THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday) One Year	$ 8 00
Daily and Sunday, One Year	10 00
Six Months	5 00
Three Months	2 50
Sunday Bee, One Year	2 00
Saturday Bee, One Year	1 50
Weekly Bee, One Year	1 00

OFFICES.

Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building.
Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: To the Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

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

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, }
County of Douglas, }
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 29, 1893, was as follows:

Sunday, April 23	26,050
Monday, April 24	23,810
Tuesday, April 25	23,730
Wednesday, April 26	24,850
Thursday, April 27	23,910
Friday, April 28	23,910
Saturday, April 29	24,190

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 29th day of April, 1893.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for March, 1893, 24,179

MR. WILLIAM DORGAN appears to be a man with a very flexible memory.

BRETEUIL is the name of the Pardridge caught in the Paris wheat corner.

DENNIS KEARNEY, of musty reminiscence, has transferred his field of agitation from the sand lots of San Francisco to the alluvial expanse of Chicago. The change may afford him a wider field of activity and a better opportunity to work his way into jail.

OHIO democrats are casting about for some one whom they can pit against Governor McKinley in the gubernatorial race. The choice seems to lie between H. L. Stewart and W. C. Gear, two gentlemen whose chief claim to distinction is that they have been members of the state legislature. They announce their willingness, however, to become martyrs.

ONE-THIRD of a cent per mile for riding on a railroad is a rate that must be gratifying to the most exacting advocate of cheaper passenger fares. Yet to this maximum has the rate come, as a result of the unpleasantness existing between the Denver & Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland, to points between Denver and the "Cloud city" along these lines in Colorado.

GENERAL JOHN M. CORSE, the hero of Alatoona, died at Boston on Friday of apoplexy. Thus passes from among men another of the gallant soldiers who fought for the union cause. The incident connected with his heroic defense of Alatoona pass, which became the inspiration of the popular Sunday school hymn, "Hold the Fort, for I Am Coming," will be intuitively recalled by the announcement of his death. It is too familiar a circumstance of history, as is also the entire career of this dauntless and famous military chieftain, to need repetition. His memory will ever be held in grateful remembrance by his patriotic countrymen.

THE farmers of Nebraska must look to their laurels if they would keep in the van with the beet raisers of some of the other states. Minnesota now is casting about with the intention of entering the field as a rival in this agricultural industry. The bulletin just sent out by the experiment station of that state contains analyses of sugar beets grown in sixteen different counties. The results obtained show that the only obstacle to sugar beet raising in Minnesota lies in the inclination of her farmers and her capitalists. Soil and climate are all that can be desired. Determined efforts will at once be instituted for arousing a sentiment among the farmers of that state for sugar beet cultivation and among capitalists to enter upon the manufacture of sugar.

THERE is a very slight discrepancy between the testimony of Mosher's right hand man Dorgan and the subcontractors for convict labor and mechanics employed on the cell house walls. Mr. Dorgan would have us believe that convict labor is more skilled and efficient than free labor. He also testifies that $1 a day is the regular price for extra select convicts. The subcontractors do not recollect of paying more than 40 cents a day for picked and skilled convicts and the boss stonecutter testifies that free labor was cheaper at the standard wage paid than convict labor at 40 cents. But the Board of Public Lands and Buildings was not particular how much was charged to the state and Dorgan, as state agent, charged up $1 a day in addition to the 40 cents a day which the state pays for keeping the convicts. The only wonder is that Mosher "busted" in spite of his soft job. Somebody must have held him up for more than he made.

THE Chinese Six Companies must be amassing a large fund with which to fight the Geary act. Those who profess to know say that not less than $60,000 was realized by the first assessment upon the Chinamen in this country. The circular levying this assessment said that every Chinaman was expected to give $1 to the Six Companies to pay the expense of employing counsel. But another circular just issued demands a further contribution of $5 from each. Those who do not pay will not be given papers to return to China is the threat contained in the circular. As every Mongolian would look upon the loss of the privilege of some day returning to his native land as equally grave a penalty as decapitation it is readily seen how potent this threat becomes. Accordingly an estimate of the great aggregate the contributions will place in the hands of the principal representatives of the Chinese people in this country can as readily be formed.

INTRENCHED MONOPOLY.

The number of trusts and combinations defined by the anti-trust law is said to exceed 150, with a capitalization amounting to several hundred millions of dollars. These "immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests," as President Cleveland expressed it in his inaugural address, "formed for the purpose of limiting production and fixing prices," are not growing weaker as time goes on and they continue to enjoy immunity from all interference. On the contrary intrenched monopoly is steadily growing stronger, both in the number of its forces and in financial power. Every day adds to the vigor of these combinations for the suppression of competition and the destruction of the smaller industries. Every day that they are given immunity to pursue their unlawful course makes them bolder in carrying out the prime object of their organization and increases the difficulties of the task which must ultimately be undertaken of suppressing them.

"These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people," said Mr. Cleveland in his inaugural, "and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness. To the extent that they can be reached and restrained by federal power, the general government should relieve our citizens from their interference and exactions." There is no difficulty about understanding the meaning of this language and it committed the administration to an early and determined effort to enforce the law against trusts and combinations. The administration has been in power two months, yet there has been no intimation from Washington that this very important matter, affecting so nearly the interests and welfare of the whole people, has received the slightest attention, or even that it is intended by the Department of Justice to give it any attention. The country is waiting for some sign from the administration that will attest the sincerity of the inaugural utterances of Mr. Cleveland, but so far none has been vouchsafed. It would perhaps be unreasonable to expect any great degree of activity in this direction pending the complete organization of the department, but this does not preclude some intimation that will reassure the popular hope that an effort is to be made to check the onward march of monopoly and give them relief from the exactions which are constantly bearing more heavily upon them.

It is not difficult to understand that the Department of Justice may view this task as a very formidable one, to be entered upon with the greatest care. It is formidable, but it cannot be avoided and delay in taking it up will not lessen the difficulties to be encountered. The general government, as President Cleveland has said, is bound to use all the power it possesses to relieve the people from the interference and exactions of the trusts and all combinations to regulate production and prices, and it is not doubted that its powers are ample for this purpose. The people are patiently waiting for some indication of the purpose of the administration to make good the pledge of the platform upon which it was chosen and the promise implied in the inaugural utterance of the president. Let not their hope of relief be too long deferred while monopoly becomes more strongly and firmly intrenched.

PROGRESS OF THE ARBITRATION.

The speech of Mr. James C. Carter, as counsel for the United States before the Bering sea tribunal of arbitration, which was finished Tuesday, has given its author international fame. It was not a great effort merely by reason of the time occupied in its delivery—forty hours, distributed over two weeks or more—though in this respect it is perhaps unparalleled, but more particularly for the luminous exposition it presented of the American case, the great force of its logic, the splendid power with which it maintained the justice of the claims of the United States, and the brilliancy and impressiveness of some of its ethical propositions applied to the relations and mutual obligations of nations. It was an extraordinary tribute which the president of the court paid to the great lawyer when he had concluded his speech.

The principal points made by Mr. Carter were that the right claimed by the United States to protect the seal in the open sea is in the interest of humanity, and that while this country asked for a monopoly of the seals, it did so not for its sole advantage, but for the benefit of the civilized world; that pelagic sealing is wrong, and that in order to prevent it this country, having the right of ownership in seals, has the right to seize vessels caught in pelagic fishing. He argued that if the United States was given exclusive control of the seals in Bering sea and a monopoly was thereby established it could not prove an injury to any other country, for the reason that it would be impossible for this country to withhold skins from the market to force up prices, the only condition under which a monopoly becomes injurious. A policy of this kind, he said, would lead eventually to such an accumulation that, in the end, the United States would be obliged to throw the skins on the market in great bulk and thus lower the prices immeasurably. It was only by the care and self-denial of the United States, he declared, that the sealing industry had been enabled to exist, therefore the protection demanded was only their due. As to pelagic, or open sea sealing, Mr. Carter was able to present exhaustive and conclusive evidence, derived in part from British testimony, of its destructive consequences, and with respect to this feature of his argument it appears that he was especially eloquent in the concluding portion of his speech.

That the United States has thus far made a very strong case before the court, well buttressed at every point, there can be no question, but it would hardly be prudent to express an opinion as to the probable result, for it is to be expected that the decision of the court will be determined mainly, if not altogether, by well established principles applicable to the issue, some of which, it is necessary to confess, would have to be set aside in order to admit the entire claim of the United States. Meanwhile the English reply to the American contention will command the profound interest of the people of the two countries directly concerned in the controversy which the tribunal of arbitration was convened to decide.

RECASTING STATE LINES.

There is a somewhat interesting discussion in progress in the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho regarding a proposition to recast the state lines. The plan proposed is that the portions of Washington and Oregon west of the Cascade mountains should be combined into a state to be called Oregon; that the portion of Washington east of these mountains, together with north Idaho, should form another state, to be called Washington; finally that south Idaho and eastern Oregon should be joined under the name of Idaho. It is argued in behalf of this change that it would substitute natural for arbitrary boundaries, bring together areas which have analagous or identical interests, and that the people of all three states would be benefited by the change and the expenses of government reduced. The Spokane *Review*, which has been giving very intelligent and earnest attention to this proposition, points out numerous advantages that would result from its adoption and which certainly give it a claim to serious consideration by the people of these states.

All the territory now embraced in the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho was originally covered by the territory of Oregon. Washington was organized as a territory in 1853 and Idaho ten years after. As stated by a writer in the New York *Sun*, the conditions then influencing the formation of these new territories have ceased to exist. At that time the greater part of the population lay west of the Cascade mountains, railroads were unknown and at seasons of the year communication was practically suspended. The pioneer felt the necessity of easier access to the seat of government and so the Columbia river was made in part the dividing line. Since then, continues this writer, centers of population have shifted, railroads have developed the country, and there have been found many absurdities and obstacles to convenient government. Eastern Washington and eastern Oregon, with nothing in common with the western sections of those states, are cut off from the seat of government by the Cascade mountains, and the people of northern Idaho are required to pass through Washington and Oregon in traveling to and from their state capital.

Manifestly these are very cogent reasons for a change of state boundaries, and as there appears to be a strong and growing sentiment in the three states favorable to the proposed plan, its ultimate adoption may be regarded as at least probable. The New York *Sun* suggests that a matter of more immediate importance is "the need of rehabilitating Nevada by adding to it the greater portion of Utah, so that it may have a population and resources suitable to a state of the union, and fitting it for competition with its vigorous and advancing neighbors," but while the suggestion of the *Sun* is certainly worthy of consideration, since Nevada is steadily declining in both population and resources, it is hardly relevant to the question of recasting the state lines of Washington, Oregon and Idaho. This seems likely to become an issue in those states of paramount importance.

THE public has never had any very clear understanding of the tin situation in the Black Hills, and no satisfactory solution of the mysterious shut-down at Hill City has ever been afforded. That tin exists there has not been doubted, but whether in quantities sufficient to prove remunerative, considering the vast expense of operating the mines, has not been determined in popular opinion. The Rapid City *Republican* now comes forward with a plausible explanation for the suspension of operations just at the time when commercial tin from the Hills was about to be placed on the American market. It says that the sole and only cause was the failure of the Englishmen, so largely interested in the mine, to pay their stock assessments. Lord Thurlow and another heavy stockholder were the only foreign members who paid their share of the heavy expense of building and putting the mill in operation. The American stockholders, tiring of the whole burden, determined to stop work until the Englishmen came to the front. The further statement that seventy-five tons of black oxides, the product of the test run, are now in the bins of the Harney Peak mill will go far to carry assurance in the richness of the mines. The *Republican* now claims to have reliable information that there is a strong probability that the differences which led to the suspension of operations will be settled at an early date.

THE American Forestry association has submitted a protest to the secretary of the interior against the further granting of permits to cut timber on public lands, excepting where careful supervision can be exercised over it in the public interest. The association suggests that "there is now enough timber in private hands to work no hardship by withholding for the present a further supply from the public domain." The popular interest attaching to the efforts of the association to prevent the denuding of the public lands of their forests will doubtless secure from Secretary Smith the attention that the importance of the subject demands. The unscrupulous rapacity of some men in taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by the issuing of such permits, to steal timber for commercial purposes, has defeated the sole purpose for which the law was ever intended. Its original object was to supply the needs of pioneers, who, without such privilege, would be compelled to bring timber from a distance at great trouble and expense. The knavish practices of these timber thieves have denuded hundreds of thousands of acres of public domain of their native forests and enriched the plunderers accordingly. Yet it is possible that they have kept within the strict letter of the law. It is no satisfaction, in this connection, to learn that upon this plea the great forest plunderers of the pine lands of Minnesota are likely to escape prosecution and to remain in undisputed possession of the millions of dollars which they have thus stolen from the treasure of the people. Secretary Smith can have no more important subject to engage his attention just now than the consideration of the forest association protest.

THE question of establishing a more intelligent recognition of the electoral franchise is one that must sooner or later engage the attention of the states. It is inconsistent to expect that a man can vote intelligently or always honestly who can neither read nor write. The time cannot come too speedily when these educational qualifications shall be esteemed necessary to entitle a citizen to the high privilege of an elector. The state of Massachusetts established these conditions as a basis of suffrage more than a score of years ago. But the only state that has been progressive enough in this direction to even approximate her commendable example has been the southern state of Mississippi. Now, however, California proposes to attempt to have the electoral privileges of her citizens upon educational requirements. At the next election an amendment will be submitted to a vote of the people restricting the suffrage to persons who can read and write, with the exception of citizens who are over 60 years of age. As the amendment has been framed in response to a popular demand the probabilities are that it will be ratified.

ACCORDING to reports from Washington the Spanish government is not dealing fairly with the United States in regard to the reciprocity arrangement for Cuba and Porto Rico, and if such is the case, the duty of our government is to demand a full and faithful compliance with the terms of the agreement. The indications are, however, that Spain's faithlessness will be taken advantage of to strike a blow at the reciprocity policy, which is not in favor with this administration. It is also said that there is some trouble with the arrangement with Brazil, and that it is not working satisfactorily to our merchants, though the cause of complaint is not so great as in the case of Spain. These statements may have some substantial ground, but the motive of the investigation instituted to ascertain the operation of this policy, and from which these facts are said to be derived, is a desire to abandon the policy in its entirety, and there is very little doubt that a way will be found to do this. If the insurrection in Cuba amounts to much it will help to this purpose.

THE World's fair managers have fallen upon each other and the prospect is that the opening will be followed by an internecine row. The Phœbe Cozens element cannot be kept down by a parcel of male tyrants, and Mrs. Logan is bound to be at the front with the flag and the appropriations. That feature may not have been on the program, but it is an exhibition of the spirited tendencies of the subdued sex.

More of Both.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The west has more gold than the east, and is also showing more patriotism in offering it to the government to prevent a panic.

Throne and Throne.
New York Advertiser.

That reckless young man the German emperor has again been thrown from his carriage. The young man may yet vary this monotonous performance by being thrown from his throne. There are occasional signs of it.

Grover and the Guard.
Chicago Dispatch.

President Cleveland is a great man, but he sinks into insignificance when compared with a Columbian guard in these jubilee days. When a guard ordered President Cleveland to quit smoking yesterday he did it promptly and with beautiful submissiveness.

What Has Become of Adlai?
Minneapolis Tribune.

Whitelaw Reid is enjoying himself traveling over the country and holding sweet converse with the amiable interviewer, while Adlai Stevenson is—where is Adlai, anyhow? To be defeated for the vice presidency is not so great a calamity to the candidate himself as to be elected.

Thousands More Just as Famous.
Chicago Inter Ocean.

The earl of Craven is disappointed that he is not lionized in Chicago as he was in New York. But he should remember that Chicago is accustomed to such visits, and when he looks about and sees the great men here from all parts of the world he will realize that he is simply one of the people.

Uncle Sam's Toast.
New York Tribune.

Uncle Sam to all the States and Territories: "My children, I am about to propose a toast which I am sure each and every one of you will drink with the utmost enthusiasm. I give you the Chicago exposition, may it meet the best expectations of the most exacting, proving from every point of view a success without a parallel in the history of such international undertakings. Now then—the Chicago exposition—drink her down! [Great and long-continued applause].

He Has the Ear of Cleveland.
Lincoln News.

This department is pleased to notice that Colonel W. E. Annin, the versatile Washington correspondent, has not yet run out of prominent Nebraska democrats in sole possession of the president's ear. The one thought that has haunted us night and morn was that the colonel would have nothing to write about when the president forcibly rescued his ear and started for Chicago, but he cheerfully starts in the beginning again, and bids fair to give us the whole story over again. Mr. Annin would undoubtedly make a hit if he took to the stage and persisted in playing the title role of E. P. Roe's famous piece, "The Opening of a Chestnut Burr."

Fine for Nonvoters.
Kansas City Star.

The charter provision in Kansas City, imposing a fine of $2.50 upon non-voters, is attracting much attention and has been the subject of extensive comment in the newspapers throughout the country. It appears to be the consensus of editorial opinion that the law is salutary in its purpose and that the decision affirming its constitutionality is in line with the requirements of good government. The penalty is not generally regarded as excessive for an offense so inexcusable as failing to exercise the right of suffrage.

Ashamed of the Aldermen.
Chicago Herald.

Mayor Gilroy of New York was obliged to resort to a subterfuge in order to prevent the admirals and diplomats from seeing the kind of a man the city sends into the municipal council. It was part of the program for the visiting party to pay their respects to the mayor after the review in front of the city hall. The aldermen conspired to use this opportunity to display themselves and become part of the affair. Rather than permit the guests to see the inevitable "exhibition" the mayor absented himself beyond the time set for the presentations. Then, with an apology for his "unavoidable tardiness," the mayor picked the entire party of foreigners up in carriages and carried them off to a hotel for a luncheon as his private guests. Chicago has some rather unconventional aldermen, but we are not compelled to adopt these tactics to hide them. The worst of them have some manners.

Actions Speak Louder than Words.
Lincoln News.

The impeachment trials have begun, and from the mass of legal verbiage and the confusion of duplication of testimony we may at last have the real truth about the case. The News regrets, however, to notice a tendency on the part of lawyers to introduce into the case all the legal quibblings and technicalities that they evidently deem essential in the trial of every cause, and which are exceedingly distasteful to the average citizen who is actuated solely by a desire to see justice done. It is to be regretted also that some of the accused officers do not apparently realize the extreme delicacy of their situation. Their object should be not merely to escape conviction, but to demonstrate to the people of the state who have honored them with positions of trust that they are entirely guiltless of any wrong doing. When they appeared before the legislature and demanded a full and free investigation of their official acts, their utterances had the right ring to them, but now when they allow their attorneys to even seriously consider the advisability of attempting to escape that investigation by demurring to the whole proceedings on the ground that no evidence had been introduced before the legislature, they are permitting them to do serious detriment to their cause.

SUPERSTITIONS ABOUT GEMS.

The Burmese believe that the ruby ripens like fruit.

Emerald promotes friendship and constancy of mind.

Agate quenches thirst, and, if held in the mouth, allays fever.

Crystal induces visions, promotes sleep and insures good dreams.

Cat's eye is considered by the Cingalese as a charm against witchcraft.

Moonstone has the virtue of making trees fruitful and of curing epilepsy.

Sapphire produces somnambulism and impels the wearer to all good works.

Coral is a talisman against enchantments, thunder, witchcraft and the perils of flood and field.

A bouquet, composed of diamonds, loadstones and sapphires combined, renders a person almost invincible and wholly irresistible.

Onyx contains in it an imprisoned devil, which wakes at sunset and causes terror to the wearer, disturbing sleep with ugly dreams.

PERSONALITIES.

Miss S. E. Fuller of New York is the first woman to receive a government contract for engraving.

A female quartet in Windham, Me., is called "Gracemaudanem," from the names of the members, Grace, Maud, Anna and Emma.

John E. Risley, recently appointed minister to Denmark, who has been seriously ill at his home in New York, is much better and out of danger.

William Woodville Rockhill, who has been appointed chief clerk at the State department, is a traveler, a skilled diplomatist, a scientist, an author and a linguist.

Ex-Senator Bradbury of Maine, who is 90 years old, called at the white house a few days ago. He remarked that he had been there in the days of Webster and Calhoun.

Queen Christina of Spain believes that children could be brought up with much greater ease if each mother were allowed to punish, not her own, but her neighbor's children.

Queen Victoria's last "drawing room" of the season will be held on May 16 by Princess Christian. Many brides are to be presented, and the occasion is to be "the largest and smartest held this year."

The Lincoln Savings Bank and Safe Deposit company of Lincoln, Neb., numbers among its directors Prof. Rachel Lloyd, a bright woman, who holds the position of professor of analytical chemistry in the University of Nebraska.

Dr. William Everett, the preacher-politician who has just been elected to congress from one of the Massachusetts districts, is accomplished in the art of dining, tells a good story, makes a rattling speech and is gifted with some pleasing personal eccentricities.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

George R. Reed has been chosen president of the York city council.

John Dibble, a farmer near Stuart, fell from a horse and broke his leg.

A child of Joseph Staker of Beatrice fell from a chair and dislocated its jaw, but a doctor soon repaired the damage.

The York fence factory already employs ten hands and promises to double its capacity every year so long as Nebraska people patronize home industry.

The 14-year-old son of W. A. Miller of Wilsonville has run away from home and his father has traced him as far as Superior, but has not overtaken the youth.

Culbertson people rejoice because the supreme court has decided the famous Hitchcock county seat case in their favor. It has been the cause of much conflict and one "war."

The McCook Board of Trade has issued a neat souvenir with a history of the growth of the city since its foundation in 1882, together with statistics of its business and illustrations of its greatness.

The little girl of Julius Grief of Norfolk discovered the family medicine chest open the other day and helped herself to a lot of poisonous powders. Only the hardest work of a physician prevented a fatal termination.

The gang of sneak thieves now operating at Crete is supposed to be the same that infested Beatrice recently. It is said to have its headquarters at the home of a man named Pracket, near the corners of Jefferson, Saline and Gage counties. The officers are on the track of the thieves.

Michael Fad, a young Greek peddler, left Norfolk April 22, and was to have met his two brothers in Grand Island Saturday, but no word can be had from him, although all telegraph stations have been notified. It is feared that he has been foully dealt with, as he was known to have over $300 on his person.

A man named Bigley, who is supposed to be sojourning somewhere in Otoe county, has been charged by his wife at Plattsmouth with being a bigamist. The other Mrs. Bigley is said to be living with Bigley now, and the Plattsmouth woman will go to Nebraska City and enter complaint against her recreant husband.

FEAR ANTI-CHINESE RIOTS

Enforcement of the Geary Law Expected to Cause Trouble.

PREPARING TO PREVENT BLOODSHED

Federal Government Notified by the Chinese Empire that it Will Be Held Responsible for the Injury Done Subjects of that Country.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.

The Chinese government, through the counselor of legation, has served notice on the State department that any bloodshed or loss of life resulting from anti-Chinese riots Friday when the Geary law goes into effect, the Chinese empire will hold the federal government responsible. The counselor of the Chinese legation and the internal revenue commissioner and special treasury agent held a conference, at which the counselor said that he had information from Chinese representatives in San Francisco that an apparently organized raid was to be made on the Chinese Friday.

Secretary Gresham telegraphed Governor Morrow last night as soon as he arrived to be on the lookout to prevent riots. Under Cleveland's last administration the government paid $100,000 indemnity because of the Silver Creek, Wyo., riots, at which Chinese were slain by infuriated miners. A repetition of this affair in a worse form is feared.

Nebraska Appointments Promised.

The fate of a number of Nebraska presidential postmasters is being determined at the white house tonight. Postmaster General Bissell took the papers in more than 100 cases to the white house tonight to confer with the president concerning them. Among them were a number of Nebraska postmasters, and the appointments, it is believed, will be made tomorrow.

Western Pensions.

The following pensions granted are reported:

Nebraska: Original—William B. Gardanier, William E. Kimball, George P. De Temple. Additional — Royal P. Peck, Henry H. French. Increase — William A. Coslor, Benjamin F. Graham, Charles Gaylord, Fred Realm. Reissue—John M. Buehner, Samuel M. Schister. Original widow—Lena Bisler.

Iowa: Original—John C. McCoy, Jeremiah Lynch, Clark Wilber, D. Lorash, John C. Powell, Emery Slocum, Orrin Kingsley. Additional—P. A. Paulson. Restoration and reissue—Albert Russell. Increase—Robert McNutt, Martin V. Saunders, Byron C. Pearsons, Trow Knudson, Dennis Healey, W. A. Work, William Murdock, Serene Byman. Reissue—Thomas J. Graham, John Bohn. Original widows, etc.—Julia Davis, Martha A. Cutting, Martha Glen, Rachel B. Graham, Lillie Kelly.

South Dakota: Original—Joseph Fetterman, Solomon Sutton, Stewart Mehaffey. Increase—Henry B. Vanderbogert. Reissue—Abraham Spain.

Personal Mention.

Ed J. Brennan has applied for superintendent of the public building at Omaha.

Secretary Morton expects to leave soon on an extended visit to Nebraska. He will stop for a week or so in Chicago to visit his sons. The exact date of his departure has not been agreed upon.

Miscellaneous.

The land commissioner's ruling in the Yankton, S. D., case of Gustav Gilbert against James A. Hand, preference right of entry, has been reversed and the decision awarded to Hand. P. S. H.

INDIANS AT THE FAIR

Colonel Cody's Aborigines Grow Enthusiastic Over the Stirring Spectacle.

Had it not been for the fine specimens of the noble red men sent over from the Wild West show the abroigines of the country, whose ancestors it was that Columbus discovered 400 years ago, would not have been represented at the opening, says the Chicago Times. Eighty-five red Indians rigged out in their richest beads, feathers, and war paint viewed the inauguration ceremonies. They were extended the courtesy of an admission to the Administration building, and while there went to the top of the building and were enchanted with a fine view of the "big water." Rocky Bear, who had been at Washington during President Cleveland's former administration, impressed upon his fellow braves the good qualities of the "great father," and the enkindled enthusiasm resulted in a terrific "Ogallala" salute to the president.

The managers quit selling tickets at the Wild West show yesterday afternoon when 17,000 people were inside and thousands of others were at the gates. Pleasant weather had fully demonstrated the tastes of the people for entertainment of this sort. The Indian historical tableaux, the wild riding cowboys, the expert marksmanship of Miss Oakley and Mr. Baker, as well as the grand company of rough riders and the musical drill of soldiers of all nations, stirred up the vast audiences to profound depths.

The reception given to Colonel Cody by the audience amounted to an ovation. Everything points to the fact that Buffalo Bill will repeat here the success which attended him at the Paris exposition, when the crowned potentates of the earth scrambled over each other to gain front seats at the show.

A HINT FROM PARIS.

European Edition New York Herald.

The above costume is of white flannel, with gilt buttons. The chemise is of the masculine cut, with a blue plastron, white standing collar and an 1830 white cravat, dotted with blue.

ALLEGED WIT.

Harper's Bazar: "Were you calm and collected at the battle of Gettysburg, major?"

"Well, madam, I was calm enough, but I wasn't collected. With a leg in one part of the field, an arm in another, and a left ear in another, collection was difficult."

Chicago Record: Hassam Araby (as a native born American citizen goes by): Luke! Strange man!

Jowars Gowalla—Allah! What clothes! Bet him a foreigner.

New York Mercury: "Can't you give me employment, mum?" asked the tramp. "Certainly," said the kind woman. "Go chase yourself off the place."

Chicago Inter Ocean: "Dixon says their cook is an angel."

"Is it because she keeps dinner until he comes?"

"No; she lighted the fire with coal oil, poor thing."

Somerville Journal: Whyte—Did Miss Rapide enjoy herself at the ball last evening?

Brownie—Yes, I should say she did. I noticed that even her eyes danced.

Indianapolis Journal: Astonished Customer—For heaven's sake, what is this?

Waiter—That is American stew, sir. It contains Irish potatoes, sauerkraut, French peas, macaroni, and a slight dash of Russian caviare.

Atchison Globe: Truth is stranger than fiction, because it is scarcer.

Brooklyn Times: Maude—Just see how those boys are fighting, and the little boy is getting the worst of it. Won't you please speak to him, Fred?

Fred (who boxes a little)—Why, certainly. Try the upper cut on him, Johnnie!

IN THE NECK.

Detroit Free Press.

He was going to get her money,
Incidentally the girl—
He was going to be a honey,
As he couldn't be an earl;
And,
To come right down to facts,
He got it where the chicken gets the ax.

He was going to get a dollar
From a friend of his, he knew—
A Christian and a scholar,
Who could easily lend two;
And,
To come right down to facts,
He got it where the chicken gets the ax.

He was going to get big earnings
By a confidential tip
From a jockey who had yearnings
To be the favorite whip;
And,
To come right down to facts,
He got it where the chicken gets the ax.

He was going to get an office,
Though everything was full—
He was bound to get an office,
Because he had a pull;
And,
To come right down to facts,
He got it where the chicken gets the ax.