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THE HEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George B. Teschuck, secretary of The Hee P lishing company, being shay sworn, says that terus number of full and complete copies of Duly Morning, Evening and Sunday Hee prin Juring the month of November, 1895, was as

587, 235 9,323 Net sates Daily average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my greence this 2d day of December, 1895. (Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. If Attorney General Churchill will only push the state's case against ex-Oil Inspector Hilton he will be given all the credit that accrues from successful pros-

ecution. One fact stands out prominent and undisputed before the State Board of Transportation. The depot facilities of Omaha are wretchedly inadequate to Its wants.

What do people who voted to retain Cunningham R. Scott on the judicial bench of this district think of themselves now in the light of the vindictive cruelty exhibited toward Editor Raker?

The supreme court of Nebraska will once more be invoked to interpose its authority for the protection of personal rights and in defense of the freedom of the press, lawlessly assailed by the Nebraska Jeffreys.

Now is the time when some of the foreign alliances which our millionaires' daughters have been making ought to stand us in some use in turning foreign sentiment more in our favor over the pending controversy with Great Britain.

The hardship of congressional sessions during the holidays is felt not so much by members of congress as by the house and senate employes. These employes have come to look upon the Christmas recess with full pay and no work as almost a vested right.

Nebraska is now a bidder for immigration. It makes no difference whether people of eastern states or of European countries come to settle our fertile lands. We want them all. Omaha's vigorous growth depends in a measure upon the increase of state population.

In both our wars with Great Britain Canada was one of the chief points of attack in the American campaign, and it would necessarily suffer again should another war ensue. Canadians above all other British subjects should counsel peace in the present Venezuela difficul-

Nebraska and South Dakota had a boundary commission only a few months ago which adjusted a disputed state line with satisfaction and dispatch. We feel certain that all of these boundary commissioners would have been glad to serve on the Venezuela commission had they only been asked.

Judging from the press comments, it is difficult to tell which announcement is the greater cause for rejoicing to the professional politicians in the Third congressional district-the announcement that Congressman Meiklejohn is a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination or the announcement that he will not be a candidate for renomination for

South Omaha has just paid \$78,000 to local banks and lifted paper given to secure money advanced to the city or district bonds. The treasury of our thumping suburb appears to be in a sound condition and there is a determination manifest to pay debts already contracted, and, if possible, keep out of debt. If that policy shall be adhered to strictly Omaha may again feel like annexing the Magic City.

Some of Mr. Reed's opponents are emphasizing the fact that only one speaker of the national house of representative was ever promoted to the presidency Several other speakers, however, got presidential nominations, and few of them would want to say that if the speaker of the present house should secure a nomination at the hands of the republican national convention he would share the fate of Clay and Blaine.

During the quarter of a century which measures the life of The Bee its columns have chronicled successive seasons of business prosperity and depression and the consequent fluctuations in realty values in the city and state. History and experience show that the men who steadily maintained their faith in the future of Omaha and acquired property during periods of comparative adversity are the men who have made the greatest success. Eastern investors see with a keener foresight than do some of our people that the future greatness of Omaha is only a matter of time, and they are proving their faith by large investments in Omaha property. The day is past probably when such investments will pay 20 per cent, but the time has come when capitalists must be content with lesser profits, as they are in eastern cities. Omaha is all

tiling. The owner went up after him and quickly drave him down, beating him severely with a thick wooden cudgel. The age said, "Why, I raw the monkey do this very thing yesterday and you all laughed heartily, as if it afforded you great amusement." Moral-Those who do not know their right place must be taught.

When the immortal Accop wrote this fable he must have had in mind the playful ass who has taken it upon himself to insert in the demo-populist paper published in this city a letter written by himself in response to an inquiry from Congressman Meiklejohn as to the sentiment among republicans of Douglas county concerning his candidacy for governor. The following extract from this political literary gem caps the climax of playful asininity:

Recognizing your capabilities to fill such an office acceptably, as well as your high standing in the republican party of this state, it is with some regret I announce to you that think your candidacy is ill-timed in light of the fact that Douglas county will have a can didate who not only will be entirely acceptable to the people of Nebraska, but also has the advantage of circumstances, as the logical candidate for the honors for waich you have announced yourself an aspirant. I refer to Hon. W. J. Broatch, mayor-elect of the city of Omaha. The political eltuation in our state makes his nomination by the republicans

of Nebraska Imperative. The county of Douglas will be for him to t man in the state convention and the people in all quarters of the state see the fitness of his nomination and recognize his capabilities. The republicans of Douglas are for Captain Broatch. This expresses the sentiment of the republicans of Douglas county. . . Regretting that my letter does not contain more pleasant matter, I am, as ever, your colaborer for republican success,

PHILIP A. CRAPO. Member Republican State Central Committee

from Douglas County. Phillip A. Crapo, who signs this pronunciamento, is a briefless barrister less than twenty-five years of age and fresh from law school pastures. He has lived in Nebraska less than twelve months and was barely entitled to vote in the state at the last election. He was foisted upon the republican state committee at the instance of the dervish backing at Burlington. It is in keeping with his sublime freshness that he should assume to speak for the republican party of this city and county and it is in keeping with the insane ambition of his patron saint, Broatch, to become governor of Nebraska, that young Mr. Crapo should have been selected to launch the Broatch boomlet on the political sea. Seriously speaking, however, it is

piece of impertinence for any one to assert that Douglas county republicans desire Broatch for governor or that his nomination has become an imperative necessity. The mere fact that Broatch was elected mayor of Omaha by the money and influence of the franchised corporations does not make his candidacy for governor imperative. The corporations that have invested in him want their money back from him as mayor, not as governor. The republicans who oppose Broatch and his methods will not help to boost him into the governor's chair in order to get rid of him as mayor. Such tactics were keepers who supported Broatch for nayor in order to rid themselves of him as police commissioner, but they will not work with respectable people.

Meantime Congressman Meiklejohn and all other clean and decent candidates for governor can rest assured of fair play in Douglas county, even it Broatch is left to serve out his two years' term as mayor of Omaha.

OUR TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Information regarding the trade of the Inited States with Great Britain is particularly interesting at this time, as it will give the American people an idea of what would probably be the commercial cost of a war between the two counregarded as very remote. Last week the senate adopted a resolution calling upon nent showing, during each of the last five years, and for the whole period, the gross amount of the imports from ports of Great Britain and her colonies and dependencies, together with the amount of the exports to such ports, and it is to be presumed that the information called for will be forthcoming within a

The report of the secretary of agriculture for 1894 contains some instructve facts on this subject, though it covers only a part of the information he United States which the senate resolution calls for, referring chiefly to our exports of live cattle and meats. According to this, during the seven months ook nearly \$15,000,000 worth of live period of time less than a quarter of a period there was exported from this country to the United Kingdom millions while the exports of breadstuffs, cotton and other commodities made up the larger part of our foreign commerce. The statistics of cember 31, 1893, show that the United Kingdom paid to American producers during that year for breadstuffs. provisions, cotton and tobacco more than \$324,000,000, that is to say, the half of all the farm exports of the United States during that year. The report says: "A study of the world's markets demonstrates the fact to the producers of meat and breadstuffs in the United States that the United Kingdom of Great Britain furnishes the largest demand for their commodities." Great Britain is not taking so much of

increased offerings from competing

countries, but taking all our produc-

Great Britain? It is true that we certainly aperlant should receive consider TWO COMMISSIONERS CHOSEN An ass climbed up to the roof of a build- should not lose it altogether and that cration, expecially if it can be shown ing and, frisking about there, broke in the our commodities would still go into the that a specific duty would make a ma-British market, carried there in the terial addition to the revenue from this vessels of neutral nations, but we source. could not expect that the trade would be maintained at its present proportions and even after the war had ended Great Britain would not be likely to resume the intimate and extensive commercial relations that now subsist between the two countries. It would be her policy, at least for a time, to seek other sources of supply. Manifestly commercial considerations, the influence of which is already being felt in both countries, are against war. But the danger of a conflict grows less every day, as the views of thoughtful and conservative men both in England and in this country impress themselves upon the public mind and calm consideration permits an intelligent estimate to be made of the disastrous and calamitous consequences of a war.

LEAVE THE SEATS VACANT.

The simplest solution of the councilmanic vacancy squabble is for the counpeople fill them at the next election. Sixteen councilmen can transact all the business of the city for the next twelve months efficiently if they will. The two vacancies in the council will save the city not less than \$1,600 and in all probability a great deal more. An addition of \$1,600 to the general fund would keep forty laborers at work at \$1.50 a day for a whole month or give employment to twenty laborers for two months, or ten laborers for four months. To leave the sents vacant will neither work injustice nor hardship to the taxpayers of the First ward. Their interests will be taken care of just the same. The only parties that may suffer are the political strikers and ward heelers who are clamoring for the jobs.

If the money in the treasury is burning holes in the councilmanic pockets and the council is bound to have the vacancies filled, the proper way to fill them is to vest the appointment in the mayor, subject only to confirmation by element and incidentally because of his the council. Any other course would establish a dangerous precedent. As the chief executive of the city the mayor should have the appointment of all subordinate officers. It is not a question who will be the mayor to exercise this prerogative, but all mayors in the future, as in the past, should enjoy the full executive power and responsibility. To usurp the power of appointment in any direction would disturb the checks and balances which the charter has established for the protection of the public.

ANOTHER POSSIBLE COMPLICATION. It is reported that the Nicaraguan government is considering the question of abrogating the contract with the Amercan company for the construction of the Nicaragua canal and that the influence of a British syndicate of capitalists is being exerted to bring this about. There may be some foundation for the report, it being well known that the goyernment of Nicaragua has been a good deal dissatisfied with the delays in construction and the final stoppage of all successful with the gamblers and divement aid, but it seems rather improbable that after its experience with the British government the Nicaraguan government would seriously consider any proposition regarding the canal coming from an English source. However, the treasury of Nicaragua is empty and the government might be induced by a liberal offer of money to abrogate the contract with the American company. But would British capitalists venture to invest their money in this project without an assurance from the United States that their possession of the canal would not be interfered with, and if not it is most improbable they could get any such assurance. Doubtless Nicaragua has the right to dispose of this portion tries, a possibility which may now be of its territory as it pleases if the American company fails to fulfill the contract, but it could not give such guarantees as the secretary of the treasury for a state- would justify Europeans in investing in the enterprise. A recent speech by Senator Morgan of Alabama indicated that congress will soon be called upon to consider the Nicaragua canal question and he implied that he expected action favorable to giving the enterprise gov-

ernment aid. A SPECIFIC DUTY ON SUGAR. The emergency revenue bill leaves the sugar schedule untouched. In view of the unquestionable fact that the treasury has lost largely from the undervalregarding exports to Great Britain from uation of sugar under the present law it would seem that a measure for raising more revenue should have taken no tice of this and provided for a specific duty equivalent to the ad valorem ending January 31, 1894, Great Britain duty, or say one cent a pound. Experience shows that the raw sugar is sys cattle from the United States, while all tematically undervalued on the foreign other countries took during the same invoices and as a consequence the revenue from raw sugar, instead of nillon dollars worth. During the same amounting to \$45,000,000 a year, will not reach \$30,000,000. By changing to a specific duty of one cent a pound it is of pounds of bacon and dairy products, believed that not less than \$15,000,000 would be added to the revenues, without increasing the burdens of consumers Here is a way of obtaining a generous sum for the treasury nearly every dolexports for the year ending De lar of which would come out of the sugar-refining monopoly, and as republicans believe in specific duties the change would be in harmony with their views.

Why is was decided not to touch the sugar schedule does not appear, but per-British market bought more than one- haps it was for the reason that the republicans do not approve of any duty on raw sugar and therefore deemed it best not to inte. ere with the democratic arrangement of that schedule, since it would be inexpedient under existing conditions to remove the duty. But in any event it certainly seems that as the duty on sugar is to stand it should be made to yield the largest possible reveour breadstuffs as formerly, owing to nue to the treasury and not left in a form to benefit the Sugar trust at the expense of the government. The fact

Extraordingly efforts are being made to increase" the membership of the

Young Men's Christian association, an institution, deserving in all respects commendation and support at the hands of the people of the city. Its moral influence has long been felt in the community. Its methods of work are effective, and the attractions it presents to young men have popularized it among all classes. The managers hope to raise the total membership to 2,000. They richly merit success in the undertaking.

A very fishy story is wired from Washington to the effect that the late Czar Alexander offered to loan Uncle Sam 860,000,000 during the panie of 1893 for Lincoln accept. a term of three years at a nominal rate of interest. As a matter of fact the czar has for years been a heavy borrower | dent to places on the Venezuelan commission and his surplus of gold is an insignificant quantity for the redemption of ell to let the vacancies remain until the the enormous volume of paper currency which he has been forced to issue to keep his vast army on a war footing.

> Shake, Sir Henry, Minneapolis Journal

ing the message I do not pass a vote of confidence in its author." Same here, Mr. Watterson. An Overdose of Joy. Chicago Times-Herald The blisters on Senator Dave Hill's hands caused by applauding the president's Ven-

ful treatment. A Continental Union.

Kansas City Journal. The Panamerican project rather fizzled when it was agitated some years ago. but there are reasons for billeving it could be pushed now with success. Uncle Sam is enjoying a great boom of popularity among the little republics of Central and South America at present

Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin. "He touched the corpse of our public credit

Change the prenoun and it applies to the that the ways and means committee had nearly perfected a plan of relief!

Shoot Suspicion as It Files. Springfield Republican.

The president is being advised from many quarters to sign his name to a line saying that under no circumstances will he another nomination. It is good advice, He would thus kill the suspicion of some people that there is personal politics in the war message and make the American case more impressive in the eyes of England, which seems to think it a political maneuver.

The Fate of the Cuban

report continues to drift about to th effect that if Spain finds that she can not ov reome the revolutionists in Cuba she will Gibraltar and other considerations. this is probably nothing more than conjectur it shows that England is not believed to be above a deed like stepping in to snatch a victory from a people struggling to free themselves from crushing taxation and other forms of oppression.

How Grant Was Saved

It now appears from the reluctant admis-It now appears from the reluctant admission of ex-Governor John M. Thayer of Nebraska that his personal guaranty of Genand possibly longer before it is completed and eral Grant's trustworthiness saved that gen-eral to the nation at a time when President Lincoln was in great doubt as to whether he ought not to remove him and appoint some other commander in his stead. In reading General Thayer's contributions to the sionally if it would ever have been possible to bring that conflict to a successful close if he had not been right on hand all the

IRREFUTABLE TRUTHS.

Superior Strength of the United State Outlined by an Authority.

We commend to Lord Salisbury's attention, is well as to that of certain half-hearted persons, calling themselves Americans, on this side of the water, some significant facts, pertinent to the present situation of affairs, which were laid before the British Association for the Advancement of Science by a listinguished British statistician, Mr. Mul-

Mr. Mulhall compared the physical energy, reckoned on the basis of man power, horse-power and steam power, of the principal nations; and the result of his comparisons was dieastrous to British pride. that by far the most powerful of all nations both in the aggregate and in each particular was the United States of America. working power of this union of free was shown to be equal to that of the two greatest empires of Europe, Great Britain

and Germany, combined!

Moreover, Mr. Mulhall's comparison was based on the census of 1880, and he himself pointed out that the next census would inevitably show, as it has done, a yet more marvelous development of the unfathomed physical energies of our country. These are the things that count when nations grapple. Turn this industrial giant into the path of war and there is nothing on the planet that could stand against him. The affected aston-ishment of certain European newspapers that the United States of America should dare to beard Great Britain is puerile, in view of the plain truth about the respective power and resources of the two countries. Europe needed an object lesson and is getting one. Lord Salisbury is a member of the British association. He cannot possibly be ignorant of these primary facts of politi-

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Cincinnati would be pleased to entertain the democratic national convention. So would Chicago and St. Louis. The anxiety of British authors for peace

is creditable. Wes would periously diminish their profits from readings in America. All of Mr. Yerkes' art treasures in Chicago were recently shipped to New York. But Mr. Yerkes' artistic street railways remain and Lakeside cult is hopeful and happy.

Willie Waldorf Astor's Pall Mall Gazette harbors and expresses a very contemptuous officially notified the British representative opinion of his former countrymen. The feeling appears to be cordially reciprocated.

Governor Branky believes that reform should

nis spoils.

There are no blowholes in the patriotism of that in the event of a war with England the federal government can draw on him at sight for \$100,000. I H J

Of course England does not harbor other than profoundly peaceful feelings toward the United States. Those huge forts built at Halifax, Quebec, Victoria, and other points to the north were constructed for the purpose Halifax, Quebec, Victoria, and other points to the north were constructed for the purpose of increasing the roulal galety of her majesty's board, which will convine at San Franchicette.

made speeches in his interest—a very extra-ordinary thing for a Japanese lady to do. She is now a teacher in the academy of which her husband is principal.

tions together that country is still not merely our best single customer, but a better customer than all the rest of the world.

What rational man can wish to imperfit this commerce by a war with lineaded. At any rate the matter is

Selection of the Third Awaits the Accept-

Lincoln and Phelps, Both Ex-Ministers to England, Already Decided Upon-Brewer or Brown May Be the Third.

NEW YORK Dec. 26 -A special to the World from Washington says: The president has tendered places on the Venezuelan high commission to Edward J. Phelps of Vermont, ex-minister to England; Rebert T. Lincoln of Illinois, ex-minister to England. Their acceptances have not been received and the third place on the committee will not be filled until Mr. Phelps and Mr. In connection with the appointment

Messra. Phelps and Lincoln by the presithe World's correspondent is informed that Mr. Lincoln was Secretary Olney's own selection and that Chief Justice Fuller also strongly recommended him. It is urged, the correspondent states, that

public opinion in England cannot ascribe to such men as Phelps and Lincoln a prejudic popular. The third member of the commis-Mr. Watterson says: "But in commendhe says, is likely to be one of the as sociate justices of the United States supremprobably either Justice Brewer or Justice Brown.

The announcement of the commission I now expected to be made on next Monday.

RUSSIA'S OFFER TO LEND GOLD czuelan mersage are not so large but that they will heal over in a few days with care-Originally Made Three Years Ago bu Has Not Been Renewed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 .- The facts in re gard to Russia's offer in 1893 to supply this government with gold with which to help to meet the emergency existing at that time are gradually coming to light. It can now b stated on unquestionable authority that during the panic of three years ago, which resulted to heavy withdrawels of gold for export, the czar of Russia, through his minister here, Prince Cantacuzene, offered to the government a loan of \$60,000,000 for the term of three years. No specific rate of interest was named nor were any details as to the terms and it stood upon its feet. That is about of repayment entered into, the proposition not what Daniel Webster said of Hamilton passing to this stage. It was simply a generous offer of a nation on particularly friendly terms with ours and was not coupled with present republican congress. How the stock terms with ours and was not coupled with market braced up when it became known any hard conditions such as might have been reasonably expected from a power on a les friendly footing with the United States. Mr Cleveland, after due deliberation, very courte-ously declined the offer. He recognized the unselfish generosity of the offer and the very friendly feeling that prompted it.. but he was unable to accept, fearing that at some future time it might result in entanglement with ther European nations which it has always peen the policy of the United States to avoid.

The offer has not since been repeated. In the event of another bond issue, however, it possibly may result in the loan being placed with Russian capitalists and it is probable the president has given some thought to the advisability of proposing terms with them rather than with capitalists of other European nations, in case all of the bonds are not

At present, however, the matter of a bond issue is occupying a secondary place with the president, as the more pressing matter of the election of the members of the Venezuelar boundary commission is consuming practi-cally his entire time. It is understood that Chief Justice Fuller's health will not permit him to serve on the commission and that the president will not insist further on his acceptance. Mr. Justice Brewer's name has come prominently forward and it is thought that he or Justice Brown may by selected to serve in the chief justice's place at the heaof the commission. The whole question of

ome Fear Expressed that the Green-

backs May Be Retired. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.-There may an important change made by the ways and means committee in its bond bill before the scheme is brought before the house tomorrow. Considerable dissatisfaction has arisen among the republicans since the text of the bill was made public, the dissenters asserting that it could be used by a hostile administration for the permanent retirement of the greenbacks. In yesterday's committee meeting a similar charge was made by the democrats that the republicans proposed to secure what they had always oposed and what President Cleveland advo cated-retirement of the greenbacks. cordingly there will be a committee meeting tomorrow to consider an amendment prepared by Mr. Hopkins of Illinois which fol-

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal or modify ex-isting law which authorizes and directs the reissue of said legal tender notes. Mr. Hopkins is confident that the amend-

ment will be adopted. A partial canvass of the republican members of the ways and means committee shows that while there is practical unanimity among them in desiring the accomplishment of the object Mr. Hopkins has in view, there is some doubt concerning the necessity for the amondment. Members say that a careful examination of the laws will be made, the question will be thoroughly discussed in com-mittee tomorrow, and that if the necessity for an ameindment in this particular is de veloped, an amendment will be made.

PAUNCEFOTE CALLS ON OLNEY. British Ambassador Visits the State

Department. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 .- Among Secretary Olney's callers today was Sir Julian Paune fote, the British ambassador, accompanied by Mr. Sanderson, the British consul general at New York, a brother of Sir Thomas Sanderson, who drew the "Sanderson line" in the British Guiana boundary dispute, and addressed the two notes to Dr. Pulido and Dr. Urbaneia of Venezuela, which are claimed by the Venezuelans to have emanated from Salisbury. It is stated officially the call was of a social Lord that the call was of a nature, but frequently important business nature, but frequently important day. is transacted on diplomatic reception day. Outside of the Venezuelan quistion there are number of minor questions concerning postal exchanges, etc., which engage the atten tion of the State department and the Britis

A strong impression prevails as the resul of the visit today, that Secretary Olney has officially notified the British representative of of course, is such a matter of public notoriety be displayed in deeds as well as words. A few days ago he dealt a pickpocket a vigorous blow under the clim and forced him to drop of this country would bring out the attitude of Great Britain toward the committee.

Court Martial to Try Captain Healy. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 .- A board was appointed today for the trial of Captain M A. Healy, until r cently in command of the revenue cutter Bear of the Bering sea patrol fleet, on charges of drunkenness, con-duct unbefitting an officer in the r-venue subjects.

The most remarkable woman in politice in Japan is Mme. Hatoyama. When her husband, a leader of the progressionist party. Captain Louis N. Stodder, supervisor of ran for Parliament, she took the stump and anchorages at New York; Captain W. G. Coulson, assistant inspector of life saving station, San Francisco; First Lieutenant H. B. Rogers, commanding revinue steamer Hartley, San Francisco, recorder; and First Llautenant W. E. Reynolds of the revenue Lieutenant W. E. Reynolds of the revenue cutter Grant. Port Townsend, prosecuting

> Condition of the Treasury. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.-Today's state ment of the treasury: Available cash bal-ance, \$175,452,183; gold reserve, \$68,035,859.

THE TWO SCOTTS.

Usurpation of Judges in Omaha and

St. Louis Republic. There are judges in Oklahema and Omaha Eelection of the Third Awaits the Acceptance of the Other Two.

LIKELY TO BE A SUPREME COURT JUDGE

Lincoln and Phelps, Both Ex-Minisision and reprimands the judge for ex-

ceeding his just and legal powers. The upper court declares that no judge has the right to punish for contempt except where the act held to be contemptuous is or persons wilfully violate any order of the court. Going further, the appellate judges hold that no court has power to punish for contempt for criticism of its rulings or de-

This ought to clear the air considerably Omaha and Oklahoma, where a number newspaper men have, within the years, been punished for criticising the decisions of courts. The Republic denounced all these proceedings at the time of their occurrence as being, not only unjust and oppressive, but clearly illegal. It has needed court decision to convince intelligent prople that there was no intent. In the creation of our judicial systems, to invest the judges with powers and prerogatives elevating them above the reach of public criticism. Such a theory involves the one of judicial inspiration or consecration and is opposed to the prevailing practice in most, if not all, of the states, in which the office of judge is made elective like that of constable. Both the judge and the constable, deriving all their powers of office from the deriving all their feet."

Detroit Free Press: "Why does he follow her so with his eyes?"
"I believe he has some difficulty with his feet." owers of office from the people, are equally responsible to them.

It has frequently happened that the man

poorly qualified for judicial office is the one chosen, and it is such men, it seems, who are most apt to consider themselves anointed and to conduct their courts on the old princi-ple of royality that "the king can do no wrong." With a world laughing at the vain pretensions of a German kalser invoking the doctrine of less majests, the monstrous presumptions of judges in New York, Omaha and Oklahoma would be amusing were they

HOT BUGLE BLASTS.

Denver News: It will not do for England to go on the idea that we "don't mean it." That's what the step-mother country thought when the tea was dumped into Boston har-

Buffalo Express: British journalists and poets are pleading with the United States to drop other questions and help England re-

England undertake that task? Indianapolis Journal: American sentiment has never been for war with Great Britain. It was, however, and is, for the maintenance of the doctrines held by the fathers of the republic and every statesman who has suc-

ceeded them. New York Mail and Express. If Great Britain has at any time really imagined that this country was merely pretending to be in earnest in the present emergency she has probably outgrown that dangerous delusion. There never was a time when the American people were so united, so deeply resolved or so firmly determined to resist the encroachforeign power on this continent as they are today.

Philadelphia Record: Neither Great Britain nor the United States are going to fight, and possibly ruin one another, for nothing; and until it shall appear that a conflict is un-avoidable it will scarcely be conducive to lignity as a nation to muster our military and naval forces. The bravado of our amount teur strategiets is more calculated to excite ridicule than to inspire fear of our military

Chicago Inter Ocean: "Will you precipitate zed Christian nations?" asks a contemporary. No, certainly not. It is peace, white-winged peace, the Inter Ocean wants. But it well knows the United States will get no lasting by complying with the demands of peace by complying with the demands of England. The road to peace with such an adversary is through a firm demand for the right and a determination to fight for it if compelled to do so. Call it jingoism if you will; Americans are just that kind of jingoes. Atlanta Constitution: We have other things to think of besides Venezuela's boundary. The whole business, however, emphasizes the

The whole business, however, emphasizes the Constitution's view, so frequently urged in He's sturdy on the base ball field, bese columns viz: that this country should free itself so completely from the financial whenever an issue arises like the Venezuelan uestion it will be possible for us to go right out caring what England or any other power thinks about it. In other words we should place this country where she will always be able to protect her interests and act inde-

London Tablet: There is danger lest in he natural resentment caused by the maner of President Cleveland's message we may peneath, which so warmly commended it to the hearts of the American people. The Americans have seen how another continent has been parceled out, how the doctrine of the Hinterland has been pressed and how certain it is that all of the old world over rels, rivalries and frontier disputes will soon be reproduced upon the soil of Africa. The Monroe doctrine may not be a part of any code of international law, but it is a part of the settled policy of the United States and that is within all the knowledge of the world.

THAT DAWSON CLAIM.

Indianapolia News: Some English Dawsons in Nebraska thrashed the life out of some McCartys and new they want \$46,000

from this government for doing it! Denver News: The British ambassador wants \$46,000 damages for an assault upon a noble H Englishman in the state of Ne-If the British value individual subbraska. jects that high they will hardly risk their precious lives in war.

Chicago Post: England evidently believes in reciprocity in trouble. No sooner have we put a Venezuelan clamp on the lion's tall than we receive a claim for \$46,000 against the state of Nebrasks. And the most extraordinary feature of the affair is that the claim appears to be for services rendered in thrashing a Nebraska outlaw in-stead of for damages sustained by any subject of the queen. At any rate, that is the natural inference from the story as the Nebraskans tell it. • It is admitted that this may have been a service to the state, but the valuation placed upon it is altogether too high. Besides, the principle is wrong. We do not wish to establish a precedent by paying foreigners for thrashing the picturesque bad men of the wild and woolly west. We prefer to take our time about it and hang them according to law when the proper time comes. Therefore, we advise that the claim be protested, and that England be informed that she must try to get even in some other way.

NIPPING BREEZES.

Wrinkle: Jack-Please pass the corn. Tom (of the same frat.)—Don't eat it. It will spoil your chance for the glee club. Jack-That's good. Why? Tom-It might make your voice husky. And the table was shocked.

Chicago Tribune: "What have you named Chicago Tribune: "What have you hamed her?" Inquired the visitor. "Bacbalia," replied the proud young Bos-ton mother. "Is she not a marvel? Only three weeks old and wants to play with the bean bag already."

Atlanta Constitution: "In retiring from this paper," writes a Georgia editor, "we desire to say for the benefit of our successor that this is a good town-prayer meeting three times a week and preaching twice a

Yonkers Statesman: Bacon—I was up to Artist Penn's house last night. Yeast—Did he draw any for you? "Yes, indeed, he did." "What was the best thing he drew during the evening?" "A cork."

Brooklyn Life: "Mamma," remarked Johnnie Runkles after he had absorbed a potash lozenge, which had been given him for his sore throat, 'wasn't Esau a blamed idlot to sell his birthright for a mess of this stuff?"

Cincinnat! Enquirer: "You," said the dis-gusted gambler, "don't know enough to come in when it rains." "Perhaps not," said the man-who-had-been-there, with a wan smile. "But I do know enough to stay out on a pat flush,"

Philadelphia Record: Sunday School Teacher-Why should we cast our bread upon the water? Tommy (whose sister goes to cooking school)—To see if it would sink, FOUND HIM OUT. Detroit News

Detroit News.

She could not understand why he To her should visits pay,
Yet never utter forth the words She longed to hear him say.
But later in her life she learned That his intentions were To bring another girl to time—He didn't care for her. WHEN JOHNNY GETS HIS GUN.

Buffalo News When Johnny gets his gun, look out,
There's bound to be a fuss.
For Johnny is in earnest when
He holds his blunderbuss!
His martial air is wonderful;
His smile upsets all fun,
And things assume a warlike air,
When Johnny gets his gun.

And foot ball plays with vim; In cricket, too, he doth excel And sports afield suit him. But in the battle van, for right, He'll make the forman run; And, oh, the triumph of that he When Johnny gets his gun!

He loves to travel, too,
And, when exploring, always keeps
The North Pole up to view!
And, as for loving Liberty,
He's freedom's honest son!
And down will go its enemies,
When Johnny gets his gun.

In vengeful wrath and rage.

Ah! Joha has heard that sound before,
You'll read on history's page.

He stood up square at Bunker Hill,
When Freedom's fight begun,
And thousands now will follow quick
When Johnny gets his gun!

Stand back! Monroe once said the word
That makes the nation grand,
And Cieveland gives it emphasis,
A law unto the land!
Stand back! Stand back! A million mer
Shout 'neath the Western sun,
And, oh, the gathering of the hosts,
When Jehnny gets his gun!



Before Taking Stock

Next Tuesday we invoice and in order to facilitate matters we propose selling as much as possible in the meantime. We will make some mighty interesting prices as inducers prices you can't well afford to pass by-on overcoats and suits-all kinds, all sizes, for men and boys.

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S. W. Cor. 16th and Douglas. Reliable Clothiers.