THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER Editor

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, }
County of Douglas. }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending April 1, 1893, was as follows:

Sunday, March 26	26,055
Monday, March 27	23,742
Tuesday, March 28	23,958
Wednesday, March 29	23,731
Thursday, March 30	23,958
Friday, March 31	23,918
Saturday, April 1	24,250

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of April, 1893.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

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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, thieving subordinates and public plunderers generally.

If Nebraska is to be redeemed from the curse of boodlerism and the majesty of the aw 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. Total received up to April 3 270

IT IS expected that a page or two of history will be made in Lincoln today.

CHICAGO, St. Louis and South Omaha will elect mayors and other city officers today.

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

NEBRASKA is making a reputation abroad because of the fact that her lawmakers will not tolerate public thieves.

THE republican party of Nebraska can never hope to regain its old time supremacy unless its representatives in the legislature courageously keep on purging the state house of corruption.

THE Twenty-third session of the Nebraska legislature has already made for itself a place on history's scroll. In years to come it will be memorable because of its efforts to protect the fair name of the state

THE railroad commissioners of Missouri are now invested by an act of the legislature with authority to regulate express charges as well as railroad freight rates. The law seems to be a consistent and just one.

PRACTICAL politics is receiving more attention from the Cleveland administration than civil service reform. The president and the heads of departments have no use for men who are merely good and not politically useful.

IT IS gratifying to know that the number of business failures in Nebraska thus far this year has been much smaller than in 1892 and 1891. Business is now on a conservative and solid basis in this state, and is showing steady improvement.

A CORRESPONDENT of THE BEE propounds a few pertinent questions to the old State Banking board, which was composed of Messrs. Hastings, Hill and Benton. If the statements made are true, of which there can be little doubt, explanations are in order.

THE overthrow of the French ministry will have no effect upon the Panama investigation or any other important public interest. Such ministerial disturbances occur so frequently that they are looked for as a matter of course and French people pay little attention to them.

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 attractions of the great west will be shown to many thousands of visitors during the World's fair. The latest enterprise looking in that direction is a projected railroad across the Crow reservation and to Great Falls, Mont., by which it is proposed to make the Yellowstone park easily accessible to tourists. The survey is being made and 1,000 workmen have been advertised for. The west will be visited by great numbers of sight seers this summer and doubtless many of them will go to the national park.

THE LEGISLATURE CANNOT RECEDE.

Shall the decree of impeachment, voted by the legislature last week with but four dissenting members, be revoked? Shall the most solemn process which the representatives of the people of Nebraska have undertaken be converted into a criminal farce? Shall the twenty-third legislature of Nebraska go down in history as a monumental fraud? Those questions will confront the joint session of the legislature today, when the silver tongued attorneys of the impeachable officials will endeavor to dissuade that body from carrying out the purpose for which it has been convened, and will seek to arouse partisan sympathy where stern duty calls for unfaltering action.

But what has the joint convention assembled to pass upon articles of impeachment to do with the attorneys for the defense? Would any grand jury allow the lawyers employed by parties against whom an indictment has been found to argue and plead to have it quashed? Has ever such a thing been attempted? Have not the officials asked an opportunity for vindication, which can only be given them through an impeachment by the legislature and trial before the supreme court? What would be thought of any demand on the part of lawyers hired to defend a person who had been indicted by a grand jury to be allowed to substitute an indictment drawn by themselves for the indictment prepared by the prosecuting attorney? Would not such proceedings create the most intense indignation among the people and scandalize the court? How could any member of the legislature who values his reputation and desires to retain the confidence and respect of his constituents go on record in favor of such a travesty on justice?

Three things are self-evident: First, neither the impeached officials nor their lawyers can legitimately interpose objection to the adoption of the proposed articles of impeachment. Their turn will come when the supreme court convenes to try their cases. There they will be given ample time for demurrers or rejoinders to the charges contained in the articles of impeachment.

Second, it would be manifestly improper to set aside the articles of impeachment prepared by Judges Doane and Pound, and substitute therefor articles adroitly drawn up by the lawyers of the accused, so as to bring about the failure of impeachment.

Third, the legislature cannot with honor recede from the course which it has set out to pursue, and it is very doubtful whether it could legally revoke the action it has already taken.

RESPONSIBILITY OF EMPLOYES.

Judges Taft and Ricks have rendered their decisions on the issues growing out of the strike of the engineers on the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan railroad. They define the responsibility of railway employes and the nature of the boycott. As to the former it is held that having entered upon the performance of a duty the employe cannot leave the service of the company until that duty is performed. Thus an engineer who is called to take his engine and responds to the call must remain at his post during the time necessary to discharge the duty assigned to him. If he have a run of 100 miles the period of service continues during the time usually consumed in making the run. The court does not deny the right of men to quit the service, but they must do so in good faith, and an engineer out on a run must complete the run before quitting. Referring to the provisions of the interstate commerce law forbidding discrimination by any common carrier against any person or corporation in interstate commerce, it was held by the court that as corporations can only act through agents it was evident that the mandatory provisions of the law applied with equal force to all officers and employes of connecting roads. As to the boycott required by a rule of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers it was declared that obedience to the rule would be criminal conspiracy. Notice of appeal was given and the issues will be passed upon by the supreme court, the decisions of course being operative meanwhile. If sustained by the court of last resort there will have to be a revision of the rules and regulations of associations of railway employes, for the principles enunciated in the decisions applies to all of them who have to do with the transportation service.

These decisions and the one recently rendered by the federal court at New Orleans supply a pretty comprehensive judicial interpretation of the legal responsibility of labor organizations so far as relates to interstate commerce. The decision at New Orleans was to the effect that general strikes, where they interfere with the freedom of commerce, are unlawful and the leaders liable to punishment. The combination of trades in that city under the style of the Workingmen's Amalgamated council brought about a general strike which for a time paralyzed the city's commerce. The court took the view that the combination was in violation of the anti-trust law, while the effect of its action upon the business of transportation of goods and merchandise through the city of New Orleans from state to state and to and from foreign countries was in restraint of commerce and therefore unlawful. It will be seen that these several decisions supplement one another, and it is obvious that if they stand and are enforced as the law of the land labor organizations will no longer be able to make themselves felt by the means they have hitherto relied upon.

It will doubtless occur to all thoughtful people that these decisions appear altogether one-sided. They do not consider the responsibility of employers. If an engineer or other employe of a railroad company cannot leave its service at his pleasure can he be discharged at the pleasure of an official having the power of dismissal? If the strike is to be held unlawful, how about the lockout? As has been well said, must the laborer be enjoined from moving in his tracks lest commerce be interrupted, while the employer is free to act as he pleases with his help? These are questions whose pertinence all fair-minded people will admit.

MAY ESCAPE PUNISHMENT.

The indicted members of the penitentiary and insane asylum ring at Lincoln are congratulating themselves over a fair prospect of escaping punishment for their systematic robbery of the state treasury. Six of the more notorious members of the ring were indicted by a Lancaster county grand jury last December for glaring frauds against the state. Their trial was set for the February term of court, and although two months have passed since that term opened no effort has been made to bring the guilty men to justice. Now, at this late day in the term, the county attorney of Lancaster county comes forward with the assertion that their trial will not proceed until the May term of court, and not then unless an opinion can be secured from the supreme court respecting the validity of the indictment. The statement will create a feeling of indignation in every quarter of the state. These men have plundered the state for years. They have carried on their pilferings under the very eyes, if not with the consent and actual connivance of the state officials. Their methods have been so fully exposed that the people of the state are thoroughly familiar with all the details of the plan by which the state treasury has been successfully looted by the conscienceless members of one of the most notorious rings that ever fastened itself upon a state government. Their guilt is so plainly apparent that their conviction, if ever brought to trial, is almost a foregone conclusion. And yet these men are brazenly walking the streets of Lincoln today secure in the belief that they will never be punished for their crimes. They do not take the trouble to deny their guilt, but they confidently expect to escape their just deserts by reason of technicalities in the law, and they have the assurance of the county attorney elected by the people to prosecute just such offenders that they will not be placed on trial and that their liberty will not be jeopardized until the supreme court passes upon the validity of an indictment which has been called in question only by their own attorneys.

The opportunity is ripe for a revulsion of public sentiment in Nebraska. The contractors and embezzlers should be taught that they can no longer ply their nefarious vocations. State officials should learn that they cannot wink at glaring frauds without being held to a rigid accountability. The time has passed when men can be excused and their outrageous official misconduct defended. Mawkish sentiment about "persecution," "personal and partisan maliciousness" and "star chamber proceedings" should cease and derelict officials and guilty criminals should be made to feel the weight of popular indignation and disapproval. Political considerations, which only too often obscure the visions of honest men, should be brushed aside and the people of Nebraska, irrespective of party affiliations, should unite in insisting that all guilty men should be punished and that the management of the affairs of the state institutions should be again placed on a basis of honest methods and business integrity.

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.

THE literary bureau of the Hawaiian annexationists has been doing its best to convince the world that the people of those islands have an intense longing to be annexed somewhere, but its last outgiving has not made the impression that was hoped for. Indeed, it has generally been regarded with distrust, only a few of the advocates of annexation to the United States having accepted it as a truthful statement of the situation. When the bureau hit upon the idea of proclaiming that Japan was ready to take the islands they dropped into the ridiculous and disclosed the sham character of all the rest of their statement. If one should take the word of the annexationists the Hawaiians are so anxious to be incorporated with some country that it is of secondary consequence who shall annex them, while on the other hand they convey the idea that all the powers of the earth are so anxious to get the islands that if the United States don't hurry up they will lose the chance. One thing is certain, if this country does not annex the islands no other country will be permitted to. It will probably not take the administration long to reach a decision after it has the report of Commissioner Blount.

THE action of the last congress in authorizing the president to appoint ambassadors to countries which should send representatives of that rank to the United States has had the expected effect. The British minister at Washington has been elevated to the rank of an ambassador, which at once illustrates the cleverness of British diplomacy and the friendly disposition of that government toward the United States. It is to be expected that all the leading European powers will promptly emulate the British example, so that within a short time we shall probably have at the national capital ambassadors from France, Germany, Russia, and possibly from Austria and Italy, while even some of the smaller powers may decide to be represented by the highest grade of diplomatic officials.

IT APPEARS to be conceded that the senators from Wyoming, Montana and Washington, appointed by the governors of those states, will be seated when a vote is reached on the question now under discussion by the senate. This was virtually admitted by Senator Mitchell, one of the minority opposed to admitting the three senators, in the course of his speech defending the position of the minority, which by the way contained some very strong points as to the possible effect of adopting the view of the majority. It is an interesting fact in connection with this issue that it is not being discussed on partisan lines. Both republican and democratic senators realize the importance of the question in its future bearing, for the result will establish a precedent that may stand for a century. Hence men of both parties discuss it wholly without reference to partisan considerations. So far as the public discussion is concerned it is almost wholly in support of the position of the majority of the committee on privileges and elections, favorable to seating the three senators.

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.

THERE is a sanitary league in Washington city which might well be imitated elsewhere. Its purpose is to keep the health authorities fully informed regarding the sanitary condition of every part of the city, and in order to do this it has one vigilant member of the league in each square, whose business it is to report upon the condition of the square. Thus there is distributed all over the city volunteer inspectors who supplement the inspection force of the health department and who will take quite as lively an interest in keeping the city clean as the paid inspectors. The plan is a novel one, but there is no reason why it should not prove to be entirely practicable, and therefore highly beneficial. There are cities where there is much greater need of such an organization than in Washington, which is one of the cleanest cities in the country.

AFTER a prolonged and thorough inquiry into the charges of mismanagement and waste preferred against Robert P. Porter, superintendent of the census, the committee of congress assigned to that work has reported that the charges are not sustained. The investigation was the result of criticism persistently made, in the first instance by persons having personal ends to serve, and finally by many others, who knew nothing about the matter, but took the charges on trust. The committee has been unable to find that the management of the census bureau has been either indifferent or wasteful. That the work which Mr. Porter has done has been one of great magnitude and difficulty must be apparent to every man who is acquainted with its scope. The wonder is that it has been done so well.

Different in Theory and Practice.
York Independent.

Different members of the republican party seem to have different ideas about standing up for Nebraska. Rosewater has one theory and Attorney General Hastings has another.

Called the Turn on Two.
Chadron Signal.

There are three or four independent members of the legislature whose constituents will do well to keep at home two years from now. And Elder and Sheridan are two of their names.

A Wholesome Example.
St. Paul Globe.

If the Nebraska state officials are impeached, and they no doubt will be, that state will have set a wholesome example, and take front rank as one where corruption cannot thrive.

Buttered on Both Sides.
Cincinnati Commercial.

To no degree is Mr. Cleveland behind the other presidents in subsidizing the press by dealing out to editors generous slices of official bread thickly overlaid with butter. Some of them, indeed, are getting more than they can chew.

Can't Begin Too Soon.
Globe-Democrat.

The earlier the new tariff bill appears the more radical it will be and the more destructive to the democracy. As partisans, therefore, the republicans would be glad to see congress called in session next week to pass a tariff bill.

Demanded by the Republicans.
Callaway Courier.

Every republican in the senate, as far as we have been able to observe, is anxious to have the investigation of this charge against the State Board of Public Buildings pushed to a speedy completion. If they are guilty they ought to be punished, and in their punishment the republican party will be the gainer.

Clearing the Atmosphere.
Minneapolis Tribune.

The Nebraska legislature has begun impeachment proceedings against the secretary of state, commissioner of public lands and buildings and attorney general for plundering the state. There's nothing like a thunderstorm to clear the atmosphere and render it wholesome.

A Creditable Record.
Hartford Courant.

Mr. Robert T. Lincoln's friends have no occasion to grieve over his retirement from the diplomatic service. He has acquitted himself with dignity and credit, he leaves nothing but respect and good will behind him, he returns, still comparatively a young man, to the best country on earth with the prospect of many years of useful and honorable life among his own people opening out before him.

Mr. Casper's Ambition.
Platte County Argus.

C. D. Casper, the veteran editor of the Butler County Press, is a candidate for the postmastership at David City. Considering the valuable services Casper has rendered Butler county and the entire state of Nebraska, the gentleman's ambitions are very modest. In the present legislature Casper has been worth his weight in gold, and there are tens of thousands of people outside of Butler county who will rejoice over any good fortune which may befall this true democrat.

The Epidemic of Trusts.
Chicago Tribune.

And now the already long line of trusts is to be added to by one in rubber. The latest joining member of the fraternity appears to be formed as nearly as possible on the plan of the most successful among the older ones. It will dictate the prices at which the retailer must sell, as well as those at which he shall buy, thus binding the trade hand and foot at the mercy of the combination. This new movement is respectfully commended to the attention of the commission which will assemble two months hence to consider and recommend what should be done to fight the trust combinations. Ostensibly the subject of action will be the odious coal combine, but it is probable the resulting legislation will apply with equal force to every other one of the trusts that afflict the people.

SOME METHOD IN HIS MADNESS.

Superior Times: They are now trying to make out that Rosewater is insane. They probably wish he was in jail or at the bottom of the sea. There is too much evidence of method in his madness.

Tobias Tribune: "There is method in his madness." The Lincoln Journal claims that Editor Rosewater is insane. It may be he is crazy as a bedbug, but like that insect, he gets there just the same, for he manages up to date to make life a burden for those whom he is after.

Platte County Argus: Because Rosewater has had the courage to support the legislature in its splendid effort to purge the state of its notorious corrupt officials, the State Journal and World-Herald pronounce the "sawed-off Joss" insane. The Argus is not an admirer of Rosewater, except at times, and there are times when Rosey does the state enough good to almost atone for his general cussedness.

Alliance Leader: Would it not comport much better with logic and good sense if Mr. Rosewater's editorial enemies would attack his statements and propositions, and either refute them of acknowledge their truth and justice, instead of attacking Mr. Rosewater personally? It looks to a man up a tree as though his insanity could be established easier by fighting his propositions than by personal abuse. Suppose ye editors try it.

Syracuse Journal: The story that Edward Rosewater, editor of THE OMAHA BEE, is insane, which was in circulation the first of the week, may be a charitable solution of his recent peculiar movements, but it is just as reasonable to suppose that he has been insane for the past twenty years as to suppose he is so now. We have seen nothing in THE BEE at all out of harmony with its whole history and think him just as sane as he ever was, only a trifle more so.

Wisner Chronicle: The State Journal thinks that Rosewater has exhibited all the symptoms of insanity. It would prescribe a cessation of all business cares and a retirement for mental and physical rest. There is no doubt that the boodlers and corruptionists and the whole horde of corporation cormorants at Lincoln and all over the state would be highly gratified to see Rosewater retire for mental and physical rest, but the majority of the people only wish that more of the metropolitan editors of the state were afflicted with the same kind of insanity. He is as much of a terror to corruptionists and corporationists as Mad Anthony Wayne was to the Indians in his day.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

The Gibbon Normal school has been closed for lack of patronage.

F. Adams Calvin has begun the publication of the Banner at Brayton.

The Sumner Dispatch is the name of a new paper published by E. E. Shackelford.

The first Sunday school ever held at Amelia, Holt county, was organized last Sunday.

The first stamped envelopes of the Columbian pattern sold in Nebraska were dealt out last week at Battle Creek.

Dan McAleese, county clerk of Cheyenne county, is circulating a petition for appointment as register of the Sidney land office.

Peter Van Antwerp, one of Otoe county's supposedly solid farmers, is reported to have failed for $25,000. He resides at Syracuse.

Charlie Welsh of Bradshaw lost his pocketbook containing $150 the other day, and after hunting for it for a long time found the missing purse under his bed.

Mrs. Mary McParlan, while moving onto a claim in Boyd county, met with a serious loss. While driving up a hill the whiffletrees broke and the wagon ran back into the river. It was heavily loaded with household goods, grain, etc. She also lost $60 in checks. The wagon is bottom side up in the river and probably can be gotten out when the river goes down, but the contents will be lost.

A disreputable house at Alma was the scene of a shooting affray. Dave R. Tift, a young son of Trainer Tift, seemed to hold the fort at this place against all comers. A crowd finally gathered outside the door and became noisy, when Tift began shooting through the door into the crowd. One shot out of five fired took effect in the left arm of Leo Kennedy. It is not a dangerous wound. Tift was immediately arrested.

An Elkhorn Valley train struck a Mrs. Wheeler while running through Harvard and injured her, it is supposed fatally. She was carried some distance on the cowcatcher and was not observed by the engineer until she fell off. Her head was mashed and she was otherwise injured. She is a widow and has a son and a daughter both grown up. Her son is well known in Clay county and has filled the office of district clerk of that county. She is at present 60 years of age. Her injuries are such that a fatal termination seems inevitable.

John H. Mosier is probably the most unlucky sportsman in seventeen states, says the Butte Gazette. It costs him all the way from $5 up to $125 every time he takes an outing. Last summer he went bathing and came home minus a gold watch and chain valued at $125. Yesterday he was duck hunting on the Niobrara and the boat upset and he lost a $30 gun, a good overcoat and a hat, and came near losing his life in the bargain. From his numerous narrow escapes we are inclined to the belief that Mosier was not born to be drowned.

SOME MEN OF MARK.

A good specimen of President Arthur's autograph is quoted at $7.50 by the Philadelphia collectors.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Richard W. Thompson of Terre Haute, Ind., is making a trip through Arizona and New Mexico.

Daudet is said to be a great smoker and a very hard worker. He has been known to lock himself in his library and write for twenty-four consecutive hours.

Sarasate and Paderewski have both agreed to produce compositions for the Norwich triennial music festival next October and perform them themselves.

Benjamin Constant, the distinguished French painter, is again in New York. He comes this time to paint the portraits of Stephen B. Elkins, P. A. B. Widener and other Philadelphia gentlemen.

It is reported that George W. Vanderbilt has purchased Mount Pisgah, in North Carolina, and will build a large and elegant hotel on the top of the mountain. This mountain is 5,757 feet above the sea level.

Governor Levi K. Fuller of Vermont will orate at Montreal on Decoration day. This will be the first time in Green mountain state annals that her chief magistrate will have spoken on foreign soil.

The new president of the Santa Fe calls it "the Atchison." That would have excited a rebellion in Kansas before George R. Peck moved to Chicago, but now the people of that state feel as if the tail may as well go with the hide.

Payson Tucker, the general manager of the Maine Central railroad, recently adopted the novel social expedient of entertaining his friends at the station in Portland, having a reception in the offices and a dinner in the station dining room.

When Calvin Brice was a student in Miami college he was a poor boy but a fellow of much sturdy independence. At that time Oxford was twelve miles from the nearest railway station and the journey was usually made by students in a stage. But the fare was high and Mr. Brice could not afford to pay it. He generally walked the distance, therefore.

THE FREIGHT RATE BILL.

Creston News: The maximum railroad rate bill comes up before the senate for the final struggle today. It is thought that it will be passed by the senate and then all that it will lack to become a law is the signature of Governor Crounse. It is generally believed that the governor would sign the bill, but if he should repeat the Boyd act and veto it, it would be its death blow.

Mason City Transcript: After a long and bitter fight the Nebraska senate on Monday, by a vote of 18 to 15, decided to recommend the passage of the railroad freight bill. It is claimed that Governor Crounse will sign the bill if it passes the legislature. It would appear from these facts that the relief the people have so long sought from extortionate freight rates is about to be granted.

Grand Island Independent: In the last discussion in the senate about the maximum freight bill some of the railroad senators made the objection that the bill would cause higher rates than the present ones, forgetting that the railroads and their petitions say the maximum rate bill would ruin the railroads, if the maximum rate bill really fills the pockets of the railroads, all right, let them take the wealth and not protest against their own enrichment. Queer fellows these railroad people.

Holdrege Progress: The independents with the aid of a democrat and a couple of republicans ordered the maximum freight rate bill engrossed for the third reading the first of the week. It will in all probability pass, go to the house, its amendments accepted and be in the governor's hands by today or tomorrow. Twenty-five years have the people of this state been demanding lower freight rates. The ice is now broken and the way be far clearer than in the past. The people spoke and their word became law.

Butler County Press: The railway managers when they were before the legislature protesting against the passage of the maximum freight rate bill, stated that the local traffic, which this bill would affect, was only about 10 per cent of the whole business of their roads. Now 20 per cent reduction on 10 per cent of a railroad's traffic is not a very serious matter. It is a mere trifle. The roads are not kicking half as much about the reduction as they are against the principle of the thing. They do not want to concede the right of the legislature to regulate railroads. That is where the shoe pinches. This bill will not afford the people such a wonderful amount of relief, but it is a start in the right direction. Get this law on the statutes and no party that will hereafter come into power will dare repeal it, but on the contrary it will be amended from time to time so as to grant the people justice.

Norfolk Herald: The Newberry bill will become a law and railroad rates will go down about 20 per cent. The credit for this belongs to no particular party, as the bill was passed by democrat, populist and republican votes. This is in accordance with the popular sentiment in favor of railroad legislation, which has been growing upon the people for years. While, in our opinion, this bill will not afford the relief nor affect the grand total desired or aimed at, it is a step in the direction, and will tend to allay that feverish feeling which the public has entertained so long in regard to railroad extortion. As the bill only affects local rates and the local business is only about 10 per cent of the whole, it will be seen at a glance that the "relief" will be largely imaginary. But this may be sufficient for all practical purposes. It will at least have a wholesome effect upon a certain class of politicians who have done little else but howl about corporation greed the past half century.

O'Neill Sun: Every political party for the past Lord only knows how many years has adopted resolutions in state conventions favoring the reduction of railroad freight rates, yet when such a bill was about to become a law the agent of every railroad in every city, town and village in the state was out with a petition last week with instructions from headquarters, requesting the shippers and merchants of the state to sign a remonstrance against the passage of the bill. The petitions were signed by some of the leading merchants and consequently heaviest shippers, and were sent to the senators in Lincoln as an index to the sentiment of at least a portion of their constituents. But it was only a very small fraction of our merchants who signed these petitions, as the major portion of the people have contended for years that freight rates are too high in this state, and every political party has so declared more than once in its state platform. It looks as though we were trying to hoodwink ourselves and our honorable senators by signing such petitions. The present bill is a most reasonable one, and it is to be hoped it will become a law.

ABOUT A BANK.

NORFOLK, Neb., April 2.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Along the line of investigating the proceedings of the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings it might not come amiss to inquire into the proceedings of the State Banking board regarding the appointment of a receiver for the Farmers and Drovers Bank of Battle Creek, Neb., which suspended business some two years ago. It will be remembered that this bank was presided over by R. H. Maxwell, of the defunct firm of Maxwell, Sharp & Ross, and at the time the bank doors were closed Maxwell was in Lincoln, where personal communication might be had with the State Banking board, which at that time consisted of George H. Hastings, J. E. Hill and T. H. Benton. The depositors and stockholders were anxious to have the affairs of the bank placed in the hands of a receiver who would manage the same with the greatest possible skill and economy, and in lieu of which every depositor residing in the state and the holders of all the stock united in a petition to said banking board for the appointment of a receiver of said bank who was well known to be such a man as they desired and who was so situated that his personal expenses would be at the minimum. Disregarding this petition the banking board recommend a man without experience and residing in the extreme southeast portion of the state, 250 miles away. When the bank first suspended parties thought of buying out the stockholders, paying the depositors off and continuing the bank, and for that purpose appointed a committee of as able men as any in the state to make a critical examination and to ascertain the value of its stock, which revealed the fact that the conditions were such that it would pay off all depositors and other liabilities and pay to stockholders from 12 to 40 per cent dividend. After one year's experience with this incompetent receiver it has become known that not only would the bank fail to pay the stockholders anything, but could only expect depositors to receive 25 cents on the dollar, the deficiency being caused by the receiver's neglect, want of skill and extraordinary expense.

Why is it that these officers have utterly disregarded the wishes of every interested party in this matter? Why is it they have appointed a man whose business is so far from the seat of action, and whose expense thereby is greatly increased? Why is it that the affairs of this bank should be managed in such a manner that the resources which it had at the time of suspension should be reduced to a minimum or utterly wiped out? Will the State Banking Board please rise and explain? IMPEACH.

SPRING CHEER.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: It looks as if the appointed senators are to be disappointed senators

Indianapolis Journal: The leather trust, with a capital of $50,000,000, is very much on its uppers.

Rochester Post: When a penurious young man marries an heiress it is not improper to allude to the event as a "tin" wedding.

Washington Star: It is a fact that in sensational journalism an editor must often sacrifice his principle in order to keep up the interest.

Harper's Bazar: "I like to lunch with Barrows. His conversation is very bright."
"That's all right, but it's cheaper to get it direct from the comic papers."

Philadelphia Record: Spoggles—How's this, Mrs. Spoggles? My collars look very limp and dejected this week.
Laundress—Praps it's because I used a sad-iron on 'em, sir.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Little Freddie—I 'spect I ought to tell you that this 10 cents is counterfeit.
Car Conductor—What makes you think so?
Little Freddie—Well, papa said money talked, and I've had this a whole day and it hasn't said one word.

Indianapolis Journal: "There is not much similarity between our ways of earning a livelihood," said the dentist to the paint manufacturer.
"No," admitted the manufacturer, "there is not. I grind colors while you cull grinders."

Philadelphia Times: The plumber-bill joke going out and the big ice-bill joke coming in have met and are wrestling fiercely for temporary mastery. Meanwhile, as expressive of immensity, the Easter bonnet-bill joke is having things all its own way.

HIS SORRY PLIGHT.

Kansas City Journal.

I am the prophet, priest and king
Of democratic suffering;
I took the reins at their desire
To start the purgatorial fire,
Wherein the partisan of wrath
Should render up whate'er he hath,
Whilst groans and cursings fill the air
To see us climb the golden stair.
For this I took the burden great
Of steering the great ship of state,
But little thought so soon to stand
Bereft of party; for the land
Shows up no democrat but me
Quite fit to navigate the sea
Of trouble, and now mugwump blood
Is called upon to stem the flood,
In cabinet and department place,
Ah, woe is me! my sorry face.

The Nicest and Most Natural

The finest, purest, strongest and best flavors for cakes, puddings, pastry, etc., are Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts. In this age of adulteration, consumers owe it to themselves to patronize manufacturers who have an established reputation for placing in the market pure articles. Dr. Price's Extracts for purity have the endorsements of the leading chemists of this country. They are used by the United States Government. The best hotels and restaurants use them. The largest and finest grocers sell them, and they are destined to take the place of all other Flavoring Extracts.

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