Six Months
Three Months
Sanday Bee, One Year
Weekly Bee, One Year
OFFICES. Organa, The Bee Building,
Sentichmaha corner N and Twenty-fourth streets.
Coupeil Binds, 12 Pearl street.
Chicago office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune building:
Washington, 513 Fourteenth street.
CORRESPONDENCE.

BUSINESS LETTERS

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing company. Omaha. Jorafts, checks and postoffice orders to be mide layable to the order of the company.

Parties leaving the city for the summer can have The Bix sent to their address by leaving an order THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Pub-lishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending December 2, 1893, was as follows: Monday, November 26, 1808.
Monday, November 27, Tuesday, November 28, Wednesday, November 29, Thursday, November 30, Friday, December 1, Sameray, December 1, Sameray, December 2, Sameray, December 2, Sameray, December 2 Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of December 1893. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

World's fair awards are becoming so common that the market value is threatened with a material depreciation.

AFTER extended investigation Senator Peffer has discovered that there has been a general depression in the prices of grain and live stock. It takes everybody else knew in the beginning.

THE city hall is at last to be formally dedicated. The gyasticutuses, guerrillas, gargoyles, manikins, monkeys, pumpkin heads and petrified poodles will have a feast on the outside of the building while the city dads and dodos are dedicating the interior.

THE time is certainly propitious for a reorganization of the Humane society, and its members will have no difficulty In finding worthy objects for their assistance. The prospects for a hard winter counsel systematic work by all who are engaged in the alleviation of suffering.

THE French president of the Chamber of Deputies and the French premier have merely changed places as a result of the recent ministerial crisis. It does not appear to take long for an ex-premier to regain the support of the chamber. which, by electing him as its president, shows the shifting character of the ministerial support in France.

GEORGIA democrats want to test the constitutionality of the federal 10 per cent tax upon state bank issues. This tax has been involved in numerous cases before the United States supreme court and has always been upheld. There is no reason to believe that the court will reverse its own decisions just to accommodate a few wildcat banks of the

AN OUTBREAK of internal dissensions within the German empire would be what the enemies of the empire have been waiting for ever since its formation. over twenty years ago. The forces requiring united action on the part of the commonwealths comprising the empire are too strong to permit the trouble with Wurtemburg to invite the interference of outside powers.

LAWRENCE T. NEAL, late candidate for governor in Ohio, has finally pulled himself out from under the avalanche of votes by which he was buried last month and ventures the suggestion that the protective tariff had nothing to do with it. He lays his defeat to the attitude of the democratic administration on various important topics. All explanations leave little comfort for the Cleveland democracy.

THAT north and south railroad will undoubtedly come in time; but the project to have it built and conducted "be the people" will have to be hung up until the people have more idle capital to invest in railroads. If a subscription list had been passed around among the members of the late railroad convention the number of shares taken would have given a fair index of the real strength of the present movement,

THE senate has passed a bill to reimburse Nebraska for the outlay made in running a militia skirmish line along our northern border in the winter of 1890-1. This was the campaign, it will be remembered, wherein General Colby, mounted on Linden Tree, captured a Sioux pappoose, for which gallant and meritorious service he received a bronze medal at the hands of a gracious and enthusiastic people. It was worth all it

THE subject of irrigation in Nebraska is growing in importance from year to year. Actual results attained in the arid districts on our western border have shown the value of irrigation ditches. The convention at North Platte December 19 ought to prove of immense advantage to those interested in the development of the state. The mayor and the Board of Trade can readily name delegates to this convention from among eitizens of Omaha who are vitally interested in the subject.

IF WE are to believe the Lincoln boodle organ it is costing the people of Holt county 87 to \$8 a day to keep Barrett Scott in custody, and this is held up as evidence of the extreme folly of not lowering Scott's bail so that he may walk off and avoid trial. Scott is probably the only prisoner, or one of a very few, being held in Holt county, and by attributing to his keeping all the expenses of the jail it is possible that the 88 a day figure has been ob'ained, when in fact the real daily cost cannot be as much as \$1. The county expenses would be almost the same if the jail were empty. If Scott's friends have to invent such statements as this they must be getting to the end of their rope.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY.

It is stated on the authority of Representative Burrows of Michigan that the republicans in congress will vigorously oppose the proposition to extinguish the sugar bounty in eight years, as provided in the Wilson tariff bill. Their reason for doing this is that the law as it stands is a solemn compact between the government and the sugar manufacturers and the producers of beets and cane for a period of years. Mr. Burrows said further that the republicans would accept the extinguishment plan rather than nothing, but he expressed the belief that the sugar bounty as promised will be carried out to the full period fixed by law. Under the plan provided for in the Wilson bill the 2 cents bounty on sugar would be removed as follows: One and three-fourths cents per pound for fiscal year 1894-95, 14 cents per pound for fiscal year 1895-96, 11 cents per pound for fiscal year 1896-97, I cent per pound for fiscal year 1897-98, I cent per pound for fiscal year 1898-99, i cent per pound for fiscal year 1899-1906, I cent per pound for fiscal year 1900-1901, and would cease in the fiscal year 1902. The lower grades would be reduced in like proportion. The present tariff law provides that

the sugar bounty shall continue from July 1, 1891, until July 1, 1905, and the appropriation to pay the bounty was made continuing or permanent. In his argument before the ways and means committee in September Mr. Oxnard, president of the American Beet Sugar association, held that "the object of fixing a time in the law was to influence and to induce capital to embark in a new and somewhat hazardous agricultural industry, requiring for success large sums of money and great skill, the nasome senators a long while to learn what tional purpose being to attain the production of a household necessity larger in amount than the tariff policy had heretofore produced, and so cheapen the price and render this country independent of the world for sugar." As a matter of fact the effect of the bounty was to induce capital to go into the business of producing and manufacturing beet sugar and also to encourage the producers and manufacturers of cane sugar to materially enlarge their operations. It has been stated that the capital invested in the sugar industry in Louisiana increased over \$2,000,000 since the bounty went into effect, and the further enlargement of the industry was contemplated in the event of there being no interference with the bounty. Everybody knows that this legislation had a very decided effect in stimulating the production of beet sugar and that there was an excellent prospect of the steady growth of this industry until the danger became apparent that the success of the democratic party might result in the abandonment of the bounty.

Nobody can read the terms of the Mc-Kinley law without admitting that there is substantial ground for the contention which the supporters of the bounty make, that it was intended by congress to be in the nature of a compact between the government and the producers and the manufacturers of domestic sugar. and that it should continue, without change or modification, for a definite period, namely, fourteen years, from July 1, 1891, to July 1, 1905. The republicans in congress may not succeed in defeating the purpose to gradually lo away with the bounty, thereby killing the sugar industry in the United States by slow degrees, but they will be able to make out a strong case against the moral right of congress to thus set aside a law of a preceding congress, which is distinctly in the nature of a compact, and was undoubtedly intended by the congress that passed it to be so

regarded. THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW.

The Interstate Commerce commission is certain to be heard from once a year, when it makes its annual report. For the rest of the time it does not command so much of the public attention as might be expected of a body upon which is devolved the highly important duty of requiring the railroads of the country engaged in interstate commerce to conform their conduct to the provisions of the law. It must not be inferred from this, however, that the commission is either neglecting its duties or has very little to do. There is reason to believe that it is giving faithful attention to its duties and that in doing this it finds enough to keep it fully occupied. That the commision has succeeded in stopping all abuses and violations of the law is not to be supposed. Unquestionably many of the railroads of the country are not complying strictly with the requirements of the law. That prohibited discriminations are being practiced, rebates to favored shippers allowed, free transportation unlawfully granted, and other violations of the statute committed, is not to be doubted, and whether these evils can ever be wholly done away with is still a problem. . But as to those provisions of the law which cannot be insidiously evaded, the railroads appear to be complying with them very generally and fully, and it is to be observed that there have been fewer complaints of serious violations of the interstate commerce law during the present year than in any previous year since the act went into effect.

The annual report of the commission shows that the law can still be improved and it suggests several amendments. It appears that the law is defective in the matter of proceedings to enforce the orders of the commission and in the opinion of the commission it should also provide for the indictment of corporations for its violation and fix a penalty for failure on the part of carriers to file their annual reports within a specified time. Other suggested amendments are to give the commissi n power to prescribe minimum as well as maximum rates to competitive points; to provide for the adoption of a uniform freight classification, and to provide for establishing through rates and joint through rates. The practicability of one or two of these proposed amendments is debatable, but the adoption of most of them would undoubtedly strengthen the law and render it more effective for the prevention of discriminations. The construction given to the word "line" in

the statute by the courts, which differs

wholly from that of the commission and

makes every railroad an independent line regardless of its connections with i other reads. the report of the commission says has had a startling effect. The interests of nearly every place where connecting reads join and of every local station are vitally concerned and the need for prompt.remedial legislation is urgent. The commission asks congress to amend the law so as to give legislafive construction to the word "line."

The report says that the law is not responsible for any railway insolvency and states that since 1888 the amount of stock paying no dividend has considerably decreased and there has been a great reduction in the amount of bonds paying no interest. In this connection the commission makes the very sound suggestion that if the issue of railway capital were restricted to the amount occessary to construct and equip the properties there would, under normal conditions of business, be much more satisfactory returns. There is little probability that this sound business principle will ever be observed in the construction of railroads in the United States.

REPLENISHING EXHAUSTED FUNDS. The street lighting fund has been exhausted and \$2,500 have been taken out of the general fund to replenish it. This brings up the question whether the council has any right to replenish the street lighting fund out of any other fund. The charter fixes the amount of levy for street lighting purposes. If the cost of street lighting exceeds the levy it should be curtailed within the legal limit. If the council has the right to draw from any other fund in order to replenish there would be no use of having a levy for street lighting.

And this calls up some suggestive figures. On the basis of last month's bills for street lighting the city is now paying \$67,900 a year for illumination. This sum is divided as follows: For gas, \$17,000; for gasoline, \$20,000; for electric lights, \$30,000. In other words, we are paying nearly twice as much for electric are lights as we are for gas lamps, and the gasoline lamplighting exceeds the gas lamp expense by over \$250 a month. With two and four-arm gas posts on our principal thoroughfares our streets would be better lighted than they are with arc lights hung at such distances as to make one-half of the area pitch dark and the other lighted by fits and starts. When one of these electric lamps burn out or break in the night several blocks remain in dense darkness for the balance of the night, whereas the gas lights seldom go out, and if one gas lamp should be extinguished it does not affect beyond half a block.

In any event it is manifestly wrong to replenish the lighting fund out of any other fund. Such juggling with public funds promotes extravagance and job-

THE HOME FOR THE PRIENDLESS. The refusal of the board of managers of the Home for the Friendless at-Lincoln to abide by the regulations laid down by the state officials and their threat to vacate the buildings assigned to their use are things that were not even dreamed of by the legislature that gave that institution a share of the public funds devoted to charity. Certain parties children organized a society and applied for state aid in 1881, which was accorded with the distinct understanding that the money derived from the state treasury should be expended under the supervision of the managers, but according to the rules and regulations provided by the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings. The buildings and grounds occupied by the home belong to the state. No opportunity has been missed to apply to each succeeding legislature for the grant of public moneys, with what success may be inferred from the fact that since its organization it has secured appropriations amounting to a total of over \$175. 000 during a period of twelve years. After having had the benefit of this large amount of money its managers imagine that they are at liberty to withdraw from the state buildings and operate a purely private corporation just because of some minor differences with the officials whose duty

it is to watch over the expenditure of public moneys so appropriated. Nothing so well argues against the granting of public aid to private charities as this threat of the managers of the Home for the Friendless. The state can never be sure that it is to have proper results from the institution which it supports unless its conduct and management is subject to government control. It places itself at the mercy of a coterie of private persons who may withdraw their services at any moment and leave a necessary charity in a crippled and helpless condition. The managers in this instance talk about taking the 120 children in their charge away with them, as if they had secured a vested right in their custody, for whose support they draw about \$15,000 annually from the state treasury. But when they are required to conform to the same rules that govern other state institutions in the purchase of supplies they object that such action would

take from them the management of the As a matter of fact the original act of 1881 reserved state control in the clause, provided that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Board of Public Lands and Buildings from establishing rules and regulations for the government of such home in any manner." As to the merits or necessity of the rules laid down we have no occasion to take sides in the dispute. But if the managers do not intend to conform to the law the state, which supplies the funds for its maintenance, will be compelled to take over the entire control of the instituti n and put an end once and for all to the inevitable friction between state officials and private managers. Our experience with state subsidies to quasi-private charities is not proving very satisfactory.

THE views of the president as to the duty of the government of the United States in connection with the Nicaragua canal will be very generally approved. Admitting the importance of this enterprise from the point of view of

commercial interest, there can hardly be two opinions as to the expediency of having its completion accomplished under distinctly American auspices. Nobody will contend that any foreign power should be permitted to have any | gard the court is exercising it; authorconnection either with its construction or control. But the president does and the owners of the road. not necessarily mean in his reference to this project that the government of the United States should take any financial interest in the project, as has been proposed, and yet from the present condition of the undertaking the prospect of its completion aprears very remote unless it shall receive government aid in some form. The effort to make the United States responsible for the interest on a proposed issue of canal bonds to the amount of \$100,000,000, although having the unanimous endorsement of the finance committee of the senate, failed in consequence of public disapproval and there is little probability that the people can ever be induced to favor any propopsition that would involve the government in the financial affairs of the Nicaragua Canal company.

ELSEWHERE in this issue THE BEE

presents the result of tests made of kero ene oil sold in this state. The showing fully confirms the belief that generally prevails that immense quantities of dangerous compounds, called coal oil, are hawked about the state and sold to unsuspecting dealers and citizens. Experience the past six years has fully demonstrated the fact that the law providing for oil inspection is not only defective. but has only created a system of direct taxation for the support of a few political inspectors. It is needless to say that no matter how good a law might be passed it would be of no benefit if the officers charged with its enforcement were derelict of duty and persisted in serving time for revenue only. THE BEE has gone about an examination of the operation of this law in a business-like manner No attempt was made at sensational announcements of the terrible results that might be expected from the use of impure and dangerous oils. We are content with a simple, straightforward showing of fact, that the public may be warned against the sale of oil that has been rejected and condemned in other states and dumped into Nebraska, where it is known that rigid inspection will not be made. We do not anticipate that this work will accomplish a great deal in the way of reform. But it may create a public sentiment throughout the state that will in time formulate a demand for a better law on the subject, and also for a rigid enforcement of that law.

UP To the hour of sunset yesterday the officers of the Railway Employes association had not raised their voices in a movement for the restoration of the old scale of wages on the Union Pacific system. These officers, it will be remembered, in the state campaign of 1892, uttered flaming manifestos to the rank and file cailing every employe to arms against the maximum railway freight bill on the sole ground that the enactment of the law would result in a wholesale reduction of wages on every line in the state. The specter of low wages was ever held up before railway interested in the care of homeless employes to frighten them and prevent them from voting for candidates who di not bear the railroad brand. But the law has never gone into effect. For reasons foreign to the statute books the wages of Union Pacific employes have been scaled down. There was some justification for the reduction, perhaps, but that has nothing to do with the point in hand. Employes will not concede that their wages should have been cut while the newly appointed receivers are seeking princely salaries with a chance of ultimate success. If the Railway Employes association is what it claims to be, and not a political bureau for railway managers, its responsible leaders will lose no time in making application to the court for a restoration of the old scale of wages paid by the Union Pacific

FEDERAL court officials resent the criticisms made by Omaha newspapers upon the work of the United States grand jury in two or three notable cases It would be difficult indeed for a newspaper to pass by without comment the action of Attorney Baker in causing Editor Howard to be put upon the federal rack. When Mr. Baker did this he must have known that it would prove a boomerang and would not accomplish the desired end. Howard has the past year published most scathing criticisms directed against the officers of the federal court, including Mr. Baker, and if the district attorney believed that the editor had laid himself liable to indictment thereby he ought tohave included the offense in his bill of complaint. Any man with a grain of gumption ought to have known that an editor could not have been indicted for the publication of an item which was neither malicious nor libetous. Mr. Baker ought to go gunning for bigger

JUDGE DUNDY is quoted as saying that experience and special qualifications of Union Pacific receivers should have some bearing upon the amount of salary to be allowed each receiver. It stands to reason that the services of Messrs. Clark and Mink are much more valuable than the services of the three other receivers could possibly be. Mr. Anderson has for some time been receiver of a southern railway, which office, of course, will require a share of his time. The two remaining receivers are not known to be experts in railroading, and, of course, their time and capabilities as Union Pacific receivers can-

tion as that to which Messes, Clark and Mink are clearly entitled. The emrt seems to be disposed to apply basiness principles to this case, and in that reity in the interest of the government

ALL talk about sending father Mc-Glynn as ambassador to Italy is rather ill-advised at this time. The government of Italy has something to say in regard to the person which it is willing to receive as ambassafor, and the appointment of any one directly connected with the Roman church would hardly be seceptable, however obnoxious he might be to the pope and the college of cardinals. If the friends of Father McGlynn want President Cleveland to provide him with a diplomatic berth there are plenty of desirable places to be had, excluding the mission to Rome.

THERE was much rushing to and fro among democratic aspirants for federal office in this city yesterday. THE BEE'S dispatches stating that Pap Dispenser Castor had reached Washington indicated to the stay-at-home patriots that the time for action was at hand. A fat government salary just at this particular time is highly desirable. We concede what some of these democrats assert, that if Cleveland was a better democrat than he is the federal flesh pots would long ago have been in possession of the faithful.

AMONG the interesting incidentals in the appropriation ordinance for November is a bill allowed to the poundmaster amounting to \$270 for dispatching and appropriating 270 dogs. This may be cheap, but it strikes us as a costly luxury. At this time of the year 270 dogs would make a great feast for the whole soup tribe. Joking apart, the question is can we afford in these hard times to tax the people \$270 a month for the dog catcher?

WHILE the question of supplying the city with ice for the coming year is pending before the council it may not be inappropriate to call attention to the fact that the city paid \$37.25 for ice in the city hall offices during the month of November. It must be a very cold day when they do not want ice in the city hall. If the thermometer were down 200 below zero they would still want their water cooled and their butter kept from melting.

Improving the Game.

To the uninitiated it looks as though foot ball might be rendered less dangerous by giving each player a sandbag. A good, clear ng of the human frame.

> A Pernicions Idea. Minneapolis Tribune.

Speaking of deficits, retrenchment, econ my and all that sort of thing, what's the matter with a cut in congressional and de-partment salaries? A tidy sum could be saved to the country in that way and the service rendered would be no worse,

Variety the Spice of Life.

New York Tribune. The democratic tariff tinkerers say in one breath that the republican policy of protec-tion has stimulated manufacturers to an unnearthy and feverish extent and then in another breath declare that the Wilson scheme of lopping off duties will enlarge and expand American manufactures. How do they reconcile the two assertions?

> Smooth Sailing Ahead. Kansas City Star.

According to indications the tariff bill will be pushed in the senate as well as in the nouse. This is logical. On the one the democrats must be loyal to their pledges. On the other, if the republicans are since their protestations that the bill will kil the democratic party, the sooner it is passed and the democrats hang themselves the better for the republicans. Everything, therefore, points to smooth sailing.

> Waite's Wlord Ways. St. Paul Glob

Governor Waite of Colorado, it is said. has arranged for the colunge of a sort of hybrid coin for circulation in that state. On one side is to appear a Mexican motto, and on the other the coat of arms of the state of Colorado is to be emblazoned. The coins are to be made in Mexico in order to escape the penalties of the United States laws for coining money, and, presumably will be made of Mexican silver. They wi cost more than our standard silver dollars just where their utility to the silver of Colorado comes in no one can find out. Besides, they would possess no lega tender value whatever. The scheme is a wild and impracticable one.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Cholera is prevalent among hogs in the neighborhood of Plattsmouth. Kearney has a new paper, the Buffalo County Sun, edited by George J. Shepard. A lodge of Good Templars has been organ zed at Fairfield, with sixty charter mem-

J. B. Ogden of Elk Creek, a prominent Knight of Pythias and church worker, is The till of the B. & M. depot at Ong was

tapped by unknown parties, who secured W. A. Dalton of Table Rock is under ar-

rest at Humboldt on the charge of forging creamery checks. The Beatrice Times has enlarged its plant

and will soon add four more pages to its daily, making it out of the best in the state. The Kearney Journal has improved its ooks by enlarging to an eight-page paper. If it wasn't for its "sown-broadcast" drivel the Journal would be a model paper of its The biggest heifer ever received at the

South Omaha yards is attracting a large share of attention of stockmen, over 500 people going out to gaze at her size. She was brought in by F. & B. J. Tirney of Broken Bow, who have been feeding her for a year and a half. She is of shorthorn breed, 4 years old and weighs 2 400 rounds. The years old and weighs 2,400 pounds. The heaviest heifer ever received at the yards previously weighed 2,100 pounds. It is prob-able that the monster will be sold to some local market for Christmas beef.

About six weeks ago !da Gibbon, a Kearabout six weeks ago the triboon, a Rear-ney girl 12 years of age, was sent on an errand by her mother while home from school during the moon hour. She did not return, and although her parents have searched for her all the way between Kear-ney and Grand Island, no trace of her can be found. It is reported that she was seen riding in a farmer's wagon toward Shelton, but nothing definite can be ascertained. No cause can be assigned for her leaving home, unless it is that she did not want to go to

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



THE PASSING OF PAN ALEN

Chicago Record: Mr. J. J. Van Alan disppears from view and the obe an issue of politics. St. Paut Globe: Mr. Van Alen is not an

American ambassador, but he has proved himself to be something the better-an American gentleman. Springfield Ropublican: The retirement of Mr. Van Alen removes a load which the administration never should have taken on and so the case will go into history.

Globe-Democratt. Mr. Van Alen declines the Italian mission, and goes into history as t man who paid a large sum for the Bar ide feast of a nomination and a confirma

New York Times: Whatever doubts may have existed in any mind regarding his fit ness are certainly now disperied by Mr Cleveland's expressions and by his own a-

Chicago Post: Nothing about James . Van Alen's political career becomes Mr. Van Alen so much as the close of it. His letter declining the Italian mission is admirably manix.

New York World: The most lamentable outcome of the Van Alen incident is the evi-

Chicago Tribune: Mr. Van Alen may bave delayed his refusal all this time in order to ascertain what the country at large thinks of him. If so his curiosity in that

direction has been fully satisfied. Denver Republican: Mr. Van Alen has the satisfaction of having gained some tem porary notoriety, and that may be sufficien compensation to him for having contribute to promote the selection of the democratic

Cincinnati Commercial: Mr. Van Alen Circlinnati Commercial: Mr. Van Alen, Circlinnati & \$50,000 ambassador to Rome, has suddenly discovered his self-respect, and de-clines to accept the nomination. Mr. Van Alen's self-respect appears to be an infinitesimal quantity, and discovered only under the glass of public opinion.

Washington News: The American newspapers have a good many apologies to make to Mr. J. J. Van Alen. The letter he has written to President Cleveland, declining to serve as minister to Italy, is not the kind of an epistle that emanates from either a dude or an Auglomanic. It is a maniy document, as courageous as its tone is commendable.

Philadelphia Record: The resignation of Mr. J. J. Van Alen, United States ambassador to Italy, will fill the country with surprise not unmingled with regret. Gracefu and self-sacrificing as was his act of with drawal, not less considerate was the time chosen for it. His letter of resignation is in itself a proof that the president made no mistake in appointing him nor the senate in confirming him.

Philadelphia Times: But he felt, as : gentleman must, that he could not rightly represent the country after all this abuse had been heaped upon him. His honor was more valuable than the office. And having received the commission he returns it to the president in a very dignified letter. which ought to make those who have been pursuing him ashamed of themselves, if they are capable of shame.

Philadelphia Ledger: The correspondence between Mr. J. J. Van Alen and the president, through which the former declines appointment as ambassador to Italy, is sufficien to make every one regret that such a manly straightforward, patriotic citizen as Mr. Van Alen shows himself to be should not have accepted the office, defying his calumntators. His letter to the president is a model of frankness and good sense.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Remember, ye kickers, what comfort ice The greatest show on earth at this time i the holiday show window. Senator Hill has dislocated his silence for

the edification of his old chum in the white

Colorado papers are nothing if not interesting these days in chronicling Bloody

Bridle blunders. Virginia raises 5,000,000 bushels of peanuts annually, but they are not perniciously active in politics.

It is reasonably certain that free coinage bills will be allowed to accumulate a large crop of mold in congress. Van Alen evidently agreed with the coun-

try that in declining to sacrifice a first-class swell to make a poor minister. The new congressional library building has already cost \$3,066,592. As much more

will be needed to finish it. The Nashville coal combine has the nerve to punish a member for cutting under the combine's price.

It is told by envious partisans in Ohio that overnor McKinley sent his gift eagle to the Cincinnati zoo because the bird showed a fondness for free raw material.

"Register before you sleep," shouts a Chi-cago paper. Good advice. Under the revised Curfew law Chicagoans must give an count of themselves if abroad after 1 a. m. Mr. Morton describes a political farmer as man "whose plow is his tongue and whose tiliage is to get a crop of votes in the fall, and as the result of his efforts garner an office." Mr. Mortou is a "pratical" farmer and speaks from experience. He has garnered to the fall of the fa

nered a crop.

The most amusing figure in the next Kentucky assembly will be Jeremiah V. Cren shaw, a republican from Bullitt county. He has been a candidate biennially sime time whereof the oldest inhabitant has no distinct recollection, but this is the first time he has

come in a winner. He is a country magis-trate, 70 years old, a farmer, lawyer and

"The Danse du Ventre" was outlawed in New York. There was a flavor of Chicago-esque morals in its capers, which proved too strong for the delicate sensibilities of

Bowery graduates. Chicago aldermen have a novel way of doing business. They recently allowed a contractor \$1,572.82 for extra work without having been requested to do so by him or any of his friends. When he went to claim the money, however, he found that it had been drawn and divided up among the alder-

men.

No one would suspect by his everyday looks that Adam Badeau had ever been a general in the army. He is too short and row poly to have a martial appearance. His ace is almost devoid of hirsute ornament, and is round and florid. He wears gold-rimmed glasses and a solemn, heavy weight, onitosophical expression.

The convalescence of Mr. Eugene Field brought from the pen of Edmund Clarence Stedman this beautiful and happy sentiment: Death thought to claim you in this year of

But Fancy cried, and raised her shield be-Still let men weep, and smile amid their Take any two beside, but spare Eugene!"

COMICAL CRACKS.

Rochester Democrat: No matter if a man is peaceful at all other times, when he meets a cyclone he is sure to strike a blow.

Plain Dealer: A Philadelphia doctor tried to "raise the dead," but was immediately fired on by the cemetery watchman. Chicago Record: Ed the bill collector)-I'm

one of the most popular men in town. Wherever I go I'm always asked to "call

Detroit Free Press. I held four aces in my hand Pat, and they made me grin; And yet werse hand I never held,

Detroit Tribune: Beloved-Why, what a time to be calling! It's balf-past 9. The lights are out at 10. Lover-Just like me. in always early.

Vogue: Miss Softly (who has been attending a course of lectures)—Oh, professor. I saw such a funny old fossil in the museum today! I thought of you at once. Buffalo Courier: "All I want, madam," said the poer man at the door, "Is a place to lie—" Lady—Then get a government commission and strike for Honolulu.

Washington Star: "Do you know that my gas bill is one of my heaviest expenses?" said the man who complains, at the gas office.
"Excuse me sir," said the clerk, in a tone that left no room for further discussion, "It is necessarily a light expense."

Elmira Gazette: No man was ever so much in love that he found himself unable to sleep sunday morning.

Binghanton Republican: A New Rochelle engagement has been broken off in consequence of religious differences. Her small brother put a tack in his chair and she didn't like his creed.

Boston Journal: "I don't see no sense in

having sich horrid sounding gongs on these ere cars, "said the old hady from the country. "It's list this way, ma'am," replied the con-ductor. "When we first started out we did ductor. "When we first started out we did have real sweet-sounding bells. Well, people 'ud git so stuck on the sound of them bells that they would stand right in the middle of the track to listen at them, and we used to run over four to eight folks a day. So we had to take 'em off."

"My!"

Truth

'I woo thee in the moonlight," sang the lover to his girl.
Who was gazing fondly on him from the casement.
Its much cheaper than the gaslight," sang her father the old churl. Who was taking observations from the base-

THE BOOK AGENT.

Sam Walter Foss. I am not deaf, my fellow man,
And I can hear you shout,
Your words are audible enough,
"Don't want your book. Get out!"
Don't want my book. It cannot be,
There's some mistake, forsooth, Don't want my great "Compendium Of Universal Truth!"

O, I can plainly understand flow some oull-minded thing Might scorn my book; but you! An intellectual king! \ mammoth-minded man, like you, And wallow in its thought!

Why, ail your board of selectmen
Have bought the book, and they,
Why, they all said. "Be sure to call
On Mr. John C. Ray;
We cannot understand it all,"
Said they, "but Ray knows beans.
When John C. Ray has read that book
He'il teil us what it means."

For intellectual giants, For men whose skull caps buige with brains, Who know a thing or two For men of towering intellect— And so I've called on you.

"You'll take the book?" I knew you would—
Of course you'll want the best,
You'll want morecee back, gilt top,
One that will stand the test.
I'm glad I've met you, Mr. Ray,
Though ignorant and untaught,
I love to meet a man of brains,
Of intellect and thought.

The largest makers and a cliera of fine clothes on Earth Your money's worth or your money back.

The great run

On our suits and overcoats at half price has com-



pletely cleaned us out and in order to satisfy a few of the disappointed ones we have marked down a small line of all wool over-

goats and ulsters to \$8-\$10-\$12.50-\$15 for the balance of the week-if they last that long. On account of the rush-in the men's goods our children's wear was nearly overlooked but we wish to announce a

Boys' Sale Saturday

that will create as big a sensation as that of a week ago. Full particulars Friday.

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fend the money and we'll pay | S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.