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THEOMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER. Editor.

PERIODICED EVELLY MORNING.

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STATEMENT OF CHICULATION. STATEMENT OF CHICLEATION. George D. Tizefuch, secretary of The Dec Pub-locang company, being duty subart, says that the actual sumber of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sumlay Hee printed during the month of February, 189, was as fol-

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Total for the month EN.654 Less reductions for unsold and returned 17,893 .629,801 20,171

GEORGE IL TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pre-nce this 5d day of March, 1898, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

The country may now settle down to a several weeks continuous flow of edifying tariff oralory.

Local elections in Ohio, Connecticut, Minnesota and other states justify us in repeating that this is a republican year.

It doesn't take Governor Northen quite ac long to come to a decision as to the appointments at his disposal as it does President Cleveland.

Congressman Tom Johnson characterizes the democratic party as "broken, discredited, foredoomed to defeat." Even a democrat will occasionally get things right once in a while.

Most people will fall to grasp the vital connection between Thomas Jefferson and Grover Cleveland. Placing their busts in prominent proximity at a Jeffersonian banquet will not establish a political relation between them.

Senator Walsh of Georgia, just appointed to the vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator Colquitt, increases the newspaper contingent at the capital. He will represent the state of Georgia and the Augusta Chronicle.

When would the case brought by Governor Crounse to compel the state treasurer to obey the law have been submitted to the supreme court by the attorney general if Governor Crounse had not suddenly discovered the fact that it had not been submitted?

Just think of allowing the great Russian thistle extermination bill to be crowded out of immediate consideration by the senate by so unimportant a measure as the new tariff bill. The senate should learn to apportion the time at its disposal with a more discriminating hand.

Although

How fortunate that Jefferson's hiethday

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1894. CANADIAN DISCRIMINATION. as they were before the enactment of these

tion

again manifesting a disposition to discrim-

inate against American Interests in the mat-

vessels passing through the Welland canal.

been issued by that government to apply to

all vessels that do not go through to Mon-

treal to unlord. In the case of vessels go-

ing to that port there will be no discrimina-

tion, but if they discharge their cargoes

at any of the American ports on Lake On-

tario they will not get the benefit of any

of the rebate which would be allowed if they

went to Montreal. This is held to be a dis-

linet violation of the treaty under which

American and Canadian vessels have been

using the canals connecting the great lakes,

and it was for such discrimination that Pres-

ident Harrison, acting under the authority

given him by the act of July 26, 1892,

directed that tolls be collected on Canadian

vessels passing through St. Mary's

Falls canal to ports in Canada. The ef-

fect of this action was to bring the Cana-

dian government to terms and the retalia-

tory policy was dropped. The act provid-

ing for retaliation, however, stands, but it

would seem that the government of Canada

is not concerned about the fact, perhaps

feeling that there is no danger of the act

being enforced by the present administra-

Canada is putting herself in a position of

incorendence in this matter. She has now

nearly completed a canal that will relieve

ber vesrel owners of the necessity of using

the American canal, and when this new

waterway is made ready for use the Cana-

dian government may impose what tolls it

pleases on American commerce passing

against the United States he shall sus-

across the United States in bond and with-

out the payment of duty all merchandise

imported or exported from any foreign

In his last annual message to congress

President Harrison referred at some length

to this matter of Canadian discrimination

saying that our treaty rights were flagrantly

disregarded and urging that the time had

come for the United States to consider

whether our interchanges upon lines of land

transportation should not be put upon a

tion.

of it.

the future is a question. Still the adop- date of the cut. ter of imposing excessive tolls on American | tion of this legislation and the public sontiment that calls for it must be accepted It is stated that orders to this effect have as marking a tendency in the right direc-

HOLDING THE BAG.

In the great political sulpe hunt which has been in progress for the last twelve months the democracy of Douglas county have the honor, glory and satisfaction of holding the bag while their brethren In other sections of the state have carried off the game. Out of the total vote of 44,195 cast for Jay Sterling Morton, their candidate for governor in 1892, which, by the way, marked a drop of over 27,000 votes polled for James E. Boyd two years previous, Houglas county contributed 7.348. In other words Douglas county gave Morton, who is by no means popular in this county, one-sixth of the total vote cast for him in the state. What has Douglas county got to show for this? Not a solitary office among all the federal positions not strictly local and of right belonging to the citizens of Omaha. Otoe county, which gave Morton only 1,411

votes, less than 3 per cent of the aggregate. secured a cabinet officer. Cass county, which cast 1.580 votes for Morton, secured the United States marshal. Platte county, which gave Morton only 960 votes, was given the collector of internal revenue, and lastly, Lancaster, which gave Morton 1,796 votes, as against the 7,348 votes cast for him in Douglas county., carries off the United States attorneyship. Even in the little picking among the reed birds, such as land offices and minor favors out of the grab

bag, the Douglas democracy has been through the Welland canal with impunity, snubbed and ignored. so far as existing law is concerned. The Dr. Miller's selection as surveyor of cusretaliation provided for by the act of 1892 toms is no concession or gift to Omaha will be worthless. The question as to how democrats. The office is strictly local, just the United States shall protect American the same as the postoffice, which, of course, interests from the threatened discriminamust be filled by an Omaha democrat sooner tion will undoubtedly be considered at the

or later. present session of congress, and there is a It certainly does look as if kissing goes by great deal involved in It. Some time ago favor instead of merit. What's the use of a bill relating to this matter was introduced being a Jacksonian club man or a Samoset in the house of representatives by Mr. brave? There is nothing in it so long as Chickering of New York. This measure is all you get is holding an empty sack. From aimed at the bonding privilege accorded to our standpoint, of course, we can merely con Canadian railroads by the United States, dole with the bereaved and betrayed. The and therefore possesses a broad interest. only consoling words that can be uttered It prevides that whenever the president are embodied in Mark Twain's latest quota shall be satisfied that the Canadians are tions from the calendar of Pudd'nhead Wil discriminating in the use of the Welland canal or other canals in that country

"If you pick up a starving dog and make him prosperous he will not bite you. This pend by proclamation the transportation is the principal difference between a dog and a man."

STATUS OF THE IRON HALL.

country to Canada. It is very probable The thousands of credulous people in that legislation of this kind would have the twenty-four different states of the union who effect to induce the Canadian government permitted themselves to be entrapped in that to adopt a more friendly course toward the huge Iron Hall swindle now find that they American interests involved, for the sort are all to share alike in the assets, or, rather, of retaliation prosposed would doubtless be in the lack of assets of the defunct concern. a hardship to Canada which the collection The members who happened to reside in Pennof tolls from American vessels passing sylvania have all along imangined that they through the canals of that country would were to get the better of the members in hardly counterbalance. The author of this other states, but a recent decision of a Pennmeasure expresses confidence that it can be sylvania court has rudely deprived them of passed, because similar legislation was rec their hopeful contemplation. When the Iron ommended during Mr. Cleveland's first Hall went under, some two years ago, readministration and most of the democrats ceivers were appointed, not only for the parin the house were then committed in favor ent corporation in Indiana, but also for the

branches, and, among the latter, for Penn, sylvania. The receiver for the Pennsylvania branch, more fortunate than those in other states, managed to secure a considerable sum that was payable and due to the Iron Hall, in all over \$700,000, while the total collections of the Indiana receiver amount so far to but little over \$\$00,000. The plan of the Penn-

sylvania members, therefore, was to keep for

whereby the receivers might be allowed The Canadian government is reported to be laws, and whether any real reform in this \$9,000 each and 50 per cent of the cut sufrespect is reasonably to be expected in fered by the offices men, restored from the pert zither

> The garbage contractor at this stage of the game gives notice that he is ready and equipped to carry out his side of the agree-

> ment with the city and that he will hold the city responsible it it does not live up to its obligations. If we remember correctly the garbage contract required the contractor to begin operations not later than January 1. The contractor was not ready at that time and has allowed three months to elapse without performing the work which he agreed to do The question is has the contract lapsed or is it still in force?

Mayor Cleaver of Council Bluffs, in his nessage to the town council, urges the bridge motor company to reduce the fare between that city and Omaha to 5 cents. He also speaks of the public demand that the company shall assume its legal share of the expense of improvements on streets occupied by the company's tracks. On these two important points the mayor of Council Bluffs is eminently correct.

The colored democracy has at last succeeded in capturing the lucrative registry of deeds in the District of Columbia. The beneficial effect of this recognition will, however, be in a large degree lost by the tardiness and the shabby treatment which the administration has accorded the colored man Democratic promises are still at a discount among the colored democrats.

Differs from the Oregon Kind. Philadelphia Times

Governor Tillman in South Carolina, in searching private houses for liquor, has in-troduced another kind of still hunt in olitics

Where Reform is Necessary.

Chicago Heraid. Judging from the row that the free and independent citizens of South Carolina are kicking up over the privilege of drinking unlimited whisky, Governor Tillman's ball-nets which are an inviting field for Chicago Herald. K would present an inviting field for Keeley and Francis Murphy.

Municipal Reform and Credit.

Philadelphia Record. Brooklyn, which under machine rule wa unable to get a bid for her city bonds, ha just succeeded in disposing of nearly \$500. 000 worth of her securities at a premium There is a moral here on the value of goo city government which the voters and tax payers of all our municipalities should be keen enough to grasp and wise enough to apply

A Knockout in Any Language.

Courier-Journal. "I intend." says the excited Mr. Bland "Intend, says the excited Mr. Bland, "to do everything in my power to present to the president a free coinage bill, and let him exercise his rules of Lindley Mur-ray on that." Bring it on, Brother Bland, If the president doesn't exercise his Lindley Murray rules upon it he will lay it out with his Marquis of Queensberry rules.

Cult in Nebraska. New York Sun.

New York Sun. We record with satisfaction the fact that a Nebraskan has brought suit for \$10,000 damages against a person who had ac-cused him of wearing "pants." Will the day ever dawn when Massachusetts will rise to the heights of civilization that Ne-braska stands on? It is a depressing fact that Boston is now almost the only part of the United States where trousers are unknown by name. unknown by name

Scott's Bedraggled Ermine.

Scott's Bedraggled Ermine. Kearney Journal. When the Omiaha Bee advocates the deposing of Judge Scott from the bench in that city is doing the right thing for the credit and honor of the good name of our state judiciary. Scott is a demagogde of the first water, and how such a man could be selected as a judge in Omaha was a mystery to the balance of the state at the time. It is a shame and disgrace to the judicial ermine of Nebraska that such a man as Scott should zecure such a posi-tion with his character so well known.

Gold and the New Tariff.

President Andrews in North American Review

HERE IND THERE

The official hangman of Vienna is an exbert gither player. He prefers to play on human chords during business hours. Themselves as Best They May.

The supreme court of Michigan uses the word "jag" in the sense of bad. This recog-nition of a fag gives it better standing than termined not to vote, but to remain silent

If the recording angel is doing husiness the old stand these festive days, reports on the capital of the magnificent repub-The report of the Coxey common wailers eing in good spirit requires slight modifica-ion. Canton doped them with twenty gallous of bad whiskey. A desire to linger in that generous community was banished with a threatened dose of water. have the necessary two-thirds carry the bill over the veto, but the have It is in evidence that William and Francis Joseph had a smacking time at Abbazia. Whether during the osculation their imperial highnesses slipped their hands in the direction of the masked hattery, a la Kentucky, the dispatches are discreetly silent.

The president's right foot and ankle are aid to be double their normal size. The inflation is charged up to rheumatism, but the silverites assert the gold bugs have done some effective pulling of that member lately. From all accounts it is evident the soreness is not confined to the president's log.

Hugh Freal, a lushing patriot of 101 years, appeared before a New York court the other day with a copious jag on his person. "You have been indulging quite freely," observed the court, addressing the patriot. "You're 'way off, judge," responded Hugh, gayly. 'I'm a patriot, I am. I'm standing up for Manhattan. Will you join me." The courd declined the invitation, but took \$1 on acount. The attorney general of the United States

usually commands.

e must be handled with a nitchfork

trusts that they who are obliged to take his name in vain or otherwise will pronounce Ol-ney, with the accent on the first liable. The suggestion is made for the whefit of applicants for judicial positions hereabouts, lest a lapsus linguae might blight their prospects and give the distinguished Bostonian exquisite pain in the corporation.

Amelia C. Waite, president of the Mary Washington Memorial association, in a cir-cular to the women of this country asks for \$25,000 to complete, by paying for, and to enlose and maintain the fine monument at the home of Mary Washington, near Fredericksburg, Va., and makes the point that if every woman in this country bearing the name of Mary should contribute 10 or 25 cents the needed fund could readily be provided.

THE DECLINE OF CRISP.

New York World: The action is highly creditable to him. Not many men would have been so unselfish. And yet Mr. Crisp may console himself with the reflection that there is less real distinction now than formerly in being a member of the United States senate.

Courier-Journal: It is certainly not an advance in honor to be transferred from the present house to the present senate, and, aside from that, no member of the senate occupies a position of such importance as that which Mr. Crisp holds. He is an admirable speaker, and much as the senate needs such men as he. Mr. Crisp can be of more service where he is.

Chicago Post: Mr. Crisp has done a wise hing for himself and a loyal thing to the democratic party in declining the unsought senatorial appointment. In the senate all his briskness, energy, quick intelligence and combativeness would be lost. He would succumb to the environment which has killed the activity of cleverer men than he. We should hear no more of him worth

hearing. Washington News: Mr. Crisp's conception of his duty to the people and to the demo cratic party is clear and correct. He will stick to his post as speaker until the legis-lative pledges of the democratic party have He will not desert the been redeemed. field of battle until the victory is won. This

course is not only the proper, but the cour ageous one. Its adoption will commend Mr. Crisp anew to the consideration of his party and his country.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: When Mr. Criss declines to be made senator from Georgia it probably indicates something of the esti nation in which membership in that body is coming to be held by young, active and ambitious men. The senate is a comforta-ble retreat for a middle-aged man, who may take life very cosily there. It is a good club for the wealthy, and a most desirable station from which the representative of any

vested interest may watch the progress of dut as a field

REFUELDING WILL NOT FOTE.

Democrats Can Settle the Bland Veto Among

WASHINGTON, April 3 .- (Special Telegram to The Bec.)-It transpires late to night that the republican members have de-

when their names are called on Mr. Bland's motion to pass the seigniorage bill, the president's objections to the contrary notwithstanding. Should this determination be carried out, the silver democrats, with the aid of such republican silver men as Mr. Reed could not control, would easily silver democrats, as soon as they shall com to understand the scope of this program, will likely attempt to defeat it by refusing themselves to vote in order to break a quo-rum. Under such circumstances it would be impossible for the silver men to secure ;

um, and an absolutely intermin b'e deallock would follow. Mr. Reed, of course, intends to use the situation to force the adop-tion of his method of counting a quorum The situation is anomalous and will no doubt lead to the intensification of existing bitter-ness, the outcome of which it is impossible at this time to forecast.

CONTRACTS FOR SUPPLIES.

Restrictions Which Have Been Placed Around Them by Congress. WASHINGTON, April 2.- The act of congress, approved January 27, 1891, relating

to contracts for supplies in the depart ments at Washington, is becoming a source of great embarrassment to many of the goy erument officials. The act requires that all purchases or contracts entered into by the government, whether at the seat of gov-ernment or elsewhere, shall be by advertis-ing proposals, except where the emergency requires immediate delivery. As the act passed the house, it contained word's in-dicating the character of purchases found to be affected thereby, to wit: The ordinary contingent and misrellaneous articles used by the departments in Washington or sup-plies furnished by the departments to their agencies elsewhere, but as it became a law all words indicating the original pur-pose of the act were stricken out, leaving the implication that it should apply to all purchases. Where contracts are made for supplies not to be used in Washington, the carrying out of the act is said to be alto-gether impracticable. For instance, in the purchase of furniture for the hundred or more public buildings now in course of erection, the proposals must come to Wash-ing on the events must come to Washpurchases or contracts entered into by the more public buildings now in course of erection, the proposals must come to Wash-ington and be passed upon by one of the assistant secretaries of the Treasury and Interior departments, and one of the as-sistant postmaster generals, who, under the act, are to compose the board. The act will affect the purchase of all supplies and stores for ship varies, all supplies for the lighthouse service, for the coast and geodedic survey and many others. This work alone, it is said, would occupy the entire time of twenty experts. If the law is not promptly amended, all of the pro-posals received after due advertisment with its accompanying expense, would be neces-sary. In the meantime important works will be stopped and the contractors suffer losses.

The secretary of the treasury, when the mater was called to his attention, took im-

mediate steps to have the law amended so as to bring it within practical limits.

WILL MAKE A MERRY ROW.

Nomination of a Postmaster for Yankton Promises a Democratic Split. WASHINGTON, April 3.-(Special Tele-gram to The Bee.)-The nomination of Dr. S. S. Turner to be postmaster at Yankton. S. D., is clearly a black eye for the democratic state organization. Every member of the committee from Chairman Ward down had endorsed O'Brien, the secretary of the committee, for the place. No one seems to know exactly where Dr. Turner got his 'pull,' but it is believed that National Committeeman Woods was the power behind the throne. Turner's appoint-ment, it is said, will create a merry old row among the democratic bretfiren in Yankton, At one time O'Brien stood a good charace for the place, but charges were lodged against him, and that settled his case with the postmaster general and the president. of the committee from Chairman Ward

the president. W. B. Good was today appointed post-master at Butka, Loup county, Neb., vice Frank Butka, resigned. George M. Swain of Iowa, recently propped from the rolls of the Interior de-

partment, was today reinstated.

WESTERN PENSIONS. List of Veterans of the Late War Re

broken on, with the understanding that it shall be resumed tomorrow. A cablegram was addressed today by Acting Secretary McAdoo to Admiral Benham, on board the San Francisco at San Lucia, W. L. relieving him of further duty and permitting him to return to the United States, either from San Lucia direct or from Colon. He has seen his last naval service, for he will retire probably next Tuesday. The San Francisco is coaling at San Lucia, and it is expected she will remain there until tomorrow night, when she will sail for Bluefields, arriving by Monday. MONTHLY DERT STATEMENT. Thirteen Millions Increase-Treasury Department Showing for March. WASHINGTON, April 3.-The regular nonthly debt statement shows the cash alance in the treasury on March 31, 1894, to have been \$133,950,025, of which \$100,000,000 was gold reserve. The decrease in the cash for the month of March was \$4,712,-339. The interest bearing debt is given as \$634,940,930, an increase of \$9,068,930. . The

certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury agequal amount of cash in the treasury ag-gregated \$614,627,040, an increase of \$4,717,133. The total debt of the United States on March 31, 1854, is shown to have been steal.425,138, a net increase for the month of \$12,758,063. Of the cash in the treasury \$116,223,423 was in gold coin and \$30,232,615 in gold bars, making the total gold \$176,-\$456,044. Of the silver in the treasury \$365,-\$37,734 was in dollars, \$17,073,267 in sub-sidiary coin, and \$127,220,207 in bars, making the total amount in silver \$540,041,208. The paper currency amounted to \$87,681,480, and deposite in national bank depositorles and disbursing offices balances \$16,535,983, making the total cash in the treasury \$700,789,717.

Seed Distribution Nearly Ended.

WASHINGTON, April 3 .- The annual distribution of seeds by the Agricultural department has been practically completed, though the quotas of several congressmen still remain subject to their order. The still remain subject to their order. The work was commenced last autumn and about 9,000,000 small paper bags of seed have been distributed during the season. Two-thirds of these formed the quota of congress, the remainder being sent out at the discretion of the department. The amount distributed is 30 per cent greater than last year and each congressman re-ceived 3,000 more bags of seeds than in any previous year. An average of 100 two-bushel hags was sent out dally. The ap-propriation for the present fiscal year was \$135.400.

125,400. membered by the General Government. Land Office Decision Upheld. WASHINGTON, April 3 .- Secretary Smith

she will Monday.

 H. BL200; Akron and Neola, La., 51,000
each; Uniontown, Ky., \$1,000; New Matrid and Vandalla, Min., \$1,000 each;
Hosewest, N. M. BL100; Corning, O., \$1,000; Labrers, East Braily and Dushors, Pa., \$1,000 each, and Aivin, Tex., \$1,000. POLITICAL FEALTY REWARDED.

Appointments and Confirmations Made at

Washington Yesterday. WASHINGTON, April 3. The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

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Treasury Department-John R. Brawley of Pennsylvania to be assistant register of the treasury; George A. Howard of Ten-nessee, auditor of the treasury for the Postoffice department.

Navy Department-Dassed Assistant Englucer James H. Perry, chief engineer, glueer James H. Perry, chief engineer, Postmasters-John R. Stoatherry, Lead-ville, Colo.; George R. Howard, Neola, Ia.; Benjamin F. Winterstein, Akron, Ia.; Wes-ton Dawson, New Madrid, Mo.; John W. Jamison, Vandalia, Mo.; L. K. McGaffrey, Rosewell, N. M. The following nominations were con-nermed by the senate in executive session roday:

today: Ensigns Houston Eldredge and Henry B. Wilson, to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the navy. Registers of the Land Office-J. G. New-bill at Springheid, Mo., Herman Von Lane-gen, Topeka, Kan. Postmasters: Iowa-William T. Sharp at Brocklyn, J. A. Ladd of Traer. Nebraska-A. C. Moderow at Stanton; F. W. Cowden at Red Cloud, Idaho-Charles Hammond at Montpelier.

*

((C)L/L(V)) GRESHAM.

Bluefields Residents Explain the Present

Situation on the Mosquito Coast.

WASHINGTON, April 3,-B. B. Seal,

and Samuel Weal, a merchant of that

o see Secretary Gresham and explain to

United States consul agent at Bluefields,

place, called at the State department today

him the conditions on the Mosquito coast

which had caused them to come to Wash-

ington as delegates in the interest of the

American residents. Messrs. Seal and Weal taiked with Mr. Gresham half an

hour. The secretary then was obliged to go to the capitol, and the interview was broken off, with the understanding that it shall be resumed tomorrow.

happens to coincide with the day set apart for the opening of the senate tariff debate! The great patron of democracy can now point to one more patriotic service in having furnished the text for Senator Voorhees' peroration.

The place which Mr. Sawyer, the newly appointed district attorney, holds as special counsel of the United States for the prosecution of the Capital National bank cases is still available as a consolation prize for one of the disappointed applicants for the job which Mr. Sawyer captured.

Hon. Andrew Jackson Sawyer, the newly appointed district attorney, is reported to have said that he intends to retain his residence in Lincoln and that he wouldn't leave that city for ten federal offices. Mr. Sawyer must be wonderfully different from the average Lincoln democrat.

Dr. Brown-Sequard's elixir of life, which a few years ago promised perpetual youth to withering old age, was not able to keep its originator from joining the horde that has passed beyond, but he will not be the last one who meets his death while searching for the fountain of everlasting youth.

The management of the Midwinter fair now feels assured of the financial success of the great exposition. With the Omaha city council as the star attraction no one within speaking distance can afford to stay away. The presence of the Omaha city council promises to resuscitate the drooping features of the exposition treasury.

We are again confronted with the regularly recurring spectacle of schools in one portion of the city overcrowded with pupils and school buildings in other portions with unoccupied rooms. There must be some kind of a readjustment of the attendance in the different school buildings. While residents anywhere within the city limits have a right to demand school facilities they cannot insist that the schools be brought to their very doors. The empty school buildings should be utilized before new quarters are rented.

Mr. W. H. Alexander has the satisfaction of relinquishing the office of surveyor of customs with a record for business-like administration that has secured the commendation of all who have had occasion to resort to his office. The work has increased rapidly during his incumbency, but has been executed with promptness and preci-The new surveyor of customs finds sion. himself installed in an office that has been conducted so well that he will feel quite content if he can make his record equal that of his predecessor.

The aggregate valuation of property in this city, real and personal, cannot fall short of \$150,000 000 even if appraised at sheriff's sale prices. At one-sixth of this valuation the assessment would be \$25,000,000. The question is will the assessors do their duty fearlessly by stopping all favoritism and making all property owners list their holdings in money, stocks, bonds and mortgage loans? Will they make proper returns of the property of corporations that hold franchises worth millions or will they repeat the outrageous farce of listing these properties at from one twentieth to one-hundredth effectually disfranchised under the ballot part of their true value? reform laws in operation in southern states

different basis and our entire independent of Canadian canals and of the St. Lawrence as an outlet to the sea secured by the construction of an American canal around the Falls of Ningara and the opening of ship communication between the great lakes and one of our own scaports. Of course nothing of this kind is practicable at present, though it may become imperative in the not distant future. Meanwhile we hhall probably have to provide some sort of retalia-

tory policy for restraining the Canadian gov ernment from damaging discrimination against American interests, since it is evident that treaty obligations will not be respected by that government.

RALLOT REFORM IN THE SOUTH. Ballot reform has made rapid progress in

the United States. The first state to adopt it was Massachusetts, in 1888, since which time chirty-four other states have passed ballot reform laws, based largely on the Australian system. Nine of the states having such laws are in the south, and of the nine remaining which have not adopted ballot reform most of them are in that section. The latest additions to the column of ballot reform states are Virginia and Alabama. In the latter state the system will be tried for the first time in August, when one of the most hotly contested elections the state has ever known will be held. The Alabama law contains all the essential features of the Australian system, and it is said to be the determination of the leading politicians of the state that the law shall have a fair trial this year. If this is faithfully carried out there may be some interesting changes shown in the vote of Alabama, which is in some respects one of

the most progressive of the southern states. The advance of ballot reform in the south will be welcomed by good citizens everywhere, and if by means of it fair and honest elections are secured it will be good for the south and for the whole country. But how far is their warrant for believing that such will be the result? What assurance is there that in these states every citizen entitled to vote will have any better chance to exercise his right of suffrage and have his vote fairly counted under these ballot reform laws than under the system they supersede? Tennessee adopted ballot reform in 1889, and have elections since then been any fairer and honester since than before that time? Have the colored voters of that state enjoyed more fully and generally under this law their right to vote, especially in national and congressional elections, than they did before the law went into effect? There is nothing in the figures of the Tennessee elections since 1889 to indicate that they have. What about Arkansas and Kentucky and Texas, which adopted ballot reform laws in 1891? Is there any indication in the vote of these states since the laws went into effect that the colored citizen state treasurer. The "slap at the attorney has been afforded any better chance than be general" has thus not been entirely without fore to freely cast his ballot and have it fairly counted? All these states have continued to maintain about the usual demo cratic plurality, which every fair-minded man will admit would hardly have been possible if the colored voters, a large majority of whom are unquestionably republicans, had been allowed to vote freely, or generally to vote at all according to

their political convictions. The plain truth

is that these citizens have been about as

istribution among themselves the money that might be collected for their branch and thus to secure much larger individual shares than the unfortunate members in other

states. But the decision referred to sounds the death knell of this shrewd scheme. It is a regular rule of law in Pennsylvania that in the case of creditors residing there the court will not allow funds to be withdrawn from their jurisdiction until the creditors' rights have been determined. Here, however, the people having claims against the Iron Hall were members of the corporation and not ordinary creditors. So while ordinary creditors in Pennsylvania would be given preference over the receiver of the parent concern, the latter as representing all the

members comes in ahead of the members of any particular branch. "If," said the court. "there is any inconvenience in becoming members of a foreign corporation rather than joining one in our own state it is one that they have voluntarily brought upon themselves."

The result is that the members of the Pennsylvania branch of the Iron Hall will get less out of the remnants of its property than they expected and that the other members will get more than they had reason to expect. They will get little enough even then, although they may await another small dividend as a result of this recent order. The lesson of the Iron Hall swindle is to be impressed uniformly upon all the dupes. It is the old, old lesson that promises of something in return for nothing are to be viewed with suspicion.

One little side act in the suit pending before the supreme court asking for a mandamus to compel the state treasurer to carry out the provisions of the law requiring him to invest the idle school funds in interest bearing warrants deserves to be brought out before the proscenium lights. When in the decision of the court upon the depository law the court took the attorney general to task for not acting in his public capacity for the people to uphold and defend the validity of the law instead of joining with the state treasurer to prevent its enforcement, the Lincoln organ of the state house coterie rushed to his defense, claiming that it was

quite the customary thing for the attorney general to assist state officers in their attempts to evade the provisions of laws obnoxious to them. As an illustration of this, it pointed to this mandamus case, in which it said the governor was represented by the attorney general and the state treasurer by the deputy attorney general. It is interesting to note that the interested partles have taken the hint given by the supreme court, and that the answer filed for the state treasurer is not signed by the deputy attorney general, but by a private attorney evidently employed at the expense of the

result. Good guessers infer from the Union Pacific situation that if there shall be no material reduction in the wage schedule of the line men the salaries of the clerks and office men will be restored, or that their compensation will be increased to some extent. The reduction made in the pay of office men amounted to about \$12,000 a month-more than enouh to pay the salaries of five receivers at \$18,000 a year each. There would be a suggestion of equity in a readjustment

A special incentive just now operated in the United States spurs protectionists here to try and maintain high customs duties. It is the fact that we must retain our gold. In the cast nearly all our citizens admit this necessity, whatever their views re-garding the tariff. As is well known, we entive just now wated in

produce several commodities which Europe must have, while few of our wants are of such a nature that we cannot, by sufficient expense, provide for them at home. By thwarting somewhat the disposition of people in Europe to settle with us in com-modities, we compet them to send us more gold than they otherwise would. If the pressure for gold now so rife in all Euro-pean countries could be removed, then this particular American ground for favor-ing protection would also be removed, and reform would be indefinitely easier in con-sequence. Otherwise the fight for gold cannot but plague us badly in settling a new tariff. Provided we are going to keep our gold, we cannot permit Europe too easily to liquidate in goods the debts she incurs on our side of the ocean. The present congress encountered this difficulty in its very first debate on the tariff, and will have to reckon with it at every step. Should the Wilson bill become law and immense new importations under it send all our gold to Europe, many who have voted for it would curse the day when they did so. produce oduce several commodities which Europe ust have, while few of our wants are of

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Rev. W. H. Niles has resigned the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Table Rock.

Revival services with a stereopticon at achment have saved many sinners lately at Havelock. Burglars blew the mill safe at Holdrege

other night and only secured 6 cents for their pains.

Down at Beatrice, according to the Express, ice wagons become frightened at fly ing paper and run away. The Clay County Democrat is authority the statement that ex-Speaker Sam

Elder is busy farming nowadays. Henry Rousher, a well known veteran of

the late war, died at his home in Nelson and was buried with honors by his surviving comrades.

Sneak thieves broke into the depot at Alma at noon while the agent was at dinner and secured about \$15 in bills, but left a lot of silver in the cash drawer. "Governor" John H. Powers has already opened campaign with a series peeches in Perkins county. It is said the

old man wants to go to congress. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Ball of Table Rock celebrated their 40th wedding anni-. versary, and although they had no children to help enliven the occasion a host of friends came in and enjoyed the hospitality of the

aged couple. The campaign preceding the municipal election at Keneskw yesterday was waged entirely on the saloon issue, and things berather lurid. . The town trustees re ceived a warning signed by "Two Outraged Women," as follows: "We pledge our-selves to destroy the first saloon that opens up in Kenesaw. We, hs wives and mothers, have been tortured at the washtubs to support children long enough, and we dare you trustees to give Heense for a saloon, or fo

selling of liquor or for a gambling hell in Kenesaw. You do so at the risk of your own homes and at the risk of a general burn out. We prefer dying in the almshouse than to live in the clutches of a drunken, gambling husband and son."

for the display of ability and the exhibition of statesmanship, it has obviously declined. JEST SO.

Brooklyn Life: Closeleigh-It gives me great pleasure to offer you this cigar, Jones-Great Scott! is it that bad?

Somerville Journal: Time is money, of course. Doesn't the police court justice say nearly every day: "Ten dollars or ten days""

Boston Transcript: Little Johnny (looking up from his book)—Pa, what is a besom of destruction? Pa (who is adjusting a col-lar)—A machine they use in laundries, Johnny

Puck: Howson Lott-Talk of horses! A blcycle is the thing. Why, I've ridden one for two years, and it hasn't cost me a cent, even for repairs. Lon Mower (inquiring as to the make)-Whose? Howson Lottas to the make)-Whose? Howson Lott-Well, to tell the truth, it's my brother-in aw's!

Truth: Longshot-Do you consider horse-shoes an emblem of luck? Placer-Yes, when they are on the win-ling horse.

Indianapolis Journal: "Ef a boy only growed in proportion to his appetite," ob-served old Mr. Bjacks, as he watched his 14-year-old son stowing away his supper; "ef a boy only growed in proportion to his appetite, what a mighty race of giants would be reared in this country."

Hallo: "Did you know that the disciples played poker?"

"How do you make that out?" "Doesn't the good book say: 'And Peter came to pass?"

Manchester Guardian: A woman was summoned before a magistrate in Scotland for slandering her neighbor. She was fined a guinea or fourteen days' imprisonment. She paid her fine and then asked the court If a woman risked imprisonment for think-ing. "Certainly not," said the magistrate, "Very well, then," screamed the lady, "I think just the same about her character wet!

A ROUNDER ROUNDED UP.

Toledo Blade. "I was all alone last night," she said, "From eight o'clock until eleven;" On which the society rounder, Ned, Who has not sense enough for leaven, Remarked. "How can you say so, since I sat with you from eight till nine?" The lady did not smile or wince, But gazed with look far-off benign, And quaver of the neither lid. Which often marked the sprightly dame, And said: "What odds? Although you did, I sat here all alone the same." Toledo Blade.

SHORTSIGHTEDNESS.

Somerville Journal. A rooster flies up on the fence, Just hear him crow! His satisfaction is immense, His self-possession is intense; His lusty lungs give evidence That this is so.

Another rooster sees him there, And hears him crow. With flapping wings he cleaves the air. The fence-top is too small to share, And so they fight, and scratch, and tear. with And so they fight, and Till down they go.

So 'tia in life. When any man Gets eminent, Some jealous rival tries to plan Some way to down him, if he can; And if he just upsets the pan, He feels content.

WASHINGTON, April 3 .- (Special Telegram to The Ree.)-Pensions granted, issue

has approved the decision of the general f March 21, were land office in the swamp land case of Nebraska: Original - Jerome Hatten. Murphy against the State of Minnesota, re-Kearney, Buffalo; Michael Murphy, Spauldjecting the claim of the state to lands in the Duluth, Minn., land district. The St. Paul & Duluth Railway company, as grantee of the state, recently appealed from the decision and filed eight allegaing, Greely. Increase-Harrison McClenaing, Greely. Increase-Harrison McClena-han, Chambers, Holt, Original widows, etc.-Frances E. Hill, Tecumseh, Johnson. Iowa: Original-James McMahon, Coles-burgh, Delaware; John Kelley Tumbleson, Rippey, Greene. Increase-Elon Rafferty, Grinnell, Poweshick. Reissue-George W. Wilson (deceased), Keokuk, Lee. Original widows, etc.-Maria E. Rix, Fort Madison, Lee; Mary J. Wilson, Keokuk, Lee. Mex-ican war widows-Mary E. Kennedy, Des Moines, Polk. tions of error.

Money Order Offices.

WASHINGTON, April 3 .- The establishment of 138 money order offices and 146 postal note offices took effect yesterday. Eight of the former had postal note South Dakota: Increase—John Pritchard, Wasley, Foulk. Colorado: Original—Charles J. Henry, Denver, Arapahoe; John Hanratty, Denver, facilities. Texas gains the largest number of of money order offices, having a total of fourteen, while the state of Washington, with a total of thirty, has the largest number of postal note offices.

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Raised to a Higher Class WASHINGTON, April 3. - Seventeen

Arapahoe

Wilson Will Be on Hand. WASHINGTON, April 3.-Representative fourth-class postoffices have been raised to Wilson will be on hand to manage the the presidential class to take effect April 1 tariff bill when it reaches the house from The list, with the new salary of each post-master, is as follows: Chicago Heights, the senate, according to Mr. Tarsney, who reached the capitol today from Texas.

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?



Take no Substitute for Royal Baking Powder.

It is Absolutely Pure. All others contain alum or ammonia.