THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, }
Douglas County. }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of December, 1896, was as follows:

1	19,589	17	19,767
2	20,189	18	19,839
3	20,113	19	19,812
4	20,116	20	20,335
5	20,146	21	19,814
6	20,505	22	19,909
7	19,906	23	19,916
8	19,997	24	20,068
9	20,185	25	19,102
10	20,034	26	19,889
11	20,044	27	20,800
12	19,976	28	20,016
13	20,670	29	20,068
14	19,893	30	20,054
15	19,928	31	19,925
16	20,836		

Total	621,906
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies	9,513
Total net sales	612,393
Net daily average	19,755

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 24 day of January, 1897.

N. P. FEIL,
Seal. Notary Public.

How about that state treasury investigation?

One month of the 1897 legislative session gone.

It is an unusual cabinet that does not have a representative from Ohio in it.

Whatever may be said of General Pin, it is evident that General Weyler is not stuck on him.

Chicago apparently does not care to receive any partisan charity at the hands of Nebraska free silver politicians.

If the fusionists don't have things their own way in the legislature now they will have only themselves to blame.

In face of the active competition for the possession of a local theater it would be rash to continue to assert that theatrical property is unprofitable.

What's the matter with Omaha as a quiet, secluded spot in which to pull off the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight in absolute security from police interference?

With John Sherman and Lyman J. Gage both in the McKinley cabinet "Coin" Harvey may be expected to have an attack of chills and fever at any moment.

Scientists who have never seen a legislature without a lobby are not advised to go to Lincoln at present in the hope that they may find that rare phenomenon there.

Subscribers to Transmississippi Exposition stock are still waiting with more or less patience to learn which site was recommended by the report of the expert engineers.

Now that the composition of the legislature has been officially determined by that body itself, it is hoped that some business may be done in the thirty days of the session yet remaining.

Several of the retiring United States senators will be missed, especially by the people who are wont to amuse themselves by reading the reports of congressional proceedings in detail.

If any city fund is to be favored on account of the coming exposition and the necessary demands upon it for work in connection with exposition preparations that fund should be the park fund.

The council will know how to discount the pleas of the various heads of municipal departments for increased appropriations for the coming year. There are limits to the expansion of the tax rate.

A fight in which, in spite of the prominence of the "favorite son" feature, a majority in opposition to republican candidates was cut down nearly one-half, may without serious impropriety be called a gallant fight.

If state money has been deposited in banks, as alleged, in excess of the actual capital of the banks, there must be some culpable negligence somewhere, and the taxpayers have a right to have the blame located where it belongs.

General Weyler has been superseded so many times on paper during the last few months that the public will feel much more convinced of the reliability of the latest rumor in that connection after the recall shall have taken place.

From the way some of the fusion newspapers are talking one would imagine that Nebraska never had a reform populist legislature before. There have been such legislatures in this state, but there is still work of reformation left for several legislatures to come.

According to the biennial report of the state oil inspector Nebraska consumed 712,692 barrels less oil during the last two years than during the two years preceding. Does this mean that the days are getting longer in Nebraska or that the people are retiring earlier?

It is promised that the information to be furnished by the various heads of city departments to the council to aid that body in making up the annual tax levy will be unusually full and complete. It cannot be too much so. If ever in the history of the city exact and exhaustive information as to the city's finances was imperatively demanded now is the time.

WILL VETO THE BILL.

It is stated that President Cleveland has determined to veto the immigration restriction bill. It would be most creditable to his judgment to do so, for the measure is one of the most objectionable and indefensible that has ever passed congress. The purpose of the bill is to exclude illiterates and in order to do this families would be broken up—husbands separated from their wives, mothers from their children. It is this inhuman provision, more than anything else, that condemns it, but there is really not a redeeming feature in the measure.. As the Philadelphia Record says, it is not only a stupid and inhuman manifestation of national intolerance, but it is insincere to the last degree. "Under the pretense of defending the political institutions of the country from ignorance, the aim is merely to throw fresh obstacles in the way of immigration. Many an honest man desirous of making a home in this country will be discouraged from coming when told that he will not be permitted to land with his wife unless both be able to read and explain one of the provisions of the constitution of the United States." The measure, as it came from the conference committee, was vigorously opposed in the house. Among others who spoke against it Representative Walker of Massachusetts said: "I confess I shrink with extreme reluctance from adding any other prohibition to those already raised to impede immigration to this country. Have we forgotten so soon the motives and principles that moved our fathers or our grandfathers when they first came here? I tell you, sir, that we are none of us so far removed from the immigrant that we can lightly touch him by the smallest weight of our little finger or lay the burden of a hair upon him that we can possibly avoid in justice to ourselves. When we do restrict immigration, it should be done with the very greatest possible care." The veto of this indefensible measure by the president would be approved by the intelligent judgment of the country.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Iowa will be represented in the next administration by ex-Congressman James Wilson, who has accepted the portfolio of secretary of agriculture. The name of Mr. Wilson has been associated with this position for several weeks, so that the announcement of his selection did not come as a surprise. Although not in public life for a number of years, having concluded his career in congress, in which he served three terms, in 1885, Mr. Wilson is widely known among public men and there can be no doubt that his selection will be generally regarded by them with favor, while it should be entirely satisfactory to Iowa republicans.

Mr. Wilson is well equipped for the duties of the agricultural department. When in congress he served upon the committee on agriculture, thus acquiring a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the department, and he is besides a practical farmer, one account of him saying that "he plows his own fields, shears his own sheep and takes his own hay to market; then in the winter he retires to his library, which is one of the finest in the state, and enjoys himself." Major McKinley and Mr. Wilson served together in congress, so that the latter is well known to the president-elect, though it is presumed that the selection of Mr. Wilson was made upon the suggestion of Senator Allison. Iowa is well entitled to this recognition and unquestionably Major McKinley could not have made a better selection for secretary of agriculture.

MR. GAGE'S FINANCIAL VIEWS.

There is naturally very great interest regarding the financial views of Mr. Lyman J. Gage and he has given them to the public fully and frankly. It is well that he has done this, because the public has a right to know the position of the next secretary of the treasury on the important question of reforming the currency, which will certainly occupy a great deal of the attention of the next congress and administration.

In part the views outlined by Mr. Gage in the interview elsewhere printed will be generally approved. It is true that simplification of the currency is desirable, though the reason given, that its heterogeneous character is confusing, is not conclusive. It may be a valid reason, but a better one seems to be that it permits discrimination in favor of one kind of currency and against another. It does not appear that this has ever worked any hardship to anybody, but there are conceivable conditions under which it might do so and therefore it is a fault which should be remedied, if it be practicable without too seriously disturbing the entire currency system. It is also desirable to secure a broader and more elastic bank note circulation and in order to do this it may be necessary to modify the existing requirements for security. This has been recommended in various plans submitted to congress, but it has met with vigorous opposition chiefly on the ground that it would be a step toward the restoration of the banking system that prevailed before the war and was the cause of some disastrous experiences to the finances and business of the country.

As to the other features of Mr. Gage's views, the most unpopular and disappointing is that favoring the permanent retirement of the greenbacks. It is the understanding that Major McKinley is not favorable to this policy and therefore the attitude of Mr. Gage in this respect will cause very general surprise. The question it presents is, What is to be the position of the next administration with reference to the legal tender notes? and an early answer to this question is of great importance to the future of business. Retirement of the legal tender notes involves contraction of the currency or an increase of the interest-bearing public debt. There is grave objection to either alternative and it is almost impossible to believe that Major McKinley, who certainly must be familiar with popular sentiment on the subject, will favor either method. But there ought to be no uncertainty in this matter and the tendency of Mr. Gage's utterance will be to create uncertainty, which as long as it is permitted to continue will interfere with financial operations and business recovery. This will not be prevented even by the fact that the next congress is likely to be no less strongly opposed to greenback retirement than is the present congress.

What Mr. Gage says in regard to the silver certificates is measurably true, but he probably exaggerates their danger. With their volume remaining practically stationary, as it is very certain to do for some years to come, they need not prove a source of currency disturbance or a menace to business interests, unless the ability of the government to maintain all the currency at parity shall be impaired—a condition not to be apprehended during the next four years at least.

The views of Mr. Gage will command general attention and discussion at home and abroad, but it may be doubted whether they are to be accepted as accurately foreshadowing the currency policy of the next administration.

ONE NIGHT OF POLICE "REFORM."

Let the misguided ministers, whose signatures were obtained by false pretenses to an endorsement of the discipline and efficiency of Omaha's "reform" police and a request upon the legislature that there be no "impairment" of this department, contemplate the uninterrupted lawlessness of last Saturday night and again ask themselves whether we have the reform that was promised when the Churchill-Russell police commission law went into effect.

A murder and a prize fight and no police officer near—that is the record of a single night. The murder occurred in one of the most notorious resorts of the town—a saloon and dance hall long known to the police as a frequenting place for toughs and thugs and professional criminals and the scene of disgraceful weekly dances attended by degraded men and women. Such a resort, even if not summarily closed, would in any other city have been kept under constant police surveillance. When the murder took place there Saturday, however, there was not a policeman in sight. The man who had drawn a deadly knife upon his fellow and stabbed him with fatal effect went leisurely home without molestation. Did the police follow him or try to find him? Apparently not. The first the police department knew of the whereabouts of the murderer was when he walked into the police station and gave himself into their custody. Is not this a beautiful testimonial to police efficiency? Is not this conclusive proof of police discipline and harmony? Could the criminal classes ask for a police force more "free from scandal and reproach of every description?"

In Saturday night's prize fight, too, the police have another trophy of their prowess. Preparations for this fistic contest seem to have been carried on for weeks right in front of the police and when the time came to pull the mill off the lynx-eyed sleuths of the detective force were cleverly shifted off the scent by a report that the law-breaking would take place on the Iowa side of the river. This must have been a great relief to the Omaha police, for they forthwith settled back again into their customary repose and the prize fighters proceeded to pummel one another before a crowd of admiring sports without the slightest fear that they would come into unpleasant contact with the accommodating bluecoats.

If this is police reform, have not the good people of Omaha had enough of it?

Dr. Saville writes The Bee that he does not think the theft of his watch last fall reflects on the efficient Omaha police. The doctor went down to our sky parlor union depot to help enthuse with his fellow free silverites over the homecoming of William J. Bryan. The police, in trying to clear a path for the great silver apostle, simply pushed Dr. Saville back into the arms of a brace of professional pickpockets and when he emerged his fine watch had disappeared. But then this does not, in the doctor's estimation, reflect upon the police. The Bee cheerfully gives the police the benefit of this explanation.

There is one place where McKinley apparently has little influence. The president-elect went to the trouble to address a letter to the managers of the inauguration exercises expressing it as his desire that no inauguration ball be held and that the money already raised for that purpose be applied to charitable objects. The ball committee, however, is going right along as if nothing had happened and ball tickets are available at the usual price.

If the taxpayers, as the school board assures them, are paying only for the graded schools and getting the kindergartens thrown in for nothing, why not have the scheme reversed and let them pay for the kindergartens and have the regular work of the graded schools thrown in for nothing. It would come cheaper.

There are undoubted objections which might be urged against the adoption of the referendum in this country, but if its methods could be applied just now to the ascertainment of the people's wishes respecting the exposition appropriation the sum required would be furnished with the least possible delay.

Ice men talk of having such a surplus of ice that they will have to send some of it away in order to dispose of it. Wait till they begin to fix the rates for next summer's delivery and watch them change their song.

A Dangerous Crusade.
New York Sun.

The greenback abolition crusade is as crooked in its methods and almost as inimical to commercial prosperity as the late crusade for disorder and repudiation.

Freak Legislation.
St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The epidemic of freak legislation which always characterizes the early part of state sessions has not yet subsided. Even Pennsylvania has succumbed, with a bill to prohibit foot ball.

Give Democrats a Chance.
Louisville Courier-Journal.

Chairman Arkansaw Jones was no more successful in trying to elect a republican to the Idaho United States senatorship than he was in trying to elect a populist to the presidency. Suppose that, for a change, he try to elect a democrat to something.

Morton's Arctic Prospect.
Sioux City Times.

Attorney General Smyth of Nebraska stated in Washington that he thinks the alliance of the populists and democrats of Nebraska will be made permanent. In that case what is to become of Hon. Julius Sterling Morton when he returns home in the spring?

Credit to Whom Credit Is Due.
Minneapolis Tribune.

The Cleveland-Olney administration is evidently ambitious to go out in a blaze of diplomatic glory, and if it shall succeed in any part of its present undertakings, extending from Alaska to Venezuela, and from Great Britain to Spain, no true lover of his country will begrudge the full measure of credit due.

Favors to Foreign Railroads.
New York Tribune.

With one hand the government forecloses upon the Union Pacific railroad because the latter is unable to earn and pay dividends, and with the other gives to the Canadian Pacific, an alien competitor, a bonding privilege which enables it to secure annually millions of dollars of American money for American business which ought to go to American railroads. The consistency of such procedure is not easily perceived.

The Jug and Its Master.
New York Mail and Express.

Reduced to simple terms, the United States supreme court decision in the South Carolina dispensary case means that a citizen of the Palmetto commonwealth has a right to buy his whisky just where he pleases. It is pretty rough on the state monopoly of the liquor traffic, whereby the commonwealth has been earning dividends on the thirst of her own people, but it is a great triumph for that peculiar brand of personal liberty which enables a South Carolina man to be the absolute master of his own jug and the contents thereof.

HENRY BIDS DEFIANCE.

The Saving Grace of Truth Preached by Watterson.
Louisville Courier-Journal.

We have appealed, we do appeal, and we shall continue to appeal, from the would-be democratic leaders who have brought upon the party all these disasters, to the good sense and good feeling of those democrats who are still true to liberty and law, and, if the weather-worn old battleship is to go down, we shall go down with her, the flag of truth flying at the masthead. But if there be yet enough saving grace in these mistaken leaders—if there be yet enough of courage and hope among their misguided followers—if there be yet strength enough in the democracy, which, as founded by Jefferson, was made the aspiration of the young republic, and, as continued by Jackson, the embodiment of both the public credit and the integrity of the union—then that old battleship will not go down! It will weather the rocks and ride the waves, when those who are now abusing us so noisily and so senselessly will be working their passage across Hell-for-sartin on a mud-scow! It will clear the breakers and sweep out into the midocean of 1900, as trim and taut as in 1800, bearing Jefferson's flag with Jackson's emblems at the fore, having a chip off the same old blocks of granite and hickory on her quarterdeck! Then, maybe, even the self-confident landsmen, who have made such destructive work, will again admit—as they have had to admit so often before—that they were not born for political pilots.

SOCIALISM MUST BE CHECKED.

Conditions for Future Democratic Success Expounded.
Senator David B. Hill in the Forum.

If success is to crown the future efforts of the party certain agrarian and socialistic tendencies developed in the recent campaign, for which the democracy were ostensibly responsible, must be promptly checked. The party must disavow the numerous paternalistic doctrines which were promulgated under its auspices, or successive defeats will surely follow. It is neither good politics nor is it honest to teach the people to expect the government to provide a living for them; nor to lead them to believe that all the ills to which the body-politic is naturally subject can be cured by legislation; nor to attack vested rights, to indiscriminately assail the possessors of property, to denounce wealth and exalt poverty, to inspire disrespect for courts, to rail at those in authority, to openly or covertly resist established laws, to oppose or regard as "wrongs" and "oppressions" the necessary regulations ordained for the control of public affairs; nor to encourage a warfare upon chartered capital and fixed incomes, nor to array classes against classes, and endeavor to sow the seeds of discontent everywhere. Honest agitation for the correction of governmental abuses is legitimate and deserves encouragement, but agitation for the mere sake of agitation may become mischievous and dangerous. The mistakes of the recent contest must not be repeated; the objectionable features of the platform must be abandoned, or there must be a material modification of its essential provisions; conservatism must replace radicalism; the selfish interests of sectionalism must give way to the best interests of the whole country; conciliation must prevail instead of ostracism; a broad and liberal policy in party management must be adopted; there must be greater freedom of opinions tolerated and sincere efforts made to harmonize and adjust honest differences; unholy alliances with populists must be avoided; and above all, there must be a return to the fundamental principles of the party from which temporarily it has so materially departed;—these are the essential requirements by which success becomes possible in the future.

THE WAY TO DO IT.

Criminal Proceedings Instituted Against Trusts.
Chicago Tribune.

A short time ago an indictment was returned against the directors of a great trust known as the American Tobacco company by a New York City grand jury. It was found under the state anti-trust laws. A motion to quash that indictment was made and argued, and was overruled last week.

When it became known in Wall street that the indictment had been sustained American Tobacco stock fell off. There was not so much demand for the securities of a trust which may be broken up by the imprisonment of its directors.

This new departure in the mode of dealing with illegal combinations is likely to be more effective than other methods which have been tried. Men who will organize trusts unhesitatingly when they have only civil suits to apprehend may not do so when there is prospect of their going to the penitentiary for law-breaking.

If the directors of the American Tobacco company are sent to prison there are other directors in and around New York who ought to meet the same fate. Some of the trusts they manage are as follows, the figures representing their capital stock:

Sugar trust	$ 75,000,000
Coal trust	85,000,000
Cottonseed oil trust	24,000,000
Wall paper trust	20,000,000
Lead trust	30,000,000
Rubber trust	50,000,000
Linseed oil trust	18,000,000
Match trust	8,000,000
School Furniture trust	15,000,000
Type trust	6,000,000
Dressed Beef and Provision trust	100,000,000
Condensed Milk trust	15,000,000
Strawboard trust	6,000,000
Leather trust	125,000,000

The capitalization of all the trusts in the country is stated by financial experts to be $2,000,000,000. Most of these concerns are heavily overcapitalized. One reason for this is to disguise the enormous profits they are making and excuse the high prices they maintain. One trust is capitalized for $100,000,000, when the actual investment is only $5,000,000.

The chief reason why the public is opposed to these combinations is that they strangle competition and then advance prices unlawfully until they become extortionate. That is what the public is not going to stand. Least of all will it put up with the trusts in hard times, when their exactions are felt most keenly.

If one set of state's attorneys dodge their duties, let the big offenders go unharmed while petty criminals are punished, and act as if there were no anti-trust laws to be enforced, others who will be more efficient will be employed in their places. If one set of legislators will not amend the anti-trust laws so as to make them effective another set will be elected, and those who were false to the people will be sent to the political boneyard.

NEBRASKA FOR THE EXPOSITION.

Steele City Standard: From all over the world come reports of the interest taken in the Transmississippi Exposition, to be held at Omaha, June 1 to November 1, 1898. How much more, then, should every dweller in Nebraska be interested in it. Every business or social letter written should contain some mention of it; every visitor from another state should be given pointers as to its magnitude and magnificence; no visit to another state should be made without a pocketful of information concerning it. Enthusiasm is contagious, and no loyal Nebraskan will let this opportunity pass to show by his fervency and zeal in the exploiting of the expcsition his abiding faith in the ability of his fellow citizens to make a brilliant success of a gigantic undertaking. Stand up for Nebraska by standing up for the exposition.

Gandy Pioneer: Governor Holcomb in his message to the state legislature, recommends a liberal appropriation to the Transmississippi Exposition, to be held at Omaha from June 1 to November 1, 1898. In the opinion of the Pioneer, the governor takes the proper stand on this question. It is expected that our sister states will appropriate funds for an exhibit, and it certainly would not do for Nebraska to set them an example of niggardliness. It is true that Nebraska is not in a position to throw money away, but it is also true that this exposition will benefit the state as a whole. Some of the legislators are taking the stand that this expcsition will benefit Omaha only, and are therefore against any appropriation. We think they are wrong on this point; Nebraska needs immigration, and showing our products is the way to get it. We, therefore, hope the legislature will follow the recommendation of the governor.

Falls City Populist: A bill has been introduced into the Nebraska legislature asking for an appropriation of $350,000 for the Transmississippi Exposition at Omaha in 1898. Many of our reform people are talking against making the appropriation, owing to the extreme poverty of our people, the heavy indebtedness of the state, and the reason that the exposition is an Omaha enterprise. If it is an Omaha enterprise, as many aver, and they have had the enterprise and financial self-denial to put $500,000 into an exposition that has already commanded over $200,000 from the United States government, and cannot prove a success without benefiting every farmer, mechanic, artisan, tradesman, laborer and professional man—every man, woman and child—within the limits of this state, our legislature will surely not reflect credit upon themselves, their constituency or the great cause of monetary and industrial reform which we represent, one of the greatest objects of which is to get into circulation among the great masses of our people, who have labor, the product of labor and land to sell, the millions of dollars which would be brought to and expended in our state, on our railroad and transportation lines, hotels and restaurants, to say nothing of the hundreds of thousands of dollars that will be attracted to our state and invested in our cheap farms and deserted lands of the west and northwest that could never have been brought here by other means.

By the liberal and commendable action of our monetary reform legislature, which is looked upon with a jealous eye by our political enemies, we shall win to our party and the reform ideas we represent, honors which will stay with us and benefit us for years to come, while a reverse action will bring odium and disgrace to our party which will take years to overcome and result in serious loss to our God-given principles of monetary reform and true American independence. We hope every true reformer of our state, who seeks financial relief for our people in a liberal appropriation to the Transmississippi Exposition, will hasten to write to or otherwise inform our representatives and senators that they will surely do more for the immediate relief of the financial distress of our people in voting a liberal appropriation with proper safeguards for its expenditure than by any other measures that can now be devised by our people for their own relief, as over six million dollars will be brought to this state within the coming two years if the financial encouragement from all sources is what we now have every reason to believe it will be. Our representatives want to know the wishes of their constituency, and you should let them know your wishes, as an intelligent taxpayer, at once, that they may act intelligently and in accord with the wishes of the majority.

The Populist will be found first, last and all the time, demanding and fighting for a liberal appropriation from our state legislature for this commendable enterprise for the millions of money that will result from the appropriation. This position is prompted by self-preservation, which is the first law of nature.

Nebraska Farmer: When the legislature comes to weigh the proposed appropriation for the Transmississippi Exposition in the balance it is not very apt to be found wanting, and still we think a good liberal appropriation by the state for the exposition would be one of the best possible investments from a purely business standpoint that could be made. It is Nebraska's chance to do the right thing before the world.

Platte County Times: The Transmisaisippi Exposition should receive prompt indorsement and a liberal appropriation from our legislature. Every citizen of this state who is a loyal Nebraskan, is personally interested in the success of this enterprise. It is a laudable undertaking. Omaha is bearing the brunt of the battle and expense. May her harvest be a hundred fold. The great metropolis is in Nebraska. We are proud of her vim, and push, and energy, and grit. They are Nebraskans. So are we. The entire state will reap untold benefits from the exposition. Let our legislators set the pace. The other states will promptly fall in.

Minden Gazette: Every citizen of Nebraska who cares anything for his home or his business ought to be in favor of the Transmississippi Exposition, and if he has any influence with the legislature he ought to exert it for the appropriation asked. This will be Nebraska's opportunity, and the pessimists and growlers should be kicked to the rear and kept there.

Surprise Herald: The Transmississippi Exposition is receiving attention from all parts of our state, and well it should, for it is of more importance to our state than any other measure that is before the people. A good liberal appropriation and a hard pull and a pull all together by our people, and Nebraska will receive such a benefit from the expositicn that when the year 1898 goes to sleep our whole people will say "God bless the exposition." It will bring life, people, money and prosperity to Nebraska and should be helped along by every one, regardless of politics, religion, sex or caste.

Omaha Trade Exhibit: The question is not so much "Can Nebraska afford to make a liberal appropriation for the Transmisaissippi Expositica," but "Can Nebraska afford to not make a liberal apcropriation." If we expect sister states to do the right thing by the Exposition our own state must set the example. More benefit will certainly accrue to Nebraska from the Exposition than to any other state, and it therefore behooves her to not be parsimonious. The general government has done well with an appropriation of $200,000 (which will probably be increased to $275,000) for a government exhibit, and Nebraska should do as well to properly show her resources to the world, especially when the money will all be put in circulation right at home and bring millions of more money here to be spent with it. Nothing will do as much to attract attention to our beet sugar, chicory and irrigation interests and bring capital to develop them as will the Exposition. Thousands of men with money and representing financial syndicates looking for opportunities to invest will visit the Exposition, and this will be Nebraska's opportunity to secure them. There are many ways in which the Nebraska legislature can economize and save money to the taxpayers, but this is not one of them. To deny a sum of money sufficient to make the very best possible showing for the state would not be economy, but fearfully bad business management. It would hardly be considered economy to cut off the salaries of the members of the legislature and the executive officers, or refuse appropriations for the various state institutions. It might not cost the state as much money the next two years if it was done as it has the last two, but the man who would propose such a thing would be voted a fool. Good business sense suggests that if Nebraska is to continue to do business at the old stand she must have something to do business with and that there is no economy in denying to her the proper facilities for doing business. To neglect to show to the home and investment seeking public Nebraska's great resources, interests and advantages would be little less foolish than to try to run the state without officers. It would be little short of saying to the people outside of our borders, "Better stay away; we don't want you here."

If to appropriate $350,000 to make a display at the exposition will aid in bringing to our state several millions of dollars of money to be distributed among our merchants, farmers and laboring men and many millions more to be invested in merchandizing, manufacturing, stock raising and farming, increase our population several thousand and our taxpaying ability several fold, surely it will be money well expended. To hear some people talk who are inclined to interpose objections one might think that the appropriation asked for is nothing but a gratuity—a gift to Omaha, or something of that kind—when, in fact, it will be the best investment the state has ever made—one that insures greater and quicker returns on the money invested than any the legislature has ever been asked to appropriate. Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars is a mere bagatelle compared with the benefits to Nebraska that will follow the exposition in 1898, and the man who can't see it must be short-sighted indeed.

The Trade Exhibit is extremely anxious to see the legislature practice rigid economy. It doesn't wish to see any money foolishly or unnecessarily appropriated, and there are many ways in which our legislative body can make a record along this line; neither do we want to see it adopt a "penny wise and pound foolish" policy. Economy that may prove disastrous to the state is not economy, and can never be so palmed off on the people. It is nothing more or less than rank demagogy or business incompetency.

Alexandria Argus: A bill has been introduced in the Nebraska legislature setting apart $350,000 for the Transmississippi Exposition at Omaha in 1898. This is the proper move in the right direction and we hope that the legislature will pass the bill without a dissenting vote.

Newcastle Times: The business men of the city of Omaha are wide-awake and doing all that can be expected to make the Transmississippi Exposition a success. If the legislature of Nebraska will now set a pattern for the states, and make a liberal appropriation, a second centennial will be Nebraska's in 1898.

Hastings Tribune: The Transmississippi Exposition will be to Nebraska what the World's fair was to Chicago. It's a big thing. Help it along.

Kearney Hub: The Lincoln News is to be commended for a very fair-minded editorial regarding the proposed appropriation for the Transmississippi Exposition. It favors a good appropriation and dwells upon the benefits which will accrue to the entire state, compared with the lesser benefits that will be derived by the city of Omaha. It only asks that if the state appropriates $300,000 the subscriptions by citizens of Omaha, which now amounts to $425,000, should be shown to be good for $400,000 as a cash consideration. This is fair. Stand up for Omaha and the Transmississippi.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Ouida never shakes hands. She declares it to be the most vulgar form of salutation.

Katzuo Hatoyama, who has just been made speaker of the Japanese Parliament, was graduated from Yale in the class of '78.

The Philadelphia papers say that no other mayor in the United States has offices so handsome and luxurious as those of the mayor of that city.

Postmaster Carr of Philadelphia has given gold medals to three managers of postal stations in that city for special efficiency in conducting postal business.

In a recently published book Reginald Brett of England says that Queen Victoria once impatiently remarked: "I am no longer queen, Mr. Gladstone is king."

Three Denver bank officials, who made the mistake of running their concern wholly in their own interests until they had used up all its capital and absorbed all its deposits, have been sent to the penitentiary by a United States judge for an aggregate period of twenty-two years.

Pillsbury, the great American chess player, maintains his wonderful control of his nervous system by great care in his habits. He eats meat but once a day, never drinks anything stronger than milk and always sleeps at least seven hours out of the twenty-four. He smokes many strong cigars a day, however.

Prof. Max Muller says in the current number of Cosmopolis that Charles Kingsley was a great martyr to stammering and it was torture to him to keep conversation waiting until he could put his thoughts into words. Singularly enough, in church, when he was reading or speaking, there was no sign of stammering, but on the way home from church he would say: "O, let me stammer now; you won't mind it!"

McLaurin is a potent name in Mississippi. A. J. McLaurin is governor of the state, Sylvester McLaurin is district attorney, Dr. McLaurin is prominently connected with the State Board of Health, R. L. McLaurin controls the levee system of the state, Walter McLaurin is warden of the penitentiary, W. K. McLaurin is district judge of the Vicksburg circuit, Wallace McLaurin is inspector of minerals of Idaho and Sydney McLaurin, the youngest, is private secretary to the governor. These eight brothers have had complete control of Mississippi politics for the last ten years.

CABINET MATERIAL.

Washington Star: If nothing occurs to prevent Mr. Gage from assuming the duties of secretary of the treasury, no more can reasonably be demanded of him than that he shall run the government's finances as correctly and successfuly as he has conducted his own.

St. Louis Republic: New Yorkers object to the selection of Lyman J. Gage as secretary of the treasury because he is a Chicago man and might favor Chicago in treasury deals. Has it really come down to the question of who can get the strongest pull on the treasury?

New York World: Lyman J. Gage has accepted the office that will in all probability be the most important in Mr. McKinley's cabinet. He is a man of high character and reputation. Of the several qualities necessary to a secretary of the treasury he has at least knowledge of the practice of finance.

Chicago Tribune: The Tribune not only congratulates Mr. Gage upon the honor which has fallen to him, but it also congratulates the president-elect upon the excellence and discriminative character of his choice. He will be a tower of strength in the cabinet. It does not need the gift of prophecy to foretell that he will be one of the ablest secretaries who have ever presided over the Treasury department.

New York Times: Mr. Lyman J. Gage said in Chicago yesterday: "It will be my chief aim to see that a businesslike administration is given the country so far as the duties devolving upon the secretary of the treasury are concerned. My appointments will be made with regard to merit and not political obligation." Stick to this, Mr. Gage, and every honest and sensible citizen of the United States will back you.

Detroit Free Press: To Detroit, to his fellow townsmen, the honor conferred upon General Alger appeals most felicitously and evokes cordial and general approval.

Globe-Democrat: Western men as heads of the treasury have become familiar to the country. Several of them appeared before the war, and many since. In fact, most of the nation's best finance ministers of the past third of a century have been from the sunset side of the Alleghenies. Among them were Chase, McCulloch, Sherman and Windom. The region which produced these contributes one now who is likely to rank with them in ability and usefulness. Great benefits from the service of Lyman J. Gage may reasonably be looked for.

LIGHT AND BRIGHT.

Detroit Free Press: The Host—I am afraid, old man, that the dinner wasn't very satisfactory.

The Guest—Well, old fellow, you must remember that you didn't know I was coming.

Indianapolis Journal: "I wonder," said the philological boarder, "why a fight is called a scrap?"

"Because it is a broken peace," the Cheerful Idiot explained, with his usual promptitude.

Chicago Record: "I've discovered why the Greeks were such a happy people."

"Why was it?"

"They didn't have their clothes made to fit."

Washington Star: "Does your wife worry about burglars?"

"Not much," answered Mr. Meekton.

"I wonder what she'd say if she found one in the house."

"I don't know. But I have an idea that she'd ask him how he dared come in the house without wiping his shoes on the mat."

Chicago Tribune: "You can wear a porous plaster if you want to," said the man in the mackintosh, "but it's out of date. It's a back number."

"A back number!" exclaimed the man in the long brown ulster. "My experience proves exactly the contrary. It's a back invigorator."

New York Journal: "Yes sir," said Mr. Winbiddle to a stranger, "I insist that all water used for drinking and culinary purposes should be boiled at least half an hour."

"You are a physician, I presume."

"No; I am a coal dealer."

Chicago Post: "Did you get anything out of the speculative deal on the Board of Trade?"

"Well, I should say so."

"What?"

"The impression that I was a fool."

New York Press: "Now," said the leader of the convivial assemblage, "let us drink to your best girl."

The host bowed suavely. "Thank you, gentlemen," he said; "suppose we make it a sour mash."

They perceived that she had but erstwhile given him the stony glare.

Indianapolis Journal: "Female motormen?" said the president of the street railway company. "It has turned out to be the best thing ever attempted. Every man who rides gets as close to the front of the car as possible, and we thereby can jam in at least twenty more passengers per car."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I don't believe George Mayberry has been in Cuba at all."

"Why do you doubt it?"

"Because he tried to tell me about 'Peenar del Reco.' That made me suspect him."

"Why?"

"I think he got the pronunciation out of the back part of the dictionary."

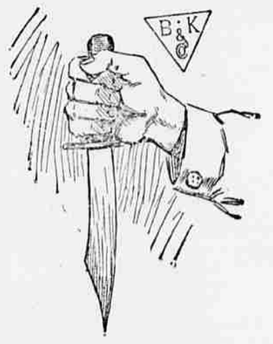
ON HIS INAUGURATION DAY.

We elected 'im in November, last year,
We elected 'im president;
An' all th' neighbors with songs o' cheer,
Said he wuz a man God sent;
An' now thet March is comin' around
An' Spring is creepin' this way,
We'll strew sweet flowers along th' ground
'Is inauguration day.

I admit they's been many a bank thet failed
An' many other things, too;
But our confidence in 'im nez never failed,
Like some said it 'ud do;
For last year we elected 'im in th' fall—
In November o' last year—
An' he'll sprinkle cheerfulness over all
When 'is inauguration's here.

O, let me open my heart to 'im,
An' shout 'is praises long
An' loud, with zealous, earnest vim,
O' gratitude an' song;
For now that March is comin' around,
An' Spring is creepin' this way,
We'll strew sweet flowers along th' ground
'Is inauguration day.

CLARENCE P. M'DONALD.
Omaha, Neb.



Dollars Cut in Two.

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK TOMORROW MORNING WE COMMENCE TO CUT—AND WILL CONTINUE TO CUT—AS LONG AS THE DOLLARS LAST.

WE DON'T MEAN THE ACTUAL SILVER DOLLAR, BUT IT'S EQUAL VALUE IN WORTH, VIZ—WE TAKE TWELVE HUNDRED LAUNDERED STAR SHIRT WAISTS—MADE OF FINE FRENCH PENANGS AND PERCALES—THE KIND THAT SELLS HERE AND EVERYWHERE FOR $1.00—AND CUT THE PRICE RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE, MAKING THESE EXCELLENT HIGH GRADE WAISTS BUT 50 CENTS EACH. WE HAVE ALL SIZES, FROM 3 TO 14 YEARS. IT'S TWO FOR ONE—$1.00 SHIRT WAISTS FOR 50 CENTS.

OUR REASON: GETTING READY FOR SPRING GOODS. AN EARLY CALL WILL INSURE A BETTER SELECTION.

B&K TRADE MARK
BROWNING, KING & CO.
S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts

Highest of all in Leavening Strength.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

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