HER DESTRA DATEY BEEN TURNDAY APRIL IN 1893

OFFICES. Omnha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, corner N and 25th 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 ed torial matter should be addressed: To the Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company. Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-many.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska.
County of Bonglas :
George B. Tzschuck secretary of The BEE pub
Hishing company, does solemnly swear that th Histing company, does solemally swear that the sound circulation of life Daily Han for the week ending April 8, 1832, was as follows: Sunday, April 2.
Monday, April 3.
Thesday, April 4.
Wednesday, April 5. Thursday, April 6... Friday, April 7..... Saturday, April 8...

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 8th day of April, 1832.

N. P. FEIL. Notary Public. Average Circulation for March, 1893, 24,179

Ex-GOVERNOR CAMPBELL of Ohio absolutely refuses to be a candidate against McKinley. This shows some appreciation of the latter's strength with the people of his state.

IN DEFERRING the impeachment trials for two weeks the supreme court has given the attorneys on both sides an opportunity to prepare their cases and fortify themselves with citations of impeachment precedents.

IF THE British press wishes to establish a reputation for unfairness it cannot do so more effectually than by continuing its unjust imputations against the good faith of the American side in the Bering sea arbitration case.

It is altogether probable that one of the consequences of the recent session of | not likely to suffer from an experiment the state legislature will be to convince several hitherto aspiring citizens that the climate of Nebraska is altogether unwholesome for their permanent resi-

IF GOVERNOR CROUNSE decides to retire Commissioner General Garneau from the supervision of the Nebraska exhibit at the World's fair, he should give the state a more capable representative and not a man who is discredited in the community in which he lives. No change is desirable unless it is a change

THE new Columbian steamer line from San Francisco to Panama, established to cut down excessive railroad freights across the continent, is meeting with an extensive patronage. The line promises to be a useful one to Pacific coast merchants, as it opens up a cheap route to Europe and will stimulate trade with Central America.

ALTHOUGH the country roads are dry the farmers are not coming into the city in great numbers at present. They consider it more important just now to take advantage of good weather and prepare for planting than to go to town to sell or buy. Merchants look for a greatly improved trade as soon as the rush of spring work on the farms is over.

THE New York senators are said to be donning their war paint to wage a campaign against Cleveland, but after the result of the protest of the finance committee of the chamber against Eckels nomination to be comptroller of the cur rency, it is hardly likely that they will have the temerity to attempt to dictate the federal appointments for the Empire

WERE Dan Lamont private secretary it is hardly likely that the president would have committed the blunder of attempting to suppress publication of the lists of appointments of fourth-class postmasters even to oblige Headsman Maxwell. But the prompt revocation of the pompous order indicates that there is yet a wholesome regard in the white house for the opinions of newspaper correspondents.

WHATEVER may have been Church Howe's legislative record in the past his course in the late legislature has been creditable. He voted right on all the vital issues that came before the legislature and was largely instrumental in enforcing retrenchment in appropriations. At the closing hour of the session his efforts were successfully directed coward securing an agreement upon the appropriation bills between the two houses which saved the state the expense of an extra session following on the heels of the regular session.

ONLY a little over a month remains before the opening of the second annual exposition of the Manufacturers association of Nebraska and the officers of the association are very busy making preparations for it. Inasmuch as the exposition will be a benefit to Omaha the city authorities should not fail to repair the disreputable sidewalks in the vicinity of the Coliseum building as soon as possible, and it would be a good thing if a special effort were made to push the paving that has been ordered on the street so as to have it completed before of the land, and no court, state or fedthe exposition opens.

THE United States supreme court has denied the petition of the Illinois Central Railroad company for a reheaving in the Chleago lake front case, and the petitioner is now compelled to give up the light. Here is one case, at least, in which a corporation seeking to stave off fectively dealt with by the courts and forced to abandon a struggle which it would have continued as long as it could have found a refuge in any tribunal. One reason why the great corporations are always distrusted is that they fight as desperately in a bad cause as ordinary people do in a good one.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Elsewhere is published a record of the bills passed by the last legislature which have received the approval of the governor. The list contains sixty-eight measures, forty-two of which originated in the house and twenty-six in the senate. A number of bills passed in the closing days of the session are still in the hands of the governor. A perusai of the list will show that some good legislation of a general nature was enacted.

Nebraska is now enrolled among the states that have adopted anti-Pinkerton laws, and hereafter the importation of armed bodies of men into this state to perform police service will subject the individual or corporation responsible for it to prosecution and punishment. Only bona fide citizens of Nebraska can in future be called on to perform police service, and this must be done by the legally constituted authorities. The law is explict and leaves no toophole for the employment of any force of the character of the Pinkertons.

Another important measure, from which the people ought to derive a great deal of benefit, is that prohibiting combinations of lumber or coal dealers to fix the price of lumber and coal. It is not questionable that such combinations have existed here as in other states and specific legislation against them was demanded in the interest of the public. Such combinations are quite as objectionable within their field of operation as the greater trusts, and every consideration of public policy justifies their suppression. It is not to be doubted that the people will speedily realize good effects from this legislation. The proposition to abolish the death

penalty resulted in a compromise, and a bill passed giving juries discretion as to the death penalty in cases of murder in the first degree. Illinois, and perhaps some other states, have a law of this kind. It is expected that the effect of this law will be to secure a greater number of convictions, it being claimed by those who oppose capital punishment that juries frequently refuse to convict except upon the clearest evidence of guilt when there is no alternative but the death penalty. It is quite possible that results may justify this view, and at any rate society is with the new law. Another measure connected with our penal system is that which authorizes the governor to parole prisoners who have served the minimum time prescribed by law for the crimes of which they were convicted. This plan has been successfully tried in Ohio and some other states and there is no reason why it should not operate well here. Its tendency must be to put prisoners upon their best behavior as to obedience to prison rules and regulations, since good conduct is most essential in order to enable a prisoner to secure a parole, while the fact that he may be returned at any time for breaking the conditions

of his conduct when released. Legislation that will benefit the business interests of the state, effecting a saving of both time and expense, is the measure providing that the railroads shall construct transfer switches. The absence of such facilities for the prompt transfer of ears from one line of road to another has been a source of much complaint, and the legislature did well in providing that the needed facilities shall be supplied.

of the parole will lead him to be careful

All the people of Nebraska enjoy their civil rights as fully, doubtless, as those of any other state in the union, but in order to more surely protect every class in these rights a bill was passed defining them and requiring their full recognition and observance. Under this measure any citizen of the state whose civil rights are denied has an easy way of seeking redress.

Such are some of the more important general laws passed by the Twenty-third legislature, and they can all be commended as judicious enactments from which good results are to be expected.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT DECISION. Four decisions within a month by fedral judges relating to the obligations of employes of common carriers engaged in interstate commerce, all agreeing as to essential principles, make an array of judicial opinion upon this very im portant subject of great value and leave ittle room for doubt that the vital principles set forth in these several decisions will be sustained by the court of last resort. The latest decision is that of Judge Spear of the United States district court in Georgia, and was made upon a petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to require the receiver of the Central Railroad of Georgia to enter into a contract with the engineers employed on that road. This the court ordered the receiver to do, observing that where the property of a railroad or other corporation is being administered by a receiver under the superintending power of a court of equity it is competent for the court to adjust difficulties between the receiver and his employes which, in the absence of such adjustment, would tend to injure the property and to defeat the purpose of the reccivership.

The portion of the decision which is of general interest, however, refers to the rule of the brotherhood which requires engineers to refuse to haul cars coming from or going to a road with which members of the brotherhood are at issue. With regard to this rule Judge Spear said there cannot be a doubt that "it is in direct and positive violation of the laws oral, could hesitate for a moment so to declare. It is plainly a rule," said the court, "or an agreement in restraint of trade or commerce, as described in the Sherman anti-trust law. A combination of persons, without regard to their occupation, which would have the effect to defeat the provisions of the interstate commerce law, inviting discrimination justice has been promptly and ef- in the transportation of freight or passengers, would be liable to the severe penalties of the statutes." Such being the situation created by law, of the constitutionality of which there is no question so far as the courts are concerned. Judge Spear said it will

delay the work of a transportation company without becoming obnoxious to the provisions of the anti-trust law and the interstate commerce act, and he took occasion to apply this equally to a combination or agreement of railway officials or other representatives of capital. The restraints imposed by these laws upon organized labor are also operative against combinations of capital, according to the opinion of the Georgia court, and there can be no doubt that this view

It is evident that organized labor, or that part of it, at any rate, which is employed in the transportation business of the country, will have to radically change the rules and regulations that have hitherto governed it and find other methods of redressing grievances. Having this in view Judge Spear suggested that organized labor, when injustice has been done or threatened to its membership, will find its useful and valuable mission in presenting to the courts of the country a strong and resolute protest and a petition for redress against unlawful trusts and other combinations which would do unlawful wrong to it. It would seem clear that the class of organized labor to which the court in this case had special reference will hereafter have to look to the courts for an adjustment of issues that cannot be otherwise amicably settled, until there is legislation clearly and fully regulating the relations of such labor to the service in which it is engaged. Recent events suggest that such legislation will be secured in the near future. for its necessity is becoming apparent to everybody.

CORN AT HOME AND ABROAD.

To a person given to speculation upon economic problems the enormous consumption of corn in the United States as ompared with that in Europe and other countries might afford an interesting theme. Europe imports annually about 64,000,000 bushels of corn, the greater portion of which is from the United States. Our exports amount to about 57,000,000 bushels annually, of which 2, 000,000 bushels goes to Canada, Mexico and other southern countries take a small fraction of our corn product, but we still ship more to Europe than all other countries combined. And vet with these seemingly large exports our shipments to Europe are less than per cent of our annual production.

As the great bulk of the corn consumed in Europe is imported from the United States and yet amounts to only an insignificant fraction of the corn product of this country, it is evident that the difference between the consumption of that cereal in this country and in the countries of Europe is unnatural. The explanation is found in the fact that the people of Europe are yet ignorant of the value of corn as human food. They scarcely use it at all for that purpose. They feed it to their animals, but it does not find its way to their tables. In the United States the various food preparations of corn are not considered too common to be placed upon the tables of the rich, and the middle and poorer classes consume them in great quanties because they are both cheap and wholesome. In the nature of things the European peoples who do not now use corn as human food will in time become aware of its valatable, nourish ing and wholesome qualities, just as some have already done in Germany as a result of efforts that have been put forth through the agency of our Department of Agriculture. If the nations of Europe were to consume half as much corn in proportion to population as is used in the United States it is clear that a greatly increased demand upon the American product would result. There s no reasonable doubt that such an increase in the foreign consumption of this cereal will be witnessed within a few years, and in that prospect the American farmer, and particularly the farmer who tills the soil in the great corn belt, may find much encouragement. The industry of corn growing cannot be said to have reached its limit when half the world does not know the uses of that

great cereal. IT is not to be apprehended that the issue between the United States and Turkey, growing out of the destruction of American property in the latter country by subjects of the Porte, will have any serious results. There may be more or less diplomatic controversy, but it is hardly probable that we shall be called upon to send any war vessels to Turkey to enforce our demands. It is satisfactory to note that the administration took prompt notice of the matter as soon as its attention was officially called to it, and in a spirit which Americans approve asked for an explanation and reparation. During the past four years the country has learned the importance of dealing at once and firmly with infractions of American rights by foreign powers, and it is agreeable to find an indication that the policy of the last administration is to be maintained by the present one in this respect. This country cannot with a proper regard for its dignity indulge in bluster toward any nation, great or small, but it should in all circumstances insist on having its rights and the rights of its people respected and protected. It is not to be doubted that President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham are

heartily in sympathy with this view. Wisconsin has fallen into line with the states having anti-Pinkerton laws, the legislature having adopted and sent to the governor a radical measure for the exclusion from that state of armed bodies of men employed to act as militiamen, policemen or peace officers who are not duly authorized or empowered to get in such capacity under the laws of the state. It is provided that no person, tiem, company or corporation shall hereafter use or supply any such body of armed men for the protection of person or property or for the suppression of strikes within the state, whether such armed men be employes of detective agencies (so called) or otherwise. Any person found guilty of violation of the provisions of the act shall be deemed guilty of felony and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by imprisonment in the state prison not more than be practically impossible hereafter for a | three years nor less than one year, or by be practically impossible hereafter for a body of men to combine to hinder and both such fine and imprisonment. Thus control of the purchase and sale of all liquors within its limits. A commission, at the head of which is the governor, will ap-

the states are, one by one, arraying themselves against the dangerous evil of Pinkertonism, giving promise that within a few years all of them will have strong laws on their statute books to protect their citizens from the invasion of armed bands of reckless and irresponsible mercenaries. As one of the first papers in the country to attack this evil THE BEE is glad to see the progress that is being made toward its sup-

THERE is to be a general inquiry by the senate committee on immigration into the subject of which it has special charge, with particular reference to the condition and character of the immigrants coming here for the purpose of supplying labor for the coal, iron and other mines of the country, and also as to whether the laws against the admission of laborers under contract are effectually enforced. The charge has been made that the contract labor law is evaded and that some of the coal corporations still keep agents in Europe to provide them with immigrants when needed. This sort of tning was practiced a few years ago, with most demoralizing results, but it was supposed to have been effectually suppressed under the operation of existing laws. That it was largely if not wholly done away with there can be no doubt, but the fact of the senate ordering an inquiry as to whether the law is effectually enforced suggests that there is ground for believing that it is not, The inquiry is a proper one to be made, but it will probably be found extremely difficult, if not impossible, to get at the truth If contract labor is being imported, those engaged in it know how to thoroughly cover up their work.

THE fears of such persons as may have entertained the apprehension that the water supply of Chicago is not exactly what it should be may in some degree be allayed by the assurance of the Lancet, one of the most authoritative of English medical journals, that ill-informed rumor has vastly exaggerated the faults of Chicago water. This assurance is based upon a report of a special commission in the interests of British subjects who will visit the Columbian exposition. The investigation it is claimed has been thorough and scientific and the result altogether favorable, and the Lancet finds no reason to believe that there is liability of any epidemic outbreak on account of the character of the water supply. This will be assuring to those intending to visit the exposition and use

only water as a beverage. THE carelessness of exhibitors at the World's fair is causing serious trouble and delay in arranging the displays. Unless exhibitors observe the instructions sent out by the managers months ago, that all cars of exhibits have cards attached specifying the building for which the exhibits are intended, the installation of some displays will be deferred until June I. As it is estimated that between now and the 1st of May 7,500 carloads of exhibits will arrive at the park, an idea can be formed of the inconvenience and blockade inevitable unless they bear explicit shipping orders. The only safe plan is for exhibitors to follow to the letter the instruc-

tions of the fair management. WHEN a St. Paul health official went o investigate some reported cases of cholera in that city the other day he found the patient suffering from the effects of water taken from a well that had been contaminated by drainage from the gas works, which were 700 feet distant. The symptoms were somewhat like those of cholera, but when the cause was removed the effect also disappeared. The dangers that lurk in well water are among the most serious to be guarded against this year. No well in a city can be safely used. Even gas works may be less dangerous than some other sources of contamination to which city wells are always exposed.

THE movement of grain in the Omaha market is reported very dull, but it is equally so elsewhere. There is practically no decrease in the available stocks of wheat reported and the market is stagnant. Bradstreet's says: "Combining changes last week, both coasts, the total net decrease of available wheat stocks was 169,000 bushels, as compared with 1,271,000 bushels in the previous week, and with a net decrease of 1,340,000 bushels in the last week of March, 1892." It is not expected that there will be any spirited movement of wheat until the condition of the growing crop is more

definitely known. IT is reported that the Idaho silver mines that yield nothing else will not be worked this year and that all the smelers in the state are now shut down. It s proposed that the sliver deposits be left undisturbed until the market is improved by favorable financial legislation or a reduction of the world's supply. It remains to be seen whether the mine owners will have the courage to adhere to this policy or not.

The Problem of the Hour. Philadelphia Times, The way one of the great political ques-tions of the day comes home to many is: "Am I going to get anything"

The Endorsement That Won. The attention of the democrats is called to the grim fact that Judge Lochren was ap-pointed pension commissioner on the recommendation of the republican legislature of

A Man of Courage. It is a great deal of satisfaction in these

days of looting, fliching, defalcation and embezzlement that in Auditor Gene Moore we have an official latefugent enough to see the stealing and courage enough to stop it. A Powerless Syndicate. All the newspapers in Chicago except his own were opposed to our Carter, and yet he was elected by upward of 20,000. Had Car-

ter's own newspaper gone back on him along with the others his election might have been unanimous. The negative influence of a Chicago newspaper is something powerful.

Official Bar Rooms. Ph'ladelphia Record. On the 1st of July next the sovereign state f South Carolina will go into the liquor siness on her own account. In accordance with the law passed last winter, the state on the day named, assume absolute

towns, a majority of the voters of which may apply for their appointment. Every barkeeper in the state will be a salaried and will turn all his receipts state officer.

What May Happen.

Butte Gazette: The Lincoln Journal ac-cuses Roswater of being insane. While the Journal is getting Rosy in the asylum, he is liable to fill up several cells in the peniten-

One Thing at a Time, Wahoo New Era: Will THE BEE keep right on exposing the infamous rascals, who have been looting the state of Nebraska for years, and when their time is out as officials turn right around and help elect another set of thieves to the same offices.

> Playing a Lone Hand. Minneapolis Tribune.

The Fiorida legislature just convened con sists of ninety-seven democrats and four As there is not a single republi body the democrats expect to ave a nice harmonious time, but no sport. Florida has a large republican vote but it is always overlooked when the counting is

New York Tribune

The Rhode Island prohibitionists have had their fling. They have doubled their sup-port and contributed to the election of two ngressmen who will vote for free wool and a low tariff. They have had a very lively dance. Now somebody will have to pay the piper. Perhaps it will be the prosperous Rhode Island workingman.

Hon. John A. Davies.

Lincoln Call, No man ever came to the Nebraska legisature and in a single term made such an excellent record as Representative Davies of Cass county. Clean, bright and able, he has commanded the confidence of his fellow men ers and their respectful attention at all imes. An eloquent and forcible speaker, he has carned all the applause that came so readily whenever he spoke upon a measure, and he has gone home with a record o strict integrity that none can question. The state ought to have use for more men like John A. Davies.

Why Men Fail in Business.

Experience is the best, and often the most xpensive, teacher. There are two ways of btaining experience-one by ourself and paying for it, and the other serving the experiences of others and profiting thereby. The latter is by far the

In this connection it is interesting to observe that nearly 12,000 failures occurred in the United States and Canada in 1892. Most of these failures were attributed to "insuffi cient capital," but a close analysis of the reasons given would, we believe, show that a lack of experience was the foundation of a vast majority of these misadventures in business. Other causes, of course, are mentioned. Of the 12,000 failures over 1,000 were attributed to fraud, nearly 1,000 to incompetence, the same number to disaster and over 3,000 to "lack of means,"

Purity of Republican Principles.

York Times: Republican principles are of impaired by the weakness or dishonesty of any man, whatever position he may hold No one claims that there are no unworth: men in any party or any society. They creep in everywhere, and too often are suc-cessful in forcing themselves to the front for a season. One thing can be thankfully claimed, however, for the republican party and for no other; it never nominates men for office who are known at the time to be con rupt or incompetent. If such a man should secure the nomination he would be defeated. The voters of the party are honest and they would repudiate a dis-honest man if they knew him to be In national and state affairs the principles of republicanism and the men elected by the republican party have been tested and no member of the party need be ashamed of them. The few unworthy men who have slipped in from time to time have been promptly dealt with. But republicanism rises above men. It is agressive philanthrophic and always patriotic. It stands for ustice between man and man, for the poor and the oppressed, for the elevation of labor for country and home. Whatever the weak-ness of men may lead them to do, the purity and patriotizm of republican pri

The Railroad Bill Passes. Kearney Hub.

The long agony is over. The railroad freight bill has passed both houses of the legislature. It now goes to the governor, and there are very few who entertain any doubt of his signing it. The vote on the passage of the oill stood eighteen to fourteen. The minority joined in a written protest against the passage the bill when it was on its passage. T protest states the following reasons there for: "That said bill has not been read at large on three different days in the house of

representatives; nor has said bill been read at large on three different days in the senate; nor has said bill been read at large at all in the senate, as required by article iii, section 11, of the constitution of the state of Nebraska. Said bill not being passed in ac cordance with the requirement sof the consti-tution of this state it is therefore unconstiutional and void." If the statements contained in the pro

tests are true, then it looks as though the majority had made a mistake that is ignorant or willful, and bad enough in either

The freight rate bill in Nebraska is not to be settled by the passage of enactments that may be found unconstitutional, thus three ing the whole issue back upon the people and keeping up the struggle, world without end, for the benefit of politicians. It will be far better that the bill stand the

test of the courts, where it will undoubtedly go if the technicalities in question really exist. It is desirable, both for the people and the railroad companies, that the whole question be disposed of, and be eliminated from the politics and business calculations of the state as a perplexing, disturbing ele The Hub believes the oill to be a very im-

perfect piece of legislation, and it suspects hat some of it supporters have voted for it with the expectation that it would not "hold water" if carried into the supreme court.

The Future of Nebraska Democracy. Plattsmouth Journal (Dem.), Now that the legislature has adjourned it well for the men of democratic faith to be

gin to put into form their ideas of what the course of the party should be in the near future of this state, for upon the position hey take will largely depend the success of failure of the party for the future. The party last year, as In previous mitted itself to the doctrine of th ailway charges, but certain assumed leaders of the party in the legislature have taken the advice of a faction in the party and have voted against and opposed such freight regulation, in defiance of the platform, and have acted in harmony with the republicans on this question on the score that "busi-ness interests" were superior to party platforms or popular demands. It is proper therefore, that the coming conventions of the party should declare itself anew on this subject—and the democratic voters should be consulted in the formation of that feature of the platform to be adopted by the party this year. The Journal believes that the men who went contrary to the platform upon which they were elected are not good democrats; that the interests of the people are superior to those of any personal interest, and that if the party has any claim upon popular support it cannot be too outspoken in its declarations in sustaining their spoken in its declarations in sustaining their rights and standing by their interests. The party can illy afford to permit a small coterie of men who are either in the employ of or are reaping business advantages from the favors of railway management to dictate the party policy or formulate its platforms. This rail-way question is sure (a be an important one way question is sure to be an important one until the policy of the state is settled in behalf of the people—just as nuch so as the tariff question is in a national sense—and men who are not in harmony with demo-cratic sentiment and persist in acting with the party's enemies or such a subject ought the party's enemies on such a subject ought to be made to feel the lash of party lemnation. Democrats cannot affer drive men who are true democrats, in that they are anti-monopolists, out of the party and into the independent ranks for the sale of conserving private and selfish ends. This is our view of the matter, and we should like to know what our brethren of the demWHAT THE PEOPLE DEMANDED.

Twin City Times: The Newberry bill is a attle scarred veteran, but it didn't go on the retired list

Loup City Independent: The Newberry oill has passed the senate and all it need now to make it a law is the governor's sig-This is a great victory for the peo ple over the corporations.

Lincoln Herald: Now that the maximum rate bill has passed, the people of Nebraska will soon be traveling on hog trains. The railroad companies can no longer afford to use vestibule coaches and divide the traffic that is going in the same direction into separate trains. The conductors and brake men are also expected to pay their fare.

St. Paul Republican: The Newbery passed the senate Wednesday with a few amendments, and the house promptly concurred. It will undoubtedly soon become a law, as it is generally understood that the governor will sign it. The Republican be-ileves the bill altogether too radical, but now that it is passed, hopes to see it given a fair

Holdrege Progress: The people have secured relief, in a measure, from railroad extortion. The ice is now broken and the way is opened for further legislation as experience dictates. It is a victory for the people and they must follow up the advan-tage thus gained. Experience of lows shows an increased volume of business done, consequently an increase in earnings for the railroads. The same results may be expected in Nebraska.

Bloomington Echo: The people of this state have long demanded a reduction in freight rates, but whether this new bill will give them the much sought for relief or not few people are competent to judge is claimed by quite a number of persons that while the Newberry bill makes a reduction in some articles it radically raises the rate others. If the bill is not constitutional and s too great a reduction for the railroads to stand they will probably carry it to the courts. When this bill becomes a law a should take the railroad fight out of politic as it has in other states in the east.

Grand Island Times: The railroads and their friends say the bill raises the rates, yet they fought its passage in every wa-going so far as to allow Senator North, railroad democrat, to make a speech lastin three hours; as Senator North never had anything to say that he could not proclain n five minutes, it will be seen how desperat the monopoly attack was on the bill. There is no question but that the state has the right to regulate railroad rates, and there i no question but what railroads in Nebraska need regulating. We hope the Newberry bill will do this. It is probably imperfect in many ways, but it is an entering wedge—a step in the right direction.

Schuyler Herald: The bill may not b perfect in every respect, that could hardly be expected; but it is beyond a doubt a much better measure than the bill that was passed two years ago and vetoed by Governor Boyd. We think that we can safely say that if such a measure as the present one had been presented to Governor. Boyd he would have signed it. Let the governor sign the bill and if after a fair trial it is found that it some respects it does an injustice to the rail roads it can be changed. For twenty-five years the railroads of Nebraska have beer running things their own way and justice has been unknown to them. Now if there is an injustice being done, which we very much doubt, they are only getting a dose of thei own medicine. The people of Nebraska re gardless of party owe a debt of gratitude to their senators and representatives who by the hardest kind of work secured the passage of the bill.

AT THE SEAT OF JUSTICE.

Atkinson Graphic: The impeachment con flict is ripe for the ruction that such investi-gations ever generate. May the trial be searchingly thorough and justice be done, though the heavens fail.

York Times: The republican party must eansed and a new set of men brought to the front. Let the old chaps be assigned to some other duty, besides holding office or running for office, for a season. They must be weary. Let them rest awhile.

Kearney Telegram: Impeachment pro and it will be a long and tedious trial men are proven guilty they should be punished, as they doubtless will be, and the result of the findings of this court will be looked for with great interest by the taxpayers of Nebraska.

Cedar Rapids Commercial: The state offiinnocent we shall hall their vindication with unfeigned delight; if guilty we shall behold their downfall with satisfaction. Neither the state officials nor the republican party can afford to retire from this contest until truth is triumphant and right is victorious Neligh Leader: It is now a certainty that Attorney General Hastings, Secretary of

Attorney General Hastings, Secretary of State Allen, Land Commissioner Humphrey. ex-Treasurer Hill and ex-Auditor vill be impeached. In the case of all except Benton the articles of impeachment have been adopted, and in his case they are almost ready for presentation. They have been drawn with the utmost care presented by the legislature. Just when th ourt will try the cases has not been decided f the present legislature had done nothing ise than to break up the ring of thieves wh have lived for years by plundering the state it will deserve well of the voters of the Pierce County Call: We are glad to note

that the majority of the memoers of both houses voted to impeach the officials. It is about time for the people to govern this state and not the corporations. We want onest men to fill these places of trust-not rascals who would sell their honor for a small sum. If there is something "rotten in Denmark," the legislature should in

quire into the matter. The republi can members should not disgrace selves by trying to dodge issue; they were elected to ferret our dodge rauds and if they do not do what is right they will have to answer for their actions two years hence. If the republican party had in past years legislated for the people and not for the corporations they have been honored and respected more than they are now. They now have a chance to make a clean record. The offenders should be punished. Turn the rascals out! Do not

shield them because they are republicans. Garfield Enterprise: The Impeachment Garfield Enterprise: The Impeachment proceedings begun by the legislature against the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, which board is composed of the sceretary of state, John C. Allen; the attorney general, George H. Hastings, and the commissioner of public lands and buildings, Gus Humphrey, should be prosecuted to a finish. If these gentlemen are sufficient to a finish. these gentlemen are guilty of swinding the state as charged, they should be punished to the full extent of the law. If innocent of the charges, they should be triumphantly experated. Justice should be done, and the only way to do it is to go on with the im-peachment proceedings. Every member of e legislature who shirks his duty in this matter should have his name recorded in the people's "black book." Their duty is plain, so plain that even a blind man can see it.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

The fair of the Rushville Agricultural and Protting association will be held September 26 to 29.

A summer normal will be conducted at erdon beginning July 3 and continuing to August 25.

The Western Nebraska Educational assolation will hold it sessions April 28 and

t Ogallala The machinery for the Superior starch works has arrived and the factory will s

A district Christian Endeavor society con-cention will be held at Fairbury next Fri-

lay, Saturday and Sunday Tramps took all the money there was in the box at the Rock Island depot at Pairbury

and stole away without being detected. While Chris Johansen, a Filley black-smith, was shoeing a horse the animal gave a violent lunge and broke the blacksmith's The Odd Fellows of Dawes and Sheridan

counties will celebrate the anniversary of the organization by a joint session at Chadron. Two sneak thieves who purloined a quan-

tity of clothing from a Holdrege store are now resting in fail under \$500 bonds awaiting trial for grand largeny. White H. W. Crossle of Alma was cleaning his gan the weapon accidentally went off and filled Mrs. Crossle's left leg full of pird

shot. The wounds were painful but not Officers from Auburn have started for Missouri to capture Charles Sumner, who has twice been arrested for burglary and who has twice broken jail. They think they have their man located.

T. J. Grogan, residing near Diller, bired a oung man named Johnson to work for hin but on the second day the new hand turned apmissing and so did a horse, saddle and

bridle. By offering a reward of \$25 the animal was recaptured, but the third is still A. W. Pressey of Oconto has been awarded the appointment to West Point Military academy from the Sixth district. The ex-

amination was held at Broken Bow under

the direction of Congressman Kem. Tillison of Kearney was made the alternate in case Pressey does not accept. PENSIVE PLEASANTRIES. Elmira Gazette: The milliner would soon be wamped if she didn't know how to trim her

Philadelphia Times: As to the relative alue of push and pull, it's certain the man of tere push stays behind where he of pull goes Harper's Bazar: Old Party in Cable Car-conductor, what's the matter with this car

Conductor-It's got the grip. Washington Star: The great trouble about prize fight is that the overture of chin musics so much longer than the performance.

Waif: Young Gotnix (sadiy)—I saw a sign in a window down the street that exactly de-cribed my condition. Jinks—What was it? "Cash girl wanted."

Binghamton Leader: When a man kicks on he amateur cornet player next door his objections are sound.

Yankee Blade: "Have you the nerve," said Jim to Joe, "that I should you a dollar owe?" "Have I the nerve? Why, yes, you bet, but first I must the dollar get."

Indianapolis Journal: Visitor—What has become of your skeleton girl? I supposed she was too good a card to lose. Museum Manager—She's struck a better job—she is hevin' her picture took for fashion

A CITIFIED LYRIC. Chicago Record.

It is spring! The soft air layes the dirty streets And a string
Of cable cars, in banded fleets,
Is on the curve.
In the markets packed with carts

In the markets packed with carts
Rise funny smells—
Queer-shaped fruits from foreign parts
And oyster shells
Send up a mingled incense rich;
While the rags
Which some humble sweaters stitch
Into bags.
To be known crst while as "pants,"
Are smelled afar;
Forsooth, 'tis spring!
The street dirt lies in little mountains,
And hear the ting
Of the cash-till bell on the soda fountains.

BROWNING, KING

Got 'Em in a Box

The tailor no longer stands any show when it



comes to turning out nobby wearing apparel. We make up so many suits that fit as well, look as well, and are as well as private tailored garments, that we can afford to sell them at half tailor prices. We have never before gathered around us so fine a line of spring suits for boys and

men as this year-Our children's department on the second floor is the largest and most complete in this western country-Boys' suits from \$2 up-Men's suits fron \$8.50 up. The hats are temporarily on the third floor, and we are selling lots of them at lower prices than hat stores do-Meantime they are working at that hole in the wall.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Store open every evening till 0.32 ! S. W. Cor. 16th and Douglas 3!