THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, 1
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George B. Tszchuck, secretary of The Bee publishing company, does solemnly swear that the sciuni circulation of Till Daily Bee for the week ending May 20, 1823, was as follows:

Thursday, May 18 Friday, May 19 Saturday, May 20 GEO. B. TSZCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres-sace this 29th day of May, 1833. N. P. FRIL. Notary Public

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THE people of Omaha can show their interest in the home patronage movement in no better way than by visiting the manufacturers exposition the coming two weeks.

THE testimony of John Allen before the court of impeachment would seem to indicate that he takes more pride in his record as a mailing clerk than his work as a member of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings.

IT is to be hoped that the arrangements for the proper reception of the Railway Surgeons association will not go by default. Omaha can afford to show an appreciation of the visit of so many distinguished visitors.

THE national health authorities be-Heve that every reasonable precaution has been taken to prevent the cholera from landing in this country. Eternal vigilance, however, is the price of health this year, and much may be done by individual effort.

THE extreme bitterness of English politics is illustrated by the personal attacks upon the venerable prime minister. If jeers, hisses and stones are the most effective arguments left to the conservatives Gladstone and home rule are destined to triumph.

THE proposition to call the republican state central committee together to make some formal expression in regard to the "innocence" of the impeached officials is the most impertinent piece of nonsense that has emanated from the headquarters of the boodlers' ring at Lincoln for some time.

THE BEE will not bandy words with apers that have subsisted upon public plunder and have been apologists for thieves and jobbers that have despoiled the people of this state. Between these creatures of venality and champions of rascality and THE BEE there never has been and never will be anything in common.

IF AN honest superintendent of the Norfolk insane asylum was able to save \$1,927 in three months by taking the purchase of coal out of the hands of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, how much could twelve honest superintendents save the state by buying the coal for their respective state institutions? And why is it that a superintendent can buy coal for the state without competitive bidding cheaper than could the members of the board now on trial for neglect of duty?

AMERICAN workingmen will be interested in a projected expedition of British artisans to the World's fair which is being arranged for by the publishers of a Scottish news paper, the Dundee Weekly News, who propose to pay all the expense. Only bona fide workingmen will be included in the expedition and they will be selected with reference to their intelligence and representative character. The plan is to not only give them an opportunity to learn what they can of mechanical and industrial achievement from a thorough inspection of the exposition, but investigate the conditions surrounding the wage earners in this country and other matters that will be interesting and instructive to the working classes of Great Britain. The project is one illustration of the great interest that is felt abroad in the World's fair.

IN SOME of the eastern cities the question of a more than ordinarily elaborate celebration of the coming anniversary of the Declaration of Independence is already being discussed. It is proposed in Philadelphia to have an observance of the day that will be memorable, and in other cities a desire is being manifested to make the Fourth of July this year an occasion for showing the world an extraordinary object lesson in American patriotism. The idea is most commendable, for at this time the United States is receiving more of the attention of the world than ever before and every opportunity should be improved that will enable the American people to impress upon mankind their devotion to free institutions and their patriotic determination to maintain them. It would be well if every city and town in the country could be animated by this spirit, so that from one end of the republic to the other and in every section of it there would go out to the world on Indepen dence day such a greeting from American freemen as would strengthen and stimulate the friends of popular government everywhere.

DISREPUTABLE JOURNALISM.

OMAHA, May 20.-I have just returned from a ten days' tour, covering a circuit officials be deposed from power and of 3,400 miles, which carried me through St. Louis to Louisville, thence to Cincinnati, Philadelphia, New York, Washington and back to Omaha, by way of Chicago, During this rapid transit, Washington was the only place where I was detained for forty-eight hours. I had brought home a copy of last

Sunday's New York Herald, which devotes two pages to the men who edit and manage the great papers of the American metropolis. These pages are superbly illustrated with the portraits of Joseph Pulitzer, Whitelaw Reid, Charles A. Bana, John A. Cockerill, Edwin L. Godkin, Oswald Ottendorfer and a dozen other great lights of journalism. In the very center of this galaxy appears a magnificent sketch of the monumental World building that merit. looms above New York with its gilded

This splendid tribute to its rivals on the part of the Herald exemplifies the spirit of comity that subsists among the greatest of American dailies whose rivalries are exhibited in the race for excellence, but ever ready to glory in the achievements of the most enterprising and successful. This spirit of appreciation and professional comity is extended by the great New York dailies beyond the confines of the metropolis to editors and papers that have taken rank in American journalism.

Two years ago I called on the late George Jones, proprietor of the New York Times. After extending to me a cordial welcome he pulled out of his desk drawer a souvenir card of THE BEE building, saying: "I never fail to show this to people who call on me as a striking proof of what opportunities America affords to enterprise, brains and pluck. It is a monument that any great city might be proud of."

This was by no means exceptional. THE BEE is better known abroad than Omaha. James Gordon Bennett, Whitelaw Reid, John A. Cockerill, George W. Childs, Henry Watterson, Horace White and scores of men who stand highest in newspaper circles of leading American cities have frequently complimented and assured me of their appreciation of THE BEE and its marked success.

The very first thing that greets me on my return to Omaha is a scurrilous, contemptible tirade of personal abuse from a local paper published by a monomaniac whose sole ambition in life is to tear down what has taken me over twenty years of the hardest of hard work to build up. Now I have time and again said in private and in public that Omaha is large enough for two good newspapers, and I should feel gratified if the paper that represents the democracy were as well patronized and prosperous as THE BEE has been. There is no reason why such a paper, ably and honorably conducted, should not flourish and make money for its proprietor. In fact I hope that the day is not distant when THE BEE will be compelled to run a race for excellence and enterprise with a paper managed and edited with a view to building up Omaha, Nebraska and the west, instead of being steered by wreckers whose policy is to oppose what THE BEE advocates, right or wrong; to side with thieves and plunderers when THE BEE fights for good government and honest methods in public affairs.

And this brings me to the unprofes sional and disreputable personal assaults that have been made by the Omaha and Lincoln organs of boodlerism and jobbery whenever I happen to be out of the state.

In 1890, when the proprietor of the Omaha World-Herald was abroad, not a word appeared in THE BEE concerning him and no controversy was attempted into which he was sought to be dragged. Within twenty-four hours after his return to Omaha and right in the midst of the prohibition campaign he belched forth with a broadside of vituperation, in which he pronounced me the jonah that must be thrown overboard to save the city and demanded that I be deposed as chairman of the executive committee of the Bankers' and Business Men's association.

A year later, while I was on the other side of the Atlantic, this monomaniac and his satellites kept up a constant fusilade of abuse and slander, charging me individually with responsibility for matters I did not even dream of 4,000 miles away.

The same despicable and dirty methods were pursued during my recent absence, when the man and the whipper snappers at Omaha and Lincoln well knew that I was not prompting the impeachment managers or fighting their battles personally in the editorial columns. Not only that, but the spirit of vindictive mediocrity hounded me clear to the national capitol, misrepresenting every step I had taken in the perfectly legitimate business that called me there.

This morning I find myself arraigned as a scoundrel, hypocrite and imposter because I treated as campaign slander the charges made against impeached members of the state board, which they then denied and pronounced baseless. In this instance I acted exactly as I did in 1870 when the Omaha Herald charged David Butler, then the republican candidate for governor, with corruptly appropriating \$17,000 of school money. Butler denounced the charge campaign slander and republicans, including myself, took no stock in the charge. I voted for Butler and was elected to the legislature on the same ticket. But when Butler failed to account for the school money to the legislature I started an investigation that ended in his impeachment and conviction. The course THE BEE has pursued toward the impeached state officials is perfectly honorable and consistent. When they were accused of criminal negligence and collusion with dishonest supply contractors their denial was accepted as against the assertions of political opponents. But when the charges were found to be true by a legislative investigating committee and pronounced to be impeachable offenses by a commission of able jurists, with such convincing proof of criminal negligence and reckless disregard of a sacred trust, partisanship had to yield to good

citizenship. THE BEE stood up for Ne-

brasks and demanded in the name

of the people that the law be vindleated and that faithless place. In performing this stern duty I have neither sought to shield a friend nor punish an enemy. The impeached officials cannot truthfully assert that I have a grievance against any one of them. They have never refused me a favor and never had a chance to refuse one. They received the earnest support of THE BEE in two campaigns and never have been asked to contribute a dollar directly or indirectly. They have themselves, and themselves only, to blame for the disgrace that has overtaken them. They have scandalized the party that honored them and have no right to ask or expect that the party shall be sacrificed and ruined in order that they may escape the penalty which they justly

It is a disgraceful commentary that these republican state officials have as their chief defender the editor of a bastard democratic paper who is shameless enough to boast that his sheet first made public the crookedness and rank jobbery of the Dorgan cell-house contract and who parades before the public the charges of peculation and grand larceny at the state institutions that were under their management and supervision. What a spectacle this self-confessed apologist for boodlerism and official delinquency makes of himself when he claims the credit for exposing all these frauds last summer and when they were called to account by the legislature and before the courts pettifogs and pleads their cases under pretext that they are victims of persecution instituted by my-

But I am not surprised in the least. More than a year ago J. W. Johnson, secretary of the railroad commission and manager of the railroad literary bureau, made me the proposition that for the sake of harmony he would muzzle all the little brass-collared curs that were then barking at my heels, and he also offered to silence the World-Herald if I so desired. Later on the offer was repeated by a prominent republican whose name deem best to withhold. Both propositions were declined with thanks, coupled with the information that I was able to cope with my local competitor without outside assistance. But these offers were a revelation. They afforded tangible proof that the gang at Lincoln had a string to the demo-pop organist which they could pull at pleasure. They pulled that string very effectively when the impeachment was pending before the legislature and they will not let go their grip until the trial is over. E. ROSEWATER.

EXPENSIVE DECISIONS. Recent decisions of the supreme court in cases under the tariff law will compel the treasury to refund money obtained from customs to the amount of between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000. Under rulings of the Treasury department importers of hat trimmings have been required to pay a duty of 50 per cent on these goods, which were classed as silk materials. As long ago as the Arthur administration Secretary Folger, who made the first ruling on this question. held that silk riobons were silk goods, and as such were dutiable at 50 per cent, even though they were imported and used as hat mings, the duty prescribed for hat trimmings being 20 per cent. The government has ever since adhered to this view.

The importers took the question to the courts and got decisions in their favor in the lower tribunals. The government appealed to the supreme court and a few days ago the decisions of the lower courts were affirmed. It is estimated that the amount which the treasury has improperly collected and must refund, practically at once, is from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The supreme court also recently decided what is known as the Sumatra tobacco cases against the government, involving not less than \$5,000,000, which must be refunded to the importers. The justice of these decisions is perhaps not to be questioned; but they come at a most unfortunate time for the treasury, every resource of which is required to meet current obligations. As the government received gold from the importers, it will, of course, be expected to return gold to them, and the question is, where will it get the gold? It may take it from the reserve fund of \$100,-000,000, but will the secretary of the treasury venture to do this under existing conditions? It would obviously be hazardous to impair this fund for a purpose of this kind to the extent of say \$20,000,-000, yet it is not apparent what else the secretary can do. There would be nothing gained by paying out legal tender notes, for these could be at once presented for redemption in gold. It will be seen that these decisions must inevitably aggravate very seriously the difficulties and perplexities of the treasury situation, which, during the past two or three weeks, had been slowly improving.

The effect of these decisions is to practically make a gift to the importers of the amount of money which the treasury will have to refund, for they, of course, repaid themselves by adding the higher duty to the price of the goods. Having in this way received back what they had paid to the government, the refund will come as an additional profit and is in effect a present to them out of the public treasury. It is difficult to regard the matter with entire complacency from this point of view. If there is anything instructive in this costly lesson it is that greater care be taken in defining articles embraced in the tariff as to which

there is a possibility of diverse rulings. THE interview with William Lidderdale, formerly governor and now one of the directors of the Bank of England, in which he spoke freely of the financial situation, is reassuring. This eminent authority does not regard the outlook as justifying any serious apprehensions. He thinks that so far as the United States is concerned the financial problem is a perplexing one, but he does not see in it any cause to fear a crisis. He did not suggest any solution, but he did express the opinion, and it is important

from such a source, that the repeal of the tanco, the profitable margin thereon silver-purchase law would not alone cure all the ills of the financial situation. He predicted a return of gold to this country in the autumn, but while this is to be expected the question is what will the treasury do in the meantime to meet the demands upon the for gold? It appears that the financial situation in England is about normal, the Australian crisis having produced less serious consequences than were anticipated, and in the opinion of Mr. Hidderdale the worst has been experienced. Meanwhile great interest is felt regarding the future policy of this country in dealing with the hard problem that confronts it. interested in the deliberations of the

The agitation caused by the decision of the United States supreme court sustaining the constitutionality, of the Geary law causes attention to revert to the somewhat similar excitement that followed the passage of the alien and sedition law of 1798. The purposes of this law were to some extent similar to those of the law for the exclusion of the Chinese. The alien and sedition law gave the president authority "to order all such aliens as he shall judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, or shall have reasonable grounds to suspect are concerned in any treasonable or secret machinations against the government thereof, to depart out of the territory of the United States within such time as shall be expressed in such order."

The provisions for the enforcement of this law were drastic as those enacted for the operation of the Geary law. The act was to continue in force for two years. This law, in connection with the naturalization law, which was part and parcel of the same act, was passed by the federals for the purpose of perpetuating their power. The political resentments which it created eventually proved a dangerous menace to the life of the nation. They were the immediate cause of the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798 that originated the doctrine of nullification and the promu! gation of which finally ended in the war of the rebellion.

Instead of strengthening the party in administration the unpopular act broke its power and the immediate succeeding congress established a uniform system of naturalization and so modified the law as to make the required residence of aliens five years instead of fourteen as in the act of 1798.

HELPING KAILROAD MEN.

At the railroad session of the international convention of the Young Men's Christian association in Indianapolis the exhibit of the relations of the organization to railway interests and railway men disclosed some surprising facts that are full of interest. The influence and magnitude of the practical work of this association since it ceased to be exclusively a religious or evangelical agency is something enormous. According to statistics presented by C. M. Hobbs of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. president of the Colorado association, there are approximately 1,000,000 men employed in the various branches of the railway service. Another 1,000,000 are employed by the various interests dependent on the railways, and 1,000,000 other persons are the holders of railway securities. Estimating by the usual average that each of these sents four others dependent on each member, there are 15,000,000 people of this country dependent upon the railway interests for employment or support. It is, therefore, to the elevation of the moral and social condition of nearly onefourth the entire population of this and is already saying pleasant country that the railway branch of the work of the association is practically directed.

When it is remembered that last year 500,000,000 passengers rode upon the railways of the United States, an average of eight rides during the year for each inhabitant, it can be readily seen how vitally important becomes the effort to promote the capability and character of those upon whom the safety of the people depends. Mr. Hobbs emphasizes the fact that this work in behalf of railroad men "is not a mission work in their interest," and further gives the gratifying assurance that its demand springs "on the one hand from the recognition by railway managers that the demoralizing influences to which employes are subjected must be counteracted, and on the other hand from the just demand of the men themselves for opportunities for improvement and cul-

The work to which the association has addressed itself is a noble and grand one and must receive the commendation of every community throughout the land.

DISHONEST INDIAN AGENTS.

Colorado has had its full proportion of troubles with the Indians and the people there are very well qualified to discern the causes that have led up to them. Almost without exception in all the outbreaks of the aborigines in that country, since it was settled as a territory down to the late Navajos disturbances, the origin of the various outbreaks can be traced to either the innompetency or dishonesty of the agents-incompetency to exercise wise authority over the Indians or to protect them from trespass of dishonest men, and sometimes disnonest themselves in direct dealings

Governor Waite has been investigating the causes of the last troubles that have distracted the people of the region surrounding the reservation of the Navajos. His conclusions are contained in a communication addressed to President Cleveland. He attributes the blame in this instance again to the Indian agents, whom he shows to have been guilty of not only reprehensible carelessness and negligence, but to have pecuniarily profited thereby. They allowed these Indians to wander away from the reservations on the plea of hunting, thus losing all opportunity for exercising what control they might have had over their savage inclinations for murderous attacks on the settlers. While the Indians are absent their rations are appropriated to the pecuniary advantage of

going further to increase the income of the agent.

The governor's urgent request for a presidential order prohibiting Indians from leaving their reservation will doubtless receive the executive consideration its wisdom suggests. But it affords little satisfaction to apprehend that the agents who have rendered necessary the establishment of some such precautionary rule, and have profited for years by their dishonest practices, are in no way likely to be brought to account therefor.

THE entire religious world is deeply

Prosbyterian general assembly now in session at Washington, and particularly as to the action it will take in the celebrated case against Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, who is charged with heresy in questioning the infallibility and inerrancy of the bible. Dr. Briggs, who has a considerable following, teaches that the Old Testament is a collection of ancient Jewish writings, poetical and historical, which are to be judged by the same standards and tested by the same proofs as other ancient literature, and by applying these proofs and standards he reaches conclusions which are absolutely irreconcilable with orthodox Presbyterian opinion. The question, substantially, to be determined by the general assembly, is whether one can hold such views and still be entitled to retain membership in the Presbyterian church. Another important matter which the assembly will consider relates to a revision of the Westminster confession. There is a large number of Presbyterians who regard with disfavor the detrine of eternal punishment and are not in sympathy with the Calvinistic view of the future accountability of man. This element asks for a modification of the confession, but in view of the fact that a large majority of the presbyteries this spring voted against amendment it is not at all probable that the movement will receive any encouragement from the general assembly. Indeed it would seem that no more revision is possible and that either the old creed must stand unchanged or a new creed must be constructed. The Presbyterians in the United States number about 1,300,000, or semewhat less than one-tenth the total membership of the Protestant demoninations.

AFTER all that has been said regarding the requirements of etiquette in receiving the Infanta Eulalie, who comes to the United States as the official representative of the royal house of Spain. the simplicity of her reception is noteworthy. President Cleveland did not go to the train upon the arrival of the princess in Washington, as some of the exponents of etiquette said he should do. but sent as his representative Secretary Gresham, who seems to have acted his part with admirable discretion and gallantry. The royal lady was driven to her hotel in the president's carriage and was cordially greeted by the people, an attention with which she expressed herself weil pleased. Yesterday morning she called upon the president at the white house and in the afternoon the call was returned by Mrs. Cleveland and the ladies of the cabinet. The chief executive of the republic has not gone out of his way to extend any unusual courtesies to the representative of the Spanish monarchy, and so far there has been no complaint that the Infanta Eulalie has not received proper consideration. On the contrary the lady herself appears to be entirely satisfied with her treatment things about this country and its people. The indications are that she is a very sensible woman and as such did not expect that this governmen would attempt to emulate the manners and customs of European courts in giling her welcome. She may be assured that during her sojourn among the American people she will be accorded the respect and attention due to a lady of her station, and will be given ample opportunity to learn that no other people can be more hospitable and courteous.

THE original design for the federal building at Omaha contemplated a granite superstructure. This plan was adhered to in the construction of the basement walls and up to the water table. Now it is proposed as a matter of economy to substitute sandstone for granite for the remainder of the building. This would be a piece of cheese-paring economy that would mar the beauty and impair the stability of the great structure. The original design should by all means be adhered to. A change from granite to sandstone would be a serious blunder which we hope the department will not perpetrate.

THE Nebraska manufacturers have enpended a great deal of time and money in an effort to make the exposition which opens in this city tomorrow night a success. The exhibits are much more numerous and more elaborate than a year ago, more outside manufacturers are represented and much more interest has been taken. The one thing now needed to insure success is the attendance of the people of Omaha. The number of visitors from interior points in the state promises to be large, but it is to the Omaha people especially that the management look for encouragement.

THE people of the United States, and especially the investors, will look with suspicion upon the efforts now being made to reorganize the great Reading combination. The Philadelphia Times points out the fact that "unless all facts, figures and records have ceased to be finger boards for the future, the proprosed reorganization is simply a delibeate preparation for another crash in Reading values."

Political Independence Rebuked.

When Mr. Bascom Myrick, editor of the Americus (Ga.) Times-Reporter, criticised Mr. Cleveland in his newspaper a year ago he dug a deep, deep grave for his diplomatic aspirations. He did not know it at the time, aspracions. He did not know it at the time, perhaps, or he might not have dug so industriously, but he knows it new, and as he gazes sorrowfully at his good, gray quill he wishes, no doubt, that he had spent the summer of '92 sawing wood or hoeing cotton rather than in discussing candidates for the Chicago nomination. the agents, and when they return these enterprising agents purchase the animal hides they bring in for a mere pitJUDGED BY THE PEOPLE.

Wayne Democrat: The defense in the impeachment trial at Lincoln is very weak all the way through, but the attempt to make the court think the officials were overworked, and therefore not responsible for the stealings, would make a horse laugh. Papillion Times: The action of Judge Maxwell and Post begin to give hope to the general public that the impeached state of licials may be punished for their crimes.

Perhaps the judges are only fooling, but certainly their side remarks during the trial indicate that they give weight to the damaging testimony against the accused.

Arapahoe Mirror: The impeachment trials are still on, and evidence is piling up that the state was looted by the gang to a greater extent than at first supposed. The defense is depending on the one point to clear themselves, that of claiming ignorance of the stealing. They are not attempting to bring evidence to vindicate themselves, as they boasted they would, but depend on the republican supreme court to clear them to save the republican party.

Blair Pilot: The Impeachment trial has reached a stage where even the defense practically admits gress stealings and un-limited corruption, but the effort is trained now not to deny the facts so much as to place the responsibility upon some irre-sponsible persons. But the officials on trial hight surely to be responsible for the acts and doings of Dorgan. He was of their own creating, and they should daddy his acts.
If he stole \$16,000 out of that cell house fund nd they audited his bills as the testimon indicates, there is but one inference and no dodging will change it. It is quite probable hat the probe has not yet reached the oottom of this festering sore. Genoa Banner: The impeachment trials

Nebraska's corrupt state officials before he supreme court are daily disclosing im portant facts, going to prove how systenatically the state has been robbed oillaged by her faithless servants. When we consider this matter in connection with the insune asylum steals and the Capital National bank robbery, the actual loss to the state will probably amount to \$1,000,000 and over; and yet taxpayers are asked to stand up for Nebraska and the grand old party. For the first time in twenty-five cars, we are pleased to say, that the people are now standing up for Nebraska and siting down on the men who have been instruat al in plundering it. Let the good work go on. over Creek Times: And still the in

eachment proceedings at Lincoln continue heir grind. No matter what the final deision of the court may be, enough has already been developed fully to justify the legislature and all those who have favored the prosecution. In their defense it looks as though the most the defendants hoped for was to make such a showing as to afford the ourt at least some plausible excuse for an acquittal. It is to be hoped that in their decision the court will not be influenced by any false considerations of policy. It is a standing disgrace to the legal profession and our aw courts that big criminals, backed by influence and money, are allowed to escape through the meshes of the law, while crimials from the common herd are so often, and perhaps justly, made to suffer the full pen alty of their crimes. Grand Island Independent: The York

Press makes the false accusation that the epublican papers are "industriously" de-ending the impeached state officials. There is only one so-called republican paper which acts in that way and that is the State Jour nal of Lincoln, which is not so much a re publican as a railroad paper. THE OMARS BEE, the most influential republican paper of Nebraska, has done signal service prosecution of the corruptionists and for the impeachment of the terribly careless state officials. And the large majority of the re publican papers have approved of the im seachment proceedings and have refused to shelter in any way the guilty men, though they belong to the republican party. A few of the subordinate republican papers may have followed in the wake of the State Journal, but they do not represent the party any more than the Journal does. Norfolk Journal: Republican newspapers an make nothing for their party by claim-

ing that the impeachment of state is a sort of persecution instigated by The OMARA BEE. It matters not how much of personal spleen may have animated Mr Rosewater in the raking he has given the state officials, if they are guilty of an impeachable offense they deserve all the pun-ishment they can possibly got, and the re-publican party will not be true to itself if it does not aid in ridding the state house of their presence. Whether the officials at tacked have received any benefit whatever from the looting of the state treasury by the Dorgans and the asylum contractors or not, they have certainly shown a carelessness and lack of good business judgment that is censurable in the highest degree. The disgraced state officials belong to the class of men that the republican party of Nebrask must drop into the back seats with a dul sickening thud unless it desires to becom practically an unknown quantity in the polties of the state.

Maxwell Will Be Right. Dodge County Leader.

The article in the Fremont Tribune on Judge Maxweli has been generally condemned by all classes of citizens as one of the most vicious and outrageous that has ever appeared in that scurricus sheet. It seems to be the policy of the Lincoln State Lournal and its automatic jumping jacks, of Journal and its automatic jumping jacks, of which the Tribune is chief, to attempt to break down the impeachment case by a furi ous onslaught upon all who essay to stand for honest government and the right and prerogatives of the people. It is a well-es-tablished fact that Justice Maxwell is incorruptible and that if the law and the evi-dence are against the officials on trial his great influence and power will be exerted in bringing them to swift and retributive justice. He stands in the sight of the corruptionists of the state as Mordecaidn Haman's vision, and to dispose of him they are ready to stoop to

any course, however vile and disreputable. They fancy that the other members of the supreme beach are ready to apply the white wash brush to the dark characters they are called upon to consider and adjudge, and that Maxwell, that rock of judicial integrity slone stands in their way. But they will fall in their demoniacal efforts. The people will say, if Justice Maxwell is on one side and the other members of the bench are a on the other side, that Justice Maxwell is on the other side, that Justice Maxwell s right. Justice may be defeated, as it ofter has in Nebraska, but our fellow-citizen

CLEFER AND CAUSTIC.

Junge Maxwell, will never be a party to it and the monopoly lickspittles who are nov howling at his heels may take notice.

Philadelphia Record: "How bont you?" the latest nonsensical salutation among thos who consider themselves ily.

Somerville Journal: When it comes to curtain lectures, man wants but little nero below and wants that little short.

Chicago Tribune: "What did he find when he looked into the gas-pipe leak?" "A bill for \$5," Washington Star: "It strikes me," said the politician reflectively, "that up to date a greamany more people have been turned downthan have been turned out."

Pittsburg Dispatch: Briggs—If I aln't to late I think I have a chance to make a whole to I money in Chicago this summer. Braggs—What are you going to do? Briggs—I am going to get the privilege of cutting up the Chicago river and selling it in the form of souvening cames.

Detroit Free Press: He—Why are you so indifferent to me, darling? Only a mouth age you said I was the sunshine of your life. She (sobbing)—And I thought then you were but since that I have learned you were very shady.

Indianapolis Journal: Maud—I told paper that if he would let me go to town tomorrow would only spend the day.

Mabel—And what did he say?

Maud—He was mean enough to hold me to i and didn't give me a cent.

Somerville Journal: After an inexperienced man has rowed a boat for about three-quarter of an hour, almost any kind of scenery is good enough for him to stop and admire.

Atchison Globe: There is nothing that so in creases a man's desire to work in the garder as the discovery that his wife has misplaced the rake.

Washington Star: There once was a patriot colonel, whose pleas for a place were diolonel, when he found that the door would be opened no more his feelings were something infolonely

SIMPLE TRICKS. Kansas City Journal. Columbus stood an egg on end, Four bundred years ago.

By slightly breaking its frail shell—
A simple trick, you know;
And Mrs. Potter Palmer now
Has to its level soared. By driving straight a nail into A hole already bored.

Revolutionary Wind. San Francisco Examiner. Friends of Cuba announce that the great uprising that is to turn the island upside down and shake off Spanish shackles has been set for June. Their thoughtfulness is equal to that of a burglar who would send word to the police that he intended at a certain hour to break into a bank. There is reason to fear that the filibuster of the period carries his weapon poorly concealed

A DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

Europe in Edition New York Herald,



A YACHTING COSTUME. White cloth cap with arms of club. Dress entirely of white molleton, with blue lawn shirt and 1830 cravat of dark blue grenadine;

THE HOUSE OF NEVER.

Chicago Dispatch. The house of never is built, they say,
Just over the hills of the by-and-by,
Its gates are reached by a devious way
Hidden from all but an angel's eye.
It winds about and in and out
The hills and dales to sever;
Once over the hills of the by-and-by
And you are lost in the house of never.

house of never is filled with waits, With just-in-a-minutes and pretty soons;
The noise of their wings as they beat the gate.
Comes back to earth in the afternoons,
When shadows fly across the sky
And rush-rude endeavor—
To question the hills of the by-and-by
As they ask for the house of never.

The house of never was built with tears,
And lost in the hills of the by-and-by
Are a million hopes and a million fears,
A baby's smile and a woman's cry;
The winding way seems bright today,
Then darkness falls forever,
For over the hills of the by-and-by
Sorrow waits in the house of never.

BROWNING, KING

An Invitation.

They came with their hatchets, their crow-



bars and picks. They scraped off the plaster and knocked out the bricks; tore out the partition, the stairway and all, and at last they've completed that hole in the wall. Now we feel like expressing

ourelves in a yell. For the muss that we've been in has simply been -tough. -Yes, the new store is ready, or it will be by Wednesday. We hope to be forgiven for all we've said in the papers about that hole in the wall, and we invite everybody to come and see us Wednesday evening. We're going to hold a reception and give away-just turn to page 17 of today's paper and you'll see all about it.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Store open every evening till 6.3h | S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.