

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily (excepting Sundays) One Year \$10.00 For Three Months \$3.00 For One Month \$1.00 The Omaha Sunday Bee, mailed to any address, One Year \$2.00

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, ss. Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Mar. 4th, 1887, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows include Saturday, Feb. 26 (14,520), Sunday, Feb. 27 (13,850), Monday, Feb. 28 (14,240), Tuesday, Mar. 1 (14,300), Wednesday, Mar. 2 (14,150), Thursday, Mar. 3 (14,275), Friday, Mar. 4 (14,234). Average: 14,275.

SINCE the sixteenth century Europe has had 280 wars, and in the last two years has attempted 2,389 times to get up another war.

CUTTING has not said anything for a few weeks, Envoy Manning has finally sobered off, and the news from Mexico is painfully dull.

ON FRIDAY, March 18, President Cleveland will be fifty years of age. It is said that he will not celebrate the event. And it is possible that if he does not, no one else will.

THE New York Sun has nearly disposed of the question, "What will President Cleveland do when he retires to private life in 1888?" It says he will practice law.

THE Apache Indians in Arizona are again becoming unsettled. Several outbreaks are reported. With Geronimo in Florida spending the winter for his health no great loss of life is expected.

THE blind may be made to see, but the inmates of the blind asylum at Nebraska City, according to legislative reports this morning, will never see the \$25,000 appropriation asked for that institution.

THE railroad strikers at Lincoln make open boasts that the railroad commission will not be repealed. The railroad strikers, it might be said, are in a position to know what they are talking about.

VISITORS to the state house have expressed a desire to know Mr. Agee's occupation. It is said that about a year ago Mr. Agee confidentially informed a friend in Hamilton county that he was a lawyer.

THE bill making pocket picking a felony, with a penalty of not less than one year's imprisonment, has been favorably reported and will become a law. At least there has been no purse raised to defeat the bill.

A "HELLOING" constituency watches the telephone bill introduced by Mr. Watson, reducing the rental of instruments. The member from Otoe should ring up all the members of the house, and see that it becomes a law.

IT was the pleasure of the house yesterday, to vote down Mr. Ewing's motion to investigate the charges made against the insurance company of Beatrice, graphically described in these columns a short time ago.

THE following sentences are part of an editorial in the Boston Globe: "Hath not a man eyes? If you hang him, doth his neck not break?" It gratifies us to be able to answer such deep questions of philosophy, and accordingly we will say it doth.

THE Moral Educational society of Chicago has recently addressed to Mrs. Grover Cleveland its heartfelt thanks, because the president's wife has refused to wear décolleté dresses. The great pork center grows more fastidious each day. Poor old St. Louis.

A COLUMN article appears in one of our esteemed eastern contemporaries headed "The Next Generation." If a man would go down to Lincoln and take a look at our law-makers, if there was any of the milk of human kindness in his soul, the present generation is all he would care to think about.

THE San Francisco Call says: "It is a reproach to California that the legislature elected in 1886 is declared by correspondents who have attended its daily sessions the most corrupt that has yet assembled in this state. While there are men in both houses above suspicion, their efforts in the way of legislation are set at naught by a band of mercenaries who act under orders of their respective bosses." It would seem that Nebraska is not the only state that has been disgraced by the actions of its legislature. It is a frightful fact that no year ever before witnessed such glaring inconsistencies as have been exhibited by men elected and who are now under oath to serve the people, but who are in collusion with railroads, jobbers, heelers and bummers, forgetful of whatever honor and decency they may once have possessed. California's respectable element need not blush alone. Nebraska has been disgraced and her people outraged.

Omaha Newspaper Properties. The recent sale of the Omaha Herald is discussed by the Des Moines Register from a strictly commercial standpoint. Taking the purchase price of the Register as its basis, our Des Moines contemporary marvels at the low figures at which the two "leading Omaha dailies" were disposed of. Taking Omaha's present population and future prospects as a basis of value, the Register declares these papers should have brought double the amount realized by their former proprietors. In proof of this assertion the Register boastfully points to the standing offer for its own purchase which, compared with the purchase price of the two Omaha dailies, represents more than all the papers in Omaha would yield. This the Register claims to be a significant fact in favor of Des Moines as against Omaha.

Our Des Moines neighbor should not judge things by delusive appearances. The trouble with that comparison is the assumption that the Herald and Register are the leading papers in Omaha because they have existed since the flood—and, in the language of Mr. Clarkson, during the late presidential campaign, "claim everything." The truth is that both these papers have for years been "leading" only in name. They have not been and are not now, paying proprietors, as newspapers. Any paper that is not on a paying basis, no matter how old it is or how many franchises it may own, has no intrinsic value outside of its machinery and real estate. Its good will is in reality its ill-will, and a positive draw-back. Had the Register taken the trouble to inform itself about Omaha newspapers it would not venture the reckless opinion that the standing offer for one leading Des Moines paper would more than buy all the Omaha dailies combined. We apprehend that the Bee, were it for sale, would be worth a little more than any Des Moines paper, and possibly more than all of them put together. Its daily circulation in the city of Omaha alone, is larger than the entire circulation of the Register, and its total circulation is more than double that of the Register. During the last year the Bee paid out over \$50,000 for the blank paper on which it was printed. It has paid more money for special dispatches in the same year, than all the dailies in Nebraska and Iowa put together. Its New York Herald cable specials alone, cost more than the entire telegraph service of the Register, including the Associated press.

From a strict business standpoint, no comparison can be made between the Bee and the two so-called leading Omaha dailies. In the city of Omaha the Bee covers the field with six papers for every one paper that each of the grand old centers can show on their lists. In fact the Bee delivers by carriers in Council Bluffs as many dailies regularly as the Herald or Register deliver to their patrons in Omaha. The general circulation of the Bee outside of Omaha stands in about the same ratio. As to weekly circulation the postoffice record affords a striking contrast. During the year 1886 the postage paid on the WEEKLY BEE aggregated nearly \$2,300, while the Register paid on its weekly for the same period \$157.55 and the Herald paid \$51.48. In other words the WEEKLY BEE paid postage on eleven times as many papers as the Herald and Register combined, and forty-four times as much as the Herald alone. With these stubborn facts before it, the great Des Moines daily may modify its view about the relative positions and values of Omaha newspapers.

A Dissatisfied Labor Champion. Congressman O'Neill, chairman of the house committee on labor in the last session, is said to be very much chagrined at the indifference shown at the last session toward measures proposed in the interest of labor, and especially at the failure, owing to the omission of the president to sign them, of the only important measure affecting labor that passed both branches—the bill prohibiting the employment of alien labor on public buildings and works, and the bill providing for arbitration in cases of differences between inter-state railroad companies and their employes. The first of these measures, if we are not mistaken, came over from the first session, and there was no good reason why it should not have been acted upon in ample time for consideration before more urgent matters interposed near the close of the session. The other measure was introduced late in the last session, but it is not a character that made extended deliberation upon it necessary or an excuse for delay, for it simply proposed to apply a well known principle to the settlement of controversies between corporations over which congress has authority and their employes, with the object of preventing, or at least diminishing in extent and continuance, interruptions to the commerce of the country incident to labor disputes. A short time before the close of the session Mr. O'Neill complained to the house of the indifference and neglect which had been shown respecting these and other demands of labor, and the effect seemed to be salutary. But it came too late. The important measures were passed, but not in time to receive the attention of the president, or so late that the president was enabled to find excuse for ignoring them in the urgency of other matters. It will doubtless never be known whether the failure of these bills to receive the attention of the president was due to the delay in getting them through congress or to the disfavor of the president, which, under the circumstances, he could gratify without much danger of incurring the responsibility of doing so. The one obvious fact is that if Mr. Cleveland had felt a very keen interest in these measures he could have found an opportunity to give them his approval, and with this in mind a great many people will be disposed to hold him measurably responsible for their failure. But if this be regarded as a somewhat profitless field for surmise, the labor of the country may address its attention with perhaps better advantage to an inquiry as to the meaning of the indifference to its demands complained of by the leading representative of its interests and wishes in the popular branch of congress. It need not be said that no responsibility for that state of things rested with the republicans. The organization of the house was democratic. The majority of that body was largely democratic. That party had absolute control of the busi-

ness of legislation. It is professedly the friend of labor. What was the motive in keeping legislation in the interest of labor in the background until the closing days of the session, and then sending it to the president so late as to give him no opportunity to sign it? How does this conduct comport with the democratic profession of friendliness to labor? In considering these pertinent questions, the labor of the country may find some help to a solution in a study of the opinions of Mr. Hewitt as expressed in his celebrated letter to the democratic club of Brooklyn, both with regard to organized labor and those democratic leaders who coquet with it in order to use it, keeping in view the fact that the author of this letter is one of the foremost leaders of democracy, and particularly of that element which is most earnest in supporting the president. It is possible that the labor of the country is so careless as not to think of these things, but it will be a most singular and surprising example of the indifference of men to their own welfare if when the opportunity comes this labor does not show that it is keenly conscious of the falsity of the democratic pretense of friendly concern for its interests and vigorously attest that conviction.

The Cry of "Stop Thief." Persons owning property outside the city limits will now rest easier. They will not be inconstant fear of having their property grabbed up by land jobbers without receiving a fair price—Omaha Republic. This refers to the offer of the proposition to give Omaha parks outside of the city limits. Now we would like to know whether giving the city of Omaha the right to appropriate land for public parks, just as all other large cities have done, is an attempt at jobbery? Every intelligent person knows that the right to appropriate land for parks does not confer a right to take the property without paying for it, and that payment must be made before the property is appropriated. This cry of jobbery comes like the cry of "stop thief" from the very men who have been notoriously in collusion with the booting contractors and jobbers at Lincoln. It is decidedly suggestive. It is in accord with the general fitness of things for a paper whose owners have acquired nearly all their wealth by the most glaring jobbery and fraud, to insult men who are battling for the public welfare, by charging them with favoring jobbery.

Daniel Manning. Mr. Cleveland's cabinet has not generally, we think, even by his own party been considered an able one, and some members of it have proven themselves unable to rise even to the average comprehension of the dignity, justice and unpartisan spirit and methods which should be inseparable from the important offices they hold. In the retirement of Mr. Manning, however, we think the president loses the ablest of the lot, not as finance minister, but as a man. In the treasury neither his theories nor his methods secured more than the approval of the money dealers of the country. Indeed, he was their representative and advocate, as against the larger commercial, manufacturing and industrial interests of the country. But he was bold, positive and aggressive. He was prepared to make sweeping and sudden changes in our revenue, coinage and currency laws, forgetful of or indifferent to the fact that even admittedly bad policies cannot be suddenly changed without creating positive and great injury to the vital interests of the country. The Mr. Manning retires from the treasury a disappointed man there can be no question. He undertook his duties with great enthusiasm, worked zealously, indefatigably and untruly until nature entered her protest. This gave Mr. Manning time to reflect, and that reflection convinced him that neither his party nor the country at large endorsed his policy, and hence without doubt he gladly retired. We believe that Mr. Manning would have been a much greater success in the state department. His report on the status of the fishery question shows with what industry he studied its various phases, and his clear, bold and unmincing manner of stating his conclusions showed him to be thoroughly American in his sympathies. As secretary of state, in our opinion, he would never have blundered in the Cutting affair, as Bayard did, and he would have had long ago some real progress to show in the direction of an adjustment of the fisheries dispute by negotiation. It would have been a wise move to transfer Mr. Manning to the state department. His labors there would have been less exhausting, while more beneficial to the country, and he could there have caused the distinction of success.

PAT GARVEY will, in all probability, stand before the people of Omaha as the one man who really represented its interests in the legislature. That is, from Douglas county—Omaha Republic. This is a fair sample of the standpoint and morals which actuate our contemporary. A man must be convicted of larceny and till-tapping in order to secure its admiration. A man must get on the floor of a legislature while full of liquor and make himself supremely contemptible to all sober and decent men, in order to earn the plaudits of the highest editor who prides himself upon his "social standing" on short acquaintance.

By reference to our telegraph columns this morning, it will be noticed that the legislator's path is not always smooth. Mr. Miller enjoyed himself and pleased the spectators yesterday afternoon, by directing a few remarks to the lined-juged Hamilton dock, causing the man of many normal school schemes to appear brave—but only for a moment. Mr. Agee, our correspondent says, immediately collapsed. Mr. Watson, of Otoe, to use a strictly legislative expression, "churned." Whitmore, and taken all in all it seems that the state is getting its money's worth.

A WICKED compositor made us say "extenuated ears" yesterday morning in speaking of Mr. Caldwell. What we intended to say was that Mr. Caldwell had succeeded in making a comical ass of himself. Natural history should be correct.

MR. SMYTH, of Douglas, told Russell on the floor of the house that he was a coward and lacked the instincts of a gentleman. Growing warmer, Mr. Smyth further said he was ready to meet Russell on the

inside or outside—at any time. It was caused by the excitement of a heated debate, yet at the same time it shows that Mr. Russell is nothing but a win-bag, blown up for sixty days. He is liable to exhaust at any time.

"Birds of feather will flock together." The rogues and jobbers in the legislature are receiving the praise of the jobbers and rogues who came to Omaha to buy a paper with money stolen from the government.

Other Lands Than Ours. The past week has developed no very important events in Europe, with the one exception of the success of the septennate bill, which the German elections had rendered a foregone conclusion. The victory of the government in this matter, preceded as it was by renewed assurances from the emperor that it would be in the interest of peace, appears to have had very generally a soothing effect upon the irritable tempers of the European rulers. It might be a grave mistake, however, to suppose that the prevailing calm extends far below the surface of things. On the contrary it is not improbable that the turbulent elements are still at work, though held in restraint, and a day may bring forth an unexpected and startling move in the complex game which is being played. It is by no means certain that Bismarck has got fully shown his hand, and there can be no question that France is watching for his further play with very great interest. Meanwhile the German government is manifesting no anxious hurry in regard to whatever other measures of preparation and protection it may have in contemplation. Having easily gained the first and most important step, and having at full command the power by which this was accomplished, it can prudently and perhaps advantageously take its own time for the attainment of its further demands.

The revolt of the garrison at Silistria last week, which was believed to have been inspired from Russian sources, has not been followed by any new demonstrations, which fact throws a doubt upon the assumed Russian origin of that outbreak. Nevertheless there are reasons to believe that the mind of Russia is filled with the Balkan problem, and that her hands are busy with operations for its solution during the present spring. In some respects Russia can now return to this purpose under greater advantages than when she temporarily dropped it last autumn. Austria and England then seemed ready to combine against her; Germany looked with disfavor upon all disturbing and aggressive movements, and Rumania, Bulgaria and Servia appeared ready to coalesce for their common protection against Russian aggrandizement. But now Germany has distinctly sustained Russia's claims to political control in Bulgaria; France has greater reasons than ever for being pro-Russian, and the ports, to which Prince Alexander acknowledged allegiance, has urged the Russian candidate for the succession. Even Italy protests that her alliance with Germany and Austria would not call upon her to go to war with a power against which she has no cause of complaint. No Anglo-Austrian compact has been formed, and Rumania will think twice before merging her fortunes with those of her disturbed and still headless neighbor on the opposite bank of the Danube. The indications, therefore, are that Russia could accomplish any moderate purpose by peaceful processes. Her military activity suggests that she hopes to achieve more than moderate advantages, provided she can be assured of not having too strong a combination formed against her.

The stupid and obstinate incapacity of the Salisbury ministry in dealing with the Irish question is producing its legitimate fruit and the crisis is ripening fast. The policy of the government thus far has failed, as was clearly seen by all but the most radical Tories it must do, and in its present hapless situation there seems to be no certainty what the future course of the ministry will be. Its failure has not only greatly diminished its claim upon public confidence, but has threatened it with disintegration. Lord Salisbury is still bent upon coercion as the only remedy for Irish troubles, but there are strong indications of returning intelligence on the part of Mr. Chamberlain and Sir George Trevelyan. Although these gentlemen will probably support the government in opposition to home rule, they will not go to the extent of voting in favor of coercion. It is even said of the latter that he may one of these days make a public announcement of his entire conversion to Mr. Gladstone's policy. Meanwhile the Irish cause is unquestionably gaining friends among the masses of the English people who resent the policy of suppressing public meetings as arbitrary oppression, and the brutal threats of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach as a disgrace to the English name. The publication of the evidence of Sir R. Buller, showing the oppressive character of the tenant laws in Ireland, which is said to have created a sensation, will go far to increase popular sentiment in behalf of Ireland. The crisis cannot be long postponed, and the present indications are that the Salisbury ministry will be dashed to pieces on the rock of coercion.

General Boulanger has retaliated upon Bismarck, who has begun to Germanize Alsace and Lorraine by suppressing all French societies that exclude Germans from membership, and making the study of German obligatory in the public schools. Boulanger has forbidden all officers of the French army to employ any German servant, male or female, or as governesses or tutors. The occasion for this order is the discovery that the governess of the children of General Davout, commanding the Fourteenth army corps at Lyons, is the wife of a Prussian officer who was murdered on the frontier. A London correspondent writes that Boulanger feared that the governess might be prompted by patriotism to draw about at night making maps of forts and drawings of repeating rifles. Only a short time ago Germany was highly indignant because toy school houses, manufactured in France and sold to German children, had maps upon them on which Alsace and Lorraine were represented as being parts of France. But all these straws indicate the direction of the wind.

Verdi, since the production of "Otello," had been conferred upon him by Emperor

William the Prussian order of merit. As Verdi is a strong opponent of the music of the future and of the German element in music, the Emperor William's graceful act will acquire a greater significance in the recipient's eyes. When the insignia of the companionship arrive, they will doubtless be relegated to the famous glass case at Sant' Agata in which Verdi keeps all his ribbons and decorations. The great musician has his share of vanity, and is not in any way averse to companionships and honors of that ilk; but he has a rooted objection to wearing even the slightest decoration on his breast. He will not even consent to garnish his buttonhole with a ribbon. If people want to see his crosses and decorations, they must study them, he says, in the glass case at Sant' Agata, for he will not wear them and be stared at.

The city of London, proper, is to have its affairs inquired into by a committee of the house of commons. Such an investigation is needed, if there is any truth in the stories of packed meetings and bogus petitions to prevent any reorganization of the government of the metropolis. At present London is ruled and managed by vestries, and corruption runs riot all through this system of by-gone days. The inquiry now ordered will doubtless hasten the adoption of some new form of municipal management for the whole city. It is a reform that has long been demanded by well-informed and honest Englishmen.

PROMINENT PERSONS. Ryder Haggard is in Cairo, Egypt, getting materials for his next novel.

Rosa Bonheur is painting a picture of two lions for an American connoisseur.

Capt. John Ericsson, the great naval inventor, is eighty years old and works ten hours a day.

Mme. Christine Nilsson has just completed a successful concert tour of France and will spend the spring in England.

Treasurer Jordan, after being relieved of his official responsibilities, will sail for Europe on business connected with the new bank.

Secretary Manning has had under consideration a trip to Europe for the benefit of his health, but has finally abandoned the design.

Minister Pondieton is said to be very reluctant to return to Berlin, much preferring to remain in this country in some official capacity, but the call does not come to him.

Jay Gould, Russell Sage, and Cyrus W. Field do not use tobacco in any form. Any smoker who will leave of the habit may aspire to be as good as they are, though possibly not as wealthy.

Alexander McDonald, of Manchester, N. H., has discovered a brother in the new lieutenant governor of Michigan. They last saw each other about forty years ago in their old home in Sydney, C. B.

Then and Now. Formerly people who intended to become actors were wont to prepare themselves for the event; now they prepare the public.

How Chicago Cars are Heated. A man in Omaha is the inventor of a method for heating street cars by mixing certain acids. In Chicago the cars are still heated by the profanity of the driver.

Possibilities of the West. The hopeful immigrant, truest harbiner of spring, begins to appear at the depots on his way west. The same individual, five years hence, is likely to appear on his way east with the title deeds to a 150 acre farm and a substantial bank book in his inside coat pocket. Great are the possibilities of the western country.

A Mayor of the Right Kind. It is impossible not to admire the pluck of the mayor of Nice, who undertook to restore the confidence of the frightened people by giving his official assurance immediately after the earthquake that the worst was over, and that they had nothing more to fear. A man who can guarantee a city against an earthquake shock is a mayor worth having.

Take the Sunny Side. Let's offend no talk of nobler deeds, And rant of the bad ones. And sing about our happy days, And not about our sad ones. We are not made to fret and sigh, And when brief sorrows wake it, Bright happiness is standing by. This life is what we make it.

Let's find the sunny side of men Or be believers in it; A light there is in every soul That takes the pains to win it. Oh! there is slumbering good in all, And, perchance, may wake it; Our hands contain the magic wand; This life is what we make it.

Then here's to those whose loving hearts Shed light and joy about them! Thanks be to them for countless gems In their lives, and without them. Oh! this should be a happy world To all who may partake it; To all who know and see that— This life is what we make it.

GENERAL CROOK IN BOSTON. Sound Opinions Given on the Indian Question. General Crook, who has just returned from Boston, is most enthusiastic over this, his first visit. It was a revelation to him. Meeting as he did with some of its most prominent citizens, he found them to be people of wealth, culture and position, spending large portions of their incomes yearly in charities. This visit was caused by an urgent invitation given before from some of the principal citizens, including the governor and mayor, for General Crook to meet them and give them in answer on the Indian question. In reply to the question: "Why do you not do more for the Indian?" he said: "Are not the Boston people visionary on the Indian subject?" he said.

"Not by a long way. They understand the Indian as he is, and they don't believe he is an angel by any means. Their idea is that the present policy has proved a failure. They believe in trying something which will put him on the level with the white man and see what he can do, and then if he makes a failure let him go down." When asked what he thought of the Dawes bill, the general answered: "I have no objection to the bill and in the right direction if properly carried out. Land has to be given and the Indian taught how to use it or it will be a failure, except in the case of a very few of the most advanced. Force should be exercised with authority at first, and after two years of this training the Indian seeing the result of his labors, the problem is solved. These should be held to work under the provisions of the Dawes bill, so as to become self-sustaining. Then those educated away from reservations will have a place to return to and can apply the trade as they usually do. The interview was short, for the general is a busy man, but it may be assumed that the Bostonians went to bed rock on the subject, and they usually do in all matters in which they take an interest.

UNION PACIFIC MATTERS.

Prospective Changes in the Heads of Departments—Indefinite Rumors. It has been currently reported for some time that many important changes in the officials of the Union Pacific railway were pending, but nothing authoritative has been made known or can be made known as yet. Nothing definite, it is believed, will be done until the annual meeting for the election of officers, which occurs the latter part of the present month. Rumors and sensational hazards at moves contemplated, have been gossiped about and published, but mere conjectures are not of sufficient weight to effect the powerful railway corporation interests. The statement that the president, Charles Francis Adams, had failed in his efforts to carry out certain needed improvements and obtaining certain expected aid in inducing congress to defer the collection of certain liabilities due the federal government from the company, on account of assistance furnished some time since, may be true but it cannot be claimed that this is the cause of any changes contemplated in the management of the company. That vast improvements have been made in the roadbed, in building or buying "feeders," engines and cars, in anticipation of obligatory action on the part of congress, with reference to the company's indebtedness, is unquestionably true, but the claim that an effort on the part of Mr. Adams to direct the responsibility for expending money in this manner with his subordinates has resulted in a change of officials is not susceptible of proof.

Chief Clerk Orr said, yesterday morning that there is a great deal of sensationalism in the reports of the condition of the company. He was asked: "How about the reported meeting in Boston?" "Well, General Manager Calloway, General Superintendent Smith, the general Traffic Manager Kimball and Assistant Manager Cummings, were in Boston three weeks ago, and may have had a meeting, but I know nothing of it."

"How about the reported meeting in Boston?" "Yes, Mr. Calloway will be acting vice president, and Mr. Cummings will be appointed as general manager, the appointments to be made at the annual meeting the last of this month."

Mr. Orr said he knew nothing of the reversion of any contracts on account of the failure of congress to act favorably, nor did he know of any further change in officials contemplated.

The reported resignation of General Traffic Manager Kimball lacks authentic confirmation, as well as the many rumors which elevate certain persons to prominent positions in the company's employ.

Outing Freight Rates. The Bee's telegraphic dispatches contain advices of considerable rate cutting on all classes of freight from Chicago. It is claimed that tariff rates are 25 per cent. off.

Mr. Nash, of the Milwaukee, when his attention was called to the matter yesterday afternoon, said that he did not think the situation was quite as represented. "There is a slight break up in rates, I know," he said, "and I suppose it is being taken advantage of by shippers from Chicago to Omaha. When the inter-state law goes into effect of course all this will be done away with."

A Northwestern man expressed the same opinion. He did not think the cut would result in anything serious.

General Superintendent Smith, of the Union Pacific, returned yesterday morning from Boston.

Passenger Agent Morse, of the Union Pacific, has gone to Washington, to attend a passenger agents' convention.

Time for Reflection. The response which Mr. Van Wyck's valedictory has received from most of the moneyed centers of the east is that the proposition to have United States senators elected by the people is dangerous, because it would destroy that conservative influence which, under existing conditions, the upper house is supposed to exert upon legislation. "It is highly desirable," says one organ of opinion, "that if a majority of the American people should take it into their heads to make fools of themselves, a power should be lodged with some body less under that influence, so to restrain them as to give them time for reflection." This was the idea on which the American house of lords was founded, but it manifestly does not now apply with the force which it was originally thought to have.

In Great Britain the form of government on which the American system was in some respects modeled has been changed until the principle of an upper and more conservative house has been lost sight of. The form is still there, it is true, but the substance is lacking. The British house of lords merely registers the decrees of the British people as expressed in the house of commons, and it were to do otherwise its legal existence would come to an effective close as its actual legislative existence in its primitive form has already done. Such a change in the house of lords being entered to place an effectual veto upon the wishes of the people is at present unwise in Great Britain. The lords may demur, they may even threaten obstructions, but in the end they give, in their acquiescence. On these conditions that body has its present existence. Without these limitations it could not last, for in the first conflict with the popular will, long accustomed to absolute power, it would be swept away.

The American house of lords, instead of losing strength and influence in national legislation, as its British prototype did, started out as a conservative and non-partisan body. It was judicial in its character, and it was the habit of its members to consider all questions on grounds of public policy rather than with reference to their effect upon parties or partisans. Now we see the narrowest partisanship in the country exemplified in the study of the subject, and worse, the occupation of perhaps a majority of its seats by known representatives, not of parties, not of states, not of political principles, although these are assumed, but of the private interests. Most of these interests are such as are inimical to the mass of the people and menacing which all modern reformatory legislation unerringly tends. To leave the body in the possession of these interests is to defeat the self-governing idea. There is that in the constitution of the senate and in the method of its election which must inevitably defeat the popular will when that will becomes dangerous to the interests there represented. Conservation is well, and in some circumstances a system of checks and balances is desirable; but when it comes to a system which builds up in one wing of the capital a body enjoying an absolute veto in the election of which the people have found that they can have little or no influence, it is a very different matter.

The public is no longer an experiment. A century of self-government, under many trying conditions, has shown that the American people may be trusted with the power over their own affairs. They do not need to be placed in leading-strings, and above all, they do not need to have those leading strings be rings and corporations which are preying upon them.

A CARD.

TO THE PUBLIC— With the approach of spring and the increased interest manifested in real estate matters, I am more than ever consulted by intending purchasers as to favorable opportunities for investment, and to all such would say:

When putting any Property on the market, and advertising it as desirable, I have invariably confined myself to a plain unvarnished statement of facts, never indulging in vague promises for the future, and the result in every case has been that the expectations of purchasers were more than realized. I can refer with pleasure to Albright's Annex and Baker Place, as sample illustrations.

Lots in the "Annex" have quadrupled in value and are still advancing, while a street car line is already building past Baker Place, adding hundreds of dollars to the value of every lot.

Albright's Choice was selected by me with the greatest care after a thorough study and with the full knowledge of its value, and I can conscientiously say to those seeking a safe and profitable investment that

Albright's Choice

offers chances not excelled in this market for a sure thing. Early investors have already reaped large profits in CASH, and with the many important improvements contemplated, some of which are now under way, every lot in this splendid addition will prove a bonanza to first buyers.

Further information, plats and prices, will be cheerfully furnished. Buggies ready at all times to show property.

Respectfully,

W. G. ALBRIGHT

SOLE OWNER, 218 S. 15th Street.

Branch office at South Omaha.

N. B. Property for sale in all parts of the city.