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\* Sunday

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Bwarn to before me and subscribed in my pre-ence this 2d day of May, 1894. (Seal). N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. It is becoming evident that Senator Quay

is determined to fight his tariff speech cut if

it takes all summer.

The acme of democratic statesmanship will have been achieved when the present congress succeeds in passing a free trade bill with lots of protection in it.

Great cities are built, not born. The way to make a great city is for every one interested in it to do his share in lifting it up and not to attempt to pull it down.

Senator Hoar's hot shot on the tariff must have reached the vital parts of his democratic adversaries. A person can always tell when his fire reaches home by the yells which follow.

Every one must recognize in the re-election of Chief Seavey to the presidency of the National Union of Chiefs of Police a neat compliment to the city of Omaha and to the state of Nebraska.

All the newspaper press of the country combined have not made the amount of capital for the Coxey movement which the police court persecution of its leaders in Washington is creating.

Sooner or later the pig-sty perspective of the river front must be wiped away. There may be no money at this time with which to park the squatters' retreat, but means can and must be provided for making the city's front yard presentable.

The latest calculation puts the number of the new tariff amendments at 400. And it is still growing. If there is anything left but amendments by the time the bill comes to a vote it will only be because its framers identified.

Nebraska has a great many Commonweal politicians that could easily be spared, and they do not all belong to the populist party, either. The republican party could very well get along this year without a number of its camp followers, who have been out of honest employment for a long time.

Up to the present time the crop conditions in Nebraska are extremely favorable. There is no apparent ground for the belief that the financial stringency is to increase as far as local interests are concerned. Good crops and good prices for grain will counteract the effects of the greatest of financial

Congressmen will have to pay for the campaigns they may hereafter make to secure re-election, unless congress shall adjourn to accommodate their appointments. If a congressman has to lose his salary for every day that he spends at home looking after his political fences he will be more comomical with his time.

The delegates to the Hibernian convention are making a most favorable impression upon the people of Omaha who have thus far had the pleasure of meeting them. They will compare well with any representative body that is to be found assembled in national conventions of organizations instituted for similar purposes.

The Hibernians have every reason to feel proud of the display made by them in their grand street parade yesterday. No one saw the procession but admired it. The uniforms were bright and fresh, the music good and abundant, the men, for the most part well drilled and well marshalled. Taken altogether, the Hibernians presented as fine an appearance as any body of men who have ever participated in any parade in this city.

Mr. Coxey made the mistake of his life when he neglected to form the numerous Commonweal armies into a trust and then send a powerful lebby in broadcloth to Washington. Instead of a reception with clubs the Commonweal magnates would then have received the freedom of the city and would have been allowed to trample down the grass with the same recklessness with which other trust magnates trample down the rights of the people.

How many times is the city to be compelled to expend money to remove the squatters from the streets along the river bottoms? The best way to get rid of the squatters and to remain rid of them is to transform the bottoms into a park. A publie park along the river front would pay the city in more ways than one. It would settle the squatter problem once and for all to the great relief of the city officials upon whom has devolved the duty of clearing wem off the streets.

The Union Pacific and the street railway companies have declared their willingness to share their due proportion of the cost of repairing the Sixteenth street viaduct. The B. & M. company persists in its determination to shift the matter on to others. The fact that two of the principal beneficiaries are disposed to be fair in the matter makes it the duty of the council to bring the B. & M. people to a sense of their duty in the premises. The demand of the afty is not an unreasonable one.

THE SUGAR SCHEDULE.

There promises to be a great deal of dis-

in congress with the sugar schedule of the tariff bill as it now stands. Representative Warner of New York is outspoken against it, saying that there will be less revenue for the government and a heavier margin of protection for the Sugar trust under a rate of 40 per cent ad valorem, with one-eighth of a cent additional on refined sugar, than was afforded by the original senate schedule. He declared in a recent interview that it would by better to have no bill than such a bill as that. The ad valorem duty is computed on the invoice price of the sugar, which is less the price in the New York market by the cost of transportation from the plantations in Cuba to the seaboard, the ocean freight, the value of the coverings and the profits in New York. The trust would have to pay duty at 40 per cent, according to Mr. Warner's construction of the achedule, only on this low value of raw sugar and would have all the protection afforded by a duty of 40 per cent on the higher value of refined, plus the discriminating duty of one-eighth, and if another part of the plan is carried out, plus one-tenth of a cent on sugar from Germany and all other countries paying an export bounty or the equivalent of such a bounty. "I cannot afford," said Mr. Warner, "as a man of honor or a democrat, to support such a program. If the trust has us by the throat I would rather see congress adjourn without passing the bill than pass such a bill as

that."

practically the same view of the sugar schedule. It says why raw sugar should be subjected to an ad valorem duty and refined sugar to a specific duty is past finding out. "An ad valorem duty of 40 per cent," says the Record, "would be as near as may be to a specific duty of 1 cent a pound on raw sugar at ruling prices. Why then not make the duty specific at once and have done with it? That refined sugar is not also subjected to an ad valorem duty can be explained only in the interest of the trust, for this is manifested not in the interest of either the government or the consumers." That paper further says that under this bill the valuation on most of the imports of raw sugar would be made on the plantations of Cuba and Porto Rico, and the lower the foreign valuation the less the revenue of the government and the greater the advantage of the Sugar trust. But no matter how much the duty on raw sugar should fluctuate there is to be no fluctuation in the duty on refined sugar. While raw sugar may go up or down in the market the duty on imports of refined sugar is to be fixed, certain and specific. The Record urges that there is no larger article of importation to which an ad valorem duty is so ill adapted as sugar and there is none to which the specific form of duty is better adapted. It declares that there is no public reason why raw sugar and refined sugar should not be subjected to the same form of duty.

The democratic Philadelphia Record takes

The planters of Louisiana are not all satisfied with the proposed schedule and at a conference held last week issued a call for a convention to meet May 11 to take action in opposition to it and to organize a movement for the election of United States senators from that state favorable to giving better protection to the sugar interest than it would get under the proposed schedule. Indeed it is obvious that the benefit which that interest would get from the proposed duty on raw sugar would be very small, and as a stimulus to the development of the industry would be practically valueless. It is hardly probable, however, that the sugar want to keep something by which it can be | producers can obtain any better consideration from the party in control of congress and in view of all the effort that has been made in their behalf it seems pretty safe

to predict that the sugar schedule, which it is understood is entirely satisfactory to the trust, will not undergo any further revision, while the proposition to repeal the sugar bounty clause of the McKinley act by means of an amendment to one of the appropriation bills will doubtless prevail. The democratic plan regarding sugar will do the producers little or no good, while it will materially increase the cost of sugar in the aggregate to the consumers.

ANOTHER SHIP CANAL PROJECT.

The producers of the northwest are interested in the proposition recently reported upon favorably by the house committee on railways and canals for the survey of a route for a ship canal between the head of Lake Superior and the Mississippi river. Representative Kiefer of Minnesota, referring to this proposition in the house a few days ago, said there are five different possible routes, and that if a practicable one is found and the canal is built there will be a saving on freight in the one single item of coal alone to the people of Minnesota, the Dakotas, Kansas, Nebraska and a portion of Wisconsin of over \$1,000,000 a year. He said that millions of barrels

of flour and millions of bushels of grain are annually finding their way from the northwest to the east by way of the lakes, and he thought this a proper time for congress to consider the expediency of beginning the construction of such highways of commerce.

There is probably no doubt as to the physical feasibility of constructing a canal between the Mississippi and Lake Superior, and such an additional means of transportation may become imperatively necessary in the course of time with the greater development of the productive capabilities of the northwest. It is also entirely credible that such a waterway would have the effect to materially reduce the cost of transportation both on what the northwest ships and what it receives. But manifestly the government is not now in a condition financially to undertake an enterprise of this kind, and when it will be so cannot be foreseen. The contemplated canal, in order to be of the highest service, would cost a great deal of money, and the probability is that the publie treasury will not for years be in a position to stand such demand upon it. Then there are other projects of a similar character which are perhaps quite as important, if indeed they should not have the preference. Still a moderate expenditure for a survey-the amount proposed is \$10,000might be judicious at this time, in order that the practicability of the project could be determined and the question of constructing the canal hereafter discussed with an accurate knowledge as to the most desirable

and feasible route. It was urged by Mr. Kiefer that the construction of such a work would give labor to a good number of unemployed and would benefit not merely one district of one state. but the whole country. This consideration will probably commend itself to some, but if congress should at once take action favorable to constructing the canal, it would be at least a year or two before work could be started, and the present unemployed would get no relief from it. It is to be hoped that long before work on this proposed enterprise could be commenced, even if congress should vote to proceed with it as soon as

practicable, there will be no necessity for orging it on the ground that it would provide work for the unemployed. The project satisfaction developed among the democrats is unquestionably worthy of consideration, and, as already observed, the time is almost cirtain to come when such a waterway will be absolutely necessary. That time, however, is still somewhat remote, and at any rate the enterprise must wait until the pub-He treasury is in more plethoric condition than at present or than it is likely to be for some years to come.

THE LIMIT ABOUT REACHED.

The plot to perpetuate the Thomson-Housten electric lighting monopoly upon the citizens and taxpayers of Gmaba is progressing in strict accordance with the deep-laid plans of Mr. Wiley. Emboldened by the ease with which he has been able to control his puppets in the city council Wiley has become even more audacious than he himself originally proposed. In having the accepted bid of Pardee & Co. for supplying the city with needed electric lights at \$112 per year set aside in order to readvertise for new bids he notifies all prospective competitors that no contract will be awarded without the previous consent of the man who owas ten votes in the city council. But not content with this advantage he proceeds to shut out even a nominal competition by calling for bids to supply lights only for the remainder of the current fiscal year. Who will invest money in an enterprize that must start on such a precarious foundation? What contractor will bind himself to put in an expensive electrical plant upon a promise of patronage for a few months only? What kind of a farce with straw bidders put up only to be knocked down does Mr. Wiley intend to perpetrate upon this community?

This juggling with these electric lighting bids goes to confirm the general conviction that it is founded upon a series of corrupt bargains. When the councilmen must fish up the most ridiculous lot of filmsy paper excuses to explain their votes it is pretty safe to say that they are afraid to tell the real reasons that induce them to betray the interests of the city in so brazen a manner. The cry for cheaper electric lights than at the price of \$112 is a delusion intended to blind the taxpayers. If the councilmen are so anxious to save money to the city they are certainly going about to do so in an inexplicable manner. All Wiley wants is to be left in his present position, where he can charge the city \$140 and \$175 for the lights he is now furnishing and keep out every would-be competitor. This enables him not only to bleed the city, but also to extort exorbitant prices from private consumers, who

can turn to no other source for relief. There is a limit to which the citizens will endure such a bare-faced outrage. It will soon be necessary for them to rise up and to insist upon having a council that does not belong tooth and nail to Wiley.

CURTAILING RECEIVERS' POWERS. One of the results of the recent congressional investigation into the Northern Pacific strike injunction order of Judge Jenkins will doubtless be the enactment of legislation by congress designed to curtail the powers now exercised by receivers appointed to administer the property of bankrupt corporations. The recommendations of the investigating committee were in the direction of prescribing by statute the extent to which the federal courts should be permitted to assume an arbitrary control over persons and property employed under the receiverships which they have instituted. The legislation suggested by the committee aims to curtail the powers of the courts in these matters and to compel the courts to pursue the provisions of statute rather than to leave them free to develop their own jurisdiction entirely apart from statute law.

Congressman Terry of Arkansas, who was a member of the congressional investigating committee, now goes one step further and proposes by a bill which he has prepared . and which he intends to introduce and push in congress to curtail also the powers of the receivers which may be appointed by the courts. The purpose of Mr. Terry's bill, as well as can be gathered from the outline transmitted in the dispatches, is to correct the abuses that have gradually sprung up in recent receiverships, particularly railroad receiverships, by which the roads are conducted for the sole benefit of one set of creditors to the detriment of other creditors. A departure was made from this practice by Judge Caldwell in the case of the Union Pacific receivers when he ordered the latter to pay all debts contracted for work, labor, materials, machinery, fixtures and supplies of every kind, including damages to persons or property accruing after the execution of the mortgage under which the receivers were appointed. This ruling, however, is not one universally followed by federal courts. To make it so Mr. Terry will endeavor to have it incorporated into the statute law of the federal government and applied generally in all the courts.

It has been evident for some time that bounds must be set by congress to the illdefined powers now exercised by receivers under federal courts. The precedents governing such receivers have grown up almost without restraint of any kind and have led to abuses that urgently demand reform Whether it is Mr. Terry's bill or some other bill that shall be finally decided upon, this is a subject which congress cannot afford to neglect. Until we have some comprehensive legislation covering the whole field of receiverships the courts will be filled with never ceasing litigation arising out of controversies respecting the powers of the receivers.

A FLAGRANT USURPATION.

Mayor Bemis' veto of the concurrent resolution of the city council naming Lewis M. Rheem to fill the vacancy in the office of city electrician until it shall be filled pursuant to the manner provided by law is brief and to the point. He withholds his approval on the ground that the resolution is in effect the appointment of a city electrician by the council, when the power to appoint that officer is legally vested in the mayor. The position taken by Mayor Bemis is amply sustained by the law and the charter. Nowhere is authority conferred upon the council to name persons to fill apppointive offices that may happen to be vacant. The power to create offices not specifically provided for by the charter is vested jointly in the mayor and city council. An ordinance creating such an effice must or ginate with the council, and it would be the height of usurpation for the mayor to perform his part in the enactment first. It is equally the height of usurpation for the council to take the initiative in making appointments when by law the appointing power rests with the mayor alone, ubject only to the consent of the council.

The charter is clear and explicit on this point. In section 143 it makes it the duty of the mayor to appoint certain officers mentioned by name "and such other appointive officers as may be authorized herein or specially provided for by ordinance." The next section provides that the appointees of

one mayor shall hold office until the confirmation and qualification of their succissora, but makes no mention of any power of the council to mamm officers for vacancies for which there are no hold-over incumbents. The whole spirit of the charter is that the mayor shall nominate and the council confirm appointive officers. Any action on the part of the council to reverse this procedure is subversive of our entire frame of municipal government. All the council has to do to get complete control of the greater part of the administrative machinery of the city is to legislate the present officers out of existence, create new officers, refuse to confirm nominations of the mayor, name the officers by concurrent resolution and pass the resolution over the mayor's veto. What the council can do in one case it can do in all cases. Its action is a place of flagrant usurpation. Its nomince can secure no valid title to the office of city electrician. If he attempts to exercise the duties of the office and to draw the salary appertaining to it, the comptroller should be enjoined from issuing the warrants for the money.

The retirement of Richard Croker from the active leadership of Tammany is an incident of some political significance. He has shown marked ability in that capacity, and it will not be an easy matter for that political organization to find a man who will entirely fill his place. Under his predecessor John Kelley, Tammany attained its highest efficiency as a political power, and Croker has many of the qualifications of Kelley under whom he was thoroughly schooled and trained. The explanation of his retirement is that he is no longer physically able to bear the strain of the work he has to do, but there is reason to believe that this is not the only reason or perhaps the principal one for his retirement. He has not been satisfied with the course of his party in congress, and republican victories in New York and elsewhere have doubtless convinced him that the cause of the democracy in the immediate future is hopeless. To give up the leadership of the greatest democratic organization in the country now is to escape the odlum of defeat which threatens the party and to keep his credit as a successful leader unimpaired. It is highly probable that this has far more to do with Mr. Croker's retirement than the condition of his health.

It is gratifying to note that the Commercial club has in contemplation the running of excursion trains to points in neighboring territory for the purpose of promoting trade relations with this city. It is not stated whether the plan of the Kansas City Commercial club is to be adopted or whether country merchants are to be invited to visit this city periodically by means of stated trains chartered for the purpose. In addition to this commendable scheme may be noted the activity of local amusement caterers who propose to run occasional excursion trains from points in Nebraska to this city. Base ball managers and the manager of the Cut-off lake pleasure resort are arranging a system of excursions which bid fair to become, popular if properly conducted. It will be a mistake, however, to haul the excursionists, through the city to the pleasure grounds without stopping in the city. Such trains should be advertised to stop, both coming and going, at downtown depots so that passengers may have the option of remaining in the city or going directly to their destination. Amusement managers cannot popularize their excursions in any other way. Two-fold benefits can thus be realized. It is a point worth saving.

Mr. Jules Lombard in his address before the Commercial club voiced the stock argument of the railroad managers in their opposition to legislative interference with freight and passenger tariffs. Being a railway man he could not consistently entertain other views of the subject. But there is a feature of the conflict that has in past years been waged between the people of the west and the railroads that Mr. Lombard entirely overlooked. He said nothing of the determination on the part of railway managers to dominate the party conventions of western states and to control the selection of men for all important civil offices. It is this pernicious interference in the affairs of government against which the masses ery out. No man will deny the patent truth that as factors in the upbuilding of a state, from the farm to the metropolis, the railroads are supreme. When they conclude to confine their efforts along legitimate lines the people of Nebraska will be quick to reverse their attitude toward them.

One point which Wiley and his henchmen in the council forgot when they took up that Minnesota decision as an argument that the city can make no contract for a period longer than the existing tax levy is that, if in point, it must apply to the contracts which they themselves already hold. If a contract extending over more than a year is invalid for want of power in the council, what becomes of the contracts for electric lighting under which Wiley is drawing \$140 to \$175 per light per year from the city? The one just about to expire is for three years. The other calling for \$175 per light and supposed to hold until next November was entered five years ago. To be consistent now. Wiley should be estopped from setting up his five-year contract when he comes to draw the next installment of the exorbitant price of \$175 for the 100 lights called for by his first contract.

Now You're Shouting, St. Louis Republic.
Omaha is destined to become a great manufacturing and a great jobbing center, perhaps as great as St. Louis.

Talking About Something Else. Philadelphia Times. Talking about the Weather in general is not regarded as high conversation, but here's the junior senator from Pennsylvania talking about two weeks.

Mr. Cleveland hauled down the American flag in Honolulu. Is he going to haul it down in the United States, too, and run up the red flag in its place? Sure Thing.

Cleveland and the Fing.

The income tax will put New York, New Jersey and Connecticut so securely in the republican column that they cannot be wrenched therefrom by anything short of

Loyalty to the Signs of the Times. Chicago Post. "Coxey" will go thundering down the corridors of time as the name of the man who obeyed the fundamental law of the land under the most trying circumstances—the man who kept off the grass.

The Omnipotent Drummer. Minneapolis Journal.

The supreme court has decided that a drummer can sell goods manufactured in one state in another state without paying a license tax for the right. The decision is based on the rights of interstate commerce. While a multicipality may tax drummers selling goods manufactured in the state where sold, they cannot tax them if they sell goods made in another state. This decision was in a Pennsylvania appealed case and may result in the repeal of all such incense taxes. STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

Nebraska City Press: Judge Allen W Field is developing a potent desire to fac Bryan again in the congressional race. He can have the nomination if he will give an unifying bond to carry his own city and county.

Lexington Pionear: Jack MacCell never been an office seaker. It required the him to enter the race. He is now 'in it," and "in it to win," and will be the next governor of Nebraska. Broken Bow Republican: Jack MacColl e

Lexington is receiving the general suppor of the repulicans in the western part of the state for governor. He also has a strong following in some of the eastern counties. Should he be the choice of the republican convention he would roll up a large majority Lincoln Repullcan: The crop of republican candidates for congressional honors in thi district increases day by day. The road to congress is going to be easier to travel this year than it was two years ago, but it will be a mistake for the party to imagine that it is going to be a walk-away. Over-confidence has lost many a battle.

North Platte Tribune: J. T. Mallalieu superintendent of the state industrial school at Kearney, was in the city organizing his forces for a congressional nomination this fall. He is an enthusiastic republican, yet republicanism is of that unselfish sort which will cause him to step aside in case he feels that he is not the strongest and most available candidate for the party.

Howells Journal (dem.): There is strong talk of Judge Irvine, who made the race for supreme judge on the democratic state ticket one year ago, being nominated by the demoof the Second district for Irvine is immensely popular in Omaha and Douglas county, as was most thoroughly demonstrated by the large vote that he received there last fall. He is a man of ability nd would make his presence in congress

.Kearney Hub: The republican state conshould be held not later than the ugust. Let the campaign start early 1st of August. and cover all the ground. Republicans hav nothing to fear from a long campaign and full discussion of political issues, state or national. On the contrary, the party will have everything to gain by it. This is a republican year and Nebraska republicanism must be at the forefront if it would win the state, elect six congressmen and save a United States senator. Nerve and aggressiveness will be the requisite for the approaching campaign.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Sign of the times: Keep off the grass. The Hibernians are decidedly long on pro

The Coxey idea of good roads is to keep away from them. Ex-President Harrison pluckily refuses to attach a boom to his sleeves.

Chauncey Depew supports woman suffrage. Possibly his support is a joke. Andrew Carnegie's mummies have no stuffed the blow hole agitation.

Congressman Dave Mercer is said to have contracted the chewing gum habit. The millionaires' club blackballed Senator

cott of Colorado. Silver has lost its charms. Emperor William has actually written song without words. Who said the age o miracles had passed?

Five hundred mistakes have been dis covered in the tariff bill. The greatest mistake of all was the introduction of the bill. Ex-Secretary Charles Fester of Ohio is in New York and reports that his monetary affairs are gradually getting into good shape again.

Right to Be Rich." That is not the real question. It is "How to Get Rich." There's the rub. Daniel Lockwood of Buffalo, N. Y., is a prominent candidate for the democratic nor

nation for lieutenant governor of the Empire state. "What is a hobo?" asks an exchange. hobe is a man who voted for a change and got it, and now foots it to Washington to

kick against it. It is not improbable, with the present development of his gall, that Colonel Breckin ridge will inaugurate a lecture season on 'Personal Purity."

The retirement of Boss Croker indicates the tiger is singed. The tiger belongs to the cat species, and is popularly supposed to have nine lives. Five years is the limit of the income tax

clause. The provision is a wise one. Ere the limit is reached the authors and supporters will hardly have standing room or Frank Hatton is the fifth cabinet officer appointed by President Arthur to pass over to the majority. Frelinghuysen, Folger, Timothy O. Howe and Benjamin H. Brewster

were the others. Bourke Cockran hurried to Chicago to lecture on "American Patriotism" and was docked two days' salary by congress. It is costly thing for congressmen to be pa-

triotic nowadays. There is a naturalized Chinaman in Meriden, Conn., who is a veteran of the war for the union. But his greatest distinction lies in the fact that he has never applied for a pension because he lost his "pigtail."

That glowing literary production, "What Congress Has Done," is a bold plagiarism It was distributed in the United States senate on the 26th ult., and actually provoked smiles on the face of Senator Quay, who had just completed the 'steenth installment of his speech on the tariff.

There are two vacancles in New York City's delegation to the state constitutional convention. William C. Whitney, one of the democrats, has resigned, and Nelson J. Waterbury, democrat, is dead. These vacancies leave the democrats with only sixtyeven members, against 108 republicans. There was presented before the Academy of Medicine at Paris, this week, a man who and been deprived of his voice by a throat umor, but who could talk freely by means f a silver larynx that Dr. Kraus had fitted him up with. Impressarios in search of silver toned singers should feel interested in his case.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

The work of putting down artificial stone walks around the Institution for the Blind at Nebraska City has begun.

One firm at Mason City shipped during the month of April 3,849 dozen eggs, and claims to hold the state belt as heavy egg shippers. Mason City only has about 375 inhabitants. Editor Burrows of the Bennett News tried

to clinch a nail with his kneecap, but it didn't work to his satisfaction, and he is now laid up as a result of the battle of Wounded Knee. A man living below Nebraska City saw a

colt enter the Missouri river on the Iowa side and swim across the stream against the strong current, landing below a steep bank. The horse was guided to a spot where he could reach solid land, and is being held to await the arrival of his owner. Fred Wagner, a farmer near Norfolk, tried to untangle a piece of barb wire, and before he knew what was happening the wire wrapped itself around his nose and nearly pulled his proboscis off his face. He will save the member, but it will never be as

pretty as it was before the encounter. A number of stories of the severe hall storm that visited Superior and vicinity are printed in the Superior Journal. Al Lapham unhitched his horse in the field and jumping on one started for home, but was knocked off his horse by the hall and lay insensible on the ground till the storm was over. The Coppock brothers had their teams run away. Mrs. Ziegler, north of Lapham's bruised by the hail, and her husband was struck by an extra size stone, which cut a hole through his hat and a gash in his scalp, and so stunned him that he rolled into a ditch and lay there for some time unable to get up. John Bruce mourns the loss of a three-ton stack of alfalfa, while Phil Lyne is out a couple of hundred chickens and a large number of small pigs that could

not be gotten under shelter in time to save Irrigation Agitation.

Denver Republican.

It is probable that the irrigation convention which met in McCook, Neb., will awaken a deep interest in the subject of irrigation in that state. The farmers and in general all the people of the western part of Nebraska are very greatly interested in irrigation, but they have only recently become aware of how much it would help them in the cultivation of their farms.

CONGRESS AND JUDGE JENKINS.

Dinver News: The report of the congres onal committee on Judge Jenkins' famou Northern Pacific order is a stinging rebuke of that judge. No corruption was alleged and none was found, but the order is characerized as an arbitrary use of judicial power and a statute to prevent such abuses in the future is recommended.

of the subcommittee are on firmer ground when they call attention to the abuses that have grown up under the powers assumed by United States Judges to appoint receivers railroad corporations. These powers erts, for the purpose of averting pursuit o reditors and preventing the enforcement a swful obligations. The powers thus exer awful obligations. cised by the courts are declared to be purel of their own creation, not ascertained or limited by statute, and therefore dangerous Chicago Post: Labor has won a victory

through the report of Congressman Boatner' special committee appointed to investigate Judge Jenkins' course in the Northern Pacific Injunction proceedings. The report says that there was found no proof of intentional wrongdoing on the part of Judge Jenkins or of collusion with the rallway attorneys. But t holds that the judge greatly exceeded his and in a manner which is in the highest degree dangerous. In short it scores Judge Jenkins unmercifully while exonerating him from criminal intent.

Chicago Herald: The best and most thoughtful minds have looked upon the recent labor cases in the courts as, perhaps the beginning of peaceable, just and effectual ods for the settlement of labor disputes Judicial methods are better than strikes lockouts, personal assaults and riots resulting from differences between employers and employes. "By legal process" is the civiland humane plan of enforcing rights and redressing an wrongs. The trouble with the report is that it is written in a demagogical spirit for demagogical purposes. It is a stump speech of the quality usually addressed to gangs of strikers at street corners, except that it is clothed in better language.

Detroit Free Press; The doctrine laid down by the committee is so elemental, so consonant with the teachings of common sense and the theory of the individual's right to his own labor that its enunciation in this emphatic form is not at all surprising. What is surprising is that it should ever have been questioned and especially that it should have been questioned by anybody of learning enough to secure a position on the federal bench. The committee aids to the graphical by its committee exoneration of imphatic form is not at all surprising. the surprise by its complete exoneration of Judge Jenkins from all suspicion of interested or improper motives, for if there were some room for suspicion of that kind the rulings would not have been as inexplicable as they were.

CHIN CHUCKLES.

Atchison Globe: The men don't have any of the house cleaning to do, but they make all the fuss.

Chicago Inter Ocean: "I'm afraid there is something wrong with baby he sleeps so much." "Don't worry, dear, he may grow up and be a great policeman."

Philadelphia Record: "Time's up!" sent mindedly exclaimed the referee as he pawned his watch.

Indianapelis Journal: A boy connot be expected to take kindly to the lawn mower until one is invented that makes at least as much noise as a tin can and a piece of rosined string,

Philadelphia Times: The Chinese, even in this country, bind their girls' feet so they can't go. For that matter, they're not disposed to go themselves. Lowell Courier: Even the women who

are compelled to go afoot in this world of unequal conditions may possess a graceful carriage.
Youkers Statesman: The Indians always sing before a fight. So do the opera singers.

Buffalo Courier: A petrified woman has been found in Illinois. It is suspected that her husband paid a dressmaker's bill with-out kicking. Indianapolis Journal: "The world," narked the tired and downtrodden tol

"owes every man a living."
"I guess you are right," ass nted the vora-clous plutocrat, "and if you would like to have the debt collected, I am ready to at-tend to the matter for about 30 per cent commission."

"Oh, for the old, old days," he sighed,
"The days of long ago,
When trousers cut extremely wide Flapped idly to and fro.

"I'd have that style return, I swear— To old days I'd revert, For then I could with safety wear My wife's divided skirt."

Detroit Free Press. Oh, pretty, dainty, maiden fair, In wavy coilets rolling.

No gown more neat or sweeter looks; Search not—you cannot find; But hist! Oh, hark! Great Scott! Gadzooks Your necktle's up behind!

Truth. Whene'er we drive my love doth don
A hat she calls divine,
With hat pins ranged "like quills upon
The fretful porcupine,"
And when I'd fain, with love clate,
A kiss on her bestow,
Those pins my beauty lacerate. hose pins my beauty lacerate, Because she struggles so.

## REDUCING THE BUTTER TAX

Manderson Has a Bill to Cut the Revenue Impost in Two.

Louisville Courier-Journal: The majority CHANGES THE REGULATIONS GENERALLY

> President Cleveland Concludes the Land Office Nominations for Nebraska-Some Small Plums Given Out-Mercer and the New Printing Office.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, WASHINGTON, May 9.

Senator Manderson today introduced a bill amend the act passed August 2, 1886, defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, Among the provisions of the bill is one that wholesale dealers in oleomargarine shall pay \$240, Instead of \$480, and that retail dealers shall pay \$24, instead of \$48, as heretofore. It also provides that the tubs in which the electriargarine is packed must be made of wood tin, or other suitable material, as the commissioner of internal revenue shall prescribe. It also makes one instead of ten pounds the minimum quantity in which the product can be

packed. The president today sent to the senate the nomination of Ambrose S. Campbell to be register of the land office and of Patrick Gibbons to be receiver of public moneys at Mc-Cook. The president also nominated Elmer Williams as receiver of public moneys at O'Neill and W. B. Morrison for the same office at Lincoln. Representative Bryan recommended Morrison for the receivership at Lincoln and also endorsed Campbell for the land office and Gibbons for receiver of publie moneys at McCook.

Fourth-class postmasters have been appointed as follows: Nebraska-Brule, Keith county, Jennie C. Proper, vice H. C. Dun-ning, resigned; Lebanon, Red Willow county, H. E. Waugh, vice A. J. Rich, resigned; Macon, Franklin county, E. DeJonge, vice Mrs. A. M. Briggs, removed; Paul, Otos county, A. M. Durr, vice Edward Mitzner, resigned. Iowa-David, Mitchell county, F. W. Jen-

sen, vice D. E. McLaughlin, removed. South Dakota-Canova, Miner county, L. H. Canfield, vice Thomas Wilson, removed, John P. Thomas of Omaha is in the city for a few days, and J. J. Philbin, also of Omaha, is a delegate to the convention of the American Ticket Sellers association in Wash-

Representative Mercer was very much pleased today with the action the house has aken in regard to the government printing office bill. In the committee on public buildings and grounds, of which he is a member, Mr. Mercer advocated the erection of the new printing office on a government reser-vation, and leaving the selection of the site to the committee. The house has endorsed that proposition.

Mr. Bryan said today that he has not yet

made up his mind as to his candidacy for governorship or whether he will stand for reelection to congress. He said good humoredly that maybe he will not stand for anything.

Mr. Mercer today presented a petition of the Omaha members of the Society of Mod-ern Woodmen protesting against the income

ax feature of the Wilson bill. The Postoffice department has acted adversely upon the application of East Omaha for a separate postoffice on the ground that the mail service at that point does not warrant the increased expenditure demanded. Representative Mercer made every possible effort to secure the establishment of another office, but the department has been immova-

ble in opposition to the proposition.

The successor to Postoffice Inspector John Steen of Nebraska has not yet been selected, but he will be soon. The removal of Mr. Steen from office was secured by charges affecting his conduct of the office as well as other matters. The charges were made largely by Rev. Mr. Myers of Wahoo, where Mr. Steen resides. It is alleged that Steen himself preferred charges against the post-master at Wahoo because he refused to remove the postoffice to a building occupied by Steen's brother. There are other papers relating to the case on file at the department.

Royalists in Hawaii Still Hold Out. WASHINGTON, May 9. - The president ent to the senate today a letter from Minister Willis at Honolulu, enclosing a copy of resolutions adopted by a mass meeting of resolutions adopted by a mass meeting of royalists April 9. The resolutions, after setting forth that the call for a constitutional convention prescribes for electors an oath of allegiance to the provisional government of flawaii, affirms that those composing the meeting and all loyal citizens will refuse to take such oath and refrain from voting for delegates to the constitutional convention. The resolutions were, by yote of the meeting, sent to Minister Willis with a request that he forward them to the government at Washington.

Earthquake in Venezuela WASHINGTON, May 9. - Secretary Gresham today received the following cable from Mr. Bartleman, the United States charge de affairs at Caracas, Venezuela: An earthquake on the 28th of April destroyed the cities of Egido and Meridan and several villages. The loss of life is said to be heavy, and assistance would be appreciated.

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