THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E ROSEWATER. EDITOR.

LIKE Dr. Miller, the English ministry

has resigned. Unlike Dr. Miller, they have not retired from politics. The coasting carnival on Dodge street

in the matter of winter sports. WHEN the subject of snow is broached the old settler declines to be interviewed. No such sleighing was ever known "in

promises to be a brilliant affair. Omaha

is bound not to be behind her sister cities

the fifties." JOHN G. WHITTIER has written a new poem entitled "The Forsaken Farmhouse." It is supposed to refer to one of Commissioner Sparks' cancelled entries

on the frontier. NOTHING is heard of Mr. Randall nowadays in congress, but Mr. Morrison will hear something drop by the time his horizontal reduction bill is ready for open debate in the house.

THERE will be no scarcity of employment for laborers in Nebraska this year. The various railroad extensions in the state and the public improvements in the cities will give plenty to do to all who are willing to do it.

Now that all fear of the ice crops running short is over, remarks about the crop of candidates for the coming city election will be in order. It may be safely said that neither wind nor weather will affect their number.

IF John L. Sullivan and Paddy Ryan could be induced to emigrate to Nebraska and join the opposite factions of warring democrats, the whole business could be satisfactorily settled in fifteen minutes and three rounds.

Iowa is to discuss a bill creating a state board of arbitration for the settlement of differences between labor and capital. Moderation first and arbitration last are the corner stones of the prevention and settlement of labor difficulties.

Ir cost Lord Hartington \$5,000 to secure his election to parliament. This is just one-sixth of the amount which Senator Payne is rumored to have spent in the Ohio legislature to make his calling and election to the senate chamber sure.

REPORTS from St. Petersburg indicate that the Russian wheat crop will be very small this year. Such reports should be treated very gingerly until it is certain that they are not transmitted over the grain-pit grape-vine telegraph.

GREECE is making a bluster of her intention to fight Turkey in spite of the powers. King George is scarcely as big a man as Alexander of Battenberg and will be quickly brought to his senses the moment the British fleet opens fire before

ONE viaduet has finally been settled upon, the yiaduct over South Sixteenth street. Now let the location of the other be definitely fixed as soon as possible. With these two structures bridging the tracks a large section of the city will be brought into immediate connection with the business heart of Omaha.

THE charity ball committee is meeting with gratifying success in securing subscriptions. The tickets are now to be put on sale, and they ought to go off like hot cakes. It is proposed to raise by subscriptions and the sale of tickets over \$5,000. This will make the movement a financial success. That it will be a brilliant social success, there is no doubt.

It is announced that the president will send in the name of a new judge advocate of the army this week, in place of Gen. Swaim, suspended. Col. Morrow, of the Twenty-first infantry, now stationed at Sidney, is prominently mentioned in connection with the promotion. No better choice could be made.

REV. JOE COOK has been gaining some notoriety by the assertion that the Americans are the most drunken race on the planet. Of course the statement is glaringly incorrect, like most of Mr. Cook's other statements. The platform praneing mountebank who made it knew that it was so at the time for he has since qualified it by the remark that he referred to the consumption of liquor. But after all what influence does Mr. Cook wield? Even Beantown has soured on his Monday lectures in whose "preludes" of fulsome eulogy of Boston they used to find a pleasing relaxation from the labors of washday.

GOV. LARRABEE'S reinstatement of Auditor Brown, of Iowa, will be generally commended by the people of the Hawkeye state. Mr. Brown was suspended from office by Goy. Sherman on the 3d of March last on the charge of having failed to account for moneys and property belonging to the state. He resisted removal, and was finally expelled from office by the militia. Auditor Brown and his friends claimed that the origin of the whole trouble was the impartial performance of his duty through the enforcement of the insurance laws. They insisted that because he declined to be more lepient with certain companies in which local politicians were interested the persecution which ended in his removal was inaugurated. This seems now to be generally conceded, and Gov. Larrabee's action is a vindication of the honesty of the auditor and an endorsement of his official methods in the insursuce department.

Labor In New York. The wisdom of the appointment of labor commissioners in several of the large manufacturing states of the east has been approved by the valuable reports which have been submitted during the past year. Mr. Hadley's report on behalf of Connecticut has already been commented upon. It was a thorough and exhaustive study of present conditions, filled with suggestive opinions and replete with carefully compiled statistics of hours of work, rates of wages, and views of employers and employed on remedies for labor troubles. Mr. Hadley's report has just been supplemented by that of Mr. Charles F. Peck, the commissioner of the New York bureau of statistics of labor. Mr. Peck's report is chiefly devoted to the condition of working women and the subject of strikes. "As a rule," says Mr. Peck, "women's wages are very much

less than those of men, while, in some kinds of work, in which both men and women are employed, men can do superior work, the difference in wages is out of all reasonable proportion to the superiority of the service." A few employments are fostered in which women receive equa! wages with men for equal work, but the significant fact is noted that in nearly all such cases the women have an organization to promote their interests, as, for example, printers, cigarmakers and hatters. In the employments where women, although unorganized, receive the same pay as men, it is remarked that they are all employments where the men receive very low pay. The branch of business which affords employment to the largest number of women is the clothing trade, and there is none, the commissioner says, in which they receive more beggarly wages. "The women workers who suffer most from low wages are sewing women. The reason is that sewing seems to be woman's normal occupation, just as field work or herding is that of man. Consequently, the poor woman who sews for a living has to compete with all her own sex who sew for home occupation."

The commissioner furnishes an array of facts and figures support his statement that 'only in very rare instances are strikers favored or encouraged by the working people of the state." Every witness who gave testimony on the subject in an investigation of three months made the remark that "strikes are to be deplored." The officers of the trades unions would always prefer to have their difficulties settled by some other means. The majority of strikes which occurred last year in New York were occasioned by reductions of wages made by employers. The commissioner says in his report:

If the market is depressed, or even when it has the appearance of depression, some employers, actuated by fear or a desire for still greater profits, will seize the opportunity to reduce wages, and will give no reason to their employees for this action further than to say that they cannot pay any more, and that they propose to conduct their business in their own way. This is the substance of most of the testimony given by representative morkingmen. If they repulse the committees of the shop and the officers of the union which is involved in the reduction, they are responsible for the strike which follows, for the evidence abundantly proves that in most cases the men are willing and ready to accept concessions.

According to the Advertiser this state ment corresponds closely with the statements made by several manufacturers of Massachusetts in Boston several weeks ago, where the agreeing testimony almost without exception was that a strike in nine cases out of ten is owing to the fault of the employer. Mr. Peck thinks that if employers had a different conception of what a trades union really is and would meet its membership half way the results would often be different from

what they are. He says: One of the greatest arguments against the success of strikes is that capital has more opportunities than labor. If this is admitted, then that furnishes every reason why capital should be more telerant of the views, mistaken though they may be, of those in less fortunate walks of life, who have little opportunity and less time to study the laws and limitations which are supposed to govern trade and industry. A full explanation should always precede a reduction in wages, but seldom is any real or true explanation given. A notice is suddenly pasted up, without warning, of a 10, 15 or 25 per cent reduction, and in some instances no appeal is heard. This harsh treatment has, of itself, occasioned a great many strikes, and only serves to still further embitter and intensify the hard feelings which exist, and to delay and make the final settlement more difficult.

As the result of his investigation this New York labor commissioner discovered that both employers and wage workers were agreed upon arbitration as the remedy for strikes, and he is persuaded that in the near future strikes will give way before intelligence and that conciliation and an honest discussion of differences will be substituted for the settlement of labor disputes.

The Tory Defeat.

Lord Salisbury's ministry will at once hand in their resignations. Score one for Parnell. Mr. Gladstone will be forced to form a ministry with the solution of the perplexing Irish question as its foundation stone. Score one for Lord Salisbury. The tory ministry have promptly courted defeat and found it. No one is probably more relieved over this quick change in the political kaleidoscope than the premier. It was inevitable from the day when the complete election returns showed a combined Parnellite and liberal majority, and being inevitable, the sooner the suspense was lifted the better. The queen's speech with its bold defiance to the Irish party to do its worst, the reply of Lord Salisbury in support of the royal challenge, and finally the announcement that the government would at once propose new coercive measures for Ireland were all evidently intended to precipitate the final result. The situation was a legislative deadlock and Lord Satisbury has taken the heroic remedy of a disruption of his ministry to break it.

The duty of forming a new ministry will now devolve upon Mr. Gladstone. No other liberal statesman can accomplish the task. The queen may have said as reported, that she would go to the seaffold like Charles I, sooner than summon Mr. Gladstone to Windsor, but she will be compelled to do so because there is no one else who is competent to assume the burden. A liberal ministry in power, and the tories in opposition, will materially change the situation. Lord Salisbury and his party confidently expect that the new government will be ground to death between the upper and the nether millstones of demonetize gold or to repudiate honest

whig dissent and Irish radicalism. Gen- obligations. The sim and object of the erous concessions to Mr. Parnell's deresult in the transfer of the Irish vote to the tory side, the defeat of the ministry

and another appeal to the country. In another electoral contest the tories will appeal to English pride and loyalty with the maintenance of the union and support of the crown as the campaign cries. This is the tory programme of which the ministerial resignations will be the first step.

Better Trade Facilities. Chadron, which boasts the title of the 'Magic City, and sustains her claim by showing a record of \$286,000 of improvements made in five months of the year just closed, has organized a board of trade composed of representative business men to stimulate the interests of the city and to promote its prosperity. An especial object of the organization is to secure clsoer relations with Omaha and its large wholesale interests. The board has lately been considering the insufficient railroad connections which they now have with Omaha by way of Blair, and the harrassing delays to which purchasers of goods from this city are subjected in the receipt of shipments. This, it may be said, is the strong vantage ground upon which Chicago jobbers stand along the line of the extension of the Northwestern railroad in Nebraska. It is a fact which cannot be impressed too strongly upon our wholesalers, that so far as the trade of northwestern Nebraska is concerned, Omaha is placed at a serious disadvantage when compared with a city 500 miles to the castward. Through freight from Chicago to the terminus of the Elkhorn Valley line reaches its destination often a day sooner than goods ordered at the same time from Omaha. The transfer at Blair and the make up of trains more than counterbalance in loss of time the advantages of decreased distance.

The best remedy, of course, for this condition of affairs is more direct rail connection to the northwest. Any movements towards securing this should receive the earnest co-operation of our people. If a competing line is impracticable at present the next best thing would be an extension of the Northwestern eastward from Fremont to Omaha. This city would then be on the main line and the "stub tail" and "ox bow" connection by the north would be obviated. We have hopes that the railroad company may see that their interests and those of Omaha in this matter are identical. There is a growing tendency on the part of the Northwestern people to come into closer commercial relations with this city. When the promised removal of headquarters to Omaha is made, the stimulus of local associations will be added to that of a desire to control their share of a greatly increasing business. Meantime such evidence of a desire on the part of northwest Nebraska to make Omaha their supply center, and to work with our merchants in securing this end. is most cheering and pleasant. Omaha will gladly reciprocate by all the means in her power in assisting to build up the prosperity of a prospering section which a year ago was an inaccessible region to her jobbers.

The Steel Rail Monopoly.

The literary bureau of the great steel rail monopoly is attempting to convince the public that the recent advance in the price of their products is due entirely to a healthy competition in the home marker and the demand created by the construction of new lines of railroad. Since the beginning of the season the price has steadily risen from \$27 to \$35 a ton, with a tendency still upwards. The facts in the case illustrate the beauties of an exorbitant tariff when joined to a patent monopoly. The production of steel rails in the United States is controlled by the combination who own the Bessemer patents. This combination can produce 2,000,000 tons a year, but it has agreed to limit its production to 1,200,000 for the ensuing twelve months in order to force up the price by creating an artificial searcity. Steel rails in England cost \$24.50 a ton, and freight charges from Liverpool added would enable importers to lay them down at the seaboard at \$29 a ton exclusive of the duty of \$17 a ton. The tariff and the steel combination work in this way together. While the Bessemer combination screws up the price of rails by restraining production, the tariff prevents the foreign importation from redressing the scale in favor of American consumers.

Without the tariff English and Belgian rails can be sold in this country for \$29 a ton, and in the beginning of last season American rails were sold as low as \$27 and \$28 a ton with a margin of profit. Moderately estimating the profit of last year's production of 2,000,000 tons at \$2 a ton, the total profit was \$4,000,000 for the steel combination. At \$35 a ton the profit on the limited production of 1,250,-000 tons for the coming year will be \$11,250,000. The literary bureau of the steel rail monopoly boast that they have raised wages in the steel industry. The merease is triffing when compared with the profits of production. While wages have advanced 10 per cent after months of lockout and contention, the earnings of the combination have increased 25 per

The present tariff on steel rails is sheer robbery. A reduction of one-half in the present rate of duty would afford ample protection to producers and would protect American consumers from the extortions of monopoly. The effect of the combination to restrict the production and increase the price of steel rails is not only to check the reconstruction of new railroad lines but the repair of old roads, and to maintain the cost of freights and to increase the danger of. accidents. A substantial reduction of the duty would break the power of the steel monopoly.

Some of Mr. Blaine's friends are out with a defense of his attitude on the sile ver question. That is one of his attitudes which needs no defense. Mr. Blaine's position while in congress was a consistent support of bi-metallism. He favored an honest dollar and a silver dollar. His efforts were directed towards maintaining the standard rates of value between the two metals and to keeping both in harmonious circulation in the channels of trade. This it may be said is the attitude of all the western supporters of silver. There is no desire to

opponents of demonstization is to mainmands mean an inevitable disruption of tain a currency ample enough the liberal party. A refusal to yield to for the trade requirements of the counthe clamor for home rule legislation will try and of sufficient volume to prevent violent and continuous contraction and fluctuations in value. The fact that the silver producing interests of the country are benefitted by the market given to the product by its use as money is neither here nor there. Demonetization means

the enhancement of all securities and the

increase in value of all evidences of per-

sonal indebtedness. Омана has never been honored with an annual encampment of the G. A. R. of Nebraska. Why not make an effort to secure it this year? It is to be hoped that steps will be immediately taken with this object in view. One inducement will be the Gettysburg panorama which will be a permanent institution in Omaha be fore the next annual encampment takes

SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN.

Senator Beck writes his speeches three

imes before delivering them. Jones, of Nevada, has attended but one session of the senate this winter.

There are five candidates in the field for the seat of Senator Jackson of Tennessee. Simon Cameron was elected four times and Don Cameron three times to the senate. There are nineteen foreign born members of the present national house of representa-

Senator Evarts has just bought a new silk hat. He has worn the one just discarded eight or ten years,

Hon. William Walter Phelps is one of the best speakers in congress. He invariably commands earnest attention when he talks. A Washington correspondent says members of congress are no longer influenced by speech-making. Probably all the oratory is expended for the benefit of the country.

Congressman Stewart announces his in tention to do his level best for the whole coast line of Texas. He doesn't propose to be satisfied with an appropriation for any one port.

One New York life insurance agent, by persistent buzzing, has written about \$2,000, 000 of risks on lives of senators and congressmen and government officials since congress

Congressman Putitzer writes to his paper the prediction that "no leading recommendation made by the president will be adopted by congress, and that such legislation as he might oppose is likely to find favor with the

Senator Sherman now stands solitary and alone as the senator who sat in the body when the war began. He was elected to congress thirty-two years ago, and was once defeated for the speakership by the introduction of a resolution inquiring into his indorsement of Helper's "Impending Crisis."

Congressman Symes, of Colorado, the successor of Belford, is red-headed like his predecessor. He managed to get in a speech on the silver question the other day which a correspondent says was an hour and a half long, read from manuscript in the voice of a stentor, which ran on the dead level of monotony all the way through.

Se nator Frye wants the Maine fishermen protected from the encroachments of the Dominion smacks if it takes the whole American navy to do it. As between Secretaries Bayard and Whitney the Maine fishermen would probably find fust now that the diplo-macy of the former would; afford better protection than the navy of the latter. Senator Manderson of Nebraska is one of

the youngest senators. He is short, with a round, square-shouldered figure. He has regular features, ornamented by a brown monstache, and a long imperial. His color is fresh and clear. He invariably wears glasses, as he is very near-sighted. He is attracting more attention than any of the younger senators.- [New York World.

In the fail of 1880 James A. Garfield held the exceptional honors of member of congress, with one session to serve, senatorelect for a term of six years and presidentelect for a term of four years. After his election to the presidency he resigned his seat in the house and his senatorial commission, and John Sherman again came into the senate to serve a full term to which another had been elected.

The Effort of His Life. Papillion Times

That speech which Jim Laird didn't deliver is attracting more attention than any of the real, live oratorical efforts James ever made. Why Not With a Pie?

St. Louis Republican. The German emperor has opened the Prus-

sian diet with a speech. American readers wonder why he did not open it with a pie. A Vicious Life Ends in Shame.

Chicago News.

The frequency of these horrible endings of deprayed lives seems to destroy the warning they give; but it is none the less true that a vicious life ends in shame. The roue and debauchee cannot point to a single instance where such a life has resulted in a manly and honorable career.

We Stand Corrected.

Stromsburg Republican. The Omaha Bee slightly errs in stating that Prof. Rasmus B. Anderson is of Danish birth. Prof. Anderson is a native born American of Norwegian parents. The minister resident at Denmark will no doubt receive "a few lessons in etiquette before he returns to his native land."

Needs Explanation, Philadelphia Record.

The Kansas house of representatives has elected a woman for enrolling clerk, In those parts of the country where the women are in greatest demand for wives they find the most generous appreciation in callings of a public and undomestic pature. This fact seems to need explanation.

Endorsed by All Parties.

St. Louis Glabe Democrat,
The president has made one removal which will be endorsed by all parties-that of the New York collector, to-wit, who tried to keep his place by writing a letter in which he said that, while holding office as a republican, he secretely did all he could for the democratic ticket. A man of that kind is entitled to no favor from any sort of an administration; and if Mr. Cleveland can find any more such characters in the service he will have no trouble whatever in securing the consent of the senate to their prompt and unceremonious dismissal.

A Song of the Four Seasons. Austin Dobson,

When spring comes laughing, by vale and By wind flower walking and daffodil-Sing stars of morning, sing morning skies, sing blue of speedwell, and my Love's eyes.

When comes the summer, full leaved and strong.
And gay birds gossip, the orchard long—
Sing hid, sweet honey, that no bee sips;
Sing red, red roses, and my Love's lips.

When Autumn scatters the leaves again, And piled sheaves bury the broad-wheeled wain— Sing flutes of harvest, where men rejoice; Sing rounds of reapers, and my Love's voice.

But when comes winter with hail and storm And red fire roaring, and ingle warm— Sing first sad going of friends that part; Then sing glad meeting, and my Love's heart,

EVENINGS. WINTER

Some Tableaux to Amuse the Young People.

How Effective Scenes May Be Arranged in Any Ordinary Room.

There are few pastimes better calcu-

lated to interest and amuse a winter evening assemblage of young people than tableaux, says the Boston Globe, and a few plain directions, by which effective scenes can be arranged in any room, cannot fail to be of interest. You will require ten boxes of various sizes, two half-length picture frames, one washtub and board, one broom, twenty feet of annealed wire, two dozen curtain rings. twelve large lamps or twenty candles, or a gas-rod twelve feet long, with fifteen five-foot burners upon it, six yards black tarlatan muslin; costing about 25 cents per yard, and five cotton sheets. If the room has no folding-doors, you must have a thick curtain or bedquilt contrived to draw on a wire across the room leaving a space about fifteen feet deep for the stage. This space must be draped with shawls or curtains, by stretching wire across the sides and back of the stage, near the calling, and hanging them by means of rings sewed upon the cloth. Then procure four uppieces of narrow board, just the height of the room for posts, serew them upon the back sides of the frames near he edge, so that when you raise them up the frames will stand upright 4 feet 6 inches from the floor. Cover all the space above and below the frames with cloth of the same color as the back wall. so that they will appear to the audience as if hanging upon the wall. Put up these, frames four feet apart, and nail four strips of board five inches wide, in the shape of a large frame, between them, having the top and bottom strips, which form the frame, six and one-half feet apart. This will give you a large between the two smaller ones The large frame will be 4 feet wide and 64 feet high outside. The curtain must e arranged to run in front of the frames to cover them when not in use. These three frames stand at the back of the stage—the supporting posts nailed to the floor—two and one-half feet from the wall, so as to give room for the performers or "pictures" the performers or "bictures' behind them. If gas is available fasten a rod, with burners upon it, over the top of the curtain or folding-doors It is well to make a shelf for it, supported on two posts, about eight feet high. Over the burners and behind them, tack sheets of common tin, bent so as to throw the light down. If you can not abtain the tin conveniently, a white sheet, fastened behind the burners, will answer the pur-pose. If the curtain does not reach the ceiling you must put a shawl or thick cloth above it, so that too much light will not enter the darkened auditorium. If gas can not be had, fasten candles of lamps, very securely, upon the shelf. In elaborate performance the stage a very elaborate performance the stage should be raised to a level with the eyes of the spectators; but very fine performances are sometimes given on a few hours' notice. Next make a veil of black

space before the posts which support the A few suggestions requiring only such costumes and appointments as can be ob-tained in almost any house, may not be out of place. A very simple one is: "Justice, Mercy and Peace." Justice stands on a high pedestal, made of two bootboxes covered with a sheet: Peace on one box, and Mercy kneeling on two boxes placed end to end, making a long pedes-tal. They are draped in sheets. Peace can be taken by a child dressed in a short frock of white cotton, belted around the Justice must be a larger than Mercy. Mercy kneels in at attitude of prayer, with hands clasped; Justice, blindfolded, stands erect, holding a sword and scales covered with white cloth, and Peace stands on the right of Justice, holding a stalk of paper lilies in her right hand. The faces of the trio must be whitened. In all "statues" the hands should be covered with white cotton gloves, the arms with stocking-legs sewed to the gloves, and the heads with wigs made of lamp-wicking. Be sure to turn down the gas or draw a strip green cambric before your lamps; and if your statues stand still the effect is wonderful

tarlatan muslin large enough to cover the

Next you may have a comic, Love's Disguises. A pretty girl in calico stands at a washing tub while a fop gazes at her with undisguised admiration through an enormous eye-glass. He is dressed show-ily with white hat and cane. In the next scene the maiden is sitting on a chair in the center, while a cunning Cupid aims a great tin bow at the fop from the wash

And then "The Roman Girl at the Shrine of St. Agnes." The saint in white stands in the large frame; before her a shrine (two boxes covered with a sheet) on which stands an unpainted wooden cross, two and one-half feet high. A dark Roman girl holds a wreath of flowers over one arm of the cross; another, kneeling on the other side, is passing to her a basket of flowers; a third kneels in prayer at front of the stage, telling her beads; a forth stands in the corner of the stage at back, holding a sheaf of straw. Dresses: Black, brown or red skirts; black bretelles over white waists; long white towels on heads. Towels folded three times lengthwise, and placed upon the head, leaving the ends to hang down behind. Concealed voices sing some appropriate air, as "Ava Sanctissima. Next draw away the back curtain

again and show more pictures, which the assistant has had time enough to prepare. In the center frame stands In one small frame, a child gleaner." with a red cape over her head and a little basket in her hand personates "Red Ridinghood," and in the other is "A Marchioness,"

The Dakoits. As to the dakoits, says the London

Telegraph, they will not cease to exist any more than burglars will ever disappear from England, for they are not, might easily be supposed, a special tribe or class. It is within the capacity of any party of persons to become dakons provided only that they exceed five number. The name, as understood by British jurisdiction, is a legal creation, and the offense of "dakolty" is simply the committing of robbery by a gang of more than five armed men. If they are less numerous it becomes mere robbery of one form or another, aggravated or not, as the case may be, by accompanying housebreaking, violence, and so forth. The punishment for the crime is severe, for the special reason that in the east different clans-the tribes" as they are called-have adopted certain species of offenses as hereditary callings, and followed their profession often in large companies. To break up these dangerous associations has been the constant endeavor of the rulers but unfortunately native princes have often found the bandits so useful to them in blackmailing and otherwise supporting them in oppression that they have ished exceedingly, having richly endowed temples of their own, possessing con-siderable property, and having as lead-ers men of substance. British adminis-tration has worked sad have among these ruffians, the hereditary assassins and robbers of the country, and under our admirable police system the crimina tribes have been subjected in such detail official surveillance that the pro-

fessional dakoit will some day perhaps be as extinct as the British highwayman. Nevertheless gang robbery will probably die hard, for even in their offenses the Orientals show their preference for min-ute subdivision of labor, and in some forms of crime the partition of duties is often very curious, and as exact as in the processes of manufacture.

FIELD AND FARM.

Northwestern Dairymen's Association The twentieth annual convention of the Northwestern Dairymen's association will be held at the opera house in the city of Beloit, Wisconsin, commencing Tuesday, February 16th, and continuing four days. This association, the largest in membership of any organization of the kind in the United States, has become famous on account of the exceeding great value of its yearly conventions in bringing to the front the best dairy thought of the times. It comprises in its membership some of the most noted and successful dairymen in the northwest. The addresses forged from the close practical experience of those men, and the discussions which follow, invariably bring out a multitude of valuable truths for the instruction of those who listen. Every man who is wrestling with the problem of "how to make the cow pay," should attend this convention. Beloit is situated in Southern Wisconsin on the Madison Division of the C. & N. W. R'y and the Racine & S. W. division of the C. M. & St. P. R'y. Reduced railroad fare will be afforded to all who attend and become members of the convention.

A very interesting programme has been prepared, embracing in the subjects discussed all branches of the dairy question. Full information for the exhibit tion of dairy machinery will be afforded and preeders of dairy cattle are invited to attend the convention and exhibit

selections from their herds.
W. D. Hoard, Pres.,
Ft. Atkinson, Wis. R. P. McGuiney, See.,

Elgin, Illinois. How Freezing Benefits the Soil. It is a well-known fact that water in he act of freezing expands considerably and with a force that is irresistible. It is the freezing of water in their erevices and pores that causes the rocks to be gradually worn down and "weathered, as it is called, into soil. It is this also which is continually reducing the soil to finer fragments, and which breaks up the hard clogs and mellows ground. Fall plowing or spading assists this effect by breaking up the compact soil into lumps which are further broken into small par ticles. As water and air, then, only ac upon the surface of these particles, it is clear that the smaller they are the more surface is exposed to the weather, and the soil is made soluble. If a block of hard soil of twelve inches cube is exposed to the weather there are 864 square inches only of it affected; if it is broken up into cubes of one inch 10,368 square inches are exposed to these beneficial influences; if the soil is further broken up in fragments of one and one-twelfth of an inch there are more than 124,000 square inches thus effected. This fact shows how greatly the effect of frost benefits the soil, and therefore how necessary it is that the land should be fall-plowed, and opportunity given for this beneficial action of the weather. In the garden, even, all the soil possible should be spaded before it

Winter Transplanting.

Large trees may be transplanted with olerable safety by removing a large ball of frozen earth with the roots. A trench may be dug around the tree two or three feet from the trunk, late in autumn, suf ficiently deep to sever all the larger hori-The hole for the reception zontal roots. of the tree should also be dug before the ground freezes; then in winter, at a time when the soil at the base of the tree is frozen solid, back the forward truck of a farm wagon against the trunk, lift the tongue erect and strap it firmly to the Then loosen the tree at the base by digging under it sufficiently to cut the tan-root. Attach a rope near the top of the trunk, and by the aid of a team the tree may be lifted from its bed and laid prostrate, the heavy base resting across the axle of the truck. Then hitel the team to the rear of the truck, and the tree may be readily dragged to its place. As a thorough trimming will be necessar ry to counterbalance the loss of roots it is matter of economy to cut away a considerable part of the top before the removal.

Winter Profit with Cows.

Butter can be made in winter at a profit with a beef idea coupled with it. It is done "in this wise," to use a Yankee term: Select good farrow cows. A great deal hinges on that word good. It n in this connection a cow which will respond to feed both in the pail and on her ribs This is not so much of a mixed proposition as one might at first suppose. We are dealing with farrow cows.

This embraces the idea that nature is

losing in on her efforts to convert food into milk, and as a period of growth and renewal of bodily functions has begun there will be a natural tendency to growth or a filling out and renewal of the bodily parts. The food, then, will be divided in its results, and some of it will go into milk secretion and some to building up and renewing the bodily struc-ture. There are the two avenues of gain, and on this double road it will push things and give the cows all they can eat of rich foods. We must look ahead and find out if their foods will be readily assimilated and converted into milk and flesh, and so combined that they will work well together. The first thing to secure is thorough

mastication, for without this there is al

ways more or less loss of food even though it may be swallowed. Some folks think that if food is only gobbled down, it is all right, whereas it may be all wrong. Eating is a different thing from gobbling or cramming food down, embodies the idea of mastication and gestion, and when this is done the full value of food may be obtained, and without it, it will not be obtained. procure this there must be a proper combination of food as well as mechanical conditions. The owner must do the first work, and when this is well the second result will surely follow Brains are called for, as well as cattle and food, and it is not the man that has the most food that wins, but the one who couples knowledge with p Meal should always be mixed coarser food, to secure full mastication and digestion. Now let the farmer ap-ply this principle in his feeding and let him select good farrow cows, and he can not avoid a gain, with the milk and growth combined. The pile of rich manure is really pay enough, but he car get more, viz: a profit on the food give and an increase in the value of his vestments by the rapid growth of h cows. There must not be any break, by exposure, abuse, or neglect. There is no exposure, abuse, or neglect. way a farmer can enrich his farm and purse easier and more safely, than by the estem we have briefly noticed. In spring the cows should be fat enough for beef, and they may be dried off and sold at a time of the year when beef is

Hints and Suggestions. It is easy to make balky horses by over-loading them when young and first put

manure for their soll, and this is done

without regard to prices. Besides good form and size, a Berk-shire well suited for breeding purposes should show vigorous constitution and good feeding capacity. Neither should a good line of ancestry be lost sight of.

Just as in everything else, the man who loves the business and furnishes good, comfortable quarters, and sees that the yards are kept clear and exercises judgment in his sales, can make poultry

profitable. A farmer who has tried steamed rye says it is the best of all grains for fattening hogs. In forty days he says he can make a hog as fat as may be desired on such food, while one that is thrifty can be finished on about five or six bushels of the food.

With most animals bred and raised on the farm the question of profit depends mostly with the methods adapted for handling young and growing animals, but with the horse this question of profit in a great measure depends upon the judgment used in selecting the sire.

The most successful farming the past few years seems to have been made by men who had little land and were able themselves, with their families, to do the greater part of the work with little ex-pense for the hired help. To such farm-ers the growing of small truits on a small scale generally pays well.

The Russians have an efficient way of managing runaway horses. They take a cord, make it into a slipnoose, which is placed around the animal's neck. The other end is placed where the driver can easily reach it. Any attempt to run away results in tightening this cord, which soon brings the refractory animal to terms.

It is estimated that if a hen lays only one egg a week she will pay for her food. Estimating her value at \$1, if she lays 72 eggs a year, or six dozen, the thirty eggs extra will represent the interest on the \$1, but the rent of quarters and labor will reduce it. An average of 100 eggs should be secured from a large flock, though some will lay 150 eggs.

Cleaning up the pens often and hauling out the manure materially aids in keep-ing the stock healthy. Hogs seem to be susceptible to disease, perhaps more so than some other kinds of stock, and cleanliness is a great aid toward health, and while you secure valuable manure by keeping the hog-pens clean, you also in-crease the health of the stock.

Dusty hay should always be well shaken. If this cannot be done it should shaken. If this cannot be done it should be dampened. For horses nothing but clean hay should be used or the result will be heaves, a disease which is seldom cured. The straw may be economically mixed with hay if the mixture is passed through a cutter. The best method of feeding ground grain is to mix it with cut feed. Damaged hay may be best utilized as bedding, as it should not be fed at all.

In managing live stock a main thing is to look to the comfort of the animal. No animal thrives at the same time that it is cold and uneasy, while a great appearance is a sure indication of thrift. When the observing farmer sees a restless and uneasy animal he may know something is wrong, he will treat it to remove the cause if he studies his best interests. We do not maintain, but that some animals are by their very natures restless under any treatment; such will be found un-thrifty and had better be weeded out, unless perhaps there is some chance of reforming them. Many farmers do not feed turnips be-

cause the stock will not partake of them when they can get better material. Something depends upon the manner in which they are fed. No animal cares which they are fed. No animal cares for a hard, woody or frozen turnip, nor should the roots be fed without some preparation. The better method is to steam them and add ground grain, but the majority of farmers object to the labor of such proceeding. A root-slicer however, may be used, by which the tur-hips may be sliced. They should then be covered with water over night, sprinkled with meal and salt the next morning and fed. They are, of course, not as valuable as hay, corn, fodder or grain, but they serve an excellent dietary purpose, in-creasing the appetite and assisting to keep the animals in good condition.

Maple Sugar.

At this season of the year maple sugar s abundant. In order to ascertain something about this product a reporter for the New York Mail and Express called on one of the leading operators in this city. He said that the sale of maple sugar in New York aggregates over 1,000,000 pounds each year. His house this season alone handled 200,000 pounds. "What becomes of so large a quan-

"It is retailed by grocers and confectioners as maple sugar. But the larger portion is boiled down into maple syrup by manufacturers, who supply it to the by manufacturers, who supply it to the grocers. The can style of packages has been made attractive by means of very handsomely decorated labels, which add to the present neat appearance of fancy grocery stores. The manufacturing of syrup is confined mainly to Chicago and this city. For the last five years there has been a great demand for maple syrup as a delicious table food. More and more of it has been used every year. Why? Because it is far better than molasses or cane syrup for buckwheat, wheat or other cakes, of which you know a large quantity is consumed. It is more delic-ious and suitable to the palate than the cane product, because it neither sours on the stomach nor clogs. The time is not far distant when the maple syrup will be used by every family and every restaurant and hotel."

'How do confectioners use it?' "They use more maple sugar than yrup. They buy the pure product and syrup. They buy the pure product and make it into candles of various varieties, for which the sugar is very suitable. The price of maple sugar in cans and tubs is bout 2 cents per pound higher than cane sugar."

The Difference.

New York Mail and Express. A girl in West Virginia has taken polson because her parents would not allow her to become a Mormon. Probably a good many of the Mormon women wish they had done the same thing before they were enticed into their awful slavery.

SNEEZE! SNEEZE!



SNEEZE until your head scens ready to fly off; un-til your nose and eyes distil your nose and eyes dis-charge excessive quanti-ties of thin, irritating, wa-tery fluid; until your head aches, mouth and throat parched, and blood at fever heat. This is an Acuto Catarrh, and is instantly relieved by a single dose, and perpanently cured by one bottle of Sanford's Radical Cure for

Complete Treatment with Inhaler, \$1,000.
One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and one improved inhaler, in one package, may now be had of all draggists for \$1.00.
Ask for Sanyonn's Radical Clurk.
"The only absolute specific we know of."—[Med. Times. "The best we have found in a life-lime of suffering."—[New, Dr. Wiggin, Boston.
"After a long struggle with Catarrh, the Radical, Trus has conquered."—[Rev. S. W. Munros, Lowisburgh, Pa. "I have not found a case that it did not refleve at once."—[Andrew Lee. Manchester, Mass.

Poster Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

Complete Treatment with Inhaler, \$1.00.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

It is easy to make balky horses by overloading them when young and first put
to work.

The most useful horse is the cheapest
horse regardless of cost. A horse that
does not answer the purpose intended
is worth comparatively little.

English farmers consider it a duty and
a necessity to purchase and use large
amount of feeding stuff in order to make