#### THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily (Morning Edition) including Sunday
Birk, One Year
For Six Months
For Three Months
The Omaha Sunday Ber, mailed to any address, One Year 200

MAHA OFFICE, NO. 914 AND 916 FARNAM STREET,
NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 65, TRIBUNE BUILDING. WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOUR CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating news and literial matter should be addressed to the BUSINESS LETTERS:

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The. Bee Publishing Company, ONAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company. The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

# THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, S. S. County of Douglas, S. S. State of Nebraska, (8.8.
County of Douglas, (8.8.
Geo, B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Rec Publishing company, does soleminly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Nov. 25, 187, was as follows:
Saturday, Nov. 19. 15, 25
Sunday, Nov. 20. 14, 346
Monday, Nov. 21 15, 325
Tuesday, Nov. 22 14, 685
Wednesday, Nov. 23 14, 700
Tuurslay, Nov. 24 14, 700 Wednesday, Nov. 23 Thursday, Nov. 24 Friday, Nov. 25 .. 14.776 Average.....

GEO. B. TZSCHUOK.
Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this
26th day of November, A. D. 1887.
(SEAL.) Notary Public

(SEAL.)

State of Nebraska, (8.8.)

County of Douglas, (8.8.)

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of November, 1886, 13,237 copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies; for January, 1887, 16,266 copies; for February, 1887, 14,98 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,037 copies; for July, 1887, 14,030 copies; for August, 188, 14,161 copies; for September, 1887, 14,339 copies; for October, 1887, 14,331.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. GEO, B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to and subscribed Sworn to and subscribed in my presence the 6th day of October, A. D. 1887. N. P. FEII., (SEAL.) Notary Public.

POWDERLY'S periodic letter threatening to resign has evidently been stereotyped.

BEACH has again defeated Hanlon. This event is decisive and the Canadian must now take a back seat. But he has had his day, a good long day too. If he is wise he will step down and out gracefully.

THE state of Beatrice is now looking to Washington again where Senator Paddock is expected in a few days to commence shaking the bushes for sugar plums. A bridge across the Blue river, national, is confidently expected, if the senator fails to get a quarter of a million for a custom house.

THE cities of the country now clamor ing for the republican national convention, so far as heard from, are Omaha, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Rochester, Washington, New York, Albany, San Francisco and Denver. Among all these claimants Omaha is most favored as to location and here the convention should be heid.

UP to the present we have simply applied the thin end of a fifteen-cent raw hide to the back of law-defying members of the city council. But these desperadoes exhibit such utter lack of sentiveness that we shall be compelled to strike them in the face with the butt of a black snake whip. Instead of paying some respect to public opinion, they are going from bad to worse.

THE clergymen of Massachusetts understand that at least in their profession there is no tendency towards centralization of capital. A late inquiry into the salaries paid this profession in the Bay State developed the fact that the average of income was less that one thousand dollars per year. Knowing that the occupants of city pulpits receive large salaries, those in the rural districts will certainly never become monopolists.

IT is is about time for our citizens to call for a division. The sheep in the city council must separate from the goats. The men who respect law and honestly desire to carry out the wishes of their constituents must break away from the conspirators who defiantly set themselves above all law, incite disorder and play into the hands of burglars, foot-pads and thugs by refusing to give our city efficient police protection.

SAN FRANCISCO, as Omaha, is not particularly proud of her street-sweeping contractors. One of the papers of that city says: "The city pays about \$70-000 a year to have its streets kept clean, and the tax-payers very justly conceive that they are entitled to get something for the money which they pay for street sweeping." Omaha pays about \$20,000 a year, and her tax-payers are of the same opinion as those of San Fran-

THERE is a chance now for Councilman Bechel to redeem himself by cutting loose from the law-defying bellwether who proposes to continue the policy of freeze-out on the police commission and recklessly disregards the well known overwhelming sentiment of the community. As the representative of the Fourth ward, Mr. Bechel has no right to continue with the disreputable combine which has its mainstay in the Third ward dives and among the lawless elements of other sections of the city. We shall presently see whether Mr. Bechel is past redemption.

THERE is a universal protest throughout the country against the ruling of the postoffice department in regard to trade marks and pictures upon wrappers and envelopes of third class mail matter. A large portion of every community is harrassed by the new order. The fault is in the law which congress should modify as soon as possible. It may be a mmendable ambition in Postmaster General Vilas to attempt to make the postal department pay its way, but it should be borne in mind that this institution exists for the convenience of the people and not as a source of revenue. The public has become so accustomed to using trade marks on all sorts of mail matter that the sudden prohibition of the practice proves to be a great inconvenience.

In season and out of season the BEE has upheld the high license law as the most effective and practical regulator of the liquor traffic. The only tangible argument which prohibitionists have brought against high license is the failure of the authorities of Omaha to have the law rigidly enforced. For this failure the liquor dealers are not wholly responsible. When Mayor Broatch recently ordered the chief of police to enforce the provisions of the law, which prohibits the sale of liquor on election day, all but ten out of two hundred and forty liquor dealers obeyed the order and kept their places of business closed on election day. And this, in spite of the infamous resolution adopted by the city council advising the liquor dealers to pay no attention to the law and the mayor's order.

Enforce High License.

In other words, the liquor dealers have shown themselves more law-abiding than the councilmen who are sworn to obey the constitution and laws of Nebraska.

The most flagrant violation of the high license law is the disregard of the provision, which requires the payment of \$1,000 from each applicant for license before he can legally sell liquor. This provision was purposely misconstrued by General Manderson when he was city attorney. Under his ruling an ordinance was drawn in direct violation of the statute, and quarterly payments were allowed. This, of course, left all the dealers in the same boat as outlaws. since no license could be issued until the last quarter. But as General Manderson was the legal adviser of the city, his version of the law held good until the courts decided otherwise. In due time the state supreme court rendered a decision which made the payment of \$1,000 mandatory. No attention whatever was paid to this decision. The council and license board deliberately ignored and nullified the decision of the supreme court and have continued the lawless system up to date.

A new departure has just been taken by the council, which calls for some plain talk on our part and decisive action on the part of the mayor. The council, by and with the advice of City Attorney Webster, has passed a revised high license ordinance which is to take effect in January. This ordinance re-enacts the unlawful proviso that payments can be made quarterly and leaves the city in the same attitude of reckless defiance of the law and the supreme court as it has been in he past five years.

Why should men who are sworn to obey the law violate their oaths and record themselves as outlaws? And why should the city attorney give countenance to such conduct? It seems to us the mayor has a plain duty to per-

form, and that is to veto the ordinance We believe in high license, but we do not desire the law to remain a sham and a delusion. If the payment of \$1,000 is oppressive, let the law be modified. But while it remains in force, the authorities have no right to ignore it or set it aside. Compliance with the law is the only safeguard against prohibition.

The Safeguards of the Republic.

The Rev. Dr. Newman, who obtained great prominence as the court chaplain of the Grant dynasty and staunch supporter of the the third term Casarism has a happy faculty of opening his mouth and putting his foot in it. Dr. Newman delivered a Thanksgiving sermon at the national capital, in which he siopped over completely and exhibited his natural tendency toward imperialism and despotic methods.

Dr. Newman's text was "The Safeguards of the Republic," and this text afforded him not only ammunition to bombard the Roman Catholic church, which he regards as the natural enemy of the republic, but he delivered a whole broadside at anarchists in general, and Herr Johan Most and Captain Black in particular.

Dr. Newman is reported as laving down the following cardinal principles: "He who by language incites to treason is a traitor: he who incites to anarchy is an anarchist. We must hold men responsible for

their utterances." The doctrine which Dr. Newman lays down sounds very patriotic, but it never was and never can be carried into practical effect in a republic without seriously shaking its very foundation. Wendel Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison, who rank among the most loyal of Americans, publicly denounced the constitution of the United States as a league with hell.

Horace Greely advocated peaceable secession and urged congress to let the erring sisters go. Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, Salmon P. Chase, William H. Seward, and some of the most prominent public men openly denounced the hanging of John Brown, who was convicted of murder and high treason. But nobody, not even the most rabid slave-driver even demanded that Phillips, Garrison, Greely, Sumner, Seward, Chase or Wilson should be hanged of punished for treasonable utterances. And how was it during the war? It is a matter of history that free speech was tolerated all through the north during the most trying time in the history of the nation, and that the great "safeguards of the republic" were never allowed to be repressed by any

fear of treasonable speech. Copperheads were allowed to hiss their sympathies with treason into the ears of loyal men everywhere, and the only interference with free speech was by mobs, and not by the police. Who does not remember Brick Pomerov's infamous and treasonable sheet—the La-Crosse Democrat? That paper was more dangerous to public safety than all the anarchist harrangues, yet more than one hundred thousand copies of it were circulated through the mails each week without interference, at a time when the laws of war would have justified its suppression. Clement S. Vallandigham was about the only man who was taken to task for stirring up rebellion at home, and he was not hung nor incarcerated but simply transferred across the border into the confederate

Dr. Newman and other extremists do not seem to realize that free press and free speech are the safeguards of our re-

the pillars of the temple and crushed his Philistipe enemies, under its ruins, these bat-blind patriots would break down the safe-guards of the republic, in their zeal to destroy its enemies.

Several of the most prominent jourfinals of America have already sounded the alarm and entered an earnest protest against autocratic and lawless interference with free speech and free press under pretext of repressing anarchy. The Philadelphia Record whose owner, Mr. Singerly is a five millionaire makes the following appeal or free speech:

The right of freedom of speech is too pro cious to be violated even in the contemptible person of Johann Most. Vastly more harm can be done by making such creatures as Most "martyrs" to the cause of free speech and free thought than by giving them unlimited privilege to babble. Whenever a man i denied the right of uttering sentiments that do not meet the approval of the majority freedom of speech is destroyed. One pretext for abridging this inestimable right of free citizens might be followed by another, until at last a policemen's license would be required before a man could utter an opinion different from that entertained by the public authorities. Strong and self-reliant communities do not hasten to ar rest people upon a mere report that they have used seditious and dangerous language Such is the policy of jealous despotisms. which have reason to dread criticism.

When open discussion is not tolerated, so cret conspiracy, which is infinitely more dangerous, takes its place. It is to the high est interest of society that it should know not only what is said of it by its worst enemies but who those enemies are, who are their leaders, and where they congregate. Russia keeps down all discussion on the part of the enemies of its despotic government with a heavy hand, and Russia is honeycombed with conspiracies that threaten to break out at any moment in a irrepressible flame of revolution

The Pittsburg Leader, by all odds the most influential and conservative daily of that great manufacturing city, tersely expresses itself on this question in the following language:

That the American people abhor anarchy has been made very plain within the last year. With the peaceful weapon of the bal lot in their hands to effect a revolution when ever the majority feel the necessity of : change in the system of government, or feel dissatisfied with its policy, they have no patience or sympathy with a method, or its advocates, who preach blood and murder and dynamite to right their wrongs. The citi zens of this country are in the main intelligent enough to know that anarchy would be an evil of such infinite magnitude as things are, that they can best afford to bear the ills they have rather than fly to others they know not of. \* \* \*

In tacitly approving of the measures taken to silence the anarchists, they should see to it that the law of equal freedom is not transgressed. In opposing the advocates of anarchy, in suppressing their meetings and im prisoning their writers there is danger that the line may be crossed. If the mayors and the police force are to have the power to judge of how far men may go in the way of agitation by speakers and press, we may soon see introduced the czar's method of suppress ing socialism and nihilism. The sacred treasures of free speech and a free press should be most jealously and carefully guarded, and only be restricted by the law o equal rights. The law properly takes hold of those who wickedly slander to their injury. or who incite others to crime, but it is not a statutory offense for men to hire a hall and talk balderdash if they desire to, or to advocate new ideas, however ridiculous they may be. Freedom of speech is one of the sacred rights of a free people and should not be encroached upon, even to punish or suppress

The Co-Operative Principle.

When the last national convention of the Knights of Labor failed to make provision for extending the principle of cooperation, and the general feeling manifested regarding it seemed lacking in interest, the friends of co-operation believed that an important duty had been neglected and a serious mistake made by the organization. Assuming, however, that the convention was in possession of all the facts regarding co-operative enterprises in this country, it is easy to see why the majority may have concluded that as yet the financial resources of the organization could be employed to better advantage in other directions.

Co-operative enterprises have been undertaken in the United States on a much more extensive scale, and during a much longer period than is generally supposed. There are industries now being carried on upon the co-operative principle which were established more than twenty years ago, and there were experiments under this plan at a remoter date which long ago failed. The principle has also had a wide application, having been tried in most of the manufacturing cities of the country. The history of these co-operative enterprises is not all of a discouraging nature. On the contrary, there are instances of highly gratifying successes. But the results of the experiment in the United States have, as a whole, not been satisfactory, and it is interesting and instructive to note the causes cited in

explanation of this. The New York Sun recently investigated the history of co-operative enterprises in sixteen representative cities east of the Mississippi, with the result of finding that the failures largely outnumbered the successes, and that of the latter only a very few were worthy of comparison with similar industries carried on by individual capital and energy. The failure of most of these undertakings is ascribed to lack of business skill and judgment, contentions among managers and inability to compete with the regular trade. The general history is that so long as a cooperative enterprise, for which there was a fair field, was conducted on strict business principles it prospered, but when these ceased to be observed in its management it failed or went into private hands. Many now large and prosperous enterprises had their beginning as a co-operative experiment, having been rescued from disaster by being changed into private or joint-stock concerns doing business after the ordinary methods. There have been, however, some notable successes which are convincing examples of what can be accomplished when co-operation is started on correct business principles and these are adhered to. There are several very successful enterprises in New York; the co-operative shops of the plumbers and coopers at Milwaukee have been in operation for nearly two

years with entirely satisfactory results;

at Indianapolis, started several years ago, has been a marked success; the cooperative broom factors at New Orleans has been so successful that it is now enabled to greatly undersell the Maridoing more business than any of its competitors; there are several successful co-operative shoe factories in Massachusetts, and a few other examples exist elsewhere. In all cases where co-operation has been successful its effect upon the labor market in its locality had been beneficial. In the system of co-operative stores, also, the failures outnumber the successes, but the history of several associations demonstrates that the system can be made successful and highly beneficial when conducted on correct business principles. Those interested in the cause of cooperation must learn from the ascer-

tained causes of failure what is necessary to be done to achieve success. There does not appear to be any sound reason why the intelligent working classes of America should be less able than those of England and Germany to conform to business principles and requirements, and in both these countries co-operation has been greatly successful. In England almost every town has its co-operative association and in some of the larger cities these associations have accumulated great wealth and have proved to be a great power for ameliorating the condition of he working classes. German official statistics show that at the close of 1886 there were in existence 4.438 co-operative societies against 4,170 in 1885, a growth that indicates the success of these associations. Co-operation, both in the production and in the distribution of commodities, contains the promise of greater advantages and benefits to the working classes of the United States than any other principle or system with which they can concern themselves. It is advocated by the most intelligent and earnest friends of labor as the most certain and effective means of securing to the wage earners greater independence and a better return for their labor. That co-operation has not been more successful in the United States is due to no fault in the principle, and the causes of failure ar remediable. The subject is one which every intelligent workingman should make himself familiar with, and which every association of workingmen should frequently discuss.

A Big Thing on Ice. When Mr. Seward negotiated th purchase of Alaska and authorized Rusin to draw on the United States for \$7,200,000, it was thought by many of the statesmen who opposed the purchase, that we had laid in too much stationary iceberg and totem poles. But, in these stirring times when desirable corner lots, within two blocks of a cable line are searched for and purchased at placer mine prices, we at once appreciate the magnitude of the Alaskan acquisition. And now comes Herbert C. Jones, who claims to be a lawyer and genius, and submits a proposition to the Pacific coast Steamship company wherein he offers for the mere nominal sum of \$50,000,000 to build a railroad from Portland, Oregon, to Juneau, Alaska. His plan is to popularize the project by selling five million shares at ten dola particular man, and would object to ice-watering the stock to

double that amount. It simply dazes the intellect to dwell upon the possible results of this great enterprise. At five per cent the interest on the investment would be only two million five hundred thousand dollars per year. The fact that it would be necessary to run a freight train once or twice a month to supply the citizens of Juneau and surrounding country with their wet groceries and bring back ice bergs, chunks of gold and Alaska diamonds, at once justifies the investment. Then for three months in the year there would be excursions, carrying perhaps from eight to ten tourists per day. ninety per cent of which number would probably be deadheads. This assures handsome dividends to the five million stockholders. Within a few years a Siberian branch could connect Juneau with Europe. Bridge Behring straits, or, for that matter, Mr. Jones could dig a tunnel while he is capitalizing his company. Thence on to Asia, India, and into space! George Francis Train could give one psycho twist and build the road within twelve months, providing Jones would join and organize an Alaska Credit-Mobiler. In that event congress will liberally endow

the road with an aurora-borealis subsidy. Among the incidental advantages it might be suggested that the ruddy Esquamaux maiden could leave her far north-land home Saturday morning, do her shopping in Portland, Ore., Saturday night, and be back in time to accompany her beau, who grows fat on tallow candles and walrus oil, to church

Sunday evening. This new communication with the suburbs of the north pole would also give the ticket scalper a chance to advertise his Alaska iceberg compound cupon tickets for Fourth of July excursions at reduced rates. But over and above all these petty considerations and incidental advantages to be derived from the outlay of the few million dollars in executing the brilliant but by no means aboriginal scheme conceived by Mr. Jones whose salary should be increased to nine dollars a week, is the assurance that the price of ice in San Francisco would go down twenty degrees below

Cicero. As to Jones, he will not only be immortalized in America, but the czar of all the Russias will confer upon him a patent of nobility and change his name from plain Herbert Jones to Ivan Jonesokobilowitch.

THE result of the hearing in progress before the inter-state commerce commission, which relates to the arrangement existing between the Standard oil company and the leading southern railroads, will be regarded with great and general interest. The inquiry is made on the complaint of a refiner of petroleum at Marietta, Ohio, who is one of the few whom the Standard has not been able to drive out of the business, His trade over an extensive portion of public. Like Samson who pulled away the co-operative furniture manufactory the southwest has, however, been al-

most destroyed by the competition of the great corporation, which by reason of its contracts with the railroads is etta refiner. He therefore appeals to the commission for relief, stating that unless he can have equivalent rates he must, like others before him, give up the struggle. The investigation has now been in progress a week, and some of the developments have been of a very interesting nature, all fully justifying the complaint. On the evidence presented it is not easy to see how the commission can fail to decide that a most unjust discrimination in favor of the Standard has been practiced, and that the roads guilty of this course are amenable under the law. It is intended to bring the officers of the Standard before the commission if these gentlemen can be found, in which case the country may get a great deal of interesting information regarding the methods of the great monopoly of which it now has no accurate knowledge. It is the most notable case the commission has had, and the outcome will be a matter of very great importance.

PRESIDENT-MAKING in France is a very different matter from what it is in the United States. There the president is not elected by the people, but by the senators and deputies constituting the chambers, and the whole business may be consummated in a few hours, as was the case when Grevy succeeded McMahon. There is no campaigning, and the opportunities for wire-pulling are very limited. Thus when McMahon had determined to resign, his purpose was announced to the chambers at one o'clock in the afternoon of January 30th, 1879. At once, upon completing the reading of the letter, the president of the chamber, then M. Grevy, proceeded to read the articles of the constitution which required in case of vacancy in the presidential office, that the senate and deputies shall immediately meet in convention and elect a successor. That was at 3:20 of the same afternoon, and the convening of the assembly was announced for 4:30. At that hour the senators and deputies met, and M. Grevy was by a very large majority elected the new president. The entre time from the announcement of the resignation of one president to the election of another was not more than five hours. The letter of President Grevy, announcing his resignation, was sent to the chamber last night, and the same course that was gone through when he was elected will be again pursued, though very likely more time will be

occupied in choosing his successor. The most earnest republicans in Cuming county take a great deal of comfort in the retirement of Judge Crawford from the bench. This nonpartisan juggler was beaten by over 500 majority in spite of the desperate efforts made by "straight republicans" of the Valentine stripe. They traded the entire county republican ticket off for Crawford, and the stalwart ex-congressmen himself displayed two roosters in his window jubilating over the democratic victory. The doleful news of Crawford's defeat has, however, east a deep gloom in the camp of the self-styled "straights," ars each. In fact, the projector is not | while Crawford, like Jeremiah of old, goes about mournfully in sack cloth and ashes.

IT took several years of hard fighting to rid this city of shystering and thieving justices of the peace. But the roustabouts that had the new charter mutilated last winter revived the old nuisance and Omaha is to-day again cursed with a brood of justices who will prey upon the community like grasshoppers on a green corn patch. One of these mock turtle law expounders has just been caught in an unmitigated piece of rascality in collusion with the notorious Van Etten. It behooves the county commissioners to demand his resignation or have him removed to Lincoln.

## POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

The Falls City Journal quotes Tom Majors o prove a political point. The evidence is as far-fetched as Donnelly's cipher.

It is understood that Colonel Colby is now managing a life insurance cempany. Having adjusted the loss on his political death, the colonel feels much at home in his new position.

Appleget's majority over Thomas in the First district was 2,099, while Broady's majority over Stull was 391. The First is a banner district. And it might be said that the Third and Seventh are not slow. The members of the Lincoln city counci

who were fined for contempt of court express their intention of going to jail. We are pained to state that none of the members of Omaha's city council have any such intentions. The Plattsmouth Journal wants Mr. Boyd

to resign as a member of the democratic na tional committee, or else have his son-in-law Mr. Bierbower, let go his United States mar shalship. Mr. Boyd will not follow that ad vice. Neither will Mr. Bierbower. They both know and appreciate a good thing when they see it.

A Wymore paper says Watson Pickerell has gone to Washington to accept a position as third assistant door-keeper of the United States senate. The fair Watson is a graduate of the Lincoln oil rooms, and undoubtedly understands his business. When Paddock became senator thirteen years ago he recom mended Captain Ashby for sergeant-at-arms of the senate. He did not make the riffle. luckily. We have not heard whether Mr. Paddock will recommend the captain for secretary of the senate this time, or only have him appointed minister to the Isle of Man.

## POLITICAL POINTS.

In Cincinnati the prohibition vote was only about one-third as great as in 1885.

The Philadelphia Inquirer (rep.) thinks the republican defeat in Virginia is a victory in disguise. It would seem that the result of the Mary-

land election has saved Higgins, if he was ever in danger. General Bragg, of Wisconsin, has forgotten all his grievances and publicly indorses Cleve

land for a second term. "Why wouldn't Gresham and Hawley

make a good republican ticket?" inquires the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. When the will of the people controls the muscles of the people, the will cannot be suppressed at the polls nor counted out by the

tween an ailment relieved by a physician and The Cieveland Plaindealer (dem.) thinks one remedied by a surgeon, there will be no difficulty in re-electing Mr. Cleveland "if the democrats in congress

will do what they should do." A large number of statesmen who have no

car for the plaints of their indignant neighbors, are vastly exercised over the political situation in France.

It is the true policy all round to have an open fight on the principle of protection, and let the best side win. Should the next canvass be confined mainly to the civil-service issue and the tariff, without reservation or dodging on either side, it would do much to lift the controversy of 1888 away from sec tional lines and make it more national than it has been for fifty years.

National conventions have outgrown the habit of looking to members of congress for presidential "tips." But the public will watch with no little interest, the indications, as to the probable disposition of the treasury surplus. That huge pile of idle money in the treasury of the United States, wrung from the people by unnecessary and indefensible taxation, is the central fact confronting the statesmanship of the period.

Several half breed sheets, including the Chicago mugwump organ, says the Chicago Tribune, are much concerned over an alleged anti-Blaine scheme to hold the republican national convention in New York where "local influence" is expected to tell heavily against the man from Maine. The mugwumps and independents should not permit themselves to become unduly excited or anxious over this or any other alleged plot against Blaine.

Omaha Coming to the Front. Springfield Monitor.

Omaha is coming to the front as one of the eading stock markets of the country,

Must Make Other Arrangements. Chicago Tribame. The time is coming when the United States must cularge its navy or pare down its Mon-

roe doctrine.

Off Its Balance.

Philadelphia Call, Who is that man? That is George Francis Train. He's all right. The rest of the world is a little off, however.

A Dangerous Thing to Do.

It is a dangerous thing to step on take chilblain of a red-headed man in a crowded street car just previous to a change in the weather.

Just the Thing.

Pittsburg Dispotch How would this suit the abbreviators! 'Senators and gentlemen. Having read the newspapers, you know what the country needs. Go to work.-G. C.!!

Might Have Included Omaba.

It requires more real talent to prevent one's se f from being run over and run down in New York or Chicago than it does to edit a weekly paper in California or serve in the state legislature.

Sparks' Mistake.

The resignation of Land Office Commissioner Sparks is an event that we have not seen the end of yet. The trouble with Sparks was simply that he took democratic professions of reform to mean something.

A Severe Punishment.

Mosen (I. T.) Mirror.

Judge Buck at Murray, the other day, ordered a jury to be fed on bread, meat and water until they could decide on their verdict. The foreman sent in word that the bread and meat were correct, but the water, the jury thought, was an unwarranted punishment

Would They Not Destroy the Bombs?

Sangelo (Tex.) Standard. A subscription has just been taken up in the Standard office for the purpose of buying some bombs to throw at the colored schoolgirls who play baseball opposite the main entrance of our studio. Some of their screams would go through a four-inch plank and then tear a fellow's ear-drum.

Life Leaves.

The day, with its sandals dipped in dew, Has passed through the evening's golden gates, And a single star in the cloudless blue

For the rising moon in silence waits, While the wind that sigh to the languid hours A lullaby breathe o'er the faded flowers. The lilies nod to the sound of the stream

That winds along with a sullen flow, And, either awake or half in a dream, I pass through the realms of long ago, e faces peer with many a smile

From the bowers of Memory's magical isle. There are joys and sunshine, sorrows and tears, That check the path of life's April hours,

And a longing wish for the coming years, That hope ever wreathes with its fairest flowers. There are friendships guileless, love as bright

And pure as the stars in the halls of night. There are other memories—bitter pain And buried hopes and a broken vow, And an aching heart by the restless main And the sea breeze fanning a pallid brow And a wanderer on the shell-lined shore Listening for voices that speak no more.

There are passions strong and ambitions And a fierce desire to stand in the van Of the battle of life and the heart of the

Is crushed in the breast of the struggling man. But short the regrets and few the tears That fall on the tomb of the vanquished

years. There's a quiet and peace and domestic love, And joys arising from faith and truth, And a love unquestioning—far above The passionate dreamings of ardent youth. And kisses of children on lip and cheek,

And the parent's bliss which no tongue can There are loved ones lost! There are little In the distant dell, 'neath protecting trees,

Where the streamlet winds and the violet waves, And the grasses sway to the sighing brocze, And we mourn for the pressure of tender lips And the light of eyes darkened in Death's

eclipse.

And thus as the glow of the daylight dies, And the night's first look to the day is cast, gaze 'neath those beauti'ul summer skies At the pictures that hang on the wall of the

Oh, Sorrow and Joy chant a mingled lay, When to Memory's wildwood we wander

## A VEXED QUESTION.

At a recent public school entertainment in Omaha, a question of considerable import was discussed by two young Americans. Resolved, that Thanksgiving is a better day for a boy than the Fourth of July," was the vexed question deftly handled by those who may be regarded as experts in determining just what is the best thing for the average There are several standpoints from which

this really material question may be viewed, from any one of which it assumes a perplexed Viewing it with parental eye the topic is

not relieved of any of its perplexities. In the good old days when a "chip of the old block" was subservient to the parent tree, and eigarette smoking a relic of the dark ages, paterfamilias was conceded to be the best judge of what was good and what injurious to the young hopeful. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that the same author-

It is perhaps the experience of every mother that the one educes the same loving sympathy as the other. The mangled finger requires the same watchful care and atten-

ity vests in the parent of to-day, it will cer

tion as the stubborn manifestations of an

overloaded stomach. When the matter of cost is not material, interested parties would perhaps ask for some easier problem; but in view of the economy with which a Thanksgiving ailment can be treated in every well regulated household the latter would perhaps win the day.

From a boy's standpoint, the question is open to discussion. It cannot be dismissed with the indifferent remark: "Every one to his own taste." On the authority of one who was a boy himself, for as many years as was consistent, the assertion is made that all boys glory in the same taste. An unwritten law in the code of boydom, one old as that of the Medes, requires the "cutting" of any boy who attempts to vary in the taste from the orthodox preference. All boys see alike. When one varies from this rule he ceases to be a boy and the historian can wash his hands of the responsibility of his entire future. To George Washington alone has been accorded the distinguished honor of retaining for his boyhood the respect of boys, after having committed an unbovish act.

Individually regarding all questions a like which affect their interest there is little doubt that the boy himself is seriously put out in solving this question.

The Fourth of July offers many opportunities for display, a pasttime fully appreciated by the average boy. Excellent chances for noisy demonstrations are not few, and in accordance with a time-honored custom the day is celebrated in a manner peculiarly pleasing to the juvenile. On the other band "Governor's Sunday" strikes a long and oft felt want with the young man. The only inducement ever successful in drawing him away from a noisy demonstration has been the prospect of a good dinner, yet just as often has he left a partially finished feast to join the din and fray of noisy companions. Taking it all in all the question is a hard nut for the boys to

crack. Whatever preference the parent may have and whatever doubts the literationary entertoin upon this subject, the world is in debt to the young gentleman who negatived the question for a thought which undoubtedly settles the discussion as far as the boy is concerned. According to this young man who is destined to make his mark in the world, the Thanksgiving boy revels in his unholy appetite, and leaves the fray with the ailment of a home guard. "What could be more undignified," asks he, "than the appearance of a boy among his fellows doubled ip with aches and pains in the region of his suspender buttons! How different from him is the Fourth of July kid, who meets his trials as a soldier, and is borne to his home to receive the sympathy of his parents and the envy of his companions."

This is a stunner. The argument is conclusive:

#### THE OMARA FOOTPAD.

The conclusive proof of Omaha's preatness is the presence of the footpad. This creature of nocturnal habits and free lunch is never where there is nothing to steal. He is the "breaking out" on the body politic that shows affluence and high living. As soon as respectable people in Chicago and New York began to disguise as boodlers and do wholesale thievery, the footpad saw the enormity of villainy would befoul all kinds of robbing, and he came west. As long as those cities played the legitimate, they were the paradise of sandbaggers. From the shadows of slumbering policemen they leaped upon the 'tipped'' waiters and tipsy aldermen and gobbled fortunes in a night. There was a kind of a book beer bravery in leaving upon the corsetted dude from the cavernous darkness. It took sand, a pag of it, to tackle the red-eved night editor and the belated minister. Not because of dangerous resistance, but the awful risk of getting anything. Compare such a heroic occupation with that of the sneaking boodler leaping into the overflow of the city treasury in broad daylight and blindfolding the guardians of public trust with greenbacks.

The footpad came to Omaha because here the policemen are not paid to do their duty. Knowing the loose way even paid police duty was done, he felt safe in the Omaha plan. There may be glory enough in the glitter of brass buttons and the underside of a saloon racket to keep a policeman constantly on top; might possibly lure him to stand the jackass kick of the north wind, and patrol the perilous sidewalks of the city without pay. But the undersigned is not betting that way. The footpad is not putting up-hands on that the-

After night, people on the street are not as courteous as of old. When two men meet in the shadow of a building, they glare at each other, their canes rise like the belligerent tails of two canines, and they pass with a suspicious silence that is more ominous than a growl.

The other night Smith and Jones met in one of those great gaps of gloom. Smith nervously raised his cane a little. Jones saw the rising glimmer of the paste diamond ring and lifted his cane in readiness. Smith saw him one better. Jones dittoed, their eyes glared, coat-tails swelled, their canes descended simultaneously and they wolloped each other like a spring carpet beating before they discovered they were members of the same church.

Aside from the dangerous character of the sidewalks there is nothing to mar the felicity of the footpad save the impecunious character of the victims. The pad goes through a night's "hold-ups" and gets less (if possible) than the steward at the church collection. Indeed, a pad, wiser or lazier than his pals, let one of the city churches collect it by day and he stole the contribution box at

Once in a great while a pad will get so hard up that he will even endure the discomforts of our street car service for the sake of robbing the cash box at the end of the ride. But the other night a pad took the Cuming street car and was so worn out standing up, and crippled by being stepped on, when he went for the cash box the driver knocked him over with a cud of tobacco found on the floor of the car, and delivered him to the police. It is not true that the street car company docked the driver's wages for fooling away time on the comfort of a passenger in securing the footpad in a seat.

Some of the reported robberies are not chargeable to the footpad. The victims have held up their "hands" before starting home and staked too much on a bob-tail flush.

The husband leaves his wife to corral the children and put a new plank in the platform of his pantaloons. He has important diplomatic business down town. He digresses into painting the town an anarchistic red. Herounds up under the nom de plume of the Wild Color Mixer from Kalamazoo, At 3

a. m. the policeman fishes him out of the gutter. He has been sandbagged and left unconscious-in the papers. Frequently he has only been slugged in the neck with beer bottle held with malice aforethought in his own hand.

Many persons with catarrhal breath have whisperingly alked me what to do when ordered up by a footpad. I do not claim too great familiarity with the business, but my

advice is: If you are an average Omaha citizen with every cent safely locked up in real estate, throw up your hands. Don't worry about the etiquette of the occasion. The footpad will show you how to hold your hands up. The only trouble will be holding yourself up; but the footpad kindly helps the bagging at the knees and collapse of the vertebra and relieves you of all embarrassment and your valuables.

Lu B. Carra. tainty be difficult for them to determine be-