TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sanday), One Year, Daily and Sunday, One Year, Six Months

k Months
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uminy Ree, One Yest
saturday Ree, One Yest
Weekly Ree, One Yest
OFFICES. Omahn, The Dec Baltime.
Fouth Cumals, source N and Twenty-fourth Sta.
Council Burn, 12-Pearl street.
Chicago (effect, 11; Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Thomas 12, 11 and 15, Testune Hidg.
Washington, 31; Courteenth street.

DUSINESS LETTERS. be made payable to the order of the company.

CORRESPONDENCE.

STATEMENT OF CHRULATION.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3d day of March, 1894. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Isn't the house aping senatorial ways altogether too much when it adjourns over from Monday to Thursday without any justifiable provocation?

If the irrigation convention finds itself at a loss for sources of water supply, why not wring the water out of a few of our over-capitalized corporations?

As an anti-monopolist Hascall is entitled to take the whole bakery. Hascall posing as an anti-monopolist is like a crow trying to pass himself off for a canary.

The tail-end of March is liable to catch up with the ground hog and create a new demand for overcoats and seal skins after the Easter bonnet has been flaunted to the

A brewery trust supplies the missing link In our rapidly expanding system of industrial consolidation. The browery trust will give beer the same dignity that whisky has already arrogated to itself.

The Platte river canal has taken a new start. This time its promoters are ready to back their confidence with subscriptions. The only question is how can the project be transformed from the engineer's drawings into a ditch.

At last accounts George Woolridge, alias Woolington, the man who pleaded guilty of forgery and is presumed by law to be in the custody of the sheriff is having a good time somewhere in Iowa or Illinois, and further deponent sayeth naught.

Telegraphing for absentees to return to their places in the house must be giving the telegraph monopoly a neat claim against the contingent fund of that body. This is a rather novel way of compelling the peopl to contribute to the earnings of the great Western Union anaconda.

Puff! puff! Great is Scott. And greater still is the Hyphen. But really it is amusing that the puffing of the only judge should appear on one page and "Conrad! Conrad!! Conrad!!! agent of the Louisiana Honduras lottery" on the other page of the same sheet that lauds the judge to the skies as the terror of law-breakers.

No wonder the jury gave a verdict for only \$1 to the Iowa farmer who valued his injured affections at only \$1,000. No woman would ever venture to sue for breach of promise for less than a cool \$10,000. Any man who assesses the worth of his own happiness at a paltry \$1,000 practically abjurates all claim to a remedy in damages.

Lost, strayed or stolen, George Woolridge alias Woolington, a self-confessed forger presumed to be in jail according to the appearance docket of the criminal court, but not in jail for all that. Any person who can give reliable information concerning the discrepancy between the docket and the facts will be suitably rewarded by calling at this

Councilman Wheeler's plea that the appropriation item for insurance which the mayor vetoed does not cover a contract because it is for a renewal policy, is puerile and absurd on its face. A renewal policy is a contract just as much as an original policy although the agent's commission may not be the same. If a renewal policy is not a contract what would the policy holder have to show as a basis for his claim in case of a loss?

The police commission cannot remain indifferent in matters that relate to the discipline of the police and inefficiency, dishonesty and debauchery of so-called detectives. The time for disbanding the bogus detective force should not be deferred. The scandals relating to the conduct of the chief detective and some of his associates are if anything more unsavory than were those of the Doughas county jail during the incumbency of the late sheriff.

The decision of the supreme court in the case in which the Western Union Telegraph company sought to evade the collection of an occupation tax imposed by the city council of Fremont is important. There is not much to say in favor of the occupation tax. It is simply desirable to meet temporary emergencies, but should never be resorted to except in cases of urgent necessity. But as long as the emergencies may arise it is important that the laws governing its collection shall be fully defined.

An insurance policy is a contract between the insurance company and the policy holder. If this contract is between the city and an insurance company no councilman can be a party to this contract without violating the charter provision that forbids members of the council from being interested directly or indirectly in any contract. The amount involved and the profit therefrom cuts no figure. It is the principle and there is no getting around it. If a councilman can act as agent for an insurance company that issues policies on city buildings he has a right to act as agent or as principal for the purchase of any commodity that the city may need.

A REVISION OF FIGURES NECESSARY.

What amount of revenue will the tariff ill as reported to the senate yield from futies on imports? It was calculated by the so-called experts that the Wilson bill as it passed the house would provide a revenue from customs the first year of its operation of \$124,693,004, a decrease from the receipts of 1893 from this source of about \$74,000,000. As amended by the subcommittee of the senate finance committee it was figured that the bid would furnish an income from duties amounting to \$165,903,771, lessening the threatened deficit from the measure as it passed the house by a little over \$41,000, Under the bill as it left the hands of

the three members of the senate finance committee who were charged with its revision it was figured that we would import goods to the value of \$530,000,000. There is a remarkable exactness about these figures, from which fractions of a dollar are uniformly excluded, but perhaps this is the way of experts and should not throw any doubt upon their trustworthiness. Let it be accepted as a correct calculation that the bill as it was changed by the subcommittee of the senate finance committee would have yielded from duties on imports amounting to \$530,000,000 exactly \$165,903,-771-not a dollar or a cent more or less. Further changes were made in the measure as reported to the senate and a revision of the estimate of revenue from it will be necessary. Will the bill in its present form furnish

more or less income to the treasury than 17,803 before? It is to be expected that when the bill is taken up for consideration in the senate and the chairman of the finance committee makes his promised statement that he will present fresh expert calculations as to what it will yield from duties. It is also to be expected that the experts will make their figures with reference to creating as favorable an impression as possible for the bill. They may not be as exact to a dollar as in the calculations already made. It is possible that in figuring the value of imports they will not adhere strictly to millions and that cents will figure in the amount of revenue, but at any rate they may safely be counted upon to make their calculation so as not to disparage the bill. As a matter of fact, it is practically impossible to make an approximately correct estimate of what the pending tariff bill will vield under the system of ad valorem duties which it provides. As was said by the republicans of the ways and means committee in their report on the Wilson bill, if prices could be exactly determined nothing would seem to be fairer than an ad valorem duty, but unfortunately prices are very much matters of opinion, "on which honest men may differ much and rogues much more." As the duty depends on the price a cheat on the price is a cheat on the duty, and the ease with which this may be done is a matter of experience. A foreign manufacturer who is not compunctious on the subject of duties has his confidential importing agents in this country. Goods sold to these agents are marked down in value to any extent and duties are paid on these undervalued articles. If a piece of goods is worth \$6 a yard and the duty is 25 per cent the correct duty is \$1.50. If the price be invoiced at \$5 a yard and the fraud not detected, the duty collected becomes \$1.25 and the ad valorem, which seems to be 25 per cent, becomes about 20 per cent, and not only is the government cheated out of its quarter of a dollar, but the manufacturer is cheated out of one-fifth of the protection the government has promised him. It is true that fraud is possible under specific luties, but the danger of its practice is very much greater with the ad valorem system. This is one reason why it is much more difficult to make an approximately cor-

rect estimate of revenue from customs under ad valorem than under specific duties. Another difficulty in the way of making a trustworthy calculation of what revenue from duties the preceding bill will yield is the impossibility of determining in advance of its operation what effect it will have upon importations. There is probably not an importing merchant who at this time has any definite idea as to what the extent of his importations will be under the workings of the proposed tariff and it is manifestly absurd to suppose that anybody else, whatever their attainments as experts, can have the knowledge necessary to make estimates of revenue, under totally changed conditions.

worthy of acceptance.

HASCALL AND ANTI-MONOPOLY. The free-for-all electric lighting franchise which Bellwether Hascall has forced through the council under direct and indirect pressure is claimed by that impudent fraud to be an anti-monopoly ordinance Now suppose there was to be a free-for-all hurdle race and half a dozen twenty-foot tight board fences were planted across the track, who would venture to run the race? This is precisely what Mr. Hascall and Wiley's jumping jacks in the council have done. To call this an anti-monopoly franchise when the conditions imposed cannot be complied with is an insult to the common intelligence of this community and an outrage upon the taxpayers. Yes, indeed, free for all, when in reality it is a barrier against everybody excepting the concern that now has a monopoly of electric lighting in this city. It is the rankest piece of jobbery that ever has been attempted to be put upon this community under false pretenses by men who are recreant to their

Let us call attention to a few of the provisions of this anti-monopoly ordinance. Fence No. 1. The ordinance requires 30 foot iron poles within the fire limits for any company that proposes to enter the field. If iron poles are the right thing, and 30feet the proper height, why didn't Hascall make an effort long ago to have the wooden poles of Wiley's company replaced by 30-foot iron poles? And why does he not insert a provision in the free for-all ordinance that will require the poles of the Thomson-Houston company to be replaced by iron poles? In view of the fact that nobody can carry out this provision without great expense and risk it is manifest that Hascall's anti-monopoly ordinance is gotten up solely to maintain monopoly.

Fence No., 2. The anti-monopoly ordinance makes all companies liable for all damage done by reason of defective insulation of its wires. This would be proper enough, but as it does not apply to Wiley's company, and creates a liability that might include the cost of buildings as well as damages for killing and maiming firemen and people who come in contact, the intent to prevent anybody from accepting a franchise under these conditions, is mani-

festly in the interest of monopoly. Fence No 3. The rate of electric light to private consumers is fixed at about 25 per cent below the rates now charged by the Thomson-Houston monopoly. Such a reduction would doubtless be desirable, but it is a dead give-away on its face. If it is true that Wiley's company is extorting 25 per

that trains with him reduced the rate for under the charter.

spell with a big R. Its proper title should | an important bearing on the question. be "an ordinance to prevent competition in electric lighting and perpetuate the existing

monopoly." A STRONGHOLD OF CORPORATIONS.

There is a well-grounded belief that the

Department of Justice is at present a stronghold of the corporations. Attorney General Olney has, during the greater part of his professional life, been in the service of corporations and is said to be drawing a salary at this time for such service. Whether such is the case or not there is no doubt as to where his sympathles lie, and this causes him to be distrusted in connection with anything affecting the relations of the government to corporations. What may fairly be regarded as distinct evidence of this distrust was furnished in the resolution recently introduced in the house of representatives by Mr. Boatner of Louislana providing for instituting a suit against the men who, as present or past directors of the Union Pacific Railroad company, are charged with wrongfully applying to other purposes money which ought to have been used in paying just claims of the United States government. Ordinarily a duty of this kind would be levolved upon the Department of Justice. The attorney general of the United States would be expected to have charge of such proceedings as the Boatner resolution provides for. A suit of this kind is properly within his functions. But this resolution proposes to exclude the attorney general from any connection with the proposed proceedings. It directs the president to employ special counsel to take full charge of the prosecution of the case and further provides that no attorney employed to prosecute the suit of the government shall be a person at any time having business of professional re lations with any of the defendants or with the Union Pacific company. The significance of this, in its application to the present at torney general of the United States, is obvious. It is as plain an avowal as could be made, short of a personal reference, which would of course be inadmissible, of a want of confidence in Mr. Olney do properly and honestly guard the interests of the government in proceedings against parties connected with a great corporation to recover moneys due the government. We recall no precedent for such a declaration of want of faith in the official integrity of the legal adviser of an administration, and if the resolution should be adopted, as probably it will not be, because of the reflection upon a cabinet officer which it carries, Olney would stand alone in the list of attorney generals of the United States as an object of congressional distrust and

The plain truth is that there is warrant for the feeling disclosed in the Boatner resolution. The charge that Attorney General Olney is now in intimate relations with one or more corporations and drawing pay therefor has never been denied. The fair inference is that it is true, for otherwise he would hardly permit such a charge to stand uncontradicted, knowing that the effect would be damaging, not only to himself politically but also to the administration and his party Moreover, the course of Mr. Olney regarding the trusts shows that his sympathies are with organized capital and monopoly. The present administration came into power pledged to an earnest effort to enforce the law against the trusts, but the pledge has not been kept and the attorney general submitted an argument in his annual report to show that the law was insufficient. It will doubtless remain a dead letter as long as he

is in office. If Attorney General Olney is cognizant of the public feeling regarding him he ought to resign. If he is not willing to do this Mr. Cleveland, for the credit of his administration, ought to remove him. The fact that the department is generally believed to be a stronghold of the corporations is one which the president cannot afford to ignore.

DISCUSSING THE CURRENCY PROBLEM. The banking committee of the house has recently been giving much consideration to the currency problem, with no very great prospect of reaching a solution. It has before it several measures, at least two of them drawn by members of the committee, and the difficulty seems to be to harmonize these or to frame from them a plan which will be acceptable to a majority of the committee. The republicans adhere to the theory of a national currency and the democratic members have not been able to agree upon the details of a new banking system. The trouble appears to be that even members who appreciate the fact that bank notes are not money and are only a more convenient instrument of credit than promissory notes and bills of exchange are afraid of going too far in encouraging free banking The question becomes with them purely one of detail, but they do not wish to sanction any details which will result in bad banking and drive the country again to a flat paper currency or a crude attempt to maintain bimetallism.

One of the bills before the committee, to which reference has heretofore been made, is that of Mr. Springer, its chairman, which provides for a national currency commission, to be composed of the secretary of the treasury, the treasurer of the United States and the comptroller of the currency, which shall be charged with the duty of supplying currency to state banks as provided for in the bill. This measure contemplates the issuing of notes to any solvent bank having a paid up capital of over \$25,000 on the deposit of federal, state, county or city bonds. the circulating notes to be exempt from the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues, and provision being made for the security and redemption of such notes. The author of this plan states that his object is to give the people a safe and elastic currency, which shall be equal at all times and under all circumstances to the wants of trade and commerce, and which shall be uniform in value throughout the United States and at all times shall be maintained at par by being convertible into coin on demand. Another bill s that of Mr. Warner of New York, also a member of the committee, which appears to be regarded with rather more favor than the above, but as to the details of which there seems to be a good deal of disagree

ment. The fact doubtless is that the southern influence in the committee will not be satisfied with anything that does not provide for the unconditional repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues, and the democrats who do not favor this policy have not the courage to unite with the republicans of the committee in declaring against it. This is undoubtedly the real stumbling block to an agreement among the democrats on a banking system. It is suggested as likely that near the close of the session the entire currency problem will be referred to a cent more from private consumers than is joint committee of the two houses or to an

fair, why have not Hascall and the gang expert commission, made up of private citizens and an effort be made at the short private consumers long ago? They have a session to solve the problem. Perhaps this right to regulate electric lighting charges would be the wiser course to pursue, since there is no urgency for the proposed legisla-The whole ordinance is begotten in iniquity | tion and the changed conditions to be exand born in Hascallity, which some people | pected in the next ten months might have

AN UNPARDONABLE AFFRONT. Under ordinary conditions a man is not presumed to be responsible for what he says at a banquet. Angappeal from Peter drunk to Peter sober sometimes gets a fellow into a peck of trouble, and this is how it happened: In response to the toast, "Omaha," at the Commercial club banquet the editor of this paper urged Omaha business men to cultivate the Iowa trade and incidentally remarked that Council Bluffs had become a suburb of Omaha. This is resented as a most flagrant outrage by The Nonpareil in the following larid appeal for an uprising all the way from East Omaha to Chautauqua station

Mr. Rosewater assumes considerable authority in claiming Council Bluffs as a suburb of Omaha. A more direct insult could not be hurled at one of the principa cities of the west and the most important in wa. The Nonparell takes great pleasure informing Mr. Rosewater that Council lowa. Bluffs is a city of 40,000 people. It is not any more a suburb of Omaha than Omaha is of Council Bluffs. Because that city has a few more people within her borders is no reason she is any greater city than the one their own city to ariss in their dignity as one man and say: "We have submitted to one man and say: "We have submitted to these insults long enough and intend to do so no longer. It is with us Council Bluffs first, last and all the time." Such a spirit exhibited as this will make Mr. Rosewater feel like creeping through a knot hole before many months.

Well, really, this is a stunner! Wh would have thought that a little spark would kindle such a flame! Will our indignant friends across the river accept no apologies for this affront? Are we to cut all connection between the bridge and motor line and abandon the effort for a 5-cent fare? Are the good people of Council Bluffs to be relegated to patent plate chestnuts served up on the half shell and stop reading the only paper in these parts that supplies the news of the world, and discusses live issues?

Joking aside, why has Council Bluffs any more right to feel offended at being classed as a suburb of Omaha than Kansas City, Kan., would in being spoken of as a suburb of Kansas City? Why should not Brooklyn, with 700,000 population, resent the imputation that she is a suburb of New York? Does not everybody on the other side admit that merging the two towns into the greater Omaha would be advantageous to both if it were practicable; in other words if the state line that divides Iowa and Nebraska could be wiped out?

There are eight detectives on the police pay roll. They draw full policeman's pay and \$5 for expenses, presumably to pay for refreshments in resorts they are obliged to visit. At the present time, according to Chief Seavey, there is need of ten additional patrolmen. Now, why not dispense with the cats that don't catch mice and appoint five additional patrolmen? That would give us police protection where we need it and relieve the city from the depredations of pseudo detectives, who are prowling around the town levying blackmail and covering up crookedness and lawlessness instead of exposing it. In any event three detectives are ample for city work, and there is no good reason why the city should pay salaries to detectives for going out of the city in quest of escaped criminals, when that work properly devolves moon the shorte and deputies.

If throwing the Union Pacific into the hands of receivers absolves it from all duties imposed by state statute it must also absolve it from the necessity of complying with federal laws intended to regulate the actions of railway officials. In other words, a receivership, according to the railroad idea, places the railroad and its employes entirely beyond the reach of law of every kind. To recognize such a corporation as being superior to the government control is to make the creature master of its creator. There must be some limits to the effects of receiverships upon the legal obligations of the insolvent corporations.

Auditor Moore is making a commendable effort to drive wild cat insurance companies out of Nebraska. It is pretty safe to assume that the insurance concern that evades the insurance laws of the state will evade its responsibilities to its policy holders if occasion presents itself. The Nebraska in surance laws are not burdensome nor exacting. The fees required are much less than in many states. The laws are intended solely for the protection of the policy holders, and the regular insurance companies realize this as well as anybody.

It is now intimated in a roundabout way that the maximum rate injunction cases will be reached by the federal courts some time in May. The cases were commenced last July and the railroads have held up the law therefore for nearly a year. Still, this is hardly a circumstance to the length of time that will elapse before the railroad attorneys permit the courts to reach a final decision in the case. It seems to be well understood that the case will end only with a decision from the supreme court of the United States.

Congressman Bryan's activity in securing additional help for the Lincoln postoffice seems to have been wonderfully stimulated by the accession of a democratic postmaster. The work done at that office has not been materially increased in recent months, but a change in administration makes a notice able difference in the allowance for salaries of employes under its control.

The constitutional points raised by the able attorneys for the Union Pacific will be of no avail if the State Board of Transportation and the attorney general do their full Stuty to the people in the matter of the transfer switch law,

When Chairman Wilson gets back to Washington the first thing he will ask for will be an introduction to the Wilson tariff PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Philadelphia has raised the limit. Five nundred dollars is the tax now levied for osculatory theft. Washington advices indicate that the dis-

ssion of the pot and the kettle continues in popular favor. Of the 175 members of the coming stitutional convention in New York, 133 are lawyers and ninety-eight are repub-

Mayor Annie Austin of Pleasanton, Kan has been weighed in the balance and tipped the beam at 200 pounds. Quite a striking figure. The hair trigger and vociferous governor

of Oregon is afflicted with a startling impediment in speech. Coxey and Waite are plucking his vocal laurels. Perhaps the oldest son-in-law in this country is Uncle Dave Brewer of Lebanon,

He is \$4 and his mother-in-law in living with him at the age of 99, George Meredith rejoices in a profusio of hair which falls in artistic neglige round his classically chiseled face, and he looks younger than his years, which are 62.

circles in Omaha during the past foggy days was deucedly clevah, dontcherknow The chappies exclaimed in chorus: "Lunnon, weally, deah boy,' Josiah Hoopes of Westchester, Pa., has been collecting American birds for forty years past, and now has carefully mounted

The hilarity observable in certain monocl

what is believed to be one of the finest col-lections in the United States. It numbers 6,000 specimens. There is no visible difference between the east and the west in municipal matters. It is observed in both sections that when solons take hold of electric wires of moderate potentiality they hang on while

Donald G. Mitchell, otherwise known as 'Ik Marvel," is 72 years of age and his white hair is like a crown. He has a hor-ror of publicity either in the newspaper or magazine and clings tenaciously to his quiet life on a farm in Connecticut.

John de Haven was a wealthy Frenchman who came to this country before the revo-lutionary war, and loaned the government a round sum of money when the struggle The amount is stated at \$400,00 and the thirty living heirs—scattered through three or four countles of Pennsylvania-are willing now to accept \$5,000,000 and call it square.

Senator Hoar in his address in Brooklyn on Thursday night on "The Northwest Ter ritory and the Ordinance of 1787" spoke a considerable length of the time required in getting the ordinance passed through con gress-it took not less than four yearsand then, with a merry twinkle in his eye added: "A longer time than that required to secure a repeal of the purchasing clause hearty laugh and a round of hand-clapping This was the senator's second visit to Brook-lyn, the first having been made forty-one

The Indian as a Soldier.

Chicago Herald.

The experiment of enlisting Indians as regular army soldiers has been abandoned as a hopeless failure. Every one who knew anything about the matter predicted the result. Nothing could keep the red men under discipline. They were coddled and petted like sick poodles. They were relieved of guard duty and given extra rations. They were not even compelled to wash themselves. But the inborn yearning for dirt, breechclouts and blankets was too strong to be resisted. They deserted Chicago Herald. too strong to be resisted. They deserted in squads, and now it has been decided to in squads, and now it has been decided to disband the troop. The experiment has demonstrated the hopelessness of doing anything with the Indian beyond keeping him on the reservation as much as possible and dispatching him to the happy hunting grounds whenever he evinces his natural propensity for ghost dancing and homeide. Insurance and Suicides.

St. Paul Globe. St. Paul Globe.

Another decision has been rendered in the United States courts in Louisiana against the insurance department of the Knights of Pythias, which will probably end all future efforts to defeat the collection of policies upon the lives of persons who commit suicide. All policies contain a clause declaring them void in case the person insured shall commit suicide. The courts have repeatedly decided that suicide is an evidence of insanity, and as insanity cannot be set up as a defense, neither can its manifestation or development—suicide.

Moving in the Right Direction New York World. The movement of the provisional government of Hawaii to adopt a constitution and establish a republic is in exactly the right direction. The independence of such a government would be recognized and protected by the United States. Home rule for Hawaii is as right and just as it is for the United States.

COMICAL SNAPS.

Elmira Gazette: Naturally when a girl New York Press: "Jones says the ocean is a living thing, and that it has intelli-gence. The idea of water having intelli-gence!" "Don't know about that. I've seen the rain pouring over a book."

Yonkers Gazette: When a man is asked o foot a bill how can he be blamed for Glens Falls Republican: A woman may be very timid, but sho is never afraid to strike a bargain.

Yankee Blade: Tom-Did Maud tell you ne truth when you asked her for her age? Jack—Yes. Tom—What did she say? Tom-What did she say? Jack-She said it was none of my busi-

Indianapolis Journal: "I don't know whether I like these pictures or not," said the young woman. "They seem rather in-But you must remember, madame," said the wily photographer, "that your face is not at all plain."

Somerville Journal: Whyte-So the people where you went to board last summer ather got the best of you, did they?

Browne-Yes; I was a stranger and they CULTURE AND DRESSMAKING.

Detroit Free Press.

She had ten sets of summer skirts,
But had not one for spring,
And she debated long how she
Might rectify this thing.

She thought for hours and hours and hours, And would be thinking yet. But all at once she jumped right up And turned a summer set. THE HUMMING TOP.

Eugene Field in Chicago Record.

Eugene Field in Chicago Record.
The top it hummeth a sweet, sweet song
To my dear little boy at play—
Merrily singeth all day long.
As it spinneth and spinneth away.
And my dear little boy
He laugheth with joy
When he heareth the tuneful tone
Of that busy thing
That loveth to sing

The song that is all its own. Hold fast the string and wind it tight,
That the song be loud and clear;
Now hurl the top with all your might
Upon the banquette here;
And straight from the string
The joyous thing
Boundeth and spinneth along,
And it whirrs and it chirrs
And it burrs and it purrs
Ever its pretty song.

Ever its pretty song.

Will ever my dear little boy grow old,
As some have grown before?
Will ever his heart feel faint and cold,
When he heareth the songs of yore?
Will ever this toy
Of my dear little boy,
When the years have worn away. Of my dear little boy,
When the years have worn away,
Sing sad and low
Of the long ago,
As it singeth to me today?

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



WILL INSIST ON FORECLOSING

Representative Geary of California on the

Pacific Railroad Mortgages.

ONLY WAY LEFT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE

He is in Favor of Making a Fight Fair and Square on the Issue and to Start Sults Against Managements, Old and New.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE. 513 Fourteenth Street, WASHINGTON, March 21,

Representative Geary of California intends to appear before the house committee on Pacific railroads tomorrow and make an argument in support of his bill to foreclose the government mortgages upon all Union Pacific railroad property. Mr. Geary said today that the government should foreclose all of these mortgages, refusing to accept anything but full satisfaction in cash and that criminal and civil suits should be instituted against all of the general officers and managers of the Union Pacific system since the government took mortgages upon the properties, and that where officers and managers have died civil suits to recover should be brought against the estates of the deceased men who had mismanaged and

robbed the properties.

Mr. Geary is in open war against the control of the Union Pacific. He says it has been either mismanagement or robbery rom beginning to end, and that there i only one course for the government to pursue and that is to force payment of the obligations due it or foreclose and sell out the property to the highest cash bidders. Geary is not one of those who believe he government should take charge of and un rallroad interests. He expresses suspicions, however, that the Union Pacifitake full care of the interests of either the government or the people in dealing with NEW YORK'S REBELLIOUS SENATORS.

There was a revival today of the talk about the possibility of finally defeating th Wilson tariff bill in the senate. Senators Hill and Murphy of New York and Smith of New Jersey, democrats, broadly intimate that they will vote against the bill on its final passage on account of the income tax feature primarily and the refusal of the finance committee to grant certain con sions demanded by them in the way of increases of duties on manufactures second-One of the senators named, who refused to permit the use of his name in con nection with the observation, said today:
"President Cleveland will sign the Bland silver seigniorage bill. He will do this as a result of a trade with free coinage democrats and the populists, who are to support the tariff bill. I could not countenance such a scandalous bargain, and feel that if there was nothing in the tariff bill to which I directly objected. I could not in the light of

what I know vote for it, or, to put it in better language, I could not consistently approve such a shameful act by supporting esult of the bargain. We administered one rebuke to Mr. Cleveland for trading patronage and intimidating senators when we rejected the Hornblower nomination, and another when we refused to confirm the nomi-nation of Peckham, and I feel that we would have done ourselves no credit for these acts if we countenanced the silver bargain which has just been consummated. PERSONAL MENTION.

Judge John H. Drake of Aberdeen, S. D.

who was until a few weeks ago United States consul at Kehl, Germany, arrived in Washington this morning to close up his official business with the State department. Mrs. Drake and children are with friends for few days at Syracuse, N. Y., where Judge Drake will join them, and they will return to their home in South Dakota. Judge Drake and family, before leaving the continent, visited Switzerland and the various points of interest in Italy and sailed for home from Naples. Senator Manderson has received a communication from the supervising architect of the treasury, advising him that the Drexel Stone company will be required to use the Milwaukee cement in the construction of the ublic building at Omaha. Thomas Donahoe was today appointed postmaster at Dorchester, Alamakee county,

In vice F. G. Thomas removed. Senator Manderson has been notified that he has been elected an honorary member of company L, First regiment, infantry, Ne-braska National guard. He has written, thanking the company for the honor be-stowed and expressing the hope that on the conclusion of the session he may be able to express his thanks in person.

John C. Sauter, a well known Nebraska ournalist and politician, is at the Owen

M. J. Mayer of West Point, Neb., and Hon. J. J. Richardson of Iowa are at the Ebbitt. PERRY S. HEATH.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

especially in the residence line. The Methodist ministers of the North Platte district will meet at Big Springs May 8, 9 and 10.

The Lutheran teachers of northern Nebraska held a two days conference at Nor-folk with about twenty instructors present. York dry goods and shoe dealers have

agreed to keep their stores open until 8 o'clock, instead of closing them at 6 as formerly. There are so many children attending the schools at Grand Island that room must shortly be secured to accommodate the

The signal service station at Kearney has been ordered closed on March 31. A vigorous protest will be made by the business to Secretary Morton.

The Women's Christian Temperance union members at Beatrice are circulating a peti-tion to the mayor and city council for an ordinance preventing the free distribution of trashy literature to the young.

Two Norfolk girls concluded to have a little fun by dressing up in male attire and taking a promenade in the evening. They met a friend who was entitled to wear pants and thought they would try his courage by threatening to hold him up. They succeeded beyond their wildest expectations, and as souvenirs of their adventure one of them was presented with a black eye and the other with a bloody nose. They will never imitate footpads again, even though they did scare their male friend out of a year's growth.

A curiosity in the shape of a double-headed calf was born on the ranch of Tierney Bros., on the South Loup, one day last week, says the Custer Chronicle. The calf only lived a few hours, but Mr. Frank Tierney is having it mounted and it will be placed on exhibition in his meat market. The calf was of the Hereford breed, and the two heads and necks were perfectly formed and joined at the shoulder. The body of the calf was also perfect in every respect, the only deformity about the animal being a multiplicity of heads and necks.

The damage suit of Oswald Baier of Ne-hawka against the Missouri Pacific Railway company has finally been settled. The suit was instituted against the company to recover damages for the death of Mrs. Baier, tho was killed by the cars in Weeping Water over three years ago. The case has been appealed by the railroad company from one court to another until it finally reached the United States supreme court. instance the verdict was in favor of Mr. Baier, the supreme court affirming the de-cision of the lower courts. The damages recovered, including interest, amounted to

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

RICHARD A. MCCURDY, PRESIDENT For the year ending December 31, 1893 Income

Received for Premiums - \$33,594,337 98 From all other sources - 8,358,897 70 \$41,963,145 68 Disbursements To Policy-holders - \$20,885,472 40 For all other accounts - 0,484,567 47

\$30,870,030 87 Assets

10,844,691 72 Accrued Interest, Deferred Pre-6,609,608 39

Reserve for Policies and other
Liabilities - 168,755,071 23
Surplus - \$17,952,608 91 Insurance and Annuities assumed and renewed \$708,692,552 40

Nore-Insurance merely written is discarded from this Statement as wholly misleading, and only insurance actually issued and paid for in each is included. I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct.

CHARLES A. PRELLER, Auditor

ROBERT A. GRANNISS, VICE-PRESIDENT

General Manager WALTER R. GILLEPTE ISAAC F. LLOYD ad Vice-President FREDERIC CROMWELL

EMORY McCLINTOCK LL.D. P.LA. W. F. ALLEN, General Agent Nebraska, Wyoming and Utah OMAHA, NEB.

Good active responsible agents wanted. Apply to W. F. Allen, General Agent, Omaha, Neb.

Treasurer

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DAY

SAT-

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with the boys and will give them something nice besides. Perhaps you can guess what it is--perhaps you can't, but we'll let you know all about it Friday. Saturday is the day for boys. In the meantime we will continue to show the finest line of spring suits ever shown to the public. Drop in and see them. 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 pale of the height of fashion, that all can be satisfied. Ten dollars will buy one of these suits, and a little more will get you the finest in the land.

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