THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of February, 1894, was as follows:

1	22,725	15	22,453
2	22,795	16	22,483
3	23,564	17	22,531
4	*24,189	18	*23,290
5	22,755	19	22,373
6	22,592	20	22,356
7	22,621	21	22,392
8	22,537	22	22,331
9	22,693	23	22,281
10	22,082	24	22,257
11	*24,365	25	*24,145
12	22,518	26	22,504
13	22,453	27	22,529
14	22,390	28	22,296

Total for the month	635,604
Less reductions for unsold and returned copies	17,803
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* Sunday.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 31 day of March, 1894.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

It is perfectly proper for the democratic house to push appropriation bills through that body, but wouldn't it be better to bring some money into the treasury before attempting to draw it out?

The voice of the state press is growing stronger in expressions of a sentiment favorable to a new deal in republican politics next fall. If party leaders will heed such wholesome advice a state ticket can be put in the field that will sweep the state. Conditions are ripe for it. The people demand it, and in fact they won't have anything else.

Despite the decision of the impeachment court there is a cold, clammy atmosphere in certain sections of the state house which would-be vindicators cannot penetrate or repel. This is only another instance of the power of a verdict rendered by the high court of public opinion and of the utter futility of a constitutional tribunal attempting to run amuck of it.

Boss Croker does not feel highly edified by the scoring which his ex-Tammany friend, Congressman Dunphy, gave him as his parting shot previous to resignation from membership in that organization. Not that Mr. Croker has not become accustomed to rough treatment at the hands of his political opponents, but an onslaught from within the ranks was doubtless entirely unexpected.

The leader of the woman suffragist forces in Kansas has given up all her social and domestic duties in order to devote her entire energies to the prosecution of the great cause of woman. In so doing she demonstrates the incompatibility of domestic duties and political tinkering. When the Kansas woman has to choose between being a poor politician and being a good housewife, she will not hesitate long in preferring the latter.

When the democrats of Nebraska are considering the proposition of fusion with the populists it will not be wise for them to mention the number of populist votes seduced by democrats in this state in the last presidential election. It was out of all proportion to the number of populists who have gained office by the grace of Grover the Only. The president hates a populist with the same enthusiasm that his satanic majesty is said to hate holy water.

There is no doubt that Nebraska numbers among her citizens a few democratic lawyers big enough for a place on the Interstate Commerce commission. But Nebraska has only about 40,000 democratic votes and a cabinet portfolio. There is the rub. When President Cleveland runs up against this snag he will say, as he has said to many other Nebraska aspirants for office, that in his opinion Nebraska has been honored out of all proportion to the vote given Grover.

Another verdict for damages has been rendered against the city for permitting a pool of water to accumulate upon private property, in which a lad unfortunately lost his life. The result is that the taxpayers have to defray the expense caused by the neglect of their public officials. One or two experiences of this kind ought to be enough. It will usually be cheaper in the long run to keep the streets in safe condition than to pay damages for injuries arising from a neglect of duty.

Again The Bee's position on the garbage collection contract has been sustained, this time by the courts. The Bee was the first to protest against the irregularities which attended the acceptance of the MacDonald bid and against the high-handed method by which the contract was approved by the council over the mayor's veto. The decision of Judge Ferguson declaring the contract unconstitutional and against public policy is a distinct rebuke to those councilmanic jurists who assumed the responsibility of fathering the job.

Within a few days Omaha will be the forum of one of the greatest contests between capital and labor. Accredited representatives of no less than 10,000 railway employes will test their steel with those of the receivers of the Union Pacific system. The outcome of this celebrated case will be watched by every railway man in the country. It presents features unique in jurisprudence and in the affairs of organized labor. It is a contest in which all parties will be put upon their mettle, and the decision of the arbiters, if sanctioned by the federal court, will form a precedent which may serve as a guide through similar controversies for a generation to come.

Men get together in adversity. When business is booming every merchant clings to the notion that he can shift for himself and beat the other fellow out. But it is different when financial clouds hang low and the bottom has fallen out of trade. The fact that Omaha jobbers have done well during the past nine months is evidence that they saw the importance of pooling issues. This is how one of them expressed it: "We are doing something today that we have never done before. We are standing shoulder to shoulder for Omaha against the world, and I believe that this in itself means a new era of prosperity for the jobbing trade of the city."

BLOCKING PUBLIC BUSINESS.

The experience of the present house of representatives in the blocking of public business for want of a quorum, although the number of members necessary to make a quorum was nearly always present at the sessions of the house, appears to have convinced a considerable proportion of the democratic majority that there should be a change in the rules that will prevent a recurrence of this experience. A caucus to consider this matter is to be held tonight and the best informed opinion is that something will be agreed upon that will effect the desired result. A great many democrats are in favor of adopting a rule to count all members present for the purpose of making a quorum who may decline to answer the roll call. There is decided opposition to following the rule of the Fifty-first congress, which gave the speaker authority to count those who refused to respond to the call of the clerk, chiefly on the ground that to do so would be a stultification of the position of the democrats in that congress, and it is thought that some other plan may be found that will be equally efficacious and still be a distinctively democratic device.

On the other hand, it is said that some of the democrats, and among them Speaker Crisp, do not think there is any necessity for amending the rules in the direction suggested. The speaker is not in sympathy with any of the plans for counting a quorum. He will argue, it is said, that the efficacy of the rule fixing the order of business has been shown in the unusually severe case of the Bland bill. He will show that in spite of the well organized opposition to the measure the fact that that measure had to be disposed of made even the opposition conclude that it would be useless to hold out. The speaker will tell the caucus, so it is said, that he has no fear that the house will get into such a condition that he cannot handle it. If this is Mr. Crisp's position there is not likely to be an amendment of the rules providing for counting a quorum, and it is to be remarked that this attitude would be entirely consistent on the part of the speaker. Few democrats in the Fifty-first congress fought more strenuously than he the rule authorizing the counting of a quorum, and he could not favor such a rule now, nor do less than persistently oppose it, without subjecting himself to ridicule or worse. His course in the matter will have much influence, if it does not determine the action of the caucus.

So far as the republicans are concerned it is stated they will support with unanimity any rule providing for counting a quorum. Indeed, they could not well do otherwise. The practice originated with them, and at the organization of both the Fifty-second and Fifty-third congresses they urged the democrats to adopt the rule of the Fifty-first congress on this point. The majority, however, refused to give the least consideration to the suggestion and restored the old practice under which a minority of the house may block the public business by breaking a quorum through the simple process of refusing to vote when their names are called. The idea that democrats should refuse to adopt a rule for counting a quorum because its adoption would vindicate ex-Speaker Reed is absurd in view of the fact that results under the present practice have given the republican plan the strongest possible vindication. Besides, the counting of a quorum has been upheld by a decision of the supreme court. The minority in the Fifty-first congress suffered no abridgment of their proper parliamentary rights and received every fair and reasonable consideration, but they were not allowed to carry factious opposition to the extreme of blocking of public business, and no minority should be allowed to do this. The vital principle of our political system is that the majority shall rule, and the republicans of the Fifty-first congress simply recognized and gave effect to this principle. There are democrats in congress who are willing to follow this example, but it is hardly probable that a majority of them can be induced to do so.

COLLAPSE OF THE PASS AGREEMENT.

Western railroads have since their inception been sowing the seeds of the free pass abuses. In the collapse of their recent pass agreement they are beginning to reap the whirlwind. There was a time when railway officials boldly proclaimed that it was none of the public's business whether or not they favored one patron with free transportation and compelled another to pay for his accommodations. When state legislatures commenced to enact laws forbidding the issue of passes without equivalent returns to the company they protested against this unheard of interference with their freedom to manage their own roads to their own liking. They kept right on issuing free passes in spite of legislative prohibitions and when the interstate commerce law was enacted, including among its provisions a clause against passes, they paid as little attention to that as they had to the previously enacted state statutes.

Only very recently have the railway officials come to acknowledge that the pass system has grown beyond control and that passes may be as injurious to the railroads as to the public at large. The only purpose of issuing free passes—that is to say, passes to which the recipient had no legitimate claim—is to influence traffic or to corrupt public officials. Passes given to influence traffic are merely a cloak for underhanded rate cutting, in which the favored shipper gets his rebate in the form of free transportation for himself and friends. It is this insidious and concealed rate cutting to which the railways object, particularly since it deprives them of a large revenue which would otherwise accrue from passenger traffic, besides often failing to accomplish the object for which it was instituted. Where all the roads are distributing passes indiscriminately among their patrons the waste becomes enormous. It is difficult to estimate the value of an annual pass, since it may never be used at all or it may be used daily. An estimate, however, that has been put forward as based on a conservative calculation shows that shippers who received passes last year must travel this year to an extent which would compel them to buy at least $10,000,000 worth of railway tickets. It was chiefly the fear of this loss in these stringent times that induced the managers culation shows that shippers who received of the western lines to enter into at the beginning of the year the now disrupted pass agreement.

The undercurrent that has been working against the stability of the pass agreement is the everlasting feud between the small roads and the large roads. The difficulties to be adjusted arise from the fact that the advantages resulting from the issue of passes are not evenly distributed. Free transportation over a large road means much more than free transportation over a small road. A shipper gets more in an annual pass from the former than from the latter, and consequently feels himself under greater obligations. The small road has given all it can give in that way unless it resort to multiplying the number of passes by issuing them not only to the shipper but also to his friends. From the railway point of view the small road ought to be allowed a differential to counterbalance its limited field for issuing passes. This is probably why the Atchison, upon which the blame of the collapse of the agreement is placed, and which conducts one of the largest railway systems in the world, has not felt inclined to give up its advantage. The amusing side of the situation is seen in the resolution adopted by the railway managers condemning the course of the Atchison receivers, a course which all of them had, up to within a few months, been themselves pursuing and will pursue again. It is said that they would have appealed to Judge Caldwell for the removal of the receivers were they not impressed with their own character of particeps criminis. Were they really in earnest in their endeavors to abolish the pass system they could easily accomplish their object by co-operating with the federal officials in prosecuting those who are violating the provisions of the interstate law.

THE BRAZILIAN REPUBLIC.

The Brazilian minister at Washington has received official information of the result of the first general election under the constitution of the United States of Brazil, which was proclaimed three years ago. When the provisional government was formed Marshal da Fonseca was at its head and he was subsequently confirmed as president by the constitutional congress, General Peixoto being at the same time made vice president. The former was forced to resign within a few months after his confirmation and was succeeded by Peixoto, whose political methods were the ostensible ground of the insurrection against the government which now seems to be nearing the end.

The man whom the voters of Brazil have elected to the presidency is Dr. Prudempte da Moraes, president of the Brazilian senate, of experience in public affairs, and an earnest supporter of the republican system, with the establishment of which he had much to do. He is distinctly a civilian, with no taint of militarism, and it is said of him that if there is any one in Brazil who really believes in a republic or has a clear idea of what a republic means it is he. It appears that Admiral da Gama has questioned the legality of the election, but the Brazilian minister shows that there is no ground for this view, with regard to the election of either president or congressmen. He explains that the elections were not held, as claimed, under martial law, but were entirely free from government pressure. Da Gama, it appears, is willing to accept the election of president, but objects to the election of congressmen as not having been legal, although both were held at the same time. This is an attitude not likely to commend the leader of the insurrection to fair-minded men in Brazil as one who desires the peace and welfare of his country and will not, it is safe to assume, gain him any new supporters.

However, the indications appear to be that the insurrection cannot last much longer, and with its termination will doubtless close the public careers of the men who are responsible for it. The election of Dr. da Moraes demonstrates the popular desire for a constitutional form of government, and this the leaders of the insurrection have declared is all that they desire. The high character of the distinguished citizen chosen to the presidency warrants the expectation that he will follow strictly the lines marked out by the constitution and will do all in his power to perpetuate the republic and to promote the prosperity of the country. Perhaps after all the insurrection will have done some good in bringing the people of Brazil to a clearer apprehension of the advantages of relying upon constitutional methods for the remedy of political abuses. The southern republic has the best wishes of the American people for its peaceful progress. It is a country of splendid resources and capabilities, to the development of which wise and orderly government is essential. There is now favorable promise that it will secure this.

WORK FOR THE BUILDING INSPECTOR.

Every city in the country is now endeavoring to prevent disastrous conflagrations by stringent building regulations. The construction of fire traps and mere shells in the business center is a menace to our safety and not only endangers the substantial buildings, but makes fire insurance rates higher all over the city.

Omaha, within the past year, has had costly experience that should not be repeated. The thing to do is to enforce impartially the provisions of the building inspection ordinance.

It is said that new brooms sweep clean. The new building inspector will be expected to make some radical changes in methods inside as well as outside of his office. The building inspector is presumed to do something more than to go through the forms of filing applications for building permits and glancing over building plans with a view to ascertaining whether the foundations and walls are of the regulation size. The building inspector should make it his business to examine every building site upon which a brick or stone building is to be erected with a view to ascertaining whether the building is to occupy filled ground. We have had very large buildings erected in this city on sites that were formerly creek beds, and in some instances the buildings on these sites have required propping and strengthening to prevent a settling of walls or a complete wrecking of the whole structure. Some of the worst fires in this city, in which firemen lost their lives, were due to defective walls and inefficient inspection.

But we should not be content merely with inspection that will insure substantial foundations and safe structures to be built hereafter, but we should pull down and demolish all buildings and walls that are found to be unsafe. The building inspector should at once make a careful inspection of all the old rookeries and standing walls in the business center, and if he deems them dangerous proceed to have them condemned by the board of inspection and compel their owners to cause their demolition or have them taken down at their expense.

The work of the fire board should not be limited to the demolition of dangerous brick buildings and walls, but its efforts should be directed to the removal of frame structures in the business center that have become a public nuisance as well as a menace to safety. These wooden shells are liable to cause the destruction of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property. Many of them have been untenanted for years and have become resorts for tramps and vagrants, who are liable to set them on fire. Others are filled with combustibles, such as hay, fuel, etc., that should not be allowed to be stored in the vicinity of any business block.

While there may not be much to do in the way of new building inspection there is certainly ample work for several men in examining buildings that have been constructed with a reckless disregard of public safety. Incidentally the building inspector can earn the salary of his whole force by co-operating with the city electrician and boiler inspector in overhauling electric wiring, heating and power plants in business blocks and factories. In this line alone three or four men could be profitably employed for months and save the city from losses that may at any time run into the hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of dollars.

According to the usually well informed Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce there is a good prospect of some substantial results from the opposition of democratic senators to certain radical features of the tariff bill. Senator Hill has been particularly active in demanding that the interests of his constituents shall receive some consideration, and is said to have given assurance to those most concerned that he will secure some radical changes. The substitution of ad valorem for specific duties in the few cases where the latter were retained by the house has encountered his determined opposition. Of course his colleague from New York is with Senator Hill in the opposition to the radical amendments of the senate finance committee, or the members of it charged with revising the Wilson bill, and probably also Brice of Ohio and the Maryland senators. As to the expressed apprehension that the finance committee will not pay much attention to the requests of the conservative senators, the correspondent of the Journal of Commerce observes that the combination of the eastern senators and those from the sugar states is too strong to be defeated so long as the members stand together. There has been a fear among the opponents of the amendments that party discipline would force a majority to vote for any bill which might finally be put upon its passage, but the declarations that the proposed amendments would undermine the democratic party in New York, New Jersey and New England, and even shake its hold on Maryland, seems to be having a marked effect upon the senators from these states, and they will resist some of the committee amendments to the end if the committee does not abandon them when it finally reports the bill. It is easy to understand why Senator Hill should feel very strongly in this matter, for his political ambition is not limited to a term in the United States senate, but he will have no chance beyond that if New York is held by the republicans during the next two years, as it certainly will be if the proposed tariff bill becomes law.

Tobe Castor claims to have gone to Washington expressly for the purpose of getting Dr. Miller appointed to the vacancy on the Interstate Commerce commission caused by the death of Judge McDill. This report has the elements of truthfulness which are lacking very often in the repertoire of the Burlington railroad right-of-way man. Dr. Miller's selection would doubtless be eminently satisfactory to the railroad wing of the Nebraska democracy, but the men who pay the freight would prefer to see Dr. Miller in some position more fitted to his training and natural bent. Dr. Miller would have made an excellent cabinet officer or foreign minister, but he is scarcely fitted for a position that requires a man of legal training and endowed with a judicial mind. Dr. Miller has, moreover, been a pronounced opponent of railway regulation in any form and the interstate commerce law in particular. It certainly would be improper to place a man in position to do a thing which he believes to be improper and detrimental to the public welfare. Nebraska is by rights entitled to a member of this commission, but the man for the position should be a lawyer of known ability who is free from subserviency to railroad corporations. We have a number of such lawyers in Omaha and other cities. If Mr. Morton's man Friday really has the influence to get the appointment he will have no difficulty in finding a man qualified for the place. If the railroads are to have the naming of the man they might as well take Peter E. Dey of Iowa, who is a railroad engineer by profession and has been one of the railway commissioners of Iowa for many years.

The democrats in congress are now said to be holding back the bills for the admission of the remaining territories as states for fear that, once admitted, they will display their preference for the republican party. Only a little while ago democratic zeal for the immediate passage of the enabling acts for these territories could be scarcely restrained. These territories are either entitled by their population and wealth to the benefits and privileges of statehood now as before, or they were not entitled to them when the democrats were so actively urging their claims. Utah, if not the others, is ready to take up the responsibilities of an equal member of the union. The possibility that the coming elections might go adverse to the party in power at Washington cannot detract from her claims. If the democrats don't want to pass the statehood bills, let them say so openly. The people of the different territories will then be able to appreciate the pretended regard for their welfare at its true worth.

In one of the banks of this city 1,376 new accounts have been opened since June. A leading bank has reduced the interest rate on time deposits to 3 per cent. The next statement made to the comptroller and state treasurer will show that Omaha banks have more money on deposit than they want or can profitably handle. A banker said that within ten days the banks of Omaha would be soliciting borrowers who can give good security, instead of repelling them, as has been the rule the past six months. The best financiers of the city have given it as their opinion that when money becomes as easy here as it is east there will be a general revival of business in all lines of trade. Building enterprises will spring up and mechanics will have greater opportunities for work. We believe that Omaha is upon the threshold of better times, and that spring will be the beginning of another prosperous season.

So the reported departure of Dr. Talmage from the Brooklyn tabernacle was nothing but a false alarm after all, and the country is to be spared his letters from his trip around the world, as also the lectures which he threatened to deliver upon his return to this country. The whole country ought to join with the members of Dr. Talmage's Brooklyn congregation in giving thanks that he has condescended to reconsider his previous resolution. The Brooklyn congregation has this additional cause for giving thanks, that the episode has served to secure a settlement of its financial difficulties. Perhaps Dr. Talmage can be induced to resign again when next the tabernacle is brought face to face with bankruptcy.

Burglars Rob a Postoffice.

DE SOTO, Mo., March 5.—The De Soto postoffice was burglarized last night. The safe was blown open and $250 in money and $1,700 in stamps taken.

HERE AND THERE.

Towns contemplating big fairs should make a mental notch of the fact that the Columbian show cost $28,448,521.

The machinery of petty justice in Chicago is so adjusted that the litigant possessing the ready wherewith is invariably favored with the costs.

Premier Rosebery conducts a milk business in addition to the affairs of state. In the latter, at least, party scrutiny will oblige him to toe the chalk mark.

A Florida jury has come to the conclusion that Corbett and Mitchell did not "fight by appointment." It probably considers their meeting a striking coincidence.

The project of generating electricity by wind promises to radically cheapen municipal lighting and at the same time put aldermanic breath to practical use.

A creditor of a defunct real estate firm in St. Paul received a 2-cent postage stamp as his share of the concern's assets. The joy of realization was increased on discovering the gum on the stamp had not been removed.

The extra session of the Colorado legislature just closed cost $75,000. In the opinion of Governor Waite the session was worth the expense "if for nothing else than to prove that we had such a set of blanked fools in the senate."

A high, stiffly starched collar that Cassius N. Lawson of Chicago wore the other day saved his life, as a pistol cartridge fired at him by D. J. Soper struck the collar and glanced off. If it had been a turn-down he would have been one, too.

Edward Bellamy, whose peculiar communistic views are exploited in "Looking Backward," is 44 years old. He was born at Chicopee Falls, was educated at Union college and admitted to the bar at Springfield, Mass. His noted work has been translated into almost every language.

Melvin Grubb of Wythe county, Virginia, is 15 years old and weighs 535 pounds. He is not merely a mountain of flesh, but an active and intelligent boy. He can follow a plow all day without unusual fatigue, and is a bright and intelligent pupil of the public school.

The country home of the late George W. Childs has been purchased by his business successor, George W. Childs Drexel. Wootten, the name it bears, is a magnificent residence, surrounded by 5,000 acres of forest and cultivated land, located near Bryn Mawr station on the Pennsylvania railroad.

Alexander H. Stevens weighed only seventy pounds when he left college, and when he attained ninety-four pounds later in life he was greatly elated. "He was a little bundle of skin and bones," most sensitive to cold, melancholy, and so tender-hearted that when his dog died he was ill from grief for a week.

Things are coming to a pretty dangerous pass in New York when an election pusher is condemned to the prison for returning a unanimous vote for the democratic candidate in one district. If this is the measure of reward for party loyalty and activity, democratic majorities are doomed to shrivel below the Harlem.

If one should step to the senate door and exclaim, "Hello, governor!" Senators Colquitt, Gordon, Harris, Bate, Hawley, Vance, Coke, Perkins, Shoup, Proctor and Hill would be apt to look around. "Hello, general!" would attract the attention of half the remainder, and "Hello, colonel!" would probably fetch those that were left, with the exception of Sherman and Peffer.

Idaho boasts of a resident who straddled an avalanche and floated uninjured to the foothills. But this does not loosen Colorado's grip on the belt. A resident of the Centennial state, with more nerve than discretion, squatted on a shovel, clothespin fashion, and tobogganed from the top to the bottom of a peak. The blistering friction of the ride developed into a standing joke in mining circles.

The most remarkable exodus—or, rather, an epidemic of official weariness—is that of prominent Tammanyites from New York City. While a few of the ward heelers have gone to Sing Sing for recreation and meditation, the leaders are plunging into the wilderness of the southwest and the Pacific coast. The threatened investigation of Gotham affairs by the state legislature and the offensive activity of the courts have created an irresistible desire for healthier localities.

Phil Scheig, the crooked bank teller of Minneapolis who was apprehended in England, detailed how he looted the bank in court last week. His stealings amounted to $124,000. Over $50,000 of this he embezzled prior to January 1, 1892. The bank officials found this first theft out and discharged him, but in a few days re-employed him at an increase of $25 a month in salary. He resumed his stealing almost the moment he resumed his place at the teller's window and in twenty months stole $73,000 more. This drove Cashier Bofferding, who was Scheig's constant friend and companion, to suicide. Scheig is already serving a sentence of seven years in Stillwater for his gigantic theft and the testimony he is giving is in the case of Frank and Lou Floyd, his pals.

Short Weight Oratory.

New York Sun.

Hon. William Jennings Bryan, the boy orator of the Platte, spoke to the toast, "Patriotism," at a dinner given by the Chicago Union League club on Washington's birthday. Mr. Bryan informed his hearers that the Washington monument was "the most imposing shaft ever reared by human hands in gratitude to man." He spoke of Pericles, Mars, Salamis, the temple of Janus, Naaman the leper and the inevitable Roman matron. He spoke of Milton, Tennyson and Patrick Henry. He asked, "Will the citizen be as patriotic when he sits beneath the olive branch of peace as when he follows the eagles of war?" And he shut himself off finally with this sentiment:

"The United States: Secure in peace or war, when the people so act, at all times, in all places and under all circumstances, that each is worthy of that noblest of all names, an American citizen."

It would have been appropriate on the birthday of Washington for Mr. Bryan to say that an American citizen worthy of that noblest of names wouldn't tell a lie. And if a worthy citizen may not lie, a party, which is a collection of citizens, musn't lie, either. Yet Hon. William Jennings Bryan, as a member of the ways and means committee of the house of representatives, did his best to make the democratic party a liar by helping to frame a protective tariff bill with a populistic income tax annex.

Pericles and Mars and the Roman matron are a trifle worn. The fresh eloquence of the Nebraska favorite would have been better employed in apologizing for his own divagations and those of his associates on the ways and means committee from that standard of political morality and honor of which Washington was an exemplar. Moreover, Mr. Bryan should know that an ounce of present example of political or any other sort of virtue is worth more than a ton of pressed-leaf eulogy.

Patent Office Policy of Infamy.

New York Times.

Another telephone patent, the application for which had been lying in the patent office for many years, has just been issued. In this case the application was filed fourteen years ago. "Applications may be kept alive," explains an employe of the patent office, "by amending them every two years, until the applicant concludes to take out his patent." In this case the issue of other important patents has been delayed for many years, to the injury of the public, in order that the pecuniary interests of some powerful corporation might be promoted. The granting of the Berliner patent was thus postponed for fourteen years, although the government asserts that in this instance the slight precaution of amending or taking some other action was neglected by the beneficiaries for a period of four years, an omission which the patent office kindly consented to overlook. The attention of congress has repeatedly been directed to this highly objectionable practice of delaying issues, by commissioners and others, who have suggested remedial legislation, but the suggestions have been made in vain.

Time for a Change.

Chicago Times.

While the industries and trade of the nation are paralyzed awaiting definite action on the tariff bill and the silver question the representatives of the people at Washington wrangle over the problem whether a member called the house a "bear garden" or a "beer garden," and listen gravely while another member explains that he did not say his esteemed colleague was "fuller of beer than of brains," but "fuller of beard." It is high time for a new congressional vintage.

Decidedly Remote.

Globe-Democrat.

That possibility that the contest for the next president will be thrown into the house of representatives, which Pence, the Colorado populist, talks about, is too remote to interest anybody. There will be only two parties in existence at that time, and the indications are that the contest will be as one-sided as was that of 1872, with the same party at the front.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

The Carroll Independent has given up the ghost.

H. T. Wilson has become the editor of the Western Wave.

The Catholics of Alliance will hold a fair three nights in April.

The Progress is the name of a new paper just started at Milligan.

Fullerton is to have a brick yard with a capacity of 20,000 brick a day.

The streams of Boyd county are to be stocked with fish from the state hatcheries.

Many farmers of Deuel county are preparing to sow millet this spring for chicken feed.

Box Butte county Sunday school workers will hold a convention at Alliance in the near future.

The social evil question promises to play an important part in the municipal campaign at Norfolk.

There are sixteen candidates for mayor of Columbus and there is talk of nominating a citizens' ticket.

Dundy county has a candidate for the seat now occupied by McKeighan in the person of Judge H. H. Benson.

An atack of the grip was responsible for the death of John Gamel, a well known resident of Kearney county.

There have been 351 conversions as a result of the revival meetings at Pawnee City, conducted by Evangelist Pierson.

A lighted cigar stub caused the destruction of Mrs. Wagoner's barn at Oakland along with a buggy and a lot of hay.

The old Episcopal church of Norfolk, that was so badly damaged by a cyclone two years ago, has been transformed into a slaughter house.

The 4-months-old infant of Will Carpenter of Franklin county died in its mother's arms while its parents were driving from Macon to Franklin.

Hamilton county is having the ruins of its burned court house at Aurora removed by people receiving county aid and is paying them with provisions.

C. W. Huff of Butte was given a free ride to Iowa last week, where he will answer to the charge of burglary before the district court of Carroll county.

As the result of the explosion of a can of carbolic acid one side of the face of C. N. Davenport of Ravenna looks as if it had encountered a buzz saw in full action.

As the result of running a thorn into her hand six years ago, Mrs. J. L. Grimes of Broken Bow has just been compelled to have her arm amputated between the wrist and elbow.

The Russian thistle, the dreaded weed which is depopulating the Dakotas and driving the farmers before it like a scourge, has already appeared in Custer county, a specimen having recently been found in O. F. Smith's nursery at Ansley, says the Callaway Courier. When it once gets a foothold this pest is almost unconquerable, and is worse than drouth, grasshoppers and hot winds combined. There is no doubt but that it is about to invade us, and it will be the greatest misfortune that ever befell Custer county. It cannot be repelled by the efforts of one or two farmers, or even by those of a community.

What is the Truth of It?

New York Sun.

It seems to us that some notice ought to be taken of The Omaha Bee's allegations concerning the failure of woman suffrage in Wyoming. The Bee declares that no one has ever been able to tell wherein the young state has received from it any practical benefit, moral, political, financial or social:

"What has Wyoming to show from the moral reform standpoint? Has politics been purified by giving women the right to vote, hold office and serve on juries? Most assuredly not. The cesspool of politics is, if anything, dirtier than it ever was. The successful candidate must not only strike bargains with the bad men, but also with the bad women. Have crime and vice decreased perceptibly? Not at all. The towns of Wyoming are no less infected with vice and crime than the towns of Dakota or Nebraska."

These assertions are deserving of consideration on the part of the amiable and energetic women in this state who are desirous that the constitutional convention soon to be held shall provide for the establishment of female suffrage. In a case of this kind they cannot satisfy the people by delivering exciting speeches, or presenting abstract arguments, or quoting poetry in favor of their cause. Hard facts are needed, and they alone are of any value. Has the welfare of Wyoming been promoted by giving the women the right to vote? That is the question.

The case of Wyoming is of especial interest, for the reason that there the principle of the equal rights of women and men at the ballot box was first legalized. For a quarter of a century full female suffrage has existed in Wyoming. It has had a fair trial and a long one, there. It is guaranteed in the state constitution of 1889, as it had previously been provided for by the territorial government. If, after such a period of time, Wyoming is afflicted in the manner described by The Omaha Bee, a republican paper, Miss Susan B. Anthony ought to be able to make some explanation of the melancholy fact.

Appalling Cost of Democratic Rule.

Minneapolis Tribune.

It is one of the worst facts in our political history that while the workingmen of the United States are losing from $3,000,000 to $10,000,000 per day because of industrial uncertainty, congress is an unorganized mob, without a quorum to legislate. Money is hoarded in vaults and labor cannot bring it out of hiding until the democratic majority wakes up to its duties long enough to settle the tariff and remove the cloud of uncertainty from the industrial field. Every day of delay, every day of no quorum, every day of anarchy and mob rule on the floors of congress deepens the distress of the workingmen and costs the country millions of dollars.

THE SOVEREIGN SNORT.

Kansas City Journal: "I fear no courts," says Mr. Sovereign. Neither does any man who has not violated the law. But Sovereign should be careful not to butt his head against the courts' decrees, or he may find that a little wholesome fear would have been better for him.

Minneapolis Journal: Mr. Sovereign hopes that a bloody insurrection on the part of labor may be avoided. That is a very commendable sentiment, but if Mr. Sovereign will look the matter over carefully it may occur to him that he has been doing some talking lately that is not well calculated to delay the ruction.

Chicago Post: Heaven help poor Sovereign. What a hard life he will lead as long as there are large words that must be said and Jenkinses on the bench who must be endured. There is no hope for him short of that world wherein there will be no enjoining and Jenkinses will not break in to corrupt and the labor agitator can talk himself blind, dumb and foolish, with no one to say him nay. In the meantime it would be money in Mr. Sovereign's pocket if he could have himself attacked with hiccoughs.

New York Sun: "In all our efforts to restrain the money power and the confederate monopolies from robbing the people," said Mr. Sovereign by telegraph, "we pledge you our most hearty co-operation." Judging by the amount of telegraphing he does, Mr. Sovereign must have a pretty fat money power of his own. Does he ever reflect that he is fattening a confederate monopoly every time he sends a dispatch of congratulation, reproof, warning, or any other form of his multifarious snorts? He ought to write.

Pioneer Press: We were afraid of something like this. Knowing Sovereign, we have trembled for Jenkins, and hoped only that the obscurity of the bench would hide him, but Sovereign has discovered him and his injunction. And with a burst of eloquent determination, in which we read his royal nature, he thrusts his hand into the bosom of his frock coat and shouts, "As sure as there is a God in heaven I shall violate that injunction." It is too late to save Jenkins. But, lest some innocent man should suffer, the news ought to be telegraphed from station to station everywhere, "Sovereign is under way, with a full head of steam and running wild. Clear the track and open a switch."

THE MERRY CREW.

Texas Siftings: When sleep is broken what becomes of the pieces?

New York Press: "This rich relative of yours, is he a distant relative?" "Yes, extremely distant since he became rich."

Harper's Bazar: "What's the matter, Jack? You don't act like a man who has just become engaged to a lovely girl—smoking all day and pretending to read instead of finishing your picture for the academy." "Oh, what's the use? The fellow I cut out is on the hanging committee."

Washington Star: "Your son takes a great interest in your business, doesn't he?" said the friend.

"No; only 6 per cent; the same as I do."

Philadelphia Record: When money gets tight the gold cure is the only efficacious remedy.

Philadelphia Ledger: Paderewski's favorite key, it is said, is D minor, but that's only a minor D tak

Somerville Journal: The keeping of slaves was prohibited in this country more than a century ago, but still there are lots of pretty girls who have 'em.

Yonkers Statesman: "I would not recall the passed," sang the fellow who had successfully disposed of a counterfeit silver dollar.

Chicago Tribune: "We are incompatible, Mr. Psimpson," exclaimed the haughty heiress. "You work for a living."

"It is false, Miss Pseadds!" hissed the wretched young man, pale with indignation. "I am a street cleaning contractor."

COLD CALAMITY.

New York Press.

Today I met an iceman, and I said to him:
"The ice
This year has been so plentiful it will be
low in price
Next summer." With a solemn look, he
answered: "I'm afraid
You do not understand it, friend. The frost
so much has made
We couldn't house the half of it and had to
let it lie—
To meet this loss, of course, we'll have to
make the prices high."

WINTER FISHING.

Outing for March.

Away from the desk! Away from the mart!
To the frozen cove from the fetid room
Where the bracing nerves and the bounding
heart
Shall paint the cheeks a ruddier bloom.
Come weild the chisel each hole to pierce,
Then set the line with cunning fine.
Lo! here your guerdon—a pickerel fierce,
Or giant perch on the speeding line!
O! klink! klink! klink! the chisel rings,
And the ice chips twinkle and flash
and fly,
And loud and glad the fisher sings
In the bright sunshine of an azure sky.

Ho! Sing of your trout in the spring betimes
When birds are mating and leaves are
green
Ho! sing of your bass in glowing rhymes
When autumn shines in her golden sheen!
But give me a winter morn and ice
On the frozen cove a foot or more,
And pike and perch that our lures entice
To the holes we cut near the shelving
shore;
And klink! klink! klink! the chisel rings,
And ice chips twinkle and flash and fly,
And loud and glad the fisher sings
In the bright sunshine of an azure sky.

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