Omalia, The Res Building.
South Omalia, corner N and Twenty-fourth Sts.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl arrest.
Chicago Office, 23 Claumber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 14, Tribune Bidg.
Washington, 514 Fourteenth street. CORRESPONDENCE.

Il communications relating to news and edi-al matter should be addressed: To the Editor, BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be directed to The Bee Publishing company, maha, Drafts, checks and postuffice orders to THE REE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION George H. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that he actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Beo printed during the month of February, 1894, was

Less reductions for unsold and returned copies 633,604 17,803 Total sold

Daily average net circulation .....

\* Sunday,

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my resence this 3d day of March, 1894. N. P. FEIL, Netary Public. Boodlerism has become impudent and even defiant in this city and it must be suppressed by the taxpayers and law-abiding citizens generally.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

A considerate calendar maker has figured out that Easter will not again fall upon March 25 as it does this year, until 1951. Patient penitents may rest easier having had this information.

No wonder the agitation for a greater New York is now in the acute stage. The Midway plaisance in miniature has only just reached the metropolis, almost a year behind its debut to the Chicago public.

A bill pending in congress aims to compel United States marshals to charge only the exact expenses of traveling with prisoners instead of 10 cents per mile, as now allowed. This is a tip for Nebraska legislators who wish to make a record by abol-Ishing similar abuses by county officials in this state.

Editor Stead is once more in Europe, brim full of American experiences and comment, which he is ready and anxious to pour into the ear of the British public. But one obstacle stands in the way. The British newspapers are not as accessible to men of Stead's loquacity as were the American newspapers.

Ex-President Harrison is being kept busy in preventing the newspapers of San Francisco from getting hold of the lectures for publication which he is delivering at Leland Stanford, ir., university. The auditor who shows his interest in the lectures by taking notes too freely is immediately placed under suspicion. The ex-president wants the privilege of publishing his own

A Chinaman was the other day granted divorce by a New York court. He had been so enamoured of American life that he had sought for himself an American wife. The experiment with American matrimony led logically to the experiment with American divorce courts. Who dare longer say that the Chinaman refuses to adapt himself to the conditions of American civilization?

An eastern newspaper professes to give the views of Senator Allison on the German silver question. We were not aware that there was any question over German silver German silver is a very useful alloy, but i has not yet attained an international or even a national importance. The silver question in Germany is concerned with the same metal as the silver question in every other country.

A 5 per cent dividend on the Capital Na tional bank liabilities is not very much in itself, but as a starter must be very acceptable to the creditors who have been waiting these many weary months to get a chance at their shares of the assets. A little more expedition in reaching the remaining dividends would place the receiver in a more popular position than he is just now holding.

Comstock does not propose to be eclipsed by Parkhurst in the public estimation so long as there are immoral books and indecent pictures to be confiscated. His laurels might have faded from the people's view had he not had an opportunity to raid the rooms of that naughty Tenderloin club. All the other New York clubs will now have to drape their statuary, veil their paintings and nail up their book cases.

Congressman Bland must be conceded the merit of persistency in everything he undertakes. Not only did he force the seignlorage bill through the house by dint of physical exertion, but he also spent a good deal of time supervising its progress through the senate. Now he continues his efforts by bombarding the president to convince him that it is his duty to sign the bill. Such persistency deserves to be enrolled in behalf of a better cause.

An item is being generally circulated in the press of the country to the effect that Hetty Green, the richest woman in America, was rescued from a perilous position in front of an approaching street car on Broadway, New York, by a policeman, who probably saved her life, but who received neither thanks nor reward from the rich woman. Why there should be anything so very remarkable in this story must be beyond the comprehension of the ordinary man. It is merely a matter of speculation whether the woman would have been killed or even injured had the policeman failed to interfere. The policeman was certainly entitled to thanks for his service, although he was doing no more than his duty, but there was 10 reason whatever to justify any expectation of a reward. Had he saved the life of a poor woman at the risk of his own the thought of a money compensation would never have entered his mind. Why should the fact that the person rescued happened to be possessed of untold millions make any difference in the discharge of his duty. The conscientious and manly policeman would have resented the offer of a gratuity in such a case as an insult to his honor, much less have felt aggrieved because it was not tendered.

A DANGEROUS SITUATION. THE OMAHA DAILY BEE. From new until January, 1895, the city of Omaha will be without electric wire inspection and the lives and property of its citizens will be exposed to the risks and dangers of the deadly wire. This state of facts is the natural and inevitable consequence of the infamy perpetrated by the city council when it abolished the office of city electrician. Whatever lives may be lost or property destroyed by defective wiring during the next ten months will be directly chargeable to the councilmen who voted to repeal the city electrician ordinance over the

mayor's veto. We are told the ordinance was repealed in order to throw out Mr. Coweill, who as city electrician, had made himself very offensive to Wiley and his pliant henchmen in the council, and we are assured from the same quarter that the ordinance will be re-enacted in a few days and open the way for the appointment of a more competent and efficient electrician. The councilmanic jobbers have even gone so far as to provide for raising the salary of the future city electrician. It is also understood that the new electrician is to receive lucrative retainers from the insurance companies and the telegraph, telephone and electric lighting companies. They might just as well insert in the proposed electrician ordinance that the mayor shall be required to commission Wiley himself as city electrician. That would at least make it clear to everybody that the inspection is to be a sham.

Now suppose the council does re-enact the ordinance creating the office of city electrician and follows this up by enacting the most rigid inspection ordinance? What would that amount to so long as Wiley owns twelve councilmen ready to reject any appointment that does not suit him? What would be the use of paying \$150 to \$200 a month out of the city treasury for one of Wiley's catspaws?

The mayor is in duty bound not to play into the hands of contractors and public plunderers, and there is, therefore, no prospect of a city electrician being reinstated in the office until after the next council is elected unless property owners and insurance patrons rise in their might and force the gang to resign or act decent.

The most outrageous feature of this situ ation is the fact that three of the councilmen who have voted to abolish the office of electrician at the behest of Wiley, and thereby have removed the most essential safeguard against fire risks from defective and deadly wiring, are agents of standard fire insurance companies. Of all the men that have a voice in the council Daniel H. Wheeler, Edward Howell and Halfdan Jacobsen should have been the last to cast their votes for a measure that jeopardized the interests of the companies they represent and the lives and prosperity of policy holders who have patronized their companies. There can be no satisfactory explanation to palliate the outrage they have perpetrated, nor can they ever purge themselves of the guilt for its disastrous con-

sequences. REFORM THROUGH MARRIAGE.

"Marriage is not a reform school. If a man will not reform for the sake of the girl he wishes to win, he will not reform for observation, made in a recent sermon by a local preacher, while it needs certain qualifications, contains food for serious reflection. It not only offers very pertinent advice to people, young and old, who contemplate marriage, but also indicates at least a partial explanation for the alarming increase of divorce that the last few decades has witpessed in the United States. That there are alas, too many husbands who require reform will scarcely be gainsaid in any quarter. There are some who will argue that their vices and faults are for the most part developed after marriage, but it is impossible to resort to accurate statistics upon this subject. But as bad habits grow from small beginnings, instead of being developed over night, the chances are that in the great majority of cases the germ of the vice or fault that now cries for reform was quietly at work before the marriage took place.

It is at once encouraging and discouraging to contemplate the number of marriages that occur in which the woman enters with eyes open to the faults of her prospective hus band. It is encouraging because it evidences the confidence of the woman in the belief that her influence will be strong enough to overcome all difficulties; it shows her fortitude in being willing to undertake the task of reform. On the other hand, it is discouraging because, despite the most strengous exertions of the wife, the attempt is bound to end in failure in a considerable proportion of the cases. Failure means either the blasting of the home upon the delinquencies of one or both of the principal parties or its utter wreck upon the rocks of divorce. Yet reform after marriage is in many respects preferable to reform before marriage followed by relapse after marriage. The relapse indicates that marriage has not been a strong enough incentive to keep the husband or wife, as the case may be, in the path of virtue and rectitude. Reform after a relapse is threatened at every moment with a recurring relapse and can only be stable and permaneut in exceptional cases. Marriage is not primarily a reform school. and reform through marriage is at best a doubtful experiment, but as it is an experiment that is being tried every day we can only hope that the device may be improved and perfected so as to prove more and more successful in preventing matri-

monial failures. NATIONAL MILITARY PARKS. The idea of preserving some of the great battlefields of the war commends itself to popular patriotism. A few years ago congress provided for the purchase of the Chickamauga battlefield with a view of making it a national military park and a commission was appointed to take charge of the work and to carry out the intentions of congress. A considerable sum has been expended on this field, which was the scene of some of the most important and memorable operations during the rebellion, and it is proposed that the present congress shall vote an additional \$100,000 to continue the work. The designs of the commission, if carried out, as undoubtedly they will be, will make of this historic battlefield one of the most

beautiful and attractive parks in the world-

a splendid memorial of the valor and the

patriotism of the American people from

which the generations to come may learn a lesson of priceless value. It is now proposed to make the battlefield of Gettysburg a national park and to have it forever preserved and cared for as such by the United States, a bill for this purpose having recently been introduced in the house In the last congress provision was made for the appointment of a commission to devise plans for preserving the battlefield of Gettysburg, but no money was appropriated with a view to acquiring the lands upon which the battle was fought or for appropriately grading, marking and beautifying them. The bill introduced in the house makes provision that their effect will be to almost revolu- and specious arguments.

for this, and it is said that it will receive the support of all old soldlers in congress, regardless of how they faced during the rebellion. Certainly if it be desirable to preserve any of the battlefields of the civil war the claims of Gettysburg to that consideration are unsurpassed. There was fought tles, not only in our own military history, but in that of the world. It was not merely the only great general engagement fought on northern territory during the war, but it was the one great battle which up to that time struck a vital blow to the rebellion and rendered the cause of the confederacy hopeless. When the confederate army was driven from that field the north took fresh hope and courage, while in equal measure the faith of the southern people in their cause declined. In invading the north Lee staked everything upon the issue, and though he was allowed to return with his beaten battalions to the confederate capital and continued to fight desperately, there was no recovery from the blow he received at Gettys burg. In the generalship displayed on both sides, in the determined character of the fighting, in the magnificent bravery of both federals and confederates, and in the terrible execution done, Gettysburg was one of the greatest battles of history. This is sufficient reason for preserving the scene of this memorable conflict and as in every section of the country Grand Army posts have passed resolutions orging that this field be acquired by the national government with a view to transforming it into a military park and there is no popular objection to this being done, congress will make no mistake in passing the bill for this purpose and making a generous appropriation for carrying the proposition into effect. The battlefield of Gettysburg is well suited for a park and in time, if the plan contemplated is carried out, it can be made as beautiful and attractive as that at Chickamauga.

AN ABSURD FAKE.

Eleven years ago a franchise was applied for by the United Cas company under conditions that were extremely favorable to the city and private consumers. The old gas company had a right to charge \$3.72 per thousand and was then charging \$3 per thousand to all its patrons, city as well as private. The franchise of the United Gas ompany gave the city a rate of \$1.25 per thousand and a rate of \$2.25 to private consumers. The attempt to give this company a franchise was naturally resisted by the then existing monopoly.

The Bee took a decided stand in favor of competition and lower rates and its efforts were successful after a long fight. And now the Omaha Fake Mill, which has been playing into the hands of the fifty-year gas jobbers and the Thomson-Houston monopoly, has ventured to quote a man with an unsavory reputation as its authority for the story that The Bee eleven years ago had sold its influence for \$1,000 to the United Gas company. If this story was absolutely true it would not reflect upon the integrity of The Bee, since it was then, as now, fighting against monopoly and in favor of lower rates for taxpayers.

The contemptible innuendo that Pardee & Co. have subsidized The Bee to oppose the the sake of the woman he has wed." This Thomson-Houston concern is absurd on its face. The Bee has persistently denounced and opposed the impositions of the electric lighting contractor for more than two years, which is just about twenty-two months before Mr. Pardee had put in an appearance in Omaha, so far as we know.

> ELECTRICITY IN COMMERCE. patch from Albany, N. Y., stating that permission to use electricity as a motive power on the Eric canal had been granted to the Cataract General Electric company of Nineara Falls, and that the superintendent of public works of New York had issued a fifty-year permit. Experiment has demonstrated the feasibility of applying electricity to this purpose, and it will effect a saving of both time and expense. It is said that at the maximum charge which the electric company is permitted to make for propelling a boat during the season of navigation, there will be a saving to the owner of 50 per cent in comparison with the present rate of canal boat propulsion. This will doubtless also effect a reduction in the cost of transportation, so that the project of using electricity as a motive power-on the Erie canal is really a matter of widespread interest.

This is but one of several schemes which he capitalists who have been developing the water power of Niagara are promoting for the commercial utilization of electricity. On the same day that the above transaction was consummated there was another of hardly less importance. This was the formation of a company with a capital of \$10,000,000, whose business is the distribution of electric power generated at Niagara Falls to the cities and villages controlled by the company for manufacturng and lighting purposes. Still other projects of a similar character are in contemplation, the practicability of which seems to be assured. These transactions indicate the speedy consummation of the Niagara Falls Development company's plans, and the imagination can hardly conceive the possible influences of this work upon the commercial, social and industrial interests of New York state. When the electrical scientists of Europe last year investigated what was being done at Ningara they seemed very greatly interested in the scientific problems presented. They reported that in Europe, not only in scientific but in commercial circles, this work was regarded as perhaps the most important of all recent things done for the greater development of manufacture and commerce. They were doubtful, however, as to the ability to do more than to create a great manufacturing com munity along the banks of the Niagara river, or perhaps to carry the electric current so that it shall be available for power and lighting purposes in the city of Buffalo. but American scientists have taken a far broader view of the possibilities of this great enterprise. They believe that the electric current can be transmitted for 300 miles. or as far as Albany, and their figures show that the never-ending power that is the natural force in the Niagara river can be changed to electric force by the mighty plant there established, can be carried over the wires, taken off here and there in sufficient quantities for local purposes, and even changed again into power and light at Albany at a cost which represents a considerable saving over the use of coal. That, of course, is to be demonstrated, but to the capitalists it seems to have been demonstrated at least sufficiently to induce them to put their money in this gigantic scheme. The men who are the promoters of these projects not only have an abounding faith

in their auccess, but they have all the

capital necessary to achieve success, if it be

possible, and no lack of energy. The results

of their enterprise will be awaited with great

and universal interest, and if they are what

the projectors anticipate it is easy to believe

tionize industrial and commercial conditions. So far as the state of New York is concerned, if electricity can be employed for furnishing payer and light over the extent of territory how believed to be practicable, the waters of Niagara being utilized for the purpose, it will add hundreds of millions one of the most notable and important bat- to the wealth of that state within the next decade and crease between Buffalo and Albany a center of manufacturing industries unequalled anywhere in the world. The capitalists who have put their money in this great work manifest the utmost confidence in it and have never permitted a halt in its progress for want of financial support, notwithstanding the hard times.

WANT ANOTHER CONFERENCE.

A few days ago the Chamber of Commerce of London memorialized Lord Rosebery to take steps toward a resumption of the monetary conference, "in the hope that further discussion may develop some plan to remedy the evil which has dislocated business in the east." This request coming from an important commercial body it would seem reasonable to suppose will receive some attention from the government, but that Lord Rosebery will take the initiative in calling another international monetary conference there is not the slightest probability. England's present prime minister is not less strongly committed to the maintenance of existing financial conditions than was his predecessor. He was the mouthpiece of Mr. Gladstone in declaring the policy of the British government at the time of the last conference and subsequently, when he stated that while the government would not decline to be represented in the event of a resumption of the conference it would instruct its representatives to oppose any change that would necessitate a departure from existing conditions so far as silver is concerned. There is not the slightest reason for assuming that his attitude has since altered in the least. The significance of the memorial of the London Chamber of Commerce consists, therefore, entirely in the evidence it gives of a growing sentiment among the commercial class favorable to a readjustment of the relation of silver to the currency of the world. There is no question that bimetallism is gaining ground in Great Britain, but this is not so with the party in power, and the hope of accomplishing anything in the interest of that policy is in restoring the conservatives to power, the leaders of that party, Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour, being pronounced bimetallists. This being the case the chances of the British government taking steps toward the resumption of the monetary conference

must be regarded as very remote. The friends of silver are hoping for some thing from the commission appointed by the German government to consider the currency question, and particularly bimetallism. The majority of the members of this commission are bimetallists and it is not unreasonably expected that their report to the government will at least favor a larger use of silver in the currency of the empire than at present At the same time the emperor himself has been led to give earnest attention to this question, which is also regarded as significant. The silver party in Germany has been gaining in strength, as its recognition by the government in making up the currency commission shows, and the prevailing commercial conditions in the empire are calculated to still further strengthen it. At the same time Germany wants to increase her foreign trade and it is urged by the advocates of bimetallism that to attain this, especially in the markets of South America and Asia, a more liberal treatment and broader use of ilver is necessary. If by doing this silver should appreciate the countries of those con tinents will be better able to buy German goods. It is not at all unlikely that this view has weight with the German govern-

The difficulty is that Germany has been se entirely under the influence of England in this matter that there is naturally a doubt whether she can free herself from this influence. She may do this, however, and is that event there would be good prospect of a satisfactory international agreement regarding silver.

The British ministry repudiates the report

that it has any intention of asking for a re convening of the Brussels International Monetary conference. The adjournment of that conference might, so far as Great Britain is concerned, have better been its permanent dissolution. Nothing short of conditions that threaten her continued commercial supremacy at present promise to change the attitude of the British government upon this question.

A Democratic Specimen.

Kansas City Star,

There is something dignifiedly pathetic in Senator Gorman's deliverances on the tariff. "We will discuss it fairly, as we always have done, and we will consider it in the spirit of broad Americanism." The spectacle of Mr. Gorman as a mine owner working tooth and toenall for a tariff on coal is in some minor respects, a serious coal is, in some minor respects, a serious blow to his attitude of "broad Amer-icanism."

> Genesis of the Flood. New York Sun.

New York Sun.

"Is it a prophecy?" asks our esteemed contemporary, the Washington Post, recounting the irresistible rise of the Republican river of Nebraska. Prophecy nothing, is it any new thing for Hon. William Jennings Bryan, the Boy Orator of the Platte, to turn the ice gorge of the Republican river when he visits Nebraska in the spring? Is the Republican river to be blamed for breaking away?

The Income Tax.

Globe-Democrat. The placing of raw sugar on the dutiable list undoubtedly helps the foes of the income tax in their endeavors to get that feature knocked out of the tariff bill, for the revenue from sugar would make that from incomes unnecessary. Eight or ten democratic senators are opposed to the tax, but there is a chance that six or eight republicans will fayor it, so that the fight on that proposition will be close and exciting.

Uses of a Surplus.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.
It is admitted by the framers of the senate tariff bill that a surples revenue of from \$37,000,000 to \$47,000,000 will be profrom \$57,000,000 to \$57,000,000 will be produced by its provisions. Those are about the sums which the income tax is expected to yield. If it is difficult to collect such a tax under ordinary circumstances, what is likely to come of an attempt to collect it for a surplus only—for the purpose merely of tickling the fancy of the anti-rich-man element?

Importance of Reciprocity.

It requires time for the American manu-It requires time for the American manufacturer to adapt his goods to the demands of a new market. Great Britain has, to a great extent, controlled the trade of the countries with which our re ip-outly treaties have been negotiated, and those people are more familiar with British than with American goods. Give the American manufacturer a chance to learn what is wanted, and under a fair system of mutual interchange of products no one need fear the results.

Under Which King. The years of material growth and prosperity of the United States of America during the era of rupublican ascendency, from 1861 to 1892, have never been equaled in the history of the world. People from all nations have been flocking to this highly favored country, attracted by its free and liberal institutions and unexampled prosperity. The years of democratic rule have been years of ruin and of destruction, and the result attained at the presidential election of 1872 was caused by twenty-five years of fulsehood in campaigning and of unfair and specious arguments. WHO IS VINDICATEDS

Kearney Journal: From the testimony in he Bennett libel suit against The Bee it is painfully evident that the Omaha jail was a very brothel under the reign of Sheriff

Fremont Leader: According to the evi in the Bennett vs Rosewater libe case the Omaha jail was conducted as a hell-hole under Bennett, and Editor Rose-water seems to have had good reasons on which to base his charges against Bennett. Indianola Courier: Editor Rosewater of Th. Omaha Bee seems to know what he is talking about generally, and persons who are by his cutting remarks should be care ful that said remarks are not justified be fore rushing into a libel suit against The

Papillion Times: Sheriff Bennett is getting the worst of it in his prosecution of Rosewater on the charge of libel. The testimony up to date proves Bennett guilty of all the offenses charged by The Bee. The evidence shows that Bennett was warm in his friendship for Bank-Wrecker Mosher. Cedar Rapids Commercial: It looks very much like ex-Sheriff Bennett of Doug-

las county woke up the wrong passenger in his libel suit against Editor Rosewater. What was in the first instance a newspaper charge new assumes the form of legal testimony, properly verified by names, places, Pender Times: Ex-Sheriff Bennett of

Omaha, who has been manipulating a libel suit against The Omaha Bee, has pretty nearly concluded this thing of downing a newspaper isn't what it's eracked up to be The Bee has proved the Omaha jail to (under his administration) a den of iniquity, equal to the resorts on Ninth street.

Tekamah Burtonian: The Bennett-Rose-water libel suit at Omaha is coming out at the small end of the horn-for Bennett. The ex-sheriff of Douglas county probably wishes by this time that he'd never been born. When Editor Rosewater gets after a man let that man prepare to stand from under, for the drop falls with a dead thud.

West Point Progress: The testimony in he Bennett-Rosewater libel case, now on trial in Omaha, reveals a disgusting state of affairs during the incumbency of the Bennett family in the county sheriff's office The jail was made a regular bawdy with the sheriff's brother in the role of best man. The Omaha papers refuse to pollute heir columns with all the disgusting details

Tilden Citizen: Mr. Rosewater is a hard man to down, which fact many a luckless opponent can testify. He invariably has unquestioned proof for his newspaper assertions, and no man was ever sly enough to catch him napping. When ex-Sheriff Bennett and his silent partner, Hitchcock, get through with that libel suit against Ro hey will be as badly ripped up the back as the Wilson tariff bill.

Blair Pilot: It now develops that ex-Sheriff Bennett was monkeying with the business end of a bumble bee when he began his suit for libel against E. Rosewater What at first were mere newspaper charges have assumed the form of legal and verified testimony. When E. Rosewater goes after anything be generally gets it, and it seems o be Mr. Bennett's scalp that he desires to hang at his belt in this instance.

Wayne Democrat: That sweet scented of the A. P. A., ex-Sheriff is suing Rosewater of The See for libel, but judging from the evidence thus far elicited neither Bennett or the unamerican society to which he elongs are liable to make much out of for The Bee has proved that the sheriff's office was a greater den of iniquity than it alleged it to be during the campaign. Lincoln News: Another man is about to

ome to grief by reason of an over-fondness see the criminal libel law enfold E. Rosewater in its mad embrace. It is ex-Sheriff Bennett, who had Rosewater arrested on the charge of printing faise and malicious pieces about him in connection with the liberties accorded Mosher and other prisoners, and Mr. Rosewater is cheerfully engaged in proving the truth of his charges in Wahoo Wasp: If we are to believe the

testimony that has been introduced by the defense in the Bennett-Rosewater libel case at Omaha, the Douglas county jail, during Bennett's term as sheriff, was used to a large extent as a rendezvous for prostitutes and gamblers. Inmates of the jail were permitted to allow lewd women to visit them all hours of the night, and Jailer Ben nett, brother of the sheriff, turned the jail office into a bawdy house night after night. Fairbury Fairplay: In the damage suit stituted by ex-Sheriff Bennett against The Omaha Bee some new light is being thrown on the Mosher scandal case. proves conclusively that the sheriff not only

ermitted Mosher to visit disreputable places, but that the sheriff and failer even went so far as to make appointments for him. The Bee evidence also gives United States Attorney Ben Baker a severe drubbing for his part in the whitewashing proceedings. Hastings Nebraskan: Ex-Sheriff Bennett of Douglas county had Editor Rosewater of

The Bee arrested on the charge of printing false statements about him in respect to the liberties allowed Bank Wrecker Mosher while he had him in charge. From the evi-dence produced at the trial the ex-sheriff would have been better off had he remained quiet, as the charges are being substantiated as fast as witnesses can be examined, and the indications are that Mr. Bennett is booked to make his exit from the little end

York Democrat: Ex-Sheriff Bennett of Omaha stirred up a hornet's nest when he had Edward Rosewater arrested for criminal libel, and is now probably sorry he Rosewater is something of spoke. Rosewater is something of a howler himself when he is aroused, which Mr. Bennett has probably discovered by this time. The testimony developed in the preliminary hearing before the police judge, running over the last three weeks, is disgusting in the extreme. It shows a sorry state of affairs in the management of the louglas county jail.

Papillion Times: The editor of this paper vas not many months ago a witness before Judge Dundy's grand jury. Perhaps it may be contempt of court to tell what trans-pired in the grand jury chamber, but we'll chances in making the public asser-that if Ben Baker tried as hard to shield Bennett, Mosher and Marshal White during the Bennett investigation as he did to shield Dundy when this editor was on stand, then the failure to indict the Mosher-Bennett-White brigade may be the more readily understood.

Lincoln News: The attention of White-washer Ben Baker is called to the testiiony of Mrs. Ingalls, the woman with whom Mosher's mistress boarded in Omaha, which proves conclusively that the bank that should bring the blush of shame to men in whose custody he was placed. Her testimony was to the effect that Mosher had called on the Sayer woman four or five times in September last and had remained all night. Mr. Baker should go head, after his farcical investi gation and report that all these stories were

Howells Journal: The case of ex-Sheriff Bennett against the editor of The Omaha Bee for libel is now being tried in the Douglas county court. One of the witnesses for the defense swore that during the time that Mosher was in the Douglas county fall he carried the key of the same and helped to keep the books of the jail. From the evidence thus far introduced it looks very much as though Rosewater will get the case. Bennett was elected sheriff by the aid of the A. P. A. organization, but failed to secure re-election last fall. He made a very poor official and The Bee refused to support him in the last campaign. Schuyler Quill: Last fall The Omaha Bee

bitterly fought George Bennett in his at-tempt to be re-elected sheriff of Douglas unty and a great many hard charges were published against him. Recently he had Editor Rosewater arrested for criminal libel, but from the evidence we judge that he made a bad break when he attempted that, as it gives the editor a chance to into court and prove his assertions, and he is doing it. The testimony shows that under Bennett's rule the Douglas county jail has been a genuine hell hole. Much jail has been a genuine hell hole. Much of the testimony is unfit for publication, but it shows that a genuine brothel was made of the jail Mosher, the bank-wrecker, was an inmate there and had a pienic, being given his liberty at all times and he used it to good advantage to himself. Prostitutes were brought there and they were in turn visited at their divise. they were in turn visited at their dives. Bee is a terror to evil doers and they would like to wipe it out of existence, but they

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Da Gama evidently discovered that the' lynamite gun was loaded, Ex-Boss McKane's consuming interest in eligion is explained. He held mortgages on

into high society in Asheville, N. C.

in pleasant places.

the disturbance.

Call the next.

qualified for membership.

scoot for the timber line.

More power, to his elbow!

was sent her by express.

accountable for the tendency in

councilmanic quarters to cast electric lines

The municipal campaign is growing ex-

ceedingly warm in Chicago. An Ananias club has been organized. Every voter is

The whirligig of time is a mighty leveler.

A few years ago coupon cutting was con-fined to the affluent. Now the poorest may

Representative Boutelle of Maine was in

the navy during the civil war, as was also his colleague, Mr. Dingley, and both went

into the newspaper business at the close of

The halcyon and vociferous times are on in Denver and war's panoplied front stalks

on the highways. He that now dallies is a dastard, and he that doubts Waite must

General Mellinet, who died recently, was

the last surviving French officer who took part in the battle of Waterloo. He was at

the time but 16 years of age and fought as a

The arrival in this country of Mr. Inaudi,

noted and puzzling mathematician, pro

okes from the Chicago Tribune the remark

that he will do some figuring there, "though

n an Inaudi bill sort of a way." Sixty days.

Heroic remedies are occasionally required

drive gospel truths through tough hides

minister at Attleborough, Mass., embosse

with his fist a few striking texts on the

mug of an irreverent cuss who left the ten

ple while the scriptures were being read

Clay Whitley of Indianapolis has sent to the widow of General Stonewall Jackson the

general's hible which Whitley took from the

tachment of General Sigel's troops sent t

burn the house. Mrs. Jackson is now liv-ing at Charlotte, N. C., where the bible

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Kate Field's Washington: Just so far a

ne constitution represents truth and jus-

ice, God already exists in it. Of what use to

if he does not exist in our hearts? If he

brow the right of private judgment as to

whether there be one God, many Gods or no

God? What concerns the republic is that its citizens shall be honest, industri-ous, intelligent and peaceful. Chris-tianity has no monopoly of civic virtues, and the moment congress defies the first

ment the reign of religious tyranny will

Chicago Times: A German Methodist

minister in Terre Haute has been telling his people that the pope of Rome and his

clergy are "ambassadors of the devil,"
"Roman hirelings," "tools of the bankrupt
Roman empire," etc., etc. A Roman
Catholic priest at Pana has from the pulpit
denounced the Young Men's Christian asso-

ciation as a "hell hole" and all the Protestant churches as so many snares of

the evil one, and a meek and lowly Presby

terian dominie at Rochester has raised his voice to say: "God bless every bishop and

make the church pure, true and a power for

may hasten the time when there shall be one church of God." Now, which of these three, brethren, is nearest to the example of Him they all profess to venerate as the founder of their church?

is, after all, the bitterest and most wrath provoking of all forms of argument.

At a Vanceburg, Ky., prayer meeting the

other night Deacon Lawhern was power-fully uplified and prayed with great

strength and eloquence. After the services he was congratulated upon his efforts by

Deacon Dills, who, however, ventured to call his attention to what he deemed

layor of heresy in a certain part of the

orayer. Deacon Lawhern repelled the in sinuation: Deacon Dills reiterated his as

ertion; Deacon Lawhern felt it his duty

to say that Deacon Dills was a falsifier Deacon Dills retorted that Deacon Law

hern was another; Deacon Lawhern selzed a stone and hit Deacon Dills in the neck;

Deacon Dills clinched with Deacon Law

hern and bit his thumb off; Deacon Lawhern

lrew a slungshot and caved in Deacon

Dills' head, and would have dispatched him

o his heavenly home altogether if the pas-

tor had not interfered. The whole affair

was most unfortunate, and, as it turns out utterly useless, because at last accounts

Deacon Lawhern still maintains his orth-

doxy, while Deacon Dills still proclaims him to be a heretic. There is no more

use disputing about doctrine than there is

in disputing about tastes.

I pray that God

Religious controversy

voice to say: "God bless ever priest of the Roman Catholic

righteousness on earth.

Chicago Herald:

God? What concerns the republic is

amendment to our constitution, that

set in.

exists in our hearts, of what use to over

afederate leader's house at Lexington,

while it was hurning in June, 1864.

sublicutenant for the Jeune Garde.

indulge in the pleasure to the full limit.

mount of matter printed the past week by the three leading papers of Judge Bradley's ukase against the Ken-Nebraska-The Bee, the World-Horold tucky persuader is not intended as a check and the Lincoln Journal exclusive of comto lung play. Speaking of vociferous spring suits, that eigning in Washington double discounts the tin horn variety.

mercial news and advertisements. Even were the columns of these papers of the same width and length, and were the mat-Henry S. Ives, the ex-exiled Napoleon, has ter printed in the same type, the patrons of up his boodled millions and plunged The Bee would have a great advantage. In the table below is given the actual The assassin of Mayor Harrison furnishes neasurement of the matter in the three conclusive proof of his sanity. He refused to allow his cellmate to read a spring poem. papers by columns, and in the last line is The genial condition of the atmosphere

MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

That the Best is Always the Cheapest is

Proven by Figures.

The Bee has made a compilation of the

presented a statement of how the papers compared when measured by the standard columns of The Boo. It is easy to see that the best is the cheapest. The figures are as follows: 1 14 1 14 1 14

DAYS OF WERK.	Morning Bee	Morning W-H	Lincoln Journal
Monday, March 12 Tuesday, March 13 Wednesday, March 14 Thursday, March 14 Friday, March 16 Friday, March 17	30% 31% 20% 20% 33% 47	27) 281 261 10 281 281	150 250 250 257 257 257 257 257 257 257 257 257 257
Total for week	208 208	1335- 110	107

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

The devil can catch a grumbler with a bare book. A bad man can never own anything that The bearer of good news always has a

pleasant voice. The lazy man believes there is no hill which is not steep. Avariee is a robber that keeps many people rom becoming rich.

Days which begin in darkness and storm ften end in a glorious sunset It is hard to understand why boys love to play football and hate to saw wood Living without a plan is as foolish as coing to sea without a compass in the ship. When the devil was east out of heaven angel's robe with which to hide his cloven hoof

TONIC BEFORE TEXTS.

Philadelphia Record: Friend-Your rich ancie has great will power. Jack Spenders -Yes; I hope he thinks of me when he is exerting it.

Detroit Tribune: "'Fine tollet scap, five cents," said the judge, reading the wrap-per, after he had used some of the con-tents. "That is not enough. I'd like to fine it \$5 and costs." Puck: Hicks-It pays in some ways to

Dix-How so?

Hicks-I can't afford to buy my wife a better seal coat than Mrs. Neighteb wears, so she won't have any.

Washington Star: "Won't you patronize the grab bag?" said the pretty girl at the fair. 'Thanks,' said the young man, who makes puns; "don't care if I do. How much is a seizin' ticket?" Judge: Prominent Citizen (much the worse for liquor)—I'll bet you a quarter, sonny, you can't tell me where Hon. Slopover lives.

Boy—I'll bet you a quarter I can. He lives right there in the brown stone house.

Prominent Citizen—Thanks. I thought that was about where I lived myself.

Yonkers Gazette: Some women forget half they know, especially when it comes to telling their ages.

Lowell Courier: The man who goes to church with squeaky shoes goes to the right place. His sole needs attention.

New Orleans Picayune: New York has a lady who is called Queen of Horses. lady who is called Queen of Horses. Royalty now has some stability on this side

Buffalo Courier: No matter how fair and square he may want to be the average poultry dealer is compelled to earn his liv-ing by fowl means.

ALL A FLEETING SHOW.

Detroit Free Press. There was a youth who did aspire To be a funny man. And so he looked about him for The great American plan. He took a church fair in one night,

He took in one or two, And, strange as it may seem, he found Some oysters in the stew. He lived among some lawyers for A month, and here the youth Discovered by experience that They sometimes told the truth.

He met a lot of women and He'd sit with them, or walk; And after a while it struck him that They didn't always talk

He hired a mule, a docile beast, Whose movements were not quick, And after using it a year or so, He found it wouldn't kick. He saw a gun which had no load Inside, where loads we seek, And couldn't make it go off, though He fooled with it a week.

Then he retired in great disgust, For, to, how could he be A funny man, when everything Was such a fallacy?

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The largest makers and sellers of fine clothes on earth.

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

## If it rains

On Easter Sunday they say it will rain for seven Sundays -- but, we



hope it won't rain, for it will seriously interfere with the sale of our new spring suits-a grand display of which we are now showing. We never had a finer collection, and we never felt so confident of pleasing everybody as now, for the styles are so varied, and yet within the pare of the height of fashion, that all can be

satisfied. Ten dollars will buy one of those newlyfashioned suits, while an investment of a little more will give you the finest in the land. Our windows are full of Easter necktes -all specially designed for this, our opening spring display. Like everything we show, their quality cannot be questioned, while the actual price is so low that they will be taken as fast as our salesmen can hand them out. It will be a great pleasure to us to show these new goods even if you do not care to purchase just now.

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