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State of Nebrasks.

County of Douglas.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee
for the week ending Dec. 20, 1889, was as fot-

 
 lows
 31.015

 Bunday, Dec. 15.
 22.6-7

 Monday, Dec. 15.
 22.6-7

 Tuesday, Dec. 15.
 22.628

 Wednesday, Dec. 17.
 22.628

 Thursday, Dec. 18.
 22.728

 Friday, Dec. 19.
 26.42

 Baturday, Dec. 20.
 23,708
 Average......23,931

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Fworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 20th day of December, A. D., 1893 ISEAL. N. P. FEIL. Notary Public State of Nebraska, County of Douglas,

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, de-poses and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Bee for the daily circulation of The Daily Ber for the month of December, 1889, was 20.648 copies; for January, 1890, 19.555 copies; for February, 1890, 19.761 copies; for March, 1890, 20.815 copies; for April, 1890, 20.564, cles; for May, 1890, 20.182 copies; for June, 1890, 20.501 copies; for July, 1890, 20.762 copies; for Acquist, 189, 20.752 copies; for September, 1800, 20.752 copies; for October, 1890, 20.762 copies; for November, 1892, 2.130 copies.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1890, N. P. Fell, Notary Public.

PROF. SUCCI's prolonged fast admirably fits him to lead a real live ghost

THE best indications are that Ne braska will find a sensible legislature in her stocking.

DAVE HILL has not yet said that he would have the senatorship, but history fails to record that he ever declined an

BEHIND the scenes of the contest farce is being enacted the tragic raid on the Alliance surplus, with the prohibition lawyers in the leading roles. A Boston newspaper published 116

columns of advertising last Sunday and crowed loudly thereat. THE BEE published 140 columns the same day, and hummed no louder than usual.

UNLESS measures are promptly adopted to restrain the Denver artist's rage for gore he is liable to masticate the whole hostile band, topees and squaws, before the troops can get within

THE New York Sun's tribute to the ability and wisdom of General Brooke is well deserved. Sofar as he has been responsible for the recent operations they reflect credit on the humanity and judgment of the government.

THE failure of S. A. Kean, the Chicago banker, is a particularly melancholy event to the prohibitionists. It will be remembered that Mr. Kean was a leading card in the late Nebraska amendment campaign. He sent letters broadcast, offering his testimony as that of a conservative banker who knew that prohibition had not hurt Iowa and would not injure Nebraska commercially. And now it transpires that among his depositors was the treasurer of the Womans' Christian Temperance union. Her deposit was \$30,000, and the bank is expected to pay only 25 cents on the dollar. The event proves that Mr. Kean was neither a reli able banker nor an impartial witness. The Womans' Christian Temperance union will have the sympathy of the public for its serious loss.

THE treatment accorded Omaha by the postoffice department is shamefully shabby: From a business point of view it is conspicuously unbusinesslike. Omaha does not ask for more than is accorded cities of like population. The revenue of the postoffice for the last fiscal year shows a greater increase than that of any city in the west. It is equally indisputable that the business of the Omaha postoffice is handled for as small a per cent of cost as any office in the country. Despite these facts, the department ignores the demand for an addition to the clerical and carrier delivery force to which the city is entitled by reason of population and business handled. Other cities of less population are not only allowed a larger number of carriers, but have been given permission to employ an extra holiday force-a privilege denied to Omaha. The Nebraska delegation should file a vigorons protest against such discrimination and demand from the department the full number of carriers and clerks the city is entitled to.

THE bill in congress for the enlargement, protection and maintenance of the Yellowstone National park, ought to be passed at the present session, but there is danger that it will be defeated by the railroad amendment, which has proved fatal to other like measures. For years there has been a persistent lobby trying to get a railway through the park for the accommodation of a few miners, and this proposition has blocked the way to legislation for the protection of this wonderful work of nature from the depredations of forest robbers and hunters. There are the strongest possible objections to running a railway through the reservation, and they have been repeatedly presented to congress, yet the railway lobby has always been able to defeat any measure that did not provide for a railway. There is reason to believe they will not be so successful with the present congress, and that the required legislation for the protection and maintenance of the great Yellowstone park, unequaled in respect of many of its attractions and its wonderful scenic phenomena, will be enacted.

THE INDIAN POLICY. Congress will order an investigation into the causes of the Indian disturbance, and it may be found necessary or expedient to make some changes in the policy of treating the red men. The fact that progress has been made must be admitted, but it is plain that something must be wrong when after all these years the Indians are still found manifesting a rebellious spirit and breaking out into open revolt. Mr. Herbert Welsh, secretary of the Indian Rights association, is of the opinion that reform is desirable in the matter of appointing agents. Mr. Welsh and the association he represents are opposed to the appointment of agents on what is known as the home rule plan, that is, taking an agent from the state or territory in which reservations are situated. This the Indian Rights association hold is an unsound policy, leading to the selection of agents for policical reasons

rather than because they were fitted by

character and experience to deal with

Undoubtedly the home rule system

cannot always be wisely applied, and it

has not been uniformly adopted. But it

is generally preferable to the appoint-

ment of men from farther east. Particu-

larly is this true of Dakota, where the

climate is severe. Furthermore, the

Indian service is for the most part a

poorly paid one, and it stands to reason

that, other things being equal, the ap-

pointment of men who have no

long journeys to make involving

heavy traveling expenses is more

likely to be productive of good

results than otherwise. It is reasonable

to suppose that as a rule agents ap-

pointed from among the people who are

familiar with the character of the Indi-

ans will make better officials than men

chosen from a remote section of the

country who may never have seen an In-

dian. In a recently published letter Mr.

Welsh cites one case where an appoint-

ment was made for political reasons and

where the result was unsatisfactory. He

further alleges that he knows of five re-

movals for none but political causes. It

is a little unfortunate for this statement

that its author acknowledges he has not

been given access to the private files of

the interior department and conse-

quently does not know what charges

have been preferred. Mr. Welsh con-

siders it unsound policy to practice se-

creey in the matter of removals, unless

under extraordinary circumstances, and

perhaps as a general proposition this is

right, but certainly there are many

cases where there is no good reason for

giving widespread publicity to the

causes of an agent's removal. To do so

might be exceedingly unpleasant to him

and his family. But this not an affair

A thorough investigation of the causes

of the Sioux uprising is certainly in

order, and this would necessarily involve

an inquiry into the Indian policy. Noth-

ing else has been so persistently tinkered

with, but there would seem to be still an

The proposition to transfer the control

of the Indians to the war department

and turn the Indians over to the

control of the army, will only

meet the approval of those who

desire to exterminate the Indian. The

army is not a civilizing agency. Its con-

noralizing to the soldier and brutalizing

for the red race. The military in charge

of the Indian would simply emphasize

the frontiersman's motto, "A dead Injun

is a good Injun." Of the quarter of a

million of American Indians less than

two per cent can be graded as semi-

savage and hostile. These should be

placed under the surveillance of the

military until thoroughly subdued. To

place the semi-civilized Indians that

constitute the great body of all their

race under bayonet rule would be utterly

RUSSIA'S ANTI-JEWISH LAW.

government will probably promulgate

the new anti-Jewish law at the begin

ning of the coming year has aroused a

large part of the civilized world in pro

test against the proposed persecutions

One of the most important clauses of the

new measure prohibits the selling, leas

ing or mortgaging to Jews of any real

estate in any part of the empire, a regu-

lation that hitherto has applied only to

Poland. Another clause provides that

Jews shall be dispossessed of any rea

estate they may hold. In the past Jew-

ish merchants, after paying the commer

cial tax of the first guild for ten years

have been allowed to purchase real es-

tate outside of the limits assigned to the

Jewish populace. The new law cancels

this privilege, and compels them to sell

all real estate that they may have ac-

quired. Jewish artisans are also to be

deprived of certain rights, and are to be

kept strictly within the limits assigned

to the Jewish population. Repressive

measures will be taken against Jews in-

Public meetings have been held in

England to protest against this proposed

persecution. At a great meeting held

in London a short time ago, at which

the lord mayor presided, a resolution

moved by the duke of Westminster was

adopted which declared that the re-

newed sufferings of the Jews in Russia,

from the operation of the severe and ex-

ceptional edicts against them, and the

disabilities placed upon them, are deeply

to be deplored, and that in the last

decade of the nineteenth century relig-

ious liberty is a principle which should

be recognized by every Christian com-

munity as among natural human rights

Meetings have been held in this country

of like purport, and by petition and

through the press the American people

have testified to their abhorrence of the

cruel and heartless policy which the

Russian government promises soon to in-

It is highly probable, however, that

these protests will have no effect. The

Russian newspapers, which have doubt-

less received the cue from the govern-

ment, inform the outside world that pro-

tests and resolutions, meetings and

petitions, will have no effect in modify-

ing the imperial policy toward the Jews

of Russia. They insist that the Jew

must be suppressed in order that the

peasant may be protected, asserting that

the latter is so deeply in the toils of the

former that nothing less than the power

stitute.

fringing the new law.

The announcement that the Russian

indefensible.

opportunity for more mending.

of very great imdortance.

Indians.

made them obnoxious. An attempt has been made to shield the czar from responsibility for this policy, the present American minister to Russia asserting that that the exar has no share in the persecutions inflicted on his Jewish subjects. But he could have arrested this legislation by a stroke of his imperial pen, and the fact that he allowed it to be enacted necessarily makes him a participant in the infamous policy which is condemned by the enlightened world.

of the czar will extricate him. More-

over, these newspapers say, the Jew is

himself in danger, for the time has come

when the peasant is disposed to turn in

self-defense, and the government steps

in between him and the object of his

vengeance. Of course all this is simply

a pretext by which it is hoped to excuse

despotic system of persecution that

will bring immeasurable suffering and

cruel injustice to tens of thousands of

people whose industry and thrift have

## A POET'S BIRTHDAY.

John G. Whittier passed the age of 83

on Wednesday last, December 17. The "good, gray poet" is enjoying a serene and beautiful evening of life at "Oak Knoll," a charming country seat near Danvers, Mass. His home is the Mecca of many reverent pilgrims and will be a famous literary shrine long after he has passed "beyond the sunset." It has been Whittier's singular good fortune not only to outlive his enemies, but to see their cause abandoned and written down in history as a failure. He has had, too, the satisfaction-denied to so many men of genius-of feeling the warmth of his own effulgent fame. His has been a pure and gentle life, befitting a man of his rare and beautiful type.

It is gratifying to note that Whittier's poetry enjoys a growing popularity in the school books, and that children feel an interest in his stirring verse, breathing the purest patriotism and the most unalloyed Americanism, that they feel in no other works of this character. This is bound to be more and more the case as our literature grows older, and as the grand old Quaker takes his place among the immortals. Above all other names his is entitled to take rank as the first of American poets. His genius was dedicated exclusively to American ideas and scenes. Longfellow, Lowell and Bryant shared with him a distinction which he was glad to make his single claim to fame. It is to be hoped that he will yet celebrate many a birthday.

### AWAY WITH THE FEE SYSTEM.

The abolition of fee offices is deservedly receiving attention in a number of western states. The system has been so prolific of political scandals in all branches of government that its repeal is one of the crying needs of the time. Like a great many other relies of the early days it has the sanction of law and custom. The older it grows the stronger becomes its grip on the political machinery of the state.

The fee system is one of the many important questions with which the Nebraska legistature will be called upon to grapple. It is a question directly affecting the taxpayers and concerns every citizen. There is no lack of precedent to guide better recognition of God's fatherhood the legislature in working out this essen- and man's brotherhood. tact with the Indian has always been detial reform. Illinois and Missouri have deprived state, county and city treasurers of the profit derived from loaning public funds. The income of the city treasall the way from \$50,000 to \$110,000 a year. Such enormous profits naturally made the treasurer's office the great bone of contention in every municipal election, and largely contributed to the general demoraliza tion of local politics.

Under the Mussouri law, giving cities the right to select a depository for public funds among the responsible banks, St. Louis realizes four and a half per cent on her city and county deposits.

The public funds loaned out by treasurers in this state will, at the very lowest estimate, aggregate \$5,000,000 year in and year out. At 4 per cent the interest on this sum would realize for the taxpayers \$200,000 a year. That is certainly worth saving. But the letting out of public funds is really not legitimate even under our existing laws.

The legislative pruning knife must also be applied to the perquisites of other state, county and city officials, who are allowed fees without limit as part of their income. The policy for all officials should be fixed salaries and the turning over of all fees from whatever source for the benefit of the taxpayers.

# CURRENT SOCIAL MOVEMENTS.

The great forces underlying human society are never still. They are always moving, pushing, advancing, and working out-swiftly or slowly, according to the temper of the times-the problems of the race. The reformatory spirit has existed since history began. It has been conspicuous in the life of every generation. 4 Shading all the way from pale remonstrance to red revolution, it has constantly operated to bring change and improvement in the conditions of living, to widen the pathways of education, and to make freer of access to all

classes the better opportunities of life. There has been no time in the last half of the present century when the social currents of both Europe and America appeared to be more harmoniously blended and to be moving more steadily or surely toward a common end. Various as are the movements that swell these currents to their enormous proportions, the underlying spirit of the whole may be summed up in a single phrase-"The fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man."

Germany is today the calm sea level from which the social forces of Europe may be measured. There the movement partakes neither of the violent qualities of the reform spirit of Russia, nor of the erratic and incoherent ebulitions of France. The Teutonic mind is slow, philosophic and not excitable. It does not enter rashly into social experiments from which it must retreat. Touched on all sides by the life of Europe, and itself a part of it, the German mind is a safe thermometer from which to read the signs of the times. We risk nothing in assuming that the Germans will never ably to the profit of those who have be found in advance of the reform spirit | manipulated the situation. The fact

of the continent, nor a step behind whatever is sound and abiding in it. And what of Germany? Judged

by the events of the last two years, the day of radical social reforms has dawned upon that country. It is not a political movement, except so far as it seeks to attain its ends through legislation. It does not aim to overthrow the empire, or to build up a party with offices and patronage. And yet it has sent into retirement the Iron Chancellor and made the proudest of the Hohenzollerns an attentive listener. It asks for higher wages, shorter hours of labor, better homes, lower railroad fares, improved opportunities of living. It asks that children shall have a broader and surer chance to become educated and self-respecting men and women than their fathers and mothers had. It assumes that labor creates wealth; that the wealth of Germany is sufficient to assure every honest, industrious man a clean and comfortable home; that these are the inherent rights of German citizens; that it is the business of the government to see that they enjoy them. And the results? Emperor William summoned an international labor conference and proceeded to introduce reforms among the most degraded class of laborers, the coal miners. He caused plans to be drafted for the extension of rapid transit into suburbs of over-crowded cities, with fares reduced to a minimum. He prepared estimates of the cost of erecting thousands of small but cosy houses in healthy and sightly neighborhoods. These and other reforms are in progress, and "the workingman's emperor stands with a hopeful following at his back-a following composed of the same elements that three years ago represented the discontented but smothered opposition to the old emperor and Bismarck. The social reformers of Germany believe they are in a way to real-

ize their dreams and leave their country better than they found it. The movement differs with the various countries of Europe, according to local conditions, but aims at the results observed in Germany. In Russia alone, where the despotism is intolerable, does the political feature of it rise above the purely social and humanitarian consideration. If in the course of events monarchies are overthrown it. will be only incidental to a development which had for its first object the bettering of the conditions of the life of the people. The same currents exist in England. General Booth's scheme for uptifting the "submerged tenth" is at present its most co aspicuous symptom.

It is unnecessary to point out the forces which in this country, in all its sections and among every class of its people, are working silently to similar ends. There is not a large city where various reform organizations do not exist, nor a postoffice which the literature of the movement does not reach. No notable sermon or speech is uttered without a reference to the social demands of the times. The vital germ of the Alliance movement is the same feeling that throbs in the masses of Europe and brings lords and ladies, as well as merchants and mechanics, to the support of Booth's undertaking in England. It is the universal response to the call for a

The past sheds a hopeful light on the future. It is luminous evidence to the fact that the world sweeps steadily onward to the most radical reforms, and urer of Chicago formerly ranged that humanity has always gained by the

#### THE EVIL OF UNCERTAINTY. Dun's weekly report states the chief

cause of the financial stringency as follows: "The prospect of important financial legislation, the effect of which is not clearly foreseen." And that hits the nail on the head.

No element in the present situation is more largely responsible for the lack of confidence and the consequent tightness in the money market than the failure of congress to promptly grapple with the financial problem and definitely announce to the country what its policy will be. Perhaps the best thing that congress could do to immediately restore confidence would be to adjourn. But that is out of the question. It has a mountain of work yet to accomplish and will be busy up to the last hour of its existence. There is no reason, however, why the republican majority should not get down to business, determine its policy and give the country the benefit of stable conditions. It has a large variety of financial measures pending. Some are reasonable, some impracticable and some positively dangerous. Let it choose the most rational without further delay and the business pulse will respond quickly to the restoration of permanent conditions. The trouble with the country just now

is not so much a want of sufficient currency with which to carry on its legitimate commercial exchanges as it is a want of mutual confidence, which can only be restored by a stable fiscal policy on the part of the national government.

A SINGULAR career has recently cul minated in the suicide of ex-State Senator Benedict Arnold of New York His real name was Michael Edwards Forty years ago while a resident of Connecticut Edwards was seized with an insane admiration for the most detested character in American history. De termined to vindicate the traitor of the revolution, he assumed the name of Benedict Arnold, moved to New York, rose to eminence in the legal profession, was repeatedly honored with public office, and was widely respected. So far as rescuing the name of Arnold from the execration of the world, Edwards' career was a failure. His life had no more effect on the judgment of history than a pebble cast into the ocean. He demonstrated, however, that the world attaches little significance to a name. It does not measure men by false standards. It measures them by their own acts, and renders judgment accordingly.

THE country will never know how much of a grudge it owes the silver pool for the recent financial disturbance. Silver has bobbed up and down, presum-

that the pool may still have designs to carry out through the medium of legislation continues to be a disturbing factor.

#### ON THE SIDE.

Sicum Parnell; gethere Davitt. The banks are no longer playing a loan

The bad lands are far more dangerous to the hostiles than they are to the troops.

The value of the spirit levels of Dakota can only be measured by their consuming effect. For wild and weird imaginativeness, the entire corps of war correspondents doff their beavers to the grapevine genius of Denver, sojourning at Daily's ranch.

Tibbles has not been heard from lately. Is it possible the distinguished itinerant grasshopper imbibed an overdose of Mrs. Caudie's nightcaps? Perish the thought.

Perhaps the establishment of fast mails to South Omaha is original with the postoffice department. The fact is fast males have been running to the city since its birth.

The negroes of Kansas City are affected by the Messiah craze, but as they have unlimited space in the vast array of vacant build ings to indulge in the ghost dance there is no immediate danger of physical damage.

#### THIS AND THAT.

The Indian scare has proven a bonanza for the booksellers of Omaha. They have managed to dispose of all the books which they have on the Indians of the northwest to peo ple who are anxious to send their friends in the east some little memento for Christmas. The book on which the greatest run has been made is a little illustrated work showing the Indians of Nebraska and Dakota in all the grandeur of war paint and feathers. Omaha people, who were formerly from the east want their friends to see some of the beauties of life in the west, and this Indian book gives them a chance to spread the impression that they are living on the frontier.

Travelers through Iowa and Kansas can now wet their whistles on the Pullman car For many years it has been impossible to buy liquor while passing through these states or the train, but at last the original package hus come to the relief of the thirsty traveler. The package is an oddity in its way. It consists of a little pasteboard box and looks like an old-fashioned prize package, carefully sealed at both ends, and manufactured by a well known whisky firm at Louisville, Ky All you have to do is to break the seal and out pops a little bottle of sour mash, containing about three good-sized drinks. For the privilege of securing this smile the tax is 50 cents.

A business man who has just returned from a little inland town, where he was called to prosecute a suit against a country merchant who had failed while owing him a bill, is in the best of spirits, although he failed to win "I've had my name mentioned in the same

sentence with Jay Gould," said he. "You wouldn't hardly believe it, but out there they think I stand in with the wizard of Wall street. When my case came up for trial the lawyer for the defense made a plea to the jury for his client in the following language: "Gentlemen of the jury, this here client of mine is an honest man. These Jay Goulds of Omaha, of which plaintiff is chief, are the ones to whom all our troubles can be taid. Gentlemen, I appeal to you for a verdict i

behalf of my client. Will you give it!" "The jury was out but five minutes when it brought in a verdict in favor of the country merchant."

A marriage of deaf-mutes by a minister unfamiliar with the mysteries of the sign language forms a rare and interesting ceremony. Rev. C. W. Savidge, pastor of the Newman M. E. church performed such a ceremony the other evening, assisted by Prof. F. W. Reed, a teacher in the deaf and dumb institute. The experience was a new one to Mr. Savidge, although he has united more than three hundred couples in marriage. and he was at a loss for a few moments as to how he should proceed. He finally arranged to read a paragraph or two and then have Mr. Reed deliver it in the sign language. At the end of the first paragraph of the service Mr. Savidge was treated to a wonderful exhibition of the quickened senses of people who have been deprived of the powers of speech and hearing. After the couple had taken a position Mr. Savidge read the first paragraph of the service, expecting to turn the book over to Mr. Reed, who would repeat the paragraph in the sign language. But no sooner had the minister began reading than Prof. Reed, who stood at his side, began interpreting, and through the entire service the words spoken by the minister as rapidly as usual were with the greatest ease and accuracy delivered by signs. The perform ance appears the more remarkable when it is remembered that Prof. Reed is himself a deaf mute. The parties to the union were Mr. John Clark and Miss Jennie Chizum, and the ceremony was performed at the home of the bride, 1706 Corby street.

## OMAHA'S ART CRITIC.

Fremont Tribune: The moral prude who destroyed the \$18,000 painting in the Omana art exhibit because he thought it unfit to be exposed in a public place, neglected a great duty. He didn't commit his act of vandalism until the exhibition was about to close, thus permitting the "bad" influence of the picture to do its immoral work. If there is any moral taint discovered hereafter in Omaha we shall know where it came from.

Lincoln Journal: The defenders of Mr Warbington, who demolished Bougeureau's idea of spring at Omaha, because she hadn't dressed before she arose in the morning, are few, but they are determined. One Journal correspondent writes to express his regret that Mr. W. hadn't been born sooner. "If he had been Adam and smashed the liver and lights out of Eve when she stood before him in her shameless garb, we would have been saved a world of trouble."

Beatrice Democrat: The Kansas City Star s getting decidedly sensitive, and demands that the nude pictures of female women that appear in high colors on the bill boards of that city be abolished. That's what the nice young man in Omaha thought when he threw a chair through an \$18,000 painting. It is generally understood that Kansas City is run wide open, and that not only were the counterfest presentiment of the nude in art permitted, but that the solid goods were

scattered around promiscuously. Grand Island Independent: To the vulgar there is vulgarity in everything in nature. To the pure in thought, nature is nearest approach to perfection. The clothing of impure thought is worse than no wrappings whatever. Impure thought can clothe even a veiled marble statue with carpal raiment, while the simplicity of innocence can unblushingly tolerate, yea pleasantly contemplate the unveiled monument. People with vulgar minds and carnal thoughts should not seek to study art, and should be excluded from art galleries

Beatrice Democrat: The young man who ruthlessly destroyed an \$18,000 picture in the art gallery at Omaha because it happened to be the counterfeit presentiment of a voluptuous young woman in absolute nudity, displayed a painful lack of taste. There is nothing more beautiful in nature than woman, and the artist who can present her in all her loveliness, unencumbured by the fuss and feathers that go to make up the alleged womun of today, has a right to present his picture to the world, and the picture is entitled to protection. There is nothing vulgar in na-

#### STATE PRESS TOPICS.

Grand Island Independent: THE OMARA BEE of Sunday was a thirty-two page paper and in all respects a daisy.

Superior Journal: Last Sunday's OMARA BEE was a marvel of western journalism. Thirty-two pages, and that in a town of only 135,000! Norfolk News: If the next legislature will

submit an amendment permitting the people to elect the state board of transportation, it will take a big step toward a needed reform. Nebraska City Press: The Press is the only paper in the state, outside of THE OMAHA BEE, that can keep the probibition and democrat animals in constant commotion.

Nebraska City News: The Sunday OMAHA BEE was a dandy. It contained thirty-two pages of good reading matter and home advertisements. THE BEE is the leading paper of the west and always gets to the front in all

Norfolk News: The greatest lobby in the history of Nebraska will assemble at Lincoln this winter, and there will be a railroad striker on every street corner, an oil room in every hotel. The approaching session is liable to produce an extra large harvest of political dead ducks.

Elm Creek Sun: Last Sunday's OMAHA BEE is an example of the success of indefatigable energy in the field of journalism. This issue contains thirty-two pages, and illustrates the fact that Barnum's motto, "For every dollar you invest in business invest one dollar in advertisements," is fully appreciated by the progressive business men of Omaha.

Kearney Hub: The World-Heraid has a right to talk plain to the alliance, having nearly split itself in the endeavor to ride the alliance and democratic horses at the same time. Still, as a matter of fact, the double act was only in the appearance and not in the fact-it was really riding the democratic horse all the time, is riding it yet, and proposes to ride it to a finish.

Friend Telegraph: The World-Herald is making more preparations to swallow the Nebraska alliance than the whale did Jonah The main difference between the two extremes is that in the one case the Lord prepared the swallowing gear, while the other is being prepared from a far different source. The old question of "you take the buzzard and I'll take the turkey." or "I'll take the turkey and you take the buzzard" is being held out as an extra inducement.

Schuyler Quill: One of the first things the coming legislature wants to wrestle with and down is the school book fraud. School books cost about three or four times what they ought, and if any book should be sold cheap it is the school text book. Educational matters must not be run under "trust" methods and should be within reach of the poorest. Many times an education is all parents can possibly give their children, and they should not be hindered in that. It is the best a parent can give a child.

### DEDICATED TO THE DICTATOR.

Fremont Tribune: Jay Burrows continues his old job of dictator, with an eve single to the glory of becoming United States senator two years hence.

Columbus Telegram: VanWyck, like Banquo's ghost, will not down. Powers and Burrows, with the assistance of the sergeant at-arms, could not make him do it. He succeeded, however, in "sitting down" on the wily would-be dictator.

Nebraska City Press: Jay Burrows has been taught one lesson which he will ever remember, and that is that 'Mr. Van Wyck has countless friends in the farmers' alliance who will stand by him. Burrows has had a snap the past few months and it is well that he has been sat upon in a heavy way.

York Times: There is every probability that Mr. Short Bull Burrows will lose his job as prophet of the alliance before the ghost dance begins at Lincoln this winter. Nobody can get along with Burrows. He is small narrow, grasping, arbitrary and very jealous. It makes him crazy to see anyone have power, influence or profit except himself.

Hastings Nebraskan: The \$5,000 appropriation proposed by Van Wyck to be given for the relief of western sufferers out of the \$7,000 accumulated in the treasury of the state alliance, was cut down one-half. The politicians of the new party can't run the machine without money, and the distressed people in the west ought to be willing to suffer awhile on that account.

Grand Island Independent: Dictator Burrows attempted to sit down upon General Charles Van Wyck, and got sat down upon with a dull and sickening thud, which will be apt to interfere with his digestive organs and mental faculties all through the ages to come. Dictator Burrows has learned that the alliance has grown to too great proportions to be ruled by a man of his calibre, and, that henceforth it is not to be a one man party.

Lincoln Journal: General Van Wyck has braved the buil of excommunication issued by Pope Burrows and maintains his place in the state alliance to which he belongs as the only constitutional method of getting rid of the founder of the third party. It is the be ginning of the end of the Nebraska papacy. Burrows' plan of striking down every member of the organization who is likely to be prominent, has been worked for all it is worth.

## BRAVE LOVE.

Anonymous. He'd nothing but his violin; I'd nothing but my song,-But we were wed when skies were blue, And Summer days were long; And when we rested by the hedge The robins came and told

How they had dared to woo and win When early Spring was cold. We sometimes supped on dewberries, Or slept among the hay-But oft the farmers' wives at eve Came out to hear us play

The rare old tunes—the dear old tunes!— We could not starve for long While my man had his violin, And I my sweet love song. The world has aye gone well with us, Old Man, since we were one!-

Our homeless wandering down the lanes-It long ago was done, But those who wait for gold or gear-For houses and for kine, Till Youth's sweet Spring grows brown and sere

And love and beauty tine, Will never know the joy of hearts That met without a fear When you had but your violin And I a song, my dear.

[\*First published in an Indiana country newspaper, but rewritten from memory by James Whitcomb Riley, twenty years after, for the Urbana (O.) Daily Citizen, December 2. Author unknown.

#### WHEN X-MAS COMES. Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

When X-mas comes the poets sing Of how the welkins gayly ring, They work "the bells" for all they're worth, And quote about "good will on earth." The "holly garlands," too, you know, And "stockings hanging in a row." Forgetting not the match girl small, Who freezes 'gainst the mansion wall, 'Mid drifting flakes of pearly white, She glace's through the livelong night, The merriest chestaut of them all. When X-mas comes.

#### ECHOES FROM THE CONTEST.

York Times: The contest is dwindling down to a very fine point indeed. The only evidence to impeach the election in Omaha is that of two or three officious and optrusive prohibitionists who were guyed and hustled a little on election day.

Nebraska City News: The gubernatorial contest is being urged on by the prohibition. ists in hopes of securing a governor that would favor statutory prohibition laws, hoping thereby to secure something from the legislature that was denied them by the pe ple. But the prohibs have reckoned without their host.

Hastings Nebraskan: Mr. Rosewater has told a long and interesting story in the contest case at Omaha. The antipathy of Omaha republicans against Richards seems to have generated in the state convention when Church Howe was made chairman by the Richards forces. They looked upon it as a prohibition move and refused to be reconciled to any other belief after the campaign was

inaugurated. Beatrice Democrat: The judges and business men of Omaha have been but upon the stand and testify that the election was unusually quiet, and that no person was prevented from voting as he wished. Mr. Boyd may be counted out by a partisan legislature, or deprived of his office upon some technical ground, but no fraud in the election has been connected with him in the remotest

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Overla, Neb., Dec 16.—To the Editor of THE BEE: To settle a dispute and for the infor-mation to be gained, please tell why Christ-mas is celebrated by a Christmas tree. C. L. Reed.

It is a pretty ceremony adopted by the Christians several centuries ago to lend dramatic interest to the celebration of the day and rescue it from heathenist desecration. It has no more direct significance so far as we learn.

HANCROFT, Neb., Dec. 13.—To the Editor of THE BEE: What is the premium on discover-ing coal; what process shall we pursue to sat-isfy the state that we have discovered coal? Please state what depth we are allowed to go and what kind of coal and how thick a veln. Please give all the particulars. Cores & Mack.

Premium, \$4,000. Make affidavit to the governor, setting forth your discovery. He will then send an expert to examine the property and will order the payment of the premium of the report is satisfactory to The law states that the vein must be less than 26 inches in depth, of sufficient capacity to mine, and within paying distance of the surface." The expert examination

of the surface." The expert examination will be at your expense.

HUMBOLK, Neb., Dec. 12.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Please name some of the primipal English syndicates of the United States, their location, and, if possible, the value of their property. How they are increasing and what per cent they have increased in the last few years. And what is your opinion of these syndicates? Are they a benefit or a detriment to the United States? The reason I ask your information is I am a schoolboy and am going to debate a question against the syndicates. to debate a question against the syndicates.

It would be impossible to answer your questions in definite terms from such in-formation as we have at hand. During the past three years English syndicates have enormously increased in the United States. They are interested in railroads, mines, catle companies, breweries, flouring mills and nany other enterprises. They select genmany other enterprises. They select gen-erally well established enterprises, paying good dividends, but requiring very large cap-ital. The argument in favor of these syndi-cates is that they give one country the bene-fits of great capital and leave our own, to that extent, free to cultivate other lines, The argument against them is that they consolidate immense interests, often touching the necessities of life, in the hands of a few and in alien hands at that, The Bee is op-posed to monopolies of all sorts. In the mere investment of foreign capital in legitimate American industries, conducted with a proper regard to the rights of others, there is nothing reprehensible.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—To the Editor of THE BEE:

Will you kindly inform me through the col-umns of THE BEE if Henry M. Stanley, the renowned African explorer, was ever on the reportorial staff of The Bee? If so at what time? Also please state if he was ever naturalized as an American citizen?

Thomas Swinwood.

He was never with The Ber. He was in Omaha as correspondent of the New York Herald in 1867, and made his headquarters in the old Republican office. We think he has been naturalized. OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 18 .- To the Editor of THE

BEE: Please give an instance or two wherein the election to office of an unnaturalized citi-ten resulted in direct or indirect trauble lamage to the community at large and obliga-We never heard of such an instance.

We never heard of such an instance.

LOUP CITY, Neb., Dec. 13.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Will you please state in THE BEE what the majority against prohibion in Nethraska was in the election November 4, 1800!

I have notyet seen the exact majority.

THEO, L. PILGER.

The exact majority against prohibition was

SALEM. Utah, Dec. 14 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: There seems to be a great misunder-standing amongst western people relative to the World's Columbian exposition. Some the World's Columbian exposition. Some think that momentous event is to take place next year (1891) and my opinion is that one-half of the people think it will take place it 1892, while a few claim that it will take place it is 1891, and closed in 1893. I believe the majority of your readers would consider it a favor if you would publish the time set for the exposition, a lso its origin and object. C. F. Hulta.

The World's Columbian exposition will

The World's Columbian exposition will open at Chicago April 1, 1893, and close October 1, 1893. It is intended to be the grandes exhibit to which the people of the whole earth were ever invited. Its object is to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, but it was postponed a year to keep it out of prest dential politics.

dential politics.

Cherr, Neb. Nov. H.—To the Editor of This Bee: Will you kindly publish in next Sunday's daily edition of The Bee the relative population of Beatrice and Hastings, as enumerated by census of 1897

Daily Reader.

Beatrice, 13,921; Hastings, 14,793. THORNBURG, Neb., Dec. 13.—To the Edites of THE BEE: I sell windmills and their equipments and accept in payment promis-sory notes containing the following stipul w on: "That said ----- has full power to declare

this note due and take possession of said mill, tower and pump at any time that they deem themselves insecure, even before the maturity of the note, and to sell the same!! etc. Now, if foreclosed could I take the mill, or would it be considered real estate! It is in effect a chattel mortgage, and under our laws the holder can foreclose if he has reasonable grounds for feeling insecure.

NELIGIA, Neb., Dec. 15.—To the Editor of THE BEST Please give in THE SUNDAY BEST the arithmetical solution of the following prob-lem: If six boxes of starch and seven boxed of soap cost EE, and twelve boxes of starch and ten boxes of soap cost E51, what is the price of one box of each? H. A. CHAPPELL. The answer is: Starch, \$2; soap, \$3. The arithmetical demonstration is too long to publish here. NELIGH, Neb., Dec. 18 .- To the Editor of THE

BEE: Can you give me the present restriction of immigration? II. A. C. The law is designed to keep out paupers, the insane persons liable to become charges on the public and all who are under contract

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