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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas !

George B. Tzschuck secretary of THE BEE publishing company, does solemnly awear that the actual circulation of THE Daily BEE for the week ending April 20, 1825, was as follows: Sunday, April 23.
Monday, April 24.
Tuesday, April 26.
Wednesday, April 26.
Thursday, April 27.
Friday, April 28.
Eaturday, April 29.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 72th day of April, 1860.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for March, 1893, 24,179

THE impeachment trial at Lancoln will be the center of attraction in this state for a few weeks at least.

DIRECT trains on an air line between Yankton and Omaha would be of great value to this city. This observation was made ten years ago, but still holds good.

THE bloody fight between the Domin-Icans and British blue jackets will afford John Bull opportunity to realize from experience how it seems to have the sailors of a ship in a distant port attacked by riotons natives.

THE democratic machine in the Illinois house seems to be run with as unconscionable arrogance by Speaker Crafts as was the corporations' machine in the Nebraska senate last winter by Lieutenant Governor Majors.

OMAHA will have business before the Interstate Commerce commission at its meeting here May 10. Our shippers will doubtless have something to say concerning the through rates that the railroads propose to put in force.

THE success of the manufacturers' exposition is assured. It is conceded by all who know anything about the movement that the agitation in favor of home patronage has been of inestimable value to the manufacturers of this city and

Nor much sympathy will be elicited on this side the great pond for the thirty or more firms in Havre, Antwerp and Hamburg who have been caught in the crash of the coffee corner, engineered by Kaltenbach, the Paris ope-

ARE the Iowa lines giving the South Omaha stock market a fair deal? They, of course, want to haul all stock to Chicago that can be diverted from Omaha. The Commercial club might raise this issue to advantage. This business is worth fighting for

WE APPEAL to the railroads to place World's fair tickets on sale at all common points in the territory west of here that will admit of a stop over at Omaha. coming and going. Our merchants demand this concession. Those of Kansas City have been granted the favor. Omaha is as good as Kansas City.

THE matter of reduced bridge fare is purely a commercial question. Its adoption will benefit the people of Council Bluffs and Omaha by facilitating a free interchange of business. This will mean dollars and cents to them. The Commercial club should co-operate with the council in the effort to bring about a 5-cent bridge fare.

THE promised Cuban revolution has set in. An eastern province has been declared in a state of siege. This is only the beginning of what promises to become a desperate struggle for liberty. No people on earth can stand burdens such as are imposed upon Cuba by Spain. Liberty-loving Americans will sympathise with any effort made to cast off the yoke of oppression.

WHATEVER may be the fate of the railroad rate bill when it comes to be arbitrated in the courts, the people cannot receive a greater setback than that which the Illinois railroads themselves have just experienced. The courts have just held that the law of that state to regulate the ticket brokers business is unconstitutional. The law was passed for the express purpose of enabling these railroads to hold up rates during the World's fair period. Hoist by their own petard.

MAY day has come and gone and yet a republican holds down the Omaha end of the Missouri River commission. This, however, is easily accounted for. The duties of the office are very exacting, calling into play attainments and native ability of a very high order. It will be difficult to find a democrat possessing the requisite qualifications for the position. The president, actuated no doubt by a desire to let the civil service rules have a chance to exist, has deferred action on this important case.

ABOUT thirty-five Chinamen have registered at the Omaha revenue office under the terms of the Geary law. They will take no chances on being banished from this country. Probably they have not heard of the Ohio case where a Chinamac was arraigned in court only to be released because no witness was willing to swear positively that he knew the prisoner to be a Chinaman. There is very little likelihood that the Celestials in this neck o' woods are losing much sleep over the prospective decision of the of the Geary law.

SUGAR BOUNTIES IN DANGER. It is estimated from reports received

by the commissioner of internal revenue that the bountles on sugar for the current fiscal year will amount to about \$9,100,000, which is considerably less than was estimated by Secretary Foster. The payments already made amount to over \$8,000,000 and a number of applications remain to be adjusted. The total crop on which bounty will be paid during the present fiscal year is estimated at about 480,000,000 pounds. The production of beet sugar has advanced from 12,000,-000 pounds in 1892 to 27,000,000 pounds in 1893. According to the reports of the government inspectors the effect of the bounty has not been to increase the number of establishments, but has been to enlarge the old ones and stimulate the introduction of new machinery and the increase in the producing capacity.

A dispatch from Washington a few days ago stated that a plan for suspending the sugar bounty without waiting for the slow action of congress has been suggested to the president and may be adopted. The plan is for the secretary of the treasury to issue an order to his subordinates to draw no more warrants and make no payments on account of sugar bounties, the object being to bring on a test case and get before the courts the question whether the payment of gratuities to private individuals out of the money received by taxation upon the people was within the power of congress under the constitution. It is urged that this is the only way in which the constitutional question can be properly raised, and it is understood that immediately after his return to Washington the president will ask the attorney general for an opinion as to the constitutionality of bounties and also whether it is within the power of the executive to test the uestion by refusing payment. It would seem obvious that such action

on the part of the president or secretary of the treasury as is reported to be under consideration would be distinctly arbitrary. The sugar schedule of the tariff act of 1890 provides that "on and after July 1, 1891, and until July 1, 1905, there shall be paid, from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, under the provisions of section 3,689 of the Revised Statutes, to the producer of sugar testing not less than 90 degrees by the polariscope, from beets, sorghum, or sugar cane grown within the United States, or from maple sap produced within the United States, a bounty of 2 cents per [pound, and upon such sugar testing less than 90 degrees by the polariscope and not less than 80 degrees, a bounty of 12 cents per pound, under such rules and regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe." This is as clearly mandatory as any section of the tariffact, and the proposition that it may be nullified and made nugatory by executive action appears preposterous. If the president or secretary of the treasury may render inoperative the bounty clause of the tariff act why not any other of the provisions of that law which they may assume to be unconstitutional? It is not necessary to conjecture what the supreme court might decide regarding the power of congress to authorize the payment of bounties to individuals out of the public moneys. Manifestly the duty of the executive department of the government is to carry out the provisions of the law as it finds them and leave the question of annulling it, in whole or in part, to the legislative department.

THE PENSION OFFICE. It hardly seems probable, with the examination an applicant for a pension must undergo, that there are as many fraudulent cases on the list as claimed. Yet it would be strange if among the 958,000 pensioners on the rolls some undeserving beneficiaries could not be found. With a view of discovering who they are and to prevent the addition of other fraudulent claims, the instructions of the acting commissioner of pensions, D. I. Murphy, to special examiners in the field are judicious and timely. He directs them to use all diligence in searching out such cases as may require revision by the bureau, but admonishes them to use extreme caution and wise discrimination in so doing, They are also reminded that it is not the intention of the administration to disturb any just allowance of pensions. Nor is it intended either that special examiners shall be made parties to petty malice and local quarrels.

Now that Judge Lochren, the newly appointed commissioner, has arrived at his post, it is likely that there will soon be some new rulings and constructions of existing laws to conform with the views the president is known to entertain in reference thereto. Mr. Cleveland assumes that the condition of the pension list is as appalling as has been asserted. He is said to agree fully in the views expressed by the democratic chairman of the house committee on pensions as to the character and construction of the act of June 27, 1890, to which reference has been made in the columns of THE BEE. He thinks the evident intentions of congress have been diverted by rulings and constructions. What he wants Commissioner Lochren first to do is to go

through the entire law and construe it. It is claimed that Lochren's ideas are practically the same as Cleveland's. Secretary Smith and Senator Palmer, chairman of the pensions committee, are of like accord. They want see justice done deserving pensioners and those not entitled by equity to pensions to be cut off. What can be done by rulings to carry out the intentions of the administration in this direction will be done. But the probabilities now are that the president will send a message to congress suggesting new laws to advance the reforms he

deems necessary. Some of the democrats in congress are on record as in favor of liberal pensions, while others are hostile to the entire system. That there will be a hot fight, certainly in the senate, over pension legislation is a foregone conclusion. The president understands this and will rely upon Lochren to furnish information by which the administration expects to force through the legislation that supreme court on the constitutionality it will recommend. Judge Lochcen has been posting himself on the la

since his appointment. Immediately upon signifying his acceptance of the commissionership he had copies of all pension laws, old and new, and decisions and rulings sent him from Washington, He is prepared to assume the important responsibilities that at once will devolve upon him. A Washington dispatch says that a conference will immediately be held between the president, secretary of the interior, Senator Palmer and the commissioner at which the program to be followed will be mapped out.

THAT UNION DEPOT COMMITTEE.

Great stress has been laid by City Attorney Connell upon the action of the socalled union depot committee and the recommendations it is said to have made to the council for the ratification of the Connell compromise. The names of the committee are paraded by Mr. Connell in print to impress the community with the fact that the compact was made and ratified by representative men who were above all influence from the corporate managers who constitute the Union Depot company.

What are the facts? The committee as originally appointed was composed of two bankers closely allied with the managers in question; John A. Harbach, whose subserviency to their interest is notorious; A. J. Poppleton, who was more than half way committed to them, and Messrs. George W. Lininger, E Rosewater, Dr. S. D. Mercer and W. J. Connell. The editor of THE BEE was designated as chairman of the committee. The committee held two or three meetings with the railroad managers with no definite understanding. Then the chairman was called away from Omaha and at his request Major Balcombe was substituted temporarily. It was during the absence of the chairman that the Kimball dispatch proposing a jughandle compromise was forwarded to President Clark and the underground wires were set in motion by Mr. Connell to get the council to ratify it. To make the thing plausible the city engineer was added to the committee, but Mayor Bemis, who is designated by the charter as one of the contracting parties, for

some reason was entirely ignored. Mr. Connell now tells us the committee unanimously endorsed his plan of settlement and Andrew Rosewater's name is given as one of the chief factors in the compromise. The fact is that Andrew Rosewater had no part in the conditions agreed upon. All he was asked to do was to examine the plans and give his opinion as to the substantial character of the proposed depot building. His signature to the report is deceptive. He knew little or nothing about the conditions embodied in the compromise ordinance and was not even aware that the title to part of Tenth street and other streets was given away by the ordinance. Another very singular performance was the calling and holding of committee meetings without notifying or inviting its recognized chairman to be present. The fact is, his presence was not wanted because he was known to be unfriendly to the jughandle

Another singular performance was the farcical mass meeting of taxpaying citizens invited to discuss the depot question, called the day after Christmas, which last year was a quasi-holiday, because Christmas came on Sunday. It was a palpable scheme to hoodwink the public, and the manner in which it was handled and rushed through by the council affords convincing proof of that

The less said about the action of that committee and the late council on the depot matter the better.

THE committee that has been investi gating the charge that the executive committee of the so-called Iowa State Temperance alliance last year sold out to the democrats reports that the charge is untrue. However, the Sioux City Times denounces the finding as a whitewashing report, but only what was to have been expected. It declares that every facility of the alliance was devoted to the defeat of the republicans and the aid of the democrats in last year's political contest in the state. And now, says the Times, "the further fact is firmly established in the minds of the people of Iowa that the so-called State Temperance alliance is no longer, and for some time has not been, a temperance alliance at all, but merely a partisan machine subordinated to the ends of the prohibition third party, with particular malice toward the republican party in this state." From this it is pretty evident that the day of this organization's usefulness in the promotion of temperance work is past and the people of Iowa will not be long in comprehending the situation.

THE gentleman who arrived in this country from Paris some days ago to cordially tender Americans a chance to subscribe to the stock of a new Panama canal scheme, does not appear to have met with flattering success. The wide divergence between his estimate of the probable cost and time required for completion of the canal, and that submitted in the recent trials at Paris may have deterred American capitalists from confiding implicity in the Frenchman's views. The estimate submitted by the government prosecutor was that at least \$300,000,000 would be required and that the work would consume twenty years. This commissioner claims that \$40,000,-000 will complete the canal in seven or eight years. This discrepancy may suggest opportunity for General Vifquain when he gets down in the neighborhood

of the big ditch. THERE is ample opportunity for Hon. Carl Schurz, who succeeds Mr. George William Curtis as president of the National Civil Service Reform league and chairman of the executive committee, to evidence his fitness for the position. It is to be apprehended that the executive managers of the present administration have no clear conception of the meaning of civil service reform of which they talk so glibly. Mr. Schurz may be able to impress upon Mr. Cleveland the fact that the appointment of 5,000 fourthclass postmasters by Mr. Maxwell within six weeks, as the price of political services, is not in accord with the policy expressed by the unequivocal utter-ances of the president. Nor does the fact that, even the smallest

federal appointment made in some of the states represented in his cabinet, must first be O. K. & by the department secretary, add much to the pleasure of the apostles of civil, service reform. There is much to be done in every branch of the government service before the present administration can expect to receive the admiration of the people for its efforts in behalf of the reforms promised by Mr. Cleveland. Little has been done as yet to justify the high hopes raised by their promises.

WE DO not propose to take part in the personal controversy between John D. Howe and City Attorney Connell. It is to be regretted that the discussion of so important a question as the union depot injunction should degenerate into a personal quarrel between the lawyers. In justice to Mr. Howe we are compelled, however, to refute the charge that he made himself a party to the injunction suit for mercenary motives at the instance of the Milwaukee railroad or any other railroad company. We can vouch for the fact that Mr. Howe was induced to take the position he now holds as a taxpaying plaintiff by a number of the heaviest taxpayers in the city of Omaha. Mr. Howe volunteered his services without pay on condition that the costs of the suit would be defrayed by the men who were back of him.

This fact was known to Mr. Connell before he published the false charge against Mr. Howe, and we cannot comprehend why he persisted in giving it publicity. Mr. Howe is engaged in a very thankless and profitless task. He has been subjected to abuse and ungenerous criticism when he is doing the city an invaluable service. We deem it only our duty to set him right before this community, and we hope that his motives will not be impugned again by any-

THE senator from Otoe who has been provided with a mission to Europe by his patron, the secretary of agriculture, has been posting himself on the duties that he will be expected to perform over in Germany. He finds that he will have considerable to engage his attention aside from the matter of introducing the use of Indian corn among the Germans. The investigation of the restrictions placed upon the importation of American meats and tobacco with a view to bringing about more favorable treatment on the part of the Germans, will afford Mr. Mattes ample opportunity for the exertion of his energies. Moreover it will also be his task to report on the progress that has been made in the use of corn as an article of food and to further encourage its use there in every possible way. The gentleman from Otoe is congratulating himself that he has been given considerable latitude in which to exercise his peculiar abilities.

SECRETARY MORTON has dismissed from service in the Agricultural department Mortimer Whitehead, who happens to be a worthy lecturer of the national grange. High officers of that organization have protested to no avail. The secretary is said to have little use for that organization and the alliance as well. Among other things he said to the grangers that he resented the refusal of the Nebraska legislature to pass congratulatory resolutions upon his recent accession to power. It was due, he thought, to the opposition of alliance members, who charged that he had de nounced that organization during the campaign. The third party politicians in Nebraska will get little aid and comfort from Mr. Morton, or for that matter, from any other democrat who owes his place to President Cleveland.

Praise for Harrison,

Chicago Herald, Ex-President Harrison's fine speech at the Indianapolis reception of Liberty bell does full credit to his reputation of being the most graceful and appropriate occasional orator in America.

Where the Kick Comes From.

York Democrat If a man wants to hear the legislature cursed, he wants to drop into a crowd of fellows who have been hangers on of some of the state institutions. That cool half million dollars that will remain in the pockets of the tax payers the next two years in-stead of being appropriated for the old crowd to squander, is bringing forth a vast amount of criticism and some pretty tall profaulty.

Plain American Welcome Sufficient,

Boston Globe. There is considerable anxiety in certain quarters as to how we are going to treat the lords and dukes and kings, etc., who are visiting or are about to visit us. Let us give them a hearty American welcome and let it go at that. When an American travels in Europe he adapts himself to European eti-quette. When a European comes here let him conform himself to our social standard.

Consolidating Against Morton.

Papillion Times.
One good result of the work of the Morton-Brown-Martin crowd will be to cement the friends of Congressman Bryan and Governor Boyd into one mighty bank, so strong that within one year it will drive old man Ego out of the cabinet and free Nebraska democracy from the leadership of such nincompoops as now control the state organ-ization. The Times prefers crusts at the Boyd-Bryan table, rather than pie at the

Trick of the Railroads.

Bertrand Herald. The railroads have determined to fight the recently passed maximum law to the last extremity. They will probably refuse to put the reduced rates into effect at the time the law requires, and then by taking the matter into the courts compel the public to submit still longer to extortion. It might be a year or two before the thing would be finally set-tled. The corporations are ready to play any game, however deep and damnable. Do you wonder that the dennial for sovernment ownership of railroads is steadily growing

Will They Grasp the Opportunity?

Chicago News.

The people of the country are watching closely to see what the hotel keepers of Chicago will do. So many stories of intended extortion and robbery have been spread extortion and robbery have been spread abroad that thousands are hesitating to make the trip to the World's fair. Tho prefer to hear testimony before coming to any decision. It is not believed here that extertionate prices will prevail; they cer Hignest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

tainly will not in the leading hotels if prom ises go for anything. At the same time it is well enough for all who expect to cater to World's fair visitors to know that upon their actions during the next few days will depend the size of their harvest for the ensuing six mouths. If they are reasonable and just in their demands they will get all the business they can handle; if they are not they will be disappointed and everybody will agree that it served them right.

Lesson to Be Remembered,

Philadelphia Record,
The parade of uniformed and armed marines of foreign nations in New York yesterday was an incident which would not have been possible in any other country armed forces from alien shores have marche through the streets of the nation's chies city in all the pomp and panoply plete warlike equipment. It was a lesson in oputar sovereignty which is likely to be ong remembered by the strangers to our national atmosphere of freedom

The Price of Admission.

The 50 cents admission charge will admit for which any part of the \$83,000,000 has been paid. In other words, the entrance fee of 50 cents paid at the gates admits the visitor not only to every building in which there is an exhibit on the fair grounds, but to every part of every building. This in cludes all the great buildings like the Manu factures building, the foreign buildings, the state buildings, art exhibits, floricultura horticultural displays, etc. places where an extra entrance fee will b charged are the special shows or exhibitions the "Esquimaux village" and those or Midway plaisance, which have never been regarded as a part of the World's fair.

Coming to See the West.

Kansas City Times. This is a momentous time for the west. The world is going to take a look at the great interior during the summer. In years the foreign visitor has glanced at New run over Washington, sniffed Niagara mists. changed cars at Chicago, and re-embarked at San Francisco. Then came his "impressions," with pages about our manners and ooks, as we act and appear in New and on the cars, and that was all. But this year every nationality will head for the west It may stop at New York a few days from force of habit, but the tickets will a glimpse of this great nation, of her wonder-ful fields, her great factories and her almost endless cattle supply. A glimpse will create an appetite for more, and then the real west and southwest will be seen. From the eastern part of our own country will come thou sands who have no real knowledge of the vast empire that lies west of the Alleghens mountains. These will see a greatness of

Bryan's Remedy.

Chicago Tribune At the meeting of the Utah free silver convention a letter was read from Congress man Bryan, a Nebraska democrat, in which he expressed the opinion that the agricultural or wheat-growing states had suffered ore from the fall in the value of silver than the mining states. His remedy for these aleged sufferings was the adoption by confrom depreciated silver and expelling the gold money from circulation and the coun-

Mr. Bryan will be at Washington in September to impress his policy on congress. Before he makes the attempt he should prepare himself to give a satisfactory answer to the question how it will help the grain-grow ing farmer to have to pay 156 silver 64-cent ollars for groceries, dry goods, hardware or farm implements costing now 100 dollars of gold value? Where will his gain be if, while he gets more for his wheat, he has to pay roportionately just as much more for every thing he buys with the proceeds of his

The scheme of making a man fancy he is better off because what he has to sell ingly brings a higher price, when in reality he can get no more for it than before—no more groceries, clothing, etc.—is the device of a charlatan. No one can be relieved or benefitted by depreciating the currency, while a person might get more dollars, the purchasing power of each of them is lowered The only persons who can profit by such state of affairs are the speculators and the not see that Bryan's remedy is ten times worse than any disease the farmers may

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Cuming county's fair will be held Septem-Senator Allen has been honored by having new precinct in Pierce county named after

Nance county citizens will soon decide whether to issue \$25,000 in bonds for a new court house. The Table Rock Argus has been enlarged

and improved to keep abreast of the pro gress of the town. Fire did \$500 worth of damage to the great ock in St. Paul and the people are rejoic

ing that it was no worse. The York Times has been enlarged for the purpose of giving Editor Sedgwick more of a chance to swing himself.

Neison school children decided in favor of the pansy for the national flower by a vote of 210 to 41 for golden rod. Dr. Frank S. Billings, before leaving for

Chicago, presented the State bis library of 1,400 volumes. ented the State university with It is reported that Congressman Mc Keighan is a very sick man and that his health has been permanently impaired. Broken Bow citizens will hold a mass meeting to discuss the advisability of

putting in an electric lighting system. The teachers of western Cass county held a successful institute at Elmwood last week and another one will be held at Wabash next

Frank Drake of York ate canned beans

hile at Stromsburg and was so badly pois-oned that he nearly died. When taken to his home he did not recognize his family, but he is now recovering.

An examination of applicants for positions in the Indian service will be held in May at some town on the railroad convenient to Pine Ridge. The examination includes Pine Ridge. The examination includes clerks, teachers, physicians and matrons. The examinations come under the civil serv-ice rules. Those who wish to secure places at the agency have an opportunity to try for them. Matrons are more in demand than any other class of employes.

PERSONALITIES.

Mrs. Hicks-Lord has an office fitted up in ner New York mansion in which she trans-acts a large amount of business. On the of which she possesses an enormous amount. Secretary of State Lesueur of Missouri is at work getting together the legislative history of the state between 1821 and 1836, to supply the place of the records which were burned with the capitol in the last named year. Secretary Morton is rarely seen on the

street except in a carriage, but it is Vice President Stevenson's custom to waik to the capitol, and he may usually be found any day n some hotel lobby mingling with the plain" people.

The new Earl of Derby, formerly known as Lord Stanley of Preston, is a popular and easy-going noblemad, a type of the "jolly good fellow." While governor general of Canada he was distinguished chiefly for his ve of outdoor sports. Miss Louise Morris is now generally con

York. She is the girl who posed as Louise of Prussia in the recent tableaux. Miss Morris is tall, exquisitely fair, with a skin

of silk and cream, hig blue eyes, a perfect brow and mouth, a nose just irregular enough to impart character to her face and the bonniest brown hair imaginable

Ex-President Conzales of Mexico is not first eminent patient whom the Amer ican newspaper obituary seemed to have snatched from the jaws of death. During his convalescence, new reported, he will have an opportunity of reading some lively comments on himself.

Frederick Weyerhauser, one of the richest of the lumber kings of Minnesota, began work in a brewery when he came to this country from Germany. He worked for \$1 a day, then was employed at piling slabs in a sawmill, and finally came to own many saw mills and lumber camps. The czar's fear of ninilists does not appear

to affect his appetite. "At breakfast, tea, eggs, ham and beef must be placed on his table. At luncheon, which is eaten at 11 o'clock, the ezar takes bouillon with mutton chops and cold game. At this mea he drinks three cups of strong coffee. At 1 o'clock he eats a dish of milk and rice. ner, served at 6 o'clock, is a hearty meal, after the French pattern. Before going to bed he stills the pangs of hunger with tea or coffee."

PASSING JESTS.

Washington Star: "A pal of mine wot's in the penitentlary has just been havin' a heap of had luck," said leisurely Mike.

"What was it like?"
"He was all ready to escape and got broke up at the last minute."
"How?"
"He couldn't find the guard to show him the way out."

Chicago Tribune: "Well, Johnny, are you able to keep your place in your classes?"

Johnnie-Yes, sir; I began at the foot and there's not a single boy been able to take it from me. Indianapolis Journal: Police Superintend-

ant—What is this man arrested for?
Officer McGobb—Mostly on suspicion, sor. I asked 'lm where he was from, and he says "Chicago, Illinois." Nobody but a New Yorker would a' put in th' "Illinois" par-r-t av it. Arkansaw Traveler: The World's fair! Yes to a man with money.

Atlanta Constitution: "All the wood is out "Well, bring in three baskets of those poems "Spring." There's enough of 'em to keep the on 'Spring.' There's enough of 'em to keep the stove roarin' all this winter."

New York Times: Miss McBean-I should want to know something of your ancestry be ore I engaged to marry you.

Bleeker—My great-grandfather was intersted in throwing the ten overboard in Boston harbor. McBean-Oh, he was one of those

eroes? Bleeker—Yes he was the agent of the tea New York Herald: Mrs. Plankington (to visitor-Willie Slimsod, who has just eaten the last piece of pise-Won't you have another piece, Willie? There's plenty more in the

pantry.
Willie (doubtfully)-I don't know. If I thought that was so, I might.

Mrs. Plankington—Why, what do you mean!
Don't you believe what I tell you?
Willie—Ma told me not to.

Puck: Jack Potts-I am sorry, aunt, that you feel so tired; for this Japanese section is most interesting. Wou't you let me get you a jinrikisha? Aunt Bracer-Well, perhaps't would make me feel a little better; but don't have it made too strong. Chicago Inter Ocean: Landlady-Have you

any children?

Hored Hunter (wearlly)—No, we killed them to accommodate the people at our last boarding place. New York Advertiser.

Mary had a little lamb, Its flesh was pink and white; And with green peas—about this time— That lamb was out of sight! Pittsburgh Dispatch.

My friend, pray be not indiscreet, This weather is warm and fair, But cling for three weeks more, at least, To your winter underwear. Did Not Pay Its Interest. NEW YORK, May 1.-The Toledo. Ann Arbor

interest on its \$2,120,000 of 6 per cent bonds, President Samuel Sloan of the Delaware. Lackawanna & Western road denies the re-port current in Wall street today that his road has secured control of the Ann Arbor.

& North Michigan railway defaulted on the

Quay Will Not Resign. Pritsburg, Pa., May 1.-The story that Senator Quay intended resigning was revived in today's Washington dispatches. today and stated that he had no such inten

tion whatever.

LAY OF THE LAGGARD.

Live on! though life to thee means nought Save hunger sharp or anguish keen; Live on! hide not thy ragged coat, Nor vainly try to pass unseen

Live on! to thee no man doth how, Nor false-tongued knave bring sacrifice; Live on! pause not to grapple now

mystery deep that round the lies. Live on! how blest thou art in life, Though lacking all that life doth need: Live on! thy lands restrain from strife, Thy soul from lust and selfish greed.

Live on! cast not a wistful eye On what thy neighbor rightly owns; Live on! suppress the envious sigh, Waste not thy days in wicked groans.

Live on! 'tis wrong to moan and weep O'er life's well-ordered social plan; Live on! thy path is wide though steep, Severe thy task and short thy span.

Live on! life's idlers need thy aid-Give thanks for doles of leaven; Live on! though here despoiled of bread. There's pie galore insheaven.

FOSS PROBABLY DEFEATED.

retary Morton Adus fils Protest to Tha of Euclid Mart n.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 1 WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1. There is no reason to longer suppose that the appointment of Mr. Voss as superin tendent of construction of Omaha's public

building will be made. Secretary Morter has added his protest to that of Euclid Mar tin against Voss' appointment, which seems to fix Voss' fate, as Morton's strong pull in the matter is not disputed. Personal Mention. Comptroller of the Currency Eckles ex peets to begin a tour of the leading western

banks about July 1. He will go to Chicago to attend the bankers and financiers congress, auxiliary to the World's fair, and thence to St. Louis, Kansas City, Omahs nd further west.
Second Lieutenant George O. Squier, and further west. Third artillery, is relieved from further duty at Fort McHenry, Md., and will report in person, without delay, to the commanding officer. Third artillery, at Washington

Miscellaneous. At Gresham, York bounty, S. A. They was populated postmaster, vice I. S. Kingsliver,

barracks, ID. C., for assignment to temporary

duty with balance of that regiment,

Assistant Secretary Chandler affirmed the ruling of the land commissioner today in the case of United States against Thomas case of Fiynn, at Rapid City, S. D., against Flynn, He also affirmed the decision of the commis-sioner in the case W. H. Dunlevy against. E. S. D., contesting a dre-emption claim, dismissing appeal.

P. S. H.

> AMUSELENTS. Benefit at Boyd's.

Boyd's New theater was well filled tast vening in honor of its popular manager who was tendered a testimonial. After the orchestra had played the first entracte, voices were heard from behind the curtain, which suddenly rose and discovered Manager Boyd in talk with one of the theater employes. The m to fled into the wings, leaving Mr. Boyd alone on the stage and evidently somewhat embarrassed-he does not often make a stage appearance. Before he had time to decide on any action Mr. Lipman advanced from the wings and warmly grasping the reluctant manager by the hand held him till he told the audience of the little act that had been arranged for though the people might not find it on their programs. Mr. Lipman very happily explained how a number of Mr. Boyd's friends, plathed how a number of Mr. Boyd's richard, augmented by the employes of the theater, had conspired together to make tangible token of their high regard for Mr. Boyd. He then on behalf of those same friends presented Manager Boyd with a handsome diamond stud, echoing, as he said, the sentiments of those

memory as long as the brilliant diamond should scintillate in his immaculate shirt Mr. Boyd declared he was no orator as Mr. sigman was, but in simple phrase and tone neere he thanked his friends for their crystalized good will. He admitted that per-haps he had something to do with inducing the governor to build the new house and was happy in the feeling that his judgment had ocen justified and his hopes realized, for the theater had been a financial success. Reitcrating his thanks, be bo ved as the curtain fell again, and the "act not on the bill" was

who centributed to the testimonial when he

hoped the memory of the act and the senti-ment that prompted it would shire in his

It was Mr. Boyd's first appearance on the stage before an audience, and considerable ingenuity had to be exercised by Mr. Charlie Stephens and Stage Manager Young in con-cocting the ruse that was so successful in inducing the diffident beneficiary behind the footlights.

New York Exchange Quotations. NEW YORK, May I .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Exchange was quoted as folows today: Bostou, 20@25 cents discount; St. Louis, 90 cents premium.

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