

THE DAILY BEE.

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THIRD STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss: I, George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending Dec. 20, 1890, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day and Circulation. Sunday, Dec. 15, 21,015; Monday, Dec. 16, 22,007; Tuesday, Dec. 17, 22,007; Wednesday, Dec. 18, 22,007; Thursday, Dec. 19, 22,007; Friday, Dec. 20, 22,007; Saturday, Dec. 21, 22,007.

Average, 22,007. GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, N. P. Phil, Notary Public, County of Douglas, Neb.

George B. Tschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of December, 1890, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day and Circulation. For January, 1900, 19,000 copies; For February, 1890, 19,000 copies; For March, 1890, 20,000 copies; For April, 1890, 20,000 copies; For May, 1890, 20,000 copies; For June, 1890, 20,000 copies; For July, 1890, 20,000 copies; For August, 1890, 20,000 copies; For September, 1890, 20,000 copies; For October, 1890, 20,000 copies; For November, 1890, 20,000 copies; For December, 1890, 20,000 copies.

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

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

THE best indications are that Nebraska 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 office.

BEHIND the scenes of the contest, force 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 crowded 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 gory he is liable to masticate the whole hostile band, tops and squaws, before the troops can get within range.

THE New York Sun's tribute to the ability and wisdom of General Brooke is well deserved. So far 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 Women's 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 reliable banker nor an impartial witness. The Women's 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 vigorous 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, unequalled 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 political reasons rather than because they were fitted by character and experience to deal with Indians.

Undoubtedly the home rule system cannot always be wisely applied, and it has not been uniformly adopted. But it is generally preferable to the appointment of men from farther east. Particularly in this true 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 appointment 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 appointed from among the people who are familiar with the character of the Indians will make better officials than men chosen from a remote section of the country who may never have seen an Indian. In a recently published letter Mr. Welsh cites one case where an appointment was made for political reasons and where the result was unsatisfactory. He further alleges that he knows of five removals for none but political causes. It is a little unfortunate for this statement that his author acknowledges he has not been given access to the private files of the interior department and consequently does not know what charges have been preferred. Mr. Welsh considers it unsound policy to practice secrecy 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 is not an affair of very great importance.

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. Nothing else has been so persistently tinkered with, but there would seem to be still an opportunity for more mending.

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 contact with the Indian has always been demoralizing 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 Indian is a good Indian." 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 indefensible.

RUSSIA'S ANTI-JEWISH LAW.

The announcement that the Russian government will probably promulgate the new anti-Jewish law at the beginning of the coming year has aroused a large part of the civilized world in protest against the proposed persecutions. One of the most important clauses of the new measure prohibits the selling, leasing or mortgaging to Jews of any real estate in any part of the empire, a regulation that hitherto has applied only to Poland. Another clause provides that Jews shall be dispossessed of any real estate they may hold. In the past Jewish merchants, after paying the commercial tax of the first guild for ten years, have been allowed to purchase real estate outside of the limits assigned to the Jewish population. The new law cancels this privilege, and compels them to sell all real estate that they may have acquired. 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 infringing the new law.

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 was adopted which declared that the renewed sufferings of the Jews in Russia, from the operation of the severe and exceptional edicts against them, and the disabilities placed upon them, are deeply to be deplored, and that in the last decade of the nineteenth century religious liberty is a principle which should be recognized by every Christian community 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 institute.

It is highly probable, however, that these protests will have no effect. The Russian newspapers, which have doubtless received the cue from the government, inform the outside world that protests and resolutions, meetings and petitions, will have no effect in modifying 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

of the czar will extricate him. Moreover, 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 excite a despotic system of persecution that will bring immeasurable suffering and cruel injustice to tens of thousands of people whose industry and thrift have 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 czar 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.

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 he is 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 his 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 relics 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 legislature 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 the legislature in working out this essential reform. Illinois and Missouri have deprived state, county and city treasurers of the profit derived from loaning public funds. The income of the city treasurer of Chicago formerly ranged all 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 demoralization of local politics.

Under the Missouri 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 not 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. Shading all the way from pale remembrance 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 ebullitions 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 be found in advance of the reform spirit

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 not into retirement the Iron Chancellor and made the prodest 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 those 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 homes in healthy and slightly neighborhoods. These and other reforms are in progress, and "the workman's emperor" stands with a hopeful following at his back—a following composed of the same elements that three years ago represented the discontented and smothered opposition to the old emperor and Bismarck. The social reformers of Germany believe they are in a way to realize 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 uplifting the "submerged tenth" is at present its most conspicuous 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 post-office 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 better recognition of God's fatherhood and man's brotherhood.

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 that humanity has always gained by the process.

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 quietly 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.

A SINGULAR career has recently culminated 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. Determined 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, 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, presumably to the profit of those who have manipulated the situation. The fact

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

ON THE SIDE.

Sium Parnell; gether Davitt. The banks are no longer playing a loan hand. The bad lands are far more dangerous to the hostiles than they are to the troopers. 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, scouring 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 mails 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 buildings 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 people 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 en route through these states on the train, but at last the original package has 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 pop 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 been failed while owing him a bill, is in the best of spirits, although he failed to win his case.

"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 call me a stand-in with the great 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 laid. Gentlemen, I appeal to you for a verdict in behalf of my client. Will you give it?'"

The 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 followed by signs. The performance 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 purity that destroyed the \$18,000 painting in the Omaha art exhibit because he thought it unfit to be exposed in a public place, neglected a great deal of the art that was about to be shown 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. Warburg, who demolished Bougeureau's art exhibit because he thought it unfit to be exposed in a public place, neglected a great deal of the art that was about to be shown 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.

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STATE PRESS TOPICS.

Grand Independent: THE OMAHA Bee of Sunday was a thirty-two page paper and in all respects a daisy.

Superior Journal: Last Sunday's OMAHA Bee was a marvel of western journalism. Thirty-two pages, and that in a town of only 138,000.

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 prohibition and demagogic 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 goes to the front in all matters.

Norfolk News: The greatest lobby in the history of Nebraska will assemble at Lincoln this winter, and those who will be a railroad strike 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 Barum's motto, "For every dollar you invest in business invest one dollar in advertisements," is fully borne out by the progressive business men of Omaha.

Keamsey Hub: The World-Herald has a right to 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 whole old Omaha train, but at last the original package has 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 pop 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 been failed while owing him a bill, is in the best of spirits, although he failed to win his case.

"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 call me a stand-in with the great 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 laid. Gentlemen, I appeal to you for a verdict in behalf of my client. Will you give it?'"

The 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 followed by signs. The performance 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.

Lincoln Journal: General Van Wyck has braved the bull of excommunication issued by Pope Burrows and maintains his place in the state alliance to which he belongs as the only constitutional method of going rid of the founder of the alliance. It is the beginning 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 its worth.

Grand 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 coming year. 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.

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