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A NOVEL SPECIAL FEATURE.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

WOMEN LAWYERS OF NEBRASKA:
One of the most marked changes is
the composition of the bar of Nebraska
is that caused by the admission of
women to practice in the courts—The
woman lawyer, while by no means
numerous is no longer unique—There
are ten women lawyers in Nebraska—
Every one ought to be interested in why
they decided to study law, how they
were admitted to the bar and what
their experiences have been in the legal
arena—The symposium in The Sunday
Bee must attract universal attention.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

BE SURE TO READ IT.

Secretary Carlisle may be a candidate the position of being a favorite son.

for the remaining territories would slip at home and abroad. through congress like greased lightning. The intelligent and thoughtful voters

again declined to be a candidate before no improvement while the policy rethe democratic national convention. A sponsible for them continues, want a few more declinations and his boom change that will bring a return of the will be launched beyond putting back conditions which produced prosperity.

to be fashionable in all of this year's equitable regard for all interests, and national nominating conventions, with provide the government with ample the exception, perhaps, of the prohibi- revenue, so that it shall not be comtion national convention to be held at pelled to borrow money either to main-

Spain is finally realizing what a job it has on its hands to restore peaceful currency, or to meet the current exdominion in Cuba. But there is hardly penditures of the government. This a war in history that did not last longer than was anticipated by those who pre cipitated it.

Every day brings notice of new endorsements of the Transmississippi exposition project. The closer the idea is brought home to the people of the transmississippi states the more enthusiastic for it they become.

If there is no other way in which payment of the viaduct assessment can be longer evaded the city treasury may possibly soon be reimbursed for the money expended by the city in making the railroad crossings safe.

More than \$100,000 was spent last year in the betterment of the Omaha water works system. But the underwriters will not concede Omaha a cent's reduction in insurance rates, notwith- ufacturer has not been able to compete standing the grent difference in fire successfully against the foreign manurisk which this one improvement has facturers of woolen and cotton fabrics.

Another cut has been made in the rates on nails and iron pipe to Utah common points. This reduction, while not sweeping, will be of considerable advantage to Omaha jobbers as well as to dealers throughout a territory directly tributary to this great distributing point.

The annexation fever will again become epidemic in Chicago so soon as New York and Brooklyn are consolia few more towns within reaching distance of the World's Fair city they to keep in operation against the forserious intentions in that quarter.

It was foreordained two years ago that two Nebraska delegations would knock for admission at the door of the this they cannot do, or have not done so democratic national convention. The correspondence between Euclid Martin advantage. The record of failures in and C. J. Smyth throws no new light on the factional controversy between much larger than it is before there can the men who run with the machine and be relief through a change in tariff the men who hold onto the offices.

Up to date no one but lawyers and railroad men have appeared to give testimony before the Pacific railroad committees at Washington on the subject of Pacific railroad debt settlement. And when it comes down to bedrock facts, it is the farmer and shipper along the lines of the bond-aided roads that are most interested in debt settlement and have most at stake in an honest reorganization of the systems.

Despite the scare ice dealers are said to have suffered by reason of mild weather in February the ice harvest has proceeded during this month very dealers to meet the demand. In short, there is no excuse for advancing the is specifically prohibited by law.

THE PEOPLE UNDERSTAND.

hard lesson of three years of industrial terial progress and prosperity. They want a restoration of the conditions which before the advent of the democratic party to power gave activity to the industries of the country, furnished ample employment to labor at good compensation, encouraged the Investment of capital in new enterprises, increased domestic and foreign commerce. and supplied the national treasury with sufficient revenue to meet the expenditures of government.

The experience of the country under democratic rule and policy has been disastrous. Depression immediately followed the success of the democratic party in the last general election, and it still continues. There has been in the meantime a partial recovery, but there has been during the last three years no such general industrial and business activity, no such universal prosperity, as marked the years preceding the demobusiness situation is not very much better than at the worst stage of the depression. Idle men are still to be counted by hundreds of thousands, unprofitable capital invested in various enmasses of the people.

policy the public debt has been ncreased nearly \$300,000,000, while heavy treasury deficit has

been created. The public credit, higher than ever before in our history when the Cleveland administration came into power, has been impaired and twice within three years there has been imminent danger of the government being compelled to suspend gold payments, this danger having been averted a year ago only through the secret negotiation of a sale of bonds to a syndicate of bankers. The failure of the democratic tariff act to provide for the democratic nomination to the adequate revenue, although stimulating presidency, but he has not yet attained imports to the detriment of American manufacturers and American labor, has subjected the treasury to periodical If all the members of both house and drains of gold, with the effect of seri-cludes with the following request: senate were only aspirants for presi- ously disturbing financial confidence dential honors, those statehood bills and maintaining a feeling of distrust

of the country, fully aware of these Ex-Governor Campbell of Ohio has things and knowing that there can be They want an economic policy that will at once judiciously protect the industries Contesting delegations are apparently and labor of the country, having an November. They are not heedless of the currency question, but they regard it as secondary to that of restoring the conditions which they have learned by severe experience are absolutely necessary to national progress and prosperity. The cause of honest money is not in peril, while the general welfare is suffering now from the operation of a

> pernicious economie policy. AN OBJECT LESSON.

One of the most extensive cotton and woolen manufacturers of Philadelphia failed a few days ago after a successful business career of many years. In explanation of the failure one of his attorneys said that ever since the new tariff schedule went into effect the man-He was unable to make ready sales of his goods and finally found himself with a heavy stock on hand for which there was no market and which he could not carry, his financial resources having been used up in the struggle with the foreign competition, possessing the advantages of cheaper capital and labor. Four hundred working people were added to the already large army of un-

employed. This is but one object lesson out of many that could be presented if the record of failures of manufacturers were dated into a single city. If there were looked up, and doubtless the number is large who are having a hard struggle would have good grounds to suspect midable competition they have to encounter under the operation of the democratic tariff. If they could get labor as cheaply as the foreign manufacturers they would have no trouble, but far, and consequently they are at a disthis branch of our industries will be

policy.

THE CENSURE OF BAYARD. By a very large majority the house of representatives passed the resolution censuring Ambassador Bayard for ut terances in his address before a philosophical society at Edinburgh denunciatory of the American policy of protection. A few democrats voted for the resolution and several republicans voted against it. Those who have taken the trouble to read the discussion will agree, we venture to think, that the time devoted to it might have been more usefully employed, and that the matter was given unmerited importance.

It is not questionable that Mr. Bayard committed an impropriety in maksatisfactorily. While the ice is not ing the remarks to which exception is thick it is good and will enable the taken in the house resolution. He might have referred to the policy of protection in this country, if it were necesprice of ice to consumers 300 per cent sary to the completeness of his address this year, and it could not be done but to make any reference to it, in less offor a local trust, the existence of which fensive terms. It is true that his lan- didate on local tickets were strictly apguage indicates the prompting of strong plied, nine-tenths of the so-called stal-

partisan feeling, which under the cir-The intelligent voters of the United counstances should have been repressed. States know what they want as the re- It is also to be said of the objectionable suit of the presidential election this year utterances that they are of questionable and they will not be diverted from the fairness, not to say veracity. But the consideration of the one thing which the offense is hardly so serious as to deserve congressional censure, though it and business depression has taught might very properly have been rebuked them is essential to the country's ma. by the administration which is responsible for the appointment of our representative at the court of St. James. Moreover, the house dallied so long with the matter that its action will have little weight, certainly far less than if the resolution had been passed immediately after the offense. It is not likely that Mr. Bayard will give up his position on account of it, however much hurt he may feel at having his public record thus marred, it will not affect his standing at the British court, and his political partisans will think no less and probably more of him, for they will regard the action as partisan persecution. Looking at the matter from all points of view we are unable to see any good purpose that will be served by this vote

SYRACUSE AND OMAHA.

The city of Syracuse, in the state of New York, has furnished a countercratic advent, while at this time the part to the attempt of the Douglas from the republican primaries repubterprises by tens of millions, the wages establish a different test of republicanof labor are far below the preceeding era ism from that prescribed by the naof prosperity, and reduced consumption | tional organization has naturally drawn attests the enforced economy of the out a protest and an appeal to the republican national committee for a defi-Besides these results of democratic nition of its call. A certified copy of be paid before the city will settle the the reply, signed by Senator Thomas H. bill. This is mere pettifogging. Did diture, both current and extraordinary, Carter, chairman, and Joseph H. Manis liable to arise in Omaha. That document reads as follows:

> WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1896 .-Mr. William A. Jones, Syracuse, N. Y .- Dear Sir: We are in receipt of your esteemed favor of recent date, announcing that those in charge of the regular party organization have within the last few days adopted a rule prescribing tests for enrollment at the coming republican primaries called to initiate the selection of delegates to the national convention at St. Louis; that under the tests prescribed all persons unable to clearly show that they supported the entire republican ticket at the last election will be deprived of the privilege of voting at the primaries. Your letter con-

> "Will you kindly advise me as to whether or not in your judgment the rule suggested does not conflict with the call of the republican cational committee?"

In reply we beg leave to say that the tes in question or any similar test is clearly in conflict with the call for the national convention, which reads in that behalf as follows:

"The republican electors in the severa states and territories, and voters without regard to past political affiliations, who believe in republican principles and endorse the re publican policy, are cordially invited to unite under this call in the formation of a national ticket.'

This clause has been inserted in every in vitation issued to the electors of the country pelled to borrow money either to maintain the gold reserve, which is essential to the soundness and stability of the currency, or to meet the current expenditures of the government. This then, is the first and most important matter which the great body of American policy, has been cordially invited then, is the first and most important matter which the great body of American policy, has been cordially invited to unite under the call in the formation of a matter which the great body of American policy in the policy by the national republican committee from control their action at the polls next any voter offering his vote at a republican primary would be embodied in the question "Do you believe in republican principles and endorse the republican policy?" It is the manifest purpose and luterest of the party to extend rather than contract its member ship. Rules in conflict with the broad, cor dial invitation extended to all voters, who honestly believe in republican principles and endorse the republican policy, should be in the party interest discountenanced and condemned. Yours respectfully,

THOMAS H. CARTER, Chairman. J. H. MANLEY, Secretary,

This is certainly explicit enough to prevent misconception of the powers of local committees under the national call. The questions and the only questions that any judge of election at next Friday's primaries has a right to require any person offering his vote to answer,

First, Are you a citizen of Nebraska and a resident of the ward or precinct? Second, Do you believe in republican principles and endorse the republican policy?

The policy of the republican party is that declared in its last national plat-Tested by that, and that alone, each voter must determine whether he believes in republican principles and is willing to commit himself to the support of the republican national ticket. If he answers in the affirmative he is entitled to vote for delegates to all conventions to select delegates to the na-

tional convention. It stands to reason, furthermore, that if converts to republicanism from other political parties have a right to participate in republican primaries, voters who have always avowed republican principles and supported republican policies cannot be disfranchised by proscriptive edicts of subordinate party managers because they have seen fit to exercise their inalienable right to refuse support to unfit candidates in city, county or state elections. The republican national convention of 1880 even went so far as to admit the right of delegates in its own body to decline to pledge themselves in advance to support its nomi-And the man who advocated this freedom of individual political conscience and action was the man who was nominated as the party's standard

The chairman of the national committee very properly emphasizes the fact that it is the manifest purpose and interest of the party to extend rather than to contract its membership. This applies as much if not more to Nebraska as it does to New York. In the impending campaign republicans of Nebraska have a smaller margin to count on than those of New York. But even if Nebraska republicans could depend upon their old-time majorities, the attempted proscription of republicans from the primaries would be just as ill-advised and revolutionary. If the test of supporting every republican can-

warts, from senator down to councilman, would be barred out.

Sugar production is at an end for som time in Cubas and there ought to be room in this country for the extensive culture of the sugar begt. A business which pays so well in France and Germany aboutd not be beyond the range of American brains and enterprises -St. Louis Globe-Demograt. It is not beyond the range of Ameri can brains and enterprise. The beet sugar industry has become intreuched in Nebraskay and the outlook is excellent for its further development and extension. The adaptability of the Nebraska soil to the cultivation of the sugar beet is an established fact. Let sufficient capital be turned to investment in beet sugar factories and the United States will soon be able to produce the greater part of the sugar consumed in American households.

The supreme court decision affirming Omaha and South Omaha. Both cities have claims pending against the rail- Europe or with Russia. roads for repairs made which can now be collected. A fairer proposition was county republican committee to bar out state. Compared with the benefits delicans who had supported a citizens' non- viaducts the equitable proportion of cost of which there are more than 100. The inpartisan ticket in last year's local electof necessary repairs which each by law crease in the number of ships was accomtion. This high-handed attempt to is compelled to pay is a mere bagatelle.

The old contention between the county and city over the cost of feeding city prisoners has been revived. The pleais made that a counter claim must first not Mayor Broatch just turn down a naturally kept pace with this material ley, secretary, has been transmitted to resolution based on the same principle The Bee in view of the contention that when he put his veto upon the proposiall claimants owing taxes? It is a poor rule that will not work both ways.

Senator Sherman says that ex-Governor McKinley entertains the same views on silver as does he himself. Everybody knows just where Senator Sherman stands. If Mr. McKinley agrees with him he can do his candidacy ing 117,795 Spanish troops, have been sent no harm by saying so.

The democratic factions of Missouri seem to have tied themselves up in about as hard a knot as have the democratic factions of Nebraska. No one will be surprised if the Chicago convention has to face a double-header from each of these states.

The Home Patronage Principle. Unrestricted firmigration is said to be menace to this country. The least we can do in that case is to bar out the readymade

Echoes of a "Scrap." Chicago Record.

politicians and try to manufacture our own

Palsied be the deck of cards that would mar the tout ensemble of the Dickinsonian face. And woe be to him, Senator Pugh or any other man, who would attempt to change the map of the Dickinsonian whiskers.

f legislating against home evils.

Dietating the Laws of Money.

It is commerce, not politicians, that dictates the laws of money. A few politicians in Great Britain, in Belgium, in Germany, in France, as in the United States, are stirring up agitation for another international monecommerce of all of them, declares that not one of the great group of producers will even United States.

The Metric System.

Among the objections to the general adopion of the metric system in the United States is the unwillingness of the people to become familiar with its terms. They know their own weights and measures, and do not care to learn those of other nations, It is the same feeling that prompts French xclusion of all others. Since, however, the metric system is based on the decimal plan, which the United States is a leading champion, since it has been on the statute books of this country for thirty years, and since it has been adopted by almost all the est of the world, it is time for the United States also to overcome the difficulty of its n Germany and three in Austria, it should e easy to do as much in the United States n the same length of time, and then the substitution of the metric system in the school text-books, in place of the present clumsy and unscientific tables, would insure its use for the future.

Extending Yellowstone Park.

A memorial before congress from the legislature of Wyoming contains some interest-ing information and deserves attention: "That the region embraced between town-ships 42 and 47 north and ranges 113 and 119 west of the sixth principal meridian contains the most noble and inspiring moun-tain scenery to be found on this continent It is the Switzerland of America, in which he Matterhorn finds a worthy counterpart n the grand Teton, whose majestic and inaccessible heights are reflected in the clear depths, and whose rugged grandeur is in marvellous contrast to the placid beauty of the mountain lakes which lie at its base In immediate proximity to the national park, its attractions are of a wholly different character. Together they afford a panorama which in its beauty and diversity of attractions is without a counterpart. The great return is the culmination of this region. fitting and appropriate landmark of this nalional pleasure ground."

It is further drged that this region is a

home in Yellowstone park;" and, further, that this winter home ought to be pro-tected. For this reason the Wyoming legtected. For this reason the Wyoming leg-islature asks congress to make the tract in question a public park, or pleasure ground, with its ownership, vested in that state. Perhaps that would not be the best way of insuring proper care for it. Experience suggests that sometimes it is wiser to retain national awaership of such parks. Meanwhile, the military guard of Yellow-stone park might perhaps look after it. OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The preponderance of Russian influence at

may soon be extended over the whole Balkan at present, peninsula have caused grave fears at Vienna and Budapest. The mere fact, however, that the Russian minister at Constantinople had succeeded in enormously ncreasing his prestige with the sultan could to be made the basis for a protest. Yet be proposal of the Porte with regard to gypt furnished an excellent opportunity notify the sultan that even his shadowy laim of suzerainty over the Nile valley was a thing of the past, and to signify to the czar that there were other powers it Europe whose wishes must needs be con sulted in the distribution of the Sick Man's estate. Both of these purposes could been accomplished through a feint at the under the direction and with the help of Great Britain and the approval of a majority of the powers. The sultan would thus have received an answer to his demand through a contemptuous disregard of his right to be consulted in anything pertaining to Egypt, and Russia would have been warned not to depend too much upon the apparent disagreements between her rivals in the east. of viaduct repairs against railroads whose tracks are spanned by the structure is one of great importance to

German navy has increased considerably. never sustained by the courts of this On April 1, 1888, the fleet numbered seventynine vessels, and on April 1, 1895, ninetyrived by the railroads by reason of the one vessels, not including torpedo boats, panied by a corresponding increase in their tonnage and horse-power and in the strength nage of the navy was 182,470 tons, while in 1895 it was 266,237 tons. In the former year the aggregate horse power was 182,470. while in the latter year it had reached 305,229. In the same way the strength of the crews rose from 16,995 men in 1888 to 22,818 men in 1895. The increase in expencrease. For the financial year 1888-1889 the current expenditure in the naval estimates amounted to 37,000,000 marks, while at the tion to withhold payment from any and present time it amounts to 55,000,000 marks. As for non-recurrent expenditure, the estimates for 1888-1889 demanded 14,000,000 marks, while in 1896-1897 this item amounts to 32,000,000 marks. The total expenditure for extraordinary purposes during these eight years amounts to 233,000,000 marks, and the value of the fleet is estimated at 307,000,000 marks.

According to a summary published in La Epoca of Madrid nine expeditions, compristo Cuba since the beginning of the Insurrection, in February, 1895. The Spanish forces in the island at the outbreak of the revolt numbered 15,000 men, bringing the total employed in the war up to nearly The deaths from casualties incident to warfare are stated to have been 405, while 3,472 are admitted to have died of yellow fever and other diseases. There should, therefore, be now in Cuba about 129,000 Spanish soldiers; but according to the same statement the number is only 100,000 men. What has become of the 29,000 who are unaccounted for? Again, the expense of the war from its beginning to January 1, 1896, is stated to have been \$50,000,000. The available funds, according to La Epoca, were \$100,000,000; so only in the Chicago wigwam, now preserve \$50,000,000 remains for the further prosecution of the campaign. In General Wey-ler's estimation two years will be required to suppress the insurrection, at a cost of \$75,000,000 per year for military operations: but it is more than probable that his estimate is too optimistic, and that this war, like its predecessor of 1868-1878, may continue ten years, and involve an annual outof \$100,000,000. It should be remembered that the ten-years' war might have

lation of the Argentine Republic is not strong or rich, the enormous importance of such a tide of immigration may readily be guessed. It is enough to make the counmore European than American and to transform its social and industrial structure in a few years. Already the great increase in the Argentine immigration durup agitation for another international mone-tary conference, but the government of each of these countries acting steadfastly for the labor and capital, the intelligence and the commerce of all of them, declares that not one of the great group of producers will see been developing so rapidly as the Argen consider the question of resumption of free tine Republic, and it is certain that Europe coinage of silver for itself. Nor will the and North America will soon have to recognize the fact that a great nation of the most mixed origin and cosmopolitan characteristics will be built up in the La Plata valley before a quarter of a century shall pass. The natural advantages are there, and the people are fast coming.

The effect of Russian unfriendliness Italy will be to fasten that country more firmly than ever to the Triple Alliance. Noth diplomats to insist in the use of their own ling would be more imprudent than for Italy language in international discussions, to the to withdraw from that agreement now, and but few things could harpen that would cement that bond more firmly than such an evidence of Russian aggressiveness as this mub to Italy. It may next, or some new evidence of the prominence of Russian encroachments in the Balkan states may set Austria on tenderhooks introduction and adopt it universally. If it took only two years to accomplish the change against Russia, which were the occasion of the alliance, exist today as threatening as ever. The effect of this Russian approval of Italian defeat on the British relations t the Triple Alliance will be well worth looking for. There apparently must be a coming together, for Great Britain needs friends Europe as she has not needed them for years. On the other hand, Germany, Italy and Austria are none too strong to welcom the aid of so powerful an ally as John Bull, and the pressure of events promises to bring all these powers closer together.

A very bitter controversy is being waged in the French Chamber of Deputies. It is proposed to hold another international exposition in Paris in 1900, and to make it greater than all its predecessors. How to do this is what is troubling the Chamber, and the discussion of the question of ways and means has provoked considerable oppo tion to the scheme. It is argued that the Champ de Mars, while it was equal to the exposition of 1889, would not be sufficient for a display which is intended to commemorate the end of the century, and it has been pro-posed to utilize the Champs Elysees as exposition grounds. It is hardly possible Paris will permit the desecration of this beautiful park which stretches along the Seine. It is true that the memories of flerce and blody times are connected with it, still it is rich in historical associations, and in its connection with events that brought about the birth of liberty in France. The Paris-

Spotted the Game. Kentucky poker and Kentucky politics are uch alike. The republicans in the house gained a member by unseating a democrat. The democrats in the senate "saw" the "raise" and "went one better" by unseating two republicans. There the bluff stood when the militia broke up the game.

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



POOR OL' KAINTUCK'.

New York Tribune: The sur! doesn't shine Constantinople and the possibility that it very bright on the old Kentucky home just

Datrolt Free Press: Kentucky's bip-pecket legislature was as full of blood and thunder as a dime novel until the state troops put in an appearance. That knocked all the fight out of the colonels and they only remained to make a whine at the governor before sneaking home.

Chicago Post; As a sporting event the Kentucky legislative affair must be considered and it certainly was not a success from a legislative point of view. It is really hard to classify it.

Kansas City Star: Kentucky will be bet-ter off with one representative in the United States senate who is sound on the currency prestion, as Senator Lindsay is, than with two I the other had happened to be of the stamp of Joe Blackburn. But even that does not excuse the legislature at Frankfort for failing to transact the business which it was elected perform and for which it drew pay. Washington Star: The situation is discreditable to Kentucky and to the United States. That troops should occasionally have

to take the field agginst lawless people is not

urprising, even in this land of the free, but is astonishing that the militia should ever be called upon to quell a disturbance arising from the intimidation of a state legislature by outside bruisers. Small wonder that mined; but apparently she will be obliged to choose whether she shall march with zation. Philadelphia Times: The people of Ken tucky owe it to themselves and to the whole country, as well, to rebuke the shameful law-Within the last seven or eight years the essness which has characterized the cession of its legislature just closed by retiring its

revolutionary members of both parties and lecting a legislature composed of men who have a decent respect for the opinions of civilized mankind.

Philadelphia Ledger: Episodes like this are enough to make a pessimist despair of the success of a republican form of government, and yet, in spite of them, the government, and yet, in spite of them, the

ments of the nation and of the individual states exist and thrive. It is because, though the people are to blame in electing such men to represent them, they yet hold the reins of power, and do not permit such lawless proceedings to run their course into either anarchy or deepottsm.
Chicago Chronicle: The scenes at the Kentucky capital for the last several days have been a disgrace to American civilization and

to the system of free constitutional govern-ment. The clash of implacable factions, par-tisan lawlessness and desperation and military usurpation have interfered with the free action of the legislature in the election of a United States senator. There is not a single redeeming feature to the disgraceful record. Chicago Record: Perhaps, however, this long struggle, with its waste of money, pro-fanity and whisky, is worth all it has come to because of the defeat of Blackburn. Blatherskites of his stripe are a disgrace to the national legislature. Their perfervid opical oratory and swaggering style have made us a laughing stock wherever the English language is spoken, and their gradual disappearance from the scene is one of the most fortunate things in our recent history. May the others soon follow Joseph.

DEMOCRATIC STRAWS.

The Denver Rocky Mountain News, which shows a distinct leaning toward free silver, would hall with delight the nomination of Carlisle by the democrats and Sherman by the republicans. The News has accumulated a pile of silver rocks to hurl at the goldbugs

Hon, David Bennett Hill persistently refuses to diclose his intentions toward the democratic nomination. John W. Daniel and Henry Watterson, who raised their voices in eulogy for the New York senator spirit.

Democrats around the national capital refuse to consider the Carlisle boom seriously. Those outside the administration breastworks ridicule the claim that he is the administration candidate, and assert that he is a decoy for a later move to place the mantle of Grover on the shoulders of Richard Olney.

If the Chicago Chronicle's estimate of the strength of the financial factions in the democratic national convention turns out to be approximately correct, it insures a lively contest for the nomination. The Chronicle figures out 400 votes for sound money, 272 for free silver and 234 doubt-ful. With the two-thirds rule in force 604 will be necessary to nominate, and the sound money men must do some lively hustling to win.

EVOLUTION.

Judge. No more I see my darling maid Whom once I loved to see— A thing all laces and perfume And gentle coquetry.

No more in coaxing witcherles She hangs about my chair, Gone! with the fairest dream of home A man held anywhere.

No more all haload with soft curls Her woman-gentle brow; Her hair is cropped in mannish wise-She's wearing bloomers now.

LEADING SPECIAL FEATURES.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE AARON, THE SON OF BEN ALL: AARON, THE SON OF BISA ALI:
Next but last of Joel Chandler Harris'
new serial story—Mr. Harris tells this
story of life as it was lived in middle
Georgia, 'before the war,' in the same
quaint style that pleased his readers
so much when he was telling of Br'er
Rabbit and the other denizens of Mr.
Thimblefinger's queer country.

WOMEN LAWYERS OF NEBRASKA: A symposium for every one interested in the progress of the legal profession—Timely information as to the advent of women before the bar of Nebraska, how she came there, and what she is doing—A bunch of original contributions which no one should fall to read.

GENERAL MANAGER AND GHOST TRAIN: Cy Warman's skill in writing rail-road sketches is well known, and in this case he has almost outdone him-self.—The sketch is illustrated and will be read with peculiar interest and enjoy-ment by railroad men who are fa-miliar with the locality where it is

ART IN THE MIDDLE WEST: ART IN THE MIDDLE WEST:
Few people understand how much
American art owes to the men of the
middle west. From it have come many
men who have given American art a
standing. Among these are Chase,
Farny, Mosler, and others now living,
besides such men of the past as T,
Buchanan Read Beard, the painter, and
Hiram Powers.

FUTURE OF THE TROTTING HORSE; J. Malcom Forbes, owner of Nancy Hanks, the fastest trotting horse in the world, answers the question, "Has the limit of trotting speed been reached?" in the negative, gives his reasons, and makes predictions which will be very interesting to all who care for the trot-ting horse.

ROUND ABOUT ON WHEELS: A batch of useful hints for beginners and prospective wheelers Mastering the curves of the machine-Tips for the benefit of wheelmen and wheel racers—A puncture-proof tire-Doings in local circles

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT Continuation of the narrative of the sporting editor's experience during his recent visit to the Mexican borderland—Review of the spo ting events of the we decreased about the ball players—News of the huntsmen—Interesting items from every field of sport.

SOCIETY AT A STANDSTILL: Lenten observance everywhere notice-able-Entertainments generally of a modest character—A few weddings and other functions here and there—Out-of-town visitors in Omaha households— Movements and whereabouts of the members of the society set.

THE COMING GENERATION: "Alongo, the Brave," a story of a little city boy of 10 years of age who succeeded in supporting his sister and crippled mother by his own efforts—Tale of the stork—Prattle of the youngstels—Bright reading for young and old. IN WOMAN'S DOMAIN:

French fashions and experiments in novel styles of spring wardrobes—Wonderful work of a woman's hospital—International popularity of Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton—Decorations in electric lights—Gove fads and fancles—Fashion notes from the fashion makes— UNEXCELLED NEWS SERVICE:

Full associated press foreign cable and domestic telegraph service—The New York World's special foreign corre-spondence—Unrivalled special news servspondence-Unrivatied special the west-ice from Nebraska, Iowa and the west-ern states-Well written and accurate

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MIRTH IN RHYME.

Chicago Tribune. And now Freddy Feathers undoubtedly is The most ruffled young man in the town, For when he made up to the teasing Miss She maliciously called him down.

Philadelphia Record. A Kansas woman ran for judge, And she had coal-black hair; But when she won she bleached it, for She wanted to be fair. Kansas City Journal

'Tis wrong for any maid to be Abroad at night alone. A chaperon she needs till she Can call some chap 'er own. Chicago Record, "Let me wear you on my heart And ward off all disaster." "No. sir," replied the damsel tart; "I'm not a porous plaster."

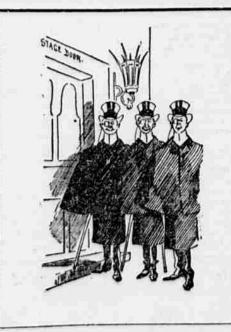
Philadelphia Bulletin The family with a skeleton Is now in dire dismay For fear that it may be exposed By use of the Roentgen ray.

New York Herald.

He can't pay his board, for his star of suc-Beneath the horizon has sunk; He's an elephant now on his landlady's And that's why she's holding his trunk

Yonkers Statesman. "There's only one girl in this world for me,"
Is the song he was oft heard to holler;
And, come to find out, the one he adored
Was the girl on the almighty dol'ar.

Philadelphia Record. On the ball now keep your eye; In a month or more You will hear the same old cry; "Mister, wot's de score?"



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