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THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

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

The restoration of the Kearsarge will be a matter of both sense and cents, It is important that the sanitary condi-

tions of Rescue hall be looked after by the Board of Health. The Wilson tariff bill must find itself in a peculiar situation when each of the demo-

cratic factions imagines that it has outwitted the other. If President Cleveland didn't want the

Bland seigniorage bill to pass the house he should have remained in Washington to see that his wishes were carried out. Is there nobody among the Nebraska demo-

crats capable of filling the vacancy on the Interstate Commerce commission caused by the death of Judge McDill? Here is a plum worth looking after.

The State Board of Transportation holds an adjourned meeting today to take up several important questions, as we are told. May we suggest that the maximum freight rate law injunction would be a very timely topic for discussion.

The latest proposition of the State Board of Transportation to compromise its difficulties with the Elkhorn over the hay rates, if it means anything at all, means that the board will surrender to the road and that the rates will be as high as ever.

The statutes make few exemptions of property from assessment. The property of churches or benevolent societies that is held for profit and not for use and which is bringing in a regular rental to the owners, cannot be exempted from taxation under the

The vote in favor of the Bland seignior. age bill was after all less than a majority of the whole house. Bland would have had to wait until doomsday for a quorum had he been unable to persuade some of his opponents to record their votes against the

Congressman Kilgore is not one of those who would be made poorer were the rule requiring a deduction in salary for every day a member of congress is absent enforced. The frequency with which he objects to any deviation from the regular order of business attests to this.

The best way to help the unemployed is to help them to secure employment. Encouraging improvements, both public and private, increases the demand for labor, gives an earning capacity to the idle, prospers trade and sets the whole community on the road to recovery.

In Ohio 4,000 miners have quit work because the mine owners insisted that they should take out the coal for 50 cents per ton, instead of 70 cents, which has been the ruling price. The man who pays all the way from \$4 to \$7.50 per ton for soft coal is pretty apt to wonder who gets the difference.

A drive over the city will disclose the fact that many new buildings are being erected, even though the building season has not yet opened up. Building contractors expect to be busy during the year. This may be due to the fact that last year's money scare has induced well-to-do people to invest their surplus cash.

The Grand Army of the Republic in Nebraska is doubtless not a little surprised at the extraordinary interest in its welfare taken by the rival statesmen of Nemaha county. The organization is in a fair way to be talked to death before the ides of November bring them relief from the verbal bombardment now in progress.

Two hundred dollars would be considered by most people to be a pretty steep price to pay for the fun of burning a pair of straw Had the straw man been embellished with a less distinguished name than that of a cabinet officer the price would probably have been fixed on a more popular schedule. A little image for 10 cents would have afforded just as much fun.

The suit brought by the Northwestern Grain Shippers association of Iowa to compel the trunk lines in that state to refund large overcharges is serious enough to be disquieting to the nerves of the railroad managers, who are compelled to turn some pretty sharp corners in order to keep affoat in these trying times. The claims run into the millions of dollars, and a judgment against the railroads would practically bankrupt them at this time.

The prevalence of smallpox in eastern cities in direct communication with Omaha suggests the possibility that this city is always in danger of receiving the infection. In Illinois and Iowa the state boards of health have ordered the vaccination of every school attendant in the states. The Nebraska Board of Health has no such power. It can refuse to allow a good physician to practice, but it cannot order or enforce prenautions against the public health.

EFFECTS OF TRADE DEPRESSION.

The public has for months been hearing

and reading of the disastrous effects of the recent depression in trade. Every community has had evidence of these effects in one form or another, in the closing down of local factories, in the difficulty of collecting debta past due in the greatly increased number of unemployed dependent to a greater or lesser extent upon charitable relief. More than this, almost every individual has felt the stringency of the times or has curtailed his own expenditures in anticipation of possible misfortune. But while there have been isolated reports of the stopping of particular factories, announcements that wages have been cut so much here and so much there, censuses of the unemployed In two or three cities, there has been an unexampled dearth of stat'stical matter showing the exact effects of hard times upon the different industries of any defined territory The annual report of the New York labor commissioner, just submitted to the legislature, gives us the desired data for that state and furnishes some figures that cannot

but attract general attention. The effects of trade depression upon manufacturing industries may take on three different forms. It may result in a reduction of the working force, in a reduction of wages, or in a reduction both of the working force and of wages. Of the 2,011 firms who sent replies to the questions submitted by the labor commissioner, 470, or 23 per cent, reported that they had not been affected at all. One hundred and ninty-nine works closed down entirely, 1,087 closed down partially, 255 closed and reopened with reduced force or shorter hours. Most of those that closed remained so only a few weeks. although not a few were closed from six to eight months and 98 are still closed.

Of the establishments covered by the report, 494 reduced wages owing to the business depression, 1,460 maintained wages for those employes which they retained, while 57 failed to give information on this point, The extent of wage reductions varied greatly, the prevalling cuts being of 10, 20 and 25 per cent. Nine reduced wages 30 per cent. 5 reduced wages 33 1-3 per cent, 7 reduced wages 50 per cent, and one clothing factory reduced wages 66 2-3 per cent. In the partially closed establishments 256 simply shortened the hours without discharging any of the employes. The others retained only a portion of their working force, 15 of them keeping only 5 per cent employed, 65 of them 25 per cent, 285 of them 50 per cent, 151 of them 75 per cent. In 1,366 cases the immediate cause of closing, either partially or totally, was a deficiency in orders ahead. Only 92 firms reported that they had orders ahead, but were prevented from filling them by the refusal of the banks to accommodate them with discounts. The great majority of the reductions, both of working force and of wages, are distinctly traceable to the terrible contraction in the mercantile business of the country. Without demand for their products it was useless folly to keep on piling up new wares at the same rate as

Statistics such as these are not only interesting in showing the extent to which the effects of the trade depression have been distributed, but they also afford a basis for further investigation and comparison, which may suggest remedies to prevent a recurrence. While they relate only to the industries of a single state, they doubtless reflect the conditions in other parts of the country. The 'report is evidence of the practical nature of the work which the New York labor commissioner is accomplish-

GLADSTONE'S INTENDED RESIGNATION. The statement made by the private secre tary of Mr. Gladstone to the Associated press removes all doubt as to the intention of the veteran statesman to resign the office of prime minister. That the decision to do this was reached most reluctantly may well be supposed, for undoubtedly it has been the wish of Mr. Gladstone to "die in the harness," battling to the last for the policies with which his name is most prominently identified. But the physical infirmities incident to age have been making rapid advance with the great statesman during the last year or two and with eighty-four years upon his head he can have no hope of obtaining more than passing relief from the effects of these infirmities. Restoration of physical health is impossible. The afflictions which cause Mr. Gładstone the greatest trouble are said to be falling eyesight and deafness, but he and his friends doubtless realize his liability to general physical collapse at any time, and feel that both personal and political duty require that he shall unload upon younger shoulders the enormous burdens imposed by his position at the head of a great empire and of a political party which stands pledged to accomplish a series of far-reaching reforms. Few can have any conception of the arduous character of the labors of Mr. Gladstone's position, and it is wonderful that he has been able to perform them so long. In addressing the House of Commons on Thursday he is said to have spoken with marvelous energy and vigor and certainly his mental grasp seems to be

Doubtless Mr. Gladstone would retire at once if he could leave the liberal party under strong leadership, but this appears not to be possible at present, and therefore he may hold on to the premiership, if his health goes not utterly fail, until after the next general election. His one great ambition is to pass the home rule bill, and while the chances are against his attainment of that object he may succeed in getting Parliament ready to make the experiment. With Gladstone leading his party liberal victory in the next general election would be assured; it would not be certain under another leader. That victory achieved, however, the question of leadership would become less difficult. This question is at present a very serious one. Lord Rosebery is the most available man so far as qualifications are concerned but he is objectionable on the ground of his connection with the privileged house of hereditary legislators and the radical element of the liberal party could not be induced to accept him as a leader. Sir William Harcourt is in impaired health and for this reason disqualified for assuming the labors of leadership. There are other able men in the liberal party, as Mr. Morley and Mr. Boyce, but they are believed not to have the qualities eccential to a leader at this juncture. Thus it is that there being no entirely available man whom Mr. Gladstone can name to succeed him under exist ing conditions he may from a sense of political duty continue in the premiership, if his health holds out, until after the people have chosen a new Parliament, which will be whenever Mr. Gladstone shall determine The "grand old man" has been sixtytwo years in public life and in almost con-

tinuous parliamentary service during that

time. It is an interesting fact that twenty

years ago he thought of retiring, saying that after forty-two years of a laborious

public life retirement was dictated by his

personal views as the best method of spend-

ing the closing years of his life. It was not

as firm as ever it was.

since he announced that intention have furnished the most illustrious part of Mr. Gladstone's great career.

TO INVESTIGATE THE CANAL COMPANY The resolution of Representative Geary of California calling for an investigation of the Nicaragua Canal company is a preliminary step in the movement which is to be made in congress looking to the identification of the government in a financial way with this project. The proposed congressional investigation as to the condition of the company the amount of money received and expended, the progress that has been made and the company's ability to construct the canal is perhaps proper enough, but all this information is easily accessible. It has been made public in statements of the company, by the receiver, and in speeches of the advocates of government assistance. The fact is well known that the canal company is bankrupt, that it cannot obtain any money from private capitalists, and that it is unable to go on with the construction of the enterprise. As to the progress made, it has not been very great, and while it is claimed that proper care has been exercised in expenditures, the results as reported seem hardly to justify the outlay. Whether the company would be able to secure the capital necessary to carry the project to completion under more favorable financial conditions than now prevail is altogether problematical. At any rate it is absolutely certain this could not be done within the time originally prescribed for the completion of the canal.

Mr. Geary urges that the canal ought to be owned and managed by the United States government and he supports this view with the practical reasons which have been made familiar to the public by others. Nobody will deny that there is some force in them, but the proposition that the federal government shall go into the business of canal construction and management, and that in foreign and remote territory, will not commend itself to the conservative judgment of the country. It is not a proper function of such a government as ours, and conceding all that is claimed as to the importance commercially and otherwise, of the Nicaragua canal, it is entirely safe to say that a majority of the people of the country do not agree with the opinion of the California representative. It is equally safe to say that a majority of the people are not in favor of the proposition that the government shall guarantee the bonds of the canal company to the extent of \$100,000,000. This plan, as formulated in a bill by Senator Morgan of Alabama, seems to provide sufficient protection to the government against loss, but experience with the subsidized railroads has shown that apparently the safest possible legislation can prove inadequate to fully safeguard the interests of the government. There is reasonable ground for apprehending that if the national treasury became identified in the way proposed with the Nicaragua canal it would ultimately have to pay off the entire obligation guaranteed. It may be urged that even in that case the country would obtain full compensatory benefits from the enterprise, but such argument is altogether speculative and at any rate does not furnish a justification for the government assuming any such responsibility.

That the canal would afford very valuable commercial advantages is not questionable. It would effect a great saving of both time and transportation charges between the Atlantic and Pacific, with resultant benefits to the states on the Pacific of the highest importance. But with all this and every other claim conceded popular opinion will not an prove the proposal that the government shall become financially identified with this ance to the stars and stripes. There may

THE ATTACK UPON JUDGE SCOTT. The vicious attacks made by a local news paper upon District Judge Scott are uncalled for and extremely unfair. Judge Scott's offense is that he took occasion to severely criticise the present city administration for its defense of the gambling evil. That ludge Scott used severe language in making this criticism is not to be denied, and it is true that the occasion justified severe lan-guage. Undoubtedly the closing of the gambling houses is to be largely credited to the vigorous manner in which Judge Scott assailed this evil from the bench. It cannot e denied that Judge Scott made many warm friends in this community by the vigorous nanner in which he directed public attention to this disgrace. If the purpose of these attacks upon this judge are to punish him for the effective work he has accomplished in the way of enforcement of the law against gambling, these assaults will tend to increase the number of Judge Scott's friends

in this city.-World-Herald. The attacks upon Judge Scott, if such they may be termed, were called out by his mountebank performances from the bench. They were not vicious, but in the nature of a reprimand of methods that are bringing our courts into contempt and ridicule.

It is an open secret that certain lawyers have made a mockery of justice by getting clients charged with crime to plead that they had lost money in gambling, because they expected Judge Scott to turn loose and rant and rave about Mayor Bemis and the gamblers and incidentally to consider this ple in mitigation of the sentence if the jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

It is also an open secret that there is a political clique in Omaha that has made use of Judge Scott's erratic outbursts to blackwash the mayor. His wild utterances from the bench have not only been given publicity locally, but have been telegraphed all over the country for the evident purpose of smirching the mayor and advertising Omaha as a hotbed of crime and deviltry Judge Scott apparently delights in having his name paraded in print at home and abroad as a pulverizer of the vicious and criminal classes. In fact, he is the only judge who has sought notoriety and popu-

larity by such undignified methods. Now where has the judge any rightful claim to the credit of breaking up gambling in Omaha excepting with his tongue-lash-

to be, however, and as a result the years lings? He has been on the criminal bench for several months. He had it in his power on the first day he took the criminal docket to strike a blow at genbling that would have gone far toward its suppression. He could have called before him the prosecuting attorney and directed him to file an information against the keepers, owners, attaches and cappers of known gambling houses and had them prosecuted at the law directs. Did he do it? No. He simply kept on bellowing and raving about the city authori-

ties and the victims of the gambling mania And why has this great judge been worked up so terribly over the volation of the antigambling laws and said nothing about the violation of the lottery laws? Is it because the victims of the Louisiana lottery send their money out of the state, and the money won at fare is spent in Omaha? Or is this significant indulgence toward one species of gambling to be ascribed to the fact that the organ of the Louisiana gamblers has constituted itself his champion and defender?

These things suggest themselves naturally There is no disposition to assail the motives of this judge, but his conduct lays him liable to the criticism that he has overreached himself and slopped over. The judge has a right to his views and sentiments just as much as anybody, but there is a manifest impropriety in delivering harangues from the bench and expressing bitter feelings toward any member of the executive branch of government who may be brought before him

The Brazilian elections now being held offer a possible solution for the insurrectionary troubles with which that country has been afflicted for months past. Should the victorious candidates be chosen by a decisive majority, indicating that the country stands behind them ready to ratify whatever arrangements they may make, a powerful inducement will be held out to the warring parties to settle their differences and agree to live in peace. It will probably be contended that the government party, whose prospects all agree are in the ascendant, has the advantage of government influence in its favor, but even this would simply be a sign of strength on the part of the government. Unless the insurrectionary leaders can muster a respectable following at the polls, refusal to accept reasonable terms from the government will be taken to mean that they are fighting for personal advantage rather than for what they believe to be the welfare of the whole country.

The railroads have won their case in the federal court, which has decided that the city cannot assess railroad property outside of right-of-way for taxation. The city attorney has expressed his determination to appeal the case and make a strong effort to bring about a reversal of the decision. It is to be hoped that the city's right to tax such property may ultimately be established. A portion of it is earning a revenue for the railway companies in rentals and leases for business having no relation to legitimate railroading." The State Board of Equalization cannot reach it, and yet it is only fair and right that it pay something for the protection thrown about it by the municipal government. The exemption of this large property from city taxation will only make the burden greater upon the majority of property owners throughout the city.

No one need entertain any fears that Georgetown, Colo., is about to secede from the union, nor that the whole state of Colorado or any other state or number of states are on the verge of repudiating their allegihave been a time when such a thing was considered possible, but that time has now been passed for nearly thirty years. The United States cannot be dismembered except by an act of rebellion and people have learned the lesson of what rebellion means. The wild proclamation of the Georgetown cranks is too ridiculous for serious criticism.

How prize fighting and its attendant evils tend to demoralize the public sentiment of a community is once more aptly illustrated by the promptness with which Bruiser Corbett was adjudged to be innocent by the jury to which his case at Jacksonville was referred. The prize fighters under this verdict become human benefactors and philanthropists in the eyes of the law. All that we can say is that the law is very bad if it fails to provide for a conviction where the evidence of prize fighting is so clear.

Ex-Senator Moody now asserts that the life of a politician never suited him and that he is glad to get out of it. Numerous other shelved politicians have expressed their sentiments in similar strain, but most of them have tussled pretty hard to keep in and when out have never stopped trying to get back. Ex-Senator Moody must be made of sterner stuff than the average office holder if he knows when he has had enough.

The Bee is indebted to Congressman Mercer for the advertisement which he has given it in his report on the bill for the erection of a public building at South Omaha. Mr. Mercer knows where to go when he wants trustworthy statistics of the industrial development and present status of this thriving business center. The Bee has become established upon its reputation for accuracy and reliability.

Editor Stead is going to leave us because he thinks he will be needed to assist in straightening out the tangled affairs of England. England's safety is now assured.

Kansas City Journal. Mr. Hewitt's idea of coining vacuums is not as original as he may suppose. For several years past Kansas has been coining vacuums and stamping them statesmen. OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The issue between the Lords and Common

practically settled that the next election will turn on the mending or ending of the Lords, or, what is the same thing, whether or no the power of the people shall be supreme in Great Britain; but it is not quite settled in just what form this issue will be presented Mr. Acland and Sir William Harcourt have been making speeches the last week as rep resentatives of the cabinet, the liberal federation has spoken plainly in condemnation of the obstructive policy of the Lords, and the liberal newspapers are just as outspoken. From all these sources it is easy to gather that the people will be called upon in the next election to deny the right of the Lords to veto any legislation of the Commons. This seems to be the point at which all the oppo-sition to the Lords unite. Radicals demand the abolition of the upper house off-hand, but moderates and conservatives are to go so far, while practically all are ready to assert the supremacy of the peopl through the Commons. The traditional reverence of the true-born Briton for a lord is also to be taken into account, and is a reason for preserving the form and show of the peers, while leaving them practically powerless. However the issue may be brought before the people, it is conceded on all hands that they are nearly ready for it. The liberals show their confidence in this readiness by their willingness to press the fighting; the unionists by their anxiety to postpone the contest, and now it is said that the queen herself reads the signs of the times in

The balance of Europe will be visibly altered if the report that the ezar is to make a visit to the south of France proves to be true. However explained by the needs of health and decorously deprived of the pageant of a royal progress, no recent event for a decade will equal this in importance. The ezar is Russia. Its millions march at his will and peace and war are in his hands Nineteen years ago, in 1875, his father protected France from meditated German as sault, but the present czar, like his father. has shrunk from any action which looked like personal contact with elected men who wield power in France. Even his telegram sident Carnot at the time of the visit of the Russian fleet was cool civility itself. The conditions of rule being what they are in Europe, this has meant weakness for France. The solitary argument left in Europe against a republic today is that its chiefs cannot enter into those direct and personal relations with other rulers possible only to hereditary monarchs and indispensa ble to the far-reaching conduct of international affairs. A visit by the czar to any part of France would instantly alter this. It would more than balance the German by which Russia has opened a for the overflowing granaries of southern Russia. It would make the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean and the Russian naval station on French soil seem to all southern Europe a real and close manifestation of Russian might. The position of the Italian and Spanish governments would be profoundly altered by this visible suggestion that Russia stood by France in policy in western Europe, just as France stands by Russian policy in all the of the eastern question. Such a visit, on the surface of things, seems extremely im-probable. The personal risks would be probable. The czar is scarcely safe in Russia. great. Abroad he would be the target bomb-throwing anarchist. But if the czar goes, if Colossus sets out on this march, his steps will shake half Europe and his return will bring perceptibly nearer the next great war.

Some time or other, when Russia gets good and ready, she is going beyond the shadow of a doubt. About ten years ago, during Mr. Gladstone's last previous lease of extended power, there was much greater reason than there is now to think that the thing was to be done at once. Many signs pointed that way. It was during the period of diplomatic convulsion then brought about that a little book appeared in England entitled "Russia at the Gates of Herat. It immensely intensified the strain. opened the eyes of Great Britain. how, for years before, the czar had been stealthily and steadily maneuvering to get a foothold in British India, how his emissaries had, by means so well understood and skillfully practiced by Russian agents, won over one semi-barbaric tribe after anmen had been weakened and supplanted by Muscovite influence, how great lines of military railways were in process of comthrough Asiatic deserts, railways all leading eastward, and how permanen bases of supplies were already established, from which men and munitions could be hurried forward on short notice. For a time affairs were in such a state that was between Great Britain and Russia seemed immediately inevitable. But Great Brit-ain's angry protest produced profuse dis-Russia's part, together with avowals on Russia's part, together such pledges and withdrawals as suffic avert the catastrophe for the time being. Russia is now seeking to establish closer and more cordial relations with Germany That fact alone proves that the czar is not ready to go to war for the purpose of territorial aggrandizement in Asia. According to M. de Blowitz, the agitation

in France over the condition of the navy was almost purely political, and had its origin in a radical scheme for the overthrow of the cabinet. He says: "The recent agitation in England has been for an increase in the navy, and nobody has pretended that the present government is incapable of increas-But here in France, when M. Brisson demands a parliamentary committee to supersede the commission of inquiry, when the taking of evidence on oath is demanded, when defects and malversation are alleged, the manifest object is to overthrow the cabl net. Those who manufactured the agitation of which M. Lockroy is the apparent promoter wished to persuade the Chamber that the appointment of a government commission was an encroachment on its prerogative, and thus to induce the Chamber to overthrow the cabinet. Had this been effected, M. Lockroy or M. Brisson could not have carried out naval reforms, for their speeches showed their incompetence. It is not surprising, therefore, that Admiral Gervais, the head of the staff, and consequently considered one of the highest authorities on naval matters, should feel irritated at seeing M. Lockroy dispense praise and blame, criticise the ministry of marine and the arsenals, and, in short, try to discredit navy management at the risk of discouraging the brave sailors and impairing the prestige of

Whether or not Sig. Crispi can contrive to lessen the gross tax levy of Italy, he certainly should be able to make its burdens rest more equitably upon the various provinces of the kingdom. The Sicilians have good reason to complain of the injustice done to them in this regard. While Piedmont

Sicily, with slightly fawer inhabitants, pays cents a head it paid in such taxation, and it is slowly taking on definite shape. It is Umbria 30 cents, in Sicily the rate is nearly 70 cents. For several years deputies at Rome have been calling attention to this utrageous inequality, and predicting that it would lead to revalution; but the answer given to them has been that the fault lay with the local self-government. such is the case. But so long as there is a general government it surely is fitting that it should intervene to correct such manifest Local self-government that leads to such a condition is a hopeless failure, and

should be reformed altogether.

The Era of Organization. The Era of Organization.

Governor Greenvalge in North *merican Review.

This is the day of organization, of united, collective action in every line and branch of human industry, effort, action and thought. The world is learning every day the value and efficiency of union, of consolidation, of the marshaling and massing of forces for the attainment of any given object, for the preservation of any right or advantage. We have organization, united action, in every direction. Everywhere we find organization in business, of capital, manifested in trusts, syndicates, corporations, pools, combinations, many of them beneficial, and many oppressive and illegal; organizations of labor, forming all kinds of combinations under all sorts of names, combinations under all sorts of names rades unions, knights, brotherhoods, orders trades unions, knights, brotherhoods, orders, federations, leagues, lodges, guilds, fraternities. "The butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker," the doctor, the lawyer, the plumber, the railroad man, the grocer, the soldier, the sailor—all of them, rich and poor, great and small, appear to have decided to "get together" and to move, not independently and individually, but in masses, by hundreds and thousands, and to very much larger numbers. We have also an infinite variety and number of social and political, as well as business, organizations. an infinite variety and number of social are political, as well as business, organizations City solicitors, bar associations, county commissioners, mayors and ex-mayors alumni and alumnae of school, college an academy, boards of trade of city, county and states agricultural societies of county academy, boards of trade of city, rounty, and states, agricultural societies of county, state, New England and the United States

Senator Manderson's Military Bill. St. Louis Republic.

Archibald Forbes, in an article in the North American Review, concludes that the inefficiency of the Austrian army is due to the fact that the officers have for more than a century been selected from and limited to a privileged class.

Archibald Forbes is esteemed a military authority, but Senstor Manderson has a different content.

authority, but Senator Manderson has a dif-ference of opinion with him The senator insists that it is necessary to the discipline of an army that its officers be limited to a f an army that its officers be limber a mil-lass. His bill to make graduation at a milas great a class privilege as exist la. The Manderson bill, if it should n Austria. The Manderson bill, if i become a law, would exclude from service men of the Grant, Sheridan, and other patterns now generally but it would give the military academies a

Senator Manderson is quoted as denying Senator Manderson is quoted as denying that such a law would be destructive of the efficiency of the army. Expert testimony is hardly needed to prove that it would be. However, if it is expert testimony that Senator Manderson wants, we refer him to Mr. Forter.

Senator Allen and the Sugar Bounty. Washington Post.

There is no doubt as to the position of Senator Allen of Nebraska on the tariff bill. He is against the measure if it does not contain a bounty on sugar.

"I cannot answer for the views of my colleagues, Mr. Peffer and Mr. Kyle," said Senator Allen to the Post yesterday, "but I certainly know where I stand. I am against bountles and subsidies, but in this case the course." against bounties and subsidies, but in this case the congress of the United States passed a law, which was signed by the president, pledging certain bounties on sugar. Under the promise of the government a large number of men were induced to invest their capital and enter upon the business of making sugar and it seems to business of making sugar, and it seems to me that the government has no right to abandon its pledges. There is certainly a high moral right, if not a legal one, which binds us to observe this obligation. I shall vote against the bill if the bounty is not in "Will it make any difference if the income

tax feature is incorporated?"
"Not in the least. I should still vote in the negative if the bounty was left out."

Too Blanked Unanimous

Washington Star.

One of the peculiar things in connection with elections which took place in John Y. McKane's district was their unanimity. When arrangements had been made for a democratic success Mr. McKane promptly delivered an overwhelming democratic majority, and when republican victory had been arranged for there was always a tremendous surplus of republican votes. been arranged for there was always a tre-mendous surplus of republican votes, there being in both cases only a few scattering ballots in opposition. More scrupulous "bosses" would have divided the thing a little nearer the center, but Mr. McKane's election motto was "the whole hog or none." His career was truly remarkable and seems to have reached a highly appro-priate termination.

Iowa's Chronic "Trouble." Kansas City Star.

The bill which has been introduced in the house at Des Moines imposing a tax of \$600 upon persons engaged in the liquor traffic raises the suspicion that prohibition is not a glittering success in Iowa. The democrats never had any use for it, the republicans have learned to be afraid of it, and it is doubtful whether it has enough friend left in the state to form a third party that make a stand for sumptuary legislation. It is an issue which has made a "heap o trouble" in Iowa politics.

Worldly Sarcasm New York World.

If the secretary of agriculture cannot reduce the Russian thistle to mocuous desuctude without help he would better get the attorney general to oppose it with the same energy he is showing in trying to crush the trusts.

Among the noteworthy features of The Sunday Bee we mention the following: "Young Men in Public Life," by Major General O. O. Howard. This is one of a series of papers on economic topics, and is well worth the attention of all classes of readers. The general argues that the public service does not offer the rewards attainable n business and professional life. His advice young men is to seek fortune and position

"Quaint Life in Monterey," a Mexican letter written by a former resident of Omaha. It treats of the curious character-

n the business world.

stics of the people of Mexico and embraces entertaining information of that country. "The Swedes of Nebraska" treats two prosperous settlements of Hamilton work and what was achieved in twenty-one

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years of industry and thrift.
"Insurance and Its Cost" is a paper dealing in figures from official reports of re-ceipts and losses paid by fire insurance companies. It is an argument proving baseless the claim that insurance companies are forced to raise premium rates.

"Machines for Type-Setting," an illustrated article descriptive of the linotype machines now exclusively used in setting type for The Bee. These wonderful machines have created a sensation among members of the craft in this city and state, The Hee being the first to introduce them into Nebraska. The woman's page, the sporting depart-

ment, the society budget, the labor column, will be full of interest, con along the latest news and gossip of the week.

The special cablegrams from foreign lands. the unrivaled press reports, The Bee's special telegraphic service and complete local news reports all go to make up The Sunday

A Dangerous Precedent. 2 t. Paul Pioneer Press.

A man in Nebraska City has been found guilty of criminally libeling J. Sterling Morton by hanging him in effigy. It is not easy to see where the libel comes in. If the effigy was a bad one, as it probably was, it deserved to be hung. If it was a good one it was no discredit to Mr. Morton. In any case, as he was not hung himself, he was not hurt by hanging a bundle of stuffed old clothes. If people are to be mulcted for criminal libel for bolding others up to ridicule through the medium of bad pictures some of our contemporaries would go to the penitentiary every day in the year.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

Puck: The modern servant doesn't know ner place. She can't; she changes it too often.

Galveston News: The suspicious mortal takes the world for a rogues gallery. Florida Times: Thoughts that burn, as the editor said when he lit his cigar with a rejected poem.

may answer, James. James-A gent who runs a tan-yard.

Puck: He—Didn't you see me on the street today? I saw you twice. She—I never notice people in that condition.

Yonkers Statesman: Professor-In what way do we find the circumference of the earth? Student-Looking around for it. Buffalo Courier: Jilson says he has noticed that so long as a man has the dust there is little liability of his name becom-ing mud, even if he doesn't know enough to come in when it rains.

Galveston News: Man has been so cruel to woman that it is certainly remarkable that he has never boned her for his rib. Washington Star: "Don't you think Miss Tawkins has speaking eyes?" he said. "I don't know, I'm sure," replied the young woman. "If she had, there isn't and possibility that her mouth would ever givs

Atlanta Constitution: "What's John do

ing now?"
"College."
"And Bill?" "Lawyer,"
"And Dick?"

"And the old man?"
"Well, he ain't a-doin' of nuthin' much, cept supportin' of John, an' Bill, an' Dick." VIVA PATTI. New York Press, Long may 't be ere her race is r Or she ceases our hearts to thr

What the she has gone beyond fifty-one? She can sing like sixty still.

OFFICE SEEKER'S LAMENT. Atlanta Constitution

Put on the kettle, Molly, an' make the fire burn,
While I'm a-studyin' politics an' tryin' for
to learn
What makes 'em so attractive, with the
fightin' and the strife—
Why the man runs fer the office, an' the
office runs fer life!

The old man's sold the oxen, an' mortgaged half the mule;
He's give up his religion, an' the children's took from school;
An' he's fordin' of the rivers, an' he's runnin' roundabout. nin' roundabout, An' a-chasin' of the office, an' the office hidin' out!

Put on the kettle, Molly-though all the coffee's out, It's still a comfort jes' to see the steam come out the spout;
There ain't no bread for breakfast, an'
there's little hope o' bread
While the old man keeps a-rennin' an' the

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In very nobby styles and colors. They are gems of the tailor's art, and coupled with their usefulness. they make a very necessary garment for spring.

We are going to sell our own shirts hereaftershirts made for us expressly, and we will in consequence close out all the plain white Wilson Bros. shirts, some open back and front, some open back, that we and everybody sell at \$1.25 and \$1.50; we close them for \$1 a shirt.

A special drive in hose at 25c a pair or six pairs for \$1. See 15th street window.

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Will usy the express if you send the money for \$10 worth or more | S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.

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