HE CHARLEDAILY FEE TUESDAY, MARCH IN JEIGH

OFFICES. Omalia, The Hec fluidling, South Omalia, corner N and Twenty-fourth treets Connell Bloffs, 12 Pearl street. Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Comme New York, Rooms 13, 11 and 15,

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addressed to The addressed to The Company, Omahis, Druffe, checks and poston. Omahis, Druffe, checks and poston. De made payable to the order of the company, be made payable to the order of the company, THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, THE ATION. STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Total for the month.

Less reductions for unsold and returned

17.802 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

worn to before me and subscribed in m sence this 54 day of March, 1894. N. P. FEH, Notary Public. Iowa is a few miles nearer Washington than Nebraska. It appears also to be a few miles nearer the Interstate Commerce

commission vacancy.

According to the Chicago Times the chief merit of the senate tariff bill lies in the fact that it retains the income tax feature. If that is its chief merit its sphere of usefulness must be extremely circumscribed.

Mr. Tobe Castor was quick to disclaim any part in the appointment of Dr. Miller. This was doubtless for effect upon the other fellows only. Tobe will square himself with the doctor when the proper time comes

It is announced that it is quite likely that there will be very little talk on the part of the friends of the seignlorage bill in its behalf in the senate. There is so little to be said in its favor that the men who want to coin the vacuum would do well to say nothing at all.

It is human nature to leave every piece of work until the last possible minute. That accounts for the Utah legislature crowding the business of an entire session into four flays. It is simply taking lessons from the example regularly set by congress at its

The friendly injunction sult to keep Jefferson square as a posey garden and let the grass grow on the streets of Omaha should not be permitted to hang in the courts for an indefinite period. The city attorney should make a vigorous effort to secure a decision at the earliest possible day.

The democrats are not deriving much encouragement; from the many spring elections that have been held in the various towns and cities of several different states These spring elections are generally taken to be a good indication of the temper of the people. The tide is not running in democracy's way.

Are we never to have an end of the charge that the Nebraska democracy already has more than its share of the limited supply of federal patronage at the disposal of the president? That place in the cabinet is a cloud that overshadows the laudable ambitions of all the good Nebraska democrats who would be better satisfied with smaller plums and more of them.

Councilman Hascall has let the cat out of the bag at last. In the letter which appeared over his name in the Sunday Hyphenated he tells us that there was no intention on the part of the council that any one but the Thomson-Houston company should bid for the next three years' contract for electric lighting. Mr. Hascall is candid sometimes, if not often.

That estimated deficit in the federal finances shrinks every time the figures are subjected to a revised calculation. In the meanwhile the estimated revenue from the proposed tariff bill increases every time it is altered by amendment. If the senate will now cut off the unpopular income tax schedule, it will just about restore the desired balance between the governmental revenues and ex-

Lord Rosebery is not allowing the fact that he is himself a peer to interfere with the adoption of a popular program of legislation. The custom of the British constitution requires the ministry to be in harmony with the majority of the Commons. In consequence the party program must be constructed with a view to pleasing the Commons. If it satisfies the peers well and good. If the peers are dissatisfied with the program so much the worse for the peers.

The appointment of Dr. George L. Miller to the position of surveyor of customs is meeting with approval among the people of this city. There can be no question of the doctor's fitness for the place. The appointment has of course wrecked other ambitions hereabouts and comes to Dr. Miller unsolicited as the easiest way out of a bitter factional fight in which he did not participate. Taking this instance, coupled with the action of the president in the Lincoln postmastership, it is fair to predict that the active candidates for the district attorneyship will be turned down and that the plum will go to some democrat whose name has not been mentioned in connection with the

place. The supreme court of Nebraska has very properly set the seal of its disapproval upon the business methods of the so-called collection agencies of this state, who threaten to blacklist the name of the unfortunate creditor who fails to liquidate a claim within a tertain specified time. The mails of the state have been burdened within the past few years by the threatening letters of these collection agencies. Many men who from force of circumstances have been unable to promptly pay their debts have been publicly advertised as deadbeats, and unjustly so. The deadbeat has no sympathy; but the man who is simply the victim of hard times is entitled to the protection of the law, and the court very properly extends it,

THE WRONG OF IT.

vote in the United States senate on the seigniorage bill will be taken next Thursday. The supporters of this vicious and indefensible measure have shown themselves to be largely in the majority on every test vote and there appears to be no doubt that it will pass the senate as it went from the house. An effort was made last week by opponents of the bill to get an opportunity to amend it, but the advocates of the measure gave the effort no encouragement, because they do not wish to have it sent back to the house, where it may be further delayed. Their plan appears to be to rush it to the president, and if he vetoes it to try to pass it over the veto. It is hardly possible that this could be done in the house. in view of the close vote on the passage of the bill, but it is said that its friends claim that the republican members will not be enthusiastic about sustaining the veto of a democratic president, and that Mr. Cleveland has a host of enemies in his own party who will gladly vote to override the veto in order to show their spite. This is undoubtedly a mistaken view, so far as the republicans are concerned, with the exception, of course, of those from the silver states. All other republicans, there can be no doubt, would vote to sustain a veto, and these, with the eastern democrats, would be sufficient to sustain it.

Speaking on this measure in the senate, Senator Sherman expressed the opinion that the seigniorage bill is a violation of the public faith contained in the act of July, 1895. which pledged the entire silver purchased to the redemption of treasury notes issued in payment. He pointed out that the plain meaning and intent of that act was that the silver bullion purchased under it should be only coined into dollars as needed to redeem the treasury notes. The words 'seignlorage" and "gain" used in the act of 1890 were copied from the old law of 1878, and clearly mean, said Senator Sherman, "that the difference between the cost of the silver bullion and its coinage value should be utilized from time to time; but under this act that discretion was practically limited. There is no authority," continued Mr. Sherman, "and every lawyer here who examines this law will may that there is no guthority whatever to coin this silver bullion except for the purpose of paying the notes which may be presented." He went on to say that what this bill proposes is a plain and palpable violation of the public faith. That proposition is to take \$55,000,000 of the coinage value of this builion, every ounce of which is pledged to the redemption of treasury notes, not for the purpose of redeeming these notes nor to maintain the par value of the notes with gold, but as an addition to the currency, which would plainly violate the obligations of public faith. Nor is this all, for the bill provides further that upon the security of this \$55,000,000 of bullion taken out of the fund provided for the redemption of treasury notes the secretary of the treasury shall issue silver certificates, "thus robbing the holders of the treasury notes of the benefit of the stipulation made by the government when those notes were issued." By the language of the bill the secretary of the treasury may issue such certificates to the full amount of the socalled seigniorage, so that this bill contemplates a possible addition of \$110,000,000 to the currency, and this is proposed notwithstanding the fact that the silver bullion on hand, which cost the government \$125,000,-

treasury notes as already authorized by law. There can be no doubt that the success of the Bland seigniorage bill would tend to debase the currency and impair the public credit, because it would create an apprehension of further legislation, already threatened, in the same direction. With \$956,000,000 of demand obligations now outstanding, every dollar of which must be kept at parity with gold in order to maintain the public credit, and with a gold reserve of only about \$107,000,000, the danger of largely increasing the demand obligations without at the same time increasing at least proportionately the gold reserve must be apparent to everybody who knows anything about financial affairs. Senator Sherman was correct in declaring that whether the proposition before the senate is intended to introduce irredeemable money or to force the circulation of silver it is equally vicious, and that if silver should be paid for the certificates authorized by the bill then the whole superstructure of our financial system based upon gold and silver at par with each other would fall and we should go down step

000, has a present market value of only

\$82,000,000, a loss to the government of

\$43,000,000. Is it not manifestly absurd to

talk about seigniorage in view of these

figures, and equally obvious is the dishon-

this depreciated silver except to redeem

by step to the single silver standard. ROSEBERY ON GLADSTONE'S LINES. There will be no departure by Lord Rosebery from the lines of policy laid down by his illustrious predecessor. Such is the assurance given in an address of the new premier to a meeting of liberals yesterday, and given in such plain and unqualified terms that there can be no doubt regarding its sincerity. He declared that he and those associated with him in the ministry stood where they did before there was a change of premiers and that they are all pledged to the same policy. The same measures that constituted the program of the liberal party under the leadership of Gladstone that party will continue to battle for under the leadership of Rosebery.

First in importance among the liberal policies is that relating to home rule in Ireland, and as to this great question the new premier spoke in no uncertain or ambiguous terms. He declared that the government is bound to the Irish question by the cause of honor and affection and that the policy of home rule will not be less definitely pursued by reason of the change of prime ministers, The pledge of this was in the continuance of John Morley as chief secretary for Ireland, that staunch champion of Irish home rule having declined a higher position from a sense of duty to that cause. Irishmen and all sympathizers of home rule will and in the utterances of Lord Rosebery no reason for other than hope. In referring to what promises to become an issue of hardly less importance than the Irish question, namely, the "ending or mending" of the House of Lords, the premier said the present government had fully identified itself with the declaration made by Mr. Gladstone in his last speech in the House of Commons, He had himself long felt that with democratic suffrage the House of Lords is an anomaly, and he pointed out wherein the power exercised by the hereditary legislators is a danger to the constitution. Being himself a peer, Lord Rosebery spoke in no barsh or disrespectful terms of the Lords. He did not think the peerage should be considered a stigma or a bar to opportunities of serving the state, but, as a liberal, none would be more steadfast in doing his duty to the party. What was said by the premier on this ques-

tion was largely in the nature of a warning.

as, indeed, was that which Mr. Gladstone

said before retiring from the aremiership, By agreement reached last week the final Lord Rosebery, like his predecessor, does not seek a conflict with the Lords, out if it is forced upon him the assurance he gives is that he will not make any effort to avoid it. That it is very likely to be forced upon him there seems to be no doubt. It may come on any one of several measures that are prominent in the liberal program-on the bill for the reinstatement of evicted tenants in Ireland, on the measures dealing with the ecclesiastical establishments of Wales and Scotland, or on the proposed equalization of the poor rates in London. The latter measure is peculiarly Lord Rosebery's and illustrates his broad demogratic views. Sections of London now provide for their own poor and in some of these, where pauperism is large in proportion to the population, taxabla property is much more heavily taxed than in those portions where the wealthler classes live. It is proposed to make all the paupers in London a common charge upon the entire metropolis, and it is expected that this will be bitterly opposed by the great property owners, with whom the Lords will undoubtedly be in sympathy. It is apparent that athere will not be lacking opportunities for a conflict between the Commons and tha

> of any other issue in British politics. The so-called speech of the queen delivered at the opening of Parliament, which, as everybody knows, is prepared by the prime minis ter contains little beyond a mere outline of the proposed measures of the government. The only reference to this country is the announcement that negotiations are in progress looking to the execution of the award of the court of arbitration as to the seal fisheries in the Bering sea. The progress of legislation under England's new premier will be watched with a good deal of interest.

WHEELER VS. WHEELER. The bible tells us that no man can serve two masters. On this point all sects and all preachers are agreed. And yet there are men constantly trying to do the two-horse act. A striking example is furnished by Councilman Wheeler in his attempt to mutilate the electric inspection ordinance. As a member of a fire insurance firm Mr. Wheeler represents not only several of the most substantial insurance companies in the country. but also their patrons, the merchants, manufacturers and owners of buildings and stocks of merchandise. In his relation to the insurance companies and their policy kelders Mr. Wheeler is expected to exert his influence in the council in favor of every safeguard that will protect property and life from fires generated by electrical wires strung on the outside or inside of buildings. As the beneficiary of Mr. Wiley and the Thomson-Houston company Mr. Wheeler is expected to exert his influence in the council for the prevention of any regulation by ordinance that will hamper the company in doing just about as it pleases, and particularly in making the inspection a mere farce.

the insured on one side and the electric lighting monopoly on the other, whom did Mr. Wheeler represent in mutilating the electric inspection ordinance? As originally drafted, the ordinance was satisfactory to the insurance companies and their patrons, who are deeply interested in preventing spontaneous fires. Who was it that cut out certain essential features of this ordinance? Surely not Mr. Wheeler, who does not know any more about electric science as applied to lighting and motor power than he does about the Hindoo language.

Is not Mr. Wheeler serving the wrong master when he seeks to lessen public safety. and increase the risks which his employers, esty of the proposition to coin any part of the insurance companies, have to carry? Is he not also fastening upon his Omaha insurance patrons excessive rates by reason of increased risk? Is it not about time for Mr. Wheeler to discard one of his masters and serve his constituents as well as his employers and patrons in the insurance busi-

> Custer is the banner populist county in Nebraska. In the state elections of 1892 and 1893 that county gave the people's ticket a larger proportionate plurality than any other county gave. Every important county office is held by a populist. The chances are, however, that the populists will lose their grip there as a consequence of the recent disclosures attending the peculations of the county treasurer, to which reference has been made in the news columns of The Bee and newspapers of the big Sixth district. Evidence is also forthcoming of the participation of Hon. Omer Madison Kem in the soft snap of the treasurer. A letter was recently received from him in which he admitted having used \$1,500 of the county funds, which he subsequently returned. He has again been reminded of an additional sum of \$3,000 secured by him from the same source, but he has not yet stated whether he turned that amount back into the public treasury of Custer county. Meantime the county treasurer has hypothecated all his goods, chattels and realty in a vain effort to make the county whole, but report has it that he is still \$5,000 short. We suggest that if Congressman Kem still holds any of this money he ought to return it at once, lest there may come a slump in the populist vote of Custer county in particular and the big Sixth in general.

Another conference is to be held in Philadelphia for the promotion of municipal reform. Americans are beginning to realize to what an extent abuses have been carried in the larger cities and what can be gained by the suppression of such abuses. The subject is attracting the attention not merely of theorists, but also of men of affairs who have had practical experience in the efforts made from time to time to rescue the government of their respective cities from the hands of professional politicians who look upon the city revenues as legitimate spoils. It is seen that what is needed is a change in both men and methods. These conferences serve to bring proposals for new methods before the public and to impress upon the people the necessity of constant watchfulness and care. If the better elenents in all the large citles will only interest themselves actively in the reform of municipal government the improvement in our American cities will soon become visible even to the most casual observer.

The scheme of the electric lighting monopoly and its tools in the council now is to rescind the contract which has been awarded to Pardee & Co. as the lowest bidders and to readvertise for new bids. This is a brazen subterfuge concocted for the evident purpose to prolong the grip of the Wiley concern upon the taxpayers and upon private consumers. What excuse is there for readvertising at this time when delay manifestly makes it impossible for any competitor to supply the lights by the 30th of April? The pretense under which Wiley's catspaws in the council propose to rescind the contract is that they do not propose to grant a franchise for thirty years. Didn't these same councilmen cheerfully vote a fifty-year fran-

chise to the gas-company without reducing the price of gas the public or the city? How is anybody to bid against the Thomson-Houston company unless they are given the privilege of putting up the wires? The job

is too patent on its face and can only ter-

minate in a scandal.

A lecturer upon dress reform for women in New York the other day admonished every young malt enever to marry a girl whose waist measures less than twenty-five inches. We may expect the women to forthwith change their tactics and instead of attempting to reduce the size of their waists to take measures for expanding them. One Important point, however, seems to have been overlooked in the discussion on this subject, and that is, how is any young man to know whether the girl's waist comes up to the required standard? We presume that no method is more accurate than actual measurement. The young lady might, to be sure, object to the process of winding a tape line about her. If the young man who adopts this advice is wise he will prepare for the ordeal by ascertaining the exact length of his coat sleeve. If he is apt to be forgetful he might put a chalk mark at the hereditary legislators, and if it shall arise twenty-five-inch point. When you see a it will command an interest surpassing that young man with a chalk mark on his coat sleeve you may be sure that he is looking for a girl with a twenty-five-inch waist.

> A railroad employe at Lincoln has set about to correct one the abuses of the Nebraska statutes that has sprung up within the past year or so. The law in this state makes it a misdemeanor for a merchant or creditor to assign a claim to parties outside of the state for the purpose of evading the garnishee law. The law has been persistently ignored and as a result several thriving syndicates have grown up in Council Bluffs and Sloux City. They purchase Nebraska claims against railway employes, secure julgment in a justice court and garnishee the railway company in Iowa. The practice has resulted in no little hardship and the railroad companies have never made the effort to prevent the abuse. The Lincoln employe, however, has instituted a test case and has sued a merchant for fraudulently transferring a claim to an Iowa syndicate. The progress of the case will be watched with no little

The rapid growth of sentiment favorable to the promotion of irrigation in Nebraska is due largely to the persistent efforts of the press to disseminate information pointing out the incalculable advantage of irrigation wherever it has been tried, this side and beyond the Rockies. Within the past few years publications exclusively devoted to the subject of irrigation have sprung up in leading transmissouri cities. The latest output has just made its advent in Omaha under the heading of "Irrigation." The initial number comes to us in the shape of

a handsomely-printed twenty-page pamphlet, with several photogravure illustrations As between the insurance companies and | and an enclosure of the topographical map of the projected Platte river canal. There is much interesting and valuable information embodied in this number that will commend itself to our business men and people interested in the extension of the area of irrigation.

Those Iowa cities protesting against legislation intended to deprive them of their special charters is a sight novel to most legislatures of recent years. The usual course for different cities to pursue is to demand changes in the statutes under which they are organized, and they generally have difficulty in securing the legislation which they want. They are compelled to be governed by charters which they have outgrown and which please the legislature to grant relief. Here these Iowa cities prefer to keep their old privileges for fear that they will be curtailed rather than enlarged by the proposed enactment. They claim to be satisfied with the charters that they have and ask to be allowed to remain as they are. We should doubtless have to look far for other cities that are entirely satisfied with the state statutes that govern their organization.

Limestone macadam has proved itself to be a costly failure in this city and will again prove itself a costly failure if used on country roads. A bed of limestone and cement covered with broken sandstone, granite and gravel would make a first class permanent roadway. But crushed limestone will pulverize and disintegrate within a very short time. A limestone macadam roadway that remains unsprinkled in the summer would be avoided by light travel because the lime dust would make it almost Insunportable, and dirt roads would be preferred in spite of ruts and heavy grades.

Thanks for the Probe.

Indianapolis Journal. Senator Peffer deserves the thanks of the country for introducing a resolution to in-vestigate the rumors regarding sugar spec-ulations by senators. The subject should A Significant Circumstance

New York Sun. It is a significant circumstance that the business condition of the country has improved steadily since the Wilson bill passed from the mob of the house into the conservative hands of the senate.

The Man for the Emergency.

St. Paul Globe.

Admiral Benham, commander of the American fleet at Rio, is a hero in more senses than one. While all the other foreigners have fled from the yellow fever, he remains at his post, and, when necessity requires, nurses the sick and comforts the dying. He is made of the right sort of stuff.

Fate of the Tariff Bill. Philadelphia Ledger.

Early reports from Washington of the manner in which the bill has been received indicate that it may get full democratic support in some shape, but it is almost cer-tain to be thrown life, conference commitsupport in some smale, but tain to be thrown into conference committee and to be so altered there as to amount to a new bill. The republicans should antagonize it at every point, for its final pastragonize it at every point, for its final pastragonize in the state of the state

Admiration Fringed with Grief. Philadelphin Record.

Admiration for the quick-witted action o Admiration for the quick-witted action of a Rock Island railway engineer, who saved his train from the bandits on Friday night while passing through a cut near St Joseph, Mo., by turning on a full head of steam, will be mingled with regret that the desperades could not be captured. The railways of the country should make common cause in hunting down these outlaws. What the Adams Express company has done in the way of arming its train crews with buckshot rifles should be done by the railroad companies feenerally for the proHERE AND THERE.

A sweeping change on the surface of the streets would be an agreeable one. The genial influence of the weather will presently bring trees into bold re-leaf. It is possible to turn down cheap elec-

Ex-Boss McKane has been found \$200,000 short, in addition to his moral deficiencies, The shah of Persia is a kodak fiend. No conder European royalty dreads his coming Anent her Masonie initiation, Mrs. Leass

ositively declines to reveal her exact post

in riding the goat.

There are occasions after all when the office seeks the man. Some Omaha democrats can testify to the fact. "Anxious Inquirer" is informed that the

Mosquito country referred to in the Washing-ton dispatches is not a part of New Jersey. Whatever were the shortcomings of Ger eral Jubal Early, he was a bluff brigadie picturesque swearing oft set the camps ablaze.

Although Miss Kate Field did not satisfy her early ambition to shine on the operatic states, the circumstance does not diminish the value of her Latter Day notes. A coterie of local sports persistently dis-

uss an alleged scrap at Jacksonville, notwithstanding the solemn declaration of a ocal jury that Corbett did not fight Mitchell. Phil Thompson, leading lawyer for the defense in the Breckinridge case, is old light ning itself with a gun, and is said to have expedited no less than five Kentucky funerals.

There is to be a silver convention in De oines on the 20th inst. Colorado proposes sending a delegation in favor of "honest Prospects of an animated discusdon are increased thereby.

Louisiana's new senator has a full crop of odern whiskers. The growing popularity of heek and chin adornments to statesmanship ends plausibility to the report that Dan Dickinson contemplates hanging his portiere: on a presidential nomination.

John Kendrick Bangs, the democratic mayor of Yonkers, N. Y., is editor of the humorous department of Harper's Bazar and has charge of the "Drawer" in Harper's Magazine. The dominant party is afflicted with a mania for political funny business. Strong evidence of the financial revival in Denver is furnished by the February statenent of the First National bank, of which D. H. Moffatt is president. On December 19 the deposits amounted to \$4,493,810.34, on February 28 \$5,185,974,48, an increase of \$692,134.14 in two and a half months. This s gratifying evidence of returning confi-

President Claveland has promised to relew the Knights of Pythias at their triennial encampment at Washington in August, and General Schofield has consented to inspec them. This is the first time the president an the commanding general of the army have so honored similar organizations. The en-campment will begin August 27 and last

Judicial Nullification.

Attorney General Olney is not a man of haphazard opinions, and when he speaks of Judge Grosscup's decision in the interstate commerce case as about as "broad" as anything he ever noted, his judgment has weight. The attitude of the court is certainly remarkable. It is to be remembered that the interstate law does not require witnesses to testify against themquire witnesses to testify against them selves; on the contrary, it expressly ex-empts them from prosecution in such cases. But Judge Grosscup practically holds that any officer or agent of a railroad company any officer or agent of a railroad company which is being prosecuted for violation of the law cannot be compelled to testify against the company at all. And such is the law now that when any federal judge decides against the government the latter cannot appeal, while the railroad company can, in case the judgment is against itself. The rate at which the courts are now openly nullifying legislative acts or practically rendering them void is a striking feature of the present exercise of judicial power. It is not confined to the federal courts, which are granted such jurisdiction ower. It is not confined to the ower. It is not confined to the jurisdictio ourts, which are granted such jurisdiction the constitution, but to state court courts, which are granted such jurisdiction by the constitution, but to state courts many of which are not. But many high authorities, such as Judge Cooley of Michigan, and a great number of eminen judges, have held even in the case of the federal courts that a legislative act is no to be nullified except in the clearest and most emphatic cases of constitutional violation. That Judge Grosscup has unduly stretched the powers of his tribunal would stretched the powers of his tribunal would stretched the powers of his tribunal would thus appear to be evident. And when we join to this willingness of the federal courts the same courts, as in the decision of Judg-Jenkins, to take an unheard-of step against the generally recognized rights of railway employes, we have an assumption of Judicial employes, we have an assumption of judicial power of rather surprising proportions. "Whoever hath an absolute authority to interpret any written or spoken laws, it is he who is truly the law-giver, to all intents and purposes, and not the person who first wrote or spoke them." So said the English Bishop Hoadley in 1717 in a sermon before the king. It seems to be a true saying, and it seems also to be true that our judiciary is rapidly taking to itself prerogatives which are making it practically the law-giver of the nation and of the states within certain broad and enlarging bounds. Jefferson saw in this power of the federal judiciary a menace to the government. Roger Sherman of Connecticut, of another political school, opposed the granting of it in the constitutional convention of 1787. But it has been assumed, and thereby has arisen a doc-

tional convention of 1781. But it has been assumed, and thereby has arisen a doctrine of constitutional law wholly unique among the nations. It is a power, however, never intended for unlimited judicial exercise. The federal judges will do well evidently to be occasionally reminded of this fact. Government Ownership of Railroads. Prof. Ely in North American Review. In proportion to the number traveling ere are thirteen times as many ac the United States as in Germany,

there are thirteen times as many accidents in the United States as in Germany, where government ownership of railways obtains, and six or seven times as many accidents to employes in proportion to the total number. And no wonder! The first thing which attracts attention in Germany is the careful protection to life and limb. Accidents of daily occurrence in Chicago are an impossibility in Berlin, a city of equal size. Contrast the efforts of the United States to save life as seen in our truly admirable life-saving service on our coasts with the conduct of those railway presidents who rush to Washington and to our state capitals to prevent the passage of laws to compel the railways to use well known and approved safety appliances! It is claimed that there is greater freedom in the service of government than in the service of the vast corporations which manage natural researches. wast corporations which manage natural monopolies. And the freedom of the employed may be still further increased by better civil service regulations. The noblity of public service is of importance to the wage earner of every grade. The uniform of government is an honor, while the livery of private service is considered a badge of inferiority. It is public service which has developed the great leaders of our civilization. Private service could never give us a Washington or a Lincoln. Government ownership implies use for general social purposes, and not merely exploitation for divvast corporations which manage natural and not merely exploitation for dividends.

Superflous Self-Importance.

Philadelphia Record.
Senator Sherman says the United States enate is "the greatest deliberative body in he world." In a certain sense he is right. Whilst the senate "deliberates" the busthe world." In a certain sense he is right. Whilst the senate "deliberates" the business of the country goes to wreck. Senatorial deliberation is the grandiose phrase with which senatorial filibustering, senatorial speculation and senatorial disrerard for the public interest is sugar-coated to hide its bitterness and vileness from the popular apprehension.

GOOD LUCK.

Judd Lyman in Chleago Times. I found a horse's cast-off shoe And snatched it from the cobblestones: "Good luck, my boy, good luck to you!" It seemed to say in ringing tones.

Thoughtlessly I stood and laughed, With future bright within my clutch, Till I got a Jab with a wagon shaft, And now I travel on a crutch.

Highest of all in Leavening Power. - Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



#### GROVER DID IT ALL ALONE

THE DISCUSSIBALLY PROPERTY WATER A

President Cleveland Personally Responsible for the Appointment of Dr. Miller.

WHY HE TURNED DOWN THE MACHINE

Charges Against the Combine's Candidate Had Sufficient Weight to Turn the Scale and Miller Came as a Happy Solution.

WASHINGTON BURRAU OF THE BEE

513 Fourteenth Street, WASHINGTON, March 12. 'President Cleveland assumes all of the responsibility for the nomination of Dr. George . Miller of Omaha to be surveyor of cusoms at that port," said a high official in the Treasury department to The Bee correspondent late this afternoon. "There is not a paper on file in this department in favor of Dr. Miller for any place. I will tell you the circumstances under which President Cleveland dropped the three or four candilates for the surveyorship and arbitrarily amed Dr. Miller.

"When the friends of Mr. Ijams filed papers for his appointment to the position they entered charges against Mr. James McShane and the fact is the president made up his mind some weeks ago that under no circumtances would be nominate McShane. He ame to the conclusion that McShane was

"The first real evidence that the president intended to nominate Dr. Miller came to this lepartment on Saturday," continued the official, "when a messenger came over from the white house and asked that information be sent to the president bearing upon the financial benefit to be derived from the office of surveyor of customs at Omaha. The matter was looked up and the president was informed that the emoluments made the office worth between \$6,500 and \$7,000 per annum, or nearly as much as the position of interstate commissioner, which Dr. Mil ler sought through his friends. HELPED OUT OF A HOLE.

"When Secretary Morton and Committees man Castor presented the name of Dr. Miller for the Interstate Commerce commission va-cancy they no doubt unwittingly sealed the fate of all aspirants to the Omaha suveyorship. The president did not intend to ap-point Mr. McShane, and he did not want to appoint either Cunningham or Ijams. He was given to understand that cx-Governor Boyd did not care for the place, and it was under-stood that Messrs. Morton and Castor were unwilling that he should be appointed to it. Under the circumstances the president was at a loss to know what he should do about the surveyorship until Dr. Miller's name vas pressed for the vacancy on the Interstate Commerce commission. Almost instantly the president saw his way clear out of his dilemma. He did not want to give the Interstate Commerce commission vacancy to Ne-braska, because he feels that he has already given that state more than it is entitled to and because he wants a lawyer for the posi-tion. He wanted to provide for Dr. Miller, and when the idea suggested itself to him to appoint the doctor to the surveyorship the question of compensation was the only thing n the way. Learning that the office worth nearly as much as the one sought by the doctor, he made up his mind to send his name to the senate today. While I do not doubt that Dr. Miller knew that his name was to go to the senate for the surveyorship do not know that he was advised of the fact. It is not known at this department what Secretary Morton and Mr. Castor think of the nomination of Dr. Miller, but after place, neither can enter objection.

MORTON AND CASTOR ARE SILENT. Both Secretary Morton and Committeeman Castor refused to be interviewed upon the mination of Dr. Miller. They both declare allegiance to James McShane, and say that they deeply regret that the president could not see his way to nominate him. Both say they urged the president with all their power to appoint Dr. Miller on the Interstate Commerce commission and are sorry he was not given that place. At the same time both are quoted as saying that they were aware of the futility of further pressing the name of Dr. Miller for the Interstate Commerce commission at the end of last week. However, Messrs. Morton and Castor knew on Saturday Dr. Miller would be nominated today. The nomination was no sur-

Mr. McShane and his friends in Omaha have President Cleveland more than any-body else to blame for losing the fight which they made for this office. The president is naturally of a suspicious turn of mind, except in a few instances, where, to employ a vulgarity, be is "dead stuck on" some personal friend. His ears are always open charges and he is even ready to find an xcuse for turning down an applicant who is endorsed by a large number of the people. Secretary Carlisle did everything he could to bring about Mr. McShane's appointment. Now that the Morton-Castor machine broken down on the Omaha surveyorship, he Nebraska contingent in Washington ex pects to see it knocked out in the selection of a United States district attorney, At torney General Olney has recommended the

prointment of some one who is objection-

ble to the machine and it remains to be

seen whether he can have his way. Repre-

entative Bryan still claims a victory in the

selection of a postmaster at Lincoln and as the situation stands the machine has three black eyes at this early stage in the filling of the large federal offices in Nebraska, counting the district attorneyship.

PERRLES AND THE INDIAN LANDS. W. E. Peebles of Pender, Thurston county, arrived in the city last evening. Mr. Peebles' special mission on this occasion is to try and secure the allotment of the Omaha Indian tribal lands at once, in conformity with a bill Scoator Manderson introduced and passed at his request over a year ago. There is some interest money due the Omabas, which he is interested in seeing paid as soon as possible, as they need it to buy seed wheat and implements for farming operations this spring. This interest money is paid annually under the provisions of an act secured by Mr. Peebles in 1890. The Indian land tax bill, which has attracted such widespread attention, owes its origin to the Thurston county gentleman. This seasure passed the senate last session, but failed to go through the house. The allotting of the vast tract of tribal lands adjourned Pender, heretofore used for grazing purposes, will result in a big boom for that tows as allotted lands can be leased for agricult ral purposes, while tribal lands cannot. Mr. Peebles expresses the belief that he will be entirely successful in securing what he came

Prof. R. M. Jester, who was removed from the superintendency of the Lower Brule Indian schools in South Dakota some weeks ago for having written a political letter to a friend in Iowa giving evidence of pleasure at lemocratic defeat in recent el advocating the nomination of McKinley in 96, has been reinstated in the service and will be assigned with his wife to the charge of an Indian school in Idaho. Prof. Jeater has an enviable record as an Indian teacher,

Representative Mercer called upon Secre-Browning today and presented facts and figures upon the advisability of establishing a branch of the Indian supply depot at Omaha, with a view to securing their en-dorsement to congress. Mr. Mercer believes that the Indian appropriation bill will provide for the branch depot at Omaha.

IN A GENERAL WAY. Representative Meiklejohn introduced a bill today providing for the transfer of the fish commission and the geological survey to the Agricultural department.

With a view to procuring information desired by a number of residents of Nebraska as to the condition of business before the court of claims affecting Indian depredation claims. The Bee correspondent today called at the court rooms and was informed by the clerk that the Indian depredation claims are being disposed of as rapidly as they are made cor plete upon the docket and the claimants are ready to proceed, but that the trouble or delay is with congress, which must appropriate money to pay the judgments obtained against the United States government before the claimants can get their money. A judgment against the government is of no avail without an appropriation to pay it. All the Indian depredation judgments obtained in the court of claims have been referred to the house committee on claims, which has taken favorable action upon them and will en deavor to have them placed in the general deficiency appropriation bill, which is expected to appear in the house before many weeks.

C. A. O'Brien was today appointed postmaster at Bondurant, Polk county, Ia., vice M. F. McClung, resigned, and J. O. Johnson at Westerville, Clay county, S. D., vice Ole Westre, resigned. Hon. Patrick Egan of Lincoln is at the

Ex-Senator Warren of Wyoming spent most of today on the floor of the senate. PERRY S. HEATH.

#### MID-MARCH MERRIMENT.

Texas Siftings: The only way to get a nen out of the garden is to go slow, but

Buffalo Courier: The turning-point in the ives of most farmer boys is at the end of a

Philadelphia Record: A move for cheaper as is something that shouldn't be turned Yonkers Statesman: If it is a fact that "everything comes to him who walts," the Philadelphians will eventually get every-

Chicago Tribune: Winter appears to be going, and through the tree-tops the spring zephyrs soon will be breathing a sigh of

Spare Moments: Beggar—Have you a copper you can spare, sir? Carleton—Yes; you will find him in the kitchen making

Harper's Bazar: "I'll never invite an editor to my home again," said the young author. "I had Bluepencil up over Sunday, and my boy brought out the muclage pot and said, 'Dnt's what my papa w'lles storwies wid."

Washington Star: "It's a queer thing," said the man who observes closely, "that you never find a barber who is an anarchist."
"I should say not. You wouldn't expect a man to work against his own business, would you?"

THE LADY OR THE TIGER. Brooklyn Life. She gets two letters in the mail, The envelopes are scanned; A girl's handwriting is on one, A man's the other hand.

She lays them down; she picks one up; Its seal is quickly burst— Now, who is wise enough to say Which one she opens first?

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point of comfort and general usefulness. We would like to have you look at them, whether you wish to purchase or not just now. Our spring overcoats have been in for some time and are gems of style and beauty. All colors, all prices.

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