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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 postofice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska.
County of Douglas.
George B. Tzschuck, see
lishing company, stores s lishing company, does solemnly awear that the actual organisation of THE DARLY BEE for the week ending April 8, 1832, was as follows: Phursday April 6 Friday, April 7

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pre-ence this 8th day of April, 1897. N. P. FELL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for March, 1893, 24,179

ANNOLNUEMENT.

Mr. Rosewater, editor of this paper, has been called away to New York on important business. During his absence The Bre will pay no attention to anything that may be said by the World-Herold or its editor concerning the circulation contest. When Mr. Rosewater returns, within ten or twelve days, he will doubtless be able to meet any or all points raised with reference to relative circulations and Proposition No. 5, which will remain open until April 20.

WHEN a man passes an entire session | sions. It is in accord with the pledges of the legislature about the state capitol | to the people of all the political parties. in the pleasant pastime of lobbying It was enacted with the intention that it through a measure that promises to insure him a good fat office only to see a personal enemy walk off with the prize | more it has been a dead letter. Is there he naturally doubts the gratitude of republics in general and the wisdom of the appointive power in particular.

The American Forestry association has appealed to Secretary Hoke Smith to stop the cutting of timber on the public lands. Now here is another chance for the doughty chief of the Interior department to demonstrate what sort of stuff he is made of. If he can stop the glaring evil complained of-and it is an evil that should be put down-he will have done what none of his predecessors were

INDICATIONS are that all efforts to switch "Tom" Watson and some of the other third party leaders in Georgia off into an endorsement of the old democratic party have proved unavailing. The fact that the alliance element polled 40,000 votes in that state at the late presidential election is regarded as too encouraging for them to give up the fight and their future policy will be to preserve their organization and enter Mr. Watson in the race for governor.

THERE is still time for the business in terests of Omaha to make an effort to secure from the railroads stopover privileges for persons going by way of this city to the World's fair. It is safe to assume that our wholesalers and jobbers appreciate the importance of this matter, for it involves the possibility of a large amount of money being taken to Chicago by country merchants instead of being left in Omaha. The railroads, it is reasonably certain, will do nothing voluntarily to prevent this.

THERE seems no doubt that a formidable expedition to Cuba, numbering between 400 and 500 men, organized and officered by revolutionists, has rendezvoused at Key West and is ready at any moment when it may escape the vigilance of the United States officials to sail for the island. There is great excitement in the town, the number of federal officials has been increased and all suspected vessels are examined. The revolutionists have carried on their movements in the stealthiest manner. It is now thought they only await a favorable opportunity for the onset.

IF IGNATIUS DONNELLY can establish the fact of the discoveries he claims to have made it may be said that after all he has not lived entirely in vain and he will doubtless receive the grateful plaudits of the wronged people of his state. He submits that before an impartial legislative investigating tribunal he can prove that the state of Minnesota has been defrauded of hundreds of thousands of dollars by dishonest officials. The Minnehaha statesman may glean a pointer by studying the methods adopted by the people of Nebraska in unearthing frauds and bringing their perpetrators to justice.

Some of our state exchanges still contend that there were not good and sufficient grounds for the impeachment of the state officials. The arguments presented to sustain this position are untenable. The fact of the matter is that if the three state officials indicted by the legislature had not committed a solitary act that might have been considered questionable in connection with the building of the penitentiary cell house or in their relations with any state institution, they still would have merited impeachment for utter disregard of their duty to the people in their positions as members of the State Board of Transportation. In the first place it was their duty to appoint secretaries who were sincerely in favor of carrying out the plain provisions of the law and in meeting the public and party demands for railroad regulation. Yet in defiance of popular sentiment they appointed men known to be opposed to any restrictive measures against railway corporations. It was within their power last spring to have saved the party from partial disaster by making reasonable reductions in railroad rates, but they would not listen to any advice save that which emanated in railroad headquarters.

is not questionable that a careful examination of the record of the senate in this Without check or restraint the arms of monopoly moves steadily forward. It matter would fully justify all that was regards neither statutory law nor public said by Senator Sherman in rebuke of the course that has been pursued. The sentiment. The fact that for three years there has been a general law money of the people ought not to be squandered in giving senators excursions against trusts and combinations has no terrors for it. The most recent addition over the country, and the example of to the forces of monopoly is the rubber such wastefulness cited by the Ohio senatrust, the organization of which was tor is but one of many that have been planned some time ago, but has only just | furnished during the past twenty years. been completed. It is said to include A radical change in this matter would all three of the rabber manufacturing be heartily approved by the people.

concerns in the country and its first step

is to advance prices of all kinds of rub-

ber goods. This it accomplishes by

cutting down the discount instead of in-

creasing the figures of the price lists.

Parsuing the course of all such combi-

nations, buyers from the manufacturers

are compelled by contract to sell at the

figures dictated by the trust. The ex-

istence of the monopoly will at once be

goods. Every wearer of rubber boots

and shoes must now pay tribute to the

It is proposed to hold a convention to

onsider what shall be done to suppress

these combinations and to arouse popu-

har attention to the steady growth

of the evil. It is well to do

this, for there is apparently great

public apathy and indifference on

the subject. The people know they are

being pobbed and they understand that

f the evil is permitted to continue and

to grow it is only a question of time

when every necessary of life will be in

the control of these rapacious aggrega-

they do not act. Something may be

hoped for from the proposed convention

toward bringing about popular action.

But in the meanwhile is there not some-

thing that the authorities, charged with

the enforcement of the anti-trust law.

may do by way at least of calling a halt

to monopolistic combinations? That law

has been pronounced constitutional. It is:

clear and comprehensive in its provi-

should be enforced and the people desire

its enforcement. For three years or

a valid reason why an effort should not

be made to ascertain whether this law is

sufficient for the purpose it was intended

The Chicago Tribune pointedly says:

Every day of delay in dealing with the

odious system as it deserves does but

encourage the trusts already in ex-

istence to extend their arrange-

ments for bleeding the public and

equally to encourage the formation of

new ones to suck the life blood of the

people in parts of the system that had

previously been untouched by the giant

octopus. To let the thing run on longer

will but increase the magnitude of the

task that must be undertaken at no

distant day. The oppression is so terri-

ble that it cannot always be endured.

It will have to be shaken off, and the

sooner the struggle is made the better

will it be for the millions who are now

daily victimized by the trusts and their

methods." The anti-trust law requires

district attorneys to institute proceed-

ings against those who violate its pro-

visions. The administration in ap-

pointing these officers should be care-

ful to have them instructed as to their

duty in this respect. The act also pro-

vides that persons injured by the trusts

may sue and receive threefold the dam-

ages sustained. This gives the people

an opportunity to aid in enforcing the

aw. The growth of the monopoly is a

challenge to popular action which must

JUNKETING COMMITTEES.

It is not often that the senate of the

United States indulges in self-criticism.

A case of the kind happened a few days

ago. A resolution was submitted in-

structing the committee on Indian af-

fairs to continue the investigations

authorized in 1890 and again in 1891,

and in pursuance of such investigations

to visit the several Indian reservations,

Indian schools supported in whole or in

part by the government, and the five

nations in the Indian Territory, or any

reservation where, in the opinion of the

committee, it may be necessary to ex-

tend their investigations. The resolution

directed that the sessions of the com-

mittee be held during the recess of the

senate at such place or places as the

committee should determine, the ex-

pense to be paid out of the contingent

Senator Sherman could see no reason

affairs in active duty during the recess.

He remarked that the practice of the

senate to organize committees of inquiry

has been growing apace and in a rapid

the country to look into the sea to find

the deep soundings for a harbor, to

examine Indian schools and roam over

the plains of the west, and for various

purposes of that kind. He thought there

ought to be an end to the practice. One

committee during the last recess, Sena-

tor Sherman said, cost from \$8,000 to

\$10,000, and there is a constant deficiency

in the fund to pay the expenses of these

committees. With rare exceptions, he

said, these committees result in nothing

In the discussion that followed

there was no general dissent from

the position of Senator Sherman.

most of the senators admitting that

the senate had perhaps gone too far

in authorizing investigations during the

recess of that body, while several took

occasion to defend investigating commit-

tees with which they had been connected

from the implication of having been

junketing bodies. It is doubtless true

that there are circumstances under

which it is necessary to authorize

an investigation when the senate is not

in session. Such exist now, growing out

of the question raised under the inter-

state commerce law by the recent ju-

dicial decisions and out of the questions involved in the privileges ac-

corded Canadian railroads, concerning

all of which it is proposed that com-

except expenditure.

fund of the senate.

not be ignored.

to accomplish?

realized by every purchaser of rubber

THE MARCH OF MONOPOLY

THE FUTURE OF OMAHA.

Confidence is the mainspring of success. This is true of communities as well as of individuals. The people of Omaha need a reinvigoration of confidence in the possibilities of this city, and if our capitalists and business men generally shared the sanguine views regarding the future of Omaha of Mr. Glbbon, the president of the Board of Trade, the city would speedily realize a more rapid material progress than it is making. That gentleman is a man of practical affairs whose judgment is worthy of respectful consideration. He has seen Omaha grow from a comparatively small town with business relations confined to a narrow territory into a populous commercial metropolis whose trade extends over a wide region. This development has been attained in a period of less than half the lifetime of a generation and against competition and difficulties much greater than confront the city at this time. Fifteen years ago Omaha had to establish a commercial tions of capital, but while they complain character. Today it is as well known as a trade center as any other city west of the Mississippi, and its business men enjoy a degree of respect and confidence exceeded by none others anywhere. This city has taken a strong and firm place among the great distributing points of the west, from which it can be dislodged only through lack of energy and enterprise on the part of its own business

The prediction that Omaha will have half a million people twenty years hence may be somewhat extravagant, but there are the soundest reasons for believing that the population two decades from now will be very nearly, if not quite, three times what it is at present. This city is the natural metropolis of one of the finest regions of country in the world. The steady growth of this region in population, productiveness and wealth is inevitable, and for years to come may reasonably be expected to be rapid. The eyes of home seekers the world over are looking toward it. The majority of those who migrate from the eastern section of the country will settle in this region. The journey of most of those who come from Europe to pursue the industry of agriculture will halt here. There is no other region more inviting, none which offers to industry and thrift better opportunities. Having thus tributary to it a vast country of unsurpassed capabilities, what is to prevent Omaha from at least keeping pace with the growth of the territory of which it is the natural metropolis, if its men of capital and business improve the advantages that are

plainly before them? There is not a valid reason for want of faith in the future of Omaha. There is some unoccupied business and residence property here, but not more in proportion than is to be found in a majority of the cities of the country. Depression has been general during the last few years, but all statistics which indicate the condition of business show that Omaha has suffered less from the depression than most of the commercial centers of the country. This city is consequently better prepared than most others to profit from a resumption of general prosperity. No heed should be given to the pessimists who say that Omaba has reached the limit of her growth, that she has exhausted her ossibilities. There lies before us greater reward for confidence, energy and enterprise than has been bestowed

in the past. THE bridge motor line has been handomely treated at the hands of this community. At the outset it was granted terminal facilities in the heart of the city worth many thousands of dollars. and to which time will add enhancement of value. In fact, it is reasonable to predict that within a few years this terminal franchise could not be purchased for \$1,000,000. Yet the bridge and motor company pays taxes in this city and county on an assessed valuation of about \$2),000. The growing public demand for a 5-cent bridge fare is based for continuing the committee on Indian upon the ground that the company is not giving an adequate or even decent return for the extraordinary privileges it enjoys in the streets of this city. It is true that a reduction in fare would way. Year in and year out, said the not diminish the gross receipts and Ohio senator, the number of such might not morally exempt the company committees of investigation has infrom paying more taxes, but it would be creased and there is a popular a concession to the common people, who sentiment abroad that these are mere are directly interested in a low toll rate junketing committees, intended to make and only indirectly interested in the pleasure excursions in different parts of

matter of taxation. The New York evening Post is unduly alarmed lest the qualifications of Hon. Bartlett Tripp of South Dakota are not such as to render him a creditable minister to the Austrian court. If they were, the Post thinks Mr. Tripp would have "impressed himself somehow on the ambient air." Whatever may be meant by this the impression that Judge Tripp has, made in the northwest is pretty generally recognized. He is a gentleman far above medicere ability. cultured and accomplished, learned in the law and experienced on the highest bench recognized by the federal government when Dakota was a territory, and he was the democratic candidate for United States senator. Indeed Judge Teipp has made considerable of an impress on the people of his state, and the ambient air thereof, and in all likelihood will impress the Austrian people favorably.

NO MATTER how good a law may be if its enforcement depends upon the fitness of official inspectors, it can be nullified and set at naught through the failure of such inspectors to do mittees shall make investigatious, but it examiners. The legislature passed a the occasion,

law recently for inspectors of the counts of county treasurers and the charters of metropolitan and first-class cities provide for numerous official inspectors. These laws are all good and, with honest and capable men charged with their enforcement, they will redound to the credit of the state. The importance of an corruptible men in official position is everywhere recog-

THE cordial terms of friendly interest

and consideration which characterized the remarks of Sir Julian Pauncefote in presenting his credentials as ambassador from Great Britain and those of President Cleveland in reply will be heartly accepted by a great majority of the people of England and of the United States as properly reflecting the real sentiment of the intelligent masses of both countries. A great deal has been said from time to time about American prejudice against England, but if such a feeling existed to any considerable extent in the past there is certainly very little of it at present, and every year it becomes less. All intelligent Americans know the value to both countries of maintaining friendly relations, and there is ample evidence that this is equally well understood by intelligent Englishmen. It is impossible to say what difficulties may arise in the future to disturb these relations, but the tendency is more and more to settle controversies by the method now being pursued in the Boring sea issue. It is safe to say that the time is very remote when there will be a serious conflict between the two great English speaking nations, and it may never

THERE is an extraordinary increase this spring in the immigration of French Canadians into the United States, and it is observed with regard to it that it is a break with traditions and associations which seem to have bound these people as few other peoples have been bound with such bands. By reason of this movement it is said that large tracts of land in lower Quebec are reverting to a wilderness. Formerly when the sons and daughters of French Canadians came to this country it was with the intention of returning when a little money was saved, but this appears to be no longer the practice. They come now to make a home in the states and send for the parents, who in many cases have deserted their farms when they could not sell them. There may be some question as to the desirability of this immigration, which is mainly to New England, but it is evidence of conditions which in time may practically depopulate the section from which it

WHATEVER may be the outcome of the new railroad rate law, it cannot be charged that the action of the republican governor of the state thwarted the expectations of the people.

What Reform Amounts To. New York Tribune.

So far as the average republican can make it out, the cause to which President Cleveland consecrated bimself last year is that of putting republicans out of office and demorats back in their places.

And Shatter the House of Lords.

Cincinnati Commercial Senator Hoar argues eloquently against popular election of senators. It is hardly probable that such a proposition would pass the senate at the present time, elections would play smash with so

present senatorial election machinery. Appreciated by the People, Paience Republican

The action of State Auditor Moore, in rejecting several vouchers for supplies, which had been approved by the board, and refusing to pay for double time to the smelling committee, entitles him to the thanks of the people of this state, irrespective of party.

The Ax that Adiai Swung. Indianapolis Journal.

The Journal fails to find in any mugwump organ a call to Mr. Cleveland's assistant postmaster general to halt in his work as headsman. And yet Mr. Clarkson, in the day of his greatest efficiency, did not put more heads into the basket that Mr. Maxwell is now doing.

Speedy Trial the Thing. Nebruska City Press.

The evident determination of the supreme court to bring the impeachment cases to trial as soon as possible is nighly commenda-The disgrace that now rests upon the state should be removed as soon as possible. The state can not afford to rest under such a

Willing to Learn if Paid for It. Providence Journal.

Mr. Eckels of Illinois, whom Mr. Cleveland has nominated for comptroller of the currency s said to have observed, upon hearing of his nomination, that he "knew nothing about banks, but was willing to learn." Mr. Eckels is not the only individual in these United States with feelings of this kind toward public office,

Honesty Not Confined to Party. Oakland Independent

The six impeached state officials were all republicans; but the impeachers were not all of the opposite political faith; indeed the rank and file of the republican party as well as of other parties would like to see honest men in office. It is a bitter pill, but most of down it without even a perceptible twitch of the muscles.

Pledges to Be Fulfilled. New York Sun.

Among the piedges to be fulfilled is the dedge to enact a tariff for revenue only, a tariff into which the unconstitutional prin-ciple of protection shall enter in no form however disguised. Unless that pledge is fulfilled by the democracy the democracy will be horsewhipped at the polls the first time the people get/n chance at us.

Faction Englitens the Pie.

How grandly does Grover inculcate the sson that the authoratic little birdies should in their needs agree and never once fall out! See the pic go hurtling through the air to fall in sustaining showers on the states where faction is not doing its deadly work. And then leek at the dreary and pic-less condition of Messouri, Virginia, South Carolina, Texas, New-York and Alabama.

Mr. Olney's Opportunity.

St. Louis Post-Disputel The rubber trust is composed of a large number of manufactuers, organized with a capital of \$50,000,000. It gets its raw material free and a duty of 30 per cent on its products. Having no competition in this country, it adds the whole duty to the price in the United States, but sells abroad at prices fixed by the world's competition. Here is a chance for Mr. Olney to show that he is a better lawyer than his predect The anti-trust law must be enforced.

An Ovation Would Come in Pat.

Galdand Times. The freight rate bill passed the senate and Mr. Everett votes for the bill, and thus east a vote for the people of this county and the state. As the Times has already intimated none honor him more than the editor or his act. The railcoad gang with all the the failure of such inspectors to do their duty. There is a Nebraska law creating the position of grain inspector, another provides for oil inspectors, and still another for bank examiners. The legislature passed a

DEMOCRATIC AMENITIES.

THE BEE: In yesterday's edition of THE Her there appeared an article from its Washington correspondent which reflected upon the officers of the democratic state central committee, and was in words as follows It has been discovered at the postoffice and one or two decariments that these gentlemen have been endorsing by wholesale friends for appointments as postmasters and to other postlons, and doing it in the name of the democratic committee of Nebraska. Their names in their official capacity appear on many recommendations, and their endorsements appear on record as the expression of the state committee itself. It is supposed that they have made a wholesale business of this official endorsement.

The officials here received and filed the en dorsements as coming from the democratic committee of Nobraska, and had not the trick been discovered it would have worsed. Messrs. Martin and Sheean have twice attempted to secure authority from the state committee to endorse applications, probably to make their action good, and both times were refused.

In justice to the party organizations in the state, and to the parties interested, we sire to make a statement of the facts relative to endorsements made by the state commit-tee. At its meeting held in Lincoln, January 1803, the following resolution was

adopted:

Resolved, That the state central committee endorse applicants for postoffices who have the endorsement of the state central committeeman and the chairman of the county central committee having jurisdiction of such offices; that the chairman of the county central contaitee act in harmony with the majority of his committee, and that certificates of endorsement be given to said applicants by the officers of the state committee.

In pursuance with the action of the committee the chairman and secretary bave given certificates of endorsement to applicants for postoffice positions who have com-plied with these requirements. No certificates have been given, however, where a contest or protest was filed against the is-suance thereof. At a meeting of the state committee held at Omaha Apri: 6, 1898, the chairman reported in full what certificates and been issued, and a motion was carried All contests and protests were disposed of at that meeting by the state committee and certificates issued to the parties endorsed. A committee consisting of A. J. Sawyer, J. W. Farrell and the chairman was appointed at that meeting te lay before the authorities at Washington the action of the state committee and to ask their co-operation in securing the appointment of the candidates having the endorsement of the party organizations. The facts are that no certificates of endorsement have been with the conditions fixed by the state committee. These certificates have been confined solely to the postoffices of the state, with the exception of the endorsement given to J. Sterling Morton for secretary of agri-culture. The officers of the committee have at all times advised that no endorse made other than ices, and the cor the postoffices, and the commit-tee has confined its endorsements to such applicants. It is needless to add

committee to endorse, are untrue and with-out any foundation in fact. In view of the perfect accord and carnest co-operation characteristic of the state committee, such statements become ridiculous and we refrain from further comments. Trusting that you will give this statement publication, we remain, respectfully, Eccur Marris, Chairman.

that all references made by the Washington correspondent, to the chairman and secre-

tary requesting any authority from the state

J. B. Shefan, Secretary. NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

A roller mill is to be built at Marsland. Rev. T. S. Fowler has left Beatrice and vill engage in ministerial work in South Sheriff Ryan of Dakota county has been

appointed a deputy United States marshal by Marshal White. The 2-year-old child which was struck ben rain at Pauline and had its skull fractured is still living and has a chance of recovery.

The levy to be made this spring will wipe out the old West Point precinct bonds and the people of that city will rejoice when they are paid. Because the Widow Forbes filled her sonin-law's hide with a load of bird shot for tak-ing property from her farm near Elmwood.

she has been bound over to the district court Senator Mattes has left his home in Ne-braska City for Washington for the purpose

of consulting with Secretary Morton in regard to taking the place in Germany of "Corncake" Murphy.

The fifth annual encampment of the Interstate Reunion association of Nebraska and Kansas for the purpose of locating the next annual reunion and also the election of officers of the coming year, will be held at Su-perior on May 18.

L. A. Simmons of Princeton ate chicken out of a tin bucket and was taken violently ill. His wife and nephew went to nurse him and ate some of the chicken. They, too, were taken sick, and physicians had their hands full for a time. All will recover.

Louise peterson, a young Dane girl resid-ing at Lexington, died suddenly after having recovered from an attack of scariet fever, and it is believed that she committed suicide by taking poison. She had been very mel-ancholy because she had no friends this side

of the Atlantic. The Nebraska City presbytery, at its meet g at Tecumseh, has chosen Rev. Dr. W. W. Harsha, Rev. John Berk, Elder A. C. Mont-gomery of York and Elder N. A. Harding of Nebraska City as commissioners to the general assembly, which meets in Washington next month. The delegation is anti-

Two-Strikes, the notorious Sioux chief of Two-Strikes, the notorious Shoux chief of Rosebud agency, called on the Valentine Re-publican the other day with Father Lech-leitner for the purpose of publicly announcing that parties have been furnishing the In-dians of the Rosebud reservation with liquor. To this Chief Two-Strikes is bitterly op-posed, and he stated that if this liquor busi ness was continued he would give the parties' names who furnished it.

PEOPLE WORTH KNOWING.

Dr. George McDonald, the Scotch poet, is an invalid and is living a secluded life in Scotland. Jay Gould's free passes on exhibition are

not mentioned as including one on the New Jerusalem road, or that other so hard to travel, Jordan. Postmaster General Bissell pronounces his

name with the accent on the last syllable, but in the case of his fourth assistant the accent still remains on the ax. Secretary Morton has adopted a system of

practical examination for such places in the Agricultural department as do not come within the purclew of the civil service rules. General Anthouard de Vraincourt, who died in France at the age of 97 a fortnight or more ago, was almost the last survivor of the wars of the First empire. He had just left the mintary school of St. Cyr when he took part in the battle of Waterloo.

George Jacob Schweinfurth, Rockford's amber-haired claimant to divinity, has de-cided to establish a branch "heaven" at Aspen, Colo. He will continue to make Rockford his first heaven, but will visit Aspen at fre-quent intervals. Mrs. Tuttle, his choicest angel, will be placed in charge of the new

Judge Larton, who has been appointed as judge in the sixth circuit, which includes the state of Ohio, has been on Ohio soil before. He has a very lively recollection of his visit to Ohio during the war. He was then a ragged rebel prisoner, and "boarded" for a time at Camp Chase, Columbus, and ther had a quiet summer vacation at Johnson's

William Penn of Newark, N. J., is a direct descendent of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, and he has in his possession a remarkable book, which was written by William Penn when he was confined in the tower of London. The book had been handed down in the Penn family in England and some years ago came into the possession of Mr. Penn of Newark. He has refused \$588 for it, but has recently consented to exhibit it at the World's fair. The book has 590 pages, printed with the wooden type of the The book is entitled "No Cross, No

Crown," and is a copy of the second edition William E. Barrett, who has received the republican nomination for congress in the district represented by Henry Cabot Lodge, is scarcely 35 and seems destined to make a name for himself. Ten years ago he was the Washington correspondent of the Boston Advertiser and also acted as Senator Hoar's private secretary. Mr. Barrett went to Boston from Washington and organized a

OMARA, Neb., April 13 .- To the Editor of

syndicate to purchase the Advertiser and the Evening Record. He was made the editor of both papers. Later he was elected to the legislature. He is now serving his third consecutive term as speaker of the Massachusetts house.

Chauncey Depew remarks: tend a dinner of my German fellow citizens I am a German. When I sit down to a ban-quet of the Sons of New England I am a dean Irishman at Irish dinners, a Frenchman at French dinners. I have, on a pinch, changed my nationality three times inside of twenty-four hours and never suffered anything worse than a little indigestion from it I expect to attend the opening of the World's fair in Chicago. If I should be called upon o speak I presume I shall have no difficulty n demonstrating that I am a direct descendant of Christopher Columbus.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

An employment bureau has been organized t the Colorado School of Mines at Golden. which has for its object the employment of graduates in the line of their professions. President Regis Chauvenet will visit Europe

the coming summer. The labor commissioner of Michigan, in his current annual report, presents some in teresting statistics as to royalties received by the owners of the timber lands and iron and coal mines of the United States, which in 1890 amounted to \$451,197,596, of which \$421,245,680 was from stumpage and \$21,336,931 from coal and \$8,614,985 from iron mines.

The world has not yet lost faith in canala There is serious talk in France of building a canal from the sea to the Mediterranean, so that Mediterranean trade for other countries need not be carried within range of the English guns at Gibraltar. And the Pitts burgers are talking hopefully of a cana-from Lake Erie to the Ohio river at Pitts urg; but they expect outside capital to

The manufacture of gossamer clothing and also of rubber goods in general, is, it ap pears, to be carried on by means of a new and improved process. The method proposed is for the compounding of rubber and the reproduction of the colors in figures, checks and plaids, by printing these on a rubber surface on gossamer garments, giving to the latter the appearance of the most popular patterns of "mackintoshes," and at a very reasonable cost.

The senate has adopted a resolution rehe commissioner of labor to make a report to the senate at the opening of the Flfty-third congress of the total cost, including all the elements thereof, and also the labor cost of leading iron and steel products, leading protucts of textile industries, and of other articles the cost of which has been or may be approximately obtained, with parallel exhibits of cost of production in other countries,

A Chicago contractor has invented a new way of settling labor disputes, but it has not been given a trial. The union workmen who now receive 35 cents an bour, wanted 40. The contractor offered to decide whether they should have 35 or 37% cents by the toss of a coin. The men's representative offered to leave to chance whether the rate should be 37% or 40 cents, but no agreement was reached on the proposition, and finally cents was agreed upon as the rate, without the aid of a coin. It was estimated that 869, 000 depended upon the difference of 2 $_{\pi}$ cents in the rate of wages per hour.

Foot Ball at Nebraska City.

A game of foot ball will be played at Nebraska City tomorrow afternoon between the Omaha High school team and the State normal team of Peru. The Omaha players will leave the Missouri Pacific depot on a special train at 11 a.m. A large crowd will accompany them. After the game the teams will be given a reception by their friends at the Grand Pacific hotel. Both teams are in the pink of condition and a fine game is ex-pected. The Peru team has yet to meet its match, while the Omaha team has been beaten but few times.

The Deadly Fonny Man. New York Evening Sun.

Here is a man of the name of William A. Gilbert who had the strength of mind to for swear liquor, and turn his back on all fasci-nation thereof, yet goes off and drowns him-self when he is ridiculed on the subject by one of the runny men of the place where he worked. The world has before now heard o a professional humorist driving his bearers to murder, but this seems to be the first time when it had the effect of suicide.

THE OUT-DOORS GIRL.

Somerville Journal. Somerville Janua d.

The belic of the ball room captivates.
The youths who cluster round.
Fragile, and fair, and pale is she.
Too dainty to touch the ground.
She'll dance for hours without a rest.
In the ball room's dizzy whiel,
But she's far to fragile and fair for me.
Hurrah for the Out-doors Girl.

Her skin is browned and the blood shows

ther skin is browned and the blood sho through.

In a healthy, glowing flush.

She doesn't care for the pale delights

Of the brilliant ball room's crash.

She loves the fields, the flowers, the woods,

And the joyous song of birds.

To her the joy of living seems

A pleasure too deep for words.

She fenres, rides on horse or wheel.
Plays tennis, and walks, and drives.
She lives as much in a week as the belle
Of the ball in a dozen lives,
Her head doesn't ache in the afternoon,
And her appetite never fails;
She's bright and cheery, and full of life,
And a stranger to aches and ails.

he's plump, and rosy, and sweet, and round, A picture of perfect health; he boasts a freedom from aches and pains

That is better far than wealth. Her eyes are clear and her skin is fair. Though her crimps do get out of curf. And she is the hope of the world today.

Hurrah for the Out-doors Girl!

Lesson in Grammar by the National New York Sun: The supreme court of the United States has recently been called upon to review the action of the supreme court of Texas in a suit brought against Brigadier General David S. Stanley and other army officers by persons claiming title to certain lands at San Antonio included in the govern-

ment military reservation at that city The principal point involved was the ques-tion whether the United States government in an action brought for trespass upon lands, could avail itself of the statute of limita-tions, that is, could be allowed to plead and prove as a defense that the suit had not been brought within the time prescribed by law. The supreme court maintained the right of the government to interpose such a plea; but we call attention to the litigation, not so much on account of its logal as it grammati-

cal interest.
Two opinions were handed down, one being the prevailing opinion of the court, written by Chief Justice Fuller, and the other a dissenting opinion, by Mr. Justice Field. In the dissenting opinion Judge Field. In the dissenting opinion Judge Field takes occasion to criticise the lan-guage of the answer which was interposed in behalf of General Stanley and his co-de-fendants by the United States district afternew for the western district of Texas. This answer asserted that the defendants were officers of the army of the United States, and as such were in possession of the land in controversy; then it went on to alloge "that as individuals they do not claim and have no title to the land in controversy, but claim that they are lawfelly in possession." that they are lawfully in possession thereof as officers and agents of the United States, and that the United States holds in herself complete title to the property in controversy;" wherefore the defendants entered a piez of not guilty to the alleged trespass.

Mr. Justice Fleid does not approve of the Mr. Justice Field does not approve of the ender thus assigned to the United States.

Here are his views on the subject: "The designation thus given to the United States as herself in a pleading drawn by one of their attorneys is open to criticism, as in the constitution both before and since the ivil war the United States have always een designated in the plural; thus article section 3, declares that treason against the United States shall consist only in levy ng war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort; and article xiii, adopted since the civil war, de clares that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly con

my place subject to their jurisdiction." We commend this lesson in grammar to all the district atterneys of the United States, especially the new ones appointed by Presi-dent Cleveland. They must be careful to speak of the United States not as he, she, or it, but as they or them. The matter is obviously important or it would not be dis-cussed in the judicial opinion of a distin-guished member of one of the greatest of human tribunais.

cicted, shall exist in the United States or in

A Notable Change of Tune.

Protest against failure of authorities to afford protection to consulate, and, if facts are well established, ask expressions of regret, prompt prosecution of the guilty parties and reparation for injury to Amer parties and reparation. Thus writes Section property or person." Thus writes Section retary Gresham to the American minister to retary Gresham to the American minister to retary during properly. When President the Bour-Peru, and quite properly. When President Harrison sent messages like that the Bour-bons howled "Jingo!" "A bullying policy for political purposes," and all that sort of

READ AND LOOK PLEASANT.

Rochesfer Democrat: A bottle is a very un-fortunate thing. Every time it gets anything it gets it in the neck.

Philadelphia Times: There's no need of the whole nation getting off about a consular igent being shot in the foot, but it wouldn't bo

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "The curfew tolls the knell of parting day, the lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea"—the fish man homeward plods his lazy way to tell his whooping lies to you and me.

Indianapolis Journal: "What makes that augilist behave so timidly in your presence?" said one man to another at a private sparring exhibition. "He acts as if he were aread of

"He is. I'm his dentist."

Minneapolis Journal: "Mother's dough-nuts." he said, as he suiffed at them con-temptuously: "I should call them gate hinges! You ought to see the doughnuts my wife—" and his mother left the table in tears, while his wife said, chidingly but happily, "Charlie". Puck: First Burglar-What, back so soon, Bill: What did you get?

ill! What did you get? Second Burglar Nothin'-we're too latethere's a receipted pinniber's bill a-lyin on the table!

Clothler and Furnisher: Bunker-You say you Junged on the cow catcher of the ap-proaching engine, and thus saved yourself. Where did you acquire such agility? Hill-I haven't been courting a girl who wears crinoline for nothing.

Indianapolis Journal: "Algernon thinks a great deal of mother," said young Mrs. Fitts. "Hardly a week passes that be does not introduce her to some nice, marriageable old gentleman. The strange part of it is, though that most of them live in towns hundreds of miles from here, I confess I can hardly understand that."

AN OVERWORKED WORD. Chicago Becord.

Chicago Record.

It's an "artist" does your shaving
And an "artist" does your raving,
An "artist" does your raving,
Acting Hamlet in despair.
An "artist" wifes your novels
And an "artist" cooks your meals:
An "artist" paints your hovels
And an "artist" makes your wheels.
"Artist tailors" wax and flourish,
As each tailor sign repeats—
Say, can't we find and nourish
"Artist help" to clean the streets?

BROWNING, KING Largest Manufacturers and Retalliers

See That Hole

They've started it now, and it is only a day or



two now until the wall will be down-We've fenced off the front of the store so that we are still doing business in as good shape as ever. 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. BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Store open every evening this a.i. S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas It