THREE women have been nominated for the school board in Beatrice. THE ice house at Ashland is said to be the largest in the United States.

SEVERAL brick business blocks will be erected at Crawford the coming

J. B. CURTIS of Portland, Me., is feed ing 4,000 head of cattle on his big farm near Gothenburg.

A DOG supposed to have rabies was killed near Elmwood after having bitten two small boys.

CEDAR COUNTY is putting four delin-quent tax collectors in the field. The county has about \$25,000 of delinquent

At many points in the state dealers have ceased buying corn because the cribs are full, and they do not feel like building more. THE Catholics of Ponca will soon

erect a new church building to take the place of the one destroyed by fire z few months ago. STONE has been purchased and the foundation of the new Swedish Lutheran church will be laid as soon as the

weather will permit. O'NELLI people are greatly agitated over the prospect of the removal of chicory factories from that place, and have called a public meeting to devise ways and means to retain the enter

George Heimron, treasurer of Doug-las county, last week made his monthly statement for January with State Treasurer Meserve. Mr. Heimrod turned over \$19,442.23, which was cred-

ited to the various funds. A scource of lagrippe has been sweeping over the section about Brad-shaw, in some instances whole families being down. The revival meetings which were in progress at the Meth-edist church are closed on account of

MRs. J. H. MACKAY, in her applica-tion for divorce from Dr. J. H. Mac-key, says the Madison Reporter, charges her husband with extreme cruelty and adultery and names Miss Anna Grabel, formerly supervisoress at the Norfolk asylum, as co-respondent.

Ws. Murz of Unadilla has had the principal of the Unadilla school arrested for whipping his 14-year-old laughter. Murtz says the teacher tried to instill free silver ideas into the aind of his daughter, and she not be-ag in a receptive mood was ferruled.

The town of Clarks is pretty evenly divided over the saloon question, and one side prevails about as often as the other. The past year the saloon element held forth, but the temperance people are stirring themselves with a riew to shutting out the saloon this

A Lincoln county lady became auddenly insane while attending church and assaulted the preacher, tearing a handful of hair from his head. The men who interfered for his protection fared no better. She was finally induced to leave the house, and has since vered her senses.

PROF. H. W. CAMPBELL, of Sloux City, s., will lecture in York upon the sub-set of How to Hold the Moisture. In connection with the lecture there will be a discussion on the advantages of chicary raising. York county farmers are becoming more favorably inclined toward this product, and there is a prospect of greatly increased acreage this year.

THE dry goods merchants of Norfolk have for some time been greatly annoyed by shop-lifters, A number of suspects were closely watched, and last week search warrants were sworn out against Mrs. Manske and Mrs. Christian, and three officers, accompanied by a number of merchants, made a search of their homes, and found a great as-sortment of dress goods, ribbons and other wares.

SECRETARY WAKEFIELD has received SECRETARY WAKEFIELD has received a letter from Congressman Merces, fixing Omaha as the place and March 4 as the date upon which the women of the Second congressional district shall assemble to elect two members of the board of lady managers of the educational department of the Trans-Mississippi exposition. The secretary will issue the necessary call for this meeting in a few days.

An enterprising York county farmer living east of York, named Heary Nabor, has started a skunk farm. He will go into the raising of the little pests extensively, and there is a good prospect of his coming out of the venture financially successful. The skins bring a fair average price and the fat is sold for one dollar a pint. It is supposed to be a valuable external remedy for many ailments.

Mes. L. C. Lawson of Lincoln with

Mrs. L. C. Lawson of Lincoln, wife of a Burlington conductor, will proba-ably lose an eye as the result of an acably lose an eye as the result of an ac-cident that marred charter day exer-cises at the campus. With some friends Mrs. Lawson was standing close to the artillery when the gun-ners were giving their exhibition drill. A piece of the material used in making blank cartridges struck her full in the right eye with results before stated.

right eye with results before stated.

JOHN H. EHRHARDT, the newly elected department commander of the G. A.

R., was visited at his home in Stanton by a large number of the principal men of the city. Dr. W. L. Bowman, as representative of the gathering, made a short address, congratulating the new commander upon his selection, Mr. Ehrhardt responded, speaking briefly and feelingly of the present and future of the G. A. R. and afterwards regailing the company with fruit and egailing the company with fruit and

BUBELARS broke the glass front door P. G. Shanstroin's clothing store at Paul and stole a lot of ready-made othing, underway and clothing, underwear and fancy articles.
The loss is estimated at from \$200 to \$300. The robbers got onto a handcar with their booty and escaped over the Union Pacific tracks.

WALTER CLARK, 16 years old, while eding hemp in the mill of the Ne-aska Binding Twine company at Fre-ont, got the thumb of his left hand badly crushed that Drs. Davis and aith found it necessary to amputate

A PAWNEE county man will set out 1,000 pear trees the coming spring.

FINAL ACTION NEAR.

EXPOSITION BILL SET FOR FEB-RUARY 23.

At that Time the House Will Definitely Decide What Is to Be Done With the Measure-Evans of Douglas County Unseated in the Senate-Continued Introduction of Bills-But Few Measures Passed-Miscellaneous Notes.

The Nebraska Assembly.

SENATE.—During the morning hour on the 16th the senate added ten bills to the general SENATE.—During the morning hour on the left the scnate added ten bills to the general file, introduced seven new ones and received and referred a large batch of petitions and resolutions. Mr. Johnson, from the committee on miscellaneous subjects, presented favorable seports on the following bills: Senate file No. 138, to repeal the dead letter statute imposing a penalty for the killing of deer; senate file No. 8, forbidding rallroad companies to give free passes; senate file No. 158, to prevent the blacklisting or publishing of discharged employes: senate file No. 158, to prevent the blacklisting or publishing of discharged employes: senate file No. 157 and 158, both forbidding city and county employes from accepting free street railway passes, free telephone, electric light or gas; senate file No. 121, relating to the issuing of inque ilcenses by county boards. Among the new bills introduced were: Providing for the appointment of a tax commissioner and deputies in cities of the metropolitan class. Senate file No. 286, in reference to the interpretation of the statements in a life insurance policy and in applications therefor; in reference to the delenses in salts on such policies; and for the allowance by the courts of a reasonable attorney fee to be taxed as costs on rendering judgment in a suit against a life insurance company on its policies. Senate file No. 289, to permit county agricultural societies to participate in the Trans-Mississippl exposition and to provide for expenses of county exhibits.

SERATE.—The senate on the 17th put in a big day's work, passing seven bills as follows:

county agricultural societies to participate in the Trans-Mississippi exposition and to provide for expenses of county exhibits.

Senatz.—The senate on the 17th put in a big day's work, passing seven bills as follows: Providing that cities and villages are empowered and authorized to receive by gift or devise real estate within their corporate limits, or within five miles thereof, for purposes of parks or public grounds. Providing law defining cruelty to children, providing punishment therefor and for the guardianship of children in certain cases. Providing that no child under 12 years shall be employed is any store, office, shop, factory or mine in Nebraska to exceed three months in any one year. Providing that all graduates of the University of Nebraska holding the degree of bachelor of arts or bachelor of science shall be accredited as qualified teachers within the meaning of the school laws of this state. Requiring school district boards to provide on every school house site and keep in good repair and in clean and healthful condition at least two separate water closets. Providing that all legal advertisements shall be set in solid nonparell type. A joint resolution inviting foreign nations to participate in the Trans-Mississippi exposition was passed. The senate then took a recess till 7 p. m.

SENATE.—Presentation of petitions was the first business in the senate on the 18th. Among others was one from the ladies of the G. A. R. protesting against closing the Milford soldiers' home. The petitions were all referred. Mr. Johnson, from the committee on miscellaneous subjects, recommended that senate file No. 13, introduced by Mr. Talbot, be placed on general file. The bill defines the crime of grave-robbing and prescribes rules for disinterring and dissecting bodies. The same committee presented a favorable report on senate file No. 19, by Mr. Haller, authorizing the organization of mutual insurance companies to insure property in cities and towns. The bill introduced by Mr. Haller, authorizing the organizati

introduced, and when the business of the day was through the senate session of the 19th was concluded by adjournment until Tuesday at 2 p. m. Anticipating the report of the committee on privileges and elections, which it had been extra-Tuesday at 2 p. m. Anticipating the report of the committee on privileges and elections, which it had been given out would report for the seating of John Jeffcoat and the unseating of John H. Evans, Douglas county contestants, a large crowd gathered in the senate chamber. After the roll call the committee reported in favor of Mr. Evans. After the motion to adopt the report of the committee senator Graham sent up an amendment saming Mr. Jeffcoat as being entitled to the seat. A long discussion ensued in which the claims of both parties were exhaustively set forth, and then roll was called upon the motion to unseat Mr. Evans and seat in his stead Hon. John Jeffcoat. Those voting in the affirmative were: Messrs. Beal, Canaday, Farrell, Feltz, Fritz, Graham, Grothan, Howell. Heapy. Johnson, Lee, Muffly, Mutz, Schaal, Mykes, Watson, Weller—17. Those voting in the negative were: Messrs. Caldwell, Conaway, Dearing, Gondring, Haller, McGann, Miller, Murphy, Osborn, Ritchie, Talbot, Spencer. Steele—18. Dundas, Evans and Ransom not voting. This action gives the scat to Jeffcoat, the contestant. Senator Graham sent up a resolution asking that the committee on public buildings be allowed to visit the public institutions and be excused during their absence. Leave was granted. Senator Dearing sent up a resolution providing that the cost of the contest case be paid out of the incidental expense fund. The amount is something over \$4.000. The resolution was lad over under the rule.

House.—All members had not yet arrived when the house convened on the 18th, only sixty-two answering to roll-call. The house had adjourned Thursday evening, and now met for the first time since, and began work on the thirty-first day of the session. On the report of the standing committee, house roll No. 68, by Yeiser, of Lougias, was ordered to the general file. This is his celebrated bill for the initiative and referendum. A number of bills on second reading were referred to committees. House constitutional amendments falled to receive a two-thirds majority and was declared lost. House roll No. 97, providing that foreign insurance companies must have a capital of at least \$200,000, was also lost. Speaker Gaffin, in the midst of the reading of bills, directed attention to the fact that he was about to sign house roll No. 5, the bill providing for a re-count of the votes cast in November last, for the constitutional amendments, which he did. House roll No. 197, by Stebblins, an Irrigation measure, and house roll No. 12, by Clark, of Lancaster, amendatory of the general election law, and providing for the election of clerks and judges of election, were recommended to past. The house then adjourned to participate in charter-day exercises. House.-All members had not yet arrived

House.-The paper that has attracted the closest attention of the house since the ses-sion opened was Gov. Holcomb's special sion opened was Gov. Holcomb's special message read on the 17th announcing a shortage by ex-Treasurer Bartley of \$837.00. For the first time absolute silence reigned in the hail of representatives. The message was made special order for the 18th. Previous to this the house had devoted the forenoom to cutting down the salaries of county commissioners, county attorneys and the superintendent of the boys' industrial school at Kearney from \$2,000 to \$1,500. Rouse's bill. providing for transportation of inmates of soldiers' and sallors' homes, was passed by a vote of \$4 to 0. Lemar's bill, house roll No. 74, for an act to establish a state board of embaiming, was recommended to pass. House roll No. 144, an act relating to disintering, mutilating, dissecting or otherwise interfering with dead human bodies, defining the crime and providing punishment therefor, was recommended to pass as amended. The committee's substitute for house roll No. 117, providing for the temporary issue of noninterest bearing warrants upon the statetroasury and to provide for the redemption and roissue of the same, was, after amendment, recommended to pass. A number of petitions from Richardson, Wayne, Polk and Hamilton counties were read, all favoring a liberal appropriation to the Trans-Mississippi exposition. ranging from \$200.000 to \$850.000. A petition from Aurora in favor of house roll No. 214, amending the act relating to decedents was presented and read.

House.-In the house on the 18th, read-

ing of the minutes was suspended and Hull was recognized by the speaker. He said he wanted to speak on behalf of prompt action on the Trans-Missispip exposition bill. He moved that the bill, house rolf No. 23, he advanced to the head of the list on the general file. Considerable discussion took place, when Eager demanded the previous question, which carried, and Gaylord called for the ayes and nays, the result being, ayes 36, nays 37, absent and not voting, 7. The bill is now on the general file with sixteen measures ahead of it. The first thing in the afternoon Wooster called for the special order of the day. This was the report of a committee appointed to make a preliminary investigation of the affairs of the state treasury. Speaker Gaffin announced that the report of the investigating committee, to inquire into the condition of the several state offices was in order and it was read by Chief Clerk Eager. Pollard moved to adopt the report of the committee. Soderman wanted to amend by referring to a special committee of four, with power to send for persons and papers. Pollard opposed this. A lengthy discussion took place, at the conclusion of which the house went into committee of the whole to consider bills on the general file, with Pollard in the chair. The committee of the whole to consider bills on the general file, with Pollard in the chair. The committee of the whole was more potent in advancing bills than was the house. The bill is an act to protect stock growers and provides that butchers shall keep a record of all beef animals they may slaughter, and that the lides shall be exhibited ten days after killing. The bill was recommended for passage. House roll No. 123 provides for the appraisement and leasing of school lands, and stops the sale of such lands. Sheldon, introducer of the bill, said that, although it was a large document, there was nothing in the measure differing from the old law except the provision prohibiting the sale of such lands. Sheldon said that the message of the governor read yester ing of the minutes was suspended and Hull REVENUE DWINDLING wool will give them higher prices for

85 to 2, made the exposition bill a special order for Tuesday, Feb. 23. This action advances the bill to the head of the calendar and gives the right of way on the legislative track after the hour named. House roll No. 38 was recommended to pass. By the provisions of the bill a judge is disqualified from trying a case in any case where he is a party, or interested, or where he is related by ties of consanguinity, or where he has been attorney for either party. No. 77, the age of consent till, was engrossed for third reading. A petition from a number of veterans was read, endorsing the Milford soldiers and sallors home, and asking that it be maintained. The report of the committee recommending an investigation of the affairs of the deaf and dumb institute at Omaha was adopted. Committee reports recommended numerous bills for passage, among them being: Felker's bill, house roll No. 102. It is an act to incorporate the order of the Eastern Star and give it the right to hold and dispose of property. House roll No. 70, by Clark of Lancaster, providing that husbands and wives may testify against each other in civil cases. and in criminal proceedings for a crime committed by the one against the other. House roll No. 71, providing that an appeal can be made to the supreme court within six months instead of a year. House roll No. 87, by Snyder, amending the code of civil proceedure relating to change of venue in justice courts. Felker's bill, house roll No. 147, amending the compiled statute on evidence. House roll No. 360, by Wheeler, providing for the payment by the state of the premium of the state treasurer's bond, when such bond is furnished by a guaranty company. House roll No. 342, by Fernow, providing for the administration of the pententiary. The house then adjourned. 85 to 2, made the exposition bill a special order for Tuesday, Feb. 23. This action ad-

Itentiary. The house then adjourned.

VISITING STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Five of the sub-committee of six appointed by Speaker Gaffin to visit the state institutions and report to the house returned from their first trip on the 15th. They visited the asylum for the chronic insane at Hastings, the industrial school for boys at Kearney, the soldiers' and saliors' home at Grand Island and the home for fallen women at Geneva. The report of this committee will recommend several appropriations for repairs and improvements, especially at the Hastings asylum, where it is admitted unanimously that more room is needed. Supt. Damrell in his estimate of the blennium asks for two additional buildings. One will be recommended.

additional buildings. One will be recommended.

8ALARY APPROPRIATION BILL.

House roll No. 473, introduced by Shyder of Nemaha, is an act to provide for the salaries of officers of the state government. It is entirely independent of the action of the committee in charge of the action of the committee in charge of the appropriation bills. It provides for an averaged reduction all along the line of about 25 per cent. The salaries of heads of departments remain the same. That of the governor's private secretary is cut from \$2,000 to \$1,500. Salary of the chief clerk from \$1,200 to \$800. The adjutant general is reduced from \$1,000 to \$900. Salary of the deputy land commissioner from \$1,700 to \$1,200; chief clerk from \$1,200 to \$700. All other deputies drop from \$1,700 to \$1,200, and the salary of the deputy of the state superintendent is reduced to \$1,000. The salaries of all the state institutions are attacked. Salaries of \$2,000 per annum of superintendents go down to \$1,500, and that of all employes from 20 to 25 per cent.

The house committee appointed to consider ways and means for the encouragement of the beet sugar industry, held an open meeting at the Lincoln hotel with a good attendance. Chairman Poliard explained in general the committee's idea of drafting a bill permitting the organization of districts to vote bonds for sugar factories. The plan being based upon the Wright irrigation law. The plan seemed to meet with general approval. Mr. Utt advanced the idea that some restriction should be placed on the number of factories which should be permitted under this law, for the first few years, pointing out the fact that if people became too enthusiastic, factories would be erected before a sufficient number of practical men could be secured to operate them. It is probable that the ideas of the committee will be embodied in a bill and presented to the legislature within a few days.

SEGRITAGE OF THE STATE AUDITOR.

embodied in a bill and presented to the legislature within a few days.

SHORTAGE OF THE STATE AUDITOR.

Lincoln Dispatch to the Omaha Bee: The bondsmen of ex-Auditor Eugene Moore held another conference in the office of Attorney Gen. Smyth. Willis E. Reed of Madison, who, with Attorney Harry Brome of Omaha, was present at the conference. Mr. Reed said that he anticipated that criminal proceedings would be commenced against his client. He added that the attorney general might, however, decide to begin a civil suit for the balance owing by Moore, \$23,000. Moore says he has a one-third interest in a mine in Colorado, for which he would not take \$100,000. It now nets \$1,300 a month and Moore is ready to pay \$500 a month to the state on his indebtedness.

Attorney Reed says that the law of 1873 provided that these insurance fees should be paid to the state auditor. The constitution of 1875 amended this law and made all fees received by any state department payable in advance to the state treasurer. Hence, the bondsmen of Moore assert that they are not liable, as Moore had no right to receive the fees. Mr. Reed says that this will, he believes, be a good defense in a criminal action. Attorney General Snyth said firmly that something must be done in the matter or an arrest would be quade. This is what Attorney General Snyth said firmly that something must be done in the matter or an arrest would be quade. This is what Attorney General Snyth said firmly that something must be done in the matter or an arrest would be quade. This is what Attorney General Snyth said firmly that something must be done in the matter or an arrest would be quade of the smaking preparations for defense. Mr. Moore said that he was doing all he could to fix this matter up, and if given time would do so.

SORE AT BRITAIN.

The Kaiser Angry Because His Greek Scheme Was Vetoed.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—The newspapers of the emperor at the rejection by the personal proposal to coerce Greece by a joint blockade of the Piraeus, the port of Athens, by the fleets of the powers, in order to check the warlike demonstrations of Greece.

Michigan State Flower. LANSING, Mich., Feb. 20. - The House committee on state affairs, to whom had been referred a bill to make the apple blossom the official state flower. recommended a bill in which the "Pingree Peachblow Potato" is substituted for the apple blossom. Amid shouts of laughter the substitute was referred to the committee on railroads, upon which will devolve much of the Pin-

gree proposed reform legislation. Rossville, Kan., Postmaster. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Bennett Smerenger has been appointed postmaster at Rossville, Kan., on the recommendation of Evgene Hagan.

THE FREE TRADE TARIFF CON-TINUES TO REDUCE

The Deficit for 1896 Was Over \$50,-000,000 Comparison of the Wilson Law Revenues with Those of the Mc-Kinley Law.

That the Wilson free trade tariff has proven a more complete failure in its second year than in its first is shown by figures obtained here from the government reports for the year 1896 and a comparison with those of 1895. The official statement of the treasury receipts for the year 1896 issued by the government on Jan. 2 showed the receipts of December to be \$25,857,114.24, and the total receipts of the year 1896 only \$314,585,068.92. This is \$2,462,614 less than the receipts of the year 1895, and less than any year, for a quarter of a century with the single exception of the year in which the Wilson law was adopted. The claim of the friends of the Wilson law, except these who abandoned it to its fate months ago, has been that it would, if given time to adjust itself, produce sufficient revenue to meet running expenses. But its second calendar year is worse than its first, since, as shown above, it produced less in 1896 than it did in 1895. Instead of doing better after "adjusting itself to business conditions," it has done worse. The deficit for the year 1896 is \$50,249,325, while that for 1895was but \$34,094,432. The total receipts in the twenty-eight months since the law went into effect have fallen \$120,954,456.57 below the expenditures, or an average deficit of over four millions of dollars per month for the entire time. For the year 1895 it was less than three millions per month, but for the year 1896 it was over four millions per month, thus showing that the promise that the law, like cheese, would improve with age, has not been realized. It is not surprising that, at last, Secretary Carlisle has grown tired of predicting better things for it, and that he admitted in his last report that it would not produce revenue enough to meet running expenses. It is interesting in this connection to compare the receipts of the Wilson law

in the twenty-eight months of its history with the corresponding history of the McKinley law. Secretary Carlisle argued in his last report that a protective tariff could no longer be relied upon to produce revenue. Either he must have failed to compare the workings of the low tariff law which his party enacted with those of the McKinley law, or he supposed that other people would not do so. The Wilson low tariff law has produced \$714,670,761.75 of revenue in twenty-eight months of operation. The McKinley law, a thoroughly protective measure, produced \$842,-937,226.30 in the first twenty-eight months of its existence. This shows that the McKinley protective tariff produced in its first twenty-eight months \$128,266,464.55 more than did the Wilson low tariff law in its first twenty-eight months. Mr. Carlisle also attempted to place the blame for the deficit under the Wilson tariff upon congress because of its large appropriations. Had he taken the trouble to compare the receipts of the first twenty-eight months of the McKinley law with the expenditures of the first twenty-eight months under the Wilson law he would have seen that his argument would not stand the test of facts. The expenditures during the twenty-eight months in which the Wilson law has been in operation amount to \$835,625,-217.82. The receipts during the first twenty-eight months of the McKinley tariff law were \$842,937,226.30. Thus, had Mr. Carlisle had the McKinley protective tariff law receipts during the time in which he complains of a deficit he might have not only had sufficient to meet the "excessive expenditures" of which he complains, but a snug surplus besides. The much-berated McKinley protective tariff law in its first twenty-eight months produced more than enough to have met all the expenditures that have been made in the twenty-eight months, during which the Wilson law has been ETAity which the Wilson low tariff law has been piling up a deficit of \$119,954,455, and would have left a surplus of nearly seven million dollars besides. The attempt to show that the deficit is due to extravagant appropriations or expenditures is not justifled by the facts, since it is found that the expenditures during the first twenty-eight months of the McKinley law were about the same as those in the first twenty-eight months of the Wilson law, yet there was then a surplus of over ten million dollars, while there is a deficit of nearly \$120,000,000 under the Wilson law.

Wool Growers and Manufacturers New York Tribune: Having tried

free wool awhile, the manufacturers have reason to know that it shuts up this city reflect the resentment felt by a large share of works in this country, and that the ad valorem duties which Marquis of Salisbury of his Majesty's they find disastrous cannot be changed into specific duties without the hearty assistance of wool-growing states. So wool-growers have tried a policy which promised them cheaper clothing. They listened to elaborate arguments that if they bought two suits of fine foreign woolens every year they would gain more on the clothes than they would lose on the wool as growers. Their experience has presumably taught them something. Wool grown in northern states east of the Mississippi was in September, 1896, 16 to 16.2 cents per pound lower than it was July 1, 1890, and wool of states and territories beyond the Mississippi has declined relatively as much. If the growers have not perceived by this time the dishonest nature of the plea that a manufac-

their product, they are beyond learning anything.

These interests can never thrive apart. It is not possible for one to shape legislation without the other. It is not possible to build up an extensive manufacture, under American conditions, without its basis in a large supply of American wool, and it is not possible to develop wool-growing, or even to save it from destruction, without an extensive American manufacture. If practical men who have learned these things by severe experience cannot see their way to united and harmonious action, the committee will have to explore a way for itself. The allied industries of wool-manufacturing and wool-growing will have to be protected for the welfare of the country, whether those who happen to represent them are able to devise a way

Gold Galore. From the Philadelphia Times: The production of gold in the United States n 1896 was of the value of \$51,500,000, an increase of more than ten per cent over that of the previous year, and the total production of the world is estimated at \$215,000,000, an increase of nearly six per cent. As the population of the world increases at the average rate of only about one per cent annually, and in this country not above two and a half per cent, it is easy to see how little ground there is for the assumption that gold is growing scarcer.

This can be shown even more clearly by considering the ratio of increase in the world's accumulated stock of gold. Last year's output is equivalent to an addition of about five per cent to this stock, and this increase has been continuous, the annual production being now nearly double that of ten years ago. In other words, the stock of gold available for use as money is increasing far beyond the growth of population, so that even apart from the constant development of instruments of credit and the diminishing necessity for the actual transfer of coin in business operations, the argument based upon quantity alone falls to the ground. As a matter of fact, those countries

in which there is no question as to the standard of value require comparatively little gold in their daily transactions. It is only when the free movement of exchange is in some way interrupted or credit shaken by doubts of the currency, as in our case last year, that the people begin to demand the metal itself. With the gradual disappearance of the bimetallic delusion all over the world, there will be found an abundance of gold to serve as a basis for all the currency that can be required, and the continuing additions to the stock of silver can thus be utilized for small change or turned over to those unenlightened people who know nothing of banking and mercantile credit, but still adhere to the primitive methods of barter and prize a piece of metal for its size.

Canada and Our Tariff. Chicago Times-Herald: It is reported that the Canadian premier would like to make the commercial relations between the United States and Canada "in all respects as free as they are between the states of the union." While be disposed to meet the Canadian government half-way in strengthening the commercial relations between the two nations by perfecting agreements with reference to improvement of waterways and with reference to rights of fishermen and by adjusting other controversies on an amicable basis, it cannot consent to any policy that fixes the same commercial status for Canada

that is accorded to Illinois or Ohio. Canada is still subject to the crown. It is not part of the United States politically. The agriculturists of the United States are entitled to some protection from the cheap products of Canadian farms. The lumber interests of Maine and the northwest have been already seriously injured by the free importation of cheap Canadian lumber under the Wilson bill. The coal miners of Pennsylvania and West Virginia should not be compelled to compete with the cheap product of the mines of British Columbia and Nova Scotia.

Canada has no stronger claim for free access to the American markets than has England, Germany or Japan. If Canada wants to enjoy the same privileges in our markets as are now enjoyed by Michigan and Maine she must come into the union. This she never will do, hence all our trade agreements with Canada must recognize her as a foreign power, but should be governed by the greatest comity and good will that are consistent with the patriotic protection of our own industrial interests.

Outrageous Extortion.

The large and greasy bandit bowed low before the countess. Opening a package he disclosed an ear. "This, miladi," said he, "is the ear of the worshipful count."

"The ransom," said the princess, toying with her fan, "was set at 10,000 plunka?"

"Exactly," said the bandit. emains at the same figure."

'This," said the lady, her bosom heaving with emotion, "is outrageous. It isn't business. As a reasonable man you cannot expect me to pay full price for a remnant."-Indianapolis Journal.

A spirited interview-"And you asked her father for her hand?" "Yes." "Was he violent?" "Very. He said I must be an idiot to think of such a thing." "What did you reply?" told him that of course he knew his own family better than I did, but that was willing to take my chances."ture stimulated to the utmost by free | Washington Star

To Do Business Without Money.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Feb. 19 .- A remarkable bill was introduced in the House vesterday. It contemplates doing the business of the territory without money by a Territorial exchange system, depositories for products and deposit scrip in books. A territorial board of control is provided and each county treasurer is manager for the county, and issues the scrip for deposits of products or on loans on personal property or real estate, no loan to be for less than \$25 or more than \$1,000, and all scrip to be good for payment of taxes and legal tender within the

HER VOW ABOVE ALL ELSE

Miss Jewell, the St. Joseph Nun, Will Give Up Thousands.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 19 .-- In the will of Frederick Taylor, a New York banker, who died a few days ago, Miss Carrie Jewell, a nun in the Convent of the Sacred Heart, was offered \$25,000 if she would lay aside the veil, leave the convent and promise never again

to enter a Catholic order.

Miss Jewell has declined the offer. She says she gave up much more than \$25,000 in money when she renounced the world and became a nun five years ago, and all the riches of the world could not tempt her now to leave the order of the Sacred Heart and to give up the work to which she has devoted her life.

GOES TO THE PRESIDENT

Immigration Bill Has Passed Both Houses of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 -The immiration bill now goes to the President, the last legislative step having been taken in the Senate yesterday by an agreement to the conference report on the bill. Strong opposition was made to the report, but on the final vote the friends of the measure rallied a small majority, the vote being, yeas 34, nays.

For Triple Maraer.

SAN QUENTIN PRISON, Cal., Feb. 19 .-Chun Sing, a Chinaman, was hanged yesterday for three atrocious murders. His crimes were committed in September, 1895. With an az he attacked, without any provocation, a fellow countryman, Ah Fook, in the latter's countryman, An Fook, in the latter's house. He left Ah Fook for dead and brained his wife as she was attempting to escape. Then he went to the house occupied by Charley Tal, another Chinese, and killed him and a woman he found there, actually beheading the latter.

Battleship Texas Stuck in the Mud.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 19.-The battleship Texas got stuck hard and fast in the mud in Bolivar roads vesterday, just after crossing the bar, and remained in that condition until 4:30 in the afternoon. Galveston's proud boast is that she has a twentysix foot channel, and as the Texas draws but twenty-two feet, naturally enough, it was desired to keep the fact of her grounding a profound secret.

• Hedburg's Widow on the Stage.
CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Mrs. Raymon
Stevens, the widow of Captain Hed-

burg, who was shot and killed by Lieutenant Mean at Fort Sheridan in 1893, will shortly make her debut upon the stage in continuous variety. Mrs. Stevens will take her first step in vaudeville under the guidance of her hus-band as his stage partner. Mr. Ste-vens for some time played the part of Columbus in "1492."

Rear Admiral Calhoun Dead.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Rear Admiral: Edmund R. Calhoun (retired) died anddedly last night at his residence here of heart failure, aged 75 years. He appeared well and hearty almost up to the time he was stricken, and passed away before a physician could be sumnoned. Admiral Calhonn served valiantly in the Mexican and civil wars.

No Cadets at the Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 .- The senate committee on military affairs to-day took adverse action on the proposition to bring the cadets from West Point to the inauguration. Only eight members were present and Bates, Cockrell, Mitchell of Wisconsin and Walthall voted against the measure. Senator Palmer did not vote.

Can Photograph at Long Range.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.-Thomas A. Edison says that by a new method of long photography with camera and telescope now developing it may be possible soon to take photographs as far as the eye can see with a telescope. LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET.

Quotations From New York, Chicago. St. Louis. Omaha and Elsewhere. OMAHA. Butter-Creamery separator... Butter-Choice fancy country... Eggs-Fresh......

Spring Chickens—Dressed 7	0 714
Turkeys	@ 12 @ 8
Cranberries-per bbl 6 00	@ 6 75
Lemons-Choice Messinas 3 00	@ 3 50
Honey-Fancy white 13	61 11
Onions, per bu	@ 125
Beans-Handpicked Navy 1 25	@ 1 35
Potatoes 25	@ 30
Sweet Potatoes, per Dol 1 75	@ 200
Oranges, per box 3 00	@ 3 50
Hay—Upland, per ton	@ 5 25
Apples, per bol 1 50	@ 2 25
SOUTH OMAHA STOCK MAR	
Hogs—Light mixed	@ 3 40
Progs—Heavy weights 3 20	@ 3 25
Dulle 940	@ 4 60 @ 3 25
Beef—Steers. 2 75 Bulls. 2 40 Milkers and springers. 30 00	
Stags 2 65	@33 50 @ 3 65
Calves 3 05	@ 5 50
Cows	@ 3 55
Helfers	@ 3 80
Stockers and Feeders 3 00	@ 4 15
Helfers 2 25 Stockers and Feeders 3 00 Sheep—Native ewes 2 35	@ 2 50
Sneep-Lamos 4 00	@ 5 00
CHICAGO	**************************************
Wheat-No. 2 Spring 72	@ 7216
Corn, per bu 21	@ 21%
Oats, per bu 15	@ 15%
Pork	@ 785
Prime steers and exports 4 00	@ 4 10
Calves. 500	6 5 85
Calves	@ 3 50
Sheep-Lambs 3 75	@ 5 10
NEW YORK.	
Wheat-No. 1, hard, cash 86	@ 86%
Corn-No. 2	6 28%
Corn—No. 2. 28 Oats—No. 2. 21	@ 211
Pork 8 15	@ 8 75
Lard 3 90	@ 4 25
ST. LOUIS.	3
Wheat-No. 2, red 85	@ 88/
Corn, per bu 19	@ 1954
Oats, per bu	@ 164
Hogs-Mixed packing 3 35	@ 3 50
Cattle-Native beeves 3 50	@ 5 00
KANSAS CITY.	200120 m
Wheat-No. 2, hard	@ 78
Corn—No. 2	17
Oats-No. 2	@ 18
	@ 4 15
Cattle-Stockers and feeders 3 00 Hogs-Mixed 3 30	@ 3 42%