Omaha, The Bee Building, and Twenty-fourth Sts. Souncil Huffs, 13 Pourt street.
Suncil Huffs, 15 Pourt street.
Scago Office, 217 Chamber of Commerce.
Sew York, rooms 12, 14 and 15, Tribune building.
Vashington, 513 14th street.

CORRESPONDENCE. mmunications relating to news and edi-DUSINESS LETTERS.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

.638,604 Total for the month.

Less reductions for unsold and returned 17,803

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3d day of March, 1894. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. Republicans are not particularly complaining over the outcome of the Iowa town elections.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Daily average net circulation .

* Sunday.

When will that luane custom of kissing the queen's hand in acknowledgment of special favors be abolished by a sensible English people?

The fainting spirits of the democracy in Nebraska have revived wonderfully since Tobias Castor took his memorandum book to Washington.

Curiously enough, the idea that the two wings of the democratic party in Nebraska should consider the policy of fusion seems to have been overlooked.

The laws on the Nebraska statute books are written in tolerably plain language; but the state has had but very few officials who could understand them.

Mr. Bryan insists that he is still a demo crat and will remain with the party. But he cannot be a very still democrat even should he remain with the party.

It has been pertinently suggested that some of the energy directed at the attainment of a greater New York might be profitably expended in moving for a better New

Now that Spain and Morocco have adjusted their differences by the conclusion of a treaty, the demons of war are once more relegated to South Africa and South

The health board keeps on adding inspectors of milk and sanitary inspectors. But the question is what are these inspectors doing except drawing their pay at the end of each month?

Her majesty Queen Victoria could not announce that she parted with her faithful minister. Mr. Gladstone, with regret and dare not say that she parted with him with satisfaction, if not with pleasure,

Democratic office seekers had better prepare for the storm. The president had luck against him during his recent expedition after ducks, and the odds are that he will try to get even with the applicants for federal appointments.

The Chicago Herald enumerates twenty three offices and titles which constitute the burden daily weighing down upon the shoulders of President Harper of the University of Chicago. Little wonder that he is a trifle confused when he tries to explain where in the bible myth ends and revelation begins.

Congressman Bryan is willing to tax the whole people of the United States to support a branch mint at his home town but he is opposed to a policy that will enable his town or any other town in Nebraska to support a sugar refinery which would benefit thousands of farmers. These theoretical statesmen have some queer ideas.

The importance of the appplication of the attorney general to the supreme court for a new rule carrying into effect the provision of the constitution giving the supreme court original jurisdiction in civil cases in which the state is itself directly interested cannot be overestimated. The case against ex-State Treasurer Hill and his bondsmen to recover the money lost in the Capital National bank failure hinges upon the decision of the court upon the application.

Contrary to the general impression on the subject of the influence of hard times upon births and deaths, the report of the Philadelphia health board makes out that 1893 furnished more births and less deaths than did 1892. There is something defective in the figures in that the real influence of hard times upon the births is not made apparent until some time later and the absolute numbers take no account of the movement of population. If the inference of the Philadelphia board is sustained the sociologists and economists will have to revise their theoriea concerning the relation between hard times and the changes in population.

An interesting story of how a large number of Delaware citizens have in vain sought to induce their tax collector to accept the sums they owe for taxes reaches us through the Philadelphia Press. It tells how the collector eluded every effort to find him until discovered in a Philadelphia hotel; how some of the citizens followed him up, proffered the money and finally left it on the floor, only to have the collector kick it from him. The whole trouble seems to have arisen from the fact that the collector is a democrat and that the citizens who have not paid their taxes by a certain time have their names stricken from the list of registered voters. The men who have been unable to have their taxes accepted are of course republican in politics, while those of the same political faith with the collector have had no difficulty in having their money accepted whenever they have been able to raise it. A few more episodes of this kind and the people of Delaware will insist upon divorcing taxpaying from voting.

The efforts of the democrats to refute the charge that the administration and the party as a whole are unfriendly to the pension policy must fall, because the evidence is incontrovertibly against them. Unquestionsbly there are democrats who believe that the veterans eaght to receive some care from the government, but the mass of the party does not so think and the dominant element in the party is undeniably hostile to the pension system. The democrats of the south, there is not a reasonable doubt, would abolish the system with as little delay as possible if they had the power. The more courageous and candid among them do not hesitate to declare that they would be glad to see this done, and they are practically unanimous in regarding the share of the pension account coming from that section as a peculiarly onerous and disagreeable burden. Yet it appears from a statement made in the house of representatives Monday that the contribution from the south to pensions is comparatively insignificant. According to that statement, presumably authentic, the south contributes less than \$15,000,000 to the revenues of the government, or but little over 4 per cent of the total, and the annual distribution of pension money in that section amounts to \$5,000,000, or one-third of the total revenues derived from it. A republican

representative was not far astray in declar-

ing that the south does not contribute a

cent to northern pensions.

THE DEMOCRATS AND PENSIONS.

The country has not forgotten, nor will it soon forget, the record of pension vetoes made by Mr. Cleveland during his first administration, all with the hearty approval of the great majority of his party. What evidence has he given since of a change of feeling toward the pensioners? He placed at the head of the Interior department, of which the pension bureau is a part, Mr. Hoke Smith of Georgia, well known to be hostile to the pension system, and for that reas n selected, as was generally understood, to reform the system. It is true that a union soldier was selected for commissioner of pensions, but it would seem from his course that he was appointed with the understanding that he was to be absolutely subservient to the will of his chief. At any rate there has thus far been complete accord between them, and nobody questions that the secre tary of the interior is primarily responsible for the unjust order suspending pensions without notice to the pensioners and for the policy of wholesale rejections that has distinguished the present administration of the pension bureau. Under a tremendous pressure of public opinion the order was modified, and there was also a diminution in the number of rejections, but the fact of a determined unfriendliness to the pension system had been fully shown, and there is not the least reason for thinking, notwithstanding the eloquent tribute to Commissioner Lochren as a soldier by his democratic predecessor at the head of the pension bureau, General Black, that it does not still exist. Certainly there is no reason for supposing that Secretary Smith is less unfriendly to the system than when he accepted office with the chief object in view of reforming the pension system as far as possible according to the southern idea. Commissioner Lochren could not be a party to this "reform," as it has been disclosed, without impairing his

claim to be a loyal friend of the old soldier. The proposed pension appropriation for the next fiscal year is, in round numbers, \$151,000,000, which is nearly \$16,000,000 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year, ending June 30 next. If this reduction in the pension account can be made without doing wrong to veterans having a just claim on the beneficence of the government everybody will agree that it is most esirable it should be made. No one. whether an old soldier or not, who is an honest man, wishes to have a single dollar paid out of the public treasury unless there is a claim to it of undoubted merit and legality. Every good citizen desires that the pension rolls shall be purged of every name that obtained a place on them through fraud and also that the most thorough scrutiny be exercised in order to prevent fraud. At the same time every fair-minded citizen desires that the old soldiers shall be treated with absolute fairness and justice, and shall not have their rightful claims rejected or withheld in order to save a few millions of dol-

lars a year. THE BRITISH POLITICAL SITUATION.

Lord Rosebery is prime minister of England. How long he will continue in that position it would be hazardous at this time to predict. He has entered upon the duties of his great office with apparent promise of an extended tenure. The men who surrounded Mr. Gladstone in the ministry seem willing to continue on with his successor. There is dissatisfaction among the radical element of the liberal party, but this is not believed to be dangerous, for the reason that the numerical strength of this element is relatively insignificant, while it is thought if they should fall out of the liberal ranks their loss would be more than made up by accessions from the liberal unionists. Other disgruntled elements seem to create no apprehension, judging from the utterances of the liberal newspapers. On the surface the situation appears as calm and placid as if no change had taken place in the premiership, amounting, as one London correspond ent expresses it, to the most remarkable political convulsion this generation has known. What undercurrents may be at work or may develop to change the aspect of the situation it is impossible to say, bu it would not be surprising at any time to se a manifestation of disturbance inside the liberal factions which may change the whole face of British politics.

The generally well informed London cor-

respondent of the New York Times supplies

some light, the authenticity of which he positively affirms, on the political situation in England which has not appeared elsewhere. He states that Mr. Gladstone did not really wish to resign and hoped up to Thursday last that there would be such a spontaneous and united demonstration of fiberal members urging him to remain as would make it possible for him to reconsider his wavering project of retirement and stay. The appeal he hoped for was not made, and on Thursday he spoke the final and decisive word. In the meantime there agrang into being a concerted boom for Lord Rose bery, which it was taken for granted was part of Gladstone's program, though this correspondent says the actual truth is Gladstone desired nothing else so little as tha Rosebery should succeed him. "It is one of the bitterest of all the regrets which must be filling the aged premier's mind today," says this correspondent, "that he has to be succeeded in office by Rosebery. His unexpected and, for him, violent attack on the House of Lords in that painful valedictory speech on Thursday was a last attempt on his part to hint to his somewhat slow-minded party the unwisdom of choosing a peer for their new leader." The suggestion of this is that Mr. Gladstone was playing a subtle political game which his party were unable to grasp; but while there

is a degree of plausibility in this it is not

[well justified by his course. The generalopinion is that Lord Rosebery was his choice and that he recommended him to the queen

But it can hardly be important to inquire as to the concealed circumstances, and, doubtless, there were some in connection with this change. It is sufficient to know that it seems likely to involve very important reforms in the British political system. Rosebery has taken the premierable with the distinct understanding that he is to deal with the hereditary legislators on the lines suggested by Mr. Gladstone in his last speech in the House of Commons, and he will not be permitted to evade this obligation. He is no less fully committed to the other internal policies promised by his predecessor, and upon which the liberal party must depend for maintaining its hold upon the confidence of the country. The new premier will have no lack of opportunity to show his ability as a statesman and a leader, of which he has already given evidence, and if he shall succeed in carrying to a successful issue the task devolved upon him he will take high rank among British statesmen.

DEMORALIZING THE POLICE. The police commission has cleared Officer Bloom of the charge of writing threatening letters to Mayor Bemis over the signature of Guiteau-Prendergast. The board, or rather three of its five members, Mr. Smith and the nayor abstaining from voting, have virtually rendered a Scotch verdict-guilty, but not proven. While it is not known just what transpired in executive session when the decision was reached, it is given out that the board gave Officer Bloom the benefit of the doubt because he denied the charge and one of the experts called to verify the handwriting was not positive as to the identity of the letter received by the mayor and the copy made by Bloom before the board. Another consideration in favor of the accused was the fact that he had been an efficient officer for many years.

Whatever may be thought of the righteous ness of its decision, all things considered, the board has seriously impaired the discipline of the police. This was a very grave offense if committed by a private citizen, let alone an officer. It is not a question whether Mayor Bemis is in harmony with the other members of the board or its worst enemy. Writing Guiteau and Prendergast threats is a cowardly way of intimidation that should be repressed by the police authorities. Men who write such letters are capable of worse things. They incite anarchy, either to avenge a personal grievance or to right an imaginary public wrong.

In this case there was circumstantial evience, coupled with a very close resemblance in handwriting. The spelling mistaker in the original letter were repeated in the copy made by the accused and the original letter was written on a blank similar to that procured by the officer some days before. Assuming that all this incriminating testimony was misleading, and granting that the charge was not clearly proven, why did not the board acquit Officer Bloom promptly, instead of holding its decision back for five weeks?

What will the effect of such a course be upon the police force, which is already badly demoralized by internal dissensions and other influences that will make its reorganization an absolute necessity at no distant day?

It is but natural that a few citizens feel called upon to protest against the use of Jefferson square for a market place. All that has been said about the beneficence of a breathing spot in the center of town may be admitted and yet stronger arguments for the proposed change can be presented. It is a question of the greatest good to the greatest number. To thousands of people the problem of subsistence outweighs all others They are engaged in the battle of existence and are not concerned in the location of shaded breathing spots. If, then, the establishment of a public market house shall reduce the cost of living to a few thousand people and provide employment for mechanics in the construction of a market house and auditorium the plea for breathing spots loses its force. As a matter of fac the whole city of Omaha is a big breathing With our principal thoroughfares twenty feet wider than Broadway, New York, and with blocks at least a third shorter than they are in other cities we get a superabundance of air all the year round. and sometimes a good deal more than we want. The people who avail themselves of Jefferson square as a breathing spot are for the most part people whose stomachs need filling more than their lungs, unless we exclude the class that made it a trysting place, even under the glare of the electric

The State Board of Educational Lands and Funds has recently made some heavy purchases of bonds for the permanent school fund. The activity of the board has been marked since public sentiment was aroused apon the question of state finances some weeks ago. Still it is not to be denied that the board is handicapped to some extent by the limitations of the constitution. It is permitted to invest the permanent educational funds of the state in state and county bonds only. There is no probability that the state will make another bond issue for many years, and county bonds are becoming scarcer every year. The heavy bond issues of the future will be made by the progressive and growing cities of the state. Municipal bonds should be as safe and reliable for investment purposes as county bonds, and with proper care the interests of the educational funds of the state could be as well subserved by investmen n municipal securities. An amendment to the constitution in this respect would result to the advantage of the permanent educational funds of the state

The Japanese government displays its inerest in the money question by sending a special commissioner to the United States and Mexico to investigate and report upor the monetary situation in those countries and the opinions prevailing there. In this country every citizen, no matter what his occupation may happen to be, assumes to be able to discuss the most intricate financial problem without the slightest preparation. When Japan finally comes to act it will have the materials at hand to enable it to form an intelligent opinion. But we in the United States are not to be compared with the people of Japan.

The complaint of the local caterors against the action of the Commercial club in harboring a restaurant under its roof and with its encouragement is the same old cry that is raised by one interest or another every time a new industry is established here. Clubs of various kinds, commercial, political and social, are accustomed to maintain restaurant facilities in their rooms, and this is not to be considered an attack upon the business of outside caterers. Whether the club should conduct it itself or let it out on contract in merely a question of economy and expediency. The outside caterers are hurt no more than if a restaurant were opened by some

newcomer who likewise appealed to the patronage of their vustomers. To remonstrate is to assert that the men already in business are afraid of competition. Those who are giving inferior service must expect to be rooted out in the sace for the survival of the fittent. Competition is the life of trade and the more new business houses we can get the more business will there be created for

all to share. ____

There is one noticeable feature about the epublican sentiment in Nebraska this year. The republicans of the state are insisting that men shall be placed on the ticket who, if elected, will obey the laws on the statute books. The people of the state have a right to demand that their public servants shall follow the laws laid down on the statute books and not evade them. They have the right to demand that the officials who compose the various state boards shall do their duty as the law directs. For the past ten years or more the state officials have studiously ignored the law or evaded its provisions. The state funds have been carelessly handled. The railroad law has not been enforced. The State Board of Transportation has become a serviceable tool for the railroads. The state treasurer's office has been made the rendezvous for a gang of looters. The state institutions have been conducted with extravagance, mixed with carelessness. The nembers of the rings which infest the state capital have been given every protection, while the people have been denied every right. This is no overdrawn arraignment. It is the solemn truth and the people of Nebraska realize it at last. Honest methods must hereafter prevail or the republican party will be swept out of existence as far as Nebraska is concerned. The republican party of the state is strong enough to correct the abuses which have grown up under its administration of the affairs of the state for a quarter of a century. But it cannot correct them by permitting the same old crowd of professional politicians to as sume control of the party.

Of what use is our milk inspection if it does not serve to secure a higher standard of milk? The successive reports of the inspector show that milk is being delivered to consumers in this city that does not meet the requirements of a test. When people pay for milk they are entitled to receive milk and not colored water. If the samples examined by the milk inspector continue deficient some steps ought to be taken to impress their duties to their patrons a little more vividly upon the minds of the delinquent dealers.

Cannot Be Kept Down.

Kansas City Star. Nothing will be accomplished, however, and slow progress be made in the revival of business if we do nothing but talk and indefinitely postpone action. In order to reach certainties we must proceed in short and with a strong, patriotic hand to dispel uncertainties.

The Morgan Idea.

St Louis Republic. Senator Morgan is in favor of the annex tion of Hawaii and also of guaranteein; 100,000,000 in bonds of the Nicaragua cana enterprise. It might not be just to judg the senator by either of these proposition standing alone, but taken together the standing alone, but taken together the may be considered as complements of each other.

> Get Down to Work. Washington Post.

Washington Post.

It is, of course, very pleasant to have business men from the east comment in words of praise on the speedy recovery of the west from the recent chill which struck the whole country. The people of the west, however, have known for three months what the easterners are just finding out. A good country, like a good man, cannot be kept down very long.

The Tall Sycamore Fears the Gale.

Checimal Commercial.

There are evidences that Hon. Daniel Wallupem Voorhees of Indiana is rapidly losing his grip on the affections of his constituents. The Wabash cuckoo is receiving innumerable letters reminding him of the fact that Indiana workingmen cannot live on wind, no matter how minutely the senator may explain the plan, Indiana farmers and artisans are awake to the fact that and artisans are awake to the fact that Mr. Voorhees' beloved Wilson bill will be a revenue decreaser, and not a revenue raiser so far as they are concerned.

Alignment of British Parties.

The question of a successor to Gladstone may result in a new alizament of parties in England. The brains of the liberal movement, Gladstone being off the liberal move-ment, Gladstone being off the stuge, are now in the radical party. It would not be surprising if the radicals should take the place which the liberals now hold as the chief party opposed to the conservatives, while the conservatives will advance to the ground occupied by the more moderate liberals and unite with them.

The Fall of a Pillar.

The Fall of a Pillar.

Chicago Heraid.

The British liberal party has not a man to take Gladstone's place in other matters. He possesses the unalterable confidence of the majority of the British people. He is an anointed leader of men. He has a commanding place in the popular heart. The British government has stood greater shocks than the loss of a man like Gladstone, and will endure to receive many more such shocks. But there is weakness and an accompanying sense of dread produced by the fail of so important and noble a pillar of the vast structure. a pillar of the vast structure.

The Coal Barons' Squeeze.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. The coal business evidently doesn't pay. The Lehigh Coal company, for example, has just been released from the hands of a receiver. In eleven months its profits amounted to \$5,000,000, or it made that amount somehow and paid all its debts in full. Considering that the prices of nearly all commodities have fallen to a lower leve that has ever before been known in this that has ever before been known in this country, while those of coal have ben rigidly maintained, this is not surprising. But isn't it really dreadful to think of the distressed condition to which the coal companies have been reduced by the hard times?

Causes of the Recent Depression

Causes of the Recent Depression.

Edward Kemble in the North American Review. In periods of depression men look for a cause, and are very likely to jump at a conclusion. The cause of the present depression in business—now long continued—was at first said to be the purchasing of silver by the government; so the purchasing clause of the ant of 1891, commonly called the Sherman act, was repealed. Then the financial panic—or semi-panic—was said to be the cause. That soon passed. Then the trouble was attributed to the scarcity of money. Now there is a plethora of money. Later the cause was said to be the expected new tariff bill. This bill has been before the public for weeks, and the worst is known. These so-called "causes" have all disappeared, but their disappearance has not pill a wheel in motion nor a hand to work. If is not, perhaps, within the scope of the greatest intelligence to account satisfactorily for the present state of affairs. It is world wide. Its beginning may be traced to the time, three years ago, marked by the fafaire of the Barings. Next came the crisis in Argentine affairs. Then, shortly, the panic in Australia, and later this wave of depression over the United States, which does not yet recede, although the supposed causes have been eliminated. Edward Kemble in the North American Review

RAILROADS AND THE COURTS

Springfield Republican: The next thing to engage the house is apparently to be the im-peachment of Judge Jenkins. Nobody, of course, takes the resolutions of the house labor committee seriously, for the judge, even supposing his decision against the orthern Pacific employes outrageous, has not committed an impeachable offense. What the house aims at is to notify federal judges that they are taking too much on them

New York World: Judge Jenkins at Milwatkee on Friday interpreted his Northern Pacific order in such fashion as to take the strocity out of it. On its face the order presented the doctrine that when a railroad passes into the hands of a receiver the as men; that they are no longer free, as other men are, to quit the road's e ment because of dissatisfaction with or wages, but may be compelled by the cour conditions that the receiver may prescrib. The doctrine is monstrous, and it is well to be rid of it, whether by interpretation or otherwise

Chicago Times: The Northern Pacific is back tack. Its lawyers have conceded that the Jenkins injunction may have been too sweeping. They will not object to some slight modifications of that extraordinary ruling. Senator Spooner even went the length on Saturday of conceding that railruling. way employes have the right to quit the service, either collectively or singly, so long as they abstain from injuring life or prop rty. This is a wide departure from the allway lawyers' earliest reading of Judge Jenkins' law. This is by several thousand leagues nearer to the constitution of the United States. We commend the Northern erosity as for their prudence. learned the familiar lesson that it is a bad policy to prove too much. Simon Sterne in March Forum:

evil of railway administration in the United States lies in the courts themselves, in ref erence to railway receiverships. A railway official, in consequence of his incapacity of misfortune, or as a victim of a victous sys tem (it does not much matter which), brings a railway into bankruptcy. He then-sup-ported often by the trustee of the mortgage -is appointed receiver by the courts, on the application either of the company or of the complacent trustee or of an equally con placent creditor, and, in his capacity as re ceiver, continues to earn probably a larger salary than he did as president. excuse for such an appointment is that such receiver has the requisite knowledge of de-tails necessary for the continued administration of the property. This is a monstrous evil.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS. The editor of the Deshler Herald threatens

o leave town unless he finds a house to live n pretty soon. The roof of a Burlington passenger coacl was blown off by a big wind that struck the train while it was standing at the depot at

It is suspected that incendiaries caused the destruction of the \$15,000 flour mill at

Dawson. There was no insurance on the burned building. It is said that John Hollenbeck of Du Bols has fallen heir to an estate of \$\$00,000 left him by a relative in Virginia. He has gone

to claim his fortune. J. A. Trommershauser is again in control of the Ewing Democrat and the paper will undoubtedly be reclaimed from the state of

disrepute into which it had fallen under H V. Hileman. Erysipelas has caused a wound on the foot of H. G. Greenfield of Table Rock to become dangerous and he has been taken to a hos

pital in the hope of saving his life. He cut his foot with a stalk cutter last September. It is believed that Charlie Bailey, the Nance county lad who was shot by Murphy, will recover. It seems that Murphy was herding cattle and that they wandered into some corn owned by young Bailey' father. The boys got into a fight and Murph; got the worst of it. He went away and shortly returned with a revolver. After a few words had been exchanged he pulled his gun and shot Bailey in the back. The bullet was located and removed. Young Murphy was arrested.

A small cyclone struck the farm of George Reitter in Cass county on Sunday and tore his large barn into fragments. Mr. Reitter, who witnessed it from his residence twenty rods away, says the wind lifted a wagor barn just as if it were a feather and the next instant his barn, 280 by 30 feet, was rent asunder and scattered, leav-ing the teams standing unharmed. The barr was built three years ago and was ex-ceptionally strong, and noted for its size and nterior arrangements for housing stock. It was insured for \$900.

TIERE AND THERE.

According to Pence of Colorado, a jag flush may be taken for a beard full. Gladstone did not require fitles to confirm his position as the first citizen of the em-

Congressional speculators are not averse to squeezing a little saccharine out of sugar

Paderewski is traveling in remote sections of Italy and cultivating an increased crop of disorderly hair for his American tour next November. The city council of Louisville actually purged itself of a member who obtained a

orice for his vote. Reform is getting in its work here and there. At a Welsh society banquet in New York the banqueters drank "gwyrdd-grwbanclaeredig." The vintage was pronounced good, but no instance of lockjaw was reported.

At the annual meeting of the proprietors of the Boston Athenaeum, held the other day Oliver Wendell Holmes, jr., was elected to take the place made vacant by the death of Francis Parkman. The governor of the Mexican state in which Chairman Wilson lay ill issued an

order some days ago forbidding the whistling f locomotives or the playing of bands within he town limits, so as to reduce as far as cossible all disturbing influences. Lafe Pence, the populist member who

had such a flamboyant time of it in the house recently, is a native Indianan and lived in that state till 1879, when he went west. He stopped for a couple of years in Kansas on

Prof. Billibutt affirms that tame animals possess tastes akin to human. In confirma ion of the proposition he cites the Indiana elephant which rejected the quinine treat ment and took ten gallons of whisky with much enthusiasm.

Sir Charles Russell seems to be the cabinct member who is getting the most financial returns out of the present admin-istration in England. In addition to his istration in England. In addition to his regular salary of \$35,000 annually and \$20, 000 for fees in ordinary contentions work during the year, he has received no less than \$40,000 for his services at the time of the Bering sea arbitration.

The Philadelphia Times refers to the death of an "eminent" resident of that city, whose eminence consisted of hoarding his wealth. He was not content with his gains, but instead used the power of his millions to block public enterprise and blight every measure progress that came within his baneful His wealth, says the Times nfluence. His wealth, says the Times, lay like a sullen incubus on the city and its objective evidences were grimy residences, inimproved lots and tumbling rookeries in populous sections where the efforts of others had erected pleasant homes, splendid palaces and sightly business blocks. By such a bier it is impossible to drop the civic tear or express the sorrow of the people." The funeral was of that cheerful kind which, of live communities.

Take no Substitute for. Royal Baking Powder. It is Absolutely Pure.

All others contain alum or ammonia.

IT PAYS TO BE A SENATOR

One of the Advantages of Being on the Inside of Important Legislation.

HOW WALL STREET HAS BEEN WORKED

Democratic Members of the Upper House Accused of Trading on Their Knowledge of Future Tariff Provisions -Investigation Probable.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 Fourteenth Street, WASHINGTON, March 6.

There was considerable talk around the

senate today about an investigation into the operations of democratic senators upon the stock market of New York by means of inside information respecting the tariff bill. Certain republican senators are trying to collect information to convict a number of the democratic senators of manipulating the revision of the tariff so as to favor their operations on the New York Stock exchange. The fact of operations exists, but proof is difficult. Yesterday evening two democratic members of the finance committee got together and "agreed" upon quite a number of items in the tariff bill and gave out the 'agreement" through a press association. The sugar schedule, which the statement reported as representing the agreement, gave sugar refiners or the trust all they, have demanded. The result was sugar stock opened at 20 and went up to 100 today. A stock broker here says one of these two democratic senators cleared \$68,000 within two hours this morning by this manipulation Senator McPherson stated that the report which caused the flurry in sugar stock had not been agreed upon by the finance committee, and that evidently it was given

ut "to serve a purpose," There have been four or five big flurries on the stock market during the past two weeks by "tips" from democratic members of the finance committee, and it is stated that certain senators have made hundreds of thousands of dollars by operations on this "inside information." It is stated further that much of this talk of "serious protests" against features of the bill by democrats and "a combination to fight the bill" have been principally to delay action and give speculating senators an opportunity to "work" the market. There is a great deal of indignation on the republican sid-There is a great of the senate over these scandalous trans-actions and the visitations of representatives of the Sugar trust and their conferences with democratic senators, and if sufficient evidence can be secured to warrant an investigation there will be one demanded.

DAVE HILL'S DEMOCRACY. Senator David Bennett Hill of New York by his resolution in the senate today, pro posing to strike out of the tariff bill the tax and increase the duties above the rates fixed in the original Wilson bill so a o cover the deficiency in revenues, and by his leadership of those democrats who are demanding higher duties to protect home industries, has put himself in the attitude o being "a protectionist" as well as "a demo-crat." When charged with being a protectionist in the senate today and with not being "a good democrat," he smiled broadly and said not a word. He is now referred to as 'the Randall of this congress.'

Charles S. Rogers, a well known citizen of Wyoming, is here and says: "If the east wants a low fariff let's have it. Wyoming wants but one protected article and that is wool. If they will arrange matters so as to aid this industry, which is a growing one in our state, they can put everything else on We have some great from the free list. deposits and some fine lead mines, but we'll take our chances on them. Pennsylvania and Illinois can make that fight alone ng the past five years wool has come from our smallest to our second largest industry. quality is better than the Texas product. Vithout doubt in five years Wyoming will e the best field for wool growers in the

CONCERNING THE INDIANS. Senator Pettigrew has proposed an amendment to the bill providing an appropriation to pay the damages to the persons who went upon the Crow Creek and Winnebago In dian reservation in South Dakota in 1885. when they were ousted by presidential procthe following year, as follows: 'And the secretary of the interior shall, in paying said claims, include the expenses of the claimants in removing to and from the reservation and the loss of time to said claimants at reasonable wages per day, and shall not make any deduction from the amount of damages sustained by the claimant and allowed to him on account of reentering the same land under the provision of the twenty-third section of the Sioux bill subsequently passed."

Today Representative Meiklejohn was advised by the secretary of the interior that the decision in that department last August in construing the law providing for the allotment of lands on the Sloux Indian reservation in Dakota, relative to the rights of Indians not of full blood in the allotment Indian lands, is being reconsidered by e department. In the case in which the he department. ruling was made the sectretary of the in-terior held that Indians not of full blood must show their Indian extraction through the father and not the mother. The off-spring of a marriage where the father is white and the mother Indian are not, under his decision, entitled to allotment of reservation lands. The Indian burgan advised Mr. Meiklejohn that in all probability the ruling would be reversed, as it was a radical change in the administration of the Indian department and would affect the title to many acres of allored Indian lands.

SOUTH DAKOTA PENSION EXAMINERS. Pension Commissioner Lechren's ax was very bissy today choipping off the heads of the members of the boards of pension ex-aminers in South Dakota. Almost a clean sweep was made, and the following were named to succeed the old members of these Drs. P. A. Rosso, William Tur-d John McGregor at Yankton; J. : sbraod kopp and John McGregor at Yankton; J. McSley and G. G. Seger at Clark; J. V. Con-over at Vermillion; O. Fisher, E. V. Blakely and H. J. Churchill at Custer; Falk Tenni-sion at Andover; T. F. McKey at Gary; N. M. Wage, C. W. Hargens and B. A. Wade at Wage, C. W. Hargens and B. A. Wade at Hot Springs; James O. Readery at Milbank; H. C. Burch at Miller; A. P. Stoner at Highmore; Nesbet at Alpena; S. M. Jenks, J. S. Johnson and J. R. Nomestad at Madison; H. A. Von Wedelstaedt, M. Rogers and J. A. Mannick at Deadwood; A. Staman and V. T. Wilson at Canton; fingo Miller at Button; C. F. Gerald at Flandreau; Albert Carr and J. R. Spencer at Rapid City; M. Ware and D. A. Smith at Salem; S. E. Hurley at Gettysburg; F. M. Crain and H. S. Oulton at Redfield, and Louis Gotthelp, J. W. Glynn and J. G. Shuhan at Parker. IN A GENERAL WAY.

J. C. Dewey was today appointed postmaster at Fairview, Uinta county, Wyo., vice J. M. Wells, resigned, and S. S. Later at Har-Weber county, Utah, vice John

Dabb, resigned. The house committee today agreed to report favorably the bill to relieve General Brooke from a judgment for damages on account of the fulfilment of his duties while in Mexico a number of years ago. The bill has been before congress for some time, and has once or twice been favorably acted upon by the senate committee.

The Washington annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church will be opened by Bishop Hurst at Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal church Twenty-ninth street. West Washington, tomorrow evening. The pastor of the church is Rev. Henry A. Carroll, who was pastor of a church in Omaha until about two years ago. Rev. Mr. Carroll is the leader of the conference and the cen-ter of attraction just now. John C. Watson of Nebraska City, who has

een here two or three times recently

professional business in the east, left Washngton for his home today.

Patents were issued to Nebraska inventors today as follows: Moses C. Nixon, Omaha, balling press; Charles H. Shultz, assignor of one-half to J. W. Whilans, check eye hook; Patrick Sweeney, Omaha, car coupling.
Patents granted lowa inventors: Arnold D. Andrews, Des Moines, mandrel for phonographs; Helle Epperly, Logan, corset, Norman O. Henderson, assignor to Engle Manufacturing company, Davenport, hay loader; Alonzo H. Seaver, Webster City, combined

board and cutter. Secretary Morton and Tobias Castor will call upon the president by appointment on Thursday and formally present the name of Dr. George L. Miller of Omaha for the va-Dr. George L. Miller of Commerce commi-cancy on the Interstate Commerce commi-PERRY S. HEATH.

TONE UP THE SYSTEM.

Boston Transcript: The tattoo artist has lesigns on his customers. Life: The steel men may rail at Mr. Carenegie, but his retort is in his works.

Lowell Courier: When the referee de-lares a fight a draw it doesn't give either side the pull. Yonkers Statesman: "One of the finest crops in years," says an up-river ex-

Inter Ocean: The successful business man, answering "books that have helped me," gives the bank book a prominent position.

Buffalo Courier: Jillson says he has noticed that some men are a great deal like rivers. When their heads are swelled you realize it from their mouths.

Boston Transcript: "The doctor says I need change." "Dr. Bigphee, I suppose, Well, you'll need more before he gets through with you."

Indianapolis Journal: "I always had an idea that Topkins had no political ambitions. In fact, I have often heard him say so, but now I think he was lying."
"H'm. What has he been doing?"

Somerville Journal: Ambitious Young Person-What do you think is the first step that one should take in order to be-come a poet? Experienced Editor (thoughtfully)-Well, I should say take out a life insurance pol-Atlanta Constitution: Justice-An' the

Atlanta Constitution: Justice—An' the prisoner sold his vote?

Candidate—He did, yer honor.
Justice—How much did he git fer it?
Candidate—Fifty cents.
Justice—I reckon I'll commit him fer cuttin' prices; ain't been a vote sold in this community in ten year's fer less'n a dollagan' a half!

SHOWING OFF.

Kansas City Journal.
'Tis said that women dress for men—
Who thinks so is unwise;
They dress expressly to show off
Before each other's eyes. Go walk with one upon the street
And see what will occur—
Observe how few will notice you, How many gaze at her; They'll scan her dress and wrap and hat, And—yes, 'tis true, alaek! When you have passed they'll turn their heads And scrutinize her back.

BROWNING, KING

The largest makers and sellers of fine clothes on earth.

Your money's worth or your money bac's,

Made a Hit

We did-We did-We are having an elegant



trade -- selling more spring overcoats than our tailors can press. They are beauties and no mistake. Everyone who has any notion of buying one, when he

sees them, always takes one-The styles and makes are very handsome. We're selling all of Wilson Bros.' plain white shirts a dollar straight; going to quit carrying them; have shirts made to our order hereafter. You can get a good shirt cheap now. Our new spring styles in hats are creating quite a sensation-They are not only up to date, but the prices are so decidedlo much better than hatters' get that we have no trouble in disposing of them.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Will ney the express if you send the money furtion of the control of the money furtion of the control of the co