THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER EDITOR.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Biate of Nebraska, County of Douglas (ss George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending February B, 1891, was as

Monday, February 9.
Tuesday, February 19.
Wednesday, February 11
Thursday, February 12
Friday, February 13.
Saturday, February 14.

Average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Swors to before me and subscribed in my presence this 14th day of February A. D. 1897. Notary Public.

W. K. KURTZ.
Notary Public.

Biate of Nebraska.

County of Douglas, Secretary of The Ree
George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Ree
Publishing company, that the accural average
duly circulation of The Damy Ber for the
month of February, 1890, 19,761 copies; for
March, 1890, 20,815 copies; for April. 1800, 20,564
copies; for May, 1890, 20,179 copies; for June,
1890, 20,301 copies; for July, 1890, 20,662 copies;
for August, 1890, 20,759 copies; for September,
1890, 20,570 copies; for June, 1890, 20,762 copfes; for November, 1890, 22,150 copies; for December, 1890, 23,471 copies; for January, 1891,
28,446 copies.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my
presence, this 31stday of January, A. D., 1891.

N. P. Fert.
Notary Public.

THE subject of the next contest relates to the payment of bills of the last.

REGISTER MEGEATH has finally come down with the cash and saved his job. "All's well that ends well."

Ir is odd that while the last of the great commanders on land and sea are passing away the pension list continues to increase.

CUBA says she will be ruined if reciprocity is not obtained. Then by all inficent self-reliance of General Shermeans let Cubs hurry up and strike the Blaine gait.

THE friends of suicidal legislation are becoming very scarce in Nebraska. It one of those things of which it is well to have a drouth.

WITH the interstate bridge charter a law and two more advancing favorably, there is a possibility of bridges becoming a drug in this market.

If the Omaha baseball club is determined to capture the scalp of the Western association no time should be lost in reserving Mr. Two Strikes. THE movement to abolish the code in

the fact that blood was actually spilt at a recent meeting of duellists. AGITATION pays. The county treas-

Europe receives a fresh impetus from

ury is \$9,500 better off, as a result of fully vindicated his course. The para-THE BEE's persistent demand for an an- lyzing blow he there struck shortened nual settlement of fees received by county | the conflict. But while General Sherman

THE admirers of the late General Spinner propose to honor his memory he received the surrender of General with amonument. The fact that the movement did not originate in New York strengthens its chances of success.

WHAT Cleveland loses by his silver letter is in a measure atoned for by the fact that Springer goes back on him and will no longer make foolish speeches of nomination years before the opening of the campaign.

THE superintendents of public institurebellion its possible extent and durations have no reason to complain at the prospect of economy this year. They have laid in ample supplies in the way of previous appropriations against the rainy day of a reform legislature.

RALTOADS are paying handsomely for their opposition to the general use of safety couplings. Acting on the principle that corporations maintaining mankillers should pay for the luxury, eastern juries are assessing damages ranging from \$10,000 to \$30,000 for lost arms and limbs.

A NEW woman's council has been orern people have never forgotten that in ganized by Frances Willard, with which | the hour of their bitterest trial they had she proposes to "overthrow all forms of ignorance and injustice and apply the north than General Sherman. A refergolden rule to society, custom and law." ence to the character of this distin-It is barely possible Miss Willard has guished man as a commander would not undertaken a larger contract than her be complete that omitted to mention his age or energy warrants.

Ir is observed that the people are be- est performance of duty and showing ginning to pass resolutions to the effect little mercy to those who willfully viothat Nebraska is able to take care of her lated the regulations, but he aimed to own people. That is true, and it is also true that she could expect no help from | had a proper grievance that demanded the government. Is anybody able to redress was denied attention. He took see what has been gained by the national advertisement of disaster?

THE recent acquisitions of stars to the dramatic firmament, coupled with the held, while his acceptance of it eviremarkable financial success of their debut, leaves no doubt that the prize ring and the divorce court are the principal doors to success on the stage. Prosperity on the latter is in proportion | thousands of them have read with heavy to the dubious notoriety achieved in the former.

THE vigorous action of the commissioners in the Megenth case produced the desired result. A settlement has been effected by which the register starts the 1891 with a clean balance sheet. The result is satisfactory to all. Throughout the controversy there was shown a friendly spirit, a generous desire to afford the register every reasonable opportunity to square himself with the county treasurer. It was only when he defied the law and set himself above public sentiment that the commissioners were compelled to protect the taxpayers | dence there at which he was not presby adopting radical measures.

GENERAL WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.

The last of that illustrious triumvirate of soldiers whose genius shed imperishable glory upon the military history of their country is dead. General William Tecumseh Sherman, great in war and no Dally and Sunday, One Year. \$10.90 less distinguished in the walks of civil Six months. \$5.00 life, has followed his immortal competers Sunday Rec. One Year. \$2.00 into the "andiscovered country," and a Weekly Rec. One Year. nation mourns the irreparable loss: No citizen of the republic held a higher place in the hearts of his countrymen than the great soldier and patriot whose brave battle with death ended in defeat, and no tribute will be wanting to attest the nation's appreciation of the splendid genius and the lofty character of the illustrious dead.

General Sherman was not only one

of the great men of his time.

He was one cf the greatest

in his sphere that this country has pro-

duced. The task of determining the

place he should occupy in relation to

the other great commanders whom the

war for the union developed, must per-

haps be left to the impartial judgment

of the historian of the future. Contem-

poraneous opinion is divided, and the

number of those who would assign him

will suffer if it be said that as a soldier

he had no superior among his comtem-

poraries, while in some respects he was

unequalled. Especially was he pre-

eminent as a master of strategy, his

great ability in this respect being

shown on every march that he

made and in every battle where he com-

manded. His military genius, however,

was not limited to this. In all the quali-

ties that make a great commander he

was splendidly equipped. Quick of per-

ception, prompt to act, tremendously

vigorous without impetuosity, pro-

foundly skillful as a tactician, and clear-

headed in all circumstances, General

Sherman's victories were won by con-

summate generalship. He was not al-

ways successful-Casar and Napoleon

were not-but when the vast service he

performed is considered it will be found

that no union general made

fewer mistakes or suffered less

serious reverses, while much that

very highest value. The crowning act

of his military career, the march from

Atlanta to the sea, which has been

characterized by the greatest German

general of modern times, Von Moltke,

as one of the most remarkable achieve

ments in military history, illustrated

the comprehensive scope and the mag-

man's genius. He knew what that

splendid army that captured Atlanta

could do under his leadership, and he

saw that if he could march through the

heart of the confederacy and expose its

defenseless condition the result would

be fatal to the confederate cause.

The task was not a very diffi-

cult one, and the merit of the

undertaking was rather in the concep-

tion than in the execution, but only a

genius for war could have planned it.

The fame of that march history will pre-

serve fadeless through all the coming

General Sherman believed that war

meant destruction, and he fought upon

that principle. He did not hesitate to

strike when the time came, and he

struck with all the power at his com-

mand. When he leveled Atlanta to the

ground he was bitterly denounced as a

was relentless in the prosecution of

war, none could be more mag-

nanimous to the vanquished. When

Joseph Johnson he offered that confeder-

ate officer terms so generous that they

were rejected by the authorities at

Washington, though afterwards sub-

stantially allowed. He felt no animos-

ity toward the people whom he had

fought. He had lived among them and

understood their character, and this

knowledge enabled him to discern more

clearly than almost any other man on

the union side at the beginning of the

tion, but while he regretted as deeply as

any one the terrible mistake of the south-

ern people, he respected their courage

and was always ready to welcome

them back into the union. Thus, when

they were beaten and the conflict was

over he was one of the most earnest in

favor of a policy of reconciliation that

would insure a real and permanent

peace. He has spoken severe words in

in the south, by which a targe body of

the citizens of that section are deprived

of their political rights, but the south-

no more magnanimous friend in the

great popularity with his soldiers. He was

a rigid disciplinarian, exacting the strict-

be absolutely just, and no soldier who

an almost paternal interest in his men,

and the familiar title of "Uncle Billy"

with which his soldiers greeted him at-

tested the affection in which he was

denced the simple and unostentatious

nature of the man. There never was a

commander who had more completely

the love and loyalty of his troops, and

hearts and moist eyes the annuounce-

ment that he has gone out from the

In his social and personal relations

General Sherman was an ideal gentle-

man. He was everywhere a welcome

guest, and wherever he went he con-

tributed interest and pleasure. He

liked intellectual society and such so-

ciety liked him. He was one of the

most genial of men, and if any shadows

came into his life the world knew not of

them. He was fond of the drama and

made warm friends of many prominent

actors. There have been few important

banquets in New York since his resi-

ranks of the living.

condemnation of the political methods

modern Atilla, but subsequent events

generations.

accomplished was of the

he

its simple dignity. In the death of General Sherman the world loses a great and good man, the nation a loyal and patriotic citizen, his companions in arms a brother whose devotion to them never flagged, and all who knew him a friend. His fame is secure, and his memory will be cherished by his grateful countrymen as long as the union which he aid so much to preserve shall survive.

epigram, were prominent features

reunions, where for years be

was a prominent figure, his ad-

dresses were models of wise and patri-

otic counsel. His home life, as it has

been described by those who knew it,

was beautiful in its affection, in the

Christian spirit that pervaded it and in

such occasions. At the soldiers'

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR. The name of Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard university, has in the past few years become a familiar one through his contributions to the leading magazines. On more than one occasion he has been heard on questions of education, economics and sociology beyond the walls of his own college, and it is needless to say he has commanded a most respectful hearing. Only a few weeks ago THE BEE had occasion to comment favorably on one of his characteristic articles entitled "Fam-

ily Stock in a Democracy." The opportunity of meeting a man eminent as a successful educator and the representative of the first university of the land will be gratifying to many of our citizens. By a reference to the local columns of this issue, the particulars of President Eliot's first visit to Omaha may be found. It is certain that he will be most hospitably welcomed, not alone by the sons of Harvard and college men generally, but by the men and women of our city interested in higher education. President Eliot has won deserved

35 to the presidency of a university

brilliant minds of America, he finds himself after 22 years of service comparatively a young man and his labors crowned with success. As the father of the elective system, President Eliot has gradually worked a complete revolution in the long accepted curriculum of college studies. No higher compliment can be paid to his abilities as an educator than the fact that all the leading institutions of learning in America, despite their long opposition, have adopted his methods. But President Eliot has earned for himself more lasting renown by stamping upon Harvard indelibly his strong personality. It may asserted without contradiction that the spirit and progress of the university is reflected in its president, who has guided the college for the past quarter of a century. In other words, Charles W. Eliot has expanded the ideals of the university into full vigor and bloom. The education of the true Harvard man to which the great school bends its energies has been aptly described by President Eliot in his public addresses and writings. He sees in the development of the full, rounded man, strong in body, pure in mind, sympathetic, intellectual, gentle and refined, the preservation of our domestic virtues and the stability of the republic. Common acceptance of higher education, however, is more ambitious. It demands of the college-bred man a colossal intellect and a fund of knowledge before which all barriers yield and all doors open. President Eliot is satisfied with much less. The mental growth of the average man has its own limitations. The true educator recognized that he can not transcend nature's qualifications. Men of genius and men of great mental endowments are the exception. A college would be false in principle if its aim was to produce nothing but these. For that reason the president of Harvard looks for success in developing the educated man to the masses-to that virile stock whether it be found at the farm, at the work bench, at the store or in the professions where physical vigor, integrity, common sense, sobriety and honorable sentiments are hereditary. On such material higher education and

ity of soul. With a purpose so noble and sentiments so lofty, Charles W. Eliot will find on his visit among the people of the broad west hearty and generous co-operation in his life's work.

university influences must generate high

thinking, must expand the 'ntelligence,

enrich the imagination, point the way

toward well-directed ambition and in-

spire hope and love, reverence and pur-

GET DOWN TO BUSINESS. The annual reports of heads of departments are on record, the tax assessment and levy completed, the apportionment of revenue made and the municipal desks cleared for the work of the current

The council is thus furnished with accurate data to determine the amount and quality of improvements to be made during the season. A vast amount of preliminary work is necessary before practical operations can begin. With the greatest possible expedition eight weeks will be consumed complying with the legal requirements regarding new paving contracts. Curbing, grading and sewer extensions require from four to six weeks to close a contract, and to this must be added the time required by the contractors to secure material and make other necessary preparations for active work.

These considerations are sufficiently weighty to rouse the city officials from their lethargy and spur them to action. There is no time to be lost in making preparations for the inauguration of public work. Apart from considerations of economy, the present time is peculiarly appropriate for scrutinizing estimates, bids and contracts. Besides the council should set an example of aggressive enterprise by doing everything n its power to give labor employment at

the earliest possible moment. Activity in public works not only stimulates private enterprise, but furnishes employment to large numbers of workingmen. The lack of employment during the winter told seriously on hundreds of families, many of whom recently ent, and his terse speeches, always rich | moved from the western counties and

in suggestion and often brilliant in from adjoining states. Their condition the trustees may draw upon Paris for urgently appeals for work. It rests with the council to do its share by settling down to business and making all necessary arrangements to put in operation public works as soon as the season warrants.

THE PROPOSED IRRIGATION LAW. The bill finally drafted by the state irrigation convention at Lincoln for presentation to the legislature provides for a system as complete as that enjoyed by any state in the west. It lays the foundation for the development of irrigation on as broad a scale as that practised in Colorado, Wyoming or California, If the measure becomes a law, there will be every reason to expect results like those which have been obtained elsewhere.

The bill was drafted by a com mittee representing all sections of the state and including men of varied experience and talents. It is based on the fruits of many years of experience in other states, and adapted to the conditions of Nebraska by lawyers, farmers, practical irrigationists and experts, who sought to make it a model irrigation law. In its final shape it was moulded in part with the assistance of the chairman of the house committee on irrigation, and will be substituted for the bill of his which is already on its passage. It will thus be known as the Purnell bill.

By the provisions of the measure the state is divided into six grand water divisions, arranged with a view to the administration of all ditches and canals using the waters of a single river basin under one head. The chief officer of the system will be a state hydraulic engineer, appointed by the governor. He is required to be a man of expert knowledge and ability, capable of passing upon the merits of every ditch or canal projected. It will be his business to gauge the streams, make drainage maps and guard the water recognition. Elected at the age of supply by the methods which have elsewhere proved effective in utilizing it to the utmost agricultural advantage. The whose chair for 250 years had been local commissioners are granted powers honored by the most learned and in the settlement of the details of management which, it is hoped, will largely eliminate the necessity of carrying trivial disputes into court. The whole tenor of the measure is liberal enough to encourage the investment of capital in large enterprises, and is yet just to every interest and ample in providing for the protection of the smallest ditch and of the humblest consumer.

The convention was so fortunate as to amicably arrange the only difficulty which threatened the success of the movement. This was the provision of the bill first introduced by Representa. tive Purnell, which proposed to give precinct corporations superior rights in the condemnation of property to those enjoyed by individuals and companies. This provision would have been a menace rather than an invitation to the investment of outside capital, without which the development of irrigation would be impossible. Mr. Purnell magnanimously agreed to waive this provision and heartfly co-operate with the convention in drafting the two measures into a harmonious whole. This result gives communities all the advantages of the precinct system, but erects no barriers against the investment of capital in other legitimate enterprises. It is exceedingly doubtful whether any other state of the west, with all the advantages of experience, has teday an irrigation law at once so broad and so just as that which will apply to Nebraska after the passage of

this act. The friends of irrigation entertain no doubt as to the success of the measure in the legislature. Drafted by the representatives of all portions of the state, founded upon the experience of Catifornia, Wyoming and Colorado, and enthusitstically endorsed by all elements in the movement, it ought, in the hands of Representative Purnell, to speedily become a law. If it does, there is reason to expect wonderful developments in Nebraska, and especially the western half, in the next five years.

A MUNIFICENT BENEFACTOR.

On the roll of the world's great philanthropists the name of Baron Hirsch must hereafter occupy a prominent and honorable place. Long known for his generous benefactions, he has recently challenged the admiration of the world by his splendid munificence in behalf of the persecuted Jews in Russia. For a year past Baron Hirsch has furnished on an average \$10,000 a month for the relief of Hebrews whom the oppression of European tyranny had driven to seek an asylum in America. The fund established by the baron is managed by a board of trustees composed of some of the most prominent Hebrews in New York city, and the service it has done for the unfortunate people in whose interest it was created has been almost beyond computation. The Jewish immigrants have been colonized as farmers, have been given an opportunity to acquire trades, and schools have been provided for the children where they are enabled to learn the English language and study the subjects in the curriculum of the public schools. The trustees have branch committees in Philadelphia, Baltimore and other eastern cities, all of which are doing excellent work in preparing the immigrants to assimilate with our people and become self-supporting. Many of these people have been kept in ignorance by the prejudice against them in their native country, and they need to be taught how to make themselves useful here. To this purpose a considerable part of the proceeds of the fund is devoted. These people are said to evince great eagerness and enthusiasm as the hope of prosperity and happiness comes into their heretofore hopeless lives, and

are exceedingly apt pupils. Baron Hirsch is determined that the Hebrew people driven from their homes in Europe shall not become a burden to the citizens of this country if he can prevent it. Recently he telegraphed the trustess of the Hirsch fund to draw upon him for \$2,500,000 for the relief of these unfortunate people who come to the United States. The income of this amount is to be devoted to the work of giving them homes in some fertile farming district of the country. According to the agreement drawn by the baron,

the money on March I and invest it in this country as they may decide. They are free to act in expending the money according to their best judgment, and if the income from the fund is not sufficient to meet the necessary demands they can draw upon the principal, Baron Hirsch promising to make good the amount in which the fund may at any time be reduced.

The enlightened world condemns the cruel persecution to which the Russian Jews are being subjected, a persecution which it appears has become relentless and barbarous by reason of this condemnation. Later dispatches report that the Russian authorities are pursuing these unhappy people with a brutal rigor and severity illustrative of the malignant spirit of despotic power. Surely there never was a people better entitled to sympathy than these victims of of a heartless tyranny, but more sympathy will do them no good. They must have such material and practical aid as Baron Hirsch is giving them, and the example of that munificent benefactor should not tack emulators among the race of these unfortunate people.

OLD MASTERS IN THE NEW WORLD.

It is an interesting fact that within a few years Americans have been such liberal buyers of the paintings of the old masters that the best works of a number of them are now only to be found in this country. Theodore Child, the art critic, in a Paris letter to the New York Sun, says if the movement which has begun within the past two years continues, as seems probable, and if it becomes a craze with the millionaires, as is almost inevitable, the United States very soon will drain Europe of all the pictures by the old masters that have not yet been immobilized in public and national collections. Mr. Child says that through the irresistible power of dollars and the inte rmediary of skillful dealers, the galleries of the noblemen of England and the princesses, dukes, barons and counts of the continent will be stripped gradually of their artistic riches. The process has already begun, and so rapidly has it proceeded within a short time that some of the more famous pictures have disappeared from the places they had adorned for years and are to be seen in the private collections of wealthy Americans.

Mr. Child records the fact that within a year two Parisian dealers have sold over one hundred and forty paintings of the old masters to citizens of the United States, most of which went to New York and Chicago. The larger number of these works are of the Dutch school, but French art is well represented among them. The great French painter who recently died, Meissonier, is said to have remarked not long ago: "Alas! I can no longer see my pictures unless I go to America;" and other French masters, as Delacroix, Corot, Millet, Rousseau and Dupre, are said to be equally well represented in American galieries, public and private. Referring to this movement in America in favor of theold masters, a Frenchman who speaks by authority says: "The study of these masterpieces will do more in a few years for the artistic .education of your country than whole centuries passed in the sterile contemplation of anecdotic paintings and of those mannered and conventional pictures whose only merit consists in careful execution, full of artifice and details, which have been for so long the only passion of the American buvers. The study of these masters formed our modern French masters, and the study of them will form yours," Yet Mr. Child suggests that it may

be questionable whether it is advisable to continue very far in the purchase of pictures by the Dutch masters, whose patient realism and commonplace observation give but a minimum of esthetic enjoyment. The works of some of them are never to be rejected when they can be secured, but a great many of them can be of little benefit to amateur or art student. Mr. Child observes that at present America has the immense advantage over Europe of being free from the burden of traditional admiration in art matters. and he thinks the ideal for America would be to remain herself imperial, plain and true to look with suspicion on the old art of Europe, or rather on the old reputations of Europe, and never to purchase by tradition, but rather from conviction and after reasoning, and above all things, he says, the ideal would be not to fill American museums with the rubbish of three centuries of European art, in the production of which no country has been more active than Holland. There is undoubtedly wisdom in these observations, but nevertheless the tendency among Americans to possess the works of the old masters is not to be discouraged so long as it is guided carefully and judiciously. There is the danger, which it is most desirable to avoid, that it may distract attention from living contemporary art and deprive it of the encouragement which combined wealth and intelligence alone can give, but if its effect shall be to stimulate and extend the taste for art contemporary work of the higher class will not be likely to lack encouragement. At any rate it is interesting to know that this movement in America in favor of the old masters has assumed such proportions, and whatever may be said regarding it, undoubtedly it will run its course, with the possible result, as has been suggested, that Europeans will yet be seeking in America examples of their great historic arts.

THE contest for the Davis millions in Montana does not differ from like contests in the east. It has drawn together an array of legal talent from all sections of the country and if the contestants of the will do not succeed in scattering the twelve millions involved, it is certain they will give the late Mr. Davis a reputation his acquaintances in Butte never dreamed of. A remarkable feature of the developments in the case is the number of offsprings awakened by the millions in sight, and their consuming desire to uncover the shady side of the deceased's career for a share of the spoils.

OF THE twenty officers comprising the staff of General Sherman during his famous march to the sea, ten have preceded him to the silent camping ground, two are in active service in the army, and eight prominent in various professions. Among the living is General Corse, whose signals to Sherman formed

THE endowment fund of Amherst college has been swelled by a cash donation of \$10,000 from a benefactor whose name and residence is a mystery. The policy of secrecy is not patented, however, and persons troubled with a surplus of wealth and a generous inclination are at liberty to follow the fashion.

Fort.

Like Church Fairs.

Boston Advertiser. Buying blindfolded, as it were, unclaimed express packages is a species of lottery dealing that the law does not forbid.

Women Got Left. New York World What has become of the woman who made

bution of prizes what has the woman got! Temptations of Office. Bronklyn Easte. New York pays her aldermen \$3,000 a year

150 specches for the farmers of Kansas dur-

ing the late campaign! In the grand distri-

salary. Buffalo pays hers \$1,000 a year salary. Brooklyn pays hers nothing. We have

poor aldermen, out no aldermen who are poor. Show to Your Wife. New York Herald. Well, these little merrymakings break the dull monotony of life. Why should we be in

good temper all the time! To get downright mad once in a while is our moral and physical salvation.

They Smoke Cigarettes, Though. Kansas City Star. At the Carlisle Indian school football has been prohibited as a "fiendish game." There are some things which even the Indian nature, inured to the sun and ghost dance,

Knows Jay.

shrinks from.

New York Herald. We tried the subsidy game on the various Pacific railroads, and the only result is a pile of debts which will never be paid. One experiment of that kind is enough, and it should not be repeated.

One Argument for Passes.

In speaking of the accident to State Representative Dunn, the Scribner News remarks that if he had "traveled as other members of the legislature do, he never would have narrowly escaped being left while buying a ticket."

Corporations Take Chances.

Boston Globe. A jury yesterday said the Boston & Albany railroad must pay \$10,000 for a workman's arm. Such luxuries are expensive, even to a a railroad corporation; but the companies seem to think they can better afford to pay such pills than provide safe appliances.

> Millionaires Won't Kick. Indianapolis News.

Mr. Powderly says that the poverty and indifference of our people are the greatest evils menacing the government. If he means that those who are in poverty are indifferent we shall sail along smoothly enough, for the millionaires are not going to kick up a row.

Tools of Trade.

Boston Adverti er. The statement that three gowns consigned to the most prominent feminine member of the New York's 400 are held at the custom house suggests the query whether articles of apparel intend to be worn by a lady, whose sole occupation consists in discharging the functions of a society leader, might not claim free admittance as "tools of trade."

Ready When Wanted.

Kansas City Journal. The expenses of the Nebraska militia who stood guard on the Dakota border during the recent Indian disturbances were \$40,000 There is reason to be thankful, however, that the loss of life was so slight. Only one militiaman was killed and no Indians. And the unfortunate militiaman was slain by one of his own comrades, who has apologized pro-

Why Not Arrest the Fellow?

Chicago Post. It is very singular that the public of the pretty city of Rockford and Winnebago county will tolerate for so long a time that unmitigated scoundrel, George Jacob Schweinfurth. They surely know that he is a swindler as well as a blasphemer. His im personation of the Christ may not be a specific violation of the statutes, but when he deliberately ropes in dupes and secures their money by misrepresentation, as he did a day or two ago, securing a clear \$6,500, then the law is specifically defled and the fraud should be made to suffer for it. Public sentiment in Rockford surely cannot favor this mun, and it is a wonder that it does not take some material form against him. Is there no public prosecutor in Winnebago county who has the courage to take the initiative?

> Railroads Grow Desperate. San Francisco Examiner.

Railroad commissions are of two general types, those which have power in themselves and those which can merely make recommendations to some other authority. The former class has proved a complete failure, the latter has generally been more or less successful. The California commission is a good example of one kind; the other is represented by that of Massachusetts. In California the new constitution attempted to put the railroads absolutely at the mercy of the commission. The commissioners were vested with legislative, executive and judicial powers. They could fix rates, make regulations, superintend their enforcement, receive complaints, take evidence and decide cases. The result was that it became a matter of life and death to the railroads to have a friendly commission, and they got it.

PERSONALITIES.

Both Sara Bernhardt and Grover Cleverand object strenuously to any reference to their extra adipose tissue.

the groundwork of the hymn, "Hold the

Russell A. Alger, jr., son of the general is making a tour of the world.

King Humbert of italy, has often said, "I should wish to be a journalists were I not a sing." If he were as bright as he should be he would wish so in spite of his kingship. In a recent interview Francis Wilson the actor indulged in this mot: Optimistic or possimistic in theology? Well, I'm neither. I believe in a "happy betweenity."

Miss Schreiner's "Story of an African Farm" has already made the fortune of her 'Dreams.'

Jay Gould's daughter Nellie is said to have made up her mind never to marry. Stanley says that Edison has the most won-derful pair of eyes that he has ever seen in a human head.

Amelie Rives-Chapler's govel to which she has given the name "A Girl of the Pave-ment," is said to be now in the hands of a ment," is said to be now in the h. New York firm under consideration. It is believed that ex-Mayor Cobb of Bos-

from wall paper or furniture in his own John E. Parsons of New York is said to have received for his services to the sugar trust the largest fee ever paid in this coun-

try. \$400,000. Operations were suspended the other day in the district court at Richmond, Ind., while one of the jurors, Elder Brown, married

James Rimmer and Miss Shelda Denton. Frances Willard requests every Woman's Christian Temperance union woman to begin February 22 and for ten days deny herself of some luxury and contribute the amount thus

saved to the national fund. While Senator-elect Gordon of Georgia was in New York the past week he had his pocket picked of \$188 on a ferry boat. When he was about to take the congressional limited for Washington he discovered the theft. He found a friend and borrowed meney enough from him to pay his fare to the capi-

Senator Cockrell of Missouri is said to be the only man who has ever had the audacity to smoke a pipe within the sacred confines of the senate.

PASSING JESTS.

New York Herald: Ethel-Clara went to Europe to get married, did she! Fd like to see the man I'd go to Europe to marry.

Maud-Without doubt; or Timbuctoo either, I fancy.

Week's Sport: First Gun Cartridge-I'm roing to quit my position suddenly some day, and without warning.

Second Gun Cartridge Because you know you'd be discharged if you remained.

Puck: Edith-And would you marry for

Mabel-Would you marry without it? Paris Figaro: "By the way mademoiselle,

what is your age? "Oh, I don't tell that anymore. I am just as young as I look."
"Upon my word! I thought you were younger than that."

Detroit Free Press: A Canadian judge has ruled that giving \$20 in money and an old blanket for a squaw constitutes a legal marriage. This shows how shamelessly the aborgines are being robbed. Marriage licenses in civilization range from 50 cents to \$1. Washington Star: "You always want

your own way," growled the grocer's wife in no pleasant humor with her husband. "And you oughtn't to interfere," he re-sponded with pride. "That's how we got rich."

Washington Post: "I have had a good mind to bid farewell to the world," said a misanthrophic citizen. What deterred you?" "Well, there wouldn't be much satisfaction. Now-a-days nobody seems to believe a man's

dead, whether he is or not." New York Fre s.

"Speech is silver and silence golden," So 'tis declared by an adage olden, Not always truth a maxim teaches; There is no silver in Cleveland's speeches. New York Heraid: A hypocrite is a man

who has beaten you at your own game dur-ing the week and who prays on Sunday just as though nothing had happened. Indianapolis Journal: "But this girl Egpert is engaged to—isn't she rather giddy! She seemed to me a rather thoughtless creature." "Thoughtless" answered Egbert's

nother. "Sne is absolutely thinkless Somerville Journal: The reason things go wrong so often in this world is because men won't take wo.nen's advice. If you don't be-lieve this at first just go and ask the women

Indianapolis Journal: Watts-Women don't seem to marry so early as they did some few years ago.

Potts—No; they don't. The great number of thirty-year-old widows with grown daugh-ters is proof enough of that, Drake's Magazine.

Drink to me only with thine eyes-There's glass enough in thine-Nor drop thy new teeth in the cup, Twould vitiate my wine.

Yonkers Statesman: The prohibitionists of New York are circulating cards bearing the words: "Taste Not, Touch No, Handle Not." Somebody should attach one of these o each live electric light wire in the city.

> In Pawn. New York Herald.

Miss Edna holds my heart in pawn, Her interest still increasing; But now, alas! my wealth has gone— Dear lamb, she's great at fleecing. So, fair ones, who would buy a heart At random, and not pick it, Here is your chance, for at my mart

I'l sacrifice the ticket. A Point for Cronkers.

New Y rk Herald. Vine hundred sinners plunge headlong into And not a word was said about their bad-

And lo! nine hundred sinners shouted forth in gladness.

And gets there just the same,

But one poor saint was tempted, and he fell.

He Gets There. Pittsburg Disputch.
The wires may break and the poles may fall, The tickers be jerky and lame; But Jay Gould winks his weather eye, Elevates tolls to an altitude high.

OUR SPECIAL SALE OF MEN'S FINE TROUSERS At One Dollar Discount on all goods above \$3.

Excellent value at \$2.50 and \$3.75.

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