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

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 com-

Parties leaving the city for the summer can have the BER sent their address by leaving an order at this office. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Country of Donglas.

Country of Donglas.

George H. Tszchuck, secretary of THE BEE publishing company, does solemning swear that the metual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending May 13, 1891, was as follows: Sunday, May 7
Monday, May 9
Tuesday, May 10
Thursday, May 11 sturday, May 13 Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres-ence this lith day of May, 1808. N. P. FEIL. Notary Public

Average Circulation for April, 1893, 24,281

THE State Printing Board is to be commended for its action in knocking out the printing combine.

Was the World-Herald's silence in regard to the attempted state printing steal a part of the price it was compelled to pledge the gang at Lincoln for its support of house roll No. 233?

THE impeachment trial will at least settle the question as to whether the state institutions are managed by the Board of Public Lands and Buildings or by Bill Dorgan. Up to the present time Dorgan seems to have had the best of it.

FROM all parts of the country come complaints of excessive railroad rates to the World's fair. It is not impossible that the financial success of the fair will be seriously endangered by the action of the railroad managers in maintaining high rates.

CIVIL service reform as practiced by the present administration is bearing down hard on the democratic country editors. It is now reported that the postmaster general refuses to remove even fourth-class postmasters except on the grounds of official misconduct or offensive partisanship.

THERE should be no occasion for alarm over the somewhat precarious condition of one of the Lincoln banks. The institution has been declared perfeetly sound by the state bank examiner, as well as by officers of Lincoln banks. It has withstood a run covering a period of three days, and is backed by all of the banks of the city.

THE position of the lower Farnam street editor in reference to the impeachment trial is explained largely by his connection with the lobby at Lincoln during the recent session of the legislature. In order to secure the passage of a bill for his own personal advantage he formed an alliance with the Dorgans, Agers, Seeleys, Majors and other members of the state house ring. In return for their support he agreed to sing very low in regard to the impeachment.

EX-SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR JOHN W. NOBLE has decided to imitate the example set by numerous aspiring statesmen of late years by settling in a territory with the object of growing into the United States senate when it shall have become a state. He has committed his destiny to the future of Oklahoma, where he has purchased land and will make his home. He thinks the statehood of this territory will not be long deferred, and his ambition is to become one of the first senators from

THE Louisiana sugar planters now concede the probability that the incoming congress will repeal the present bounty, but hope in lieu thereof that an import duty will be authorized on the product. They would veil this tacit recognition of the utility of a protective tariff, however, by the pretense that what they mostly desire is a guaranty of a permanent policy. That is one of the chief arguments that holds against continual revisions of the customs schedule. Lack of confidence in its stability renders commerce uncertain.

BEHOLD how wicked and ugly a thing it is for political brethren to decline to banquet together in unity. The stalwarts of the California democracy assembled around the festal board in San Francisco the other night to aid the recently recounted-in democratic representative of the Third congressional district, W. B. English, fittingly celebrate his victory. All went merrily and well until W. W. Foote, who made a hard fight against White for the United States senatorship last winter, fell to wrangling with Congressman Tom Geary over the latter's railroad record. The finale was a blow from the ponderous fist of the congressman that fell on the jaw of the senatorial aspirant with the trip hammer effect of sprawling him under the table. An indiscreet Oakland editor denounced the conquering congressman, when half a dozen of the latter's friends fell upon him at one and the same time, and his mangled anatomy was swept up and carted home. Hostilities were here suspended, but the subsequent festal proceedings interested the participants no more. Foote appeared in court the next day "with his lamps badly smoked," says the observant chronicler, and thus it is likely that San Francisco is also to be edified with a law suit growing out of the peculiar exploits that vary the festivities of the democratic banquet table.

HAS THROWN OFF THE MASK.

The impeached officials now on trial before the supreme court for gross carelessness and shameful neglect of duty have uncovered a champion who has secretly aided them ever since the legislature commenced the investigation which ended with the adoption of the articles of impeachment. The fact that the latest apologist for official misconduct is the adolescent editor of the World-Herald will occasion no surprise in the minds of the people of Nebraska, who for several years have watched the erratic career of that individual with feelings of mingled curiosity and amusement. Fortified with a collection of excerpts from the editorial colums of THE BEE printed during the state campaign last fall, this acrobatic purveyor of sophistry makes a labored attempt to prove that this paper is inconsistent in the position it has as sumed toward the impeached officials. In support of its charges it quotes liberally from editorials in which THE BEE last fall discounted the sensational charges made by E. C. Rewick and defended the officials from what at that time seemed to be the unjustifiable assaults of a disappointed place hunter.

THE BEE has no apologies to make for its defense of the members of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings-a defense made at a time when there was every reason to believe that they were the objects of the malicious and unwarranted assaults of political and personal enemies. Its treatment of the entire matter, not only in its editorial utterances but in its news columns, was perfeetly fair to the public and just to the officials. When Rewick made his first public address THE BEE refrained from publishing his charges in detail until the officials who had been attacked could be given an opportunity to publish their statement side by side with the alleged disclosures. The same issue of THE BEE which contained Rewick's charges in detail also contained interviews with Attorney General Hastings, Commissioner Humphrey and Deputy Auditor Bowerman, all of whom characterized Rewick as a blackmailer and a disgruntled place hunter who had offered his silence as the price of an office. The same issue also contained an interview with ex-Attorney General Leese, whose integrity had never been challenged by any political party, in which he asserted emphatically that the frauds charged by Rewick were of such a nature that the Board of Public Lands and Buildings could not, in the ordinary routine of business, have detected.

Neither is there anything in the attitude of THE BEE during the campaign to justify the charge of inconsistency. It did not suppress a single fact; but at the same time it accepted the statements made by the very men who are now on trial as true and worthy of credence. Going further, it gave the same officials the benefit of the endorsement of a political opponent in the person of ex-Attorney General Leese. The course of THE BEE through the entire campaign was courageous, in that it printed in detail the charges made by the enemies of the state ticket: fair, in that it cheerfully accepted as true and without reservation the statements made by the officials who had been thus publicly assailed; and loyal, in that it rendered the state ticket an honest, unqualified support, based upon an unprejudiced investigation of all the facts at that time alleged or hinted at-an investigation as complete as possibly could have been made at the

But in its sickly attempt to score a point against the editor of THE BEE the World-Herald overreaches itself by closing its apology for corruption with a gross misstatement of facts. It asserts, with the careless disregard for the truth which has ever characterized its editorial vaporings, that "Rosewater, as well as the general public, was informed as to these identical charges upon which the articles of impeachment were based. Nothing new has since developed which may offer as an excuse for his change of front."

The untruthfulness of this statement is apparent upon its face. It is a matter of record, as well as of general public information, that the articles of impeachment were based principally upon the report of the cell house investigating committee, which was not presented to the legislature until late in the session. The investigations of the grand jury were not made until December, more than a month after the close of the campaign. The public was in blissful ignorance of the frauds perpetrated by Gorham Betts and John Dorgan until they were disclosed by the indictments of the grand jury. No one had ever heard of the transaction by which the state officials spent \$500 of the people's money on a junket undertaken solely for the benefit of the prison contractor. The action of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings in appointing W. H. Dorgan as superintendent of construction of the new cell house, when he was at the same time acting as the agent of the prison contractor, had never been exposed. The sharp practice by which the state was compelled to pay two and three prices for the material which went into the cell house had not been hinted at, as far as THE BEE or the general public knew, until the legislative investigating committee made its report. And yet, in the face of all these disclosures, all made after the close of the campaign, it is brazenly asserted that "nothing new

has been developed." The state officials themselves, who are now assaulting the editor of THE BEE through the columns of a paper which dare not openly express the sympathy for them it actually feels, have no right to believe, nor do they believe, that this paper would have defended them, much less have supported them in the campaign, had the real significance of the charges against them been known before election day. On the contrary, they know for an absolute certainty that THE BEE would have opposed their election with all the strength and energy it could have commanded. But because THE BEE relied upon their truthfulness and refused to lend credence to the unsupported charges of a man, believed at the time to be a disgruntled place hunter, as unworthy of consideration,

they now cunningly seek to shield themselves behind the very words of com-mendation inspired by their own untruthfulness. That they have failed goes without the saying.

A SPECK OF WAR. A speek of war has appeared on the edge of the northwestern horizon that is at least of sufficient import to have called out the United States troops from Vancouver barracks. From what can be learned of the matter it appears that the determination of the government to resist the intrusion of a railroad construction party on the Puyallup Indian reservation in Washington is the cause of the appearance of the military on the scene. General Ruger ordered Captain Carpenter and his company of the Fourteenth infantry to expel the intruders. The road building from Tacoma into this reservation, it is claimed, is at the request of the Indians themselves. They are doing the slashing and grading and say they are doing the work on their own severalties, for which they have government patents.

Puyallup chiefs appealed to Major French, who assembled them on the reservation for the purpose of conference, that they were anxious for the railroad. They asserted their citizenship and legal rights, and insisted that there was no United States law prohibiting them from improving their own lands. The major replied, however, that as an army officer he would have to put a stop to the operations, and hence his call for troops. A significant suggestion in connection with the matter is the assertion of the projector of the railroad enterprise that the Northern Pacific Railroad company is opposed to the project; that they wish this right of way for themselves, and that they have offered the Indian owners \$750,000 for it. It is probable that the Indians have been influenced in their refusal by those who are opposed to the new line passing into the hands of this corporation, and it is just as likely that the experienced army officer who has supervision of the reservation understands the law governing the case, and has acted accordingly in protecting the rights of the aborigmes. Yet if the situation is as represented by the Indians, they must have experienced a shock in having United States troops interfere with their novel enterprise.

CLEVELAND'S LATEST INNOVATION Grover Cleveland evidently does not belong to that class of presidents who have been content with exercising the functions and prerogatives which pertain exclusively to the office of chief magistrate, leaving the legislative branch of the government to work out in the contention and strife incident to partisanship, its own policies. His predecessors for more than a century have endeavored, with a greater or lesser degree of enthusiasm, to execute the laws conceived in the wisdom of congress. But few of our presidents have impressed their individuality upon the laws now upon the national statute books. and the people have so long been settled in their conviction that the framers of the constitution wisely separated the functions of the executive and legislative branches that they will be illy prepared for the startling innovations likely to be witnessed during the next session of congress.

It is pretty well understood that President Cleveland will have but little regard for the pledges made and the principles enunciated in the platform upon which he was elected. While he will not repudiate them, he is likely to ignore them and formulate a policy of his own to meet the great questions with which his administration is to be prominently identified. A tariff measure is already being constructed under his personal supervision. The silver question will be similarly handled, and so will others. When congress meets again, either in special session in September or in regular session in December, Cleveland's own personal ideas upon these questions will be presented in the shape of bills atready prepared, and every effort of the administration will be bant to secure

The results of Cleveland's innovation will be awaited with interest by the people of the country. It may be taken for granted that the democratic majority in congress will not tamely submit to the unusual and unwarranted interference with the purely legislative function. There will doubtless be a division of the democratic majority along a new line, and we will have in congress two parties, the "government" and the "opposition." The party whip will give place to the government whip, and a feature so long prominent in English parliamentary tactics engrafted upon our own congressional routine.

Mr. Cleveland will doubtless spring many surprises upon his party, and his attempt to introduce new methods to the deliberations of congress is one of them.

THE establishment of shotgun quarantine at the town of Hugo, Colo., against the introduction of Texas cattle, shows the apprehensions that are aroused among stockmen of the district upon which it was proposed to unload the objectionable bovines. However, the prompt action of the State Veterinary Board, it is thought, will prevent any sanguinary trouble. They have sent word to inspectors at points in New Mexico, through which the cattle must pass, not to permit them to be moved further north unless satisfied that they had passed at least ninety days in the region from which they were shipped. If this limit can be proven the board are confident that the cattle are harmless, and can be brought into Colorado without fear of disaster, such as swept away over 20,000 head from the Lincoln county ranges alone in 1884.

THE administration of the populist governor of the neighboring state of Wyoming is by no means popular. Not only is he censured for his official acts, but it is now charged that his too frequent indulgence in indiscreet verbiage is tending to bring the character of the state into disrepute. The people do not take kindly to his telling strangers that Wyoming is not a state of progress, and the sheepmen think it unkind of him to describe, to people who never saw a

in the state to be at a very low ebb. The Cheyenne Sun says that the vetoing of the stock associations appropriation bill gives cattle thieves a golden opportunity, as the small stock owners have absolutely no protection whatever for their cattle. But the editor is almost inclined to endorse the governor's estimate of the state's progressive condition, and the reason alleged therefor is one equally applicable to other communities. "In all our towns there is a class of people who make their money in the state and buy their goods outside." The axiomatic fact is generally recognized, and the selfish motives that lead to it are well understood. Abstractiv, doubtless, every one has the right to purchase what he buys in the cheapest market, but practically the exercise of this prerogative is not likely to prove advantageous to the interests of the community in which one resides. To patronize home enterprise is in the long run the wisest economy.

THE proposal of Mr. Gladstone to confer the laureateship upon John Ruskin has elicited various opinions as to the possible motive of the premier. It is regarded by some as an act of magnanimity on the part of Mr. Gladstone, since Ruskin has never been in sympathy with him politically; by others as evidence that in the opinion of the prime minister the eminent art critic is the best entitled to this honor among the literary men of England; and by still others that Mr. Gladstone's purpose was to bring the laureateship into contempt as a useless anachronism-the latter a most improbable theory. It is not to be doubted that Mr. Gladstone could give, if required, very plausible reasons for his seection, but one of them could not be that Mr. Ruskin is a poet. The literary work upon which his fame rests confessedly shows him to have possessed the poetic sensibility and spirit, but his claim to be a poet, as the world understands that term, rests upon a small volume of verse, of no great merit, written in his early years. Another thing that renders this selection difficult to understand is the fact that Mr. Ruskin is 84 years old and has given up active literary work, having for several years been living in strict retirement. It is hardly probable that he will accept the honor tendered him, since it would add nothing to his fame, and he does not need the small emolument that goes with the position.

A Boston philosopher draws an apt illustration of the impracticability of communism from the incident of the recent discovery of the clam beds at the mouth of the Delaware bay. The people have a common right to the clams, "labor being the first title to the property, and usufruct being the only title to the property in clam lands." The discoverer of the new mine resorted to the most ingenious devices to keep his find secret, but it would out. Others hastened to the diggings, and finally a Chicago speculator offered to take the whole output at 30 cents a bushel. Then a whole army of diggers appeared, "all property rights being based upon the proposition that no man has a right to more of this earth (below high-water mark) than he can personally occupy, cultivate and improve." And herein is exemplified the failure of communism. Behind the speculator lies the power to legally get virtually all the clams. It is his capital which induces the diggers to voluntarily take money in lieu of clams. Thus again is evidenced the impossibility of communism ever becoming a success 'until all men are born on the same level of intelligence, enterprise, energy and caste."

Editor al Realization.

Chie go Tribune. Many an able democratic editor is begin-ning to feel sorry already that he elected Cleveland president

Consecrated Chummies. Indianapolis Journal. President Cleveland and William of Germany have the same job on hand—compelling majorities of legislative bodies to vote as they do not wish.

Bubbles Al. ne Burst.

The reported failures of western banks do sufficient importance to awaken more than local interest. As a rule, the banks of the country are in good condition to protect their own credit and to care for solvent

Bissell Blasts His Prospects. St. Paul Pioneer-Press. Postmaster General Bissell will never be president of the United States. Any man so blind to the duties of statesmanship that he refuses to remove a southern postmaster because his complexion is not blonde is un worthy of a democratic nomination, in the opinion of the dominant wing of that party

> A Political Delusion. Globe-Democrat.

Colonel Clarkson seems to think that there is a Harrison and an anti-Harrison fac tion in the republican party. This is a de-usion. At this stage of the game the republicans are not putting anybody forward for 1896. Two or three years hence will be early enough for us to begin quarreting about can

Grover the Fearless.

Chicago Inter Ocean, So it seems "My Commissioner" who so successfully pulled down the flag is to be richly rewarded. But it will be noted that he had more power delegated to him by the president than had Minister Stevens by the onstitutional authority of the government Kings would hesitate where the president treads fearlessly.

Clearing the Decks for Free Trade.

Louisville Courter Journal. To clear the decks for free trade we must first reform the tariff; we must study the needs of the treasury. We must select for needs of the treasury. We must select for the tax list such articles as yield a maximum revenue with a minimum of protection. With such a list providing money to meet the necessities of an economical government we can put everything else on the free list. Then we shall realize Jefferson's dream, "free commerce with all antions."

Police and Politics.

Webber S. Seavey, chief of police of Omaha, cannot be successfully contradicted when he says:
"Above all things divorce the police force

from politics. A policeman can't be a poli-tician and perform his duty. Politics is the natural enemy of a good police force." Chief Seavey expresses the unanimous opinion of all who have given the subject any Until the police are made

derstand that interference in politics will result in their dismissal, a high degree of efficiency cannot be secured. Nothing is more demoralizing to discipline than the reliance placed by subordinates upon the in-fluence of men whom they have helped into office to shield them unless it be the con-tinual scheming of their superiors to secure promotion as a reward for political services rendered.

The convention of chiefs about to be held in this city will accomplish something if it to describe, to people who never saw a shall devise some plan whereby the police can be freed from the baneful influence of politics. BIRDS OF A FRATHER.

Nebraska City News: The Lincoln Jour-nal is daily doing all it can to throw discredit upon the impeachment proceedings and re-flects upon all connected with the prosecu-tion. The News does not say that the state officers will be impeached, as they may be saved by some legal technicality, but from the evidence as published we know that there was something decidedly rotten in the building of the cell house, the insane asylum management and the flour deals. We believe the Journal, if it would admit anything, will admit that fact. The Journal has waxed too rich to admit or publish any

thing concerning the former state officers. Schuyler Herald: Up to this date enough evidence has already been brought to light in the impeachment trial at Lincoln to show that the affairs of this state have been in very poor hands for many years. The Lin-coln Journal is still defending the imcoln Journal is still defending the im-peached republican officials, but many of the more respectable republican papers of the state are condemning them. That the restate are condemning them. That the republican ring, that has been in full control of the affairs of the state for over twenty years, has been corrupt to the core there is no doubt. At last a day of reckoning is at hand. Those who have made it a practice to rob the public treasury for years are at last to be brought to punishment and made to understand that the people have at least a few rights that even the members of the g. p. are bound to respect.

Plattsmouth Journal: The attorneys for the defense in the impeachment cases are resorting to very ingenious methods to secure their clients' acquittal. One of these is the assertion that some of these charges were made and printed last fall before the election, and the election resulted in the vin dication of the officials. In other words, that the people condoned the offenses. This is very far-fetched. True, Mr. Rewick had presented certain facts relating to the asy-lum frauds, but they bore none of the char-acteristics of a judicial examination; no-body had been indicted, tried, convicted or acquitted on these charges, and the merits of them were little known. Further, not a word was hinted of wrong-doing in the building of the cell house at the peniten-tiary. The defense is a great coming down from the attitude of innocence assured at Grand Island Independent: There seems

the beginning of the trial. to be no end to the attempts of greedy men to put their hands into the public treasuries. We have had repeated examples of that kind in our Hall county history, we have experienced the same thing on a large scale in the swindles and frauds which led to the im-peachment proceedings. And now we have it again before our eyes in the attempts made by a combination of corruptionists, to \$25,000 by state printing contracts which should give the bidders prices from two to ten times higher than they ought to be, and than they have been before. The head-center of this combination is the Lincoln Journal company, which always undertakes to get rich by tapping the state treasury. The Lincoln Journal favored the gang of state officials who are under indictment and it is and always has been a defender of railroad ag-gressions. That such a concern is trying to make the most unjust attacks on the state treasury is not surprising at all.

REGISTER OR MIGRATE.

Chicago News: The anti-Chinese legisla tion enacted by congress promises to bear fruit of a rather unpalatable kind. Missionannounce that if Chinamen are deported from this country under the Geary law, Americans will be expelled from China. Kansas City Star: It is suggestive that the one justice on the supreme bench who might have been certainly expected to affirm the constitutionality of the Geary law-Judge Field of California-pronounces it "in-

human and violative of the constitution in every section." That sort of an opinion, uttered by a jurist from the Pacific coast, where the prejudice against the Chinese is most violent, is significant to say the least. St. Paul Globe: To what extent the enforcement of this law will disturb our relations with China, it is difficult to forecast. that country are not excluded, and it seems probable that the advantages of trade America will prevent China from making

any serious retaliatory movement. It is cer-tain that China would suffer much more by

losing our trade than we would by losing Chicago Post: The supreme court's decision in the Geary Chinese exclusion case precipitates a situation which promises to be very painful to this country. On the one hand, the federal law officers confess their inability to enforce the act, which must therefore fall into contempt and breed disorder and lawlessness. On the other hand. there is every reason to believe that the Chinese emperor will take reprisals in the manner already hinted at, by deporting all Americans from China.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press: Against the ex clusion of Chinese desirous of coming to this country we have nothing to say. But this ex-pulsion of those who are legally here, who have been regularly admitted and are now guilty of no crime, is not only parallel to the unenlightened policies that we have con demned so severely in the case of other nations, but it is sure to react mere disas-trously upon our own citizens and not im-probably to involve us in a war which we should find it hard to justify.

Globe-Democrat: There are about 100,000 of these people in the United States, and comparatively few of them have complied with the provisions of the law, having been assured by their friends and advisers that it would be declared null and void. The crimination against them is direct and absolute and the court says that it is constitu tional. They have no chance of appeal to another tribunal. The case is finally settled, and they must abide the consec whatever may be thought of the act in point either of justice or of expedience,

Chicago Tribune: Its immediate and universal enforcement, however, is clearly out of the question if the Chinese laborers per-sist in their refusal to register, even after taken into court, owing to the fact that not enough money was appropriated by the last congress to cover the expense of deporting any large number of the Celestials. That does not make it any the less the duty of the officers of the Treasury department to go ahead and arrest Chinese who are found in this country without a certificate, and to take them before a judge so that their cases

Chicago Herald: It is not improbable that this decision which affirms the validity of the Chinese exclusion and deportation act will be resented by China. American mer-chants and missionaries in China may look for a similar edict of deportation. The Chinese government may cut off commercial intercourse. Diplomatic intercourse may also cease. The Chinese government, according to this decision, has a right to shut out Americans and to send away Americans now there. It is possible that the dema-gogues who procured the enactment of this cruel law and others like it may have overshot their mark.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS, Oakland's schools will graduate a class of

seven scholars June 9. The Spring Ranch mill, built in 1873, has been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$15,000. A camp of Modern Woodmen of America

has been organized at Hubbell, with twenty charter members. About 75,000 pike and half as many German carp have been deposited in the lake at Oakland by the state fish commission.

John Bradford, well known as the starter of several papers in Nebraska towns, has begun the publication of the Reporter at Bethany, Lancaster county. Eleven head of horses perished in a fire

which destroyed the barn of John Jansen near Jansen. The flames are supposed to have been of incendiary origin. It is reported that General L. W. Colby has sold sixteen of his young Arabian horses to a circus. He still retains possession of Zintka Lanumi, or the waif of Wounded

A Columbus laundryman of the pigtail persuasion has offered a reward of a year's washing for the conviction of the thief who stole his watch and the return of the property.

Mrs. Caroline Anderson of Omaha has brought suit against Metz Bros., saloonists at Louisville, for \$5,000 damages for selling liquor to her husband, which resulted in his failure in business. A stranger hired a team of John Howard, a Fairmont liveryman, five days ago, and, as no trace has been found of the rig or the driver, the conclusion has been reached that the stranger was a thief.

THE BEE: Your editorial, "Lower Rates Demanded," strikes the right place. Rates are too high and we all know it, and like many others propose to wait till they come down, or stay away. We have arranged a party of seven, but before we will pay them \$300 for tickets we stay at home. No doubt housands are in the same state of mind When the railroad companies get to fighting each other they can put rates at a ridiculously low figure, like \$5 to San Francisco and other California points. Each year they make rates at 1 cent a mile to encampments and such places. One rate for the round trip will bring more money than the present rate. Had they placed the rate at one fare at the opening of the exposition, instead of 14,000 to 20,000 per day they would have twice that. Now people are waiting for lower rates and when they come, for come they must, there will be such a rush to Chicago that everything will be packed full Let the railroad companies understand that the people mean "no reduction, no transportation.

FARE TO THE FAIR.

AURORA, Neb., May 17 .- To the Editor of

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Miss Eleanor Calhoun, grandneice of John . Calhoun, is making some stir as an actress in Paris.

Mrs. Angelo, a 90-year-old resident of Port Eads, I.a., was devoured by alligators in adjacent swamps. A Pittsburg inventor of a bear trap is

fully convinced of its merits. The first trial snapped off his leg. There is a real substantial side to Mrs. Amelia Barr makes from \$10,000 to \$15, 000 a year from her literary work.

Henry M. Stantey says he has no intention f returning to Africa. He will be a candidate for a seat in the British Parliament at Dr. Conan Doyle, the novelist, began life is an eye specialist, but his great success as

a story teller has induced his abandonment former profession. Dr. Doyle was born in Edinburgh in 1859. Frederick Walter, a Philadelphia tensgrinder, whose poverty stricken appear ance appealed to the charitable, died

recently, leaving stocks and bonds and eash in bank of the aggregate value of \$51,566. In the bright lexicon of the avaricious law yer there is no such word as honesty. The estate of the late Richard Jessup of San

Francisco, valued at \$140,000, was completely absorbed in four years by the lawyers of the young heir. Colonel John S. Mosby, the famous ex-confederate guerilla, is nearly 60, and his hair is nearly white, but he stands as straight as walks with a firm step and full of vigor. He is practicing law in

San Francisco. Adjutant General Townsend, who died just week, though serving nearly fifty years in the army, bearing a high character in every way and being several times brevetted for meritorious and distinguished services, was never in a battle.

The mayor of Chicago is a man of bright ideas. When he wants to fire a persistent office hunter who abhors a barber he puts a lighted match to his whiskers, and allows the lake breezes to fan the conflagration as the owner recedes from view. Newspaper rivalry runs to quantity re-

gardless of quality. The 100-page edition of the New York World is to be surpassed by the San Francisco Examiner, which announces a Columbian edition of 125 pages. Less bulk and more brains would be a desirable diversion in the big cities. Kaiser Wilhelm is now said to pass a good

deal of time wandering about Berlin in dis-guise. He is reported to have gone through the Hebrew quarter of the city recently in the guise of a Hebrew peddler and to have discussed the condition of the Hebrews with a great number of the working class of the The Infanta Isabella, aunt of the young king of Spain, excels in all outdoor sports

and exercises. She leads shooting parties in the royal preserves and brings down partridges, woodcock, hares and rabbits. She rides after hounds in the solitary, rough country around Madrid and is often the first at the death of a fox. The Maharajah of Bhownugger is the lion of the hour in London. He is an oriental potentate who has traveled from India to

England to attend the opening of the Im-perial institute and to fulfill a long cherished desire of paying personal homage to the queen and empress. He is an enlightened young man of 35, who is considered one of the most benevolent of the native rulers of Comparing the paid admissions to the

World's fair for the first twelve days with the first twelve of the Centennial, shows an increase for the former of 228,532. On the opening day in Philadelphia, May 10, 1876, the attendance was 76,172; opening day in Chicago. 129,200. The receipts at the World's fair so far do not meet the expenses. Running expenses are estimated at \$45,000 per day, requiring 90,000 paid admissions daily to make both ends meet.

THE BERING SEA PROSPECT.

New York Sun. Put on the gloves, said Morgan; And Russell put them on, And straightway went for Morgan As sluggers oft have gone.

But Morgan and his backers Are standing up like men. They find somehow that slugging Is mightler than the pen. And Uncle Sam is watching

The deeds his statesmen do, And if he finds them weak'ning, He'll take a hand there, too

LOOKS LIKE ANOTHER DELA

awarded.

Contract for the Omaha Postoffice Work Not Yet Awarded.

COMPLICATED BY NUMEROUS

As a Result of the Misunderstanding in the Specifications a New Proposition is Requested by Architects to Settle the Matter.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 518 FOURTEENTR STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.

There seems to be a tie-up on the letting of the contract for the Omaha postoffice Geddis, Seerlie & Co. of Denver, who are constructing the new public building a Kansas City, were the lowest bidders whe complied with the specifications, but the con tract has not been awarded them, and Super vising Architect O'Reurke, who has thi matter under consideration, now says I may be several days before the contract is

There seems to be no doubt that some complications have arisen to delay matters. At the time the bids were read, Mr, Seerlie, who was present, objected to the reading of bids for limestone or sandstone construction because these did not comply with the specifications. He was informed by an official in the architect's office that the law required that every bid should be read. Mr. O'Rourke intimated today to THE BEE correspondent that there seemed to be so many different kinds of materials proposed in the bids as to complicate mat-

ters generally.

It is possible that there may be a readver-tisement for bids, but hardly probable.

Often when complication arises through misunderstanding in the specifications, etc., new bids are requested to settle the matter. It is the belief here, though that in the end Goddis, Seerlie & Co. will have the contract. Western Pensions.

The following pensions granted are re-

Nebraska: Original—Ninnian D. Nichols, Henry J. Lowe. Increase—Richard Powell. Original, widows, etc.—Judith A. Parker, minors of Cornelius Linehan. Original— James Evans. Increase—Charles H. Blakslee, Reissue—William Foster, Original— inal widows, etc.—Mary Pyles, Julian Blakslee. Reissue—William Foster, Original, widows, etc.—Mary Pyles, Juliana Leonhard, Jennie E. Dennis.

Iowa: Original—Christopher Goodloe, Asbury Jacks. Additional—John Vogelbach. Increase—John Riggin, Peter Quinn. Reissue—Thomas Edwards Original

Reissue - Thomas Edwards. Original, widows, etc.—Nancy Holdsworth, Sarah Ray, Mary Hall, minors of P. Heber, Orig-inal—Isaac N. Miller, Increase—Charles Resmer, David McKee, John M. Runkle, Alred Buttolph. Reissue-Charles C. Danner, Samuel Murphy. Original, widows, etc.— Louisa Tatlow, Maria Howard, Elias Evans, Esther Danner, Sarah Ellis (mother), Polly Tripp (mother.) Widows, Indian wars-Al-

South Dakota: Reissue—Charles T. Jef-fers. Originai widows, etc.—Martha C. Secretary Morton made the following ap-pointments today for the bureau of animal industry at South Omaha: David Rush to

be clerk at \$900; Philip Smith, to be tagger at \$720. P. S. H. FLASHES OF FUN.

Chicago Tribune: "That is what, I call pretty hard lines," mused the young man in jail, looking dejectedly at the parallel iron bars in his narrow cell window. Lowell Courier: The man who patronizes bars often has trouble with his gait.

Chicago Inter Ocean: "Do you think a porous plaster can cure him of stattering?"

Doctor—Yes; when he comes to take it off he will swear right along without stopping.

Washington Star: "Who says that woman's work is never dun?" said Cholly Chipkins' landlady as she applied for his room rent.

Yonkers Statesman: "Are cable cars healthy?" asks an exchange. As a matter of fact, neighbor, the grip never made its ap-pearance in this country until the introduc-tion of the cable cars.

Chicago Record: Belle—That photographer made a horrid picture of me, Her Brother—But he did nobly with the material he had to work on.

Troy Press: You can't expect a good deal from a poor card player. Philadelphia Record: Wagner music is being experimented with as a rain-producer.

Buffalo Courier: The cremationist is never loafer. He firmly believes in every man urning his dust. New Orleans Picayune: Rain has no respect for the base ball player. It fails upon the just and the unjust; and also upon the unpire.

Inter Ocean: "How was it Miggs had to pay \$1 for a cup of coffee?" "Well, you see he stutters, and they charged 10 for every time he repeated the word coffee."

WHAT A FALL THERE WAS. Boston Courier.

A dude through a theater aisle
Tripped along with a satisfied smisle
And a confident mien
That reflected, I wien,
A conceit of his ravishing stisle.

But he tripped on a lurking chapeau,. Shot forward a furlong or seau,
Anu the gathered debris
Of the same seemed to bis
Like a relic of long, long ageau.

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You've no idea what a relief it will be when those everlasting hammers



get out of the store. For years we've been hampered for room and for weeks we've been hammered for more room-andnow we've got it - then comes the cleaning up. We'll be ready to show off our new room in a few days now. We're so glad to get done that we feel like as if we might present a house and lot to those who come to the grand opening

in a week or so-provided they don't say anything about hammers-and speaking of hammers reminds us that we're hammering out a lot of suits, the prices on which have been hammered down to the lowest ebb.

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