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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Hee Pub-tshing company, being duly sworn, says that he actual number of full and complete copies of the Duly Morning, Evening and Sunday Hee crinted during the month of January, 1895, was a follows:

old and returned copies

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pre-ence this 2d day of February, 1895. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. An appeal from Queen Lil to Grover

may be hourly expected. The colonel from Anamosa will now deliver himself of another grandstand

Receiverships have become the order at the disposal of federal judges.

The question now is, What will be the nature and amount of the coming bond issue?-not, Is a bond issue com-

It seems that the government of Hawaii now has ex-Oueen Liliuokalani on its hands, both literally and figura-

When it comes to lopping off tax-eatof Health should not be entirely over-

That Pacific railroad report of the Brice committee apparently had just the reverse effect of that which was intended.

State treasury defelcations seem to be the fad. The latest is a shortage of \$50,000 of the ex-treasurer of Wyoming. who relinquished his office a month ago.

Dissatisfaction with the work and methods of the State Relief commission grows apace. A thorough reorganization of the commission will alone re-

move the causes of complaint. courage to voice the real sentiments of ment of bonds is a useless formality. the people of this state the Nebraska It is still, however, the popular imdelegation would have been a unit pression that official bonds are really was \$566.66. This year the treasurer's against the Reilly bill on the vote in the house.

It is just worthy of notice that in all the talk about economy in municipal affairs the large sums of money annually drawn out of the city treasury by certain franchised corporations are not even mentioned.

There is no reason why every public official should not settle his accounts with the public treasury before he turns over his office to his successor, partieulafly when he has had ample notice of the impending change.

The vote of the Nebraska delegation in the house was five to one against the Union Pacific funding bill in its present form, and Nebraska stood shoulder to shoulder with the Pacific coast delegation against perpetuating this colossal debt.

Now that the Rellly funding bill has been put to sleep in the trundle bed of the Pacific railroad committee, the sennte will have no further bother with Mr. Brice's plan of settlement for the remainder of the session, which will terminate on the 4th of March.

The best way for South Omaha to get out from under the dilemma in which she finds herself in regard to taxation under the provisions of the bill now be fore the legislature for the government of cities of the second class is through annexation. The only question is whether Omaha is willing to vote in favor of annexation and assume all debts and liabilities.

at Beatrice, which is represented by a warrants in the illegal floating debt of the state, modestly asks for only \$50,000 from the legislature for new buildings to enable it to extend the scope of its money spending activity. As if the state would not have enough to do to redeem the outstanding indebtedness of that institution.

The democrats no longer have a majority in the United States senate. The number of democratic senators is exof republican and populist senators combined. The opportunities for a tie vote on party questions are now manifestly increased. In case of a tie the vice president is permitted to cast the deciding vote. Vice President Stevenson may now have the fate of his party in his hands.

Governor Holcomb has written a letter to each member of the relief commission, calling attention to the complaints that are becoming well-nigh universal and expressing the hope that they would endeavor to do better. The governor has administered a homeopathic dose of harmless sugar pills for heroic treatment.

ARE OFFICIAL BONDS WORTHLESS? Are official bonds worthless? This state, but of every state in the union. An official bond purports to be a guaranty to the public against loss by misconduct of men entrusted with the perthe sureties in a penal sum to make good any pecuniary injury which the people may suffer through the failure express conditions. In this respect it does not differ materially from bonds exacted for the same purpose from persons in private employment. There is this difference, however, that in the case of official bonds the sureties seem to have a greater incentive to attempt to evade their obligation, and the publie authorities seem less auxious to prosecute suits to recover upon them.

WATER THE WESTERN, THERE A.

The offer of the sureties of the defaulting South Dakota treasurer to effect a compromise settlement with the state in itself proves that the demand view to forming a state bar associato make good the defalcation is felt to be a just one. But as the constitution of South Dakota prohibits the release of any liability to the state, this offer is apparently made merely in partial justification of the preparations making to fight every effort to enforce judgment on the bonds.

The outline of the defense has already been made public. In the first place it is claimed that the public eximiner, had he done his duty, would have discovered the shortage of the treasurer at least a month earlier than he did, and that owing to this neglect the amount of the defalcation was increased by \$200,000. This is to set up something like a plea of contributory negligence by the state. Secondly, sums of the public money to the other of the day. They are the sugar plums state officials, and by placing them under obligation to him prevented them from requiring strict compliance with the law. Finally, it is claimed that inasmuch as the shortage extends over two terms of office, the state will have to show just when each defalcation took place in order to divide responsi bility between the two bonds. As this is a physical impossibility, the bondsmen will insist that they are entirely released. Each of these alleged defenses. with perhaps the exception of the last ing barnacles the employes of the Board one, could be readily made in every case of suit upon an official bond anywhere. If every public official scrupulously obeyed the law to its very letter, no one in the public service would be able to get away with any considerable amount of public money. Discovery would be both prompt and certain. Negligence can be pleaded by the sureties on any bond, and if it is a

If official bonds are really worthless and recent experience here and elsewhere has certainly tended that way, we ought to know it as soon as possible and take precaution to protect ourselves by some safer method. If it is impossible for the state to ever recover Had the Nebraska legislature had the in suit on an official bond, the requireof some value. The outcome of the litigation in South Dakota will either strengthen or entirely destroy that im-

legitimate defense no bond will ever

hold good.

EXTERMINATION OF THE SEALS. The secretary of the treasury a short time ago sent a letter to congress in relation to the condition of the seal fisheries in Alaskan waters, in which he stated that the present rules for the protection of the fur seals are entirely inadequate and that within three years the seal herds will be slaughtered almost entirely if Great Britain does not furnish some adequate co-operation with the efforts already made by the United States for the protection of the seals. The secretary spoke from authentic information, it having been shown by investigation that during the past season the poachers made tremendous havoc among the herds. The United States allows its lessees on the Pribylov islands to kill only a limited number of seals, but this has practically gone for nothing, since the number of seals illegally slaughtered greatly exceeds the number allowed to be killed under the contract. Thus the money expended by this government to prevent the extermination of the seal herds is almost wasted, owing to the fact that it seems unable to cope alone with the poachers.

Representative Dingley of Maine has proposed a heroic remedy for this state of affairs in a bill to the effect that if Great Britain does not consent to assist in the adequate protection of the seals this government will proceed at and preserve their skins. Of course this proposition will not be adopted, The Institute for the Feeble Minded but it must be admitted that some sort of radical policy will have to be adopted goodly sum of unpaid interest-bearing by this government within the next two of the consular service would be a startor three years if it would save this valuable interest from destruction. It is which the government's investment has be allowed last year to the government actly counterbalanced by the number revenue to the government. Referring mand that the consular service shall to this Representative Dingley said: "Obviously self-interest as well as selfrespect demands that this farce should Paris regulations, and all for the benefit of the pelagic sealers, mainly the the last twelve months, during which Canadians." It probably will not end, a flood of light has been thrown upon

when the case calls for a surgical op- erament is bound in honor to deal fairly eration. The governor is altogether with the United States in this matter in the consular service is filled by a too tender when the emergency calls under the arbitration agreement, and partisan of this administration, and all

disposed to play a double game with grounds solely. There has rarely been the United States and the British Par- a more scandalous exhibition of parquestion is soon to be presented for Hament were to consent to such a piece tisanship thin yas made by Mr. Quincy the decision of the courts of South of unfair dealing, the interest of British while assistant secretary of state in Dakota, and the answer will be of im- tradesmen in the preservation of the the sweeping removal of consuls be- private interest of the fast mail service of portance to the people of not only that seal fisheries furnishes a reason why cause they were republicans, but there the United States government. It will conformance of public duties. It binds of honor is concerned it does not ap- policy is that the service has deteriorweight, and the British government have been impaired. seems to have quite as much concern for or neglect of the principal to fulfill its the welfare of the Canadian poachers as for that of the British tradesmen, ice, so as to put it on a business basis, perhaps because the former have the as it should be. It is not to be exsupport of the Canadian government, pected that these measures will be the proper thing.

A STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

attorneys throughout Nebraska with a That there is room and need for such an organization few will deny. State bar associations exist in almost all the states older than Nebraska and include within their membership nearly every eminent attorney in the United States. The objects of these associations are similar to those of state associations of men in other professions or occupations. By unified action many things may be accomplished for the common good which would be almost beyond the power of individual effort. The exchange of views at annual meetings inevitably broadens the horizon of participating and opens abuses that demand reform. There the practice of law in which uniformit is said that the ex-treasurer loaned ity by itself is a very desirable charpractice can be attained only through

organization. The attorneys throughout Nebraska ought to be glad to co-operate with their Omaha associates in this matter, if only out of pride in having such an association in this state. Nebraska attorneys might well cultivate a more fraternal feeling for one another and display a greater eagerness to maintain and raise the standard of their profession. A state bar association will be a valuable aid in promoting these purposes.

COUNTY RETRENCHMENT.

While the Board of County Commisioners has shown commendable effilopping off several sinecures and readjusting the salaries of employes.

property was changing hands every hour of the day, the salary list in the office of register of deeds aggregated can only be met by a bonus or by im-\$643.33 a month. At the present time, with the register of deeds at the same salary as in 1888, the monthly pay roll in that office aggregates \$738.33.

In 1888 the pay roll of the treasurer pay roll is \$850 a month. In 1888 the sheriff's office aggregated

\$409.33. Today it foots up \$588.33. The salary list of the county judge

n 1888 was \$370 per month. Now, \$521.66.

The clerk's office pay roll was just the same in 1888 as it is now, but the board employs a county auditor at \$125 s month, where it paid only \$100 in 1888 and the board also employs an assistant auditor at \$1,000 a year. The engineer at the court house gets \$90 a month while the engineer at the poor farm draws \$100 per month. If any reason exists why one engineer should get higher pay than the other we have not been able to find it out. As a matter of economy the board should require the superintendent of the county farm to board and lodge all county employes and their pay should be readjusted on that basis. The cost to the county for boarding and lodging half a dozen men in addition to the superintendent and his family would be trivial, but the saving would pay the superintendent's sal

The Bee has no desire to see any of the departments of public service cripoled, underpaid or overworked, but the demand for retrenchment is imperative and the taxpayers look to the county board to do its duty without fear or

BUSINESS MEN WANTED. The National Board of Trade, which held its annual session last week, approved a report from its standing com mittee on the consular service, in which once to capture all fur-bearing seals the present method of making appointments to that service for political reasons was unqualifiedly condemned. The committee declared its belief that a thorough investigation into the value ling revelation to the people of what could and ought to be accomplished stated by way of showing the way in through that instrumentality in behalf of our languishing trade and industries. been lessened that while a few years It is urged that consuls should be seago 600,000 seals were taken without lected on the ground of fitness alone any decrease in the average size of the and that they should be business men herd, a catch of only 16,000 skins could who are familiar with what is needed to extend American commerce. In the lessees, while the poachers during the opinion of the committee the time has same period captured nearly four times come when the great agricultural and as many without paying one cent of industrial interests of the country debe no longer in any sense a sinecure or made to serve purely party purposes The report says: "There can be no need be ended, as it costs this country more of any discussion of the evils of the than \$200,000 a year to execute the consular system of the United States beyond what the public has heard for

the United States may fairly ask the would have been some palliation for tinue to be so as long as congress is more sub-British government to co-operate in any this if he bad made fitness the test in servient to the wishes of Chicago representatis declared unconstitutional and the maximum plan which will prevent the extermina- selecting their successors, instead of lives than to the demands of the public intion of the seals. So far as the matter politics. The necessary result of this pear to have thus far had any great ated, and its usefulness and efficiency

Two bills are pending in congress which propose the reform of this serv-This matter may be the source of fur- acted on by the present congress. The and disagreeable fact. The Omaha Bee, noting ther trouble between the two countries party in control is not in favor of this before Great Britain will consent to do sort of reform. It is not disposed to sort of reform. It is not disposed to cut off any of the remaining avenues for the distribution of political spoils.

On the contrary it would like to increase them. But the proposal legislation of the proposal legislation of the contrary is a contracted by the co At the meeting of the Omaha Bar crease them. But the proposed legislaassociation last week a committee was tion will ultimately be adopted. In the appointed to correspond with leading meanwhile only good can come from public agitation in favor of it, and the voice of no class will carry so much influence as that of the business men of the country, speaking through their or-

The silly petition asking for a constitutional amendment diverting the money derived from Bauor licenses and police court fines to some fund other than that devoted to the support of the public schools has found its way to the legislature. The profest against the present arrangement is said to be based on moral grounds. If there is any moral objection it cannot, of course, depend upon the amount of public money secured from the saloon keeper, but must be equally strong whether the sum is are a great many things incidental to one dollar or one thousand dollars. Since the owners of all property are subject to general taxation and conacter, and state-wide uniformity in tribute to the proceeds of the general tax levy the only way to eliminate this moral objection is to exempt from taxaemployed for purposes that meet the approval of these pretended reformers. Saloon keepers and their landlords would hardly object to such an arrangement. But just propose once to tax everybody for the benefit of these exempted classes and see how many taxpayers will fall in with the idea.

The blooming idiots who are afraid that the manufacturer of beet sugar will profit by a bounty appear to ignore the fact that the American people are now sending more than hundred millions a year in the ciency in regard to the introduction of yellow metal to buy beet sugar business methods in the management in Germany, France and Ausof the affairs of the county, there is still tria, which can be raised in this counroom for a great deal of improvement. try providing the conditions of raising The board can, if so disposed, make a the beets and manfacturing the sugar material reduction of its expenses by are equalized. The foreign beet raiser has the advantage of pauper labor and the exporter of beet sugar receives a In 1888, when the boom was on and bounty for every pound he exports, besides a drawback in the shape of tax rebates on his plant. Such competition port duties to offset the difference. Now, which is better-to import our sugar and drain this country of over 100 millions a year or raise the beets, manufacture the sugar and circulate the money in our own country? is the problem in a nutshell.

An Important Decision.

New York World. The decision of the supreme court of the District of Columbia in the Long case virtually asserts the doctrine of "vested rights" in pensions once granted. This doctrine will become highly important if the federal supreme court decides that it is sound.

Congress Can't Swallow It.

New York Sun. New York Sun.

Mr. Cleveland knows perfectly well that his proposition for a 3 per cent gold bond will not be acceptable to a majority of the southern and western democrats in the present congress, or to his own party, the populists. If he had any plan that would recommend itself to congress he should have proposed it. If not, he should have held his peace.

A Spectacle for Honest Men.

Lincoln News. Lincoln News.

The spectacle of members of the legislature cheerfully waitzing up to the state treasury and drawing mileage at the rate of 10 cents per mile to and from their homes, while at the same time there peacefully reposes in their inside pockets a bunch of railway passes, is something the honest man should gaze upon twice. The provision for payment of mileage is to cover the expenses of members, but if they do not incur any expenses we fall to understand why they should put a bill in for fictitious amounts.

The Pass Invincible.

Indianapolis Journal.

According to a press dispatch, the speaker of the New York assembly and Hon, Chauncey M. Depew, president of the New York Central rallroad, have agreed on a plan for the evasion of the new amendment to the constitution of that state forbidding the issuance of passes to members of the legislature. The plan contemplates the passage of a bill allowing the members mileage and the issuance by the speaker of mileage certificates, which would be honored by the rallroad and ultimately paid by the state. It is not an edifying spectacle to find two of the foremost citizens of New York thus engaged in devising a method of nullifying an amendment to the constitution adopted by the people, and it would be simply scandalous if the legislature should pass such a bill as that proposed.

The Obstinacy of Bill Bryan. St. Paul Globe (dem.).
Young Mr. Bryan of Nebraska opposes
he measure recommended by the presilent. He wants free coinage of silver of
the coina nothing. Mr. Bryan does not seem capable of appreciating even so impressive an event as the falling of a house on him. Flattened out as flat as the dollar he worships, he rises smiling to shout gold hugs and money power and free coinage. He tested the case thoroughly. He refused a renomization for representative, and announced his candidacy for the senate. He stumped the andidacy for the senate. He stumped the state. He rainted in lurid colors the horrors of demonetization. He pointed to the mortages, the debis, the shrunken values of farm produce, and, in impassioned rhetoric, told his farmers that poverty had followed demonetization as darkness follows the setting of the sua. The state is agricultural. Had its farmers believed him, his election would have been all but unanimous. He got the votes of the few democrats of the legislature, even the populists not voting for him, and Thurston, the railway attorney, sits in the seat he would fill. Mr. Bryan is a sadder man for his experience, but he shows that he<sup>11</sup>s not a whit wiser.

Cause of the Destitution.

A Boston paper takes up the subject of the destitution in drouth stricken districts of the west as an argument to induce New Englanders to stick to their sterile farms, and says that the fact that a single crop failure should bring on such a condition of things in the west shows that the promise of independence on the prairies is a delusion and a snare.

THE FAST MAIL ABUSE. St. Paul Pioneer Press.

It has proved impossible in the past to terest. But we are glad always to see the matter stirred up and the abuse exposed, as matter stirred up and the abuse exposed, as it has been again lately by Representative have not reformed from the old habit o Perkins of Iowa. The Chicago papers have been roused to frantic remonstrances by his exposure of the fact that the government maintains a costly department of postal work to no end except to increase their private business, and enable them to enlarge, artificially and at public expense, the field of their Nothing can obscure this plain the debate in congress, states the circumstances of the abuse thus:

are ample for all commercial interests exmate, the cost of these special trains, if more than the statutory number of senate guage, while city officials, whose names are paid for by the publishers, would exceed employes and because Lieutenant Governor \$1,000,000 a year. Should this expense be Moore has evinced an ambition to keep within taxed against the people under any pretext? the law in that respect, an Omaha paper has If Chicago is entitled to this special favor, sized them both up as candidates for gov-why are not St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas ernor. It would be a glorious thing for tax-City, Denver and Omaha entitled to fast mail payers of the state if every member of the trains? Why do these fast mails run from legislature was open to the same charge. If the chicago to the Missouri river, and why do being a candidate for governor begets an amone run from the Missouri river, and why do being a candidate for governor begets an ambition to be honest and economical in administering the affairs of state government, is, as it has been from the first, one that has no relation whatever to the convenience of the business community or, rather, one that is as inconvenient as possible to one that is as inconvenient as possible to the business community, in order that the fast mail trains may carry the Chicago newspapers. It is as gross an abuse as was ever made of any branch of government service, perverted to the ends of private enterprise.

Blair Phot: And now the ex-state ometals governor, attorney general and commissions and buildings shall constitute to public lands and buildings shall constitute the present legislature, are asking for a cash denation from the state of Nebraska of almost \$10,000 to supporters of this bill have claimed that it is designed solely to take the fire and police to take the fire and police to take the fire and police to take the fire and police. We have no favors to ask and fear no com-parisons. But we think that the time will come when the representatives of the people

business in the city of Chicago. This enormous misuse of government re-sources to subsidize the publishing business in a single city has been attacked repeatedly, but has been maintained by the solid sup-port of the Illinois delegation. If this admoral objection is to exempt from taxa-tion every piece of property that is not any degree of freedom from the influences that have controlled heretofore in the adwork a great reform. As trains are now every business interest outside of arranged. Phicago would be exactly as well served the fast mail trains were abolished. They are utterly useless, running on their present Schedule, and the mail which they carry could as well be transported by the regular to fit the wants of the great business community, instead of the demands of the Chi-cago newspapers, an entire day might be saved in the carriage of mail matter across the in financial straits, and there is a deficit of \$9,000,000 in the postal department, it does seem as if it might be worth while to consider the withdrawal of the immense subsidy now given to the papers of Chicago, at the sacrifice of the convenience of business men throughout the west. The fast mail service this section is as useless an appendago as he House of Lords; and, like that, it wants to be either "mended or ended."

THE CURRENCY CRISIS.

Chicago Times (dem.): There is something more than \$81,000,000 in gold in the New York banks, but their presidents do not York cease to grieve that the treasury supply continues to run low. That they might give some of this gold back to the treasury in exchange for the legal tenders with which they took it from the treasury never occurs to the patriotic bankers of New York. Washington Post (rep.): It is our belief

that if the Fifty-third congress should continue to shirk its duty to the people who cre ated it and should, on the 4th of March next, expire in the black shadow of a wicked and wanton recreancy, Mr. Cleveland will convene urth congress without a moment' hesitation. If a democratic congress can-not or will not come to the country's rescue in this dire emergency Mr. Cleveland is paonor to its republican successor.

Philadelphia Times (dem.): Compromise never do fully satisfy anybody, and since i evident that if any financial relief at al is to be had at this time it must be brough prepare themselves to make some conces sions which they may not actually approve Either this must be done or the presen course of events must be allowed to run o suspension of gold payments and the general collapse of existing values, followed by a laborious building up upon a new foun-dation. This will not be an agreeable task for the republicans to undertake in the new congress, with the silver men still unsatisfied Chicago Herald (dem.): The gloomy pre lictions of some British newspapers over ur present financial predicament have familiar ears. We saw them several times in the past. They loom up in history. They were visible above the horizon in 1812. They were discernible at the zenith for several years between 1861 and 1865. We smile at their magnitude and are amused by their convolutions. And meanwhile they may just as

well be hauled in and put in dry dock again for some future emergency. The United States will take care of their finances and go right along working out their salvation n their own way without British help and with no British sympathy. New York Sun (dem.): In the message which President Cleveland sent in to congres he proposes that the \$500,000,000 of outstanding legal tender notes shall be retired and cancelled by the sale of an equal amount of fifty-year 3 per cent bonds, payable in gold, principal and interest, and receivable at the treasury as security at their par value for national bank circulation. This is, in effect, a proposition that the country shall pay the national banks \$15,000,000 in gold every year for fifty years or \$750,000,000, altogether, for supplying it with \$500,000,000 of paper money

which it now gets for nothing except the loss of interest on the comparatively small amount of gold needed for a redemption fund. THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Buffalo Express: E. Ellery Anderson, repenting the receivers of the Union Pacific railroad, writes to the chairman of the hous railroads committee that it would cost the government about \$100,000,000 to acquire pos-Union Pacific is really in the bankrupt condition it is represented to be the holders of the first mortgages should be willing to sell out much cheaper than that.

New York World: The right thing to do with all these Pacific railroad debts is to collect them. If the companies will not or can-not pay, their property and franchises should be sold for debt, precisely as is done with any other insolvent debtor. government should proceed also to collect the \$64,000,000 for which the original stockholders or their estates are justly liable. And it is certain that the government would long ago have done both of these things if corporate influence had not interfered to prevent. One of its most impudent interferences is the pressing of this tricky Reilly bill of false pre-The right thing to do with it is to vote it out of existence. Chicago Herald: A dozen fortunes of from

twelve to twenty millions each have been made by men who have managed the Pacific railroads. Cliques, combinations, inside rings and spoliators have diverted the earnings of the companies and filled their own pockets Canadians." It probably will not end, however, until the United States makes a determined effort to secure from Great Britain an agreement for the prevention of poaching and for the protection of legitimate pelagic sealing. It is hardly to be expected, however, that any such effort will be made by the present administration.

It is suggested that the British government is bound in honor to deal fairly with the United States in this matter under the arbitration agreement, and also that even if Great Britain were Congressional corruption and lethargy have permitted this to be done, while the govern-ment has been robbed of the money which

FOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Hastings Democrat: You couldn't get It has proved impossible in the past to Nebraska legislature to pass an anti-pass bill. The railroad pass is a comfort and a joy for-

Nebraska City Independent: Why don't the State Board of Transportation close up shop and go home? The transfer switch act freight law is hung up in the courts perpetual injunction—there is no hem-oh, yes, they do draw a salary.

demanding about everything in sight, and what is worse, she thinks she deserves it. Lincoln needs all she can get to hold her up, but to bankrupt the balance of the state for her personal gain is a question that should be proved to the state of the state of the personal gain is a question that should be proved to the state of th be promptly sat upon. Columbus Journal: The Sioux City Journal

The Omaha Bee and other Missouri river dailies are right in their opposition to the fast mail trains tarrying several hours at Chicago simply to enable the Chicago dailie get out their issues and place them on the Today eight fast mail trains run out of

Lincoln News: Because State Auditor natorial contest at once.

Blair Pilot: And now the ex-state officials of Mosher and Taylor! What are we coming will no longer dare to maintain an alleged to? Pretty soon we shall see all sorts of facility for the transmission of mail matter, criminals demanding "reimbursement" from eriminals demanding "reimbursement" from by which at a cost of millions, which is really nothing the state, whenever any of their transactions but an adjunct to the newspaper publishing are questioned. The members of the legislature who even squint toward favoring the bill that proposes thus to reward these stockjobbing ex-officials should be branded with opproblum so hard and deep that it can never be effaced.

Nebraska City News: According to the bill introduced for the relief of John C. Allen, A. R. Humphrey and George H. Hastings, the three state officials who were impeached by the legislature two years ago, these officials seem to have been very liberal in hiring attorneys. The bill says they paid John L. Webster \$1,500, John R. Webster \$1,500, M. L. Hayward \$1,500, E. J. Murfin \$1,500, C. A. Atkinson \$500, J. H. Broady \$500, and the printing, etc., amounted to \$2,220, making the total cost of that impeachment \$9,200. That bill, we believe, should be rejected, as it is extremely doubtful if any such sum was ever expended by the defendants, and then, at the time, it was rumored that the superintendents of state institutions, state employes, liquor dealers are openly violating every propenitentiary contractors, and, in fact, almost every state employe was called upon to conribute to a general fund to help out the officials in trouble. A thorough investigation might develop some interesting facts in this a step to all such alleged lawlessness. They

WHITTLED TO A POINT.

Harlem Life: First Vassar Girl-He said he could not live without me—that I was, in short, a sine qua non. Second Vassar Girl—And you said— First Vassar Girl—Well, I gave him to understand that he was not exactly persona non grata.

Chicago Tribune: "Git anything?" asked the tramp who was waiting round the corner.
"Got enough to buy one finger o' whisky," growled the tramp with the red nose, tossing a few 1-cent pieces on the ground.
"One finger?" rejoined the other cheerfully, "Well, that's three bones, ain't it? Do ye want the earth?"

HER PREFERENCE. Washington Star.
They stood before a brown Corot. 'Twas almost time to close. 'he room was quite deserted when His amorous spirits rose.

"What school of art do you like best?" And her parted lips he kissed. When she, with drooping lashes, said: "I like the impressionist."

HER VOICE.

Chicago Record.

Sweet as the murmer of the trembling string, Which sighs again beneath the bow's Sweet as the earliest breath of timid spring, When brooks and breezes wake to joy-

Sweet as the ocean's endless harmon Where restless breakers fret the idle sand Or songs of birds, which worship new-born day; which we love, but cannot under-

Oh, man! Oh, piteous, vulgar clod of clay, Her voice—I must confess—my pen be steady— Ins sounded sweetest when I heard her say In angel accents: "Dear, the dinner's ready."

IT IS THE WORK OF MARPLOTS

Local Refermers Scheming to Get Control of the Police Department.

TO DRAG IT INTO PARTY POLITICS

The Trumped-Up Claim that Omaha Permits Cambling Houses to Run "Wide Open" Made in Support of the Churchill-Russell "Reform Bill."

The past week the World-Herald published under flaming headlines an article purporting wide open" town with respect to gambling houses and pool rooms. That there are no facts upon which such a claim can be based was best evidenced by the article in question, a careful reading of which failed to reveal any footing for the sweeping announcement made in the headlines. Men who have in hand the arrangements for state fair races freely used without authority, disclaim any knowledge of the matter, and dany that they have expressed their views on the subject to any reporter within the past month.
Why was this article published? This ques-

tion may better be answered by a statement concerning the actions of a coterie of local politicians who have been scheming day and night ever since the November election to get control of the Omaha Police commis-They have prepared a bill, now in the legislature, which provides that the governor, attorney general and commissioner reimburse them for attorney fees and other expenses in the impeachment trial. Shades ncy of their pretenses became so marked that they determined upon another tack which "sentiment" might be manufactured favor of their proposed bill. The fact that a republican legislature passed the law which empowers the governor to appoint the colice commissioners for this city, republican governors appointed all of the commissioners now in office, seems to have been lost sight of, as- has also the fact that the present law provides that the commission shall be nonpartisan, there being a democrat, a populist and two republicans now members of the board. The mayor, who is chairman of the board, is ex-offic o a member The newspaper article which has been the subject of such bitter denunciation was got ten up purely for effect upon members of the legislature whose support for the Churchill-Russell bill is sought. The mer back of this scheme are trafficking upon the

anti-Omaha sentiment that prevails to some extent among members of the legislature. They hope to make lawmakers from country districts believe that gambling houses are all running wide open in this city and that vision of the license law and the charter de-signed to regulate and restrict the traffic. The coterie of reformers will appeal to memare already charging the police commissioners with responsibility for the wide open condition of things and promise legislators that upon the passage of their bill good order and respect for law will be restored. The anomalous position of these self-contituted reformers is an interesting feature

of the matter. In order to secure support for their pet measure they must discredit the work of the republican party from start to finish. When they contended that the police and fire commission must be taken out of politics they were met by the rejoinder that is now and has been since of the present law as far removed from party politics as is possible. They seek now to take the appointing power from a populist governor and place it into the hands of two Washington Star: "No," he said, with resolution, "I am not going to compose my win valentine next month."

Why not?"

Why not?" "Why not?"
"I did that once. The girl thought it was comic and jilted me."
"Why not?"
"I did that once the girl thought it was commission who permit all forms of crime and vice. They ask a republican legislature to assist them in efforts to discredit their

> is predicted that Judge Scott's charge to the grand jury will also be prepared with special reference to this matter and will show visors are responsible for the noise about wide open gambling houses and pool rooms. What effect this charge will have upon members of the legislature and how much it will help the Churchill-Russell bill is a matter

of conjecture. Fortunately, however, there has never been a time since the passage of the charter pro-vision divorcing the police and fire department from politics when there was less gam-bling and lawlessness in Omaha than there is at the present time. The police court docket and the criminal docket of the dis-trict court prove this statement to be true.

Nebraska Relief. Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

We print this morning a frank letter from a resident of Albion, Neb., whose reliability is beyond challenge, to the effect that no further aid need be sent from the east to that state? The relief societies of our churches have already made most generous response to the appeals from Nebraska, and it is time to divert the stream of giving into other channels. That state can care into other channels. That state can care for its own without further outside assistance



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