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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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STATEMENT OF CHICULATION George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Bunday Bee printed during the month of January, 1894, was as follows:

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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of February, 1894. (SEALe) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

King Lobengula really dead! What will the British soldier do now?

Secretary Morton may console himself by the thought that only truly great men are hanged or burned in offigy.

The Whisky trust seems to be in a fair way to get what it wants from the senate committee on finance. A little good whisky is a powerful persuader.

Our Wshington dispatches indicate that no money will be appropriated at this session of congress for starting new public buildings. It is not even likely that adequate funds will be provided for carrying on the work on buildings now in process of construction.

The government has, just paid out \$25,000 among the Indian scouts who distinguished themselves in the Indian wars in Minnesotz thirty years ago. There is still some little hope for recognition of the friendly Indians who assisted the government in the Black Hawk war.

Read the report of the proceedings of the national woman suffrage convention and you will be led to believe that every one who has advocated or contributed to the cause of woman suffrage is a great and good man, while all who have opposed it are rascals and knaves.

. Congressman Jerry Simpson says that he expects to retain his seat in the lower house until his son, Jerry Simpson, jr., is ready to supplant him. These monarchical ideas of handing down public office by inheritance cannot be the true products of the glorious Kansas climate. Kansas should repudiate

WOMAN SUFFRAGE VACARIES. Every winter when congress is in session the grand army of lobbyists, office seekers askel that it be used. and snohocratic swells at the national capital is reinforced by an aggregation of long-haired mon, short-haired spinsters and

hair-brained visionaries, who proclaim themselves as the emancipators of American womanhood. These good people usually ausemble in a public hall, and after indulging in high-sounding declamations and declarations and wind up by complimenting each other, individually and all the American people, collectively upon the marvelous strides woman suffrage has made and is

destined to make. Such a convention is just now heing held at Washington and its proceedings, as usual, have been given wide publicity through the press. Whife there has really nothing happened that would indicate any immediate or remote tidal wave in favor of woman suffrage, the utterances of the stalwart senator from Wyoming, Mr. Carey, will doubtless be quoted by the suffrage agitators as most conclusive proof that we are on the eve of the long-predicted polyical millennium.

Senator Carey stated that women in Wyoming not only vote for presidential blectors, but all federal, state, county, municipal and school officers, and the same will now be frue of Colorado also. "Colorado and Wyoming," said the senator, "have incorporated the doctrine of political rights of both sexes in their organic law, because it is just to woman and it is best for man, a principle so true that the time is near at hand when no man will have the courage to

deny it." Every politician that halls from Wyoming may be depended on to laud woman suffrage to the skies in order to keep himself in the political saddle. But neither Senator Carey nor anybody, who subscribes to the vagaries of the woman suffragists has ever been able to point out wherein the people of Wyoming have been benefited by woman suffrage, morally, socially, politically or financially. Woman suffrage was introduced in Wyoming not so much as a matter of sentiment as to lay the foundation for claims to a larger population than other territories that had male suffrage and hence a smaller number of registered voters. It was engrafted on the erganic law of Wyoming as a matter of cowardice and also for the reason above named-to make as big a showing as pos-

sible in the aggregate vote. What has Wyoming to show from the moral reform standpoint? Have politics been purified by giving women the right to vote, hold office and serve on juries? Most assuredly not. The cesspoel of politics is, if anything, dirtier than it ever was. The success ful candidate must not only strike bargains with the bad men, but also with the bad women. Have crime and vice decreased perceptibly? Not at all. The towns of Wyoming are no less infected with vice and crime than the towns of Dakota or Nebraska. In his exultation Senator Carey sees visions of the political paradise over in Utah just as soon as she shall be admitted to the sisterhood of states. This is about as rational as his prediction that Nebraska will adopt woman suffrage within a few years. Did not Utah have woman suffrage during the whole reign of Brigham Young? And what good did it do for Utah women? They had five votes to one in the territory and yet they did not get rid of polygamy until after equal suffrage was abolished and polygamy had been wiped out by act of congress. Why should the woman suffrage issue be resurrected in Nebraska? It was reason to look for a movement in this direcsubmitted, debated and snowed under by an overwhelming majority only a few years ago. companies, as recently noted, having re-

it would seem there can be no longer excuse for not excreising it now that a committee of the American Institute of Architecta hus

THE TWENTY-FIFTH MILE POST. In these days of centennials, quarter-centennials and quadro-gentennials the people of Omalia must not forget that they too are soon to be overtaken by the twenty-fifth anniversary of the one event that marked the most important turning point in the history of their city. On May 10, 1869, the golden spike drivin by a illier hummer into the last tie laid at Promontory Point signaled to the world the completion of the railway which joined the Atlantic and the Pacific and fave Omaha a direct connection with the Pacifi

coast. The completion of the Union Pacific railroad in 1869 meant more to Omaha than any other single enterprise undertaken before or after. It was an ovent in the history of Omaha celebrated at the time by a general public demonstration. The twenty-fifth anniversary of this great day must not be allowed to pass without fitting commemora-

tion. It is indeed unfortunate that the great railway corporation which controls and conducts the' system whose quarter-centennial approaches has been forced into the hands of receivers. Were its affairs in a prosperous and promising condition its officers and management would no doubt take the lead in any proposed celebration. That they will all co-operate to the extent that circumstances permit may be assumed as a matter of course. The completion of the Union Pacific railway, however, is not merely a turning point in the railway development of the United States. It is the beginning of a new

epoch for Omaha, and the celebration should be made Omaha's celebration just as it was on the 10th day of May twenty-five years It is none too early for the various com-

mercial organizations to take this matter up and to commence the necessary arrangements. Many of those who participated prominently in the ceremonies in Omaha on the occasion of the driving of that golden spike are no more, but guite a few are still among us and should be invited to figure in a new celebration. Make the day a gala event for all the country tributary to Omaha. Make the commemorative ceremonies impressive and attractive. Begin preparations in time and let the quarter-centennial of Omaha's connection by rail with the west-

ern half of the continent be one to be remembered for all time to come.

MOVING TO NEBRASKA.

There was republished in The Bee of yesterday an article from the Sioux City Journal noting the fact of a considerable exodus from eastern and, southern Iowa to northeastern Nebraska. Most of the people who are emigrating from Iowa to this state have been, it appears, renters of farms, and they have been successful in accumulating enough capital to become purchasers. As they can buy good land in Nebraska very much cheaper than in Iowa they are coming to this state, and being practical and experienced agriculturists they are most welcome. Very likely the example of these people will become contagious and there will be witnessed a more extensive emigration from Iowa of farmers living on rented lands who, having the means to buy, will invest in the cheaper and equally desirable lands of Nebraska. A considerable accession to our farming population from Kansas is also promised, if reported inquiries mean anything, and there is every

patrons of the office in the meantime suffering injury and memoralence The reasons in support of the proposed leg-

islation are numerous and conclusive, but it Is not possible to feel much confidence in the enaciment of such legislation by the present congress. The party in power does not propose to do anything to put a restraint upon partisan spoilsmen. On the contrary its disposition seems to give all possible encouragement to the spoilsmen, the common complaint being that democrats are not re-placing republicant rapidly enough in the public s rv c. If witth the democrats c ra for the interests of the public in connection with the postal service is shown in the propos tion to rejustate 1,000 elerks removed from that service five years ago. But the letter carriers have a strong cage and ought to succeed in securing the legislation they ask

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND THE LAW

The great advance which organized labor has made in this country during the past few months in impressing themselves upon the attention of the lawmakers and the law interpreters deserves more than a passing

notice. The prominence that has been given to labor controversies and the recognition that has been secured by labor organizations would have astounded even the labor leaders of a few decades ago. The changes in the relations of these organizations to the law have almost all been in favor of the contentions of the workingman. They have resulted in giving him a standing in court and in some instances in securing for him the self-asserted protection of the court as against the demands of the employers.

The rise of labor organizations is itself a mere history of successive victories over repressive legislation. Between the craft guilds and the merchant guilds and the modern trades union it has been shown that there

has been no direct causal connection. The trades unlons sprang up in England during the latter part of the last century as secret fraternal societics. To avoid the penalties of the apprenticeship and journeymen's laws they were forced to act for their mutual advantage in utmost-secrecy. So soon as their power began to be perceptibly felt they were made the targets of a series of combination laws, beginning in 1800 and repeatedly re-enacted and amplified. Not until 1824 was the combination act repealed by Parliament, leaving the workingmen free to combine "for improving wages and reducing the hours of labor," but still subject to many legal

disabilities. From the passage of that act trades unionism in England took a new impetus. Its progress was steady and contin uous and in 1871 was crowned with the enactment of the trades union act, aimed to afford the legal recognition which the work ingmen had long been demanding. In Germany labor organizations were rigidly re pressed by the government previous to 1869, since which time they have received a spar ing encouragement. France and Austria have only given them a legal status since the later So's. The removal of legal obstacles has in every instance been followed by a

rapid growth of the labor organizations. The principles of the common law so do structive of labor combinations in England prevailed also in this country with similar effects upon our workingmen. Although numerous authorities have claimed to have discovered the existence of trades unions in the United States during the first decade of this century and even before 1800 these isolated instances were for the most part temporary and formed for particular purposes. Labor organizations did not be come common until many years later and tion from Illinois and Missouri, the railroad only secured a permanent and established

foothold with their extension into all

anything to reafter his name illustrious in military annals. Undoubtedly the insurrection is a very serious matter for Brazil, but the rest of the world is beginning to regard it as something of a comedy in warfare.

Chinamen in Deadwood are being photographed preparatory to full compliance with the provisions of the Geary exclusion act. It is a significant fact, however, that the Mongolians ignored the law until the grand mogul of the Six Companies instructed them to obey its mandate. It is an accepted fact that Chinamon in this country have far more respect for the decrees of the Six Companies than they have for the federal statutes or orders of the courts. To disobey the former is to invite certain death; to ignore the latter in the case in point would mean banishment. Had it suited the purposes of the Six Companies to order noncompliance with the Geary law, its provisions would have been a dead letter. The question is, can the United States government longer tolerate the reign of the Six Companies, which, as far as the Chinese are

concerned, is an absolute oligarchy?

Within the past year no less than four in stances have arisen in which irresponsible parties have swindled the public by the sale of admission tickets for alleged charity entertainments of one kind or another. It has heretofore been suggested that an ordinance be passed forbidding any person to sell tickets for a public entertainment without a license or a special permit from the mayor. Purchasers could require peddlers to show such permits before parting with their money. Failure to show permits would cause suspicion of fraud and the peddlers could readily be run down by the police. This is a subject which merits consideration at the hands of our city fathers.

When the ten largest cities are given the ractical management of their own postofficer the postoffice officials will be relieved of a great deal of detail work that at present devolves upon them. But they will also be expected to pay more attention to the perfection of the working arrangements of the postoffices in the remaining cities. Take away the plea of overwork and hold the Postoffice department to a strict accountability for the efficiency of the important

The Grand Army encampment is booked for Lincoln during the coming week. Singularly enough, a large number of the old guard of political veterans will assemble at the state capital at the same time; but then, of course, no one will have the hardihood to suggest that there will be any connection between the two gatherings. The Grand Army men will be there for a laudable purpose. The old guard will simply visit Lincoln on a foraging expedition.

People who think there is no further call for relief for the poor are laboring under a delusion. There are numbers of worthy families whose heads are without employment and who require assistance until something shall be provided for them to do. The regularly organized charitable societies are in a position to prosecute this work. The best way to insure the effectiveness of a contribution is to entrust it to these so-

The reckless daring of the California bandits who deliberately wrecked a passenger train, and thus endangered the lives of the people on board, seems to call for some immediate action upon the part, not only of the express and railroad people, but upon the part of the state and federal officials. The

PEOPLE AND THINGS. It is evident the liberals of Great Britain are tired of being tried by the peers.

The Bee has made a compilation of the re-Counterfeit silver coin afloat in Cincinnati sult of the daily comparisons published durontains more pure silver than the legal coin. The oldest Oud Fellow died in Indiana last ing the past week showing the amount of week. The oldest Mason continues at large matter printed by the three leading papers Pictured Cupids minus pantalettes are exluded from official circles in Buston and New York. A judicial house divided against fixelf

promote harmony by going into the hands of a receiver. The scant amount of pie doled out in

compels the hungry horde to Washington levy contributions on pedestrians. Several Colorado legislators accused of rying to pass bad bills might be brought a book on the charge of pushing the queer.

Notwithstanding the curtailment of pass privileges by railroads, many companies ow an ungovernable weakness for passing dividends. The holding up of a train within a few

blocks of the union depot in Chicago shows how firmly rooted is the stand-and-deliver policy of last year.

In view of the action of the senate art committee on the St. Gaudens medal, bare majorities will be tolerated no longer in hat august assembly.

There is good ground for the suspiciou that the anarchist manifesto tacked on Chauncey Depew's door originated in Chi-cago. It abounded with hog Latin phrases. Boston makes a great deal of noise about fellow who started out in the world naked, in though there was some novelty in the in ident. Perhaps Bostonians are born with duis on.

Business in the west is not as black as it s painted. Managers of the Rio Grande Western railroad restored the wages of all employes reduced a few months ago. In-

reasing business justified it. With a delicacy characteristic of western legislators, Colorado lawmakers intimate their readiness to visit the Midwinter fair "if satisfactory rates can be obtained from the railroads." The tender of their distinguished company is too much for receivers to resist.

W. J. Brady, Corbett's backer and business manager, began his career as a rail-Ho was discovered by road newsboy. "Billy" Thompson, the actor, and given a position as dresser at \$10 a week. Since hen he has seen many knocks and blows, and is now wealthy.

London's Thirteen club, at a recent dinner, had thirteen dishes on the menu, salt cel lars were emptied about on the tablecloth with studied carelessness, the chairman broke a large mirror and each guest a small one, and, to cap the climax, only cross-eyed waiters were employed.

Judge Reagan, who, after going through the whole gamut of congressman, senator, postmaster general of the confederacy and railroad commissioner, was supposed to have been heard of for the last time in politics, the surface again this year as may come. a candidate of the Texas democracy for gov-

The "grand old man" of the British navy is Admiral Sir Lewis Tobias Jones, who re-cently completed his 94th year. He is a native of Sligo, Ireland; entered the service when he was 8 years old, and was a midshipman when he took part in the bombard-ment of Algiers in 1816. He succeeded in seniority Admiral Sir Provo Wallace of Halifax, N. S., who was more than 100 years old when he died a short time ago.

TICKLING TESTS.

Yonkers Statesman: The man who is waiting for his ship to come in usually finds it a tug.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The man didn't know how it sounded when he said: "I'll believe there's a heil when I see it." Boston Courier: Poeticus (breathlessly) -I have just dashed off these few lines and Editor-Well, er, suppose you dash

off vourself. Philadelphia Record: "How did you manage to get your job?" asked the bony cart horse of a big horse attached to a crowded car. "Oh," replied the latter, "I have a strong pull."

"You miss a great deal of fun." "Perhaps, but when I think of how much ce is going to cost next summer skating weens like sacrilege."

New York Weekly: Asitator-Do you ver stop to reflect, sir, on the condition of

this country? Citizen—I have thought much upon the subject; thought long and deeply. Agitator—Ah, I am glid to find there is one besides myself who has given this great subject attention. What, in your opinion, does this country most need at the present time?

PREMATURE.

"Fair maid whom I adore, "Fair maid whom I adore, Queen of my soul, my life, my hope, Be mine forever more!" She gazed into his humid/eyes, So soon to fill with corrow; "I'll ask my husband, sir," she said-"We'll let you know tomorrow."

He seized her hand estatically:

Kansas City Journal

kating?

this country

Citizen-A fool killer.

(E)34

Scincago Tribune: "Miss Higginspike scome to be singularly unimpressionable." "Unimpressionable? She's adamant. That woman could sit with a barrel of sliced onions under her nose and hear Clara Morris play for a whole evening and not shed a tear." Washington Star: "Are you fond of kating?" asked the girl who was trying to entertaining. "No,"replied the man who kicks about ousehold expenses. rapidly in a vacuum?

MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

That the Best is Always the Cheapest is Proven by Figures.

of Nebraska-The Bee, the World-Herald and the Lincoln Journal-exclusive of commercial news and advertisements. Even were the columns of these papers of the same width and longth, and were the matter printed in the same type, the patrons of The Bee would have a great advantage. In the table below is given the actual measurement of the matter in the three papers by columns, and in the last line is presented a statement of how the papers ompared when measured by the standard columns of The Bee. It is easy to see that the best is the cheapest. The figures are as follows: ing DAYS OF WEEK. W-H

Monday, February 12 Tuesday, February 13 Wednesday, February 14 Thursday, February 15, Friday, February 16, Saturday, February 17, 22436 17139 170

Total for week, leasured by Bee Star durd 22416 117 9736

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

St. Paul Globe: The Salvation Army is conducting a trial of the devil in Chicago, It is not usual to bring a great criminal up for trial in a community where his friends are most numerous.

Indianapolis Journal: The schezae of the pastor of one of the rich churches in Nex-York to loan money upon household furniture to those who are in need because of nonemployment has proved successful. The rate charged for the money is but 5 per cent. The rate and the pastor finds wealthy men in his church who furnish an abundance of money for the purpose.

Boston Herald: Sorosis has been discussing women's occupation again, and Rev. Phoebe Hannaford stood up and main-tained that the men, instead of the women, ought to wash dishes. She quotes the scriptures to sustain her position, turning to where it is written: "And they spread a line over Samaria and wiped out Jerusalem as a man wipeth a dish, turning it upside down." This looks like another

the saying that you can find justification for almost everything in the good book.

Kansas City Star: The beatification of Joan of Arc is evidence that, however skentical historians may be as to the existence of that able young woman, there is no doubt in the minds of the authorities of

the Roman church. The ceremony of beatification is often confused with that of canonization, while in point of fact it is many degrees removed. It is an act by which a deceased person is declared to be beatified or blessed, and a proper subject But of a certain degree of religious honor. canonization is the last step of many stages, and Joan must wait many years before she becomes a recognized saint.

Philadelphia Times: Here is Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federa-tion of Labor, preaching from the pulpit of the Universalist Church of the Divine Pa-ternity in New York, where the late Dr. Dr. Chapin stood so many years with Greeley as one of his hearers. Andrew Carnegle has at times also ministered to New Yorke church congregations. It remains to be seen now what New York church, in the struggle for attractions, will invite Governor Waite, Senator Hill, Richard Crocker and James J. Corbett to pulpit privileges. Chi-

cago may not be aware of these new designs in cards since Miln took to the stage.

The Transformation Act. New York Sun

New York Sun. The accommodating colored man who changes his skin from black to white every year, usually at the full of the moon and when the dew is on the reve, has been found again. What of it? What is a trifting change like that to the great transformation act shown by the house democrats in swallowing the sign "Tariff for Revenue Only," and causing the sign "Tariff for Deheineney" to appear at the same time, in full sight of the audi-ence, while the performers are revolving randly in a vacuum?

business confided to its care.

cleties for distribution.

train robbers are becoming entirely too

Every one, without regard to political faith, must regret that Chairman Wilson has so suffered in health from devotion to what he believed to be his duty to the public that he must seek rest and recreation in Mexico. His speedy recovery in time to hold the checkreins on his more extreme fellow democrats in congress is something in which all conservative citizens would rejoice.

The people in western Kansas are suffering for the want of fuel, while thousands of coal miners are idle in Colorado. The railroad companies are generously coming to the assistance of the needy by promising to haul supplies free of cost. A little more liberal policy on the part of the railroads before the cold snap set in would have obviated the necessity for their charity at the present time.

The governor, secretary of state and attorney general continue the good work of approving bonds for state depositories. While there is a remote possibility that the supreme court may place an interpretation upon the law that may limit the good effects it is gratifying to know that the state officials interested are going ahead with the effort to enforce the law as it stands. Then zeal comes a little late, but it is nevertheless welcome.

Electrical inventors are still experiment ing upon a system of propulsion which shall obviate trolley wires for street cars. A New York company has offered \$50,000 for the attainment of the object in view. The storage battery is a possibility, but operation with it is too expensive to be practicable. It would seem that, with the wonderful strides made in electrical science, the storage battery could be perfected to meet all rea sonable requirements.

There is a welcome significance in the fac that the farmers of Nebraska not only are not suffering from the hard times, but that they are extending relief to the needy in the cities. Three years ago the state was called upon to aid the farmers of western Nebaaska to the extent of \$200,000. This win ter the farmers are well supplied with all that is needed to make life comfortable. After all, the farmer is the man who can generally be independent if he chooses.

The New York Tribune devotes a half column of its editorial page to a commenda tory notice of the University of Nebraska which it says now ranks in size, equipment and scholarship among the three or four chief colleges of the west. A recognition of the educational progress of Nebraska in the past twenty-five years is something of a concession at the hands of the eastern press. The people of the east will soon have to acknowledge that they are not alone in their devotion to culture and knowledge.

The prospects for a revision of the Iowa revenue laws are not improving as the legislative session advances. The preceding legislature instituted a revenue commission which after full investigation submitted a lengthy report embodying numerous recommendations of changes which it deemed de sirable in the system of taxation employed in that state. The revenue commission was no doubt in a position to give advice based upon a thorough knowledge of the facts. The present legislature might condescend to profit by its work.

Any party that would load up with female suffrage now, or in the next five years, would be swamped out of sight,

GOVERNMENT ARCHITECTURE.

A law passed by the Fifty-second congress authorized the secretary of the treasury to invite competition for the design of public buildings. A committee of the American Institute of Architects has asked the secretary to use the authority thus conferred on him. The purpose of the enactment was to bring about an improvement in the quality of the government architecture, which was generally conceded to be most desirable, but there was inserted into the law a provision that no competing architect should receive pay for his work except those whose designs were accepted, and it seems that in consequence of this provision no attempt has been made to carry out the object of the law. The secretary of the treasury, it appears, has not been disposed to use the authority conferred upon him, possibly in the belief that the better class of architects would not care to compete under the conditions and that consequently the work submitted would not be of the highest quality This may be a mistaken view, but it cannot be thought an unreasonable one. Architects of standing can no more be expected than other professional men of standing to consent to work for nothing, or to work on the chance

of obtaining professional employment. The fact, however, that a committee of the American Institute of Architects has urged the secretary of the treasury to use the authority given him to invite competition for the design of public buildings will probably induce that of ficial to comply with the law. It is fairly to be regarded as indicating, so far as the institute may be presumed to represent the higher class of architects in the country, a disposition on their part to give the government the benefit of their attainments even without the assurance of being reimbursed, and it would be a mistake for the government to decline to consider the request of the institute committee. It will not be questioned that there is room for improvement in the architectural quality of our public buildings. Most of them are absolutely unsightly and very few of them meet strictly artistic requirements. One reason for this is that as a rule the supervising architects of the treasury have not been of the highest standing in their profession, their selection being due to their political rather than their professional ability, and another reason is in the faci that the pay, in this branch of the public service does not enable the government to obtain the best talent and attainment for it. The federal buildings should be at once artistic in design and substantial in construction, representing the best ideals in architecture of an advanced civilization and the solidity and permanence of the government. The demand is not for merely ornate buildings at the expense of substantial qualities, nor for piles of stone, brick and iron in which art is ignored, but for structures that will properly combine both and be at once pleasing to the sight and satisfying to the practical sense. Experience has demonstrated that under existing conditions such buildings will be the rare exceptions and it was this that led congress to pass the law which will enable the secretary of the treasury to avail himself of the best architectural talent and attainment in the country. Whatever the reason or motive have to learn their business at great exthat has prevented the use of this authority, pense of time and trouble and money, the

ceived numerous applications for information from farmers in those states. It will not be at all surprising if with the opening of spring the immigration into Nebraska shall

assume marked proportions. As the agricultural capabilities and oppor tunities of this state become more widely understood its rapid growth in population will be assured. It may be assumed that everybody knows of its superior soll and climate, but this is not so. A very small percentage of the farmers of Ohio, Indiana and the states further east, it is safe to say, know anything about it, and it is not to be doubted that if more of them had this knowledge it would be greatly to Nebraska's advantage. A wider and more thorough dissemination of information regarding the agricultural capabilities of the state is unquestionably to be desired, and this is a matter which the next legislature ought to give some attention to. For the next few years there is likely to be an active demand for cheap farming lands and no state can offer equally desirable lands at lower prices than they can be bought for in Nebraska. The present year ought to witness a rigorous movement, by commercial organizations and other agencies, to advance the material prosperity of this state, and the obvious way to do this is by a liberal and judicious dissemination of facts and information that will impress those elsewhere who are seeking to improve their condition. Ne-

braska is growing and will continue to grow. There is no doubt about that. But no harm can come from well devised measures to urge progress. PROTECTING LETTER CARRIERS.

The National Association of Letter Carriers has asked congress for legislation to regulate the mode of removal of letter carriers and a bill for this purpose has been introduced into the house. It provides that no letter carrier shall be recommended for removal until the charges against him have been examined, with reasonable notice to him, in such manner of examination as the regulations of the department may prescribe; also, that the record of this examination shall be reviewed by such a board as the postmaster general shall prescribe. When these conditions have been fulfilled the postmaster may exercise full discretion as to recommending, and the department as to ordering, a removal. There does not appear to be anything unreasonable or objectionable in this measure.

Letter carriers are appointed after competitive examination and what they aim to attain by the proposed legislation is protection from removal on secret charges. They do not seek to place any limitation on the power of removal, but simply ask that it shall be exercised openly, giving them a fair opportunity for a hearing, to which they are unquestionably justly entitled. Existing law gives a measure of protection to these very useful public servants, but evidently not sufficlent to fully guard them against the surreptitious schemes of spollsmen. As a contemporary states the case, if a postmaster is a spoilsman and a partisan, he will be tempted to make places for his party friends by removals. The places once vacant, applicants for them, even under the civil service rules. will be mostly of the partisan postmaster's party, and from these, with a little incenuity, he will get the men he wants. The service will necessarily suffer, an injustice will be done the old carriers, and the new men will

branches of industry just after the close of the late war. The Knights of Labor originated in 1869, the different federations of trades unions trace their histories only a

fow years back. Each year has seen additional legislation placed on our statute books in pursuance of programs promulgated by labor organizations. Of the laws against combinations of workingmen, few remain except those relating to conspiracy and the employment of violence or force Importance must be attached to the recent decisions affecting labor organizations for two reasons. In the first place, they are indications that these organizations have at last attained a complete standing in court. The judges have shown a disposition to regard the interests of the workingmen in the light of the interests of the labor organization and to allow them representation in their organized capacity. They grant hear ings to attorneys retained by the labor or ganizations and they tell receivers to treat with the labor representatives before venturing to apply for judicial orders. They furthermore open a crevice, small though it now is, through which the wages controversies may be brought into court for final adjustment and determination. Where they forbld the strike as a weapon of labor they offer in its place an opportunity to present the claims of the organization in court and to submit their grievances for judicial redress. Whatever has been lost to the cause of labor organizations by these decisions has been more than counterbalanced by the gains thus secured.

The decision of Judge Bradley of the District of Columbia supreme court, refusing to entertain an application for a mandamus to compel Secretary Carlisle to acept Mr. Riker's bid for the \$50,000,000 bond issue, offers a pleasing contrast to the Kaiser liquor license case, in which Judge Scot seeks to usurp the powers of the license board in this city. Judge Bradley holds that the power of the secretary of the treasury to accept or reject proposals for bonds is a discretionary power. No court has authority to interfere with the due exercise of the discretion vested in any administrative officer or board. This is sound law, and will undoubtedly be upheld should the decision be appealed from. Judge Scott, on the other hand, has attempted to reverse a decision of the license board based upon its discretionary power to issue liquor licenses. If he can lawfully do this the license board must become a mere automaton, subject to the control of the judges of the district court. The board should see that its legal powers are properly defended.

numerous and too reckless.

"Love and money both gone" is the way the flight of Cashier John W. Love, with \$110,000 belonging to the national bank in which he was employed, is significantly chronicled.

Glimpses of Daylight.

Washington Fost. All these things go to show that the movement of trade is in the right direction; that it is not retrograding; that capital is less fearful and money less tightly hoarded. No phenomenal recuperation is looked for or under existing conditions possible, but the glimpses of daylight that we see are those of a coming dawn, and the long night those of a coming dawn, and the long nigh is gradually approaching an end.

Judicial Variations.

Washington P. st It will be seen that Judges Caldwell and and agree substantially upon the main oint at issue, but that they are both ide apart from Judge Jenkins, who gives the employes no standing whatever in a court of the three on plones that of to the employes no standing whatever in his court. Of the three opinions, that of Judge Caldwell is the clearest and most comprehensive, and would probably be sus-tained by the court of last resort.

Three Years Too Much.

Globr-Democrat If the Wilson act turns out to be as bad If the Wilson act turns out to be as bad as the country expects, it will be on the statute book only three years, for the re-publican president who takes his seat on March 4, 1897, will call the republican con-gress which comes into existence at the same time in extra session to repeal the law. But if it should not be as bad as this it may live four years and be killed hi regular session. egular sessi

A New Complication

Springfield (M ss.) Republican. Caldwell's declaration that such Judge railroad employes are government employes gives further force to the contention that the eight-hour law applies to such railroad men. If this point could be established, its effect would be wide-reaching, for there are thousands of miles of railroad in differare thousands of miles of rainoad in differ-ent parts of the country now being oper-ated by receivers. If the employes of these receivers can only be compelled to work eight hours each day, instead of the ten or sixteen hours they are now working, the labor cost of operating these roads will be heavily increased. If not nearly doubled heavily increased, if not nearly doubled Two sets of men must be hired to do the work one set is now doing, and wages can not be correspondingly reduced, for the statute of 1892 forbids any reduction of ages to a government employe on ac-unt of reducing the hours of labor to eight

Some Duties of Charity. Harpers Weekly.

The prevailing distress among the poor is something to be faced resolutely and with ection. The first charity that confronts us

something to be faced resolutely and with action. The first charity that confronts us is toward the people who have served our humbler needs. No one should think of saving money for general charity by dis missing a servant. Even if one's own in-come is impaired, the ware-earners whom we employ ought to be the last to suffer. This is charity of the noblest sort. Next, the accustomed luxuries should be maintained as iong as possible for the sake of those whose livelihood depends upon furnishing them. Most of all, it is our duty to enjoy to the hast moment the amuse-ments that both please and cultivate, not only for the welfare of those whose voca-tion is to provide them, but for our own sakes. Books, pletures, music and the drama are not mere gratifications that may be dispensed with without spiritual harm; they are stimulants to right living, clear thinking, and to a cheerful disposition, without which there is not likely to be much charity in the world. Therefore the men and women who have money for the relief of others owe it to themselves to do all in their power to keep the community cheerful. Thally, when the question comes between The outlook for the Brazilian insurgents seems far from hopeful. The fatal wounding of Admiral da Gama deprives them of their ablest leader, for, while Admiral de Mello was first in the field and is in fact the head of the rebellion, he has as yet given no evidence of marked ability. He seems to belong to the Fabian class of fighters. At any rate

to the Fabian class of fighters. At any rate he appears to have taken no advantage of the opportunities he has had, and to possess none of that quality which in war makes op-portunities, for it can hardly be doubted that an aggressive and fearless naval commander —a Farragut for example—would have made a great deal more trouble for the Brazilian forces at Rio than they have yet experi-enced. The truth is there seems to be very little of the genius for war on eithor side, none of Pelxoto's commanders having done

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"I KNOW NOT."

-Ingersoll. I know not if I lived before I came to dwell on Mother Earth; Or if I'll go forevermore To be a part of death or birth.

I know not if the billions ge Are living in some other sphere, I only know that one by one They left us to our sorrows here.

I know not if beyond the grave I'll live again in any form; I only believe that He can save These little mites in sun or st storm.

I know not if the truth shall die And vanish like the morning mist; I only know that you and I Have met and parted, loved and kissed

I know not if the soul shall reign In reatms of bliss beyond the skies; I only hope that once again We'll look into each other's eyes! -JOHN A. JOYCE.

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he's been trying to collect a bill for \$35 from me ever since. They cut like that all over the store.

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