construction. The court was very prompt

n handing down its decision with regard to

the constitutionality of the state depository

law. Equal prespiness in the present

case will be appreciated whether or not it

determines to issue the writ of mandamus

The town elections in Nebraska were

not characterized by any extraordinary in-

cidents. In some of them the contests

were perhaps a little hotter than usual,

but quite generally they are reported to

have passed off quietly. There were re-

publican gains in many of the towns, the

most notable victory for the republicans

being at Plattsmouth, which for some years

has been a democratic city. On the whole

the results of these elections are encourag-

ing to republicans. In most of these towns

the issue was license and a majority of

them voted to allow the sale of liquors. In-

deed, the ratio of license to non-license

towns is almost three to one. This has

no especial significance except, perhaps, as

indicating the pretty general satisfaction of

the people with the system of regulating

the liquor traffic in this state. It is not

to be doubted that many voters were more

or less influenced by national questions and

so far as this was the case republicans un-

Senator Pettigrew, after having waited

three weeks for the secretary of agriculture

to reply to his resolution inquiring for the

statistics of wheat production, impatiently

calls upon the secretary to send his answer

to the senate within three days. Mr. Mor-

ton will very likely respond that the com-

pilation of wheat statistics should be under-

taken only by governments conducted upon

paternalistic principles. Another lecture

upon the uselessness of the Department of

Getting Blanked Unanimous.

The Essence of Disgust.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

If the democratic majority in congress has any wisdom left it will now dispose of

has any wisdom left it will now dispose of the tariff bill and adjourn. If it is deter-mined to still further weaken its position before the country it will send a free coin-age bill to the president for another veto.

Tally One for Bryan.

Grand Island Times.

No Reason Exists.

Howells Journal.

Let the Boom Begin.

Denver is Surprised

Rotten and Impotent.

New York Sun.

A Timely Suggestion Without Copyright.

New York Tribune.

An Honog to the Bench.

Denver Republ

Denver Republican.

Judge Caldwell of the United States circuit court is not the kind of man the receivers of the Union Pacific Railroad company can fool with. He is determined to protect the employes of that company against aggression, and he will not allow the receivers to cut their wages without giving the men an opportunity to be heard. He was especially severe when he condemned the action of the receivers in asking the court to do for them what they knew they could not do without its aid in reducing wages. If all judges would adhere to this rule in determining cases there would be less flanger of conflict with the men and much less dissatisfaction. Judges should recognize always that there are two sides to every dispute, whether it

are two sides to every dispute, whether it concerns the wages of laborers or any other matter. In this particular Judge Cald-well has set his associates a good example.

Rocky Mountain News

whom credit is due.

Agriculture will be in order.

doubtedly profited by it.

requested by the governor.

CORRESPONDENCE HUMINESS LETTERS. Aft business letters and continues should be believed to The free Publishing company with Drafts, obesits and postsifier orders to make parallel to the order of the company THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

Total.

Leas reductions for medil and returne

15.71 Shorm to before me and subscribed in my presence this 5d day of April 1884. Notacy Public.

publican year. South Carolina's tin soldiery fails to obey orders with the alacrity which characterized

Allow us to suggest that this is still a re-

The national debt seems to be going the other way just now. Another era of republi canism will mend the fortunes of the re-

its movements in 1861.

Although they can't share in the benefits of the Omaha city government, the people of South Omaha can insist upon having an economical, businesslike city government of

The man who inquired what had become of the Omaha beet sugar project should be respectfully referred to the democratic statesmen who framed the new tariff bill at Washington.

A good many local democrats who entered so enthusiastically in the campaign in this state two years ago are beginning to realize that their game was hardly worth the roman candles they burned.

To judge by the returns of the spring elections throughout the different states in the union the democratic experiment at Washington is not meeting the popular success that was so confidently predicted for it.

The county commissioners are doing the right thing in limiting the annual expenditures under the road supervisors. The only misfortune is that the law prevents them from doing away with the supervisor's work altogether.

We are told that interest in the tariff debate in the senate at Washington is lagging. There is nothing surprising in this. It is quite possible to have too much of a good can be no doubt that a general election at thing, to say nothing of a thing as unat tractive as a prolonged tariff discussion.

The Hungarian custom illustrated by the women kissing Maurice Jokai in evidence of their appreciation of his eloquence has not yet reached this country. When it is adopted here oratory will become the most highly stimulated industry in the country.

Iowa managed to get the munificent sum of \$235 for her building at the World's fair. which is yet considerable more than the return received by Nebraska, Neither of the states, however, will wallow in wealth by reason of the pecuniary profits made on their World's fair investments.

While the members of the school board invite their wives to a social session after their regular meeting, the city council makes its junket to the Pacific coast a strictly stag affair. But then women have a right to vote for members of the school board. Here is a point for the woman suffragists.

How appropriate in the German emperor to present Bismarck with a cuirass on the occasion of his birthday anniversary. Perhaps the doughty William is attempting to remind the aged statesman that he can no longer expect to wear an armor in the service of the country for which he has done so

The introduction of chicory as one of the crops of Nebraska farmers is evidence of the constant tendency toward a diversification of agriculture. The prosperity of the farmer is to be promoted by devoting a part of the acreage to products that will find a remunerative market for consumption right at home.

Perhaps the republicans of Nebraska may this fall elect an attorney general who will not forget to submit a case to the supreme court involving the constitutionality of a law which means so many thousands of dollars to the taxpayers of the state. Perhaps, too, they may elect a man who will not be compelled to leave the entire management of his office to his deputy.

The bloody scenes which characterized the municipal elections of Kansas City and Chicago this week are becoming a feature of city politics. The tendency is dangerous and should be promptly frowned upon. The results at Troy, Chicago and other cities are but the natural sequence of the license accorded to the gangs of ward workers, who are rapidly turning honest elections into

Although one-half of the biennial fiscal period has elapsed since the legislature adjourned, none of the state institutions have been closed to the admission of patients. None of the institutions are on short rations and all of them are still taking care of their .inmates. There is no intimation that the inmates are receiving less care than they ever did. And yet the state is saving money over any former fiscal period of recent years. Some of the contractors are having a hard time of it, without doubt. Profits are not so large and alluring as they were in the good old times when the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings managed things with a looser hand. If the next legislature will keep expenditures and appropriations within bounds Nebraska will have no floating indebtedness.

THE REPUBLICAN TIDE.

Municipal elections cannot always be ac cepted as indicating the state and trend of political feeling, because commonly the results are determined by local issues and the personal character and influence of candidates. But there are times when these elections have a broader significance, and i victory in the interest of sound finance must the present year is such a time. Very therefore be given the republicans, or at any generally this year the people are largely under the influence of sutional questions. They are considering the claims of parties to their support, with reference to the attiinde of the parties regarding the tariff and the finances. The widespread depression, affecting all communities, the agricultural as well as the manufacturing, the small town as well as the large city, has given the great majority of voters an unusually keen interest in politics and led them to study more carefully than for many years the principles of the great parties. For this purpose they have had and are still having a most impressive and instructive object lesson. They have seen a change in a period of less than a year from a condition of almost unparalleled prosperity to one of general distrust and depression, producing most calamitous consequences to the invested capital and the labor of the coun-

try. Looking back but little more than a year they remember that everywhere was business activity, the wheels of industry in motion, labor employed, and everything in the catalogue of human needs in brisk demand. The sunshine of prosperity was everywhere and the outlook was bright with promise. More suddenly than ever before in our history this happy and hopeful condition was radically changed. A blight fell upon the land, from the baleful effects of which it has not yet fully recovered. There are still hundreds of idle mills and facories, still tens of thousands of unemployed men and women, still a vast sum of invested capital that is earning nothing, still an enforced economy on the part of millions of our people in the midst of abundance. This condition of affairs has not escaped

the attention of anybody in this broad land, because it has affected all classes of people and all interests. Hence it is that national questions exercise this year a more than ordinary influence in directing the course of voters, even in the municipal elections. thereby giving to the results of these elections an extraordinary significance. What this is no intelligent man who will study the returns can have any doubt. Republican victories almost everywhere, in many cases overturning democratic majorities which had been maintained for years, have an import and meaning that cannot be mistaken. From New York to Minnesota, in every state where municipal elections have been held this spring, the result in nearly every case is a protest against the principles and policy of the democratic party as to national questions. The popular expression of dissatisfaction with and want of confidence in that party is clear and unmistakable, and it gives assurance of an overwhelming rejection of the democracy when the people choose the next national house of representatives under the more direct and complete influence of questions of national policy. These municipal elections, though but the skirmishes preceding the battle of next November, very plainly show what the outcome of that con-

test will be: Governor McKinley, in his recent speech o the republican league of Minnesota, said that a general election was never so much desired as now and never so much needed. This view of Ohio's governor is justified by the results of the spring municipal elections. Never were the intelligent voters of the country more eager than now to record their dissent from democratic principles, and there this time would give a sweeping victory to the republican party from Maine to California. But a few months will make no differ ence. The desire to repudiate the party of factions and false pretenses, of reaction and destruction, will be no less earnest and general seven months hence than it is teday. On the contrary, it is likely to grow meanwhile in strength and in volume.

ACT IN THE LIVING PRESENT. Omaha needs more factories, more business houses, more opportunities for the employment of workingmen, who in turn will create a demand for the commodities offered for sale on our markets. Every one concedes this. The necessity not only of keeping the people now residing here steadily at work carning their own livings, but also of offering openings to others who may be induced to come here and to make their homes in Omaha must be apparent on a moment's reflection. The city must go forward. It can only go forward with a constantly increasing population. An increasing population means a call for more new houses. It means a larger field for retail stores of every description. It means additional wealth for the community and additional strength to the government. It means an expansion of trade and industry in every direction. But the first condition of an increasing population is an increased employment of workingmen and this can be secured only through new manufacturing enterprises.

It is all very well to talk about cheap power drawing industries here without any other inducement. Cheap power will certainly be a powerful inducement for this purpose and that alone justifies the encouragement of the Platte canal scheme. But Rome was not built in a day and neither will the Platte canal be built in a year. It is doubtful whether it can be built at all until enabling legislation is obtained. The most favorable calculation would not put the power plant in operation short of two years hence. Is Omaha to remain stationary in the interval? Is it to put all its energy into the Platte canal without endeavoring to promote a single other interest? Omaha wants factories now. It will want more factories two years from now. It wants all the factories it can get all the time. The mere fact that the Platte canal scheme is being agitated must not be allowed to block every effort to secure new industries by other means. No enterprise that gives the least indication of being willing to come to Omaha should be compelled to wait for encouragement until the canal shall have been

THE VETO SUSTAINED.

There were 260 members of the house of representatives present yesterday when the question was put on the bill to coin the silver seigniorage: "Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the president?" On the first ballot there were 130 year and 45 nays, less than a quorum, the republicans having refrained from voting. On the second vote the republicans, who it had been understood intended to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the democrats, if they had so intended, changed their minds and voted. The result was 144 year to 116 nays, and there being less than two-thirds of those voting in favor of passing the bill the veto was sustained. The total vote was less than that recorded on the passage of the bill in the house, which was 297-the year at that

silver men been able to command yesterday the strength they showed on the passage of the bill and the republicans had refrained from voting, it would have been possible to override the veto, but this could not have client the continbeen done in any event with the republicans | million deliars comvoting as they did. The credit of another

rate a large share of it. It would be fortunate if this action of the house systaining Mr. Cleveland's veto of the seignforage bill should terminate the silver agitation, at least for the present cungress, but such will probably not be the case. The fanatical zeal of the silver men will andoubtedly reassert liself in some other form, and as they constitute a majority of he party in control of congress they will be able to bring forward another measure if they are determined to do so. Stewart in the senate and Bland in the house have already declared it to be their purpose to do this and they have a following whose allegiance they can depend on to the farthest limit.

There is, however, little reason to apprehend further danger in this direction By his veto message President Cleveland bound himself still more firmly to the cause of a sound and stable currency and in opposition to any scheme of silver inflation. It has been suggested that by way of flanking the president the silver men may attach to the tariff bill a provision for the free coinage of silver or the coinage of the so-called seigniorage, thus forcing upon him the alternative of accepting this legislation or allowing tariff reform to fail. It is quite possible that they are not unwilling to go to this extreme, but it is questionable whether even this desperate coercive expedient would lead the president to change his position regarding silver. There is reason to believe that his solicitude for tariff reform is no greater than his anxiety to keep the financial system sound and stable. Almost anything may be expected from the silver advocates, but while they will doubtless continue to be an annoyance in congress and a nuisance to the country they are less dangerous than they were a week ago, before being scotched by the president's veto.

A COME-DOWN IN COAL. It is gratifying to note the marked change that the past year has witnessed in the prices paid for coal for use in the various state institutions of Nebraska. The revelations made in The Bee last January of the cost of heating buildings where the expense was charged against the state showed that the coal bills were being cleverly manipulated in the interest of contractors. The figures which we then presented were for the last quarter of the year 1892 and the first quarter of the year 1893. In brief, they showed that not only were extravagant prices being paid for coal for these state institutions, but also that extravagant amounts of coal were being charged up to the state. Some of the institutions were, according to their own records, consuming enough coal to heat all outdoors in the immediate locality. A comparison of the expenses for heating the large office buildings in Omaha with those for heating the state institutions disclosed the fact that the latter were in some instances twice what they might reasonably have been expected to

The Bee has heretofore had occasion to call attention to the fact that since its exposure of the extravagance of the state coal bills one or two of the worst offending institutions had contracted the number of tons of coal used. This by itself ought to result in some little saving to the people. Now we find that the contracts just awarded by the State Board of Purthan the prices that prevailed during the period referred to. The lowest price then paid was \$2.74 per ton; the lowest price for the next ensuing quarter will be \$2.29. The Hospital for the Insane at Lincoln was paying \$3.20 per ton and the Home for the Friendless in the same city insisted on coal costing \$5.05 per ton, while now the new contractor is to supply coal at the first named place at \$2.29. The Asylum for the Incurable Insane at Hastings was using coal costing \$3.38 per ton. The new contract demands only \$2.75. The Home for Veteran Soldiers and Sailors at Grand Island burned coal at \$3.20 per ton and is to get it during the next quarter for \$2.75. At the Industrial School at Geneva alone, so far as the published figures go, is there an increase in price from \$3.45 per ton to \$3.75 per ton. There are said to have been more bidders this time than ever before, some of whom were doubtless drawn into the field by the disclosures made in The Bee.

There is no reason why the state should pay more for heating the public institutions than private and public corporations pay for the same service. Of course everything does not depend on the contract price. There can be an extravagant use of low-priced coal as well as of high-priced coal. Economy in the contracts must be followed up with economy in the consumption of coal. There is room for a considerable saving in both these ways.

The people of Nebraska will have to make up their minds to one thing. The constitutional provisions which now restrict the investment of the people's money will have to be amended. They cannot be amended for three years yet, but they will have to be amended none the less surely. The present law is entirely too narrow in its provisions. It enables the state treasurer to constantly keep in his possession sums of money amounting at some periods to nearly \$2,000,-000, upon which the state derives no interest. Under present conditions the way is open to fraud and evasion. The people are the ones who are wronged, and they must themselves change their own constitution. They cannot expect state treasurers to make the laws. It might be possible to elect a state treasurer who would lose sight of his own interests to serve the interests of the people, but such a probability is too remote for present contemplation.

Senator Stewart comes to the rescue of many of his republican friends when he announced again and officially that he no longer claimed membership in the republican party. He is especially kind in informing the public that he left that party more than two years ago. Some of the democratic newspapers have persistently insisted upon classing Stewart with the re publicans, despite his repeated exhibitions of loyalty to the populist cause. There were few tears shed at the original parting, and no remorse has since been suffered by the republicans on account of that porten-

tous event. The supreme court will today listen to the arguments in the mandamus case brought by Governor Crounse to compel the state treasurer to carry out the law requiring him to invest the school funds in interest bearing state warrants. The people will expect time being 168 and the mays 129. Had the the attorney general to place the case before

DESHAL GET YOUR GUN. the court in its atrongest light, since the

attorney representing the state treasurer Minneapolis Times: Madeline, you should may be relied upon to make every effort to secure a decision, which will assure his thank your lucky stars that you did not marry any one of the lot. ellent the continued control of the half million deliars comprised in that fund. So far as the court is concerned, its only inter-est is to give the constitution its proper Chicago Mail: The average American will tucky gentlemen insist upon clinking to that

Chicago Post: Poor old Breckingldge! Is ere no Home for Erring Men in this land? Is there no law whereby a weak man betrayed can compel justice from the mother of his children?

Globe-Democrat: The extent to which pubhe sentiment is running against Breckinridge can be sirikingly seen in the fact that it is even being insisted that he isn't fit to remain in the democratic party.

New York Tribune: Colonel Breckinridge does not blush as he tells his shaureful On the contrary, he is caim, cool At times there is a note and defiant. triumph in his words. Is it of such stuff that Kentucky chivalry is made? Louis Republic: The portraits of Made-

line Pollard taken in 1884 do not indicate a "woman of passion" such as Colonel Breck-inridge describes her to have been at that But perhaps Colonel Breckinridge was not in the neighborhood when the negative was taken. Indianapolis Journal: A man of Colonel Breckinridge's fascinations and susceptibil-

ity should not be exposed to the temptations

of Washington. His constituents should take pity on him and retire him to the shades of private life, where he will be safe from the pursuit of willy young women. Atlanta Constitution: What a fall is here! What a pity it is that a man in whom the sed such an absolute trust should have lived to see his honors trailing in dust, and "to be baited with the rabble's

The moral of his life shines like i beacon of warning to others. And a terrible Courier Journal: It might be a good idea while these nauseating reports of the Pollard-Breckinridge case are being published for the head of the house to carefully edit his newspaper with a pair of shears. He can then allow the expurgated edition to go into his family and take the clippings away

CAROLINA BOOZE.

with him to his office.

Atlanta Constitution: Governor Tillman seems to have forgotten that he is the Carolina, and assumed that he is their dic-

Philadelphia Press: Your South Carolina gentleman from time immemorial has ac-customed himself to the etiquette which turns its back while a friend or guest tilts the stone jug over a half-pint glass. When a state officer not only demands to see the size of the drink, but the quality of the "licker" as well, your South Carolinian

Globe Democrat.

If things political keep moving in the direction in which they have been going for some time past, the republicans will be able by next November to elect an Indian cigar sign to congress from the very heart of Texas. Philadelphia Times: We have the spectacle of sworn officers of the state conducting themselves and being hunted down like hired bravos; we have the governor calling out the militia, which disbands rather than obey New York Sun.
There is a silver lining, however, for the darkest and most lowering cloud. The nim; we have him attempting to seize the railroads and telegraph lines, which turn to him a callous front, and we have both sides arming for a struggle. Where is the governdemocratic party has hever faitered in its duty to the people of the United States in hours of stress and exigency. A bad beginning may precede a good ending. ent of South Carolina at this juncture?

Detroit Free Press: It is an interesting fact that the very rock on which the South Carolina law has split is the one on which so many of the earlier prohibition craft were wrecked. It was the "spy" system in one form or another which made the first prohibition laws in New England so obnoxous and turned against them a great many who would otherwise have remained neutral if they had not positively aided the prohibitionists. It only illustrates anew the impolicy of passing enactments or attempting enforce them upon the principle that "the end justifies the means

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

One measure introduced into congress by Representative Bryan will meet with the hearty endorsement of the people of Nebraska. That measure is his bill giving the people the privilege of voting direct for United States senators. Give credit to whom credit is due. A big fish pond is to be built at Norfolk by private parties. The statement that an ice wagon away at Beatrice is now denied by the Ex-

> A Baptist church has been organized at Caldwell, Scotts Bluff county, with twelve members. William Stewart, for many years a rest-

No one has as pet offered any good reason why the State Board of Transportation should not be swept off the face of the globe by the next legislature. Their principal occupation seems to consist in making excuses for the railroad corporations they are supposed to regulate. dent of Pawnee City, died at DeWitt after a York county ought to have a poor farm if the Times knows what it is talking about—and it usually does. There were ninety-five tramps sheltered

Chicago Herald.

Secretary Morton has finally appointed an agrostologist and business will begin to pick up at once. This country has simply been waiting until an agrostologist was selected. It will now take off its coat, spit on its hands and proceed to boom. It is remarkable that no one has had sense enough to see that an agrostologist was the only thing necessary for a complete revival of industry. the York lockup during the month of March, beating all former records. Burglars entered the residence of M. J. Ferris at Red Cloud and secured a gold vatch and some other valuables. Burglars secured \$50 in cash to reward them for blowing the safe of Andre & Calk-

ins at Petersburg the other night. Protracted meetings are in progress at Bayard and there will be regular services Rocky Mountain News.

The announcement that Judge Caldwell has decided the Union Pacific and Gulf case in favor of the Union Pacific is somewhat of a surprise, but will have to be accepted. The decision holds that the Union Pacific is not compelled to operate the Julesburg line; that the interest dispute must be referred to a special master in chancery to determine certain facts, and that in matters relating to the Union Pacific, Receiver Trumbull must apply to Judge Dundy as the court of primary jurisdiction. This is very sweeping, but the full import of the decision can better be determined when the text of the opinion is received. held there every Sunday hereafter. Thomas L. Sloan and his grandmother

have been admitted to the Omaha tribe of Indian's by a council vote of 6 to 7. Mike Murphy, the veteran who was nearly frozen to death while an inmate of the

soldiers' home at Grand Island, has had all of his fingers amputated. A revival has been in progress in Lincoln county, near Wellfleet, for four months, and, as a result, fifteen converts were baptized in Little Medicine creek last Sunday. Still

there'll be more to follow. Seth P. Mobley, late World's fair commissioner, has purchased the Wood River Gazette and will combine the practice of aw with the newspaper business at that under his control will be issued next week.

While Mrs. Anton Geist, wife of a farmer ear Elgin, was out of the house for a short time her three little children started in the oven, which soon spread and wrapped the building in flames. The children ran out doors, but the youngest child, aged 4, went back after something and was burned to death.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

New York Sun.

It is a biting commentary upon the work of the jelly-livered statesmen at Washington that even the partisans of the culminating atrocity find that work rotten with favoritism and inequality, and impotent for revenues. Unjuster than protection, more unequal than the inequality, and useless as a provider of revenue, it is a false measure considered from any honest point of view. The cowards and liars must feel that the protectionists have exposed them. That the friends of the old system of atrocity should describe, and be justified in describing, the new makeshift as "Inimical to the public morals of the country" must make every constitutional tariff man hang his head. The democracy in South Omaha escaped the general wreck. Preparations are being made all over the ountry for the celebration of Grant's birthday. April 27.

The democratic weather bureau carefully nitted mention of the snow that fell in various sections yesterday. Returns from town elections throughout

Some interesting and valuable articles ave been published of late in various apers showing the advantages of gastoves over coal ranges, grates and stoves stoves over coal ranges, grates and stoves. If the gas companies were reasonable and moderate in their prices, and would reduce the rate for gas to a dollar a thousand, their business would be increased enormously, and their profits would not be lessened materially, because the vast expansion of demand would enable thefn to pay big dividends and to lay aside a huge surplus in the future as in the past. It would be a matter of wisdom and policy for the gas companies to reduce the price to \$1 per thousand, and in that way expand prodigiously the use of gas for heating and cooking. the country are not likely to check the pernicious activity of Cleveland's rheumatism. The agitation for a crematory in Washington is timely. The supply of garbage visible calls for prompt, efficacious methods

There is altogether too much attention paid to the whisky rebellion in South Caro-Whisky rows are not unusual there The clerical crusade for municipal reform

in Minneapolis is cavorting merrily in th suburbs and hurling what the mayor calls caloric bubbles" at the ramparts of sin. The desperate struggle for a seat in the ommon council of Chicago tends to give substance to the suspicion that there is some-

thing more than the regulation salary of \$3 week in the office. The cooking schools of Pennsylvania will demoralize the Coxey common wallers if they attempt to ladle the output among the hungry. Perhaps the paving loaves and granolithic pie are a delicate compli-ment to the good roads movement.

Louis Morris, who was drowned a days ago at Mayville. Pa., had his life in-sured for \$205,000—the largest amount of insurance ever carried by a man of his mean Morris possessed great physical strength and size and was active and self-reliant.

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



PLUGGING THE BLOW HOLES.

Chicago Mail: The Carnegie Steel company is apparently a more important mem-ber of the cabinet than Secretary Herbert, and the chances now are that we will have man at the head of the Navy department who will shut his eyes and open his ships and take such armor plate as Mr. Carnegie

Philadelphia Record: Probably it will always remain an unsolved riddle why parties who apparently did not profit by cheating the government should have taken such pains to carry forward their rascality, and why, having been exposed, the company which suffered from their default should reain any of them in its service in any ca-

Philadelphia Press: Sagratary, Herbert's report makes out a pretty good case for the Carnegle company: ravy does not explain or dispose of is Car. negle's letter for the Wilson bill following President Cleveland's reduction of the fine mposed by the secretary. It is to say the cast an unfortunate sequence.

Chicago Inter Ocean: The question sub-mitted to the jury of the whole country is just this: Is there reasonable grounds of suspicion of connection between Carnegle's etter. Frick's aggravation of the Home stead trouble, and the president's favorable decision, in defiance of that of his secretary of war, in a matter affecting men who have rendered service to the democratic party,

New York World: Nobody who could have made something by cheating the governmen was aware of what was being done. The unning, elaborate and extensive wrong was neseted and executed by would profit not a cent by its success and risked their situations by attempting it. There may be some besides Secretary Herbert who will believe this but they cannot be numerous. Frauds are not committed for the sake of committing them. They are ommitted or instigated by those who expec-

New York Tribune: There may be loyal friends of Mr. Carnegle who will persist in believing that he had no thought of in-fluencing the President when he wrote his letter in favor of the Wilson tariff, and that was an entirely spontaneous, disinterested contribution of economic controversy. There may be zealots kneeling in rapturous ecstacy efore the shrine of the Consecrated One who will sprinkle themselves with water when the suggestion is made that the president granted to Mr. Carnegie a special indulgence and remission of penalties on receiving evidence of his change of economic faith. But this is, in the main, an increduous and common-sense world. The majority of Americans who read Secretary Herbert's report will put the tariff letter and the president's decision together, where they belong. Their conclusion will be that that it is discreditable alike to Mr. Carnegie and to the president.

LISSOME LETTY.

Philadelphia Record: No mater how conblacksmith's helper may be he s always on strike. Pittsburg Bulletin: First Barnstormer-And may I ask, me boy, what is your tavorite role? Second Barnstormer-By my faith, I will freely tell you. 'Tis the pay

Detroit Free Press: Thoughtso-Smith is pulte an ardent fire rman, isn't he? Nuso-Well-yes; he always takes some of the irdent with him.

Harper's Young People: "What sort of a collection have you, Will?" asked the vis-itor. "Perhaps I can help you." "Well, sir," said Will "I'm collecting American coins,"

Yonkers Gazette: The angier is so ansorbed in his hobby that he generally nehes with baited breath.

Atlanta Constitution: "What's your esentative in Washington doing for the country now?" "He's a-layin eroun and array of his salary." "Nothing else: 'Oh, yes; he's a-blowin of it in."

Lowell Courier: A blind man who de-ires to build a house has an insurmountble obstacle to encounter; he can't get his

"Tid-Bits: "What an easy time you men nave," she said, "I only wish I had been "I wish you had," replied her husband,

Washington Star: "Well, well!" ex-chaimed the editor, "If that wasn't a queer experience!" "What was that?" said the foreman. "There was a man in here just now who doesn't seem to know any nore how a newspaper should be run than

Washington Star: "Don't you think so-clety in New York is improving?"
"I don't know about that." was the re-ply. "But I have certainly noticed a marked and steady elevation in the social tone of Sing Sing."

Harper's Bazar: "Well, Charles," said the broud father, "you are to be graduated in une. What are your ideas as to selecting your profession?
"I think I'll be a lawyer, father. I am fond of ease."
"Ease? Do you consider the lawyer's profession one of ease?"
"It certainly is at the start. Young lawyers never have much to do."

SPRING.

Our boarding house! The tow-head waitress deals!
Adown the passage way there softly steals!
The lang rous odor of th' eternal prune;
While the roast beef comes on—a rubber At it in vain I try to take a hand; I only dull the knife.

BILL LET THE THISTLES GROW.

Uncle Sam's Bounty Not to Be Expended in Exterminating Sheep Fodder WASHINGTON, April 4. (Special Telegram to The Bee.) The house committee on agriculture today voted to report unfavorably the bill appropriating \$1,000,000 to exterminate the Russian thistle. Also the bill appropriating \$100,000 to exterminate the gypsy moth, an insect which has found lodgment in parts of Massachusetts, Representa-

> cultural department was made a special committee order for next Monday. Senator Pertigrew stated to The Hee corrependent tonight that he had been appealed by people in South Dakota and other places to fight the nomination of Dr. Turner for postmaster at Yankton. The sengtor said he had not determined what course to pursue, but intimated that Turner's nomin at the disruption of the democratic party

ive Hainer's bill transferring the fish com-

absolon and geological survey to the Agri-

Vankton The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed today: Nebraska-Axtell, Keartery county, E. G. Sellen, vice C. L. Carlson, removed: Deshier, Thayer county, Susie A. Boyes, vier Anton Neigert, dead, lowa-Burr Oak, Winneshiek county, Jerry Wolenbarger, vice W. H. Houck, resigned.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

Economical Schemes Adopted by the Gove ernment Bureau in Many Lines.

WASHINGTON, April 4. - The government Bureau of Engineering and Printing s a comparatively new one, and since its beginning in a small way in 1862, has had a hard fight with the three or four bank note companies which had previously held the government contracts and their

When the contract for furnishing the postage stamps was awarded to the bureau. recently it marked the close of this long warfare and placed under government contral the last class of securities issued by the authority of congress. Now the bureau s the only establishment which has anything to do with the printing of government bonds, national currency, internal revenue stamps and postage stamps. While the fight in congress over the new departure is not yet ended, it seems probable that none of the government engravings will be done by private concerns in the

will be done by private concerns in the future.

The new chief of the bureau, Claude Johnson of Kentucky, has worked hard to bring all the public work which could be done there, into the bureau, believing that greater efficiency and economy would be attained in the end by, the consolidation. greater efficiency and economy would be attained in the end by, the consolidation. To effect this result some important innovations in the policy of the establishment have been necessary. It has been argued in past times that the government could not attract the best talent from the ranks of skilled engravers and designers, because it would not pay the rates offered by private firms. Mr. Johnson has been trying to obviate this difficulty by reducing the force of engravers somewhat and securing more of the highest class workmen without spending more money, and in this way has raised the efficiency of the designing and engraving department. While the New York bank note companies are still able to pay higher salaries than the government can offer, the burcau, on the other hand, can hold out other inducements in the way of leave of absence and shorter hours.

There are now 1,382 employes in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. One receives \$6,000 and another \$5,000 a year.

Forty are engravers whose salaries range from \$2,000 to \$3,000 and 357 are plate printers; 291 presses are running and they are turning out an average of 206,500 sheets\*

By the printing of stamps by the bureau
By the printing of stamps by the bureau
Mr. Johnson expects to save the government \$50,000 a year, and a saving of \$5,000
has been effected in the methods of printhas been effected in the methods of printing cigarette stamps, which are cancelled as soon as they are affixed to the packages and for counterfeiting which there

ages and for counterfeiting which there is little opportunity.

The great saving which the government makes in doing its work lies in the fact that there are no dividends to pay on the investments, that no one receives profits, so that with equally skillful management and efficient business methods it must necessarily produce the government securities at lower rates.

For some time after the government begins to print postage stamps the old plates. gins to print postage stamps the old plates used by the bank note company will do service but it is expected that

for laborers than are now employed in the bureau nor pay more rent.

WASHINGTON, April 4.-Patents veral hunderd inventions expired by limitation yesterday. Among them were Breech-loading firearms, L. M. Earle, Pella, Ia.; paper boxes, L. P. Heath, Springfield, Mass., assignor to Powers Paper company; center and bracket lamps, G. Sherwin and E. Hoople, Brooklyn, N. Y.; electric magnetic boiler feed regulators, R. A. Haynes, Elgin, Ill.; dynamo electric machines, D. F. J. Lonton, Paris, France; cotton presses, G. C. McKee, Jackson, Miss.; harvesters, O. N. Skaarasm, Hale, Wis., assignor of one-half his right to-Louis Bagger & Co., Washington, D. C.; steam and air brakes, H. H. Taylor, Warsaw, and A. McCornish, East St. Louis, assignors to J. F. Degnon, St. Louis, Mo., and C. D. Seet, Springfield, Mass.; grain binders, C. B. Withington, Janesville, Wis., assignor to C. H. and H. C. McCormick, Chicago; grain binders, P. F. Hodges and F. S. Blim, Massillon, O., and steam engine governors, S. A. West, San Francisco, assignor of one-half to P. Breech-loading firearms, L. M.

steam engine governors, S. A. West, San Francisco, assignor of one-half to P. Hinkle.

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