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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

694,397 Total deductions for unsold and returned 18,7652 Total solds. average net circulation..... Daily aver-GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Watch Kem extinguish himself as a legal light when he appears in behalf of the arrested Coxevites before the Washington police magistrate.

Bworn to before me and subscribed in my pre-ence this 2d day of May, 1894. (Seal). N. P. FELL, Notary Public.

Does "unprofessional conduct" offer a valid reason for removing a member of the State Board of Health? This is the ticklish question with which Governor Crounse is now confronted.

What does the Board of Educational Lands and Funds propose to do now? Are the moneys in the school fund to remain idle as heretofore simply to leave a free field for the state warrant shavers?

From the amount of talking in which Senator Brice is indulging with newspaper correspondents on the outside of the senate people will begin to think that the new tariff bill ought to be called the Brice bill.

The people of Nebraska will patiently wait for the next technical objection to be made against the law requiring the investment of the permanent school fund in state warrants. The objectors at the capital are extremely versatile in their arguments against a law designed to wipe out the floating indebtness of the state.

Kansas City is getting after the election day rioters who precipitated a bloody fight at the polls during the last election. Several grand jury indictments promise to be followed by prompt convictions, which will put a decided damper upon over-enthusiastic political workers. Ballot box ruffians are not faring very well this year.

The members of congress are modestly receiving the congratulations of an admiring public for their sublime display of courage upon the occasion of the Coxey invasion of the capitol grounds. Although there were only 600 special policemen to guard the building against the assault of the 30 invaders not a single congressman ran away

Street sweeping is very desirable and in fact absolutely necessary in every well regulated city. It is a question, however, whether sweeping of streets on hill slopes is necessary after a rainfall that washes the street as clean as a platter. There is no use of wasting money on such streets when other thoroughfares on the dead level remain unswept.

The state treasurer's victory in the mandamus case consists rather in name than in game. The decision points out a way for the investment of the school fund in interestbearing state warrants. It is against this that the state treasurer has been contending. The refusal of the supreme court to grant a mandamus does not affect the real issue of the contest.

Latest reports from Washington have it that Tobe Castor is getting in his work putting good democrats in the places of hold-over republicans, and at the same time seeing that Bryan's recommendations before the various departments go for naught. Tobe has no greater pleasure than putting one of his own men in office unless it consists in depriving one of Bryan's friends of a prospective plum.

Senator Gorman's objection to the antilottery bill is that it might interfere with raffles and drawings at church fairs. As if a lottery is any the less a lottery because it is employed in the interest of some charitable Institution! Senator Gorman perhaps would like to discriminate in favor of lotteries that wear the garb of charity, although conducted upon the same plan as those operated for revenue only.

The prospects for the state recovering the money it lost in the Capital National bank failure are becoming brighter. So far every obstacle has been thrown in the way of the prosecution of the case, but the supreme court has finally brushed aside the cloud of technicalities that the lawyers have raised around the provisions of the constitution. The case will be tried upon its merits in a court that will tolerate no foolishness,

Any county official can conduct his office upon the appropriation made for that purpose if he only makes up his mind so to do. The commissioners have made reasonable allowances for the economical administration of the pub-He business. If an official who is asking for more help cannot persuade the commissioners of the necessity he must have a poor claim against the county for services rendered without authority of law.

As the result of the recent sheriff's levy upon the street railway company's property the company secures a deduction of more than \$200 from the judgment which it has to pay as damages to it by reason of the interference with its business. The street car company is therefore at no loss from the transaction and quite possibly a gainer by it. The public, however, secures no money damages for the inconvenience which it was forced to suffer. The tired workingmen and weary shop girls had to walk home just to promote a senseless contest between a lawyer's shrewdness and a corporation's obstinacy. The damages to the public receive no consideration.

TWO IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

The supreme court of Nebraska has just handed down two decisions of great importance to the taxpavers of the state. In the case which the state is prosecuting against ex-Treasurer Hill and his bondsmen to recover the money which was lost in the Capitol National bank disaster the court has agreed to take original jurisdiction over the matter, thus paying the way for a speedy and at once authoritative determination of the issues involved. In the case in which the governor asked for a writ of mandamus to compel the state treasurer to execute the law requiring him to invest the idle moneys of the school fund in interest-bearing state warrants the court has denied the petition, but has indicated how the same result may be legally brought about.

The supreme court is vested directly by the constitution with jurisdiction over civil cases in which the state may be a party. The constitution also provides that the state may sue and may be sued, leaving it to the legislature to say in what manner and in what courts suit shall be brought. This or iginal jurisdiction over these civil cases has never up to this time been exercised by the supreme court and the contention of Hill's attorneys was that it could not be exercised until specific legislation should be enacted to carry the constitutional provision into effect. The court holds otherwise. Admitting that the constitutional provision is not self executing, it nevertheless finds statutory authority to prescribe rules for carrying out this original jurisdiction and agrees to adopt them so that the suit against Hill may be prosecuted before it. The effect of this decision will be to remove the chief ob jections that were raised to the previous decision of the supreme court declaring that the suit, if instituted in the district court, must be brought in the court of that district in which the transaction is said to have taken place. The reason why the state feared to sue in Lancaster county was that a jury drawn there would be prejudiced against it By having the case heard originally in the supreme court the state will be enabled to secure a jury impanelled from the whole state at large, a jury that promises to be as unprejudiced as would one secured in Douglas county Another advantage to be gained from the supreme court's consent to take original cognizance of the suit will be that its decision will be final. An appeal to the higher tribunal would be almost certain in the district court, no matter which way the controversy should be determined. The real issue would have to come before the supreme court at all events. Through its consent to hear the case in the first in

As to the denial of the petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the state treasurer to buy state warrants with the money in the permanent school fund, while the nominal victory rests with the state treasurer the substance of the decision is practically in favor of the people. The law of 1891 is declared to be unconstitutional and void so for as it directs the state treasurer to invest the school funds in state warants, since it seeks to transfer the responsibility for the management of the school funds from the board, which is by the constitution given control over them, to the state treasurer, who is but a member of that board. That the state warrants are state securi ties the court considers to be too well settled to require any detailed opinion on that point. But while it relieves the state treasurer of the duty of buying warrants with the school moneys of his own motion points out that the State Board of Educational Lands and Funds may legally authorize him to do so. In other words becomes the duty of the board to invest the idle money at its command in interest-

stance the people are brought just so much

nearer learning where the responsibility of

making good to the state the missing \$236,

000 rests.

bearing securities as provided by the con stitution, unless such securities cannot be obtained upon reasonable terms. There is now over a half million dollars in the school fund which can be exchanged for state warrants upon terms that will give the state the benefit of the same or a higher rate of interest than is secured upon the other school fund investments. The individual members of that board can no longer hide be hind technicalities of the law to shirk their duties in this matter. The use of the school moneys should inure to the benefit of the taxpayers and not to that of the speculators into whose possession it has passed The decision of the supreme court leaves no alternative to the board but to authorize and order the state treasurer to invest the school fund in state warrants without additional loss to the state or further delay on

THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

The cause of international bimetallism will probably receive an impetus from the conference convened in London on Wednes day. Although this meeting of the advocates of a wider use of silver as money has no governmental recognition, being held under the auspices of the British Bimetallic league, it will not fail to exert a very considerable influence. The presence of 400 delegates attests the interest that is felt in this subject, and the assurances given by some of those present leave no doubt that this interest is growing in the great com mercial countries of Europe. The statement that bimetallism is making progress in Germany is unquestionably well founded. and it is highly probable, as was said by the German delegate, that if an international conference was held now it would not result as the Brussells conference did. The attitude of Germany had no little to do with the failure of that conference, the government having then firmly announced that it would make no change in its monetary sys tem, but there is reason to believe that it is now disposed to consider plans looking to the rehabilitation of silver. The appointment of a currency commission, a majority of whose members are bimetallists, was significant of a modification of the government's position regarding silver and of a willingness to give the advocates of bimet-

allism a fair hearing. The statement of the governor of the Bank of France that the whole world requires a solution of the silver question and that it is uitimately bound up in the com mercial and industrial prosperity of all nations is of weighty importance, since it shows that the best financial opinion of that country is favorable to silver. The most valuable of the conference utterances, however, are those of the English members. chief among them being Mr. Balfour, the conservative leader in the House of Commona. The brief press report of the remarks of Mr. Balfour indicates that his argument for international bimetallism was broad and unequivocal. He regarded such a policy as absolutely necessary if business is to be carried on upon a solid basis, and he insisted that the difficulties of an interna tional agreement are merely as to details. He declared that England ought to enter

world for a bimetallic joint standard and expressed the opinion that the solution of the problem is easier now than it will be five years hence. The importance of these declarations by a man occupying the position of Mr. Balfour as a party leader is obvious, and while they are not likely to make any impression upon the present government they certainly will upon the commercial and industrial classes of Great Britain, perhaps very much to the advantage of the conservative party when the next general election shall take place, for this question of international bimetallism will be very likely to be made an issue in such election. It was announced a few days ago that there is no intention to change the policy in India regarding silver, showing that the Rosebery government means to firmly adhere to the nosition taken by its predecessor. The effect of this can only be to strengthen the sentiment for bimetallism, unless the industrial interests of England should find relief from a greatly enlarged trade with the United States under our proposed tariff policy. The realization of this, which English manufacturers are eagerly hoping for, would perhaps render them less clamorous for a change of the policy regarding silver that is at present operating to their serious

disadvantage. The latest advices from Washington relative to an international monetary conference represented the administration as taking no special interest in the matter, it being still the determination of the president to let some other country take the initiative in calling a conference. The feeling is that the United States is at this time in a strong and safe position and can well afford to wait until some of the countries of Europe, and particularly Great Britain, are ready to confer with a purpose to reach a satisfactory settlement of this question. It is believed that the time is not remote when a movement on the part of some one of the European governments, possibly Germany, looking to this result, will be made, and the signs certainly seem to justify this view.

PARK THE SQUATTER DISTRICT.

The most unsightly spot in Omaha is the tract of land between the Union Pacific bridge and Douglas street bridge on the river front. First impressions are nearly always lasting impressions. The traveler coming from the east into Omaha gets his first impression of this city from the aggregation of tumble-down huts and dug-outs that disfigure the river front and occupy the front entrance of the city. Last year the squatter district was partially cleared by the city authorities as nuisances and breeding spots of contagious disease. Some of the squatters whose houses were removed or demolished received slight compensation from the council, others moved away voluntarily. About 150 shantles still remain on the ground, which is owned by private parties.

The only way to clear away the eye-sore and make the approach to Omaha look attractive is to convert the squatter tract into a public park. The park commission has a right under the charter to acquire this tract of land either by purchase or condemnation under the right of eminent domain. They are in position to pay the squatters the value of their improvements and pay the owners of the land whatever it is actually worth. Such a procedure would be just and equitable to all parties. It will not involve a very large outlay, because the land is almost worthless and the improvements

are not very extensive. The river front park can be laid out, beautified and maintained at a very small expense. The railroads ought to voluntarily contribute toward its establishment and embellishment. It would be a relief to them by removing a class of people who are constantly tempted to commit depredations and who are liable to injury on the tracks, for which damages are periodically awarded in the courts.

If there is any place where the park commission can plant the few thousand dollars remaining in the treasury to its credit it is n the unsightly river front.

HARMONIZING SENATE DEMOCRATS. The statement made by Senator Aldrich ome days ago and denied by Senator Vest that the tariff bill was being doctored in order to satisfy the demands and secure the support of the democratic senators who had indicated their dissatisfaction with that measure, proves to have been correct. The Rhode Island republican senator was better informed as to what was going on in the camp of the democrats than was the democratic senator from Missourl, or the latter

sought by prevarication to deceive. In

either case Mr. Vest was not placed in an enviable position by his denial. The information is that forty-three democratic senators, or all but one, have agreed to support the tariff bill with the proposed changes in the schedules, the income tax attachment to remain. The one senator who has not entered into this agreement is Hill of New York, and there is good authority for believing that he will not an income tax. What changes have beer made in the measure to induce the dissatisfied democratic senators to agree to

rote for any tariff bill that carries with it support it the country will probably learn within a few days, and it can be safely said in advance that they are all a renunciation by the majority of the policy originally embodied in the bill. Never in the history of tariff legislation in this country has a bill undergone so much tinkering as the present one, and if it passes it will be the most remarkable patchwork of inconsistencies ever placed on the statute book by any congress. If there are forty-three democratic votes

secure for the bill it can be passed. But when? That will depend upon the disposition of the republicans. The democrats are predicting that it will be disposed of before June 1, but it is not in their power to do this without repulican consent, and it is far from certain that they will obtain this consent. Efforts thus far made to fix a day for the final vote on the bill have failed, and while it is probable that an agreement will be reached it is not at all likely that the republicans will accept so early a date as the democrats appear to think they will. They have repeatedly asserted their determination to discuss the measure paragraph by paragraph, and if they adhere to this i will be impossible to complete the considera tion within a month. A number of repub lican senators have declared their purpose to keep up the fight against the bill indefinitely, hoping thereby to defeat it, and if half of them are of this mind the disappoint ment of the democratic hope of an early passage of the bill is assured. As to the talk about adopting a cloture rule it will undoubtedly amount to nothing, because the proposal of such a rule would start a discussion that could be prolonged indefinitely, and it would probably not receive the full lemocratic support. It is suggested that bold action by Vice President Stevenson, supported by all the democrats, would secure the adoption of cloture, but however ambitious the vice president may be to gain the into an agreement with the countries of the attention of the country he will not be four smokes a day.

easily induced to adopt an arbitrary course

in this matter. The country will await with interest the anouncement of the further changes in the tariff bill and the disclosure of the democratic plan for pursing that measure to its passage. It is said that the republicans also have a plan, and the development of this, too, will be interesting to the country. It is safe to say that the traiff battle in the senate is yet a long way from the end.

The State Board of Transportation has requested Justice Brewer to participate in the hearing of the maximum freight rate law injunction cases in the circuit court at the earliest possible day on account of the magnitude of the interests involved. Justice Brewer's presence on the bench would doubtless add great weight to the authority of the decision handed down, and if it can be secured without subjecting the people to unnecessary delay will be highly desirable. It is of the greatest importance that the state should win its case in the first instance so that the injunction may be dissolved and the law put into execution. The railroads are pretty certain to appeal to higher courts if they are not favored with a permanent injunction whether one of the supreme court justices participates in the hearing or not. The request of the State Board of Transportation can do no harm and may possibly do some good,

More large and substantial buildings are in the course of construction in New York now than at any one time in the whole his tory of the city. This is accounted for by the low rates of interest at which money can be secured and by the fact that the cost of materials necessary for fireproof construction has decreased by not less than a fifth from what it was a few years ago. This decrease in the cost of erecting buildings is not confined to any one part of the country. Better buildings can be put up in Omaha today for a given sum of money than ever before. People who are in a position to avail themselves of the present favorable condition for building should not hesitate long about doing it. An impetus in building will go far toward restoring general prosperity.

Efficacy of Protests.

Philadelphia Ledger. Fortunately there is no disposition at Washington to tax the societies, and leaders on both sides in the senate have agreed to amend the exemption clause in the manner suggested by building society exemptions. perts.

Silver's Upward Tendency.

Wheat, corn, pork, lard and other things have been falling in price recently, but silver holds its own well, and has made a handsome advance over the quotation of two or three weeks ago. The tendency in silver in the next few weeks, at least, is likely to be upward, as Asia is increasing

Improved Human Armor.

Doesn't the invention of bullet-proof coats, following immediately after the introduction in all armies of deadly machine guns, add a new and amount of the coats. guns, add a new and unusual complica-tion to the art of war? The new contriv-ances suggest the old conundrum as to what is likely to happen when an irresist-idle force meets an immovable body.

Horse of Another Color.

Denver Republican. Would it not be remerkable if those se Would it not be remarkable if those se-date and wealthy senators and congress-men who jeered at Jerry Simpson's propo-sition to have the government loan money to farmers at 2 per cent should now ad-vocate the loaning of an immense sum on second mortgage at 2 per cent for 100 years to the beneficiaries of the old Union Pa-cific Credit Mobilier?

The Olney Reorganization Scheme.

San Francisco Chroniele a Ex-Governor Hoadley says the bill pre-pared by Olney for the settlement of the debts of the Union Pacific railroad will satisfy the government. As Olney is the United States attorney general and a mem-ber of Cleveland's cabinet, the presump is that the measure is to the administration. But that is not the whether the people are satisfied with Olney's arrangement.

Operation of the Mulct Law. New York Evening Post.

Both the friends and opponents of pro-Both the friends and opponents of pro-hibition in Iowa are surprised at the ease with which signatures are secured to the "statements of consent" which are required before the new law can be put into effect which suspends the operation of the pro-hibitory law in any locality. In two or three places of over 5,000 people the sig-natures of a majority of the voters at the last election were secured within a fort-night after the legislature adjourned, and in a number of other cities it is already plain a number of other cities it is already plain that no trouble will be encountered. Even that no trouble will be encountered. Even in counties which have no place with as many as 5,000 inhabitants, and where 65 per cent of last year's voters must sign, the enterprise is not so difficult as both sides expected it would prove. The attempt of radical prohibitionists to bulldoze the people into withholding their signatures proves an utter failure.

Democrats, Be Good!

Cincinnati Enquirer (dem.).

It has shocked the president's moral nature to observe an occasional desire on the part of democrats to hold office under his administration. To him this seems low. How much better if every democrat would strive for principles only, as he always has, instead of office, for which he cares nothing. With a heart full of compassion, he would lift every democrat high above the common atmosphere, where, "Fields of light and liquid ether flow." "-Fields of light and liquid ether flow, Purged from the ponderous dregs of earth There in his company democrats might

nstead of spoils." There is a utilitarian element in this There is a minimum referred in the president. If pleanorats will only fill themselves with principles, the spoils can be left to be otherwise used by the president. He might, for instance, require to aid in securing unwilling votes in congress in favor of some bill, or for the confirmation to some office.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Des Moines shouts in vain, "On, Kelly,

Corbett is a prince among pugs and a pug mong princes. Washington is tempted to hold-up George

General Kelly shows symptoms of sourng on the good road movement Sam Jones says his favorite prescription for biliousness is one prayer and three pills bedtime. Serial tariff speeches are delivered to an

ate. The chairs are spiked. There seems to be noodisposition to work off the liquid surplus of South Carolina on the governor of North Carolina. J. Adam Bede, he of the birch bark nether garment, proved to be a solemn joke

mposing array of empty chairs in the sen-

the armor of United States marshal of Minnesota. The upheaval of the ancient ruins of ce is in marked contrast with the solemn serenity and melancholy solidity of

Omaha's union depot Governor Pennoyer is so busy pursuing the illusive hope of re-election that he neg-lects to hurl hot seething wrath at "the coorts of the money power" surrounding Coxey. The death is announced of Birdsill Holly.

nventor of the renowned Holly system o ng manual of direct pressure of Omaha A man was acquitted in Chicago recently or killing an alderman. The jury was oubtless convinced that newspaper opinion of the Chicago alderman justified heroic

Mrs. Hanna Chard, nearly all of whose forty-eight grandchildren and 142 great grandchildren helped to celebrate her 105th birthday last week at Farrell, N. J., takes great comfort in her pipe, but she does not over-indulge in it. She allows herself just MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT.

Sloux City Journal: Editor Resewater is now trying Judge Scott in more senses than

Sloux City Tribune: That Judge Scott of Omaka will find life a burden from this time on goes without saying among those who know Editor Rosewater, who spent six hours in jail by Scott's unwarrantable order. Harlan (Ia.) American: The editor of The Omaha Bee appears to be a bigger man than Judge C. R. Scott, who sentenced him to thirty days in jail for contempt of court. The supreme court released him at once. Scott is more than eccentric—he is a chump to attempt to buck the power of the press. Chicago Scandinavian: There is a pos-dbility that Judge Scott may learn before Rosewater gets through with him that judges

cannot claim exemption from just public criticism of their conduct on the bench, and that a fearless and free press is a better onceits of judges suffering from abnormal Springfield (Mass.) Republican: After Edi-or Rosewater of The Omaha Bee had been

clapped into jall by a local judge for venturng to critician the judgment of the court criminal case, an Oklahoma City (Okl.) idge was encouraged to put two editors in ail for the same offense. This is a pace a little too hot for even the judiciary to keep up. If public criticism of judicial conducis to pass as contempt of court and to be punished accordingly by the party aggrieved. we have fallen upon a situation of some concern to the popular liberties.

Atchison Globe: The judges are taking to hemselves the powers of kings. Mr. Rose water of The Omaha Bee was sent to jall for contempt of court. His crime was that a reporter employed on The Bee cited a inequality in the administration of justice. Two men were caught robbing a rail-way station. One, a poor man, was sent to jail. The other, the son of wealthy parents, was given his liberty without the case coming to trial. Because The Bee called attenion to the injustice, the judge held that such fair criticism was "contempt of court," the editor and reporter were thrown into tail. It was an outrage, pure and simple. St. Louis Republic: An Omaha Judge has

entenced the editor of The Omaha Bee to thirty days' imprisonment and the payment of a fine of \$500 for contempt of court. The alleged contempt consisted in the publication of an article charging that there had been discrimination in the treatment of two pris-oners arrested for the same offense. The imprisonment were for the publication of the charge. It is becoming a serious question in this country as to whether the ourts are not arrogating to themselves, in too many instances, attributes of prerogative and infallibility which must surely destroy their sense of responsibility to the people The elevation of a man to the bench does not necessarily elevate him to a point where he is beyond public criticism. The wisdom of the law in most of the states, which make judges elective by the people, is made clearly apparent in the frequency with which citizens are visited with heavy penalties for exercising the right of free speech. With-out the restraint of definite tenure and direct responsibility to the people we would be in peril of a judicial tyranny which would go far toward the destruction of our institutions. A judiciary is never so much in contempt as when it assumes immunities and privileges never intended to be enjoyed, and attempts to exalt itself above the people who created it.

Janesville (Wis.) Gazette: The Omaha Bee's stenographic report of the trial of the Rosewater contempt case before Judge Scott of Omaha presents an interesting story of judicial assumption and insolence. Throughout the taking of testimony Judge Scott bris-tled with malicious interpolations and a remarkable feature was the fact that he had previously prepared an order of commitment and could hardly wait for the conclusion of the testimony, which was favorable to Editor Rosewater, before he blurted out a tirade of abuse of that gentleman, and, without asking the prisoner if he had anything to say, as is customary, hastened to deliver judgment for defendant's imprisonment for thirty days for criticising in his paper the action of the judge in a case which had been adjudi-cated. It was proven, however, that Rose-water did not write the local article or order be written. Such ostentatious malevolence by a judge on a district court bench and such penetrability to criticism rather seems to confirm the justice of the Ro charge that Scott had shown unlawful partiality in the disposition of certain cases. The idea that a judge is above criticism in sted is an assumption of which the judicial mind everywhere should be relieved. A judge, as a public official, is lawfully subject to criticism, not only as to adjudicated cases, but as to his rulings pending the determination of a case. Of late there have been several cases of judicial asumption of sacred and inviolable attributes throughout the country, which cannot be too severely condemned. A judge on the bench exuding malice and personal hostility toward a defendant in a case on trial before him is not competent to hold such position.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

Dawes County Journal: The name of Hon. M. P. Kinkaid would be heard, honored and respected at Washington, and in him the Big Sixth would have a representa-Sidney Telegraph: The people of western

Nebraska are elemoring for St. Rayner to make the race for congress from the Big Sixth. If Rayner should consent his election is assured and this district would be epresented by a man who could be of benefit to the country. Ord Quiz: Our esteemed populist contem

porary says that Representative Porter of Merrick county brings out the name of Hon. T. Rhodes of this county for state secretary, and our new neighbor also avers that the gentleman from Merrick knows what kind of stuff the "representative from Valley" is Stanton Register: What the republicans

want to do is to nominate good, clean men for the state offices. There are plenty of that kind of men in the party and they can be elected. Let us have no machine work in the next campaign. The people desire a in the next campaign. The people desire a hand in governmental affairs and they will

Hastings Nebraskan: The indications are that Judge Allen W. Field, who ran Bryan such a close race for congress two years ago, will receive the nomination for congress on the republican ticket in the First district this year. Judge Field is an able man, and from what we are able to learn of the feeling in this district, believe that his nominaion would mean success for the republican tleket

Aurora Republican: Nebraska must elect republican legislature to elect a republican United States senator. To insure a reublican legislature means that every legislative district must be thoroughly can-The demo-pops can be relied upon paign, so it is well to enter the canvass with understanding that their combined forces are to be overcome.

Gerlag Courier: As the retirement of Kem is accepted as sure as the election this fall, there is naturally some little interest in the republican nominee out, and a number of well known names are already prominently men-John T. Mallalieu of Kearney is receiving high encomiums from the press may surprise us with his strength. He is prime good fellow, able and honest, and would be a strong nominee.

Howells Journal: A. E. Cady of St. Paul is an avowed candidate for the republican nomination for governor. This being his old home, he should be given the delegation from this county, but the chances are that he will not receive it, as Colonel Russell is said to be an out-and-out Tom Majors man, and will no doubt make a strong effort to secure a delegation favorable to him. In point of ability Cady is head and shoulders above Majors, and is in every way a much cleaner and better man.

> A Jug-Handle Scheme. Denver News.

Denver News.

The measure drawn by the attorney general for the reorganization of the Union Pacific is evidently too much in the interest of the Boston management and too little in the interest of the people. The News wants a bill in the interest of the road itself, and which will consequently be in the interest of the country whose traffic is tributary to its lines. In the creation of such a measure, let the representatives of the transmissouri states be consulted. The road must not be handicapped with fixed charges which will prevent the payment of its debt to the government, which can be extended say fifty years.

HOLDING BACK THEIR MONEY

Application of the Old Rule of No Work No Pay to Congressmen.

MEMBERS OF THE LOWER HOUSE SUFFER

Representatives Must Sign Certificates or Get No Salary-Reed of Maine Will Refuse and Bring Suit - Tobe

Castor's Latest Victims.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,

WASHINGTON, May 3. The ancient and obsolete law requiring the sergeant-at-arms of the house and the secretary of the senate, as disbursing officers, to deduct the pay of absent senators and representatives for such days as they may not be in their seats during sessions of congress, is construed by the house to be in force, while the senate regards the law as null and void.

The sergeant-at-arms of the house will lecline to pay their salaries to members of the house who refuse to sign certificates concerning their daily attendance or absence from their seats. This decision has been reached, an ultimatum has been promulgated by Speaker Crisp, certificates have been issued by the sergeant-at-arms, and under duress of this threat a democratic quorum is constantly on duty. In no other way could the big democratic majority pro-

duce and maintain a quorum to do business. There is a democratic majority in the senate, but the majority in that body has not gone stark mad with desperation. The secretary of the senate is acting under the law of January 20, 1874, which repealed the salary grab law of March 3, 1873, requiring certificates of attendance upon the senate and There is no later law and the secrehouse. tary of the senate will continue to pay sen ators their salaries, just as he has done dur-

ing the past twenty years. Pay day comes to congressmen on the 4th day of each month. The two branches of the lawmaking parliament of the republic are at variance on this matter. will not pay members who do not have cer-tificates of attendance. The disbursing officer of the senate is paying the senators in greenbacks, silver or gold, according to their expressed preferences. Ex-Speaker Reed says that he will sign no certificate nor give any account of his doings to a subordinate officer of the house. He says that his individual presence in the house has been recognized often enough during the present session to warrant the assumption n the part of the entire house that he has been present, and rather active in legislation He says that the record shows that upon every call of the house a quorum has been manifested by the responses of republicans to their names. If his pay is stopped he will collect his pay through the courts. Nearly all of the republicans express the same opinion. It is simply a question few weeks when the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and possibly the su-preme court of the United States, will pass on the matter involved. TOBE CASTOR'S FRUIT.

Fourth class postmasters have been ap-pointed as follows: Nebraska—Leroy, Adams county, John Marshall, vice W. D. Wil-loughby, resigned; Linwood, Butler county, J. T. Tyndall, vice G. E. Richardson, re moved; Lomax, Custer county, W. A. Dick-man, vice J. F. Short, resigned; Longwood, Custer county, C. W. Fuller, vice J. A. Willis, resigned; Loretta, Boone county, S. A. Morgan, vice J. R. McCartney, resigned; Mitchell, Scotts Bluff county, J. B. Godbey, vice Elljah Beers, dead; Nimberg, Butler county, J. J. Marnshak; Oconee, Platte county, J. J. Marnshak; Oconee, Platte county, W. H. Murdock, vice W. D. Wilson, risigned; Omega, McPherson county, John Sonnaband, vice Jay Smith, resigned; Ough, Dundy county, J. R. Dot, vice J. C. Ough, resigned; Palestine, Platte county, J. N. Berlin, vice W. D. Hanchett, resigned; Paxton, Keith county, A. J. Sheridan, vice J. R. Lucas, resigned; Pckin, Keya Paha county C. J. Cada, vice W. H. White, resigned Portal, Sarpy county, John Dugan, vice J. F. Hildebrand, removed; Ray, Holt county, Uri Lord vice Edward Frost, resigned; Smithfield, Gosper county, Anderson, Chase, resigned; Spragg, Rock county, George Spragg, vice A. B. White, resigned; Spring Ranche, Clay county, R. E. Terrey, vice A. J. Orendorff, removed; Wallace, Lincoln county, A. J. Mothersead, vice N. L. Renter, removed; Watertown, Buffalo Cunty, Alva L. Fitch, vice J. S. Veal, resigned. Iowa-Nassau, Keekuk county, W. W. Layman, vice Asa Branson, removed. Senator Pettigrew appeared before the

senate committee on postoffices and postoads this morning and made the statement that all pending nominations to presidential postoffices in South Dakota were satisfac-tory to him. The committee unanimously reported all pending nominations favorably and they are now before the senate in ex ecutive session, and will be confirmed at an early date. Senator Pettigrew this after-noon received several telegraphic protests against some of the nominees, but the protests came too late for consideration in the committee.

Among the campaign documents sent out by the democratic congressional committee to the Third Ohio district, where the democrats recently elected P. J. Sorg, were 16,000

of Representative Bryan's speech on the ncome tax feature of the Wilson bill. Representative Bryan today said that he not oppose the confirmation of Wil liam K. Fox as postmaster at Plattsmouth. Representative Mercer and Representative Hager of lows are preparing an amendment to the river and harbor bill, to appropriate \$50,000 for the improvement of the banks of the Missouri at Omaha and Council Bluffs. The amendment will be offered as soon as the river and harbor bill is ready for

aundments, and will probably be offered by Gear of lowa. Dr. R. E. Griffin of Lincoln is in Washington for a few days, attending the con-

vention of the visiting surgeons.
Senator Pettigrew today favorably ported from the committee on Indian affairs the amendment offered recently by Sonator Manderson to the sundry civil bill, enabling vation of the Otoe and Missourl tribes in Nebraska and Kansas. This amendm will probably be agreed to by the senate.

CAPITAL POLICE REUNDERS.

Detroit Free Press: The affair precipi-tated at Washington when General Coxey attempted to make his promised speech from the steps of the capitol, does not ap-pear to have been managed with the pradence and consideration which should gov-ern a well regulated police force. It was right to enforce the ordinance which was being violated, but it was a serious mistake to use innecessary force and to be ex-cited by the hooting of onlookers to at-tack them. Nothing that will arouse sym-pathy for a misquided man like the leader of the Coxevites should be telerated. He will be perfectly harmless unless made a martyr of.

a martyr of.

Chicago Record: It is impossible to contend in favor of either Coxey's endeavor or his plans. But neither is it possible to condone the remarkable blunder of the Washington police, who let the "army" paraile, allowed it to get within a stone's throw of its objective point, and then failed to protect that point sufficiently to prevent the two leaders from making a start toward fulfilling their avowed intension. There is reason to think that, with proper tact and firmness, the whole episode might have been made mild and comparatively inoffensive. As it is, it has been made riotions, and in the eyes of some excitable persons may take on an appearance of oppression. ance of oppression.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

Glans Falls Republican; The work of the ordinary chef covers a wide range

Galveston News: Usually when a woman's ear begins to burn she is talking about somebody. Plain Dealer: "The colonel is a very re-erved man," "Yes. Always was-all

through the war." Atchison Globe: Cupid is always reprented as a baby, because love seldom lives

Syracuse News: Always laugh at your own jokes, if you want anything well done, do it yourself.

Harper's Bazar: "I want to see the boss of the house," said the peddler to Mrs. Darley, who had answered the ring. "I'm sorry," she replied, as she gently closed the door, 'but baby is asleep just now

Washington Star: 'What do you think of washington Star; What go you make of the fruit crop this year?" said the man in the cars.

"The fruit crop!" repeated the base ball player, whom he addressed. "That don't worry me. It's the terrible goose-egg crop just beginning to loom up that's on my mind."

Truth: Sally Gay-What a cunning little fellow Mr. Callipers is!
Dolly Swift: Cunning? Why, he's dreadfully bowlegged.
Sally Gay-Yes, but that gives him such an arch look, you know.

Indianapolis Journal: "That Wardwell woman needn't put on so much airs with her diamonds," said one Chicago lady to another one. "They ain't hers to keep." Whose are they, then?' "Her husband's and he put it in the mar-riage contract that she was only to have the right to wear them as long as she was his wife. He always fixes it that way."

BOIL IT DOWN.

The woodman taps the maple tree, The sap adown it creeps.
"How crue!!" sighed Penelope,
"See how the poor thing weeps!"

"Its tears I'll treasure, gentle mald, And some day you shall see How sweet the uses are," he said, "Of its adversity."

Possible Good Results.

Springfield Republican: It will have to be admitted that the Coxey movement develops a possibility of good in one direc-tion. It is awaking congress to the ad-visability of dealing more promptly with the pressing business question of the triff now before it. There is no doubt that congress has been profoundly stirred to that end by the "petitions with boots on," as Coxey puts it, moving toward the cupital from various parts of the country.

SURPASSING MODESTY.

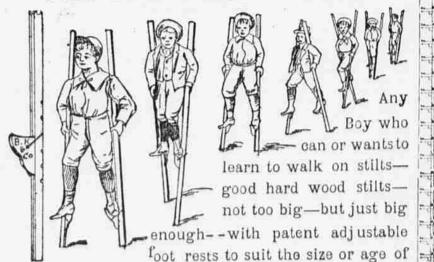
Brooklyn Life Tell me not in mournful accents That sweet modesty's no more, That the maldens of the present Arc not like the maids of yore.

'Tis a slander false and cruel; Ne'er could maid more modest be Than a damsel that I lately At a dinner chanced to see.

"Which part of this chicken," quoth L "Will your hunger best appearse?" And she hung her head and answeredn "I will take—an ankle, please."

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