All communications relating to news and edi-tal matter elouid be addressed. To the Editor, TRUSTNESS LETTERAL isiness letters and remittances stead to ed to The Bee Publishing company Drafts, checks and postoffes orders to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CURTLATION.

Total for the month 17,507 Total Rold GEORGE B. TESCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence tide of day of March, 1894.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Russell Sage is learning from experience how not to act when threatened by the next ambitious bomb thrower.

With the tariff debate in the senate we are brought one more step nearer to the long sought for perpetual motion.

A man runs the risk of his life in permitting himself to die while he is exercising the presidency of Peru.

Andrew Jackson is a name for democrats to conjure with, and it still retains its magic influence even when prefixed to the appellation Sawyer.

Every cloud has a silver lining. The district attorneyship will afford Tobe Castor some consolation for his disappointment in connection with the surveyor of customs.

That cry of a bargain between the president and the free sliver men by which the Bland bill was to be approved in exchange for votes for the tariff bill has proved to be

The Louisville grand jury has just brought in a large batch of indictments charging city officials with corruption. It is setting an example for the grand jury that Omaha is awaiting with patience.

Your Uncle Ben Baker feels greatly relieved at the prospects of unburdening the great responsibilities of his office upon a v -- democratic successor. Mr. Baker never did like to hold office under a democratic administration any way.

> Speculation on the probable length of time necessary to carry the tariff bill through the senate is now in order. The man who can guess the closest to the day, hour and minute will be entitled to a position as a weather prophet under the Agricultural department.

The Chicago papers assert that the sec retary of the interior merely "took pity on New York" in deciding to keep a part of the Indian supply depot in the metropolis. New York will probably claim that the removal was instigated solely out of pity for Chicago.

The Mexican congress just convened has an opportunity to make an unexampled Let it only avoid the mistakes of the American congress and it will have assured to itself a reputation for energy, sagacity and prudence possessed by no legislative body in the world.

The Philadelphia Record is now discussing the question of "harmony in Bering sen." A little while ago it was devoting most of its attention to harmony in the Pennsylvania democracy. It seems to have come to the conclusion that harmony, if it is to be found at all, must be sought as far away from home as possible.

One trouble with our political economy is that in party conventions no attention is paid to the capacity or integrity of men put up for assessors. But when spring comes the discovery is invariably made that the average assessor is totally incapable of grasping the duties of his important office, beyond the privilege of getting his pay warrant cashed.

Although the ordinance requiring the planting of trees under the supervision of the park commission has been killed there is nothing to prevent property owners from setting out trees upon a uniform plan of their own accord. We hope to see a great deal of systematic tree planting this year without reference to compulsion by the city authorities.

The Omaha council is not the only municipal body that is given to periodic junkets, and if they pay as they go nobody can interpose an objection. It is unfortunate, however, that our own and only council should desert this city at a time when preliminaries for public works should be arranged so that actual work might be begun at the earliest possible day.

The Bee has in the past called attention to inequalities of appraisement and specifically pointed out the injustice done by assessors to the great mass of holders of small propperties and the favoritism shown the rich and powerful corporations doing business in this city. We have cited the return made on personal property in the Third ward last year, which was ridiculously out of all proportion to the actual value of the property returned. We hope the assessors will stick a pin there.

A great ecclesiastical trial is booked for Omaha early in this month which will at tract the attention of leading Cati dies throughout the country. Bishop Bonacum of the Lincoln diocese will submit his claims as against those of his priests who have made an able and persistent fight for what they believe to be their rights. This case is all the more important because it will make new ecclesiastical law on certain vital points in dispute and will be tried be fore Archbishop Hennessey, a noted prelate of the Catholic church.

DELIN DECOMPS SESTIMATE

the suprems court upon the state depository. law was given to the public. The people as se and equally important question of the validity of the law requiring the investment of sile state school moneys in outsanding interestbearing state warrants. These two cases, instituted at the same time, were expected. to settle the controversy over the alleged inability of the state school board to convert the \$500,000 fying In the school fund into securities that would bring some return to the state treasury instead of to the private individuals who had assumed control of it. To get the matter before the supreme court the governor presented a general fund warrant to the state treasurer, and, upon refusal of payment, instructed the attorney general to bring suit for a writ of mandamus. to compel him to do so.

This case has been hanging fire now for these many weeks and at last reports the prospects for a speedy decision were no better than when the petition was first filed. Of course the state treasurer cannot be expected to push it to a finish, because he is quite satisfied with the present state of affairs, which permit him to leave the law unenforced on the plea of its unconstitu-Honality. Delay to him is as good as a decision in his favor. It leaves the half million dollars in the school fund at his disposal, to be placed at his discretion without reference to the state depository law. This half million dollars, moreover, remains unproductive so far as the state is concerned while the money in the various current funds is contributing 3 per cent interest to the revenues of the treasury. The bene ficiaries of the school fund are therefore

quite content to be let alone. On the other hand, it is the duty of the attorney general to have this question settled without further delay, and without playing nto the hands of the defendant in the suit. We do not say that there is no plausible ground for the contention that the law of 1891 is unconstitutional. There is always room to argue both sides of a question of this kind. But we have been witnessing the violation of that law long enough. We should be told now whether the remedy for the school fund abuses is to be secured only by constitutional amendment or whether the present constitution gives the legislature power to deal with the subject. Further delay in the mandamus proceedings must arouse the suspicion that the attorneys for both plaintiff and defendant are acting in concert.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE.

The state auditor recently issued a circular condemning in extravagant language the so-called Lloyd, mutual or individual underwriters associations doing fire insurance business in this state. The assertion that these companies are operating without having complied with the statute relating to insurance companies is doubtless true. But so far as we have been able to get at the facts there is nothing in the methods or business of these mutual fire insurance companies to warrant the sweeping condemnation heaped upon them. The official circular warns all insurance companies to comply with the law, and, of course, on that point is incontestable. Failure to do so will subject the mutual companies to considerable innoyance and severe penalties. That the Lloyd or mutual companies have

come to stay there is little doubt. They solicit and will accept none but high class moral and physical risks; they pay their losses promptly and their premium rates are 50 per cent lower than those of the old line fire insurance companies. Ten of the largest wealthlest business are subscribers or patrons of one or more of these mutual companies. The heads of these houses are men of rare intelligence and know exactly what they are doing. They rebelled against the excessive premium rates of the old line companies, which claim that 40 per cent of total receipts is spent in securing business and paying expenses. These Omaha merchants repudiate the 80 per cent co-insurance clause sought to be forced upon them by the leading fire insurance companies doing business here. Under this rule our merchants are compelled to insure to the extent of 80 per cent, or failing to do so, become co-insurers for the difference. In any event the assured is required to pay for indemnity which he does

not and cannot enjoy. There may be a law prohibiting ten or fifty honest property owners pooling and entering into a close compact to insure the property of each other. This is the principle upon which the so-called Lloyd companies are now operating and it is safe to predict that our laws will not long be technically violated by them, but will soon be amended for their especial benefit and protection. These Lloyd companies discriminate with reference to a moral hazard before a policy is issued covering the risk. Their patrons are therefore the strongest and best men in any community where they can be induced to do business. It will be a long time before such institutions can be sandbagged out of existence.

THE ANTI-OPTION BILL.

This measure will probably reach the calendar of the house of representatives this week and it will be taken up as soon as the appropriation bills are out of the way. It is the opinion of intelligent observers that it will pass the house, but not without a vigorous and probably prolonged struggle. As the bill is in the form of a revenue measure it is privileged to be called up at any time and the only way in which its early consideration may be headed off is to keep the house crowded with other business. There are still several appropriation bills to be disposed of and at least two important measures which the speaker has promised shall receive consideration. One of these is the bill suspending the state bank tax or notes and certificates issued during the panic of last summer, and the other is the free ship bill. When the former measure is taken up an amendment to it will be offered providing for the unconditional repeal of the 10 per cent tax on the notes of state banks. which will open up a debate that may extend over several weeks. The free ship bill will also involve a long discussion. It is suggested that the opponents of the antioption bill may be able to arrange to have these measures alternate with the appropriation bills so as to consume the time until June, when it will be too late for the senate to pass the anti-option bill during the present session. These and some other measures are entitled to precedence, and it is said that the plan of keeping them before the house in order to exclude the antioption bill will probably be adopted. If the measure should pass the house within the next few weeks the probabilities are all in favor of its passing the senate, but if it can be held back in the house until the summer months action on it by the senate might have to be deferred until the second session

of congress. The statement is confidently

made in some quarters that the bill will be It is already a month since the decision of | vetoed by the president if it reaches him.

These conditions with regard to the pro posed legislation should stimulate the friends were then mad en and retard that a de- | of the anti-option bill throughout the counclaim would seen be had upon the other try to renewed efforts in its behalf. Its opponow seem to be in the minority the strength of their influence should not be underestimated. The great commercial exchanges, to the existence of which the maintenance of the forms of speculation attacked by this meastremendous influence to bear upon congress and no effort will be lacking on their part. If the agricultural producers of the country are still as strongly and unanimously in favor of this legislation as in the past they should make it known through their organizations and by further petitions, lest their failure to do so be regarded as evidence of adifference. The bill in its present form has been modified in important respects, so that there are fewer objectionable features than in the original measure, but none the less the speculators are making a fight on it. A strong expression of the agricultural interests in support of the bill at this time would have a good effect upon congress and the president

VALUE OF THE VETO. The significance and value of the veto of the seigniorage bill may not become apparent at once, but time will certainly demonstrate the wisdom of the president's action in a way not to be mistaken. The confidence that was felt in the president by the friends of sound money averted any serious financial disturbance following the passage of the bill through congress, and this confidence being shared abroad there was nothing from that direction to interfere with the even course of financial affairs in this country. Had it been otherwise-had there been a general apprehension in financial circles here and in Europe that Mr. Cleveland would approve the measure-it is not to be doubted that there would have been experienced a sharp intensification of distrust, the effect of which would have been to increase business depression and to put off indefinitely the return of confidence and prosperity. This danger having been averted the ef-

fect must be to strengthen financial confidence, and with the growth of that will come recovery from business depression There is no substantial reason for any fur ther doubt regarding the soundness and stabillity of the currency, so far as the relations of silver to it are concerned, during the term of the present administration, and it is entirely safe to predict that the succeeding administration will not be less opposed to a larger infusion of silver into the currency. Mr. Cleveland has said as plainly as possible that he will not approve any measure for increasing the volume of coined silver, unless it be accompanied by adequate provision for maintaining a safe gold reserve, and this condition the silver mer will not accept. They are not concerned about gold, but desire, rather, that silver shall be allowed to take care of itself, independent of the yellow metal. This is quite enough to keep the president and the silver men apart and thus insure the defeat of any legislation which the latter may propose looking to a larger infusion of silver into the currency. That they will attempt such legislation is well assured but the country may now rest secure in the conviction that it will be futile. There is every reason to believe, then, that there is no danger to be apprehended from the agitation in behalf of silver for at least three years. or during the remainder of the term of the present administration, and very likely for a much longer period, since in the probable event of the election of a republican president in 1896 silver would have ter chance of larger recognition than at present, except as the result of international

agreement. Being convinced that the stability of the currency is not to be disturbed, it would seem that capital must soon shake off the timidity that has controlled it for a year past and seek avenues of investment, in stead of continuing in unprofitable idleness. To be sure the proposed changes in the tariff and the uncertainty as to their ultimate effects naturally check investments in enterprises affected by the tariff but there are certainly other directions in which profitable investment may be found This country has not yet reached the limit of its capabilities, and, although its progress has been checked, the possibilities of the future are immeasurable.

THE TARIFF DEBATE BEGUN.

The tariff bill was taken up in the senate yesterday and the debate on it was begun by the chairman of the finance committee Senator Voorhees of Indiana, who by virtue of his position as the head of that committee is assumed to be the leader of the majority in that body. In the case of the Indiana senator this assumption is largely a matter of courtesy, since in the qualifica tions for leadership there are at least half a dozen democratic senators who are much better equipped than Mr. Voorhees, and this is particularly true with regard to the tariff. Therefore nobody at all familiar with the capabilities of that gentleman will be surprised that his speech, although prepared with care and deliberation, is little else than empty rhetoric and rodomontadesuch a speech as he might make to a demo cratic meeting in Indiana, but far below the demands of such an occasion as the opening of a great tariff debate in the United States senate. In high sounding terms Mr. Voorhees denounced the existing tariff law and boastfully proclaimed the benefits that will come to the people from the passage of the pending bill. Protection he declared to be robbery, extortion and injustice. The enactment of the McKinley law was a crime both against the workingman and the manufacturer. But the enactment of the pending bill will give relief to the people by reducing tariff taxes more than \$76,000,000 per annum, and while this is not all that Mr Voorhees desires, he hails it as a long stride. though not a final one, "toward the approaching day of perfect deliverance"-the day, of course, of absolute free trade.

How feeble and foolish such talk as that of the Indiana senator appears when con fronted by solid facts. The democratic party was elected to the control of the legislative and executive departments of the government in November, 1892, when the present tariff law had been in effect two years. It was chosen on a platform which declared protection to be robbery and the principle unconstitutional. What was the situation at that time? One of unprecedented prosperity. For two years, under the operation of the McKinley tariff, domestic and foreign commerce experienced a growth unparalleled in the same length of time Industrial enterprises sprang into being. capital was seeking investment and labor was in demand. In every avenue of trade and commerce there was busy life and eager activity. Capital was earning legitimate profits and labor was receiving good wages. The revenues of the government were sufficient to meet its obligations. Everybody

looked with confidence to the future, antici pating a prolonged era of prosperity. But there was a sudden change following the success of the democratic party with Its avowed anti-protection policy. Capital became distrustful, industrial enterprise was nents are active and vigilant, and while they | checked, and before three months had passed the pall of commercial depression as yet dissipated had overpartially spread. the country, bringing calamity to every interest. Mills and factories were closed Leanital was withdrawn ure seems to be vital, are able to bring a from investments where possible, and a great army of unemployed was created, for the subsistence of which the charity of the people has been-taxed as never before in our history. Thus in the period of a few months the menace of the reactionary and destructive policy of the democratic party had overthrown the prosperity which had been built up during two years of the operation of the existing tariff law and brought about a condition of distress and disaster which the country has not yet fully recovered from, and is not likely to for several years to come, unless, indeed, which is hardly probable, the pending tariff bill should fail to become law. Where, then, was the crime against the workingman and the manufacturer in the enactment of the McKinley law or in the avowed hostility of the democratic party to the principle of protection? No fair-minded man, Intimate with the facts, will hesitate to answer. Nothing is more certain than that republican success in 1892, with the assurance it would have given that the tariff policy of the country would remain undisturbed for at least four more years, would have insured a continuance of prosperity and that there would be now no deficiency in the

revenues of the government. It would not be profitable to follow in detail the argument, if it may be so called, of Senator Voorhees. It is vulnerable at every point. The debate being on it will probably continue for at least two months and possibly even longer. It is understood that only a few of the democrats will make speeches on the tariff; but nearly all of the thirty-seven republican senators are expected to do so.

In extending the area for free delivery the express companies are showing that they are awakening more and more to their own interests. The delivery of express packages is one of the chief advantages of the express service over its slow competitors and it is unjust to confine this advantage to the very few who happen to be located in the very center of the city. The time ought not to be far distant when the ex press companies will undertake to deliver packages transmitted to any place within the populated districts of the entire city.

The Omaha Driving Park association tract comprising thirty-eight and one-half acres worth at a fair valuation \$221,000, has escaped taxation under the flimsy pretext that the Douglas county fair is held annually on the grounds. This property is held for speculation. The owner escapes taxes, although he derives revenue from this property. It should no longer be permitted to escape the assessor because it is used once a year for a few days for an exhibition of Poland-China pigs, huge pumpkins and overgrown cabbage

The Department of Agriculture has finally had its staff enlarged by the appointment of an agrostologist. It may be interesting to know that the duty of the new officer is to make a study of the various grasses grown in the United States and that the government had to go all the way to Tennessee to find a man able to fill the place. The next thing we hear of is the appointment of an astrologist on the staff of the Arbor Lodge statesman.

> Foreing Bimetallism Philadelphia Ledger.

Charles Francis Adams believes that if the government of this country continues in its present attitude towards silver Eng-land will be driven to enter into an international agreement to restore silver inside of three years. In this connection it may be noted that a conference of bimetallic nations is probable, to be held in Mexico, and in this event a general international monetary conference may follow, as Mr. monetary confer Adams predicts.

Doomed by the Senate.

St. Paul Globe. St. Paul Globe.

Mr. Bryan's proposed constitutional amendment for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people is a very proper one, and will receive the cordial approval of a majority of the voters of both parties. But it will never receive the approval of the senate. The members of that body are not disposed to run any risk of defeat at a popular election when they are sure of their ability to buy their seats from the legislatures.

A Sure Winner.

Chicago Inter Ocean. Chicago Inter Ocean.

Before Mayor Boody was retired from Brooklyn's chief magistracy last fall with a resounding thud an ineffectual attempt was made to sell some city bonds. Capitalists would have none of them. Hard times alone were not to blame. Investors saw the city's business badly administered and fought shy of its securities. But conand fought say of its securities, but con-fidence began to revive under the repub-lican regime of Mayor Schleren, and the other day nearly half a million of bonds were sold above par. Other things equal, put your money on the republican hoss.

Building Up the Navy.

San Francisco Examiner.

Congress will have to wake up to the fact that there is something lacking in the fact that there is something lacking in the navy. We are getting together a respectable collection of ships, and now we have not the sailors to man them. It has been pointed out by the Navy department and the naval officers for several years past that the limit of 8,250 men is insufficient for the navy. Ships must be kept in condition, and if they are to be effective fighting machines they must always have a trained force that knows how to use them. The navy has been running shorthanded for some time, and ships have been sent to see without their full complement of men.

Passing of the Canal Mule. Kanaas City Journal

Kanass City Journal.

The supremacy of the canal horse, and of that yet more interesting and antique relic, the canal driver, is threatened by the introduction of electricity. For many years it was confidently predicted that steam would be substituted for horse power on the Eric and other great canals, but every move in that direction proved a fallure, it being found impossible to obviate the washing of the canal banks. So the old horses, the picturesque driver and the slow moving, clumsy old boats have held their own. It is now proposed to navigate the Eric by electric power furnished by a company at Niagara Falls—the company to furnish the power to the boatmen at certain maximum rates, and to the state free for the operation of the locks. The company is to have three years in which to introduce the new power. A canal operated by electricity seems something out of the due course of usture. Electricity is the emblem of swiftness; while there is nothing slower than "the duli canal" dammed with locks and chains. A union and combination of the two seems quite impossible, but time will show. two seems quite impossible, but time

THE PACTUM PETO.

Louis Republic (dem.): No doubt he will still be popular in eastern New York and northern New Jersey. Chicago Herald (dem.) There is in this message altogether too much concession to the cheap money fanatics who have brought great discredit upon the democratic party

and great danger to the country. Chicago Inter Ocean (rep.): The veto is a finality. It is a declaration by the presi-dent that, so long as he has power to prevent it, no act looking toward the extension of silver coinage shall become a law. Globe Democrat (rsp.): The message will be endorsed by all who are in favor of

honest money and a sound financial policy; and there is good reason to believe that such persons constitute a decided majority of the American people. New York Sun (dem.): Altogether, the

message will meet with the approval of con servative financiers in this section of the country, though it is not likely that it will satisfy the advocates of free sliver coinage or other currency inflationists here or class Atlanta Constitution (dem.): Mr. Cleve

land has put his eastern foot on the seignfor age bill and smashed it. He has vetoed the measure supported by seven-eights of his party in congress and by an overwhelming najority of the people who gave him their votes in 1892. New York Times (dem.): The tone of

the message is also admirable, simple, di-rect and calm. It is in no sense needlessly offensive to those from whom the prosident finds bimself forced to differ, but on the contrary is frankly respectful and candid and even conciliatory, Philadelphia Times (dem.): The presi-

ent's message is so sound and so clear that it could leave no doubt, even had an cal doubt ever existed, as to his inflexible to maintain the financial credit of the United States, so far as it can rest upon the power and discretion of the executive. Denver News (non.): The policy involved

ductive forces of the nation and more ex-pecially and imminently to the south and west. The president's conclusion should hasten the political unification of those see ions and will certainly facilitate that essential result. Buffalo Express (rep.): The message is

not a particularly able document. But it answers the purpose. It serves notice on the free silver cranks that they cannot force their ideas upon the government during this administration. It strengthens Mr. Cleveland's reputation, already established, as an uncompromising advocate of sound

Kansas City Journal (rep.): Mr. Cleve and has disappointed hope, but not expecta-tion, in his veto of the silver coinage bill. ts reading will dispel any doubts as to the president's attitude, standard advocate and his whole mental make-up is that way. He looks, sees and reasons from that standpoint-is, in fact in enemy of silver.

New York Tribune (rep.): The president's veto of the seigniorage bill has saved the country from great disgrace and great dis-The financial world expected no less of President Cleveland, and has perhaps seen not quite ready enough to give him as much credit as he really deserves for an act which required extraordinary power of resistance to the demands of his own party.

New York Recorder (rep.): This is a plain notice to the friends of silver in congress hat if they will give Secretary Carlisle clastic power to increase the national debt at his own discretion by buying gold in installments of fifty, a hundred, or a hundred sign a bill for the coining of the seigniorage The balt is two small for the fish proposed to be caught.

Chicago Times (dem.): President Cleveland will receive the plaudits of the re-publican press for his action. He will enjoy the golden opinion and profitable friend of the national bank interest the whole country over. But the rank and file of the democracy and the main body of the people in the west and south are almost a unit in condemnation of the policy which rivets more closely the fetters of the money power upon an already enslaved industrial popula

Cincinnati Commercial (rep.): The presdent grasped the situation thoroughly refusing his signature to a measure that would have destroyed financial confidence and led to the most disastrous results. is well that the president has developed a ast degree of courage in this direction and his message shows that he would veto a free and unlimited silver coinage bill. This action is well calculated to restore confidence and this is precisely what the country needs at this time

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Denver has two fire departments, yet wither one can put the other out. It is a significant fact that Bill Goat is right up to date in the cut of his beerd. Congressman Bland will hit the bullseye directs his silver coinage bills to Omaha's private mint. Richard Watson Gilder is reading poems

o Cleveland. Afflictions never come singly They come in droves. On Memorial day the grave of John Boyle O'Reilly at Holyhood, near Boston, will be narked by a stone brought from his native

place in Ireland. Kentucky had a little lamb, With hair as white as snow, And everywhere that Maddie went

That lamb was sure to go. Should the common wall army grow weary on its pins, a mere reversing of the per-pendicular and pumping the wheels secures recreation and transit at the same time. M. Carnot will complete his term as president of the French republic on December 3 next. His salary for the last seven years has been \$250,000 a year, besides allowances The coal barons have ordered a reduction monly generous when the public is in position to safely press thumbs and olfactories and wiggle the fingers.

Andrew Carnegie has rented a castle in The information acquired during his stay in this country concerning blow holes in naval armor will give him the entree in high circles in his native land.

When a Chicago judge grinds out 860 naturalized citizens in four hours, or at the rate of seventeen a second, it is manifest that the purification of municipal politics is progressing at a more or less rapid pace. General Neal Dow was once captured while asleep in a house in the south and sent to a confederate prison. After some months he was exchanged for an officer of equal rank, who was no less a person than General Fitzhugh Lee.

Jake Kendrick Bangs realizes the force of the warning, "O, that mine enemy should write poetry." Political enemies papered Yonkers with his verselets and the voters thusiastically buried the mayoralty hopes of Bangs. Moral: Don't get gay.

Congressman Coffeen of Wyoming is a genuine plains gallant, as becomes one whose political health is somewhat precarious. From the rotunda of the capitol he sends abroad this apostrophe: of voters we have in Wyoming are women. A woman who brought suit against a rail road company in Kentucky was awarded a few days ago \$150 for the killing of her horse and I cent for her husband, who had received fatal injuries in the same accident. The connection of the awards gives them an

invidious aspect. The New York legislature is considering a bill designed to clip one of Tanmany's profitable claws. It proposes to pay the sheriff of New York a fixed salary and turn the fees into the public treasury. The of-fice is worth a moderate fortune a year, estimated at \$125,000.

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



NERBASK I AND NEDRISKINS.

Phelps county property will be assessed a An Ancient Order of United Workmer lodge is to be organized at Bertrand

Devel county farmers are tired of bunters and are posting up notices warning sports nen to keep off their pand.

A burglar was discovered noing through the house of T. M. Wright at Entruont and fled after having secured only 10 cents from

Rev. Mr. Maze of Callaway went to church too soon after recovering from an attack of illness and suffered a relapse. He is now threatened with a long run of typhoid fever. While Sawyer Had Not Even Made York county farmers say the high winds save done considerable damage to the wheat

crop by blowing it out of the ground. Some say that half of the crop has been desiroyed Otto Semke, living south of Superior, while engaged in filling a well, drove too near the hole and his team of mutes fell to the bottom

of the sixty-foot well. It was impossible to rescue the unfortunate animals. Preparations are already being made for the holding of the central Nebraska vet-erans' reunion the coming summer. Bids for the location of the reunion will be reeived by the council of administration up

Hard eider Jags put up by Charlie Skaggs of Desider resulted in the arrest of the dis-pensor and his being placed under bonds for rial on the charge of selling intoxicating liquors. Witnesses swore that four drinks of the beverage would guarantee a drunk.

FREE SILVER COINAGE.

Globe-Democrat: The Omaha coiners probably think they have as good a right to defrand the people as the government has, for the dollar is intrinsically worth just the -46 cents-in each case; but they will find out when they get before the courts that the government holds a monopoly in this Bland swindling.

Indianapolis Journal: When Senator Sharman offered a resolution for an investigation of the reports that persons in Omaha were oining silver dollars, Senator Stewart Nevada objected. Perhaps the senator be lieves in the right of individuals to stamp there is a penalty attached to the selling of twelve ounces of butter for a pound.

New York Independent: The difference be-tween the mint at Philadelphia and the Omaha counterfeiter is, then, that the one protects its deficiency, while the other does not; the one acts in good faith, while the other does not; the one is honest, the other fraud. Ex-Senator Farwell has not the slightest conception of the first principles of finance, and it is such financial heresy as he has propounded that makes the silly stock in trade of the populists.

PEPPERY POINTS.

Detroit Tribune: "How do you know she oted you a bore?" "The eyes and nose," Life: She-I wonder if he has a ghost of show now. He-Who? She-P, T, Bar-

Boston Gazette: "Why do you call that nan an illicit still?" "Because he refuses to testify."

St. Louis Post: The young man whose mustache doesn't come is apt to get down in the mouth. Philadelphia Record: When a man ha

Brooklyn Life: Father—Is the girl you are going to marry economical? Son (enthusiastically)—I should say so. Last year she spent \$500 in bargains.

Plain Dealer: There is no row in the commonweal procession, though there is a good deal of falling out,

Boston Courier: "Why do you call that man an illicit still?" "Because he refuses to testify,

Chicago Tribune: "The advantage of be ing an adderman," said the honorable gen-tleman from the 'Steenth ward in reflective mood, "is that you do a good business and don't have to advertise."

UP WITH JOHNNY'S KITE. Atlanta Constitution. Where's that spool o' thread o' mother's? where's that spool of thread of mot.
Not a living soul can guess!
Where's that pretty paper pattern.
That was cut from sister's dress?
Where are all the silken tassels
Of the curtains? Out of sight!
And we can not hope to find them,
For they're up with Johnny's kite!

Where are father's new suspenders Where are father's new suspenders
That he hasn't worn a week?
Where's the saddle girth and bride?
Let the household stand and speak!
Where's the flour we bought for breakfast?
In a scattered paste of white!
All the household's topsy-turvy,
And gone up with Johnny's kite!

THE FATAL MISTAKE.

He stole a kiss. With flashing eve The maiden asked him how he dared To take a girl so by surprise, For such an insult unprepared. So wroth she seemed, the young

His hasty act had not been wise, And, thinking to appease her wrath, He hastened to apologize.

Fatal mistake! For hardly had The girl his first excuses heard,
Then really angry now, she turned,
And left him there, without a word
So all young men, bear this in mind:
In sight of maidens worldly-wise,
It's sometimes wrong to steal a kiss,
But always to apologize,

SAWYER TO SUCCEED BAKER

Cleveland Lets His Choice Rest on the Can didate of Secretary Morton.

EFFECT OF APPLYING THROUGH FRIENDS

Ogden Had an Imposing Array of Packers, 🖋

Place-Yeoman's Luck.

Formal Application for the

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BER. 513 Fourteenth Street. WASHINGTON, April 2.

The president today ended the long drawn out agony in Nebraska by appointing Andrew Jackson Sanyer of Lincoln as United States district attorney to succeed Ben Baker.

Other important nominations were those of Thomas E. Benedict of New York to be public printer, and James D. Yeomans of Iowa to be interstate commerce commis-If it was the intention of Sawyer to have

he preident hand him the district attorneyship on a silver platter, he has certainly got his wish. He was the only one of the six candidates who did not make formal application for the place, simply allowing his friends "to file certain papers, telling of his legal attainments," etc., and even this was not done until after the expiration of Mr. Baker's term in January last. The president was strongly inclined to give Mr. Ogden the office, as that gentleman had the indersement of the attorney general and a small army of democratic United States enators, but on Saturday last he suddenly changed his mind and informed Secretary Morton that he had determined to end the natter at once by appointing Mr. Sawyer, Maybe some of the defeated applicants with now that they had followed Sawyer's plan and had allowed friends to look after heir interests.

The nomination of J. D. Yeomans to be a

member of the Interstate Commerce com-mission, as foreshadowed in The Bee's dispatches of Saturday last, is met with universal approval by western men. He is regarded as in every way fitted for the important office. Mr. Yeomans is the only man who has ever been appointed a member of the commission who is not a lawyer. He was recommended by the four great packing houses and hundreds of other shippers, as well as National Committeeman Richardson and other leading Iowa democrats.

TO SOLVE THE SILVER PROBLEM Senator Wolcott today introduced a resolution directing the president to enter into negotiations with the republic of Mexico looking to an extension of our trade with China and other Pacific countries, which he will call up tomorrow. The negotiations sought to be arranged with Mexico have for their purpose the obtaining of the consent of that republic to the coining of Mexican silver dollars in American mints under such seigniorage quantity and regulations as Mexico may be willing to allow. It seems that this resolution is the outcome of a conference among the senators who believe as these Mexican dollars are exported to Asia and other countries and never come arrangement with Mexico can be made the silver men in this country will coin their silver into Mexican dollars at the American mints and load them on the Asiatic coun-

IN A GENERAL WAY. The commissioner of the land office today stated to Congressman Meiklejohn that the survey of the boundary line between Nebraska and South Dakota will certainly be completed the last of June and filed for

approval, at which time contracts will be in Boyd county, Neb. J. D. Bloom was today appointed post-master at Northboro, Page county, Ia., to succeed J. W. Gibson, resigned, and G. W. Bean at Udell, Appanoose county, same state, to succeed J. H. Ketchum, resigned.

The chief of engineers, War department, has reported favorably on Senator Pettigrew's bill for a bridge over the Missouri river at Yankton, S. D. W. J. Courtwright of Fremont, Neb.,

In appointing A. D. Tuisley postmaster at Sioux Falls, S. D., the president again breaks through the rule he laid down last spring of not appointing to office men who served under his first administration. postmaster at Sibley, Ia., from 1885 to 1889. There was a hot triangular fight over the Sioux Falls postoffice, Tuisley's contestants being Stephen Donohue and George Burnside. The former was backed by Senator Kyle, and the latter by Mr. Ward, chairman of the democratic state central com-mittee. Senator Pettigrew also urged the selection of Burnside. Tuisley had the in-dorsement of National Committeeman Woods, who just now appears to be in high. favor at the white house.

On Her Malden Voyage. PHILADELPHIA, April 2.-The Dirigo, the first steel ship ever built in this country, has reached this port on her maiden trip from Eath, Me., where she was con-structed. She is 312 feet long, forty-five feet beam, twenty-five feet draught and 2,855 tons register. The Dirigo will load here with 132,000 gallons of oil for Japan.

Browning, KING

The first of April, some do say, Is set apart for All-Fool's Day. -Poor Robin's Almanac.



But as it happened on Sunday, and as we go to church we didn't see any-but we did see a whole lot of nicely dressed gentlemen-Some tailor-made clothes, but, most of them were made by our tailors. The styles are very neat and attractive. Have you seen them?

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

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