THE DAILY BEE.

E ROSEWATER Editor PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Omaha, The Rec Rollding.
South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets
Council Bluffs 12 Pour! Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune
ullding. Bullding.
Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street. CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and ed torial matter should be audressed: 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-

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebrasks.

County of Douglas (
George B. Taschuck, secretary of The Best pub-lishing company, does solemnly swear that the setual circulation of The Daily Best for the week ending April 22, 1833, was as follows: Sunday, April 18. Monday, April 17. Tuesday, April 18. Wednesday, April 21. Thursday, April 21. Friday, April 21.

Saturday, April 22. GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and likel. ance this 22st day of April, 1881. Notary Public.

MAJOR PADDOCK can now take another tour in the observation car with a party of genial companions, while drawing his salary as county commissioner just as if he was at his post of duty.

The "talk-makers" round about Lincoln had fixed up a line of action for the impeachment court in the Hill case and had decided to deny jurisdiction. The fatal error made was in not consulting the members of the court.

THE vacancy in the Board of Education, caused by the resignation of Dr. Gibbs, should be filled by the selection of a man who has no personal ends to subserve, no axes to grind, no friends to reward or enemies to punish.

THE local Jacksonians have given it out that Chairman Martin is not a representative of that organization. Mr. Martin has been heard to announce that he does not aspire to any such honor. Thus is harmony fed among the faithful.

JUDGE FERGUSON of the district court has decided that the union depot injunction must stand. Now let us take a new start and get a union depot that will be large enough to accommodate all the roads that may enter Omaha for the next fifty years.

THE fact that the late incompetent building commissioner of Chicago has reassure the confidence of visitors to that city when they read that his last official declaration was that certain buildings in the World's fair district "are all firetraps."

THE stealing of the anti-Pinkerton bill at Harrisburg was an unprofitable found that it had disappeared they suspended business and called for an investigation, whereupon the missing bill was promptly but mysteriously returned:

THE attorney general has been so busy of late reading urgent newspaper appeals that he move on the fortifications of trusts and combines that he has failed to send money to the district court of Nebraska to meet the expenses of the May term. It is probable that there is a heap of trouble on Mr. Olney's mind just now.

THE democratic editors throughout this state are not getting the postoffices very fast. The fourth assistant axeman cannot have read those grief-laden resolutions adopted in Lincoln some weeks ago by the State Democratic Editorial association. If the party cannot furnish an editor a postoffice what is the party good for?

CHAIRMAN MARTIN seems to have displeased a number of his friends in this city by his recent action in Washington. To a man up a tree it looks as if Chairman Martin had overdone the thing and sowed enough seed for discord to keep the democrats of Nebraska clawing each other for the next four years. "Tis ever thus when greatness and patronage fall upon a self-made statesman.

JOHNNY THOMPSON has presented Ernest Stuht among his list of available candidates for the police commission. There is no doubt that Stuht is available for most anything in sight, but it would be rather amusing if the gov-ernor would select the man who led the break from Crounse in the Douglas delegation and kicked up that historic racket with the paper neckties. It might also be in accord with the eternal fitness of things to have a man appointed on the police commission who sold whisky and brandy by the bottle and drink in a saloon drug store, without taking out even a druggist license. But Mr. Thompson is evidently joking, or trying to jog the memory of the governor about Stuht's gyrations at the state convention.

AT THE annual meeting of stockholders of the Union Pacific railway, held in Boston yesterday, it was shown that the great property was in a most prosperous condition. The report of earnings shows a handsome increase over former years while the expenses of all departments had been cut down. The people of Nebraska are interested in this exhibit. They have insisted that the road could afford reduced tolls on its lines in this state and that a reasonable reduction would not cripple the road. It ought to be said in justice to the Union Pacific that its managers did not stoop to the old-time methods to defeat the maximum bill at Lincoln that has marked former contests of like nature. They declined to dispense free passes to every man who applied, and they incurred the enmity of competing roads in this state by refusing to mainthe legislature.

A POINT NOT WELL TAKEN.

In the closing argument before the supreme court Mr. Ames, who appeared for one of the impeached ex-state officials, took occasion to point backward to the legislature of 1871 that impeached the governor and auditor of this state for misdemeanor in office. In support of the assumption that an ex-officer was not impeachable Mr. Ames stated that proceedings to impeach ex-Secretary of State Thomas P. Kennard were abandoned because the managers and attorneys found that such a proceeding would not hold because the court of impeach-

officer. Mr. Ames is evidently misinformed by some designing party. There never was any Impeachment proceedings began or contemplated against Thomas P. Kennard. The legislature of 1871 had all its time monopolized by the impeachment and trial of Butler. The impeachment was voted by the house on the 3d of March, but the trial by the senate sitting as a court of imseachment was not concluded until

Auditor Gillespie, who had been impeached on the same day, was never put on trial for want of time. The truth is that Kennard's complicity with Butler laid him liable to impeachment and the brook and Judge Wakeley, were most | decidedly of the opinion that he was subject to impeachment, although out of Average Circulation for March, 1893, 24,179 office. Kennard was so badly frightened over the possibility that he voluntarily turned back \$3,000 into the treasury. which he claimed he had discovered had been erroneously misappropriated by

> It is only right and proper that the truth of history should not be perverted | then included within its provisions, for the sake of making a point in the trial now pending.

> > THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

If there is a possibility of defeating the extradition treaty negotiated between the United States and Russia It ought to be done. As we have said before in reference to it, this treaty is so hostile to every principle of this government that its consummation can be nothing less than a reproach to the American contrary to the spirit of the international laws of the civilized world. Whatever our national obligations to Russia may be they certainly do not require of us any such compromise of principle, the republic, which is involved in this Opposition to this treaty is not ap-

proval of assassination. The American people do not counsel or conntenance that method for securing political re-The treaty is opposed because it will make a hunting ground of the United States for Rusgone out of office will not be sufficient to sian agents and spies and will compel our courts to turn over to the Russian government not assassins, because there are none, but men whose efforts in the cause of liberty are held by that government to be a crime. Russian act on the part of its opponents. As dare to utter anything in criticism of may become law. The action of the government. Is it the duty of this free nation to help a most cruel and oppressive despotism to enforce its laws? Certainly every patriotic American can return but one answer to this. We should refuse absolutely to give any countenance to the brutal system of Russia and should in the future as in the past exert every influence at our command against that

It has been well said that unless the constitution of the United States is heresy, people who live under a government which rules them without consent, taxes them without representation, deprives them of life, liberty and property without due process of law, and denies their right to think, speak or even pray for a redress of grievances, are slaves. and if these people flee to this country it is no part of the function of our free government to deny to them the right of asylum and assist in returning them to be dealt with by Russian tyranny. If we do this we stand stultified before the world.

It may be too late to accomplish anything by protest, beyond arousing the moral indignation of the people, which may have the effect to render the treaty nugatory, but none the less the protests should be made in the most vigorous and unqualified language.

REDUCE THE BRIDGE TOLL The interests of Omaha and Council Bluffs have for years been mutual. Council Bluffs has long since recognized the supremacy of Omaha as a commercial center. All efforts to retard the growth of this city in its onward march by obstructive tactics regarding railway transfers have long since been abandoned. Council Bluffs and Omaha are no longer bitter rivals, striving to overreach each other, but parts of one general center of activity and enterprise with only a river to divide them. That chasm has been spanned and the interests of the twin cities demand that the friendly relations which now subsist shall be broadened by making the expense of transit between the cities nominal. In other words, the interests of both cities will be subserved by a reduction of the bridge toll from 10 to 5 cents. It is to be expected that the owners of the bridge will interpose objections and endeavor to keep the present rate up as long as they possibly can. We believe that the travel over the bridge will more than double by reason of the reduction and that the earnings of the bridge would increase rather than decrease.

It may, however, be necessary for both Omaha and Council Bluffs to make some concessions to the bridge and motor company as an inducement. If they stubbornly resist there will be a way of reaching the matter by legislation and municipal regulation. This, of | it is stated that about 80 have died, course, would be a last resort in case no and among these are some who were recamicable understanding can be arrived ognized leaders of the republican party at. The agitation of the 5-cent rate has in 1880, chief among them being Rosreached a stage which cannot fail to coe Conkling. The object of the tain a delegation of paid lobbyists at bring about decisive results. The mana- association of the "old guard" is

yield to the demand gracefully.

The advantages to both Omaha and Council Bluffs by the proposed bridge toll reduction are too manifest to require recapitulation. Cheap faces will make it essible for everybody in Council Bluffs to trade in Omaha or to fraternize with the people of Omaha in the lecture room, the concert hall, the opera house or the churches. On the other hand, Council Binffs will derive advantages as a summer bathing resort and as a suburban residence place. In due time Pottawattamic and Douglas counties will have ment had no jurisdiction over an ex- to buy the bridge and make it free for all travel and traffic. Had this been done years ago both Omaha and Council Bluffs would have amalgamated just as effectively as Covington and Newport have been made part and parcel of Cincinnatl and just as Allegheny is to all intents and purposes an integral part of Pittsburg.

THE CIVIL SERVICE. The army of government employes, as stated by the ninth annual report of the clvil service commission, just made public, is 183,488, of which 112,800 are in the postal service. The force of emploves in the civil service of the government grows steadily from year to year, the increase in six years having been attorneys for the state, General Esta- about 60,000, or at the rate of 10,000 a year. Computing upon this basis the total at the close of the century will not fall short of 250,000. The report refers to the growth of the number of government employes compared with the growth of population as startling, and this term does not appear to be any too strong. The civil service law went into effect

in 1883, about 14,500 employes being while in that year the total number of employes in the service of the United States was, in round numbers, 131,000. In 1891 the classified service embraced some 34,000 places while the entire publie service included, as already stated, in the neighborhood of 183,000. In other words, the growth of the public service had been over 39 per cent, a much faster growth than that of the population in the same time. It has been suggested that this growth of people. As was said by Mr. Kennan at a service which can be used for political the Chleago meeting a few days ago it is | ends is a rapidly increasing menace to republican government, but it is offset by the fact that the classified service has grown even faster in the same space of time, increasing at the rate of about 130 per cent, so that whereas only about such abandonment of a policy as old as | 11 per cent of the public service was removed from party politics in 1883, in 1891 nearly 19 per cent was so removed, and the classified service was still further enlarged last year.

The report urges that the classified service should be extended as rapidly as practicable to cover every position in the public service to which it can appropriately be applied, as, for instance, to clerks and writers in navy yards, to the internal revenue service, to custom houses with twenty-five employes and to free delivery postoffices. It is earnestly to be desired, say the commissioners, that some such bill as was introlaw comdomns to death or exile all who duced in the last congress, to belong to any kind of political associa- take the fourth-class postmasters and tion unfriendly to despotic rule or who | laborers generally out of politics, the navy yards from politics is cordially commended by the commissioners, the results having been most beneficial to the service. The present administration is fully

committed to an extension of the classified service, and it is highly probable that before the expiration of its term civil service regulations will be extended to every branch of the public service to which they can be made to apply. There is still some opposition to the principle of civil service reform, but it is no longer formidable, men of all parties agreeing as to its necessity. As was said by Hon. Carl Schurz in his address last Tuesday before the National Civil Service Reform league, the principle of the reform is the application of common sense and common honesty to the public service. "It is the restoration to full power," said Mr. Schurz, "of honorable and patriotic motives in our political life." and these views represent the concensus of opinion among those who have given the subject intelligent and candid consideration.

THE BEE in a recent article referred to the popular democratic demand for the repeal or modification of the pension act of June 27, 1890. Therein it conceded that if the evils complained of as resulting from the present construction of the law really existed, it was an outrage demanding prompt correction, but uggested that the mere assertion that they prevailed was not prima facie evidence. Reference was also made to the statement of a veteran soldier that the oudest complaint in respect thereto came from the class who believe that the war for the union was wrong. In this connection let us cite the fact that in 1887 President Cleveland signed one of the most liberal pension bills congress ever enacted, the act of January of that year granting a pension of \$8 per month o all survivors of the Mexican war who had served sixty days in Mexico or enroute thereto. The congress which adjourned on the 4th of last month ncreased the allowance to \$12 per month. It required no disability of the applicant whatever. It was a more service pension. No democratic outery has been raised against this act. The question therefore thrusts itself forward for answer: Is a survivor of the war to preserve the union to be esteemed entitled to less patriotic recognition that a survivor of the Mexican

THE reunion of the "old guard," composed of those still living who stood loyally by Grant in the memorable republican convention of 1880, which was held in Philadelphia Tuesday, appears to have been a very interesting event. Of the 306 who stood together at Chicago, gers of the bridge and motor company to keep green the memories of Grant,

will do well to take note of this fact and | Conkling and Logan and to foster comradeship, certainly commendable objects. There is a value in it, however, that is greater "than these, and this is the political"lesson it conveys. The 306 who stood together for Grant at Chicago made the first effort to place a candidate for the presidency a third time, he having been twice chosen, and it is hardly probable that any party will ever repeat the effort. It may be regarded as a firmly established principle that no man can occupy the presidential office more than twice.

> THERE seems to be considerable diersity of opinion among the leaders of both the republican and democratic parties in Iowa as to the policy of naming their respective candidates for United States senator to succeed Hon. J. F. Wilson. The republicans have too many candidates to render potent the endorsement of either by a convention. The democrats stand pledged by their last state platform to nominate a candidate in general convention, and Boies was to have been the candidate. But the "bosses" now think that such a nomination would make the principal issue of the state campaign too national, and that with any expectation of success it must be again run on the local issue of prohibition. So it has been deeided, according to an authority, to not nominate Boies for senator, but to nominate him for governor for a third time. "trusting in this way to secure a majority in the legislature on joint ballot, then elect him senator." Some of the democratic newspaper organs in the state are kicking against this program sketched out by the bosses, and it looks as though the democrats might have a monkey and parrot time of it in their attempt to elect a successor to the present senior republican senator from Iowa.

THE treasury was not called upon for any gold Tuesday, but on the contrary its stock was increased, offers of gold having come from a number of points. It seems that the bankers of New York are disposed to do something, but their proposition, the nature of which is not stated, was not satisfactory to the president and cabinet and was rejected. A eoposition submitted by the bankers vas declined by them and it is announced that the secretary of the treasury -will look elsewhere for vhatever assistance he may need. It is just as well that the administration as learned thus early that in order to make an alliance with Wall street it is necessary to submit to an arrangement by which the bankers there can get all the benefits. If the secretary of the treasury will firmly insist upon the attitude he has taken he will not lack sufficient support, and it may be that after a time Wall street will see the wisdom of putting itself in harmony with the rest of the country. For the present, the divorce between the treasury and Wall street seems complete.

THE event of yesterday in New York, which will be especially interesting to the Scandinavian population of the United States, was the unveiling of the bronze statue of Eriesson, the renowned inventor of the Monitor. The statue was presented to the city of New York | to farmers. Swedish citizens, and is described as of heroic size. The service which Ericsson performed for his adopted country it would be impossible to overestimate, and his memory will always be cherished by the American people. His fame is inseparably associated with our naval history and with that part of it which is the most brilliant of all.

Double Taxation.

Chicago Tribune. No one not in the peerage will be allowed to contribute to Mr. Astor's new London magazine. This will severely tax both the peerage and the magazine.

Things to Be Kemembered. New York World. Mr. Onley should not lose his temper, Neither should be lose sight of the fact that

ie is an important part of an administration

hat is pledged to weed out the trusts.

That Treaty with Russia. Ch cayo Times. Who or what is back of that Russian reaty that it should slip like grease through hree administrations! It cannot be poli-ics, because the premiers of both a repubcan and a democratic president have had a

hand in it. What, then, in heaven's name? What claim has the Russian government on this country that our courts and law officers should become slave chasers under an inter-national fugitive slave law! Why does our government bass in secret a law which Eu-ropean governments making less pretenses to liberty have scornfully rejected? Disgrace to the State.

New York Recorder,

The escape of two condemned murderers from the "death house" in the principal penitentiary of the state is a most se flection on the management of that institu tion. According to the printed reports these two outlaws were in absolute control of the portion of the prison in which they were confined, not only securing freedom for themselves but offering freedom to others who stood with them in the awful shadow of death. The authorities must shadow of death. The authorities must probe it to the bottom and find out who is

WHICH IS THE BEST? Branden Banner, When all the battles are lost and won, he last word spoken the argument done, hich, which is the best land under the sun The quastion is possibled by you and by me. As our barks are saffing life's mystical sea, But as to the answer, we disagree.

"Oh, the very best land," says the German, "I And his heart beats quick and his moist eyes As he loudly sings, Die Wacht am Rhein, But the Frenchman leers at the German's praise, While a tribute to France you hear him raise in the fervent strains of the Marselliaise.

At the Frenchman's boasting the Scotchman

"What land so bonny beneath the skies As the land where the great Sir Walter lies?" Then a Muscovite visit, is heard to declare: "Were my fellow creatifres but wise and fair, They'd dote to a man on the Russian bear." The Irishman answers with a scornful smile: "Go over the universe, talle by mile, And you'll find no land like the Emerald Isle." The Englishman comments in accounts bland "I'm thicking there's only one civilized land And Britain's its name, you must understand. The Yankee, rising, with deep emotion

Exclaims, "I'm firmly set in the notion My eagle's the gem of the land or the ocean: So after the battles are lost and won, The last word spoken, the argument done, Which, which is the best land under the sun? The question is pondered by you and by me, As our barks are sailing life's mystical arm, And, on second thinking, we all agree.

We are not divided, saving in name; n essence each choice is really the same, t springs from a common, ineffable flame; Whatever our race, wherever we roam, The spot that is dearest to each is home, The toast druck deepest is "Home, Sweet A SYMPOSIUM OF HARMONY.

Martin an "Harmonions Fighter." Kerrney Ihro.
The chairman of the democratic central

ommittee of Nebraska is promoting demo-ratic harmony in Washington by opposing he recommendations for appointments that have been made by one Jim Boyd. Mr. Mar tin is a great harmonizer, and when he starts out on that line will fight for harmony to a

> This Looks Like Harmony. Linecln Herald.

The alleged democratic senatorial trio, orth, Babcock and Mattes, have been in Washington during the past week banquet-ing each other and hunting office. They will doubtless get what they want. They have all served their masters well, but they come as near representing the democratic party of Nebraska as would the republican state of ficials who are now defendants in impeach ment proceedings.

There May He No Swallowing. Norfalk Neicz. Democratic papers need not worry. The

democratic party in Nebraska is in no danger of being absorbed by the populists. If there is any swallowing to be done the democratic outside when the feat is accomplished. PERSONALITIES. Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, though in his 82d year and not physically strong, is as capable as ever of several hours intellectual

Miss Elizabeth Nev of Hempstead, Tex., a escendant of Marshal Nev of France, will execute in marble the statues of Texas heroes for exhibition at the World's fair. Frederick Douglass is negotiating for the urchase of an estate in the Maryland county where he was born a slave seventy six years ago, with a view to spending his declining cears there.

Senator Hill will spend some time on the alifornia coast at the latter part of the car. He perhaps hopes to see more of the Pacific side of politics than he has been able

Ex-Judge Garrick M. Harding, L. D. Shoe-maker and E. G. Butler of Wilkesbarre, Pa., are the only surviving grandsons in a direct line of participants in the battle and massacre of Wyoming. Oliver Wendell Holmes has written to a

Philadelphia man a letter in a chirography so neat and legible that it might have been the work of a young bank clerk rather than an octogenarian poet. Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis, since the

death of Vicar General Brady, has assumed the entire work of the archdiocese. Though 87 years old, he is said to be strongly op-posed to the appointment of a coadjator. James F. Meline, assistant treasurer of the United States, many years ago wrote and published one of the most charming distories of Marie Stuart that is to be found in the vast accumulation of literature relat-

ing to that lovely and unfortunate woman Dr. William Everett, "the brilliant but cratic Hamlet of Massachusetts politics, said to be weighing the respective merits of a seat in congress and a pulpit in New England. The resignation of Henry Cabot Lodge, member for the Seventh district. sents allurements of one kind to the rev end gentleman, and he was also a candi date for the pastorate of a Unitarian church Quincy until that organization voted 51 to 32 not to call him.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Will Stabling has become editor of the Elm Creek Sun. The Kearney cotton mill is now reported to be running full handed.

Norfolk is making a great hustle to secure he building of a distillery. The Sunday schools of York county will old a convention at York May 4. United States Senator Allen has purchased a handsome new residence at

Twenty ministers attended the Beatrice district Methodist conference at Exeter and discussed interesting church topics. Chris Reidel of Broken Bow has a fine oliection of old coins and maps of Europe

which he will exhibit at the World's fair The grocers of Gage county have organ operating through agents and selling direct Lightning struck John Vanier's harn

gether with ten horses, six cows and 600 bushels of corn. A cycling club of fifty members has been ed at Hastings with Ben Urquhart as president. The club hopes to secure the state tournament for Hastings July 4.

Dubois and destroyed the structure.

The Madison county poor house is about ready for occupancy, and while the county officers are said to be well pleased with the building they will not take up their abode there for the present.

Nebraska City wants the State University cadets and those of the Peru Normal school to hold their annual encampment in that city, and hopes to succeed in persuading them to accept the proffered invitation.

J. W. Pittenger of Beatrice, while riding a bicycle collided with a motor car and was knocked from his wheel. When he picked himself up from the gutter and rescued his machine from under the car he found that nothing was injured and quietly mounted

PASSING JESTS

Chicago Times: Rain-in-the-Face, the Sioux chief who is said to have killed Custer, arrived in the city yesterday. It's a pity the distinguished visitor couldn't have come earlier in the week, he might have had his name practically demonstrated a la the kindergarten object lesson.

Washington News: The way to wear out a welcome is to threaten to go ten o times before taking your departure.

"Here! What are you doing?" shouted the excited citizen.

"Dolu', is it?" replied Officer McGobb, as he continued to fan the clothes of the tramp who had fallen into his clutches. "I'm a-batin' a noosince, is what I'm doin'."

Arkansaw Traveler: A Miss Vowel has changed her name. Her present husband's was more consonant with her ideas of vocal Chicago Inter Ocean: Jumble—Yes, when I was a single man I used to always be losing my ollar button, but I never do now.

"How do you manage!
"I use a safety pin." Somerville Journal: The prompt man has the approval of his conscience, of course, but he generally has to cool his heels chilly wait-

ing for the other fellow. Atlanta Constitution: "Yes," gasped the man who was dying in arrears, "a warm wel-come awaits me across the river."
"You're right my friend," said the editor.
"They've been firing up for you some time."

Chicago Record: Teacher-Johnny, what nonth comes before March and May? Chicago Boy-November. Detroit Free Press: The "absolutely fire-proof buildings" are generally equipped with the best fire escapes.

Washington Star: "Don't you believe that love laughs at locksmiths," said the wig-maker. "I know because I'm a sort of lock-smith myself."

Detroit Free 'Press: The man who boasts bout his wealth in these days always takes a ook about first to see whether there be an as-

Chicago Tribune: Professor-Mr. Overnite what do you understand by "proof of heir Mr. M. Foller Overnite—O staining a patent

Indianapolis Journal: Watts-Are you a deective or just an everyday policeman? Officer McGobb—Nayther. I'm on th' night

SONG OF WAU.

Chicago Tribuna Do not gau, Esquiman'
Spoil not the shau,
Esquimau.
Wouldst have it blau?
Wouldst have more saau? Esquimau

Thy cheeks shall giau, Train off shall flau. Esquiman.
What though the fau
Has wrought thee wau?
We'll right thee. Au, Esquimau Don't gau! Whau!

MAY GET A NEBRASKA PLUM

North Dakota Wants the Internal Revenue Collectorship for This District.

PULLING WIRES FOR THAT PURPOSE

Dan Maratta Bringing Strong Influence to Bear in This Direction-He Hopes to Secure the Appointment

at Once.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,) 513 FOURTER CIR STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26,

Dan W. Maratta, chairman of the demi ratic state committee of North Dakota and formerly the well known superintendent of the Coulson line of steamboats plying between St. Louis and Fort Benton, is an applicant for the position of collector of internal revenue for the district of Nepraska and the two Dagotas. Dan Maratta is one of the most influential democrats in the northwest. He has many business connections throughout the country and his influence is of both a commercial and political character. He is such a clever gentleman and so well fitted for the position he seeks that his friends here believe he will secure the persimmo

There is a belief that Nebraska will not retain the position of collector of internal revenue although that state contributes the reater part of the collections of the office Nebraska bas a cabinet officer and a number of minor positions under him. South Da-kota has been given the mission to Austria-Hungary and North Dakota has been given nothing so far and the president is anxious to do something for that state. There are a number of Nebraska applicants for the position of internal revenue agent, but a feeling prevails here that the office may go to one o the other states in the district.

Council Bluffs Statistics.

From the census bureau this afternoon a special bulietin was issued, giving statistics of manufactures, etc., for the city of Coun-1890. In 1880 the population was 18,003, and in 1800, 21,474; municipal debt, 1880, \$138,400; 1800, \$913,828; assessed valuation, 1880, \$2,606. 400; 1890, \$5,874,073; number of industries re porting, 37; establishments reporting, 128; capital, \$1,292,283; hands employed, 1,614; wages paid, \$822.682; cost of materials \$1,272,171; miscelianeous expenses, \$93,660; value of product, \$2,527,388.

Among the Office Seekers. The appointment today of David G. Brown Montana to be collector of customs for the district of Montana and Idaho terminated sharp contest. There were a number of aspirants for this position and it was sup-posed the contentions would delay action for ne months vet

Etta Neeb was today appointed postmaster at Market Lake, Bingham county, Idaho, vice Martin Patrie resigned.
Albert Memple of Keckuk, Ia., has, through a friend, applied for the position of inspector of steam vessels, Fourth district. Paddock Defeated Ames,

Joseph W. Paddock of Omaha was today appointed government director of the Unior Pacific ratiroad. Mr. Paddock was strongly urged by Secretary Morton and endorsed by Tobias Castor, Euclid Martin and N. S. Har-wood. George W. Ames and W. N. Babcock of Omaha were applicants for the position

The following pensions granted are reorted: Nebraska: Original—James M. Miller. Additional - Martin Sautter, Increase-John Hagerty, Isaac Roman, Iowa: Original—George W. Ross. Additional—John Zimmerman. Supplemental—Stephen A. Toops. Increase—John A. C. Hickman, Henderson C. Thornton, George Johnson. Original widows, etc.—Lavinia Watts, Charlotte A. Brewer, William D.

Harvey, father. South Dakota: Original—Nelson M. Stan-wood. Additional—William H. Brininstool.

Increase-Michael Egan. Miscellaneous Major Gordon Lillie (Pawnee Bill) of tary of the interior to take from the Indian ervation fifty Indians for his show at the World's fair. Buffalo and Pawnee Bill are

Indians from the reservations for show busi-C. V. Gallagher of Omaha has filed his application at the Treasury department for the position of surveyor of customs at Omaha.

CONCERNING PENSIONS.

the only showmen now authorized to

Acting Commissioner Murphy's Plan of Action Set Forth. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—The acting ommissioner of pensions, Mr. D. I. Murphy, has transferred about fifty clerks who have heretofore been employed on what is known as statistical work, but which, so far as he

can see, is of no value to the office, to

current work, in order to facilitate the bringing up the business to date.

Mr. Murphy is of the opinion that among the 958,000 pensioners on the rolls of the bureau there are are many fraudulent cases, and with a view to purging the list of such as can be reached, he has issued an order to special examiners in the field, directing them to use all diligence in searching out such cases as require the attention of the bureau. The order is in part as follows:

"The examiners are instructed to use ex-

treme caution and wide discrimination, as its not the intention to disturb any fuallowance of pensions, nor is it intende that special examiners should be made par-ties to the petty quarrels and spite work of unfriendly neighbors. In addition to maling inquiry of those with whom the speciexaminer comes in contact while engage in the examination of claims, it is believe that postmasters (especially in rural difficial) may be relied upon to furnish a curate information. In the larger town and cities information may be sought from the real veterans of the war, who believe that the pension roll should be a roll of honor, members of council, alderned assessors and such other persons who ma be found to possess information in the various neighborhoods. But all statement so obtained should be corroborated befor the matter is reported to the bureau.

OFF FOR THE GREAT SROW. President Cleveland and Party Leave

Washington for New York. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.-It has rarely happened in the history of this country that the seat of government has been entirely de serted by the president and his ministers. Such, however, is the case today. The president and members of his cabinet were scheduled to leave Washington at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon to witness the naval review, and at that hour a special on the Pennsylvania railroad steamed out of the station. A large crowd of citizens gathered and waited patiently for the arrival of the chief executive and his official family. See retary Morton of the Agricultural department appeared on the platform fully half as hour before the time of departure. He came alone and was soon joined by Attorney Gen eral Olney. Then came Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle, followed shortly afterward by Post master General and Mrs. Bissell. Secretary Lamont clambered up the steps of the car of the president and worked his way through to the reserved car for the cabinet. Mr. Gresham passed along, bowing and shaking rands with numerous newspaper men, and last of all came Secretary Smith.

Secretary Herbert will join the party in

The train, drawn by a ponderous engine was made up of five vestibule cars, the first being the combination baggage and smokes Raleigh, followed by the dining car Magde en. Behind this came the double drawing room sleeper Charmion. The fourth coact was the six compartment drawing-room car Superb, which was occupied by the cabinet, and behind it the private observation and compartment car Wildwood, in which Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland found luxurious and comfortable quarters. The entire train is lighted by electricity, heated by steam and is alto-gether one of the finest in the Pennsylvania

The dining car was tastefully decorated with out flowers, in which the fily and rose redominated, and in the private car of the presidential party two large vases were filled

with American Beauties The round trip to New York and Chicago will be under the personal supervision of

George W. Boyd, assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines.

Four minutes before the starting time the president and Mrs. Cleveland drove up to the entrance, where they were met by Mr. Boyd and escerted to the train. When they approached the spectators fell back respect-fully, taking off their hats, and the president and Mrs. Cleveland bowed and sinited in re-turn. The president appeared on the arm of Mr. Boyd and Mrs. Cleveland was accompanied by Private Secretary Thurber. It was 4:28 when the presidential party boarded the train and two minutes later started or their journey to witness the international event about to take place in New York. Secretary Hoke Smith and Secretary Lamont will not go to Chicago with the presidential party, but will return to Wash-ington from New York.

Washington, D. C., April 26.—The Inter-

nal dissensions in the Choctaw nation are in a fair way of peaceful settlement. Indian Inspector Faison will leave for the Choctaw country tonight. It is understood that he has full power from the president to bring about a settlement of the difficulties. This adjustment, it is said, will be along the lines of upholding the Choctaw government and allowing its courts to determine in a legal way the questions which have ariser A telegram was received at the Navy de the death there of Captain Gilbert C. Wittse from congestion of the brain. Captair Wiltse commanded the Boston during the rouble in Hawaii and led the marines that noisted our flag, establishing a protectorate over the islands

The funeral of the late General Beale will take place Friday morning. The remains will be taken to Baltimore for cremation, and then to Chester, Pa., for interment.

Yesterday's Appointments. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—Consulat Leipsi v. Otto Doderlin of Illinois. Postmasters: James Mitchell, Little Rock, Ark.; Roger Scribner, St. Paul, Neb.

May Miller Dismissed. It looks now as though May Miller, the absconding bookkeeper, may go free. She was vesterday released from custody on her own recognizance, upon a letter from County Attorney Kaley to Judge Berka, in which it is stated: "It has been represented to me by Klopp that the latter's firm will not appear against Miss May Miller in this case wherein she is charged with the embezzle ment of \$275 in money from her employers. It is therefore directed that she be released ithout bonds and that this will be satisfac tory to the public prosecutor's office.

BROWNING, KING

Kicked Out

By the time, gentle reader, that you peruse



these lines, that hole will be a hole no longer, for with one last vicious kick the remaining brick will be out of a situation. Our situation is such that we can offer extraordinary inducements this spring on your

husband's wearing apparel. And regardless of the muss we're in we're always getting in something new. Our tailors this year have put up an elegant line of suits, and as many of the styles are shown exclusively by us we are positive that your interests will be best served by an inspection before buying elsewhere. Neat patterns in men's suits as low as \$8.50, and boys' suits from \$2.50 up. Our hat department is temporarily on the third floor.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Etore open every evening this and 1 S. W. Cor. 15th and Donglas it