

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 15th day of March, 1897. N. P. FEHL, Notary Public.

ALL RAILROAD NEWSBOYS ARE SUPPLIED WITH ENOUGH BEES TO ACCOMMODATE EVERY PASSENGER WHO WANTS TO READ A NEWSPAPER.

Insist upon having the Bee. If you cannot get a Bee on a train from the news agent, please report the fact, stating the train and railroad, to the Circulation Department of The Bee. The Bee is for sale on all trains.

INSIST ON HAVING THE BEE.

Jim Corbett will never forget St. Patrick's day.

The man who fights and runs away will live to fight another day.

The anti-trust bill is unpopular with those who are trying to get along on trust.

The watchdog of the treasury is still doing business, unaided, at the same old stand.

The republican city committee will do well to get together soon and lay out a plan of vigorous campaign.

It is getting so down at the state house now that it is difficult to distinguish the lobby from the legislature.

The municipal campaign must be fought on the issue of good city government. No false issue of spurious bi-metalism will go.

Councilman Wheeler declines to recognize the new charter. But the new charter will not hesitate to take notice of Councilman Wheeler.

Howell for mayor. Ransom for city attorney. Dudley Smith for comptroller. Yeiser for city clerk. Felker for police judge and good, fat jobs for the rest of the Douglas delegation, but—

The way to protect the people's money and safeguard the state treasury is not to build vaults in the state house, but to send the dishonest state officials to the penitentiary, where they belong.

The vindictive cases have gone over for another six months, notwithstanding the recent promise of speedy action, and the public will reconcile itself as best it may to another period of waiting.

We suppose veto message No. 3, by his honor, Mayor Broatch, will appear shortly printed in orange ink and bound in green, while the private printing bill presented to the committee will be a beautiful sky-high.

The trouble with the lawyers who are called on to frame laws for the people is that they cannot forget that they are retained by special clients or subordinate the interests of their special clients to the interests of the general public.

Now that it has been officially announced that the four-year rule will be strictly observed in respect to all post-offices without reference to their location or importance, the tension on the postmaster's ropes may as well be a trifle relaxed.

Uncle Sam's customs officers will feel the impact to business from the new tariff first, because importers will not miss any opportunity to get new goods in under the present tariff and before the increased duties of the new tariff law go into effect.

Why should either house of the legislature waste valuable time on proposed bills repealing the state depository law? Governor Holcomb commends the principle of the law in his message and says substantially that he will approve no law for its repeal.

If presidents only changed every six months the constant flood of applications and endorsements for office carried through the mails might put the government postoffice department on something like a self-sustaining basis and perhaps make it a revenue producer.

If any of the constitutional amendments really received a constitutional majority of the votes cast at the November election they should certainly be declared carried. But if any or all of them have failed of the necessary votes no manipulation of the ballots is wanted to count them in. A free ballot and an honest count is the foundation of a republican form of government.

A WATER SPOUT CRISIS.

A crisis in the municipal affairs of the city of Omaha is reached. Shall the water works company own Omaha, or shall Omaha own the water works? There is a side in the affairs of cities as well as individuals which if taken at the head leads on to fortune. At this time, as at no other in the history of Omaha, there exists a most favorable opportunity to acquire municipal ownership of the water works—Mayor Broatch's Veto No. 3.

It is true that a crisis in the municipal affairs of the city of Omaha has been reached. A new city election has been ordered by the legislature. Like a drowning man catching at a straw, William J. Broatch, in his desperation, is trying to mount the tide by which he hopes to float himself across the whirlpool which threatens to engulf him in political oblivion.

In his grand stand plays for popular support Mayor Broatch should at least have the consistency to stick to one idea. Yellow-back veto message No. 1, dated December 14, 1896, contains the following declaration on page 5:

The time for purchase is not until the year 1900. The present city government cannot say that the city government in 1900 may not find the conditions such that it can then purchase the property. The present mayor and council should not thus forestall the right of action by the mayor and council of the year 1900 or of the years following thereafter.

That was the declaration of William J. Broatch in December, when he had no idea of the impending contest for reelection. If it was true that the time for the purchase of the water works by the city of Omaha will not arrive until the year 1900 why does he assert in veto message No. 3 that the time for buying the works is now? Why should the city of Omaha vote bonds in 1897 and, in his own language, "forestall the action of the mayor and council of the year 1900?"

Mayor Broatch knows that there are only two ways by which the water works can be acquired before the year 1900. One is by voluntary sale by the present owners at an agreed price, and the other is by condemnation process. It is not to be expected that the owners will voluntarily sell the plant and their franchise and contract rights for less than the price at which they bought them in at the foreclosure sale. That price was over \$1,500,000. According to the yellow-back veto message the works are not worth more than \$3,000,000. If that estimate is correct would Broatch have the impudence to advise the taxpayers of Omaha to pay a bonus of \$1,500,000 to the water works company for the privilege of taking the works in 1897, when they have the right by 1900 to buy them in at their actual value, which he asserts is not over \$3,000,000? If, on the other hand, the city is to proceed under its right of eminent domain to condemn and appropriate the water works in the year 1897, then the city must pay in addition the value of the unexpired term of franchise and contract.

The yellow-back message of December 14 says that the company estimates the net profit for 1897 to be \$261,000; for 1898, \$275,000; for 1899, \$293,000, and for 1900, \$295,000, making a total of \$1,068,000. The company would therefore claim an allowance of at least \$1,000,000 for the unexpired term of the contract independent of the franchise. Suppose at the coming election the people vote the \$3,500,000 of bonds which Mayor Broatch proposes, and suppose we could sell a 4 per cent bond at par, which is doubtful, how could we acquire the works with the proceeds when it is absolutely certain that the appraisal would exceed \$1,000,000?

The whole scheme of the man who is trying to ride into office on the water works tide is not merely visionary, but it is a monumental fake for the consumption of political dupes. It is characteristic, however, of the man who constantly repeats that water should be as free as air, when every school-boy knows that there is no more sense in talking about free water than free bread, free meat, free fuel, free gas, or free electric lights. The fools are not all dead yet, and Mayor Broatch may fool some people with his gyrations. It is not likely, however, that there are fools enough in Omaha to be humbugged into re-electing him by his Chinese gong thumper and his water spout crisis.

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

It is an interesting fact in current politics that the republicans of the south are already preparing to strengthen the party in that section. It is proposed to organize an association, consisting mainly of the chairmen of republican state committees, one of the purposes of which will be the furtherance of the interests of the republican party in the south. The movement is one which ought to receive encouragement. The good showing made by the republicans in some of the southern states in the last presidential campaign warrants the opinion that with continued and aggressive effort they can give a very much better account of themselves four years hence and perhaps place two or three more of those states in the republican column. North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia are promising fighting ground for the republicans.

The growth of the republican party in the south will largely depend, of course, upon the future financial and business conditions. If there shall be a general restoration of prosperity, attesting the soundness of republican principles and policy, a gain in the party strength in the southern states will be assured. Thousands of business men who supported the free silver cause would be attracted to the republican ranks, as well as a great many workmen. Let it be newly demonstrated that prosperity is attainable with protection and the gold standard and it will be very difficult for the party of free trade and a debased currency to maintain its hold upon several of the states of the south which gave their electoral vote to the Chicago candidate last November.

It is not known that the national administration has any plan for strengthening the republican party in the south, but it is to be presumed that President McKinley is not indifferent to the matter. Earnestly devoted as he is to republican principles he must realize the importance of increasing their adherents in the south and be prepared to do whatever he properly may to bring this about. It is to be expected that in making appointments in that section he will give due consideration to the influence of the men appointed and that he will show the south equal favor in all respects with the other sections of the country. The present congress will be able to do something in the interest of sound money sentiment in the south, the effect of which would be favorable to the republican party, by legislation that would enable that section to secure a better supply of currency. A bill providing for this was passed by the house of the last congress, but was not considered in the senate. There is abundant testimony that to the inadequate supply of currency in the south is largely due the cheap money sentiment there.

The next four years ought to bring a great advance in republicanism in the south and unquestionably the administration can contribute to this result. But as we have already said very much will depend upon the revival of industrial and business activity and the restoration of prosperity, for which the outlook grows steadily more promising.

THE NEVADA SLOGGING MATCH.

It is safe to say that there are few newspaper readers who will overlook the report of the pugilistic battle at Carson yesterday, or omit any detail of the story. For days past the events transpiring at the Nevada town have divided interest with Cuba and Crete, commanding much the larger share of attention with a great many people, not all of whom regard pugilism as a sport to be contemned. Doubtless as one may such encounters as that between Fitzsimmons and Corbett, as being brutal and demoralizing, the fact remains that most men have a certain admiration for the physical prowess their exhibition.

The result of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight shows that the predictions of experts are of no very great value, when two men are nearly evenly matched and are properly trained. Most of the sporting men of the country, including many who have had experience in the ring, had named Corbett as a sure winner. This is not difficult to understand in view of the fact that Corbett is the younger and larger man and the more scientific boxer. But sufficient consideration was not given to the phenomenal hitting power of Fitzsimmons, which no modern fighter has equaled. His blows are almost death-dealing in their force and when delivered in a vital spot, as in the case of Corbett, render his opponent helpless. It is this which makes the Cornishman the greatest fighter of his time, for he makes no pretense to being a scientific pugilist, as Corbett is.

Fitzsimmons is now the undisputed champion. Corbett's star has, perhaps, set forever, so far as pugilism is concerned. But the victor must defend his title and sooner or later himself meet defeat, just as have all the champions who preceded him. There is before him, however, the opportunity to reap a rich harvest before his title shall be wrested from him. The event was not a profitable one to its promoters, the attendance being much less than had been expected, and undoubtedly it will be a long time before there is another big purse offered for a fight in Nevada. It is too far from the great centers of population.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

There is a difference of opinion regarding the usefulness of the Department of Agriculture, but since it is permanently established the thing to do is to make it as useful as possible. Secretary Wilson is said to be addressing himself earnestly to this task and with his practical knowledge it is reasonably expected that he will make the department more valuable to the agricultural interest of the country than it has yet been. One thing proposed by the secretary is to distribute seeds with a view to developing new resources and a greater diversification of agricultural products and agricultural products. Another plan is to distribute best seeds to every county in the United States in which best culture seems at all likely to succeed. It appears that no subject now engrosses the attention of the farmers of the country more than that of sugar beet production and there is a great demand upon the department for seeds with which to experiment. This it is proposed to supply as rapidly as practicable and we can think of no way in which the department can render a greater service to the agricultural producers. With the protection to sugar provided for in the new tariff bill there ought to be a very great increase in the production of beet sugar in the United States during the next four years and the Agricultural department may greatly aid in its development. The farmers of the country will be glad to learn that the new secretary of agriculture is giving careful and earnest consideration to their interests, which are intimately connected with the interests of the whole people.

THE BALANCE OF POWER.

"The balance of power in Europe," that delicate and unstable equilibrium which has been in constant danger ever since it was created, seems now to have shifted from the east to the west, while the House of Commons on Friday night, had been looking at the normal shipping of the various countries, and the result of that survey was embodied in a decision to add greatly to the strength of the British navy. During the present year, he said, there will be a building program which will be under construction. Even then, he was disposed to ask, "Is this program likely to be a success? In his opinion, the ocean it would seem to be quite sufficient to make the United States anxious to have the arbitration treaty ratified, maintained and perpetuated.

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Legislators who are robbed of much of its momentum by the disinterested zeal of outsiders in promoting legislation, Milwaukee, Florida and St. Louis are generously supporting the proposed amendment to the constitution which will allow the legislature the folly of permitting the manufacture of booze in Iowa. These towns should "take suthin'" for encouragement.

Portab Singh, rajah of Jodhpur, in Rajputana, is the hero of an extraordinary act of chivalry. Though a Brahmin of the highest caste, he was once, when he was a young English officer, a complete stranger, who died in his city. He helped put the body in the coffin and carry it down to the carriage and later to the grave.

Mr. Chamberlain's boast that he did not take exercise has been frequently alluded to by the world's press, and the remark referred to was addressed to a gathering of Birmingham athletes. "I do not cycle," he said, "I do not ride, I do not walk, I do not run, I do not play cricket, and I don't play football, and I don't play tennis, and I don't play golf— which is, I have been assured, an individual sport." He then concluded, "The fact is, I don't take exercise at all."

THE DINGLEY BILL.

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Chicago Times-Herald (rep.): The new tariff bill has been constructed by such tariff experts as Dingley, Dill, Hopkins, Grosvenor and Dingley, who have made a study of the subject in all its varied aspects. The bill represents many weeks of patient, honest and diligent inquiry into the status of the various industries to be affected.

Chicago Chronicle (dem.): By increasing taxes on the luxury articles of the tariff, of which the government gets but little benefit, while speculators and monopolists get nearly all the benefit, President McKinley and his special session are preparing a republican diet in 1898 as overbearing as those of 1890 and 1892. And they cannot see it!

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One of the admirable features of the Dingley tariff bill is a provision which requires those who visit Europe to pay duty on all but \$100 worth of goods which they bring home as baggage. Under the present law and under the McKinley law passengers were permitted to bring back such wearing apparel and other personal effects as they needed, and to pay duty for the use of such persons, or for their present comfort and convenience. The result of such a loose law is that thousands of Americans went abroad to do their iron and other shopping.

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Chicago Tribune (rep.): The re-enactment of the McKinley tariff schedule of 1890 would be the same as cutting a duty of over 90 per cent on woolen clothing, which is one of the necessities of life in this country. That will be more than luxuries like silks and fine linen have to pay. It will be asked whether this is the "principle" on which the McKinley tariff is based. It is not. Therefore this Dingley bill is not one to be endorsed enthusiastically and unreservedly. He who demands its enactment just as it comes from its framers' hands is no friend of the republican party. The true friend of the party is the person who lays his finger on this Dingley bill and urges that it be cut out so as to escape a repetition of the elections of 1890 and 1892.

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THUMMEL TO SUCCEED WHITE

Grand Island Man Will Be Made the United States Marshal.

HIS APPOINTMENT IS AGREED UPON

Discusses the Matter and Settles on This One Name to Be Recommended.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—(Special Telegram.)—For almost three hours Thurston, Mercer and Strode discussed the Nebraska appointment in relation to the appointment. The best of feeling prevailed, and for the first time the republican members of congress from Nebraska had a perfect understanding as to what was for the best interests of the party in the state. All offices were discussed, the subject of marshal being uppermost. Strode urged upon the delegation the appointment of Ed Sizer of Lincoln to that place, giving that gentleman a great send-off. George H. Thummel of Grand Island, however, will be tendered the post. Strode, after presenting Sizer's claim, stated he had no objection to Thummel, conceding that he is a man of high standing and that his appointment would greatly strengthen the party. Thummel's fitness for the place is well known, but what is most remarkable, his appointment will undoubtedly come without having filed a single letter of endorsement and in that respect he could hardly be regarded as a candidate.

As to the other offices, no definite agreement, it is understood, was reached, inasmuch as action on the resignation of Treasurer count of no vacancy pending. Thummel's name will probably be presented to the president tomorrow, as Thurston and Strode will wait upon the president to urge Andrews' resignation, and the use of his name in presenting the application of C. A. Atkinson of Lincoln for an assistant attorney general. At the same time, it is thought L. L. Landrey will be brought forward for the position of the president for district of deeds for the District of Columbia.

Indications now are that the president will tender an important place, such as assistant to a cabinet officer or some of the missions, such as Chile, to Nebraska. It is believed that the place will be given to Thummel. John L. Webster, but his friends doubt if Mr. Webster could be prevailed upon to accept such a place. General John C. Cowin will be mentioned in the same connection, but some doubt exists as to his acceptance. Both of these gentlemen are highly thought of by the president and are strongly