers, 250 army officers and as many civilians. This is but one of the social features that will mark this extraordinary gathering of representatives of the world's navies and which will cause it to be forever remembered by all whose privilege it will be to participate in them. The festivities proper will begin April 17 and will be practically continuous for two weeks, the review in New York harbor taking place April 27, after which the foreign officers will doubtless receive some civic attention. It will be a notable opportunity for the American citizen to air his patriotism and he will be on hand in great numbers to do so.

A note of course by the legislature will have no effect upon the Board of Public Lands and Buildings than pouring water on a duck's back. Turn the vessels 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 scoundrels.

year only 166 went to South Carolina, 230 to North Carolina, 291 to Alabama, 299 to Georgia, 388 to Tennessee, 354 to Arkansas, 551 to Louisiana, 233 to Virginia and 291 to Mississippi. The west is getting most of the immigrants and will continue to do so for many years to come.

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 backbone to stop thieves and plunderers from robbing the state and looting the treasury.

SOME of the labor leaders of this city have started a movement among the unions in support of the effort to encourage legislators to finish the good work now under way. A mass meeting has been called for tomorrow evening, at which the necessity for the action taken will be fully set forth by able speakers. If there ever was a time in the history of Nebraska when the power of organized labor should make itself felt in behalf of good government that time is at hand. This meeting is called, as we are informed, with only one object in view. The laboring man and mechanics of Omaha want to endorse the action of the house in its struggle against official crooks, and also to lend the influence of their moral support in behalf of a number of bills now pending that promise relief for the people. These bills will fall of enactment should the legislature adjourn now. There is every reason why the proposed mass meeting should be largely attended.

AS LONG as there is a single member of the notorious Dalton gang left there will be occasional repetitions of the bank raid which took place at Caney, Kan., Monday afternoon. The tragic lesson that was given the Dalton outfit at Coffeyville a few months ago did not prevent one of the survivors from leading the raid at Caney, and unfortunately the robbers got off this time with their plunder and their lives. The authorities of Kansas will perhaps become weary of this sort of thing after a while and wipe these dangerous desperadoes off the face of the earth; but somehow they seem to be rather slow in getting at it.

THE Bigelow case is not the only one in which the attorney general violated his oath of office and betrayed the people. The solicitation he has always shown in appeal cases before the State Board of Transportation for the "convenience" of the railroads has often given rise to the suspicion if not belief that he cared nothing for the best interests of the people.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has ignored the indorsements of the vice president in the appointment of a district attorney for South Dakota. He probably consulted the live democrats who run the machine of that state. What has the vice president got to do with South Dakota politics, anyway?

A LARGE majority of the people of Omaha want the city charter amended in several important particulars. It is the duty of the Douglas delegation to see to it that the charter bill is not lost in the shuffle.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

The work of excavating for Fillmore's new court house has begun at Geneva.

J. J. Harris, one of the oldest residents of Wallace, died after an illness of only twenty-four hours.

Rev. A. M. Tanner has resigned as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Osceola and will remove to Walnut, Ia.

Burglars entered two business places at Edgar Sunday night, but failed to secure enough plunder to pay them for their trouble.

John A. Jones, a resident of Pawnee county since 1857, suffered a stroke of paralysis at his home near Table Rock and will probably never recover.

While Frank Lord of Kearney was out hunting, he was shot in the rear by a companion and was quite painfully injured. He was standing over a drink when the accident happened.

The tablet prepared by the Presbyterian Synodical Missionary society of Nebraska has been shipped to Chicago, and is waiting judgment from a committee of experts as to its merits, for it has to have their commendation before being admitted to the woman's building. It is said to be a model of the workmanship, and the design was sketched by Mrs. A. Hardy of Beatrice. A woman stands beneath the cross with outstretched hands before her the emblem of the world as used by Dr. A. T. Pierson, with these words engraved upon it: "The World for Christ, typified by the work of the society, which is twined about the cross are the words, 'Here am I, send me.' These figures are enclosed within a large circle above which is a smaller circle containing a cluster of heads of wheat, signifying that a little harvest has already been garnered, but it is only an earnest of what is yet to be. Near the feet of the circle appears a wistful appeal, 'Who then is there among you who will this day consecrate his service to the Lord?' And beneath it all is the legend, 'The Woman's Synodical Missionary society of the Presbyterian church of Nebraska.' The design is etched in black on fine brass, is surmounted by a coat of arms border and mounted on a solid oak frame.

BRIGHT BEFEELERS.

Washington Star: "That's a fine collection," said the judge as he surveyed the array of minor offenders ready for sentence.

Philadelphia Times: "This country is a mighty one, and the nation can pardon the best of its greatness, but for all that nobody wants the cyclones blowing about it."

Inter Ocean: "Mrs. Jinson has a perfect craze for antique articles, hasn't she?" "Surely, yes, she left church this morning because the text was from the New Testament."

Philadelphia Record: "That's a stiff breeze that blows around your house," said a visitor to a West Philadelphia man. "Yes; it ought to be a pretty stiff one. It blows over a big country."

Honolulu News: And now hens begin to cackle their tune-fallay.

Galveston News: Some people speak at least twice before they think.

Pittsburg Chronicle: Van Braun—What quiet eyes Miss Manchester has! Shindus—Yes; so widely different from her chin.

Troy Press: "There, blast you," said the man to the rock. "Then it went off about its business."

Washington Star: "Here I am," said a government clerk who had seen one superior and one subordinate discharged, "between two fires."

UNAPPRECIATED REALTY. New York Sun: Her hand is fit to grace a queen! In verse I've loved no man has seen like unto you! The time loathed.

Still, while poetic fancies flowed, With my love I have fairly glowed, I did not like the hand she showed The time loathed.

Republicans of the Legislature Must Redress 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 1891 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 warehouses and be 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 1892 pledges the party to enact laws for 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 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 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

FIGHT OR FLEE.

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 1891 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 warehouses and be 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 1892 pledges the party to enact laws for 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 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 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.

Celestial Reforms in Minnesota.

The bill before the legislature to compel Chairman of Minnesota to wear their shirts a la American on penalty of fine and have their heads shaved is not so much a matter of their heads shaved as it is a matter of their heads shaved. A number of similar laws will at once suggest themselves to people who are displeased with the way in which others wear their hats.

Diverse Business Unchecked.

South Dakota lawyers say that the extension of the divorce-obtaining time in that state to six months doesn't make any real difference, as it is now about six months before a plaintiff can get a divorce. The law years do not regard the new law as affecting the divorce business or their profits therefrom. Business will go on as usual at the old stand.

Discriminate a Little, Brethren.

There will be plenty of time for founding this democratic administration, and doubtless plenty of things for which it will have to be punished, after it gets fairly moved in and ready for business. The goal that illustrates its aggressive devotion to the republican party by trying to make mountains out of such mole hills as Mr. Carlisle's retention of the services of a man who has been his secretary and right-hand man for years past is a goal not according to knowledge.

Everybody Happy.

It would be hazardous of course, to predict that the people through which are passing will be happy after it gets fairly moved in and ready for business. The goal that illustrates its aggressive devotion to the republican party by trying to make mountains out of such mole hills as Mr. Carlisle's retention of the services of a man who has been his secretary and right-hand man for years past is a goal not according to knowledge.

Ancient History Revisited.

A little scrap of secret war history is said to be revealed by a discussion in England, where Sir Henry James asserts that Confederate agents got notice of the British government's intention to prevent the sailing of the Alabama by tampering with the crew's loyalty. The appointment of a British agent to the Alabama during its direct and careless transmission to the government. There is a strong suspicion on this side of the water that the appointment of a British agent to the Alabama during its direct and careless transmission to the government. There is a strong suspicion on this side of the water that the appointment of a British agent to the Alabama during its direct and careless transmission to the government.

Cousin Ben in Danger.

"Cousin" Ben Folsom, who occupied the position of United States consul to Sheffield for the last six or seven years, will scarcely appreciate the humor of the president's declaration against the appointment of relatives to office. At the time he was appointed it was fully understood that his appointment was due to the fact that he was a cousin of Mrs. Cleveland. He had never done anything in the political field which entitled him to recognition and there was no ground for the appointment. It was a good natured joke, but all this is changed by the fact that the president has appointed him to office. He must get out quickly, and he probably does not want to go, either.

What Mr. Cleveland Can Do.

President Cleveland, with his present opportunities before him, cannot, for instance, in his party all those who preach false financial doctrines, or wish to plunge the country into adventurous enterprises, or clamor for reforms and the principal fruits of party success. A wise and firm use of his power may accomplish much, but not everything. He can, however, as chief executive do one thing which, as to its ultimate effects, will be of decisive importance. He can put the administrative machinery of the government upon a sound business basis. He can demonstrate, not only theoretically, but in practice, that the offices of the government are intended for the service of the people, and not for the sustenance of the small political fry, who use them to get into congress and other public places for which they are not fit. He can thus open a new field for the influence of men who have the qualities and the ambition of real public usefulness. He can thus prepare the way for congresses embodying the best statesmanship his party affords.

THE NEW NEIGHBORS.

It was a case of much concern to Mrs. Eastace Gray that a man who had hired the house that stood across the way. She watched the furniture that came, and analyzed it as it came. To see if it was requisite to oust her tenants, as she called. But all her doubts were set at rest when she saw the people came. And Mrs. Gray will never call, for the influence of men who have the qualities and the ambition of real public usefulness. He can thus prepare the way for congresses embodying the best statesmanship his party affords.

BROWNING, KING & CO. Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Clothing in the World. Great People Are they who can do things to suit everybody—and we come about as near doing that very same as mortal man can. We don't claim to be perfect—nobody is. But we do claim that our suits for spring wear are so nearly perfect that neither you nor we can imagine them better if they were improved. The styles are various and the colors and fabrics numerous. Of course we are in a torn up condition just now on account of remodeling and extending our store, but for all that we have not thought of yielding our grip on the banner which proclaims us to be the leaders in fashionable clothing for men and boys. We are receiving new spring styles every day which we are placing on our counters at prices within the reach of all. BROWNING, KING & CO., Store open every evening till 8 1/2 Saturday till 11. S. W. Cor. 16th and Douglas St.