

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

Published every morning. Terms of subscription: Daily Bee, One Year, \$3.00; Six Months, \$1.75; Three Months, \$1.00.

Office: 1407 F Street, N. W. All communications relative to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor.

Business Relations: All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha, Nebraska.

Statement of Circulation: For the month of January, 1935, the circulation of the Daily Bee was 19,271.

Table with 3 columns: Date, Circulation, and Total. Shows daily circulation figures for January 1935.

Secured before me and subscribed in my presence this 24th day of February, 1935. N. P. FELL, Notary Public.

The hope for an international bimetallic agreement now centers on Germany. It is to be hoped that Mr. Martin's modesty will not be permitted to keep an anxious public much longer in suspense.

Congress will have all it can attend to in its two remaining weeks of life without wasting any more time on the Liliupatan republic of Hawaii.

It takes China almost as long to make up her mind to agree to peace as it did to make up her mind that she could not fight after the war with Japan was declared.

Is it too much to ask congress to leave the financial question alone so long as it is plain that it cannot agree upon anything in the shape of remedial legislation?

For the time being, Africa has again supplanted the north pole as the favorite field for explorers and discoverers. The situation may be reversed in the summer time.

Sinking fund money constitutes a trust fund. The legislature will do well to go slow about dissipating the county sinking funds to provide seed grain for the drought sufferers.

Ex-President Casimir-Perier seems to have found a position in France very similar to that occupied by ex-presidents of the United States. He is hidden under a mantle of surplus honor.

The state treasury raiders are preparing for another onslaught in the legislature this week. Every true representative of the people will be expected to stand up for rigid economy and retrenchment.

Bill Dorgan is the most accommodating man in the state. He is willing to do anything the legislature may require of him providing only nothing is required that has not previously been approved by him.

Secretary Ludden of the State Relief commission has accounted for receipts, but not for expenditures. The people would like very much to know for what and to whom the money collected by the commission has been paid out.

There is no doubt that the Lancaster delegation will exert all its ingenuity and trading capacity to pull the bill through to locate the state fair permanently within two miles of the Lincoln postoffice. This is perfectly legitimate so far as they are concerned, but it remains to be seen whether a majority of the legislature can be enlisted to favor the scheme.

The new university appropriation bill proposes to set aside \$73,000 to complete the unfinished library building. The estimate contained in the last report of the regents, including generous sums for steam and sewer connections, added up only \$72,100. Competent builders estimate that it can be finished for less than \$50,000. Why should the legislature appropriate \$23,000 more than is needed?

Every tub should stand on its own bottom. The proposition to permanently locate the state fair at Lincoln must stand or fall upon its own merit. All the threats and talk about relocating the university from Lincoln to Omaha are stupid and preposterous. The university is a fixture at the state capital and should so remain for the next hundred years. Omaha has no reason to be jealous of Lincoln on that score and Lincoln should not be permitted to drag Omaha into voting extravagant appropriations for the university by threats of monopolizing the state fair.

The State university wants the legislature to appropriate \$10,500 out of the state general fund in addition to the usual three-eighths mill levy to cover the difference between estimated expenditures and revenues during the coming biennium. In other words, the university regents propose, notwithstanding the unprecedented distress and insolvency of the state, to keep up all their extravagant and unnecessary fads, even to the point of creating another deficit in their funds. Isn't it about time for the university to conform its operations to the resources at its command? Why should not the State university be compelled to keep within the bounds of its regular appropriations?

THAT PENITENTIARY CONTRACT. Attorney General Churchill has expended considerable labor and ingenuity in endeavoring to frame a plausible argument in support of the pre-termed claim of W. H. Dorgan to be in possession of a legal contract as lessee of the state penitentiary. In his formal opinion, just made public, he maintains that every act of the legislature in connection with the penitentiary lease and its extensions has been in perfect conformity with the provisions of the constitution, and ends by putting the state under obligations to the present claimant of the contract, but leaving him absolutely free from any counter obligation to the state.

The whole question is one of the powers of the legislature under the existing constitution of Nebraska. The citation of decisions in cases arising in New Jersey, Massachusetts, Arkansas and Tennessee back in the 20's and 40's are no more relevant than the constitution of the late southern confederacy. Ex-Attorney General Lese furnished the committee on penitentiary of the last legislature with an opinion on the law and the facts in the case of this so-called contract, which is printed in this issue and which reaches precisely opposite conclusions. Mr. Lese is emphatic that in attempting to extend the original lease of the penitentiary the legislature plainly exceeded its authority. Other eminent legal authorities, whose opinions carry even greater weight, have expressed themselves of the same view. The original contract with Stout was not entered by the legislature, but by the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings, and that after asking proposals and passing on competitive bids. This was in exercise of an executive power. The legislature cannot constitutionally exercise executive functions, and so when, in extending the Stout contract, it altered the terms, it really attempted to make a new contract—something entirely beyond its jurisdiction. The same is true with respect to the second extension. If the legislature can make such a contract without inviting competitive bids it can usurp all the executive powers of government and make contracts for every state institution with favored individuals by special legislative act. The constitution, of course, contemplates that the executive officers shall enter into contracts with successful bidders, but it has no constitutional authority to enter into them itself.

So far as Dorgan is concerned, the result is the same as that arrived at by Attorney General Churchill. Dorgan is under no special obligations to the state except as temporary occupant of the state property, because he never had a valid contract of any kind. The bondsmen of Mosher are not bound because the alleged Mosher contract was illegal and the bond given to secure its enforcement likewise worthless. On the part of the state, however, the result is quite different from what the attorney general would have us believe. An executive contract involves mutual obligations. If Dorgan is under no obligations to the state, neither is the state to Dorgan, and for the same reason that there is no binding contract to which either is a party Dorgan has possession of the penitentiary by sufferance only. All the state has to do to regain possession is to go ahead and take control. The state is, however, in honor bound to reimburse Dorgan for such of his property as is now part of the penitentiary plant. The state would have no more right to confiscate the property of Dorgan than that of any other man who may have succeeded in squatting on state lands without a valid title.

SILVER IN GERMANY. The cause of silver is again commanding earnest attention in Germany. The adoption by the Reichstag of a resolution instructing the government to invite an international monetary conference to take action for the rehabilitation of silver as a circulating medium is very significant and will have the effect of renewing interest in this question throughout Europe. While the German government has not given any indication of a willingness to depart from the financial policy inaugurated more than twenty years ago, and which was in fact the initial blow at silver, the disposition manifested favorable to an international conference must be regarded as very encouraging to the cause of bimetalism. What it evidences is that the element which demands the rehabilitation of silver, and which is chiefly made up of the farming and laboring classes, though there are also manufacturers identified with it, is gaining in influence, and what is true of this element in Germany appears to apply to it in other European countries. The expediency of reverting to the double standard is being seriously discussed in France and there seems to be no reason to doubt that bimetalism is gaining ground in England. Nothing is to be expected for the advancement of the cause from the present government, which is irrevocably committed against it, but whenever a conservative government again comes into power there is every reason to believe that a larger reversion of silver will be a feature of its policy. If this question were submitted now to the voters of the United Kingdom it is not to be doubted that it would receive a very large vote and probably a majority of the agricultural and working classes. That it will be a prominent issue in the next general election is conceded on all hands.

The United States will undoubtedly make a favorable response to an invitation from Germany for an international conference to consider the rehabilitation of silver, and this country can be counted on to do all that is practicable to bring about such a result. All parties here are in favor of bimetalism, but the real friends of that policy are opposed to the country attempting to establish that policy single-handed and without the concurrence of the other great financial and commercial nations, because they know that this would bring us to silver monometallism. The debate in the senate on Saturday disclosed the real purpose of the silver men, which is not to obtain bimetalism,

but to establish the doctrine that the government may pay its obligations in silver. They are for the white metal alone. While the failure of past monetary conferences to bring about any practical results may somewhat discourage the hope of anything being accomplished by another conference, still the action of the Reichstag holds out a promise which the real friends of bimetalism can regard with much satisfaction.

CHEAP CAMPAIGN THUNDER. There is no doubt whatever that the great mass of the people of Nebraska, Republicans, populists and democrats, are in accord with the people of the Pacific coast and the Rocky Mountain states in opposition to any funding scheme that would legalize the fraudulent debts and over-encumbrance of the Union and Central Pacific railroads, because such a measure would entail upon this generation and many generations unborn the burden of paying this colossal debt, interest and principal. It is equally true that the election of John M. Thurston as United States senator does not commit the republican party of Nebraska or its representatives in the legislature to the Pacific railroad funding scheme. Thurston was elected not because he was the general solicitor of the Union Pacific, but in spite of the fact that he was the general attorney of the Union Pacific. He was elected as a republican upon the platform of his party and the pledge that he would serve the people in the senate as faithfully as he has served his corporation, client and employer. The attempt to make political capital against the republican party by the introduction of resolutions in the legislature that would seemingly commit it to the championship of the Reilly funding bill, which was killed ten days ago by the aid of the votes of the Nebraska republican delegation in the lower house of congress, can deceive nobody who has taken note of the subject. Had a similar resolution been introduced in good faith and without partisan earmarks we feel certain that it would have been carried by the votes of a good majority of the republican members. Being manifestly a thrust from a political minority that wants to manufacture campaign thunder instead of divesting themselves of party bias, so that the senators and congressmen from Nebraska would be positively directed what Nebraska desires them to do in the settlement of the Pacific railroad debt, the whole matter has been sidetracked at least for a time. It is to be hoped, however, that the republican majority in the legislature will leave no vulnerable spot in the party record by dodging an issue which is bound to become consequential in the next campaign.

THE CHARTER AND THE WOLVES. Curses, like chickens, come home to roost. This adage receives striking illustration in the periodic recurrence of charter mutilation at every session of the legislature. When the charter for cities of the metropolitan class was first framed in 1887 by a committee of city officials and leading taxpayers it was torn up and mutilated by a gang of legislative wolves. The charter had passed the senate as it had been framed by the Omaha charter committee, but when it reached the house it was taken out of its proper course from the hands of the committee on cities and grabbed up by the committee on judiciary, of which "Colonel Russell," now commissioner of public lands, was chairman. This action was a part of a conspiracy fomented by managers of franchised corporations and hoodling contractors who were dissatisfied with its provisions. In collusion with this gang was the South Omaha combine, which wanted to be exempted from city taxes while enjoying all the benefits of Omaha's municipal government. These various interests were in turn also supported by a gang of land speculators who did not want the city to exercise the right of eminent domain in laying out a system of parks. All these elements found in Colonel Russell a willing and pliant tool. The charter was held back up to the last days of the session and placed in the hands of the governor in mutilated form. The loss inflicted by this piece of sounderliness upon the taxpayers and citizens of Omaha can scarcely be computed. It could not be replaced by millions of dollars. In the first place the creation of a park system was delayed several years and when the city did buy the parks we had to choose such tracts as were left after the subdivision of lands adjacent to the city into scores of additions. Had the charter not been mutilated the tracts that were converted into additions would now constitute a chain of parks and boulevards, and the lands abutting would have been valuable residence property. Thousands of people who were ruined by investing in additions would have made safe investments in property within easy reach. Instead of paying \$400,000 for out-of-the-way farm lands the park commission would have secured lands in line with Hanscom park for half the money by eminent domain condemnation. Other changes equally damaging were engrained in the charter, while provisions vital to our growth and prosperity were cut out by the charter mutilators. This is not the worst of consequences. Once the wolves of our legislatures had been given a taste of blood through the Omaha charter their successors in every legislature have sought to profit by the biennial contention over charter amendments and the appropriation committees usually join with them in making the Omaha charter an article of barter and hollap. This is the dead sea fruit inherited from the charter mutilators of 1887 and the curse will continue to plague us so long as there are wolves and black-mallers in our legislatures. What is the use of asking the attorney general's opinion of the constitutionality of the seed grain bill? Why not apply to the supreme court for an ex-parte opinion? Such opinions have been given to former legislatures under extraordinary emergencies. The opinion of the

attorney general would settle nothing; that of the supreme court would be conclusive.

SENATORIAL DEADLOCKS. The senatorial deadlocks in Oregon, Idaho and Delaware continue, and it is beginning to be feared that the legislative terms will expire without an election, thus making three vacancies, all on the republican side, in the senate of the next congress. In Oregon Senator Dolph has for some days had within one vote of a re-election. The fight against him on the part of some republicans in the legislature is because of his position on silver. He has been a consistent opponent of the free and unlimited coinage of that metal, expressing himself unreservedly on this question whenever it has been before congress and voting according to his convictions. For this the free silver republicans are arrayed against him and they determine to maintain this attitude even if as a consequence Oregon shall have but one senator in the senate of the next congress. In Idaho there is a neck-and-neck race between Senator Shoup and Representative Sweet, the struggle having been going on for five weeks. According to the latest advice the populists in the legislature hold the key to the situation, but there is no intimation as to what they may do, though it is not thought that the seat in the senate will be left vacant. In Delaware there are three republican candidates, with Senator Higgins in the lead for re-election. His principal competitor is a man named Addicks, who seems to have nothing to commend him but great wealth, gained mainly through profitable gas franchises. He spent money freely in some of the legislative districts and in this way bound some of the members of the legislature to him as a senatorial candidate. Higgins ought to be re-elected. He is a man of ability and has made a good record in the senate.

It is said that republican senators are considerably exercised over the deadlocks in these states, as the political control of the next senate hinges upon the result of these contests. In the senate of the Fifty-fourth congress the republican senators, including those to be chosen from Oregon, Idaho and Delaware, will number 43, which is two less than a majority. Of the seven populists and silver senators who will be in the senate after March 4, it is thought that at least two can be relied upon to vote with the republicans to control the organization. But if the three states where there are deadlocks should fail to choose successors to Dolph, Shoup and Higgins the complication of the situation would be increased. In that event the republican strength in the senate would be 40, and the total membership of the senate 85, of which 43 would constitute a majority. The democratic strength will be 38. These figures show the importance of the present election of successors to the republican senators from Oregon, Idaho and Delaware.

Senator Hill showed exactly where the responsibility for the inaction of congress on the financial question lies when he said during the debate in the senate Saturday that although the democrats no longer have a majority in both houses of congress they put off action while they did have it and procrastinated until the power passed out of their hands. The necessity for a law empowering the treasury to issue low rate bonds to maintain the gold reserve is not a new one. The president's last financial message would have been almost as timely months ago. Yet democratic organs continue to intimate that it is the fault of the republicans that the president's recommendations have not been heeded. Those who honestly believe so are respectfully referred to Senator Hill.

Because nearly a half million dollars of state and county funds have been tied up in failed banks since the enactment of the depository law is no argument against that law. Just as many, if not more, banks might have failed without that law as with it. Just as much public money might have been tied up and more probably lost altogether without that law as with it. South Dakota lost over \$300,000 of the absconding of her state treasurer, which might have been prevented had a depository law been on her statute books and enforced. Coincidence is not to be held up in this rough fashion as cause and effect.

The legislature wants to remember that the maximum freight rate case is not yet finally decided and that the only way to secure a final decision is to carry the pending appeal up to the court of last resort. To prosecute this case will necessitate in the first place payment of the expenses of litigation up to the present point. The people insist on knowing whether or not they have a right to prescribe and enforce maximum freight rates.

Measuring the Damage. Speaking of the damage done to the public credit by the present congress, it should not be stated as three-quarters of a cent on the dollar, but as three-quarters of a cent on 3 cents, which is 25 per cent.

That Long Delayed Funeral. As soon as a time was silently thawed out ground will be broken for the political burial of Senator Gorman. These funeral arrangements had been fairly well completed when he died and the funeral was to be held at the time of the session of the senate.

Senator Anderson's New Job. As general attorney for the Burlington railway system in Nebraska, General Anderson will draw a much larger salary than he received when he was in Washington, and as United States senator so in these days of high honor attaching to his new position as to the old one.

Responsibility of Druggists. A case was decided at Clarion recently in which a woman sued a druggist for damages and obtained \$50. The druggist had sold liquor to her husband, had sold it to her, and when she knew the man was in the habit of getting drunk and committing crimes she had supplied him with liquor. The druggist was held responsible for the damage done in similar circumstances and was to be without recourse if he had not been supplied with liquor. It is to be hoped that the people of that part of Iowa will mourn the loss of the number of barrels inspected, and that they will be able to get their financial loss, neither should they.

NERVE OF AN OIL INSPECTOR. Kearney Hub: So far as known, ex-Oil Inspector Hilton has made a barrel of oil in about \$4,000 or \$5,000 that it is claimed he owes the state.

Hebron Republican: Ex-Oil Inspector Hilton has made a barrel of oil in about \$4,000 or \$5,000 that it is claimed he owes the state. Hebron Republican: Ex-Oil Inspector Hilton has made a barrel of oil in about \$4,000 or \$5,000 that it is claimed he owes the state.

Bloomington Echo: Ex-Oil Inspector Hilton is a defaulter to the state of over \$5,000, and he refuses to make settlement. It is, indeed, a wonder that he even left the capitol building when his successor was appointed. He absconded with the money he had collected by the strong arm of the law.

Cedar Bluffs Standard: Ex-Oil Inspector Hilton should never have collected that \$5,000 but he did. He collected it and he is personally responsible to the parties from whom he collected this money is only to come to protect him in his dishonest methods.

Nebraska City Independent: Ex-Oil Inspector Hilton is now posing as a mild reader and unexcited preacher. He is certain that the minds of the persons who paid for testing gasoline will ask him to pay them back, and then the supreme court might declare the second installment of the same nature, you paid it, and pay over what you owe the state. Such brazenness is assinine.

Geneva Journal: Governor Crouse appears to be a victim of his few mistakes of that kind in Hilton's case. The governor's attorney general's office are working on the case, and Hilton's bondsmen have been notified to appear in court. Now that they do not settle the deficiency, and it is probable that a criminal prosecution will soon be brought against Hilton also.

Lincoln Herald: Upon what meat doth this Casseur (Hilton) feed that he hath grown so great? Verily he hath collected excess fees to the amount of \$5,000 or more from them who have been tested. Now that he is no longer permitted to fill a drum with oil, fees, and findeeth that he hath squandered all the dough, he sweleth up and placeth a chip on his shoulder, and saith, "dare ye to knock it off." The state should punch him one in the region of the gizzard and send him to the penitentiary.

Platte Center Signal: Ex-Oil Inspector Hilton is the first person, masculine gender, we have thus far heard of who fears the credit of the state is ruined, and he therefore is holding up his hands. He is a man who has collected for the inspection of gasoline, and he fears he will be called upon by the owners of gasoline to return to them, but this is not all. Hilton claims that the state is indebted to him a thousand and an hundred odd dollars for services rendered, and he insists that the state at once liquidate the debt.

Minden Gazette: The oil inspector appointed by Governor Crouse is having a circus with him on account of fees he has collected as his own. He is a growing line, which he fails to cough up. Crouse got square with Hilton on an old account by paying him \$5,000, and that is all. The republican party of the state will probably have to bear the odium of Hilton's Lodge, and Crouse will polish up his lightning rod and get it ready for more republican lightning to strike. It may strike him on the head next time.

Lincoln News: Perhaps if the authorities would take criminal action against the defiant Mr. Hilton, for embezzling public funds, he might be induced to come down off his high horse very rapidly. There is a growing sentiment that the reason why he doesn't turn over the money is because he hasn't got it, and the mere fact that he is a protégé of Governor Crouse, is openly accused of having kept him in office so that he could acquire enough money to pay off an obligation to the ex-governor, should be rather an incentive than otherwise to prompt prosecution.

Oakland Independent: Ex-Chief Oil Inspector Hilton's long look for report has been made, and while the state should have received \$5,000 from him he has the bold effrontery to assert that the state owes him. He took hard work to even get this report. He figures it out and says that he has collected fees on gasoline by which no authority in the statutes is granted. Mr. Crouse, who was in nearly every way a model executive, made a great mistake when he appointed him. Mr. Crouse knew Hilton as an inspector, and he had a right to know that he had a \$5,000 judgment of several years standing closed up.

Tekamah Herald: Frank Hilton, ex-oil inspector, is trying to get a bluff by keeping \$5,000 out of the state treasury on the pretext that there is no authority in law to inspect gasoline. That excuse is too flimsy to carry. Why should the public bear the way out for ex-Governor Crouse's bondsmen to make the amount of shortage good to the state. We believe that Governor Holcomb and Attorney General Churchill will see to it that Hilton or his bondsmen are made to cough it up, or institute criminal proceedings against Hilton for embezzlement. All the money he has accounted for these fees and why should he be permitted to pocket them or blow them in at the gambling table?

Seward Reporter: Probably no official act ever performed by Lorenzo Crouse during his many years of public service occasioned more criticism than his appointment of L. F. Hilton as oil inspector, and recent developments in the matter of Mr. Hilton's accounts make it appear that the criticisms were very well founded. It is stated as a fact that at the time of Hilton's appointment, Governor Crouse in the very unenviable position of having used his appointing power as a collecting agency, was in a position to take the state. We had thought of better things of Crouse.

Columbus Telegram: The ex-chief oil inspector, Hilton, having been charged with being a defaulter to the amount of about \$5,000, pleads that he did collect this money from oil men which he has not accounted for, but as the collection was clearly illegal, the state has no right to it, and that, as he is liable to the men from whom he wrongfully collected, he proposes to hold on to the swag until the state pays him the amount. As it is well known that Hilton has blown in all the money, and some sort of a defense was absolutely necessary, we think he has hit upon about the best in the broad range of response. Surprised later on to learn that Mr. Hilton has secured the services of that prince of all lawyers in getting a man out of a tight place, B. G. Garon, of Greeley, Greeley county, Nebraska.

Fremont Leader: L. F. Hilton, the late oil inspector, is holding back a little over \$5,000 that he collected on gasoline, which he says is not subject to inspection, because not included in the enumeration of the statute. It is evident that Mr. Hilton is mischievous for gasoline is subject to inspection although a different test is applied to that than kerosene, and that has been the construction of the statute by all state officials and oil inspectors from the time of the passage of the act until now. Mr. Hilton's pretense that he collected the money unlawfully and therefore is personally responsible for it is a mere subterfuge. He collected as oil inspector, and having done so, it is his duty to turn it over to the state. The law should not be so interpreted as to cover gasoline the state would reimburse those from whom money was received, and as the additional ten cents per barrel was collected from the people by an advance on the price of gasoline, therefore the state is the best representative of the people, and it appears to the editor that the money should be much more safe in the hands of the state than in the hands of Mr. Hilton. Another remarkable thing about Mr. Hilton's report, viz: the number of barrels inspected, all of which passed muster, not a single barrel was rejected. It makes the Fremont people laugh, for many of them know that 150 and 175 test-barrel barrels are filled from the same tank, and many, if not all of the barrels, are from three to six gallons short. One house in this city returned a return over a carload of oil for the latter reason, after weighing the barrels. It was also been known that barrels were returned having had the heads painted over and stenciled over as 175. With such evidence before us, it is evident that Mr. Hilton was not telling the truth. It is to be hoped that the new oil inspectors will perform the duties assigned them fearlessly.

VARIED VIEWS OF CONGRESS. Courier Journal (Dem.) There have been some restrictions from the present congress. It is unfortunate for most members of that aggregation that they did not resign before congress ever assembled.

Chicago Democrat (rep.) The republicans do not want an extra session of congress, but if Cleveland declines to call one they will cheerfully co-operate with him in the work of correcting the mistakes of the party.

Indianapolis Times (rep.) When the democratic party went out of power in 1893 the government was borrowing money at 12 per cent a year. After the war the republican party re-established the public credit so that the government was able to place bonds at steadily improving rates until, during President Arthur's administration, it was offered all the money it wanted at 2 per cent. The offer was declined because it did not need the money. Now a democratic administration is borrowing again at 4 per cent.

Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.) The trouble with the country now is caliginous shouting. The monetarists, led by the president of the United States, represent that there is a condition of great danger to our credit, and they are agreed that the most extraordinary remedies and safeguards are necessary. The alarm is purely artificial. The dangerous people are those who are crying that the ship is on fire and scaring impressionable and timid people into a watery grave. There is no danger of a conflagration, and so far as the present one goes, the most possible after silver is fully rehabilitated.

New York Evening Post (mag.) The precious senate rules were delightfully in evidence on Saturday. After the parliamentarianism of the senate rules was absolutely fatal to the incorporation of the cable amendment in the consular and diplomatic bill, the senate voted to amend the bill so that we can quickly get rid of them when we desire, and so the vice president obligingly took to the senate whether the amendment was in order. It was voted, 35 to 25, that it was, and away went the rules. But they came back a moment later in full dignity.

St. Louis Republic (Dem.) Neither the democratic majority nor the republican minority could do anything to increase the public contempt at their weakness in the presence of financial and monetary problems. The republicans alike were impotent to unite on the Springer bond bill as it came from the committee, or to amend and pass it, or to prevent and carry through previous examples of impotence to be surprised, and the incoherence of politicians has become so chronic that anger has given place to indifference. Hope folds her wings. Collective action of any kind from this congress is no longer worth talking about.

Chicago Tribune: "Don't you find it tough—pretty hard pulling to make a living out of this business?" said the disagreeable man. "Yes, sir," said the dentist, applying the forceps again. "I live in the best hospital—from hand to mouth."

White Plains Weekly: Reporter—What became of that fasting girl that you used to have? Museum Manager—She's doing six months in jail for not paying her board bill.

Harper's Bazar: Mildred—Charley called last evening and told me that he had been bulling the market. "Well, no, I rather think since he has lost so heavily he has been trying to bear it. He has been keeping postal notes to turn up the gas."

Atlanta Journal: "Did you hear that Shorter has been losing heavily at the Stock exchange and told me he has been bulling the market?" "Well, no, I rather think since he has lost so heavily he has been trying to bear it. He has been keeping postal notes to turn up the gas."

Adams Freeman: "Young man," said the female physician, "you are in a bad way; I'll continue to call on you." The sufferer raised himself on his elbow, looked at her tenderly, and said: "I've no objection, but I would advise you first to see my lawyer."

Washington Star: "Trimmins has a first-rate voice," said the critic at the concert, "but he always comes in behind time." "Yes," said the singer, "but he has money. I guess it's the force of habit. Trimmins' notes are always overdue."

Philadelphia Record: "Pickpocket—I would like to have me tried out till I can get a lawyer. Judge—Why, you were caught red-handed. What could your lawyer possibly say for you?" "Pickpocket—Dat's what I'm curious to know."

WHAT HE SAID. Clothier and Furnisher. He put his arm around her waist, and closer drew her head. "You have not got the right man, dear; He's not quite onto it. You should have had my tailor, for These bloomers do not fit."

DOUBT. Chicago Dispatch. Two years ago We roared and cried: Protection, Protection. Three months ago: We roared and cried: Free trade, Free trade. And Free he fled. In ninety-six: We'll roar and—oh—trying to bear it. How? Well—"damned."

EUCLED MARTIN, POSTMASTER. Beatrice Democrat: Euclid Martin is one of the strong men in Nebraska, and his appointment will be universally received as a recognition of straight democracy over the half-baked element.

Shelton Clipper (rep.) The appointment of Euclid Martin as postmaster of Omaha is evidence that while Bryan and his followers may be able to control the democratic state government, they can't get within reach of the pie counter.

Columbus Argus (Dem.) Euclid Martin has been appointed by Mr. Cleveland postmaster at Omaha. Mr. Cleveland has the extremely impudent habit lately of disregarding his party's wishes in all things, it matters not whether they be great or trivial.

Lincoln News (rep.) The democracy of Nebraska parades the same general characteristics as the general party—a disorganized rabble, every leader jealous of the other's ascendancy, backbiters and office mongers. No wonder it has ceased to be a factor of any considerable importance in Nebraska politics when such conditions exist.

Kearney Hub (rep.) It is more or less well known that the country has ever taken a pessimistic view of the democratic outlook in Nebraska since his factional enemy was appointed to the Omaha postmastership. And his political career has since followed in the country is for the time being on the high road to the demitition howsoever. Mr. Boyd's attack is severe, but he will get over it.

Central City Democrat: Mr. Martin has only got his thirty pieces of silver. There is nothing serious in the matter. The most unpopular president that this country has ever had has appointed the most unpopular man in Nebraska to the best postoffice in the state. It is a disgraceful appointment, of course, but what else could you expect from this disgraceful administration?

Kearney Democrat: Mr. Martin is a methodical and successful business man, and will give Omaha the best postal service. He is also chairman of the "straight" democratic state committee, and his appointment as postmaster undoubtedly carries with it information that Mr. Martin's committee is the recognized organization at Washington, and that its delegates to the next national convention will be given seats to the exclusion of the other fellows.

TRIFLES LIGHT AND GAY. Philadelphia Inquirer: The borrowing man soon begins to wonder why everyone he knows is so poor.

Household Words: The more you puff a cigar the smaller it becomes; and that is the case with some men.

Philadelphia Record: Independence hall is not a cemetery, and yet some councilmen lie there.

Pittsburg Telegraph: "You don't tell me that an omnibus driver would be a postman, as you used to," pouted Mrs. Snagers. "No," replied her husband; "you must remember that I joined the church only two weeks ago."

Chicago Tribune: "Don't you find it tough—pretty hard pulling to make a living out of this business?" said the disagreeable man. "Yes, sir," said the dentist, applying the forceps again. "I live in the best hospital—from hand to mouth."

White Plains Weekly: Reporter—What became of that fasting girl that you used to have? Museum Manager—She's doing six months in jail for not paying her board bill.

Harper's Bazar: Mildred—Charley called last evening and told me that he had been bulling the market. "Well, no, I rather think since he has lost so heavily he has been trying to bear it. He has been keeping postal notes to turn up the gas."

Atlanta Journal: "Did you hear that Shorter has been losing heavily at the Stock exchange and told me he has been bulling the market?" "Well, no, I rather think since he has lost so heavily he has been trying to bear it. He has been keeping postal notes to turn up the gas."

Adams Freeman: "Young man," said the female physician, "you are in a bad way; I'll continue to call on you." The sufferer raised himself on his elbow, looked at her tenderly, and said: "I've no objection, but I would advise you first to see my lawyer."

Washington Star: "Trimmins has a first-rate voice," said the critic at the concert, "but he always comes in behind time." "Yes," said the singer, "but he has money. I guess it's the force of habit. Trimmins' notes are always overdue."

Philadelphia Record: "Pickpocket—I would like to have me tried out till I can get a lawyer. Judge—Why, you were caught red-handed. What could your lawyer possibly say for you?" "Pickpocket—Dat's what I'm curious to know."

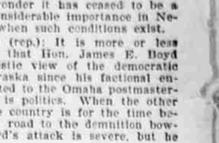
WHAT HE SAID. Clothier and Furnisher. He put his arm around her waist, and closer drew her head. "You have not got the right man, dear; He's not quite onto it. You should have had my tailor, for These bloomers do not fit."

DOUBT. Chicago Dispatch. Two years ago We roared and cried: Protection, Protection. Three months ago: We roared and cried: Free trade, Free trade. And Free he fled. In ninety-six: We'll roar and—oh—trying to bear it. How? Well—"damned."

BROWNING, KING & CO.

RELIABLE CLOTHIERS. Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back.

"Out of a Job"—In view of the fact that a dollar now looks as big as the bottom of a bucket, and that five of them make a bushel of money, we have decided to start the spring aright by selling the new spring block of the "Stetson Special," the best \$5 hat on earth, for \$4.50—this for the Stetson Fedoras, too. It takes but \$3.50 to get the spring shape "Browning-King Special," a hat equal to the best, and one that is backed by our guarantee for quality and wear. If it doesn't wear and give as good satisfaction as any hat on the face of the earth we will replace it with another hat. We will also make some extra cuts on furnishing goods this week, such as three pairs of fine seamless socks for 25c. Two pairs of special tan socks for 25c. Natural merino socks, 40c, or six pairs for \$1.35. Cotswold merino genuine Shaw-knit socks, 40c, pair for 25c. Our regular \$1 unlaundered white dress shirts, 75c. American Hosiery Co's fine ribbed form fitting \$4.00 for \$3.50 per pair. American Hosiery Co's fine ribbed form fitting \$4.00 for \$3.00. Besides, our 15th street window where these wonderful bargains are displayed should be carefully watched this week.



BROWNING, KING & CO., Reliable Clothiers, N. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas.