PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Dally Rec without Sonday: One Year. \$ 8 00
Dally and Sunday, One Year. 10 00
Six Months. 5 00
Three Months. 2 50 Sunday Bee, One Year Saturday Bee, One Year Weekly Bee, One Year

BEE

OFFICES. Omaha, The Bee Building. South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets. Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street. Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce. New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. communications relating to news and BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-pany. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does selemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DALLY BEE for the week ending January 28, 1893, was as

Sunday, January 22 Monday, January 23 Tuesday, January 24 Wednesday, January 25 Thursday, January 25 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 28th day of January, 1893, [Seal] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. Average Circulation for December, 24,329

LET no guilty man escape.

THINGS are not so monotonous at Lincoln just now.

Nobody can blame the Nebraska ground hog if he stays indoors today.

THE Pinkerton investigation in congress has ended in smoke, but the operations of the Pinkertons end in bloodshed.

THE Hawaiian commission which passed through Omaha eastbound last evening had a fair opportunity to learn what the climate of Nebraska really is.

THE contest in the North Dakota legislature is, by no means, a heated one. The latest accounts report that the members are balloting with their overcoats and hats on.

THE promotion of Mr. Edward Dickinson to the position of general manager of the Union Pacific system will meet the approval of the army of employes as well as of the patrons of that road.

IF CANADA wants to be annexed to the United States let her burn her bridges behind her as Hawaii has done. Those islanders can give our Dominion neighbors points on the annexation business.

IT Is said that Mr. Bayard objects to a cabinet portfolio on account of his poverty. Perhaps Mr. Cleveland could steer him into a few Washington real estate deals that would overcome that diffi-

THE fight against the Geary law for the exclusion of the Chinese is becoming sufficiently animated to justify the belief that the law will be repealed. Nothing will be lost if it is, for it will never

IN ADDITION to all of the other things that Uncle Jerry Rusk has done to make his place secure in history, he has given the American people a winter that will make his name a household word for generations.

A CONTEMPORARY that probably has information from the inside says that the coal monopolies are not mining coal for fun. The natural inference is that they must be in the business for their health, for they declare with impressive solemnity that there is no money in it.

PERHAPS the selection of Judge Gresham for a cabinet place would show that Mr. Cleveland desires to surround himself with clean and competent men, but it would hardly show him to be a great politician. A large element in the democratic party would resent it.

THE total lack of bluster on the part of the British government in relation to the Hawaiian affair may be taken as a pretty sure sign that Great Britain has no idea of gaining any advantage for herself in the adjustment of the case. She generally pursues the opposite course in all matters having any international bearing or significance.

THE value of irrigation, even at great cost, has been fully demonstrated in the arid regions of the southwest. A contract has just been let for the construction of an irrigating canal in Arizona that will be seventy miles long, with an average flow of six feet of water, and will cover 160,000 acres of land. The expense of building this great ditch will be \$2,000,000, but it is believed that it will be highly profitable. It will render fruitful an immense territory that is now unproductive.

WHEN the famous steamship City of New York sails from Liverpool on the 25th inst, she will bear the American flag and will belong to the American line. She will be given a warm reception when she reaches New York. The City of Paris, also now belonging to the American line, will presently fly the stars and stripes, and several new ships equal to these ocean greyhounds will be added to this fleet as soon as they can be built. There will be nothing affoat superior to the American vessels from this time forth.

THE gerrymandering legislative apportionment law of Indiana, which was declared unconstitutional by a republican supreme court, has fared no better at the hands of the democratic supreme court which has lately come in. The new court has denied the application of the attorney general for a rehearing and the legislature will have to pass a new law. This proves that a gerrymander may be so infamous as to find no favor with a court made up of representatives of the political party which it is designed to benefit.

OVERWORKED HAILWAY EMPLOYES.

There is hardly a railroad company in the country that is not in the habit of requiring of employes connected with its Engineers and brakemen on freight Its plans. trains are often compelled to work, particularly in the busy seasons, eighteen and twenty hours a day, until they become worn out with the strain upon their vital energies and become unfit to exercise proper care and vigilance in the performance of their duties. The same is true of rallway telegraph operators and switch tenders. Many serious accidents have been due directly to the inattention to their duties of railway employes exhausted by overwork. It is said that at least a dozen wrecks within the last year or two have been found to have been caused in this way, and doubtless there were many

more accidents from the same cause.

The legislature of Indiana proposes to

find out whether it is possible to stop the overworking of railroad employes that state It has before it a bill making it a misdemeanor for any rail road official to enforce more than sixteen consecutive hours' work upon any employe, and prescribes a heavy fine and term of imprisonment for all those who violate the provisions of the bill when it becomes a law. The measure has the sanction of the organized railway men, who have sent repressentatives to urge its adoption. There can be no question that the object of the bill is a commendable one, and the general public has as much interest in such legislation as the employes of railroads. demand that life be made safer by the imposition of just such safeguards. The overworked man who has anything to do with the running of trains must in the nature of things be as a rule an unsafe man. His faculties cannot be as clear and alert as they should be and his thoughts are more likely to be upon himself than on his duty. The engineer who dozes in his cab, the telegrapher who ventures to take a brief "nap," or the brakeman or switch tender who falls asleep at his post of duty, each surrendering to the irresistible mandate of tired nature, may imperil s cores of lives, and certainly those who entrust their lives to the care and vigilance of these men have the right to ask that railroad companies shall not require of them such excessive hours of work as will impair their faculties and render them liable to mistakes or to

The railroads of this section are undoubtedly as careless and culpable in this respect as those of Indiana, and the suggestion of remedial legislation that comes from that state may very properly be commended to consideration in Nebraska. A judiciously framed law limiting the hours which railroad companies in this state may require their train employes to work would undoubtedly be acceptable to such employes and certainly would be approved by the general public.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

failure to promptly and properly perform

That the session of the British Parliament which begun Taesday will be of exceptional interest seems clearly indicated in the opening discussion of the proposed policy of the government. The opposition gave unmistakable notice of its determination to wage a vigorous warfare against the Irish home rule plan of the new ministry, and by way of doing this both Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour indulged in criticism of the government in terms so similar as to show that they had a perfect mutual understanding as to the line of attack. The former declared that "the keynote of the Irish policy of the government was supposed to be the support of the criminal classes," and that "the prerogative of the crown had been used to shield murderers and release dynamiters." Mr. Balfour, referring to the release of Egan and Callan, asked whether this action was part of a policy of amnesty "intended to involve the release of all the Irish dynamiters," and charged the secretary for Ireland with having used the crown prerogative for political purposes, this being simply a modification of the language used by Salis-

bury, which undoubtedly more nearly

expressed the sentiment of the opposi-

tion, the bitterness of which was dis-

closed in the further remark of the ex-

premier, that "all the acts of the gov-

ernment caused the impression that it

was much more in sympathy with crim-

nals than desirous of vindicating the The reply of Earl Kimberley to Salisbury appears to have been exceedingly. tame, but the brief synopsis of Gladstone's answer to Balfour indicates that the "grand old man" is still equal to the demands upon him. He reproached Balfour for criticising a measure not yet before the House and for seeking to create prejudice against a plan of which he was ignorant. Declining to reply to the invective against the administration of Ireland, Mr. Gladstone simply remarked, by way of its vindication, that "the wise policy of elemency had been simultaneous with a great decrease of agrarian crime." Thus was outlined what promises to be one of the most interesting and important contests the British Parliament has known in recent years, deriving peculiar interest indeed, from the fact that it will probably be the last fight Mr. Gladstone will be permitted to make for the cause of home rule for Ireland. The veteran statesman is in his 84th year, and although his intellectual powers are unimpaired he cannot in the nature of things be expected to much longer retain the physical vitality necessary to meet the arduous demands of political conflict and grave public duties. People everywhere, therefore, who are interested in the question of Irish home rule will regard with more than ordinary concern the progress of the battle which

Mr. Gladstone has promised that there shall be no delay in introducing a home rule bill, the preparation of which is understood to have been completed. The new ministry will propose a number of domestic reforms which, if they can be effected, will mark a new era in English polities, but with the small and not very stable majority supporting the govern-

Mr. Gladstone has renewed in behalf of

ment it is hardly possible that it will be able to carry out all of its program. will encounter difficulties which threaten is with England, All the other Eurotrain service excessive hours of labor. the almost inevitable failure of some of

OMAHA'S WATER SUPPLY. The following from the New York Commercial Bulletin shows how erroneous and damaging impressions may be created by means of information furnished to the press by careless or malicious persons:

The water supply at Omaha is said to be very bad. A few days ago the new water tower was received, and at a test given six engines could hardly throw a stream of water over a three-story-building. The city owes the water company about \$75,000, and this is accepted by some as the reason for the poor pressure. Omaha is said to be in need of four steam fire engines (first class) and a salvage corps. In one fire recently, it is estimated, its expenses for two years could have been saved had a system similar to that in Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City been in vogue.

Nothing could be further from the truth than the statement that the water supply of Omaha is "very bad." On the contrary it is remarkably good, and is one of the things upon which this city especially prides itself. The system was constructed with a view to future needs and upon a scale commensurate with the bright prospects of growth then and now existing. The water tower test referred. to as requiring the use of six engines to throw a stream over a three-story building was really made from hydrants with the normal pressure, without the help People who travel have the right to of engines, and a stream was easily thrown over a five-story building. The suggestion that the water company may be furnishing a poor pressure because the city owes the company \$75,000 would be absurd under any circumstances. It refers to an old disputed account that was disposed of long ago. As to the need of four new fire engines. that is not so wild, for it is acknowledged that two are needed and steps are now being taken to procure them. True, Omaha does need a salvage corps, and there is no doubt that a great deal of money would have been saved if we had possessed one at the time of the burning of the Continental block.

> The citizens of Omaha must be pardoned if they resent such statements as we have quoted above, for it is an injury to the business interests of any city to represent that it is not adequately guarded against loss by fire.

> Omaha wants more business enterprises and is constantly inviting them. Realizing that an inferior water supply, a poorly equipped fire department and prohibitive insurance rates are not conducive to growth and prosperity, a liberal policy has been pursued by this city in making provision against fire losses. This policy has been amply justified by the record of past years and will be continued in the future. Considering the destructive character of many of the buildings erected in this city in the earlier days the fire losses of Omaha have been remarkably light. The substantial structures which have now taken the places of most of the firetraps have greatly reduced the danger from that source, while the facilities for waging battle against conflagrations have been constantly strengthened. In this respect this city compares favorably with any of its size in the country and is superior to many.

UNCLEAN CURRENCY. If what is said regarding the worn and soiled paper currency that is affoat be true, congress should lose no time in adopting the proposition authorizing the secretary of the treasury to take up the old notes and issue new ones in their place. It is reported that some enterprising medical man not long since submitted a number of old notes to a microscopic inspection and found in one single bill about eight thousand disease germs. This was certainly an alarming discovery, for although this bill may have had most exceptional opportunities for collecting the germs of disease, the fact was demonstrated that here may be a most prolific means of disseminating contagion. Indeed, it seems to be generally agreed that such is the case. The medical profession generally has not yet been called upon to pass on the question, but such scientific opinion as has been expressed is to the effect that no better plan could be adopted to spread disease than the circulation of filthy currency, and certainly this seems entirely reasonable. The old greenback, or bank note, that has passed through hundreds of hands, and been in all sorts of pockets, and places, must inevitably absorb a great deal of unclean and unwholesome matter, and it is by no means incredible that disease germs should be thus generated. There is one reflection in this connection that may serve to somewhat relieve any popular fear which may arise from the discussion of this matter, and that is the fact that bank clerks, who are constantly handling paper currency, do not suffer in health therefrom, but it is by no measure wise to assume from this, that

there is no danger. Allowing for some exageration as to the danger from unclean paper currency, it is nevertheless manifestly desirable to get rid of it, and while this would cost the government something, the expense should not be considered, when the question of the public health is involved. The secretary of the treasury should be authorized to make immediate provision for replacing all old and soiled paper currency with the new notes, and this ought to be done periodically, perhaps as often as every two years. In the meantime, as the public becomes aware of the possible danger lucking in the folds of paper money, there will doubtless be an increased demand for silver, which will enable the treasury to work off a very considerable amount of the standard silver dollars now in its vaults. The silver dollar is the least convenient currency by reason of its bulk, but it has an equal purchasing power with every other dollar and it does not harbor disease germs. The crusade against the unclean paper currency must go on until its object is

SENATOR JONES of Nevada, one of the dalagates to the Brussells international

secomplished.

monetary conference, who has just returned to this country, says that the key Indeed, it is already apparent that it of the whole situation regarding silver pean countries, interested in the question of bimetalkism, Mr. Jones thinks. would be willfiffy to come to the bluetallie standard with a uniform fixed ratio between silver and gold if England would take the same position. Other members of the American delegation have expressed a practically similar opinion, so that it should perhaps be accepted as, a correct statement of the situation, and yet it must not be forgotten that the German government took a very pronounced position against any change in its monetary system. Doubtless, however, if England were to agree to a bimetallic standard at a fixed ratio the other countries of Europe could be induced to accept it, and this being granted it becomes an interesting question as to what chance there is of England taking such a position. At present there seems to be none at all, although there is unquestionably a considerable sentiment in that country favorable to bimetallism. Those who urge that the way to bring England to terms is for the United States to stop buying silver suggest a plan the efficacy of which is altocether problematical.

THE Boston Advertiser takes the correct view of the proposition to annex the Hawaiian islands when it says that it is not in accordance with the settled policy of this country. "There is no need," says that paper, "for the appropriation of Hawaii, Cuba, Samoa, Hayti or any other outlying little nation. It is sufficient to aid those countries in any proper way to self-development and to say to European powers, 'hands off.' The Monroe doctrine, upon which this nation insists, works both ways and should be as binding upon the United States as upon any European power." The first impulse among many to accept the gift which the provisional government of Hawaii, composed of sugar planters and speculators, proposed to present us, is less general now, and by the time the Hawaiian commissioners have laid their case before the Washington government there will be few ready to advise accepting their proposition. It is said that they threaten to make such a proposal to England if this country rejects, but if so it is merely a bluff. They know that under no circumstances would England be permitted to assume domination of the islands.

THE county commissioners have ceached a sensible conclusion in respect to the question whether the city of Omaha should be compelled to pave the streets connecting with the county roads to be improved before the work on the latter is commenced. The county road construction will be started as soon as the material to be used is agreed upon and the paving of the selected streets to the city line will be taken for granted. This was the only course open to the commissioners, by which another year's delay in the expenditure of the road fund could be avoided. The choice of material for the improvement may easily be made the cause of disagreement and delay, but it is to be hoped that the members of the board will see the importance of settling these questions as speedily as possible, so that the improvement may be begun as early as the weather will permit. There are plenty of laborers awaiting employment and the people who have voted bonds for the work are anxious to see it started.

THE republicans in the United States senate who favor the admission of new states have amended their original program by including Arizona with New Mexico, Utah and Oklahoma. Bills have passed the house providing for the admission of the first two. It seems that the republican senators concluded that it would not be just to the people of Arizona to leave that territory out in the cold, although a justifiable reason could be found for doing so in the lack of population and resources sufficient to support state government. As to Utah a good deal of opposition to statehood is shown there, so that the chances of that territory coming into the union at present are not good. It is possible that bills will pass the present congress for admitting some of these territories, but it is hardly probable. Doubtless none of them will suffer in prosperity if they should be compelled to remain as they are for another year or two.

A SUFFICIENT number of measures aimed at the trusts and combinations have been introduced during the present session of congress, but there seems at present to be no more prospect that any legislation on that subject will be effected than there was before any bills relating to it were introduced. Other questions have crowded these bills aside and will doubtless prevent their consideration indefinitely. In view of the strong and practically unanimous popular sentiment in favor of effective antitrust legislation it would seem as if congress might give this matter precedence over some others that are less urgent.

IT is by no means eartain that blood ] shed will not result from the extraor; dinary wrangle in the Kansas legislature before it is ended. The members of the opposing house carry guns and declare that they will use them if necessary. Has not this thing proceeded about far enough?

A Journalistic Curiosity. Memphis Appeal.

The greatest eulogy on Ben Butler and the most vitriolic attack on Rutherford B. Hayes both came from Uacle Dana. A man who could hate Hayes and adore Butler is

certainly a curiosity.

REPUBLICANS SHOULD REMEMBER. Pledges Must He Fulfilled or the Party Can-

not Hope to Continue in Power. Republican members of the legislature must make an effort to redeem the pledges made by the party to the laborers and producers of this state in its several platforms or become responsible for inevitable disaster. Party platforms either mean something or they mean nothing. They are either an honest declaration of party principles and a true enunciation of pledges in favor of reforms demanded by the people or they are a delusion and a snare.

The republican platforms of 1890, 1891 and 1892 pledge the party to specific legislation in the interest of the laborer and producer. The platform of 1890 contains the following plank in favor of rallway regulation and the abolition of railroad pass bribery.

We demand the reduction of freight and passenger rates on railroads to correspond with rates now prevailing in the adjacent states to the Mississippi, and we further demand that the legislature shall abolish ail passes and free transportation on railroads excepting for employes of railroad com-

The platform of 1890 also pledges the party to enact laws for the regulation of elevators and the prohibition of discrimination against any class of shippers. The plank on this subject reads

Owners of public elevators that receive and handle grain for storage should be, declared public warehousemen, and compelled under penalty to receive, store, ship and handle the grain of all persons alike without discrimination, the state regulating charges for storage and inspection. All railroad companies should be required to switch, hauf, handle and receive and ship the grain of all persons, without discrimination The platform of 1891 embodies the following plank:

We are heartily in favor of the general provisions of the interstate commerce net, and we demand the regulation of all railway and transportation lines in such a manner as to insure fair and reasonable rases to the producers and consumers of the country.

The platform of 1892, upon which every epublican member of the legislature was elected, reiterates the pledges made in the two preceding platforms in the following language:

The republican party is the friend of labor in the factory, mill, mine and on the farm. It will at all times stand ready to adopt any measure that may improve its condition or promote its prosperity.

The farmers of our state who constitute the chief element of our productive wealth creating population, are entitled to the cheapest and best facilities for storing, shipping and marketing their products, and to this end we favor such laws as will give them cheap! safe and easily obtained elevator and warehouse facilities, and will furnish them promptly and without discrimination just and equitable rates, and proper transportation facilities for all accessible markets.

We demand the enactment of laws regulating the charges of express companies in this state to the end that such rates may be made reasonable

We favor the adoption of the amendment to the constitution providing for an elective railroad commission, empowered to fix local passenger and freight rates. On the question of labor and the pro-

hibition of Pinkerton police the party stands pledged in the following planks: We deplore the occurrence of any conflict between labor and capital. We denounce the agitation of demagogues designed to foment and intensify these conflicts, and we most earnestly disapprove the use of private armed forces in any attempt to settle them We believe that an appeal to the law and its officers is ample to protect property and preserve the peace, and favor the establishment in some form of boards or tribunals of conciliation and arbitration for the peaceful settlement of disputes between capital and labor touching wages, hours of labor and such questions as appertain to the safety and physical and moral well being of the laboring man.

We believe in protecting the laboring men by all necessary and judicious legislation, and to this end we favor the enactment of suitable laws to protect health, life and limb of all the employes of the transportation, mining and manufacturing companies while engaged in the service of such companies.

Will the republican members of the legislature stand up for Nebraska and the republican party, and redeem the solemn pledge made to the people, or will they heed the appeals of corporation mercenaries and become recreant to their trust?

This is the last chance the republican party has for regaining popular confidence. It must either keep faith with he people or disband and let some other party assume the reins of power.

No Disagreement There. Kearney Telegram. Mosher's belief that he should be punished ould be heartily concurred in by those whom he robbed.

Sweet Scented Honey Makers. Norfolk News. Those sweet disciples of reform, Vandervoort and Edgerton are king bees of the railway lobby at Lincoln.

Have Located the "Trusties." The leaders and the laity of the Nebraska legislature have now become well enough ac-quainted to "know whom to trust" and a ettlement of the senatorial problem may

reasonably be expected in the near future. An Expensive Season. Nebraska City P. ess. A Lincoln man has figured out that the ag-gregated incomes of Mosher and Outcalt of Capital National bank, that was amounted to about \$52,000, and he can't see how they spent it all. Humph, casy enough. Think of the cold weather, and then recol-

lect that whisky and coal are both "up." Where the Responsibility Rests.

Chicag: Herald. Speaker Crisp will be held mainly responsible for the action of the house on the silver suspension bill, or for its failure to act. The present speaker and ex-Speaker Reed, with Mr. Catchings of Mississippi, constitute the committee on rules, and can fix a day for a yote on the bill. It is understood that the committee is willing to set apart two or three days for the consideration of the bill, but that will not do. The silverites could fill-buster and prevent a vote from being taken. In the rules on the subject the time should

righest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



ABSOLUTELY PURE

be fixed for a vote. If Speaker Crisp will join with ex-Speaker Reed that object can be

Free Trade and Poverty.

New York Advertise London is overrun this winter with unem ployed poor. Wretched creatures fill the treets and search the very gutters for scraps of food, and no adequate means of re-lief can be found. Leadon has greater wealth and greater poverty than any city on the civilized globe.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press. It is a triffe simpular that, although he is as deaf as a post, Bayard managed to hear the first cabinet whisper of Mr. Cleveland, whereas many a man who has had his ear right at the 'phone ever since last November has not been able to hear even a rustle that he could mistake for a call

To Break the Bosses.

A strange measure has been offered in the senate of Pennsylvania providing for a con-stitutional amondment limiting the right of suffrage at state, county and local elections to those qualified voters who voted at the proceeding primary elections. Its purpose is to compel voters to attend the primaries.

> The Free Trade Coal Trust. Philodelphia Inquirer,

The free trade coal combine which is to conopolize the coal fields of Nova Scotia, makes its profits out of American consumers of American markets, has a capital of \$20,-000,000. As a starter among free trade monopolies this is a pretty big one.

Progress of Ballot Reform.

February Century,
The complete success of the ballot reform system in so large a proportion of the states makes certain its speedy adoption in the remaining states. At the beginning of the present year the only states still without it were Kansas and Idaho in the north, and Alabama, Florada, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia in the south. All these ought to have it embodied in their statutes before the next presidential election comes around, and the chances are that all of them will do so.

The "Machine" and Mr. Cleveland. Harper's Weekly.

The difficulty is that no matter if Mr. Cleveland were more inclined for peace than we believe him to be, he cannot make concessions to a "machine" that is hostile to him and flouts his principles. He and the far as political principles go, he and they have nothing in common. They do not know the value of principles. They are in politics for spoils. So far, also, as party manage-ment goes, he and they have nothing in common. Mr. Cleveland believes in the rule of the people, in the supremacy of the voters; while the "bosses" believe in their own irresponsible eligarchy. Everything that he does by way of recognizing the "machin must increase its oligarchical power. T refusal to recognize it, to accept its advice to act upon its recommendations, will help to free the democratic party of the state from a control that makes its defeat in the immediate future inevitable.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS,

\$2,000.

Winter wheat is reported as doing finely n Adams county A Gibbon feeder lost \$1,000 worth of sheep by over feeding last week. Bryson & Cardinell's carriage shop at

Wilson's hardware store at Wallace has been closed by creditors. The liabilities amount to \$10,000. Jacob Hull of Verdon cut himself in the eg while trying to kill a beef and bled to

Crete was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of

Because C. W. Mosher remains unobtru-sively at the best hotel in Lincoln, the Plattsmouth Journal asserts that "a big thief is a great man in these days. Prompt medical aid resulted in the snatch-ing from the laws of death Miss Lizzie Mc-

death before assistance could reach him.

Vey, a Liberty girl, who had tried to end existence by taking two ounces of laudanum. The Fremont Chautauqua managers have decided to keep the gates open on Sunday next summer, but the admission will be free

and the only entertainment will be preach ing services. Nobody will be allowed to drive on the grounds on Sunday and all amusements will be stopped. of a personal feud between teacher and patron over the treatment of a pupil, James Tibbles, a Burt county farmer, went to the school house in his district and after a few words with the teacher, Dennis

Flannigan, proceeded to do him up in true pugilistic style. Both came out! with well bruised faces, however. Tibbles was ar-rested on a charge of assault and battery and after trial by jury was found guilty. As both parties are well known in the com-munity and there being prejudice against both, over 100 men had to be summoned before a jury could be secured.

HIP, HIP, HAWAII.

Indianapolis News: To Liliuokalani: Your name did it. New York World: In the event of annexa-

tion must we annex Queen Liliuokalani, name and all? Boston Globe: With a name like Liliuokalani it is no wonder that the deposed queen of Hawaii should mourn that her reign should

be so short. Kansas City Star: Why not settle the Hawaian difficulty by crowning Claus Spreckies? He is virtually king of the excannibals anyhow Globe-Democrat: One of the serious object

tions to the anne xation of Hawaii is the fact

that we should be obliged to take in ex-Queen Liliuokalaai when we already hav.

Chicago Mail: Why not annex Hawaii and send Carter Hawaii Harrison there as pro-visional governor? Then the extra "il" in his name will no longer wobble around as such an unanswered conundram.

St. Louis Republic: If Mr Claus Spreckies can get his Hawalian sugar plantations annexed to the United States, the people of the United States will have to pay him several. millions a year in bounties. This may be one at the reasons why Mr. Spreckles is so

### SENATORIAL POTPOURRI.

anxious to get into the union.

Randolph Times: It has become a settled onviction in Nebraska that United States enators should be elected by direct vote of

Beatrice Times: If the populists get the democrats to unito with them in the coff a United States senator they will forsake "the middle of the road." The ocrats never could keep the middle of the road, and if they join the populists it will necessarily be a few paces from the center of the highway

Grand Island Independent: It is said that Grand Island Independent: It is said that the populists have given up all hope to elect their man, and that most of them are ready to vote for a republican of well defined anti-monopoly principles, as for instance Judge Maxwell or Judge Recase. That is the policy we have recommended from the beginning, and the only one that might lead to a satisfactor result. It is also predicted, that Me factory result. It is also predicted, that My Thurston, the railroad attorney-in-chie would, his resignation notwithstanding, ye develop considerable strength. And indeed it may happen that the legislature will yet divide itself into a railroad and an antimonopoly camp, with Thurston leading on one side and Judge Maxwell or Reese on the other. The third possibility is, that there will be no election at all.

#### COLD WEATHER WIT.

Richmond Recorder: Women are not cruel to dumb animals. No woman will wilfully step on a mouse.

New Orleans Picayune: If there is no chance for a private to made corporal or sergeant he is a rank failure as a soldier.

Troy Press: The business man who occupies apartments over his store can't very well avoid living above his income. Oll City Derrick: It is now that the street front limits of property may be told nearly to the width of a hair. Just observe how the snow is shoveled.

New York Herald: Diner-Waiter, I find 1

Kansas City Journal: Oh, Kansas, Kansas, rigg of the west! Great in resources, wonprior of the west! Great In resources, won-lerfully blest; great in resolve and great, too, ndeed, but great geewhillkens, how you do

Atchison Globe: An Important difference active on a bachelor and a married man is that between a bachelor and a married man is that the bachelor is not asked to make explana-tions every time he puts on his hat.

Chicago Inter Ocean: "I thought you told me that the staircase in Biggs' house was circular? "Well, Lonly know that Higgs said when he went home from the club the stairs seemed to Puck: New Patient-Do you think you can tell me, doctor?

help me, doctor?
Doctor-Well, I ought to. I have had experience enough. I have been attending a man with the same disease for the last twenty JUST THE SAME. Brooklyn Life.

A maiden fair of Boston town,
Whose hose were azure as her eyes,
Who'd ranged the scale of all the fads,
Woke in my heart the god of sighs;
She loved me, and I thought to hear
Some erudite, endearing name.
But no, the learned darling called
Me "lovie-dovie," just the same.

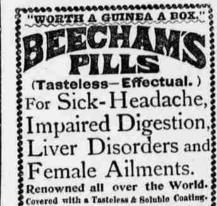
A SNOW THOUGHT.

The beautiful snow 1 ween I love, With a love deep and profound; I love to see it covering all The bare, unsightly ground. I love to see it fluttering down

As the great trees meekly bowed, And their bare dead limbs all covered o'er With the snow's white clinging shroud!

And where is a sight one-half so grand

But I do not love the beautiful snow; Instead I am filled with dread, When it comes in tons from a lofty roof And takes me on the head.



Ask for Beecham's and take no others.
Made at St. Helens, England. Sold by
druggists and dealers. Price 25 cents a
box. New York Depot, 365 Caual St.

## BROWNING, KING Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Clothing in the World.

### Some people walked Because the street cars didn't run. Others



ran; the runners knew about our great pant sale, and wanted a whack at it before it was too late. The men who know what we do when we announce a big thing lose no time in getting to the scene of

the transaction. We want to sell all our odd pants this week. To do this, we've put 'em all in three lots. Prices were cut to about 1/2 value before. Now those cut prices are cut again. It's this way: All \$2 and \$2.50 pants, now \$1.50.

All \$3 and \$3.50 pants, now \$2.

All \$4, \$4.50, \$5 and \$6 pants are now \$3.50. The last contains pants from \$25 suits. This is the best thing we've offered this season.

# BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Store open every evening till 6.32 ! S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas St.