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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of December, 1835.

(Scal.) N. P. FEIL. Notary Public. Some people have most peculiar ideas of the way to go about preserving peace.

As a party harmonizer President Cleveland is meeting with unexpected thing be done at once looking to protec-Success.

The war must be delayed at all hazards long enough to permit Kate Field to return safely from the Sandwich islands.

It is to be greatly feared that the reputation of the United States senate as above all things a deliberative body is being put into serious jeopardy.

If Senator Peffer should die during his official incumbency his fellow senators will see to it that his funeral is as plain and inexpensive as he could wish.

President Cleveland's Venezuela message is very popular in Chicago for the reason that they have a street there named after the author of the Monroe doctrine.

As chairman of his old appropriation committee, Senator Allison will have new opportunities of proving his financial conservativeness as a qualification for a presidential nomination.

From the way Pennsylvanians are looking to Senator Quay to name the successor to Senator Cameron, one would imagine that Mr. Quay had been elected to two senatorships and had one to spare.

One of the souvenirs recently added to the curiosity collection of the State Dairymen's association is said to be a well-preserved copy of the signs preribed by the new oleomargarine t "Initation butter used here."

the other commonweal generals will now be in position to come to the front with an offer of their services in exchange for commissions that will entitle them to stars on their shoulder

Which party is the proposed nonpartisan free silver league to play for? Suppose the prohibitionists make the highest bid with a plank in favor of unqualified free coinage, will the free silver republicans, democrats and populists swallow the cold water bait?

That floating exposition scheme is being heard from at all points of the compass. It is possible that we may yet get to floating expositions, but just at present the Transmississippi exposition project on dry land and at Omaha is the only feasible plan in sight.

Now it is the cider vinegar manufacturers who are moving for legislation against the adulteration of the product in which they deal. The man Who makes cider vinegar out of wormy apples must be brought to time for tincturing the fluid with extract of

The sheriffs of Nebraska in annual convention have resolved to endorse President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan scrap. This was not done, we understand, in a partisan spirit, but simply from exuberance of patriotism and a desire to uphold the Monroe doc trine. The sheriffs spoke as they would

Until the war fever blows over all the various pet measures of the different congressmen who were about to work allen corporations. The Canadian roads wonders for their constituents will have to be temporarily abandoned. This will afford a plausible excuse for the failure of his bills when the congressman goes tage over roads on this side of the line. home to report progress to the people who sent him to Washington.

Iowa next year passes the half century mark of statehood and should certainly commemorate the event by some kind of an appropriate celebration. Iowa has a right to be proud of the from the Mississippi to the Pacific progress it has made in its fifty years coast. Why should the United States of statehood and can confidently expect the whole sisterhood of states to ferent sections of its own territory to extend congratulations on occasion of be carried over foreign railways, when the anniversary.

Congress will be asked to give some attention to the question of irrigation legislation. The federal laws on this subject are admittedly incomplete and defective. People interested in re-publican administration. tlaiming land for agricultural purposes United States government in the way is in its infancy, will mean twice what It would after the irrigation field has been well cultivated.

TREASURY RELIEF.

The message of the president regarding the financial situation and orging legislation for the relief of the treasury does not shed any new light upon the question as to what is necessary or expedient to provide the required relief. It shows that Mr. Cleveland can see but such as he proposed in his annual message. Nothing short of the retirement will, in the opinion of the president, serve the purpose of relieving the treasmry from periodical perplexity and prevent recurring issues of bonds to maintain the gold reserve. He is totally blind to the remedial effect which an increase in the revenues of the government would have and he seems indisposed to think of anything else than the one method to which he has pinned his faith and upon which he has determined to rest his reputation for financial better than Mr. Cleveland that the present congress will not adopt his recommendation of a complete change in our the solicitude he expresses regarding the solvency and credit of the government should prompt him to indicate a willingness to yield something to the judgment of the representatives of the people, whose highest duty it is to provide for the support of the government and main-

The president has, however, done well in addressing congress regarding the financial situation and urging that sometion of the treasury and to reassuring the country. The dangers of the situation are obvious to everybody. A depletion of the gold reserve below the danger point is probable before the close of the year, and, while the secretary of the treasury may use the authority he already has to replenish it by the sale of bonds, there is some reason to doubt whether, under existing circumstances, very difficult if not impossible at this the treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness for current obligations would not give the desired protection. What congress can do except to provide more revenue and perhaps require the payment of customs duties, or a percentage of them, in gold, it is not easy to see. But unquestionably the matter is of such urgent importance that congress ought not to take a recess, as the president suggests, until it has given serious consideration to the situation and if

tain the national credit.

possible done something to afford at east temporary relief. CANADIAN RAILWAY COMPETITION. A bill has been introduced in con gress to repeal those sections of the General Coxey and General Kelly and thereto which provide that goods im- union were disbanded. Hundreds upon ported into the United States can be placed in sealed cars and transported by successive congresses. As a natural over American railways to the Dominion of Canada, thence carried on the railroads of the Dominion across the contient, and thence sent to any part of the United States, the movement of freight to be subject to the regulations of the ishment by court-martial. Treasury department. These provisions are based upon the section of the treaty of Washington relating to the transportation of merchandise in bond from one part of the United States to another part therein, over Canadian territory by railroads and partly by water route. It is understood to be the intention to introduce a bill declaring the treaty section annulled and calling upon

the president to issue a proclamation to that effect. This is a revival of efforts which have been made for some years, chiefly at the instigation of American railroads. to have the Canadian roads deprived of the privilege they now enjoy from our government of carrying merchandise in bond between points in the United States, which, it is urged, operates to the serious detriment of our own lines. The Canadian roads derive a very large revenue from this privilege. In fact, it is said they could not be maintained without it, and it enables them to make very low rates of transportation in competition with American lines. An investigation by the Treasury department several years ago showed that in a single year the traffic of the Canadian roads obtained from the United States amounted to \$20,000,000, all, or the greater part, of which would have gone to American roads but for the privilege accorded by our government to the not being subject to the long and short haul clause of the interstate commerce law, possess an unconquerable advan-The author of the bill introduced in the house said regarding the subject: "The United States has now invested in one line of railway from Omaha to San Francisco over \$100,000,000, besides which there are three American lines of railway across the continent permit goods transported between difwe have railways of our own altogether within our own country, which are

The fact is that a very large number by means of irrigation have a right to of our own people are strongly opposed expect some encouragement from the to any action that would interfere with the competition of the Cauadian roads. of experimentation and methods. Fed- When, a few years ago, an investigaeral aid at this time, when irrigation tion of this subject was made by a senate committee it was found that the very general sentiment in the northwest at present the amount is comparatively and in New England was most de- small. With such a steady supply of

fully capable of doing the work?" This

question has been propounded in every

congress for a number of years and

was earnestly discussed by the last re-

one way of solving the problem, that of manufacturers of New England. There a radical change in the currency system is no reason to suppose that this senti- ago the banks provided gold for cusment has undergone any change in the of the greenbacks and treasury notes less strongly now than heretofore, so being that the treasury was never seribetter in the present than in preceding years smooth and satisfactory. congresses which have had the matter brought to their attention. With New England and the northwest united against any change it is safe to say none will be made.

LET THE JEW-BAITER TALK. statesmanship. Of course no one knows and unto all the inhabitants thereof it adopted and therefore would necesfinancial scheme and he ought to know dictates of their own consciences was there probably would be no difficulty that the weight of popular sentiment is embedded in the constitution, together in keeping it large enough for this purnot with him. Being aware of this, the with the guaranty of the freedom of pose under the arrangement suggested. very patriotism to which he appeals and speech and the freedom of the press. These sacred rights were accorded not of all creeds and all nations who may happen to be on American soil. The highest attribute of American citizenship is the duty to defend and uphold these cardinal principles of liberty and no man is worthy of American citizenship who would deny to any man, how ever offensive, the right to discuss in

cussion does not disturb the peace or tend to incite lawlessness. The arrival in the United States of Herr Ahlwardt, the leader of the anti-Semite party in Germany, with the announced purpose of stimulating Jewbaiting in America naturally aroused intense feeling among the Jews of this country. It was very unfortunate, however, that this indignation should have taken the form of violence against the he could dispose of bonds. European obnoxious agitator. Instead of rebuking dispatches indicate that it would be the spirit of intolerance which Herr Aldwardt was trying to transplant into time to sell them abroad and if our own this country the men who sought to people took them the transaction would prevent him from speaking were themspeedily be followed by another with- selves making an exhibition of intolerdrawal of the gold paid for them, again | ance no less reprehensible than that in a short time putting the treasury in against which they were protesting, as perplexing a condition as when the The true American spirit should have bonds were issued. There seems to be prompted American Jews to let the Jewno need of new legislation providing for baiter talk without let or hindrance. bonds, and authorizing the secretary of Nething would have done so much to break down whatever prejudice Herr Ablwardt and men of his stamp may seek to excite as to have given him the letter postage from 2 cents to 1 every opportunity to vent his spleen and demonstrate the folly of his malignant

> Let Ahlwardt understand that in a land of freedom he may enjoy the widest liberty of speech, but will find that creed hatreds and race distinctions have no chance for gaining a foothold.

REMOVING CHARGES OF DESERTION. During the past twenty years every congress has been flooded with bills to remove the charge of desertion from the war records of men who enlisted in the union forces, but failed to get honorable revised statutes and the amendments discharges at the time the armies of the hundreds of such bills have been passed consequence of this perpicions legislation the pension roll has been increased by additions from the ranks of deserters, who, under the laws of war, had subjected themselves to summary pun-

At the opening of the present congress another big batch of bills to remove charges of desertion was introduced into both houses. A greater insult to the brave and loval veterans of the union could scarcely be offered. Thirty years have elapsed since the close of the war. What excuse is there for changing the official records of the rebellion by expunging the charge of desertion from the muster rolls? Every man against whose name the charge of desertion was recorded had ample time to have the record corrected within five years after the close of the war, when the men who could justify his disappearance from the ranks were still living. A man who did not think of removing the stain upon his record twenty-five years ago was in all probability a bounty jumper, who enlisted for the money he could get and made his way beyond the union lines at the first opportunity. Why should congress put a premium on cowardice, and what is worse than cowardice, on mercenary disloyalty? If there were really any mcrit in any of these delayed appeals for the whitewashing of spotted army records, why should congress pass special bills for each individual desertion? Suppose the United States should be involved in another great war that called for hundreds of thousands of volunteers, what effect will this policy of condoning desertion have on the discipline of the army? Is it not about high time to put an end to this disgraceful legislation for the benefit of men who were missing from the battlefield and can not explain why they were missing?

CUSTOMS DUTIES IN GOLD. Until a few years ago customs duties were paid in gold and it has been urged that it would be wise to return to that system, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Boutwell, among others, advocating it, According to the Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Bulletin a measure providing for the payment of customs duties in gold will probably find its way into the committee of ways and means and that journal refers to the matter as in a certain sense encouraging, "for it affords the first intimation yet forthcoming that legislators are beginning to understand the nature of the chief difficulty with which the treasury has to contend." If such legislation as is said to be contemplated should be enacted there would flow into the treasury annually through the customs houses between \$175,000, 000 and \$200,000,000 in gold, whereas

cidedly adverse to the proposal to de- the yellow model there could never be prive the alien corporations of any of any concern about maintaining the re-the privileges they have from this government, it being urged that their com- the treasury would, as formerly, settle petition was a safeguard against ex- its debtor balances with the banks at cessive charges by the American roads importing points in gold, so as to enable and therefore of great importance to the banks to be at all times prepared the producers of the northwest and the to provide gold for customs. Under the system that prevailed until a few years toms and it came back to them in setmeantime or that it will be asserted tlements with the treasury, the result that the chances of any legislation on ously troubled by demands for gold, the subject are not likely to be any the operation of this system being for

It is objected that to enforce the payment of customs in gold would be a discrimination against other forms of money which would have the effect to produce a premium on gold, but there seems to be no valid reason for such an objection. All currency now redeem When the bell in Independence hall able in gold would continue to be after proclaimed liberty throughout the land the proposed legislation had been sounded the death knell of intolerance sarily remain at a parity with gold, so in the American republic. The right of long as the reserve was sufficient to all men to worship according to the maintain confidence in redemption, and If a like system followed for a number of years did not produce the result now only to American citizens, but to men apprehended, why should a return to it do so? The subject is interesting, especially for the consideration of practical financiers, and ought to receive intelligent public discussion.

The implement dealers in annual convention have demonstrated that they mean business when dealing with manufacturers. It is proposed to put a stop public any question so long as such disto the practice of the latter in listing goods in catalogues and fixing prices upon goods below those offered by dealers. To enforce this principle the implement men propose to form a league of state associations and ultimately a delegate national convention and bring the manufacturers to time. There is nothing like organization.

Chicago is seriously discussing the question whether it would be safe from attack from the lake should hostilities break out between the United States and Great Britain. In that event all the lake cities would no doubt be in a constantly precarious condition. In point of safety from attack Omaha would be about as secure as any American city. When the time comes Omaha will extend an invitation to Chicago non-belligerents to come over and keep out of harnes way.

The perennial petition is on its way to congress, asking for a reduction of cent an office, notwithstanding the startling deficit in postal revenues disclosed in the report of the postmaster general. If this petition were at once granted the hole in the postal receipts for next year would be something appalling. Yet business men continue to sign papers demanding a 1-cent letter rate.

Since the organization of the State Board of Irrigation, not six months ago. between 800 and 900 claims to public waters of the state have been filed with that body. This affords a fore cast of the activity that is bound to spring up in irrigation work so soon as the season opens next spring. The man who puts money in the reclama tion of arid and semi-arid lands will not be lacking in returns to show for it.

Amid the excitement over the Venezuela question it must not be forgotten that the debt of the Pacific railroads to the United States government is past due and unpaid and that the duty devolves on this congress to provide for the foreclosure of the mortgage and a reorganization that will bring about the operation of the Union and Central Pa cific roads as a great transcontinental railway under a single management.

Efforts to raise funds for a soldiers' and sailors' monument have met with favor in the community. The only way to get such a fund is by popular penny contributions once or twice a year Formulate an appeal and send a copy to every school teacher in the country with a request that it be read to the pupils. Contributions might be received on the anniversary of Grant's or Lincoin's birthday.

Iowa lays claim to being the birth place of five members of the present congress, while not a single member was born in Nebraska. But Iowa is nearly twice as old as Nebraska in point of length of statehood. After-Nebraska shall have been settled as long as Iowa has now been it, too, will have a good representation in congress of the sons of its own soil.

The spirit of old President James Monroe, if he happens to have had his attention called to the United States during the past few days, must have been wonderfully surprised to see what a commotion has been created over the little message sent to congress over his name as far back as 1823.

Amusement in Times of Peace.

General Miles strongly advocates the introduction of the bicycle into the army, and really there is no fittle for the soldiers to do that they might kill time in that way very

Costs Much to Die.

It costs too much to die in this country. man may well besitate as he stands on the brink of eternity before deciding to indulge the luxury of a funeral. There is really no impropriety in resisting the ghoulish greed of the undertakers. Much of the funeral trappery that is usually employed would be an insult to the deceased if he could suddenly awake from his dreamless sleep and witness the obsequies. There is need of reform in funeral practices, and the has the cool herve to make an ante-mortem ironclad contract for the econ ment of his bones will set a good example to others and save many a poor family from impoverishment by the exorbitant fees of

America's Manual of Literature.

Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Morley, one of England's literary lights, recently remarked that out of the 40,000,000 people in Great Britain and Ireland, only about 1,000,000 did any reading. Editor Stead agreed with him, but pointed out how much

good the newspapers had done for this great literary sense. What is true of English news papers is doubly so of American Journals, which at this time of the year are particularly oticeable, and in many ways represent the literature of the people. The people who are general readers in the United States will furhish a greater number in proportion to population than Great Britain does, but still for three-fourths of readers some hold the newspaper as the manual of literature. This is doubtless one of the causes that go to make the American so quick on his mental feet in current matters. It is to him an everyday thing to be up to date.

The Alaska Grab.

In the senate, yesterday, Senator Davis of Minnesota introduced and the senate agreed to a resolution calling on the president for information and all correspondence respect-ing the encroachment of the Canadian or British authorities upon Alaska.

This is a proper move. According to re ports Canada has set up claims to valuable Alaskan territory, and in order foundation for a case has established a postal cute within the American boundary. attempt by Great Britain to grab a portion of Alaska certainly concerns the American people quite as much as an attempt to grab a portion of Venezuela. If the president sees it necessary to threaten war to drive England out of Veneguela, isn't it about time that we also take steps to protect our own territory from selzure! Senator Davis has brought up the Alaska

question at an opportune moment. copie of this country are now in a mood resent all attempts to curtail either the territory of the United States or its power

Selfish Inhumanity.

The powers cannot stop Turkish deviltry without fighting among themselves. The concert of the powers is a concert of self-ishness and inhumanity. They have agreed together not to interfere, but to let the extermination of the Armenians go on un-checked. They have united upon a policy The impartial and dispassionate of infamy. historian will one day set down the present Turkish government as one of the most wicked and infamous that ever existed; and he will set down the great powers, also, as participators in its guilt, for they have consented to its crimes

A Gleam of Comfort.

It has been figured out that owing "t the pressure of the superincumbent atmos phere the air at the bottom of a shaft twenty miles deep would be as dense as water at the earth's surface, and that a the depth of forty miles its density would equal that of quick-silver. As it would be mpossible to live amid such conditions, this statement may help to reconcile us to the taining any such depths below the surface

SCHOMBURGK AND HIS LINE. Meat of Question Which Aroused the

Chicago Chronicle, Sir Robert Herman Schomburgk was Russian born in 1804. While a young man he was a resident of the United States and enterprises were unfortunate and he went to the Wset Indies in 1830 nearly penniless. the minor British islands and published a

report on the subject. Schomburgh's book was received with great favor. He was an expert botanist and his chapters on that subject were read with interest. In 1834 the English Geographical society and an association of botanists provided him money to pay the ex-penses of exploring British Guiana and he remained in that country four years. He printed two or three books on Guiana, one of which was in German and contained an ntroduction by Humboldt. He discovered in South America and cultivated the gorgeou Victoria Regia, the queen of water lilies. Schomburgk's reports were the first au thentic information which Great Britain had as to the extent and value of its South American colony. Great Britain, France and Netherlands have held divided control in Guiana for nearly 300 years. Columbus first approached the coast of the American con

tinent within this territory. Gir Walter Raleigh landed at some point on the coast and took possession. Colonies were estabished, but were afterward abandoned between the British, the Dutch and the French in the seventeenth the country was taken and retaken times. In 1669 what is now Dutch Guiana came into the possession of Great Britain, but was ceded back to the Dutch in exchange for the Dutch province of New Amsterdam, now New York, in North Amer ica. In later wars Great Britain again ob-tained a foothold, and in 1814 a division of that part of South America was made or substantially the present lines. The bound-ary botween Gulana and Venezuela and Guiana and Brazil never had been accurately established, and this fact caused the dispute which is now in progress between Great Britain and Venezuela and between

France and Brazil.
In 1841 Schomburgk was sent by Great Britain to survey a line between British Guiana and Venezuela. The river Essequibo had been claimed by Venezuela as dividing he two countries. Without authority he tool the mouth of the Orinoco instead of the Essequibo as a starting point and ran a crooked line in a general southerly direction giving to the British colony 20,000 or 30,000 square miles of territory and the Orinoco felta on its right or south bank.

Venezuela was not a party to this survey and protested vigorously against it. Great Britain then knighted Schomburgk, but fore up his stakes and disavowed his action in fixing the line. A few years afterward a new British line was run from a point on the coast east of Schomburgk's, leaving the mouth of the Orinoco entirely in Venezuela, but deflecting far to the westward in the interior, so that the new claim covered much nore territory than the old.

Afterward and until 1887 new claims were

made by Great Britain as rumors of gold nterior reached the outer world. present British claim includes all on the east or right bank of the Orinoco near its mouth and its course southerly 250 or 300 miles. In the correspondence with this country Great Britain now claims as beyond dispute all within Sir Robert Herman Schomburgk's ine, and has "nothing to arbitrate" there It will arbitrate its claims west of that lin-This is the case as it has been presented o congress in the president's message on the subject and in the correspondence between the United States State department and the

THE WINTER GIRL.

British foreign office.

Chicago Post. Away with the girl who's so fold of the wheel;
Who boasts of a century run.
Her bloomers and jackets Lo longer appeal—
Who cares for the racta she's won?
The weather's suggestive of ice and of

snow— It's been rather chilly of late— And homage we pay just at present, you To maidens who know how to skate. Away with the girl who would imitate

The season's not suited to her—
And now we want girls of a different
plan;
For who would make bloomers of fur?
The bicycle girl was all right for a while,
But now she is quite out of date;
The bicycle face is eclipsed by the smile
Of maidens who know how to skate.

Oh, here's to the girl whom in winter w prize; Whose cheeks are as red as the rose, Who captivates all with her bright, spark ling eyes
As gracefully gliding she goes.
Oh, here's to the girl who in winter holds

Who havoc in hearts will create, Who dresses today in a womaniy way— The maiden who knows how to skate.

IF WE HAD NEVER MET.

If we had never met,
But like two stars in orbits chained,
Pursued divergent paths, ordained
By unkind fate, would joy by gained—
If we had never met?

If we had never met,
But like two birds, whose silent flight
Is contravened and in the night
Led us apart, would life seem bright—
If we had never met?

If we had never met,
But groping as in hoodman blind,
Had passed, would other heart or mind
Await beyond for us to find—
If we had never met?

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT

Chicago Tribune: In it not marvelous that in this day of light and knowledge any same person can swallow the blasphemous assertion of a hypnotizing "Messiah" that he holds a power from God to perform miracles in curing sick persons? But there does not seem to be any limit to human credulity

New York Tribune: The story of an old man building a Pennsylvania church with his own hands and willing his unpaid wage to the congregation suggests Middle Ags ro mance more than nineteenth century con now, but when they want to build a church they generally draw a check for the amount and let others do the work. The old man's devotion recalls the stone carving of monks munity to encourage him in his work.

New York Advertiser: The church unmis-takably needs more of the spirit of its founder. It needs to think less of its own merits and of its antiquity as an organization, and to fix its attention more stren nously on the one great object for which was instituted upon this earth—the emanci-pation of mankind from the enslavement of iniquity and the degradation of sin your most beautiful churches where the poor live and give the best music and the best things where there are the most people."

Buffalo Express: The town of Eddyville Wapello county, In., is bad, religiously. The inhabitants, as a mass, do not believe in God or hell. Fully two-thirds of the business men are pronounced unbelievers. City offi cers have been known to refuse to take the ordinary oath because it contains the phrass "so help me God." The people are arden The people are ardent adherents of Colonel Ingersoll, and when he ectures the entire male population turns out to hear him. Only a week or two age the foreman of the grand jury adjourned it in order that the members might attend Evan gelists, as a rule, have not had the slightes success in that town. Last summer one held meetings there for a week, but not a convert was there to show for them. But the good people of the vicinity are not going to let the sinners continue in their faithless condition. Dwight L. Moody and two other evangelist en engaged to go to Eddyville, and the intention is not to let up on them until the town is converted. It is regarded as the hardest task they have yet undertaken.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE

Owing to Traction Impediments, Philadelphians are walking mad.

Secretary Olney has achieved the distinction If the shooting of guns was as harmless as he shooting of mouths, the country would velcome a war as an appetizer for breakfast. President Cleveland lost Joe Pulitzer of the New York World, but converted Charley Dana of the Sun. Truly, "peace bath he ictories no less renowned than war. Assurances are given that "Coin" Harvey's

'Patriots of America" are peacefully in That is to say, they will wear arms, but confine the shooting to nature's orifice. The society head of St. Louis has returned to the normal after a week's repose. An examination of the itemized bills show an outlay of \$121,000 for the Busch-Von Gontard nuptials. Lord Dunraven fears that the excursion

steamers may interfere with British men-of-war should they approach New York harbor. Not at all, milord: the interference far more interesting, but the result will be like that of the Valkyrie. Somebody has discovered that Sir Thomas Browne defines laughter as that "sweet con-traction of the zygomatic muscles excited by

unexpected jocundities." Now, if we had only known this sooner, how much happier would we not have been? The other day a New York fudge rehuleed a mother for chastising her som on the ears. Knowing a thing or two about the efficacy of hand raising, the judge intimated that mothers should not, in applying the rod,

ignore the dictates of nature and custom The infirmities of age do not impede the sprightly military step nor check the patriotic heartbeats of Prof. Gilbschin. The distintinguished sage of Saddle creek has not given way to the war fever, but, if the worst comes, he announces his readiness to march to the music of Monroe if the talking patriots give him a show to shoot.

The fact that sturdy patriotism heartily esponds to the country's call will go far toward insuring peace, yet complications are liable to occur and operate like a spark in a powder magazine. One such is brewing in Milwaukee, and there is grave danger that the arts of diplomacy will not avail. Scottish piper, in highland costume, marched through the streets recently, piping that martial lay: "The Campbells Are Coming high-spirited horse, with a delicate ear for music, dropped dead at the sight and His owner sued for damages, basing his claim on the grounds that bagpipes are not musical instruments, and, therefore, ous to the peace and happiness of the community. The jury found for the defendant, declaring that the "horse was scared to death by an unearthly noise," and assessed damages at \$125. At this stage of the game the verdict contains germs of an explosive kind, and high grade tact will be required to maintain international concord in Milwaukee.

Resolutions for the Oppressed.

Meantime the suffering and oppressed rmenians continue to be sustained and succored by soothing and cordial resolutions of sympathy and regret.

BLASTS FROM RAMS HORN

God sends danger only where he has first ment courage.

The man who does not look ahead will

soon have to fall back. The man who serves the devil has to begin his day's work before breakfast One of the hardest things for some men

o forgive is a difference in creed.

Many a man has started out to reform the world, and stopped at the first house, No man can grind down another without first placing his own soul under the mill

Our money is not doing us the good God would have it do us, if it is not doing any-

If you are in the habit of going to sleep in church, you do not help the proache any by occupying a front scat.

SPICE OF THE SEASON.

Chicago Tribune; "Bessie, wouldn't you like a Christmas present that would keep your hands nice and warm?" "Yep, Get me a di'mond ring, papa."

Harper's Round Table: Sunday School Teacher-Can any little boy tell me what man attained the greatest age in the world? Bobby (holding up his hand)-I can, Teacher-Well, who? Bobby-Santa

Judge: Cumso-As a general thing every-ody is liberal at Christmas time. Cawker-That is true. Nobody minces matters but That is true. In the plebuilders.

Philadelphia Record: A good way to get square with your enemy is to give his youngster a drum as a Christmas pres-

Philadelphia Ledger: No, Maude, dear, there is no reason why a lame man should there is no reason not run into debt.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Subordinate—Sire, we have successfully landed 35,000 reinforcements—Spanish General—In spite of the insurgent devils? "In spite of them, sir—not a man at the wharf to oppose us—" "Brave! Good! Another victory! Ah, this is clorious."

Harper's Bazar: "I tell you what, Sharp, marrying an heiress has its drawbacks."
"Res: but think of the greenbacks, Bond." Philadelphia Times: Xmas is a short way of indicating Christmas. Make a note of the X and observe how it goes.

Indianapolis Journal: The Father-Yes, Mrs. Brown, Willie still believes in Santa Claus. I wouldn't undeceive him for the world.

Willie-Yes, fellers, the old man t'inks I still believe the Santa Claus fake. I wouldn't tell him different fer de world.

Washington Star: "How splendidly things are arranged in this life," said Harold Fucash.
"Do you think so?"
"Certainly. First comes Christmas, when a man spends every cent he has, and then comes New Year, when he swears off from all his extravagance."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "There!" she said, with a sigh of relief, "I've got a locome-tive, a wagen, a mechanical acrobat and a hose reel. That ought to satisfy the dear little angel." little angel."
"It ought to, but it won't," said her hus-band. "The little villain will want a ham-mer to smash them with."

Chicago Tribune: Visitor—Johnny, are you making great preparations at your Sunday school for Christmas?"

Johnny—I'm not goin' to Sunday school Johnny-I'm not gold to Sunday school?
Johnny-Nome. I quit last Sunday. I
don't want folks to think I'm one of these
boys that's only good durin' the holidays,
I'll start again after Christmas is over.

Philadelphia Record. Life is but a game of chance, Full of ups and downs,
Full of dirge and full of dance,
Full of smiles and frowns;
One day full of gladsome cheer,
Next day full of ills; hristmas comes but once a year, Then the Christmas bills!

New York Recorder. She's training for the ring, but yet No toughness 'round her hovers; The kind of ring she's training for Is that put on by lovers.

IN THE ROSE GARDEN.

John Bennett in Chap Book. hundred years from now, dear heart, We will not care at all,
It will not matter then a whit,
The honey or the gall.
The summer days that we have known
Will all forgotten be and flown;
The garden will be overgrown
Where now the roses fall.

A hundred years from now, dear heart, We will not mind the pain.
The throbbing crimson tide of life Will not have left a stain.
The song we sing together, dear, Will mean no more than means a tear Amid a summer rain.

A hundred years from now, dear heart, The grief will all be o'er; The sea of care will surge in vain Upon a careless shore. Upon a careless shore.
The glasses we turn down today
Here at the parting of the way;
We will be wineless then as they,
And will not mind it more.

A hundred years from now, dear heart, We'll neither know nor care What came of all life's bitterness, Or followed love's despair. Then fill the glasses up again, And kiss me through the rose leaf rain; We'll build one castle more in Spain. And dream one more dream there.



## It's a Great Pleasure

To do holiday shopping where the question of quality doesen't have to be considered-you can always get your money back if there should happen to be any defects at ANY TIME. Those elegant ties at 50 cents, are the sort that would ordinarily sell for 75c to \$1.00-The whole east window is filled with them, and we have thousands inside.

Remember this is a special sale of high grade neckwear-Choice for 50c-Tecks, imperil flowing ends, bows, imperial tecks, club ends, de joinvilles, and every late fashionable tie.

Special holiday articles. Turkish bath robes, lounging robes, smoking jackets, studying gowns and house coats of every description. Handsome hand. kerchiefs-embroidered silk suspenders-mufflersgloves-night shirts - hosiery - umbrellas - and many other holiday gift articles.

In children's department there are big reductions to close out certain lines-shildren's reefersleggings-ties-hats-caps and children's furnis hings of every sort-all on 2d floor.

## Browning, King & Co.

Southwest Corner Fiftcenth and Douglas, OMAHA. GOPEN EVENINGS TILL CHRISTMAS.