THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER Editor

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

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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 8, 1893, was as follows:

Sunday, April 2	26,050
Monday, April 3	23,096
Tuesday, April 4	23,680
Wednesday, April 5	24,318
Thursday, April 6	23,674
Friday, April 7	24,126
Saturday, April 8	24,037

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 8th day of April, 1893.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for March, 1893, 24,179

THE axe that Adlai swung still holds its edge.

THE tone of the British press continues to be decidedly in favor of free trade—in the United States.

IT begins to look as if there yet might be complications over the Hawaii affair before the matter is finally satisfactorily settled.

OMAHA'S trade steadily grows along the even line of increase noticed since the first of the year. For the second week in April *Bradstreet's* reports this city as having gained in business 38.1 per cent, a most flattering showing when compared with her nearest rivals.

CHICAGO has had the last prop which sustained the recognition of her eminent social fabric ignobly knocked from under it. It has been discovered that the abattoirs of Hackensack can dispatch a live porker with more grace, facility and expedition than any sanguinary craftsman of the western town.

AFTER the preliminary bout in the Bering sea dispute there remains little apprehension that the Hon. E. J. Phelps will be able to take care of even so eminent a jurist and pleader as Sir Charles Russell in a very entertaining and asteristic manner. Even the semi-admiring tone of English newspaper comment warrants this conclusion.

THE prospect of a rupture between Germany and France does not improve, but perhaps both powers would do well to invest a few more millions in strengthening their respective military establishments. At their present rate of progress in this respect each will be able to wipe the other out of existence in short order when the collision does come.

INVESTIGATION seems to be the order of the day, and a committee of the Kansas legislature is making it red hot for the gamblers of Kansas City, Kan., who, it is charged, have used money frequently to gain their ends at Topeka. It is said that already sufficient evidence has been taken to convince the public that Topeka last winter was filled with boodlers and that men in high places are smirched.

SINCE Senator Roach of North Dakota himself demands an investigation of his record there would seem to be no reason whatever for objection to such a proceeding on the part of his friends. It is becoming a pretty thoroughly established belief among the people that when an investigation is proposed it is a good idea to have it, upon the theory that innocent men cannot suffer by having daylight let in upon their records.

THE demoralized gang of corporation lobbyist, that infested Lincoln the past winter is in a bad way. Its members are out of fodder and full of blasted hopes. They plied their tricks with great energy, but soon found that their hands had lost cunning in legislative manipulation and now that the session has adjourned they sneak into the communities where they claim to reside without so much as speaking of their prowess. If there is anything for these fellows to learn from experience they will realize that they may become reputable citizens by going to work.

A NEW French company has been organized for the avowed purpose of rehabilitating and carrying to its completion the Panama canal scheme. It is proposed to raise $40,000,000. Count Keratry of Paris has arrived in New York and will afford Americans an opportunity to get in on the ground floor. However feasible the completion of the Panama canal may appear, it is to be apprehended that the count will find American capitalists rather cold. The recollections of the "Mississippi Bubble" and the exposure of the Panama scandal staring them in the face are not calculated to impress capital in any country with special confidence in the economy of French schemes.

IN ADDITION to his many other peculiar accomplishments Jud Lamoure, the North Dakota statesman, is accounted an excellent hand at a game of draw, and it is proverbial that no opponent ever attempted to bluff him without discomfiture. It may have been the knowledge of this fact, coupled with the declaration when he went over to Washington in behalf of his friend Roach, that he was loaded, that so promptly terminated the senatorial Roach inquiry. At any rate he is credited with having secured postponement of the investigation proceedings so far as this session is concerned, much to the disappointment of his republican friends, and they are now making spiteful remarks about him.

OPPOSED TO ANNEXATION.

Mr. Blount, the commissioner to Hawaii, will probably return to the United States within a few weeks, when the country will get trustworthy information regarding the sentiment among the native people of the Hawaiian islands as to annexation. Meanwhile such reports of correspondents as may be received with confidence indicate that a very large majority of the Hawaiian population do not want the islands annexed to the United States or any other country, but desire that their autonomy be maintained and their independence made secure. One of these reports states that at a public meeting held just after the arrival of the American commissioner, composed mainly of native Hawaiians, all the speakers agreed in asserting that the commission sent to Washington by the provisional government misrepresented the Hawaiians and violated every principle of right and justice in what they said and did. This is a severe criticism of men who were introduced to the government of the United States as in every way worthy of confidence and respect, but that there is justification for the criticism cannot reasonably be doubted.

The correspondent who furnishes this report says that on every hand one sees that the object of the men seeking to turn over the land to the United States is merely that they themselves may rule and make money. They calculate that if their scheme is successful it will vastly augment their fortunes, and such undoubtedly would be the effect. Their plantations would greatly advance in value, and if they secured the bounty on sugar paid by this government a large addition would be made from this source to their wealth. It is a great speculation in which the promoters of annexation are engaged and it contemplates victimizing the American people as well as the native Hawaiians. It is a grave mistake to suppose that these men are anxious to do the United States a service in proposing the incorporation of the Sandwich islands with this country. They have no such disinterested motive in the matter, but they shrewdly presented their most carefully prepared case so as to make it appear to some that their scheme was largely due to a desire on their part to promote the welfare of this country. Thus they were enabled to secure here an enthusiastic support, which came very near giving them immediate success. In the light that has been thrown upon the scheme as the result of deliberate consideration it is now apparent to nearly everybody that the country escaped what would have been a very grave mistake. There are still many advocates of annexation, persons who urge that the time has come for the United States to adopt a "continental policy" and reach out not only for the Hawaiian islands, but also for Cuba, Newfoundland and any part of Canada whose people may desire to be taken into the union. These persons are not, however, so voluble and boisterous as they were a couple of months ago. The feverish spirit of annexation has cooled and many who were infected with it have learned to take a more rational view of the proposition that the United States shall make a radical departure from their established policy.

The native people of the Hawaiian islands, according to the most trustworthy testimony at hand, do not desire annexation. They charge, as there is reason to believe justly, that they have been misrepresented, and they appeal to America's sense of justice and honor. There ought to be no doubt that their appeal will not be in vain. The first official act of Commissioner Blount gives assurance that it will not be.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

It appears to be the understanding that the international monetary conference will reassemble at Brussels on the date next month to which an adjournment was taken. Trustworthy reports from Washington say that the president will appoint delegates to take the places of those who have resigned, and that he is only hesitating now as to the character of the instructions to be given the representatives of the United States. It is easy to understand that this is a very perplexing matter and there will be great and general interest in the character of the instructions which the administration shall decide upon. A shrewd guess might be made of their nature in view of the well known attitude of the president regarding silver, but it is very likely he will see the necessity of modifying this to some extent.

It is said that Mr. Cleveland does not anticipate with confidence that the adjourned meeting of the conference will produce results favorable to the larger use of silver, but he thinks that he will occupy a stronger position against the attacks of the silver men if he shows that he has done his part to obtain an agreement. There are good reasons for apprehending failure, the strongest of which is to be found in the pronounced attitude of the British government as announced in Parliament a short time ago. The British delegation was divided in its action at Brussels, but in its report even the friends of silver joined in the declaration that there was little chance of an international agreement for fixing the ratio between the two metals unless there should be a radical change in the declared monetary policy of Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia. The Gladstone government is not so friendly to bimetallism as its predecessor, and while it will send delegates to the conference they will go with definite instructions to oppose bimetallism. Both Mr. Gladstone and the chancellor of the exchequer spoke in very plain terms on this subject when it was referred to in Parliament and left no doubt that the advocates of bimetallism had nothing to hope for from Great Britain. There has been no change of conditions since to modify this attitude and there is not the slightest reason to expect that it will undergo any modification. Germany is quite as firm in its devotion to monometallism, and it is certain that neither Russia nor Austria-Hungary will have anything to do with a different monetary policy. Even France has shown no disposition to change, and of course she would not attempt to do so without having the other European nations with her. In view of this situation it is difficult to understand upon what ground some of the American delegates have persistently maintained that there is a probability of some result from the conference favorable to silver.

DON'T BOTTLE UP OMAHA.

Shall the city of Omaha deed to the Union Pacific Railroad company the lots and lands upon which the present depot stands, or shall it withhold the deed until the Union Pacific renews and fulfills its solemn compact with the city to admit all railroads to the privileges afforded by a union depot?

This is the vital and overshadowing issue which is involved in the injunction case now pending in the district court. Compared to it the question of the surrender of viaduct bonds, or whether or not the plans of the proposed depot contemplate an adequate building, sinks into insignificance.

Should the city give a clear title to these lots and lands, the Union Pacific could convey a portion of the property to the Union Depot company and it is claimed the depot building would be finished without delay. But in the opinion of THE BEE the unconditional grant of a clear title to the property would subject the city to a sacrifice, the consequence of which would be little short of disastrous. As Mr. Howe argued before the court, such action would enable the Union Pacific to keep this city bottled up for all time to come.

For twenty years this city has contended that the Union Pacific must permit connecting railroads to enter Omaha over its bridge. The agreement of 1872 made by that company with the city contains this specific provision:

That under proper rules for their regulation the trains, cars and engines of all railroads now or hereafter running into or out of Omaha and Council Bluffs shall have unobstructed access and transit to and over said bridge and its approaches, and such roads shall have the right to take or cause to be taken their trains, cars and engines with their freight and passengers over and across said bridge and its approaches at reasonable compensation without discrimination, hindrance, preference or delay.

The only safe course to pursue would be to hold these deeds in escrow until connecting lines are actually entering this city over the Union Pacific bridge in full and equitable enjoyment of the terminal facilities at the hands of the Union Depot company.

THE naval rendezvous at Hampton in anticipation of the review to be held in New York harbor on the 27th inst. is making the famous roadstead as lively as it used to be during the days of the rebellion, when the war fleets gathered there on a less peaceful mission. It seems startling to those who took part in the busy scenes which transpired in the immediate vicinity of Old Point Comfort at that time to recall that thirty-one years have elapsed since the naval combat took place in which the little Monitor participated and that changed the entire system of naval warfare and naval construction. It would be a striking contrast between the character of the old and the new could some of the men-of-war of that day ride side by side with the modern iron-clad war ships that are now congregating in the Hampton waters. But as it is the scenes in the Roads as the vessels from the different nations of the globe arrive and drop anchor preparatory to participation in the final pageant are replete with interest and sufficiently attractive. Thousands of visitors have congregated at the Point to view them and the grand display in New York harbor on April 27 promises to be the greatest of maritime triumphs and one of the most magnificent spectacles of the Columbian year.

THERE can be no question that the republicans of the United States senate are pursuing the proper course in insisting upon an investigation of the charges against Senator Roach of North Dakota. It is a very serious matter that clouds the personal record of that senator, and it is at once the privilege and the duty of the senate to ascertain the facts and learn how much of the statements made in the newspapers respecting the alleged defalcation of Mr. Roach, when he was connected with a bank in Washington some years ago, is true. Democratic senators who oppose an investigation are doing no good to their party thereby, for no partisan advantage can justify an attempt to cover up a crime for the commission of which there has been no punishment. Whether the senate can dispossess Mr. Roach of his seat, in the event of the charges against him being found to be true, is a question, but even if it have not that power it can express an opinion regarding the fitness of the man to be a senator with this stigma resting upon him. It is possible to feel some commiseration for the accused senator, but the character and dignity of the senate are at stake and these must not be sacrificed to any mere sentiment.

THE young man who has just taken possession of the throne of Servia and locked up the regents who have been running things pending his attainment of his majority must be a person of some nerve. The regents, it appears, were under the impression that young Alexander was only twenty years of age and that he would not be king for a year yet, but his majesty quietly added a year to his age by main strength and put all of the regents and government officials in jail to convince them of their error. For a boy of his age Alexander seems to be quite forward.

THE reports indicate that the winter wheat crop will be deficient. A low average in March is very rarely followed by a large crop, and besides there is a reduction in acreage. Winter wheat, however, constitutes only about three-fifths of the wheat supply. Of the crop last year of 525,000,000 bushels 175,000,000 were spring and 350,000,000 winter. In 1882 out of 502,000,000 bushels only 50,000,000 or so were spring and the rest winter, classing the Pacific coast in both cases with winter wheat. In 1891 the spring wheat was one-third the entire yield, and this year it will probably fill an even larger proportion. The yield of spring wheat grows every season, having increased from three to fourfold in ten years. The yield of winter wheat shrinks, being now in good years a round 100,000,000 bushels short of what it once was. Spring wheat being grown on cheap land low prices have very little effect on the increase of acreage, whereas winter wheat, being grown on dear land, feels low prices. The wheat surplus is exceptionally large, and a deficiency in the American crop will doubtless be made up, so that prices of wheat are not likely to materially advance.

THE false impression created by sensational references to the new naval regulation, providing that all persons belonging to the navy or employed in the department are forbidden to publish information concerning the policy of the government or acts of its officials, is corrected by the assurance that it is not intended to apply to those persons who contribute articles to newspapers and magazines on matters of general interest merely with an honest intention of disseminating naval news and who avoid improper personalities or criticisms. The further assurance is given that Secretary Herbert, as did his predecessor, appreciates the value to the navy of having officers write for the press—another indication which goes to verify the general impression obtaining that the new naval secretary is quite a level-headed man.

AN EASTERN contemporary says that "the best advertisement for a city is a low rate of taxation." There is a good deal of truth in this. Low taxes and low rates of insurance are important, and it happens that it rests entirely with the people whether they shall have them or not. Economical and honest government will bring the one and judicious provision against fire losses will as surely produce the other if justice is done by the makers of insurance rates. These points are worthy of attention.

NOW IS the opportunity for Attorney General Olney to move on the trusts, smash a few of them, and redeem some of the promises with which the Chicago platform so plentifully abounds. Prohibitory and restrictive statutes to aid the undertaking await him on the books and it would add to the reputation of President Cleveland's administration should his present cabinet law adviser establish greater claims to distinction and the gratitude of the public than his former Attorney General Garland succeeded in doing.

LEGISLATORS should be a little modest in seeking commendation of their official conduct. It is to be apprehended that when the journal of the two houses is printed it will set out several of the members as anything but the "discreet, hard-working and faithful members—a credit to themselves and their constituents," as has been said of some of them in their home organs. The truth is there was poor timber in the legislature and the intelligent people of the state know who the worthless sticks are.

Have an Engagement at the Bar.
Washington News.

Four of Nebraska's state officials are charged with wholesale robbery, and not one of them has yet taken to the stage.

Republicans Perfected It.
Indianapolis Journal.

The entire energies of the Postoffice department are being devoted to removing and appointing country postmasters. The postal service is running itself.

Two of Monopoly's Henchmen.
Fremont Leader.

The high-handed rulings of Tom Majors for the corporations have been disgusting to the rank and file of the republican party, and the democrats despise North for the part he played with him.

A Close Race.
Globe-Democrat.

It is a neck-and-neck race between the republicans and democrats thus far for the possession of the Rhode Island legislature, which will this year elect state officers. The republicans, though, have been in the habit of securing the legislature, and as there are sixteen members yet to be chosen they have a good prospect of winning this year also.

Knew Their Duty and Did It.
Plattsmouth Herald.

The maximum rate bill passed both houses; impeachment proceedings have been commenced and are being vigorously pushed; Hitchcock's bill praying that the saloon men may lawfully publish their application notices in his pamphlet, has been killed, and the legislature has adjourned with the self-confident feeling of a duty well done.

He's Trying to Crawl In.
York Times.

If there is a hole small enough to hide him the circulation liar of the Omaha World-Herald ought to lose no time in crawling into it. THE BEE has not only shown that its circulation is more than two to one that of the W.-H. every jump in the road but it has also demonstrated that the hyphen knew it all the time, and published a deliberate falsehood at the head of its editorial page every day in the year, knowing all the time that it was false.

Prodding the Attorney General.
Boston Post.

The law should be applied to the smashing of the trusts as promptly as possible; and such, we have no doubt, is Mr. Olney's intention. It is a difficult and intricate matter. The attorney general must move with care and with discretion. But his movements will be all the more certainly effective for the deliberation with which they are made. The people are waiting for Mr. Olney with entire confidence and with a great deal of interest.

Reform Viewed at Long Range.
San Francisco Chronicle.

Leading independents of Boston are said to be disgusted at the way Cleveland's assistant postmaster general is lopping off the heads of fourth-class postmasters. These innocents doubtless expected the democratic administration to enforce civil service rules as well as to revise the tariff. In both it looks as though they were doomed to the disappointment that was predicted for them. Reform and democracy look well on banners and transparencies, but it is impossible to bring them together in material form. They refuse to mix as obstinately as oil and water.

Tickling Sensational Vanity.
Philadelphia Times.

If the members of the United States senate do not give Senator Hoar a dinner or a service of plate as a testimonial of gratitude for the superlative certificate of spotless character and lofty public spirit which he gave them in his recent eulogy upon that distinguished body, they do not know how to properly reciprocate a favor, and if the people of the United States do not immediately reverse their former conclusions about the senate, it must be because they do not believe Senator Hoar. No one will doubt Senator Hoar's sincerity, for he believes thoroughly in Senator Hoar, and, so believing, it would be beneath him to doubt the honesty or public spirit of Senator Hoar's associates. Still, there are people who will continue to believe that Senator Hoar does not know all his associates as intimately as he knows himself, and it is right here that his exalted opinion of the United States senate will be taken cum grano.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The final approval by the lower house of the Prussian Landtag of the electoral reform bill, which has been so long debated by the lawmakers at Berlin, indicates the continued predominance of classes and class interests under the young war lord's rule. Under existing conditions, which this bill would not materially disturb, popular government and democracy have become mere aspirations incapable of realization. The classification of voters has been so carefully made in Prussia that the social democrats, although polling a larger aggregate vote than any other single party in the kingdom, have never been able to secure a single seat in the Landtag of Prussia, although they have thirty-six representatives in the Imperial Diet. By the new electoral reform bill it is proposed merely to change the basis of taxation upon which the three classes of voters are established. The classes themselves are to remain intact, without modification of their electoral powers. So complete is the monopoly of the land owners in this regard that in one electoral district in Berlin recently a single elector of the first class and twenty-two others of the second class were enabled to out-vote by two to one over 1,400 third class electors who had chanced to disagree with them as the proper persons to be chosen as "Wahlmaenner." It was this sort of burlesque on popular government that led Prince Bismarck, in his earlier days of liberal leanings, to denounce the Prussian method of employing the suffrage as "the most miserable of all electoral systems." Yet so thoroughly is the habit of reverence for authority and submission to the existing order of things established in the German mind that the autocrats at Berlin take no heed of the popular discontent, which finds expression in seditious literature and in frequent rioting, and leads the German masses to expatriate themselves by hundreds of thousands in the hope of finding larger liberty on friendly albeit alien soil.

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The showing made by the last financial budget of the government of India bears woeful testimony to the depression which has come upon that country through the noticeable decrease in silver values. It may be remembered that the fiscal year 1891-92 showed a comparatively satisfactory surplus of about 5,000,000 rupees in the Indian treasury accounts. It was also expected that the statistics for 1892-3 would result in a balance to the credit of the government. Had it not been for the rapid fall in silver quotations, that hope in all probability would have been justified. As events proved, however, the balance was the other way and the revised estimates indicate a deficit of considerably more than 10,000,000 rupees. For the coming year the outlook is certainly not favorable. On the contrary Sir David Barbour's financial statement, presented to the legislative council, anticipates a deficit of about 16,000,000 rupees. Such a showing is of course in every way a cheerless one, and the depression of the Indian government is deepened by the knowledge that were it not for the fall of silver there would be no deficit. In the last two years the Indian treasury has been subjected to a loss of over 40,000,000 rupees by the operations of a steadily unfavorable exchange.

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The ladies of Paris are about to found a female Masonic lodge. Defeated in their attempts to obtain seats in the legislature, in the academy and in the municipal councils, they have determined to resort to freemasonry, their object being, so they announced, to "regenerate" this secular institution, to endow it with more "life" and "fraternity," and above all to drive all politicians out of the temple. The organizers of this project have already obtained the consent of the government, and an executive committee of eight has been appointed, with Mme. Marie Deraismes as the first grand mistress, or venerable, of the lodge, which already includes over 100 members. It is stated that the ladies are assisted in the work of organization by three brothers of the craft. The ladies announce that they do not intend to follow the example of the male lodgers with respect to mysteries and theatrical ceremonies, and intend to remain content with the trimestrial and annual passwords. It is scarcely necessary to add that they are devoting much attention to the insignia, and while the apprentices and ordinary mistress Masons are to wear aprons similar to those of their brethren, the dignitaries will don garments of various colors, representing the sun, the temple, the instruments of masonry and other emblems. The object of the scheme is asserted to be purely philanthropic.

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Count Frederick de Civry has not long survived the exposure of the nefarious and fraudulent methods by which he obtained, a year ago, a decree from the imperial German courts recognizing the status of his mother as a daughter and consequently as an heiress of ex-Duke Charles of Brunswick, who, when dying, had bequeathed all his property to the city of Geneva. As the duke's daughter, the late Comtesse de Civry was naturally entitled to a portion of his wealth, according to the continental law, no matter what disposition he might make of the remainder of his possessions. Both the ducal family of Brunswick and the city of Geneva had always denied the existence of the alleged relationship between the duke and the mother of Count Frederick de Civry, and until two years ago the de Civrys had been unable to produce any conclusive proof of the authenticity of their claim. Suddenly what appeared to be conclusive documentary evidence was furnished by Count Frederick de Civry, and on the strength thereof he obtained the decree above mentioned from the German courts. Three or four months ago, however, the diligent investigation of the legal representatives of the city of Geneva brought to light the fact that the evidence submitted by the count had been of an altogether fraudulent character.

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Serious attention is being paid in Germany to plans for perfecting a light coat of mail impenetrable to rifle bullets or to the bayonet. The one we mentioned last week, invented by Herr Dowe, a tailor of Mannheim, has, it is asserted, already been provisionally purchased by a syndicate for £150,000, but it is only one of three. Another was made two years ago by an Austrian engineer named Sarneo, who tried in vain to induce his government to take it up, while a third has been submitted to the German military department by an engineer of Mannheim, named Reidel. It is said that the latter can make an impenetrable shirt, covering the frame down to the knee and capable of adhering to uniform cloth, which weighs only five pounds. All are believed to be made of compressed hemp, faced with rings of thin wire, and all are completely bullet-proof at a hundred yards, though all, of course, allow the bullet to inflict a terrible bruise. This discovery certainly will afford a wonderful protection against bullets for artillerymen and those who work gatling guns.

NEBRASKA'S RAILROAD LAW.

Lincoln News: The governor has signed the rate bill, much to his credit.

Lincoln Call: The republican governor of the state has done what the party has in its platforms expressed itself in favor of doing.

Fremont Herald: Governor Crounse evidently didn't find any very vital or monstrous defects in the bill, which he has for the past five days given his careful consideration. And on the question of constitutionality Judge Crounse is something of a lawyer himself.

Fairmont Signal: The governor's action is in harmony with his position as outlined during the campaign and just what the Signal confidently expected. Experience alone will show whether the bill is just what we want or not. In the latter case we can make another one, based on the experience.

Grand Island Independent: The law is certainly not perfect, and needs many corrections and improvements, which the future will make, but it establishes the right principle, and will give, if not complete, at least considerable relief, so that we can commence to feel safe, and to lay the foundations for future growth.

Plattsmouth Journal: The railway freight bill is a law. Now we shall see what the railway people are going to do about it. Those corporations are as much interested in teaching obedience to the law as any body else, and after all their bluster it is expected that they will render as ready obedience to this as to any other statute.

Papillion Times: A majority of republican legislatures said the bill was unjust. Crounse rises above party for a day and does his duty. The bill is no big thing for the people. It will work no injustice to the roads. It is a fair measure. The railroad managers say they will test its constitutionality in the courts, but they will do nothing of the kind.

Fremont Tribune: The new law is undoubtedly constitutional; it is not essentially vicious but only of doubtful expediency. The governor could not well, therefore, set his opinion up against that of a majority of the legislature and veto the bill. He did what was generally expected when he approved and signed it. The Tribune hopes the law will be given a fair and proper trial and that it will prove what its friends claim for it. If it does that it will eliminate from Nebraska's politics a disturbing factor and will furnish a relief long sought by the people who yearn to be free from the perennial croak of the political demagogues and by the railroads themselves, which have been forced into politics in self-defense.

Spoils a Party Peril.
Philadelphia Telegraph.

President Harrison undoubtedly suffered the loss of multitudinous votes because of his treatment of the republican leaders in search of the offices. He exercised a great deal of manly and commendable independence in the matter of distributing the patronage, and as a consequence he made a good many vindictive enemies, and prepared the way for numberless leaders proving exceedingly lukewarm in his support. If any president was ever the victim of disappointed party managers on account of the public offices Mr. Harrison was, and Mr. Cleveland is likely to suffer as badly, or worse, from the same cause.

"EF YE DON'T WATCH OUT."

New York Evening Sun.

Ef yer goin' to see the circus called the big
Chicago fair,
Ye'd better cut yer wisdom teeth, an' sharpen
'em with care,
An' keep yer wits about ye, an' mind what yer
about,
For they'll skin ye like the mischief
ef
ye
don't
watch
out!

They're a-goin' to charge fer gazin' an' a
extra lump fer thinkin';
It'll cost a heap fer eatin', an' they'll sock it
on fer drinkin',
An' ef ye git a bed at night or ef ye go without,
They'll skin yer like the mischief
ef
ye
don't
watch
out!

It's a cent apiece for coughin', an' jes' twice as
much fer sneezin';
A nickle ef ye hold yer breath, an' two of 'em
fer breatnin';
A shillin' fer a whisper, an' a quarter fer a
shout—
They'll skin ye like the mischief
ef
ye
don't
watch
out!

They'll tax ye fer the privilege o' walkin' on
the ground,
No matter ef ye go ahead or ef ye turn
around,
An' jes' because yer livin'—don't ye never
have a doubt—
They'll skin ye like the mischief
ef
ye
don't
watch
out!

TOUCHING THE IMPEACHED.

Madison Chronicle: In its investigation of state officials who are said to be dishonest, the legislature deserves the thanks of its constituents and all honest men, regardless of party.

Dodge County Leader: The impeachment trial will be looked forward to with much interest, and the judge on the supreme bench that allows himself to be swayed by prejudice, friendship or party ties, may be expected to sleep in a grave that will be as deep as any made by impeachment.

Kearney Hub: The apparent inclination on the part of the supreme court to have the impeachment cases tried as soon as possible, is meeting with general approval. The people are anxious to know what there is in the charges, and the sooner it is determined the better for all concerned. It is hoped the parties will be ready for trial at the appointed time.

Wakefield Republican: The political sign of the times in Nebraska is the disintegration of party lines. In the democratic ranks Cleveland is said to be better than his party, but in the republican party of Nebraska the party is better than the leaders, at least better than the leaders have proved to have been. Happily an era of reform has set in (none too early) and if the state has had to wash its dirty linen in public it has set about it with good will and will make a thorough job of it.

York Times: The people of Nebraska have confidence in the supreme court of the state. In passion and haste some hot-headed and not too patriotic men have criticised and maligned that high tribunal, but their vicious statements found no response in the minds of the people. It is fortunate that such a tribunal is to decide the very important questions raised by the impeachment of the state officers. When they have heard the evidence and passed upon the case their decision will be accepted by a very large majority of the people of the state as correct. There are some hot-headed and turbulent men who are always ready to denounce a court that does not decide every case as they think it should be or desire to have it, but their objections do not go for much. When the impeachment cases are decided the opinions of the people will in the main coincide with the opinion of the supreme court.

LUMINOUS LEVITY.

The wise funeral director runs his business into the ground.

Philadelphia Times: There is much to think over in the fact that the greatest talking country in the world, the United States, turns out 60,000 new hats every day.

Buffalo Courier: The purest thing about the average brand of maple sirup is the gall of its manufacturers.

Detroit Free Press: Nothing less than a strike will arouse a bass drum to action.

Philadelphia Record: A crying need is an elixir that will restore the hair on a bald-headed scalskin sacque.

Binghamton Leader: When a crate of crockery falls through an elevator shaft it's a little the worse for the ware.

Detroit Tribune: She—So you're fully determined to marry her, are you? He—Absolutely. She—H'm! Don't you ever feel sorry for her?

Philadelphia Times: When all those armor plated vessels gather in the coming naval review it will be an impressive lesson of the great hardships of the sea.

Inter Ocean: Little Beth (in the country)—Grandpapa, you must have to keep an awful lot of policemen out here. Grandpa—Why, Beth? Beth—Oh, there's such a lot of grass to keep off of.

Washington Star: "Electricity will yet furnish us with the most rapid means of transit, no matter where we want to go," remarked the enthusiast.

"Yes," replied the anti-trolly man, "it makes no difference whether it is to the suburbs or to eternity."

BUT THE CAT CAME BACK.
Buffalo Courier.

The garden hose, the firebrand,
The bootjack and the gun,
As cat dispersers I have tried
And found success in none.

But their extermination 's sure
If you will loudly play,
Upon an old accordion,
Tarara-boom-de-ay.