THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TIBMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Delly Recognitiont Sunday) One Year... Delly and Sunday, One Year... Sax Months... Fire Months.
Funday Ree, One Year,
Saturday Ree, One Year,
Verkly Ree, One Year,

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION, ttate of Nebriska County of Douglas. (88. Geo. R. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bre Jubilshing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEN for the week ending February 13, 1892, was a Tuesday, Feb. 9.
Wednesday, Feb. 10.
Thursday, Feb. 11.
Friday, Feb. 12.
Eaturday, Feb. 13. 2 1,763 ... 53,710 ... 24,045

Average GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 13th day of February, A. D. 1802 Seat. N. P. Feit. Notary Public. Average Circulation for January 24.324.

BALFOUR and his Irish bill will occupy the attention of most of the English-speaking world for the next few months.

PERHAPS Governor Boyd will wait for process to issue regularly from the supreme court of the state before he decides to call an extra session

THE democrats who are pushing the income tax measure have forgotten how much trouble this form of impost caused the late Samuel J. Tilden and the demoeracy.

WITH the Interstate drill, the State Business Men's association and the Manufacturers Industrial exposition in June, the month promises to be full of interest.

OMAHA cannot become a grain mar. ket without milling-in-transit rates. This fact should stimulate our business men to demand the concession imperatively, persistently and even vindictively.

AFTER three months of toilsome talk it must be encouraging to Uncle Jo. Holman to know that he effected a reduction of \$5,000 upon the only appropriation bill which has gone through the house.

OMAHA is still gaining upon her Mis souri packing house rival. The pack ings for the season thus far show a gain for Omaha of 74,000 hogs and a loss to Kansas City of 29,000. The gain in Chicago is but 15,000.

INDICATIONS point to a very brief session of the national republican convention. The tide is setting so strongly toward Harrison that we should not be surprised to see Russell A. Alger place him in nomination. It is a Harrison

THE new chief grain inspector is not known in politics. Indeed, he has not been personally acquainted with the governor quite a fortnight, but all agree that he understands his business. This is sufficient reason for commending his appointment.

CHICAGO has for months been wrestling with the smoke nuisance, and she has recently established rigid rules and regulations for coal consumers in mills, factories, hotels and large office buildings. Omaha will soon have to do some thing decisive to abate the smoke auisance.

MILES ZENTMYER has been appointed commandant of the Soldiers' Home at Grand Island. By delving into ancient aistory it will be learned that once upon a time Mr. Zentmyer was the democratic candidate for lieutenant governor of Nebraska. His reward has been a long time coming.

ENTHUSIASTIC silver coinage men who predict dire results to the republican party if Harrison should veto the Bland bill must not forget that General Grant lost none of his popularity by vetoing the inflation bill of 1874. Harrison is itching for a chance to write his name on the marble tablet of fame in favor of the honest dollar as good as any other dollar and every dollar worth 100 cents.

As a final result of the maneuvering in and out of the council the Ohio company's street lighting plant comes into the possession of the new corporation or the new corporation comes into the possession of the old. It matters not which. The gratifying fact is that although the Ohio company held to its high priced contract for a year after its expiration, under the new deal the price per lamp is reduced from \$19 to \$16.

COLONEL SAMUEL M. H. BYERS, who was reappointed and confirmed consu general to St. Gall, Switzerland, the first of the present week, is the author of the popular war ballad "Sherman's March to the Son." He has been in the diplomatic service most of the time since the war, having dropped out temporarily during Cloveland's term. His ballad made him distasteful to democracy and his place was given to an exconfed brigadier.

STATE LECTURER BURKETT of the Mississippi alliance states unequivocably and unreservedly that nine-tenths of the roembers of the alliance in his state "will support the democratic nomince for president whoever he may be." A straw like this ought to convince northern alliance men that the southern wing of their order is used chiefly as a corral for the "outs" of the southern demoeratic organization, and that the southarn alliance is purely and solely a faction of the democratic party.

A MANUFACTURERS' EXHIBIT.

The Manufacturers and Consumers association has voted to hold a manufacturers' exposition in the Coliseum in June next. This is a move in the right direction. The home patronage idea can be extensively developed only by education. People must know what is being manufactured in the state before they can be expected to patronize home manufacturers. The proposed exposition if well managed will add impetus to the patriotic movement begun last August and stimulate an interest in home manufactures all over the state as well as in Omaha.

The exposition must be a creditable one, however. It will not do to show merely a few shelves filled with products of home factories. The exposition must have distinctive and attractive characteristics. Novel methods of presenting the results of home industry must be thought out and adopted. The exposition should be a living, practical illustration of the business of each member of the association. Some feature of each line of business represented should be included in the exhibit. For instance, one cigar manufacturer should exhibit the curing room of his factory, another should have a force rolling the weed and a third putting on the wrappers and finishing the eigar. A fourth firm might illustrate the methods of boxing them. The barb-wire factory should be represented with the machinery of its business turning out completed fence wire, and so on through the manufactures.

Every manufacturer in the association who can possibly do so should arrange to have a force of men and enough machinery to show visitors exactly how some or all the work of his establishment is performed. In this way an industrial exposition can be arranged which will attract thousands of people.

A BIG SCHEME THWARTED.

Some time ago there was introduced in the United States senate and referred to the committee on foreign relations, a resolution instructing that committee to inquire as to the practicability of the acquisition by the United States of certain portions of Mexico-namely, the states of Sonora, Chihuahua and Coahuila. It seemed on the face of it an entirely innocent matter. True, there appeared to be no good reason why the United States should acquire these possessions of the neighboring republic. There was no demand that anybody was aware of, on the ground of public policy, for extending our bourdaries in that direction, and public opinion had not grown more favorable to the annexation of territory in any direction. Neither was there any information that Mexico desired to part with her northern states. It was generally thought to be merely a whim of the senator who introduced the resolution, and hence the matter received little attention. But it was not a whim. On the con-

trary the resolution had a very serious purpose behind it. The scheme involved in the seemingly innocent resolution was a huge land speculation that would have made the men who projected it millionaires if the scheme had carried. These men, it is stated on what appears to be good authority, own. vast acres of fertile land in the Mexican states named which, if they were a part of the United States, would increase in value 500 to 1,000 per cent. There is a ealthy syndicate that has for severa years been getting hold of all the land it was able to buy in those states, and it was this influence that induced Senator Quay to introduce the resolution which the Mexican government might very properly and reasonably have regarded as unfriendly in spirit, and which the senate ought not to have permitted to go to a committee for consideration.

The big scheme has failed. The com mittee on foreign relations made an adverse report on the resolution and it was indefinitely postponed. The syndicate must devise some other way to make itself rich. But what is to be thought of the senator who in his public capacity made himself a party to the schome?

SILVER IN THE SENATE. Senator Sherman is quoted as of the opinion that if the Bland free coinage bill passes the house it will also pass the senate. In the last congress the senate voted for free coinage, and there have been only one or two changes, so that the probability is that the Bland bill or some measure of like character would receive a majority in the senate about as large as in the last congress. One estimate is that the majority in favor of free and unlimited silver coinage is from ten to fifteen. There are eighty-eight members of the senate, the roll being full, and forty-five votes are a majority. The senators who are reported to be openly opposed to free coinage, and who can be safely counted to vote against it, number about thirty-threetwenty-eight republicans and five democrats. These may be reinforced by three now regarded as doubtful, Perkins of Kansas and the two Nebraska senators, raising the vote against any silver measure to thirty-six. This appears to be the very best that can be hoped for, The total vote in the senate for free coinage may, accordingly, if the bill comes up within the next three months, run as high as fifty-two, counting pairs, while the total vote against it under the same circumstances cannot be expected

to exceed thirty-eight or thirty-nine. Regarding the suggestion of a compromise, by which free coinage shall be limited to the silver output of the mines of the United States, excluding that from foreign countries, Senator Sherman does not think such a compromise possible. The arguments against one, he says, stand against the other. It is really a distinction without a difference. both schemes being equally pernicious and menacing to the welfare of the country. It is understood that those who oppose free coinage at all will oppose it in any form. As to the house of representatives, there appears to be hardly room for a doubt that it will pass a free comage bill. The speaker has given assurance of his friendliness to such a measure and will use his power as chairman of the committee on rules to make a special order for its early consideration. It is understood that the supporters of the Bland bill desire ac-

will probably secure it. There is no doubt, however, that an

tion on it as early as March 1, and they

unlimited silver coinage bill would never pass the senate, or possibly ever the lower house of congress, if it were not certain that the bill will be vetoed by President Harrison. Many members of both houses and of both parties who intend to go on record for free coinage are demagogues who desire to make political capital out of their support of the measure.

THE MIKINLEY TARIFF ABROAD. It was recently noted that the moderate protection given by the tariff to the American manufacturers of binding twine does not prevent the British manufacturers of that article from successfully competing in our own markets. The duty on binding twine therefore is not prohibitive, but simply enables the American makers to maintain the industry and realize a reasonable profit on the product. The same is true as to a great many other articles of British manufacture which come into competi-

tion with those of American production. The Dundee (Scotland) Courier has been investigating the effect of the Mc-Kinley tariff upon the various industries of Great Britain and gives the results in its issue of January 30 last. Its information was obtained directly from manufacturers, the aim being to ascertain what has been the actual experience in the principal trading centers of the United Kingdom. Commenting on the information received the Courier says it "is gratifying to be able to state that on the whole there is no great cause for apprehension." Depression was experienced in many parts of the country immediately after the passage of the tariff act, but since then there has been a steady and even rapid recovery. While the act was under discussion there was naturally created a good deal of apprehension among foreign manufacturers, who fancied that it would close the American markets to foreign goods, and the natural effect of this feeling was to produce depression, but when the true nature of the measure came to be understood a reaction followed, and although British trade with the United States has not in all lines recovered its former proportions, which may mean that American manufacturers have been enjoying a larger share of the home market, quite generally the extreme depression in British trade centers has gone, or is disappearing.

The reports to this effect, of course are not universal. There are districts where the situation is represented to be still very unsatisfactory, in part accounted for by heavy exports in advance of the passage of the tariff law, due, as one manufacturer states it, to "the unfortunate idea that prices would rise when the McKinley tariff took effect, but which proved not to be the case.

Taken as a whole, Great Britain has unquestionably experienced a material loss of trade by reason of the McKinley tariff, but it is undoubtedly capable of demonstration that this loss represents the gain of American manufacturers in the American market, acquired without increased cost, taking all things together to American consumers. From this point of view cortainly no citizen of the United States ought to complain of the effect of our tariff on British manufacturers.

CHECKING PAYMENT OF FAT FEES. President Harrison's message regard ing the Choctaw and Chickasaw claims, to settle which nearly \$3,000,000 were voted in the Fifty-first congress is deserving of more than passing mention. The fact that so very large a sum as \$650,000 was to be paid in commissions to agents and attorneys leads the president to think that improper methods were resorted to by these beneficiaries to se cure action in their favor on the part of the Choctaw and Chickasaw legislatures.

The president also raises some questions as to the validity of the claims of these two nations for the lands now occurred by the Chevennes and Arapahoes and to be allotted to them in severalty. With this branch of the subject we have no disposition to deal at present.

On the matter of attorneys' fees for lobbying Indian claims through congress, however, a good deal might be said. It will be remembered that a prominent Minnesota attorney, who has since been appointed a United States circuit judge, claimed 10 per cent of the \$2,000,000 appropriated to the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians of Minnesota as his fee for endeavoring to secure favorble a c tion on the part of congress. He presented a binding contract between the individual Indians and himself, and therefore his claim was allowed, although it is clear that his efforts had no bearing whatever upon the final action of congress. The fact is that attorneys and agents, with all manner of contracts for remuneration, are found on every street corner in Washington when the Indian appropriation bill comes up for consideration. The Interior department holds a check upon the outlay in this di rection by reserving the right to refuse to recognize attorneys, except upon certain conditions, but the fact remains that immense sums of money which the people vote to the Indians for lands and other concessions are pocketed by attorneys and agents, whose presence in Washington has been of no benefit whatever to their clients.

The president's message in this case will probably open up the entire subject and may reveal some very queer transactions. It is quite certain that some ex-politicians, attorneys-at-law and other styles of representatives of Indian tribes have been very handsomely remunerated for such services as they have

rendered.

THE MAYOR'S PREROGATIVE. The charter for metropolitan cities holds the mayor responsible for good government and places him in charge of all elective as well as appointive offi cers. It is his duty to sign the commissions of all city officers and inferentially he is expected to appoint all officers not elected by the people. Section 135 of the charter confers upon the mayor the power to appoint all officers that may be deemed neccessary for the good government of the city, excepting such as are elected by the people or whose appointments are by the express provisions of the charter vested in other hands. This refers to the board of police commissioners, appointed by the governor

and their appointees, and the park commission, appointed by the district judges.

In exercising the appointing power the mayor's choice is subject to revision and reversion by the council, but it is manifest that no official appointed without the consent of the mayor can hold a commission, even though he was unanimously endorsed by the council, In other words, the consent of the mayor to any and every position whether ereated by charter or by ordinance, is essential to make the appointment valid. The only exceptions as before stated are elective officers and officials holding under appointments of the governor, the courts and the fire and police com-

mission. Where appointments have been made by subordinate officials, without the the sanction of the mayor it is within his power to negative them and the council cannot override his veto, even by a unanimous vote. It is an open secret that the approval of the mayor has not been given to several very important appointments recently made, and it now remains for Mayor Bemis to assert his prerogative. Let it be once and forever settled that the subordinate appointments must first be submitted to the mayor for approval, and then go to the council for confirmation. If subordinate officers believe that they are holding their positions in spite of the mayor, they will naturally feel indifferent about any directions he may give, and this must inevitably result in insubordination

THE SWITCHING ORDINANCE. Whether the Union Pacific restores the old switching rates or whether it continues to impose exorbitant charges upon the freight it handles on its side tracks, the council is in duty bound to take such steps as will at all times leave the city in position to enforce fair treatment at the hands of every railroad that enjoys side track privileges in our streets and alleys.

The city has given these railroads valuable right of way privileges without any compensation whatever. The roads, so far as we can ascertain, have never paid a dollar of tax upon these tracks and they never intend to unless the courts compel them. It is clearly the duty of the mayor and council, now that the issue has been raised, to establish the land mark and by ordinance assert the reserve powers of the city to enforce reasonable charges for the handling and carriage of freight on and over the tracks that connect the various jobbing houses, factories and warehouses with the main tracks and freight depots of the respective roads. When the city has asserted its power in this regard the railroads will know just what charges are permissable.

And from this time on no right-of-way for side tracks should be granted to any railroad without coupling the grant with the condition that the city shall at all times have a right to prescribe reasonable switching charges over said tracks, and furthermore that no discrimination shall be made by the owners of such side tracks against any road that converges at Omaha in the switching of cars.

THE Omaha business organizations have several important matters to take up with the railroad companies. There should be no cessation of hostilities or spite from activity until they are adjusted satisfactorily. First the extortionate switching charges should be reduced. Second, Omaha should have the benefit of milling-in-transit rates. Third, the 5-cent bridge toll on Iowa shipments should be abolished. Fourth, the union depot should be completed. Until all these things have been accomplished, there is no time for leisure to the railroad committees of the Board of Trade, Commercial club and Real Estate Owners' association.

THE anti-monopoly masque which the editor of the World-Herald has been wearing was dropped at the Boyd banquet, when the kid-gloved champion of the horny-fisted farmer was cheek-byjowl with the railroad attorneys and railroad officials of high and low degree. This acrobatic feat is not in the least surprising after the ground and lofty tumbling to which he has treated his patrons since the supreme court declared in favor of Boyd.

> Party Treasonr Chicago Herald (arm.)

The democratic party cannot afford to incur the odium of supporting such a measure of fraud and rapine (the Bland silver bili.)

The Consolution Prize. Washington Post Members of the Ohio legislature receive small salaries, but they have the privilege of

investigating the Standard Oil company. Chance for a Tin Strike. Chicago Times.

If Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania really wishes to launch a presidential boom he should not shut his eyes to the Coal trust formed within his jurisdiction.

The Phantom Bost. Chicago News A phantom host of pale and haggard booms are to be found languishing in different quiet corners of the nation. If any one wishes to buy presidential aspirations by the job lot this is his chance.

Endorses the Suggestion Grand Island Independent. THE OMAHA BEE suggests that in case at extra session of the legislature be called the subject of an inorpase in the appropriation for the Nebraska exhibit at the World's fair

> Afflicted with Fool Friends. Chicago Tribune.

should be included. Sensible suggestion.

It is a poor somptiment to Mr. Blaine's sincerity to insist that he will permit himself to be a candidate in spite of his letter of withdrawal. All great man is not to blame for his fool friends, and Mr. Blatne has his share of them.

To Change the Example,

The Omaha World-Herald man is publish ing soul-harrowing editorials on the sinful ness of wealth. Dropping Andy Carnegie's case a moment, where did the young man who owns and edits the W. H. acquire his wealth! Anybody can tell you that Carnegie earned his, commencing as a daily laborer in a foundry.

A Disgrace and Injury.

It seems strange that a newspaper which it would seem should aspire to the possession of some reliability and dignity should make a business of continually filling its columns with fakes of the worst character; yet such seems to be the studied pelicy of the Omaha

World-Heraid. An alleged newspaper which panders to the lowest elements and instincts of humanity is a disgrace to the profession and an injury to any party or community whose interests it pretends to espouse.

He Still Remembers Warbington.

The clergymen of Omaha are threatening the destruction of certain posters which adorn the deadwalls of the city. A year of two ago a young man residing there estab tished a precedent by throwing a chair through an \$18,000 painting, and since then the citizens have become so fastidiously moral that it is unsate to have a photograph taken unless wrapped in buffalo robes and heavily veiled.

Reasonably Certain, Globe-Democrat.

Gray says he is certain to obtain the demo cratic presidential nomination if Harrison should be put up again. If this be true the democrats may as well send a committee to Gray and tell him to take the candidacy, for Harrison's nomination is as pearly certain as any event of the future can be.

Hoping Against Hope.

thicago News.
But the hopelessness in nominating either Cleveland or Hill under these conditions is apparent to the shrewdest of the democratic managers. Unless the Hill-Cleveland antagonism is ended before June the presidential candidates from the west will be the only ones really in the field.

FACTS WITHOUT FRILLS.

Twelve average tea plants produce one Only citizens who can read and write are

allowed to vote in Bolivia. Poor people are supplied with spectacles free of charge by a Boston society. There is a wind and storm insurance com pany doing business in Pennsylvania coun

The density of population is greatest in Europe, where it averages ninety-seven to the square mile Chicago's municipal debt is about \$13,000, 000. The World's fair bonds increase this

sum to \$18,000,000. Children are not numerous in France. Out of 10,000,000 families in the republic one-fifth have no children at all and another fifth bave

only one child each. According to recently compiled railroad statistics, Americans make an average of twenty-nine trips a year, ten more than the

average Englishman takes. The people of Rome get their supply of water, which is said to be remarkably pure, from the Apennines through an ancient

aqueduct. The deepest depth of the sea is reported to be at a point twenty three miles north of New Guinea, where soundings showed a

depth of 26,850 feet

The Egyptian fellah is apparently the worst taxed man in the world. Even on the palm tree, which gives him food and shelter, he pays 50 cents a year. A square inch of gold, more or less, has

een found in a meteorite that fell in Califor nia, a fact that Government Geologist Turner ers important, as showing that there is gold in the worlds of space. An unmarked grave in Talladega, near

which an iron furnace has recently been erected, contains the remains of the fifteen oldiers who were killed in the battle of Talladega, in which General Andrew Jack son fought against the Creeks. When the air balloon was first discovere

Dr. Franklin professed great faith in its capabilities. Some one flippantly said to him;
"Of what possible use is a foolish toy like that? "What is the use of a helpless new born infant?" replied the doctor. it will become a man."

Billy Bryan's Bill.

OMAHA, Feb. 18,-To the Editor of THE BEE: I see that Mr. Bryan has introduced a bill to place binding twine on the free list, I would like to know if Mr. Bryan has made up his mind yet what portion of the country he represents-whether it is a district in Ne braska or his late home in Illinois. Now, if Mr. Bryan is supposed to represent a district in Nebraska I think it would be but just and fair that he ought to get posted as to the needs and wishes of the people of said district. For his information I will state that there are over 10,000,000 acres of land in the state of Nebraska that is beautifully adapted the raising of hemp. No state in g union can show such a depth of black loamy soil as Nebraska. The land on the Elkhorn and Platie bottoms excels any soil in the world for the production of nemp. Hemp growing in Nebraska is no experi-ment. The crop raised in Dodge and a part of Douglas county in 1899 was manufactured at Fremont into binding twine to the amount of about 800,000 pounds and the crop of 1891 as estimated will yield over 2,000,000 pounds o the best grade of twine and this is one of the infant industries of our state that Mr Bryan tate of Illinois, proposes to knock the pins from under. Now, Mr. Editor, I am not a prophet nor the son of one but I will venture to say that in less than five years from date the largest spinning mills in America with mall 200 ton mills scattered all the state. There has been no enterprise ye talked of that, in my opinion, would do Omana and the whole state so much good as a spinning mill located here, and whoever the parties may be that will engage in an enter prise of the sort will be well paid venture. I think it is about time that the people of this district ought to be up and ning something in the interest of the industry instead of reducing the present tar interest of the foreigner-petter study the building up of our home industries Now the writer of these few lines is no bond holder nor coporation bireling, but a plain commonplace farmer of Douglas county JAMES WALSH.

AIRY COGITATIONS.

New Orleans Pleayune: A jockey in politic will try to curry favor with a dark horse. Union County Standard: One of the things that is not faithful to the end is a cheap

cigar.

Sommerville Journal: If the ordinary city letter carrier could know what is in all the letters that he takes out on a single trip, he would probably faint dead away.

Detroit Free Press: Tom De Witt-Filrting has developed into an exact science; it's like a game of chess. Kitty Winslow—Yes, one can't do anything without the men.

> A FACTORY SECRET. New York Herald. Now doth the crafty woodsman The sorghum sugar buy. And with fresh maple syrup Unto the city ble.

Philadelphia Press: "I like to clean win dows with large pains better than those with small ones." "Why?" "Recause I have to take more panes with the small ones."

Binghamton Leader: Paradoxical as it may appear, when a man has got low down in the world he may be said to be gone up.

Galveston News: Some people imagine that they are making glant strides every time they kick.

Washington Star: "You don't mean to say you weah canton flannel pajamas Cholly?"
"Yes; paid double pwice foh them. I am twoubled with insomnia, you know, and the pwonwictor guaranteed me a good nap with never set." every set."

"You're always looking in the glass, my dear." As the wife stood by the mirror there. The bushand said with a cruei sneer.
The while she gazed at her image fair.

"Quite frequently," she said, in retort.
With a flash in her eyes like the gleam of And the words came out like a gun's report, But in my boudoir -not at the bar

Eimira Gazette: Jarson savs that a wise man and a fool often talk so much slike that he can't tell which is the wise man till one of them stops talking

Philadelphia Pimes: The man with immense feet cenerally puts them as far away from hindself as possible when he has a seat in a street car.

Boston Gazette: It must not be supposed that a wdoman is out of temper because she moves about with a bang.

SIGHT SEEING IN THE SOUTH

Pen Pictures of the Natural Beauty of Jacksonville and St. Augustine.

COMBINATION OF ANTIQUE AND MODERN

The Finest Beach in the World - Hotels Per fect in Appointments and Gorgeons in Surroundings-Narrow Old

Fashioned Streets,

HOTEL PONCE DE LEON, ST. AUGUSTINE,

Fla., Feb. 15.-ISpecial Correspondence of THE BEE, |- About half way through Georgia a change in the climate is noticeable, it being warm enough for the pickaninnies to rut about bareheaded and the women to leave their cabin doors open. Here, instead of winter, they have rains during that entire season and our progress through the state was a gloomy one on that account. We passed vast tracts of swamp land seemingly good for nothing but to add to the scene. About this season, no one had any employment-look about him. Groups of tazy-looking indi viduals stood around at all the small stopping places on the road and we saw none but the owest classes residing in these towns. Their tumble down buts, very few of which can boast of even a window, but have instead a small opening sawed through the boards to serve the purpose. The tattered condition of the children running about barefooted gave a look of extreme poverty, to say nothing of squalor, to all the settlements. These folks are the poorest class above the earth, for they are the laziest and the smallest amount of food suffices them, since it entails the least tax of labor to earn it. The only things indig enous to Georgia beside thriftlessness an negroes, are the tall pines, the sap of which is used for turpentine and resin, and the low palmetto plant, for which we pay our north ern florists extravagant prices considering he specie, grows thick as a carpet for hun

Our reception into Florida was certainly warm one for the weatner was such a marke contrast to that we had left at home that Rip Van Winkle like we felt as if we had fallen asleep in wintry January and awakened into the heat of August. One believes that upon arriving in Jacksonville he has been in troduced to the whole of Florida, but he soon realizes his mistake, for white Jacksonville may be the largest city in the state, and ha a few beautiful spots of interest, such as the orange groves belonging to Mrs. Alexander Mitchell, whose late husband owned the handsome square in Milwaukee, and the St. John's river, whereon one can ride to romantic places such as Maguo-lia and Green Cove Springs, still the city is in the main one of hotels, where fash flocks during the winter months from the north, and where those whose span of life is none of the longest come to drink of the waters of Nepenthe and to spin out their line of life yet a little longer. And it is invigor ating to bask in the sunshine of a June day while all the north is hardened under the blasts of frosts and snow storms, and to fee transported in three days' time from winter

dreds of miles about,

nto summer.

Nothing that grows in the north do wese o down here, where the orange is used as a shade tree and exotics are so common; one forgets to give them a glance. At Magnelia, which is but a short distance from Jackson ville and is beautifully situated right on the river, there is a grove of majestic-looking water oaks, from whose wide-spreading branches great beards of gray Spanish moss wave backward and forward in the wind giving the place a weird, heary look, putting one in mind of a cemetery, a fit place for these kings of nature to guard. From Magnolia to Green Cove Springs, a distance two miles, a beautiful avenue called St. David's Path is formed of these cass interlacing at the top, and lined on either side by the palmetto plants and strange shrubs and bushes never seen in northern countries outside of bothouses Think of the fragrant yellow jasmine bloom ing in January and the ivy wild, covering stone walls, ruins, fences an portices. It seemed difficult at first to real ze that it was January and that Omaha wa experiencing 32° below zero at the time we were strolling through this orange grove with parasols raised to protect us against the heat of the sun's rays.

Besides the strange sons rare ruits that grow only in Florida. Pomegranates or Japanese oranges, sapadillos, guavas and the cactus fruit, which last are called prickly pears, from which beware of the prickles.

Points of interest are all within easy disance of Jacksonville. Pablo Beach, but three quarters of an hour's ride, the finest beach in the world, it is said. It is one beautiful stretch of shore for forty-five miles with nothing to be seen on the opposide side but ocean and horizon meeting in endless distance. Sharks and porpoises haunt the shore and it is quite funny to watch the na-tics of the latter as they boo up and dive under the water. cresting, for it is filled with hotels, some of

For city life, St. Augustine is the most inwhich are the finest the world can boast of. It has been well conceded by those who have made traveling an occupation, that nowhere is such a hotel as the Ponce de Leon to be It is simply perfect in its appoint ments and its gorgeous surroundings. St. Augustine seen for the first time reminds one of an exposition in full career, there such a general air of stir and bustle. Ma colored Spanish flags waving in the breez long rows of carriages standing about, wai ing for the guests to take their morning drive along the sea front. Description cui-not do adequate justice to the splendors of the Ponce de Loon hotel. It must be seen in all its magnificent proportions to be appropriated, and even illustrations can give on but a faint idea of its beauties. Aside from ts being a vast caravansary unsurpussed in elegance and luxury, it commands admira tion chiefly as an example of architectura design, and should be judged design, and should be judged by some other measure than the "ordinery American standard of bigness and cost. It is a paince with towers, courls,

fountains, loggias and cool retreats, em-bodies the beauties of Spanish architecture with decorations surgestive of the history of Florida and St. Augustine, The interio decorations exceed the imagination. One must refer to a guide book to be enlightened about the composition of the wainscoating of that fireplace, unless one is "up" in Numid-ian and Verona marbles and Mexican onyx. in antique letters set in mosaic in the floo eading to the dining hall is the verse taker from Shenstone 'Whoe'er has travell'd life's dull round.

Where'er his stages may have been, May sigh to think he still has found

The warmest welcome at an inn."

And in the dining room ceiling are Spanish proverbs admonitory to the guests below, such as, "Chango of pasture makes fat calves;" "The ass that brays most cats least;" "Old friends and old wines are the post," etc. In the same square as the Ponce de Leor

are the Alcazar and Cordova hotels, scarcely inferior to the first named, and all built by the same Mr Flagler, who, it is said, owns nalf of St. Augustine.

The city has been modernized to a great extent, and the old landmarks have given way to more elegant and modern structures. Still there is enough of the antique left to lend a charm to the city which lingers in the

mind and of which one never tires. This combination of the antique and modern is one of the main attractions of the city. There is the plaza, an open shady which is said to have formerly been 't slave market, now used as a public para overhooking the ocean. The sea wall is nearly a mile long and was built to prevent the encroachment of the sea. On this ve will see guests taking a stroll every morning it seems a favorite retreat. The streets are most old fashioned, very

few baving any sidewalks, and some are s-narrow that two people one on each side o the street can lean across and shake hands Carts and wagons pass up so close to the houses that in many places the plaster and morter are scraped away exposing the shell, of which substances most of the houses, notels, and even the eld fort three hundred years old, are built. It is called ocquins, being a mixture of shells and coment. as orms a more solle material than rock | Itself The queer shaped little houses are orna-mated with balcoures, which jet out over the street and are filled with flowers, blogwing winter and summer. One can almost imagine to sees the dusky Sipanish desuties peering from behind the curtain into the streets below, wondering at the influx of American civilization disturb-

ing by their curious sight seeing propousities the peaceful tenor of their way One must not suppose that because these we cities have been seen that Florida has in "done." To see the fertility and beauty

of this country, tourists rule down the In-dian river to Lake Worth and as far as Punta Gorda, where the ecceanut, lemon, orange and banana groves abound and the tropical plants grow wild in this perpetual summer climate. Mrs. A. D. Brandets. summer climate.

FROM ROUND ABOUT US.

Nebraska.

West Union is to have a public library. The Baptists of Clering are making an ef-The Kearney Savings bank and the Buffale County National bank are to consolidate.

A lodge of Daughters of Rebekah has been instituted at Aurora with twenty-five char Fred Sacrider, a 15-year-old boy living near

Monroe, Platte county, rested the muzzle of a gun on too of his left foot. The doctors ed to save the mangled member, were forced to amputate all one side of the foot except the heel. The patient will re-

Theodore A. Leger, who is now a mission ary in Africa, formerly resided at Ashland-His friends there hadn't heard from him recently, and a while ago, when they saw in the papers that a lot of American mission aries had been killed and eaten by the say ages, they began to have fears that Leger might have been among the unfortunates, Later word came that Leger was all right and his friends are thankful

lowa.

The Richtand Fair association has disbanded. The public library at Boone has been re-

West Liberty has a home talent minstrel ompany. The mayor and marshal of Bedford have seen impeached.

L. A. Barlow, grocer at Bancroft, has fatted. Laabilities, \$1,600, Corley, Shelby county, claims the cham-pion corn husker of lows.

A co-operative creamery company has been organized at Sand Springs. Frank Srykora of Brooklyn has been made principal of the Iowa City high school.

All the bridges in Cherokee county washed out by the June flood have been rebuilt. A valuable young horse was struck and killed by an electric motor at Burlington. Harry McCoy of Burlington has accepted the challenge of Jack Davis of Keithsburg. George Hillman, a student at Payette tted suicide by cutting his thront. No

muse known. The Atlantic packing house is now slaughtring about 500 hogs daily, more than ever before in its history.

The Governor's Grays will produce the minitary drama "True Blue" at Dubuque on the 25th, 26th and 27th insts. Citizens of the Fifth ward in Dubuque have presented a petition sixteen feet long

to the council, asking for a division. The Cedar Valley Packing company, at Vinton, has sold all its last year's pack of corn, and will put up an increased supply

the coming season. Two human feet, pronounced by physicians to be those of a woman about 18 years of age, were found in an ash pile at Dubuque. The police are mystified.

NOVELTIES IN SILVERWARE.

Marrow scoops should accompany the arvers Small silver lemon squeezers are intended" for limes.

Silverplated welsh rarebit dishes mean just what they say. Small silver plates to be set at each cover are intended for clive pits. Silverplated boxes are intended to hold

andwiches during a journey. Champagne bottle handles are intended to supersede the waiter's napkin.

Silver buckwheat covers are supplied opportunely for the cold mornings. Medicine spoons with graduated measurements are desirable for the sick room Game shears of silver come into play handily to cut the wrappings of duck and bird. From beef tongs to baptismal bowls every-thing useful can be found in plated silver.

filling vinaigrettes and perfumery bottles, Silver plated muddlers are intended for the chocolate to its Bitters bottles are mounted in silver and

Small silver funnels are intended to use in

are intended to accompany cocktail mixers and strainers. Toddy bottles, toddy fadles, toddy sticks and toddy spoons are eloquent of cold nights

and night caps.

Hot water plates for the belated at meal ime and for the sick room are among coveted household conveniences. Chinese teasters are a part of the necessary quipage of midnight suppers and aifresce

entertainments among familiars Against the popular cry of infected ice water pitchers have been made which hold the ice in separate compartments. Small silver receptacles for that dainty

known as Boucher a la Keine are provided for the season of dining well and often

The city of Chicago bas 400 churches. The Baptist Union theological seminary a Morgan Park, Ill., is overcrowded with students. The total enrollment for the first ses

sion is 158. According to the new Year Book there are in the Episcopal church of Scotland seven bishops, 289 working clergy, 335 enurches and missions, 123 rectories or parsonages 9,498 church population and 35,684 communi

now 200 churches, 35,000 converts, 100,000 adherents, 275 schools, 30,000 pupils. Thirty-five dialects or languages have been mastered, into which portions of the scripture and religious books and tracts have been translated and printed, and some knowledge o the gospel has reached about 8,000,000 of be-Theological feeling runs so high in Oxford

that protest was made against the erection of

a monument to the late Cardinal Manning says the De roit Pree Press. a time when that same institution of learning indorsed the burning of those opposed to the faith in which the cardinal died. He was far broader than any bigotry that measures his greatness by his creed. Blaine's Withdrawai Unconditional. Augusta, Me., Peb. 18 .- It is known from an authoritative source among friends of

Mr. Blaine here, that his recent letter of withdrawal was unconditional. Under ng. condition will be accept the presidential nomination. Mrs. Blaine and Emmons wanted bins to be a candidate, but he said: His resolution was taken and his letter followed. Silver Punch Bowl for the Detroit. DETROIT, Mich., Fob. 18.—The city council

has decided by unanimous vote to present to the new cruiser Detroit the handsome silver punch bowl and tray costing \$3,500, which has been exhibited by F. G. Smith, Sons & Co. for some time past and which has ex-cited great admiration for its marvelous workmanship.

A SAD MISTAKE.

Boston Courier. All still and sad the William goat Sat allent on the lea; No smile lit up his bright blue eye-A hapless goat was he

tie heaved a sad and soulful sigh From deep within his breast; Humby nesty was perturied And fail of vague unrest. "A'as" he said. "I do not mind Those old tin caus I ate.

ir they but served my appetite.
To sweetly titillate. "Those shoes I ate. with from nails Alike in heel and too. Seemed just exactly to the spot With great colat to go.

"Those harrel boops on which I dined Were also very fine: I'm very sure 'twas mo'er my luck On better hoops to dine.

Tinr. ob. 1 made a sad mistake, I'm very sure of that— A most unfortunate mistake— When I ate that rubber mat."