THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION of Sunday, One Year.

irve Months. inday Bos, One Year eekly Bos, One Year with Fremium.... OFFICES ans, hes Building. age Office, for Hookery Building - York, Hooms 14 and 15 Tribune Buildms. Washington, No. 521 Fourteenth Street, Council Budfs, No. 12 Pearl Street, Lincoln, 1829 P Street, Bouth Umbha, Corner N and 33th Streets.

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The Bee on the Trains There is no excuse for a failure to gut The like on the trains. All new dealers have been not best to carry a full supply. Travelers who want True figurand out get it on trains where other Omahanspers are extrictly are requested to not life Tau like.

Please be particular to give in all cases full information as to date, railway and number of train. dive us your name, not for publication or un

THE DAILY BEE

worn Statement of Circulation of Nebraska, muty of Douglas. steps B. Tanchuet, secretary of The Res ishing Company, does solemnly sweat that characterization of Tars Darry Ray for the engine December 7, 1882, was as follows:

Einte of Nebraska, GEORGER, 12-70.

Courty of Douglas, 18-8.

Sworth Section and subscribed to in my presence this rid day of December, A. D. 1892, 1894.

(Seat.) Notary Public.

County of Douglas, 188
George B. Trachuse, being duly awere, deposes and says that he is secretary of the ResPublishing Company, that the actual average
aduly circulation of This Daily Res for the
month of December, 1888, 18,225 copies; for
January, 1884, 18,531 copies; for February, 1880,
1893, 18,535 copies; for February, 1880,
1894, 1895, 18,535 copies; for May, 1888,
18,935 copies; for June, 1884, 18,535 copies; for
July, 1889, 18,535 copies; for August, 1889, 18,
1835 copies; for September, 1884, 18,740 copies;
for Scopies; for September, 1884, 18,740 copies;
f

THE weekly bank statement shows th reserve has decreased \$1,189,000. The banks now hold \$683,000 in excess of legal requirements.

Ir Omaha does not move on Dakota kota will move on Omaha. The people of the James river valley are de-termined to secure a north and south

Pirrisuum has set a good example by imprisoning three aldermen and four detectives for accepting bribes. It is so rare that punishment is meted out to this deserving class that it deserves to be embalmed in print.

THE defaication of Cashier Silcott of The derindance of the members of congress the necessity of revising trenty relations with Canada so that justice may overtake the horde of justice may overtake the hord thieves sheltered in the dominion.

THE representatives of the Knights of Labor and the Farmers' Alliance in session in St. Louis have approved a basis of federation. The new union represents half a million voters. As a consequence officers of the federation will be objects of great solicitude from politicians during presidential cam paigos.

THE mania for athletics in conne tion with college education has taken a new and commondable turn in Chicago. The students of the Northwestern collere have organized a life saving erew and during a recent heavy gale on th lake they saved eighteen lives. Th risk is no greator than in football. sults are a credit to bray men and a life long ble

EMIN PASHA, the contemporary of Stanley, successfully overcame the sav-age hordes of the jungle, smote the dwarfs and giants with equal vigor, cut his way through open and secret foes and braved the pangs of hunger and misery with admirable heroism. And yet he had scarcely touched the sub-urbs of civilization after three years of mental and physical travail where champagne supper laid him out. The banquet proved more deadly than poi-soned barbs of enemies or the treachery of friends.

mmon fallacy that there is such a thing as an absolutely "fire-proof building" was reduced to ashes in the Boston fire. There, as in Chicago in 1871, blocks of incombustible apparently material crumbled to dust under the intense sur-rounding heat. A fire-proof building is only safe from self-destruction. It is are not secure from without. Flanked by narrow streets and surrounding high buildings of indifferent material, it falls an easy prey to the devouring ele-ment. "The hard fact to which great cities must finally surrender," says Boston Globe, "is that compact mas separated by narrow streets, which serve as funnels to fan flame, can never be safe under any specious pretension of being fireproof. Where the condi-tions are favorable to massing great bodies of flame, the only safety is in the good luck of discovering the fire before only question before great cities is whether on the whole it will not be best conserved in the long run by wide streets and ample provision to make buildings accessible before heated masses are developed." Narrowstreets and long blocks are the bane of enatern and many western cities. They are con-ductors of flame, chiefly because their ductors of flame, chiefly because their width prevents effective work by fire-men, especially where considerable heat has developed. In this respect Omaha is particularly fortunate with her wide streets, regular blocks and alleyways, The founders of the city builded wisely

A BRIGHT FUTURE.

The years 1886-7 marked a distinct epoch in the growth of Omaha. The vast increase of population during the preceding two years overran the capac-ity of the offer and account of the capacity of the city and caused an active de and for business locations and homes. This demand was promptly met. More substantial and costly office buildings and stores, orante and modest homes were inaugurated and completed during 1886-7 than fin any preceding five years in the history of the city. The supply soon exceeded the demand, and a marked decline followed, extending through 1885. The excess of ing was beneficial in ways. It brought about a build eral reduction of rents and forced landlords to furnish all modern conven-lences to secure and hold their tenants But this excess did not affect business n the bailding line. True, no great dedetures were undertaken. Though he aggregate cost was less than in 1887, the total of permits issued was greater The number of buildings completed ounder way this year, according to the ooks of the building inspector, far ex eed all previous annual records, and he total cost when the books are closed ecember 31, will pass the seven million dollar mark.

dollar mark.

This is a record of which any city might feel justly proud, yet it bears no comparison to the grand enterprises which will develop into actualities during the coming year. the head of the list stands the Nebra Central double track steel bridge with its depot and yards. The people made no mistake when they, by a practically unanimous vote, clinched this bargain. Financially considered, the project means the expenditure of four million dollars in Omaha and vicinity within two and a half years, and the employment of a small army of laborers and mechanics. Commercially, it is one of the most important public works undertaken by Omaha men. Its advantages are incalculable, for back and behind it stand railroad and industrial develop-ments of immense importance to the

city's future. A memorable event of the year will be the destruction of the railroad "cow-shed"—that venerable and execrated eyesore on Teath street. For this alone the people should be thankful, even though they paid a good price for it. On its ruins will rise the first union depotis the city, which, together with the vinduct, will involve an expense of at least half a million dollars. The city hall and postoffice and the auxiliary waterworks on the western suborbs will equire two millions or more during the

oming year.

These five enterprises involve an expenditure of nearly seven million del-lars, the bulk of it during the coming year. Every one of them are certainties. If we add to them the various building enterprises which they will stimulate, the total for 1890 will exceed the expectations of the most sanguine.

While Omaha has boasted but little of her material progress, the thousands of new homes which dot the hillsides the business blocks, warehouses and factories, rising on every side, are allent but effective monuments to the energy, enterprise and confidence of the people. The city is on the thresh-old of a new era of commercial and in-dustrial activity, and every live citizen should put his shoulder to the wheel and help the procession along.

PROMPT ACTION NECESSARY. A bill has been introduced in the sen-ate to aid and secure the commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. It provides for the appointment by the president of a commission consisting of two members from each state, of different political affiliations, and of one from each o the territories, which shall have authority to extend to all American countries and to the European na tions an invitation to participate in the commenoration. The commis-sion is also to decide on the place for holding an exposition and the purchas of grounds therefor, the land for build ings to be erected by the countries par-ticipating to be apportioned by the president, and each country to select its own style of architecture. The bill proposes appropriations aggregating eight million dollars, to be expended in purchase and improvement outs, erection of the buildings of the the purchase and

Whatever may be thought of the ex pediency of this plan, which would take the details of preparation for the agni-versary out of the hands of congress, it is well that the matter has been thus early brought forward in that body. Undoubtedly congress will have enough to command its attention without expending any time on the discussion this subject, and members may well desire to escape the button-holing and blandishments of the committees which will represent the several cities con-testing for the prize. Moreover there is some reason to believe that the proposed commission would be likely to reach a decision as to the site of the exposition more in accord with public opinion than if the question were left to the determination of congress. The really important considerat

whether this plan we memoration is to be made such a suc cess as will be worthy of the anniver-sary and of the nation. One of the most distinguished engineers in the country has expressed the opinion that the time is now too short in which to perfect the enterprise on such a scale as is dethe enterprise on such a scale as is de-sirable. Under the most favorable conthe enterprise on such a scale as is de-sirable. Under the most favorable con-ditions to be reasonably hoped for not much could be done in laying out and improving grounds and beginning the construction of buildings before next spring, so that only about two years can safely be considered. spring, so that only about two years can aafely be counted on in which to get ready what it is contemplated shall be the greatest exposition ever held. More than twice this time was occupied in the completion of the centennial exhibition at Phila-delphia and the Paris exposition of the present vehr. And we must not conpresent year. And we must not con-sider solely our own share in this stu-

asked to participate. might accomplish without great diffi-culty our own part of the great task, but other countries do not carry forward their enterprises with the vigor and dash that we and we cannot reasonably expect them to greatly depart from their or-dinary course for our benefit. Doubt-less every country that shall be asked to participate in commemorating the anniversary will accept the invitation. but the matter of time will have a great

deal to do with determining the char-acter and extent of such participation. The discussion of sites has been very thorough and little remains to be said that line. All the com cities except Washington are with an ample guarantee Chicago is understood to fund. be prepared to carry out any plan that congress or a commission acting under its authority may devise without any aid from the government. The other bluow soities western metropolis holds the stronges position in the contest. This however is not the only, or perhapes the m important, matter to be considered determining where the exposition shall be located. The government can afford to assume the whole cost. In any event what is needed is quick and declsive action.

EXTRADITION A feature of the president's messag which receives especially favorable comment from the English press was his recommendation of an enlargement of the list of offenses for which extradition may be claimed and granted between this country and Great Britain. Th should become a secure harbor for the evildoers of the other through any avoidable shortcoming in this regard. A new treaty on this subject has been negotiated and will soon be laid before the senate.

This is a matter upon which the onest and law-respecting people of the two nations ought to have little difficulty in coming to a fair understanding That they have not already done so has been due largely to political considerations. The negotiation between Minister Phelps and the British governm during the last administration proposing an extension of the list of extraditable offenses was objectionable to a larg public sentiment in this country for th eason that some of the offenses named were of a strictly political character and as the British government would agree to no arrangement that did not include these the treaty was rejected by the senate. That action was quit-

renerally approved.
Since then, it would appear, the disposition of the British government as to this matter has undergone some change, probably due to the influence of Canada, whose people have become tired of having their country made the refuge of American regues. It is therefore probable that the new trenty will not be open to the objection which caused the last negotitions to be rejected. At any rate it to be hoped the arrangement is thorough as to effectually prevent the criminals of either country from making a secure barbor of the other. The opportunity now given in this respect operates as an invitation to those crimes not extraditable, and the existence of such a state of affairs is most disitable to countries presumed to be fore-most among the nations in their desire to punish criminality and compel a re-spect for law. The existence in Canada of an American colony of embezziers and defaulters is a reproach to both peo ples which they should not permit to

THE PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHER The recent death of Martin Farquhar Tupper has, to some extent, revived interest in his writings. He was one of the most curious literary personages of the century, and his position as an au-thor is unique in the history of literature. Fifty years ago he leaped into s sudden and widespread fame by the publication of his "Proverbial Philoso-

Of the same age as Tenavson, he tou ered up among the great ones of earth at thirty, while the poet-laureate was down among the crowd. But the world soon began laughing at the proverbial philosopher and his greatness fius been quite laughed away. The early relative positions of the two men have been re-

orsed these many years.

Tupper's early fame and his continu popularity among a large part of the reading public, have always been an un-fathomable puzzle to the critics. By all their tokens his book of philosophy should have been buried deeper than ever plummet sounded in the sen of oblivion, from the very first. It is simply a collection of platitudes and commonplaces in regard to life and its phases, such as every mortal of the most ordinary intellect knows. It has no story, it appeals to no known mental craving of a reader's mind. Then what was the secret of the wide popularity of the book. Carlyle said that England had certain millions of inhabitants "mostly fools." The solution may, per-"mostly fools." The solution may, perhaps, be found in this unequal combination of wisdom and folly in the human race. If people are mostly fools, a foolish book may be most widely appreciated. The fact that the work purported to be a philosophy had, possibly, something to do with its popularity. "If this is philosophy," ordinary minds would say. osophy," ordinary minds would say, "then we too are philosophers, for we can understand it," real philosophy, it is well known, being something no one

can comprehend.

No published book over demonstrated more clearly the uncertainty of h more clearly the uncertainty of how the public will receive a new work. The general opinion of all competent judges is and has been that the "Pro-verbial Philosophy" is worthless, yet more copies of it have been disposed of than were ever sold of "Evangelias," "In Memoriam," "Pleasures of Hope," "Childe Harold," "Intimations of Immortality," and many other popular books that might be named. Whatever peadous undertaking. We must have it is, there is something in the "Phil-regard for the convenience and require-ments of foreign nations which will be and it is barely possible that the crit-

ics are mistaken in their verdict otal useipsmess. It bids outlive many a vol ped with their approval. total fair volum

Had Tupper written nothing morome the laughing stock of two conti-cents. But, having tasted of the sweets nents. But, having taxon or the of fame, he rushed into voluminous print and then the jeering began. He has suffered the consequences and has been speared with jests from every quarter of the world.

Personally," Tupper was a gentle clean minded min, more of a philoso-pher than a poet, who took his banishment from public favor quietly and without resentment. He was a friend of Gladstone and, while they lived, on friendly terms with Carlyle, Arnold, Rogers, Willis, Bryant, Longfellow and

REMOVAL OF PUBLIC FUNDS. The pronounced attitude of the pres dent and secretary of the treasury against the policy of depositing large amounts of public funds with the national banks must have prepared the banks for the notification that such funds would be withdrawn at intervals of six weeks, and in installments of no over ten per cent. The first withdrawa is to be made by January 15, bet already the secretary of the treasury has re-selved notice from several of the banks that they desire to surrender at once all the public funds they have on posit, and to sell to the treasury at ecceptable price the bonds which se cured such deposits. These proposals have been favorably received by the secretary, and it is quite probable most of the banks will follow the example o

those already heard from.

There has been some apprehension expressed that the withdrawal of these leposits would unfavorably affect the money market, but if the banks gener all their bonds to the treasury th result will be to help the money mar ket, since disbursements for the bonds which secure the deposits will take a larger amount out of the treasury than will be returned to it. The obvious pol licy of the banks is to get rid of their bonds as promptly as possible, since there will be a reduction of one per cent in the premium paid on four percents afte January 1, when the next quarterly terest falls due.

The last national republican platform took very positive grounds against the deposit of public funds with the banks as this had been done by the last administration of the treasury, and the ection now taken shows that this decla ration of the party is be respected. Earlier action not practicable, and although present time appeared to some not quite auspicious for instituting a withdrawal the promise is that no harm will result to the money market, but possibly bend fit. At any rate the policy of deposit-ing large amounts of public fund-with the banks, which both the presideat and secretary of the treasury re gard as pernicious, is to be abandoned and that done it will doubtless never be resumed.

THE indications point strongly to the early admission of Idaho into the union Republicans are disposed to act promptly and give the people—the right to shape their own destines. It is not likely that idaho will be admitted alone. The claims of Wyoming cannot be ignored With a population nimest as great as Idaho she outranks the mountain locked territory in resources, and is equally capable of supporting a state govern ment. A difference of a few thousan in population cannot be considered. The material wealth, the growth and de velopment shown in the past few years and the certainty of a continu sufficient warrant for con clothe both territories same time with the resp bilities of statehood, provided the standard of population applied to the Dakotas, Montana and Washington, is ig nored. Doubtless the democrats will attempt to squeeze in New Mexico and possibly Utah, but the character of a majority of the population of both ut-terly units them for the rights and duties of statehood. The people of Idaho and Wyoming belong to that class of and Wyoming belong to that class of world-builders who carried civilization into the wilderness and laid wide und deep the foundation for the presper communities which dot the mountains and valleys today. They opened the way; the multitude followed, and by their indifference to pioneer bardship their endurance and their thrift, have carved the full measure of America.

ELECTRICIANS realize that they can erty are so great that municipal author ities cannot long resist the popular demand for grounding the wires. For this reason inventors are experimenting and investigating new methods to meet the inevitable. How to dispease with the trolley system of electric propals is the most difficult problem to solv The storage battery system is a failur so far, owing to the great weight of the batteries. Recent tests show that an underground method of propulsion i not only possible but practicable. A New Jersey inventor has demonstrated that a powerful current can be carried between the rails without endangering life. It is a conduit system, consisting of a copper rod and brass plates. The conduit is without a slot, and is water and air tight. Connection between the copper rod and brass plates is formed by permanent margets preceding the brushes under the car. As soon as the car passes over one of the strips the levers drop of their own weight and break the circuit in the conduit. prevents the current from extending to the rails or along the surface of the conduit. Of course this system is not without objection, but it serves to show that electricians are fully alive to the necessity of abandoning overhead wires.

OMAHA can have the general confer ence of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1892, upon the one condition that the city will guarantee the expenses, which it is estimated will amount to about thirty-five thousand dollars. This is a small consideration to pay for so dis-tinguished and important a gathering, and it ought to be safe to presume that

no difficulty will be found in securing the required sum. The conference numbers nearly a thousand members and always attracts a much larger number of visitors. Its sessions usually occupy a month. Omaha has had a number of notable gatherings. out none which offered so good an portunity as would the meeting of this conference here to extend the reputa-tion of the city for attractiveness and hospitality to every quarter of the country. The committee charged with selecting the place for the next confer-ence have signified its preference for Omaha over many and strong competi-tors, but with the understanding that the necessary financial guarantee will be given. An effort to meet this requirement should be promptly entered open, and if properly and actively pur-ued there can be no doubt of success.

BEE FLATS

All St. Petersburg is enecaing with influence.

The coar must have taken a place of source.

If the story about the youngest Could's re

If the story about the youngers towns a re-cent Wall street, exploit is true, Eddie mus-take his papa for a Jay.

Notwithstanding the fact that both Dako tas voluntarily went dry they are now ar-dent supporters of the irruration movement A California town thrives under the enrobably imagined they had a down hill pull

The magnetic little Balt-more boy whose fingers stick to everything they touch will grow up to be a great and successful adderun if he lives.

man if he lives.

As chairman of the board of public works
the toy editor may be able to recome himself for what he falled to get in the county advertising raid.

The appointment of Judge Brewer to the

preme beach is another evidence that the est is being accorded its true position as a reducer of brainy men.

A Peansylvania man dislocated his right arm the other day while beating a carpet, Heads of families should make a note of this for reference in the spring. for reference in the spring.

The fact that Mr. Stunley still wears his linen breeches and canvas shees would indi-cate that the baseball season has not yet closed on the Dark Continent.

If the witnesses who perjured themselves in the Cronin case are to be presecuted, there is a prospect that the majority of Chicago's saloon population will go to the penitentiary. George S. Coppin, a comedian, has been ected to the legislative council of Victoria f this is the first comedian Victoria has eve

and among her law makers she is to be gratulated. The Indian commissioner refuses to renow the contract which provides Buffale Bill with painted red men. This will be a terri-ble blow to the crowned heads of Europe and to the small boy.

The convention of barbers recently held at Detroit decided that man should wear his hair short. Whatever cowboys and poets may think of it, the decision will be fully en lorsed by married men.

dersed by married men.

If that abscending eashier had consulter
the Omaha gas company beforehand, he
would probably have left Mr. Connell's \$2.50
alone. The doughty concressions is a dan
grous man to triffe with. It is said that a scientist has discovered

rocess by which he can reduce a barrel opinits to six ounces of powder. If the invenon comes into practical use a man may carry four weeks' jug in his vest pocket. a four weeks just in his vest pecket.

The Washington Post has discovered that
the name "Chicago" comes from an Olibway
word meaning skunk. The dusky abortgine
who christened the site of the Windy city
must have got a whiff of that odorous river
up his prophetic nestrils.

Sixty we control the reason industry.

Sixty per cent of the shoe industry o Lyan was destroyed by the recent fire Eighty firms lost their awi, and fifteen their sole stock in trade. The business

however, has not pegged out. Most a firms will resume and stick to the last. Geratino may got along very well as a Sunday school teacher under ordinary circumstances, but it is to be feared that his barbaric mind will lean too strongly toward a literal interpretation of the passage about heaping coals of fire on other people's heads.

With the unput dearly and violetic the acceptance of the passage about the passage about the passage and the passage about the pas

With the union depot and rinduct, the new ridge, the city hall and government build of already in eight, Omaha is again setting the pace for sister cities and the company with its new million gallon re oir is keeping right up with the proce

Senator Aluson, it is said, is soon to marry a lady whom he courted at the foot of an lectery in Alassa. The enthusiasm of most men would probably have been chilled into silence under such circumstances, but the senator, with the audacity of genius said to himself, "Alaska apyway."

If ladies generally would follow the ex-ample of the St. Louis girl who has obtained a permit to carry a pistol for the benefit of certain rowdles who have been annoying her the mashing business would soon come to an end. The masher is always og other things, an arrant coward

among other thines, an arrant coward.

The newspapers which resularly print Dr.

Talmage a sermons as "special dispatches"
and "special cables" could save a wast deal of
telegraph totls if the dotor could be induced
to furnish them displicate barrets of back
number efforts. The New York Tritune
fluts the recent sermon at Hrindisi, which
was duly "cabled" to the syndicate papers, in
a volume of the doctor's sermons published
in 1874.

A Great Saving

It's a great thing to be a poor man. Why, sability to buy an opera box is alone a clear aving of about \$5,000.

Like a Golden Thread.

Chicago Times.

There are forty-eight languages and dialects spoken in Moxico, but "zwei beer runs through all of them. How Parti Draws.

Chicago Tribune. Sederal hours of standing in line, together with a bad cold and a longing for death, is the price of a Patii ticket. Mr. S. Bull's Trouble. I hilodelphia Ledger.
Sitting Bull is again complaining that the

government is not keeping its promises to him. This is Sitting Bull's standing griev

Unreasonable Desire.

A man who was deeply in debt was sick unto death. "Ah." he sighed, "if I could only live until I had paid off my debts." "Humsh!" sacered the dector bluntly, "you want to live forever, do you!"

Conscience's Relief.

Chicago Times.

A Baltimore justice has decided that the use of the word "damm" is not profanity, unless it is coupled with the name of the delty. This decision will relieve the consciences of a number of men and several loose.

Organized Robbery of the People. Rallimore American,
The profits of the Standard oil trust last
year were \$25,000,000. It is not only an iniquity but also an organized robberg, and its great wealth makes it a danger to public morals, for it does not hesitate to spend money for corrupt purposes. Our civili-tion will not be complete until such gro-monopolies are impossible.

St. Louis Globe Democrat.

It is hardly to the credit of our constitution and laws that they do not provide any
better way of adjusting the terms of senators from new states than that of drawing
straws, after the manner of the street
uvchin's of Plato's time.

Value of Rentucky Children

The Rev. Sam Jones rather took the breath away from Kentuckians while preschin one of the fashionable churches on proper method of raising children." A blie grass fellow said: "We raise horses and bring up children." "Yes," reterio. Sam, "you raise horses worth \$50,000 apiece and bring up children worth about \$5 a

COMMENTS ON THE MESSAGE

A Business Document.

President North American,
President Harrison's first message clearly
stamps him as a man of affairs, which is
only another term to define statesmushin.
It is long but so well reasoned that its
length will not be objected to by its readers
who read not for momentary sensation, but
for information. Every section shows does for information. Every section shows close study and broad grasn of the matters discussed. It is a business document.

Not a Partisan Paper.

New For Tribine.

The message will be received with general and hearty approval by candid opponents as well as by political friends. It is in no respect a partisan paper. Sincere desire to do the best thing possible for the good of the whole people appears in all its recommendations. And while there will be differences of epinon regarding some of them among patriotic men, the message deserves from congress more serious and thoughtful consideration than such documents usually receive.

Not Offensive.

The message as a none of that offensive, "my policy," none of that affectation of mental superiority to the people, which was apparent in the message of President Cloveland. General Harrison does not aspire to be "wiso above that which is writton" in the platform of the party which nominated him, and which was read and approved by the people who clotted him. The president's first message is a deciration of his intent to do that which the people elected him to do—to wit: To carry out a soundly republican policy.

A Satisfactory Document.

Hosfon Advertiser,
The first annual message of Presider
Harrison is a satisfactory document. It is imprehensive in scope, discreet and ervative in manner and tone, and at th ame time it gives utterance to positiv recommendations of policy on nearly every prominent question now agitating the peopl

Up to the Average.

Washington Perl.

The message as a whote is well up to the average of the best of similar decuments. It is neither an exhortation nor a declamation but plain, if not always forcible of speech business-like in seatlment, less partisan than the party which the administration represents, and calculated rather to challens discussion than to provoke sentiment on the discussion than to provoke sent part of those who differ from it.

Minimapolis Tribune.

It is a disgrace when citizens of the country do not understand the bearing of the uppermost public questions. President Harrison has given us an interesting and valuable resume of our national situation and it should be known and read of all more

AS OTHERS SEE US.

She Is Already There. Chicago Tribune.

Omaha is becoming one of the most promment young giauts in Uncle Sam's body

Can't Have Our Bill

Minneapolis Tribine.

Buffalo Bili will be obliged to decline exQueen Isabella's proposal of marriage. He
has a Mrs. Bill and several little Bills.

Omaha's Disgrace

Second Republican.
It is claimed that Mayor Breatch turned against Limmeer and knifed him. It is a pit. that so good a man as George W. Lininge had to be defeated. But you never can ex pect much of Oman

Premont Tribune.

Omahu's plan of holding its municipal election in the dead of winter a likely to result in a big saving of fuel. There is no place on earth where municipal elections are hotter to the cubic yard than in Omaha.

Wholly Indefensible

The Omaha papers intimate that a larg Mr. Lininger's Thanksgiving dioner went to the polls on Tuesday and voted and worker against him. This was wrong, wholly fensible. The Arab will not betray e mortal enemy after eating salt with his They should not have attended the banqu if they had made up their min which was designed as a clincher of per An Object of Pity.

An Object of Pity.

Hosting Normskan.

The city election in Omata resulted in a great victory for the democrats, who elected Mayor Cushing, a very wealthy man and a railroad contractor over Mr. Lininger, a leading business man and generous cluzes, who has been closely identified with the material development and advancement of the city. He was simported uncestionably by the best and most respectable element of the city, which had arrayed against it all the bumners and toughs of the town. the burnners and toughs of the town Omaha is to be pitied.

Political Judases.

Fremont Field.

According to The Bire Liminger was most brutaily treated by renogade republicans at the late Chuaha election, and in a column article in that paper they are roasted brown as a spitted trout. And they are properly roasted. Men who will pledge faith and swear allogiance only to desert and betray are as nearly Judas lecariots as it is possible for merely betrayers of humanity to become. They should use their silver to buy ropes that would break, so that they might also split open by the fait.

Moonlight in December. J. G. Whittler—Stone House,
The moon above the asstern wood
shouse at its full, the dill-range stood
fransfigured in the silver flood,
Its blown snows flashing cold and keen,
bead white, save where some sharp ray
Took stadow, of the sombre green
Took stadow, of the sombre green
Of homioons turned to pitchy black
Against the whiteness at their back.
For such a world and such a night
idea fitting that onwarraing light,
Which only sestend where'er it fed
To make the coldness visible.

COUNTRY BREEZES,

Progress at Clearwater

It was an interesting sight Wednesday af-ternoon to watch Messrs. Marks, Libby and Hansen iay on the mortar at the school

A Cruel Necessity.

Clares Dispetch.

Tearfully, but cheerfully, we surrender the Dispetch into the hands of our advertising patrons for the next month. Have patience, kind readers, while we carn a ton of

A Nichrana Society Irom

Nichard Phincer.

There is a young man in town who has nearly reached his majority, and wishing to be really for the great event, has invested in a pair of old-fashioned grandpa baots known as "baradoor" pants. Uncle Slasor known as "barn door" pants. U

Didn't Know It Was Loaded.

Airms Republican, Some imp of darkness -male or female or both succeeded last week in playing it pretty fine on this editor, by sending to this bretty fine on this editor, by sending to this paper some verses, which when read in a certain way were not very complimentary to the editor, or the author of the verses either. We suppose this was all intended as a loke; and if so, it will be passed by us as such. Of course the verses were not written by the person who signed nerself "The Schoolma'am," as the secret of the plot was first given to the public from the Sun office—but it was a joke and we shall remember it as such, though it was most diabolical and blood-thirsty.

Inft in the Cold.

North Plotte Telegraph.

It was intended at first to have the wedding a very quiet affair, but as the time drew nearer the proparations began to assume an emboration of attje which somewhat smashed the original state. However, the newspaper fraternity was not even accorded the privilege of representation, as is the usual custom upon such occasions as this, and if we should leave unsaid things we might have said in this article, our readwe might have said in this article, our read ers will readily understand that a newspaper annot always report things purposely hid den from its view. We know our lady read-ers would like to know how the bride was fressed and just how she looked in her ele gant costume, which, we are told, was very rare and costly.

Hilarious Mr. Smith. Long Pine Journal, Tom Smith, the notorious T. J., the great

reference of Brown county politics and can-didate for the pessonlice at the county seat, was in town Tucsday. He came over from the north, he said, and was not very trank when he arrived, only just a little full.
t didn't take him long to get in snape to want to run the town and he started out to do so, if we are allowed to judge by the actions of the man. He resembled a fifthy, blood-thirsty warrier more than a white man. The people of Long Pine have nothing to say in the local affairs of Ainsworth, but when a man of great expectations and aspirations will get drunk and want to kill somebody it is time to put the party foot upon his political near. The citizens of Long Pine are peocable people, and are inclined to attend strictly to their own business, and they, furthermore, expect such bums as T. J. Smith to stay outside the city or behave like men while here. to so, if we are allowed to judge by the ac

The Station Master of Lone Peairie(USION PAUTIC BALLROAD, 1890.)

Ret Horte in New York Independent,
An empty bench, a sity of gravess teching,
A bare, bleak shed in blackest silhoutte,
Twoive yards of platform, and, beyond them
stretching,
Twoive miles of prairie glimmering
through the wet.

North, south, east, west-the same dull gray

persistence,
The tattered vapors of a vanished train,
The narrowing rails that meet to pierce the
distance. Or break the communs of the far-off rain.

Naught but myself-nor form nor figure waking The long hushed level and stark shining wasto—

Nothing that moves to fill the vision aching Where the last shadow fied in sullen haste. Nothing beyond. Ah, yest From out the station
A stiff gaunt figure thrown against the stiff gaunt figure thrown against the Beckening me with some wooden salutation Caught from his signals as the train flashed by:

Yielding me place beside him with dumb

gesture
Horn of that reticence of sky and air,
We sit apart, yet wrapped in that one vesture
Of silence, sadness and unspoken care, Each following his own thought-around us

darkening.
The rain-washed boundaries and stretch-ing track;
Each following those dim parallels and harkning, -washed boundaries and stretch-For long-lost voices that will not come

Uotil, unasked-I knew not why or wherefore—
He yielded, bit by bit, his dreary past,
Like gathered clouds that seemed to thicken
there for
Some dull down-dropping of their care at
last.

"Long had he lived there. As a boy had

started From the stacked corn the Indian's painted face; Heard the wolves' how! the wearying waste that parted His father's but from the last camping

the reaping With scythe of fire of lands he ence had Sent the tornado-round his hearthstone heaping Rafters, dead faces, that were lise his own,

"Then came the war-time. When its shadow beckened He had walked dumbly where the flag had Through swamp and fen unknown, un-praised, unreckoned— To famme, fover, and a prison bed.

Till the storm passed, and the low tide re-Cast him, a wreck, beneath his native sky; At this lone watch gave him the chance of earning Scant means to live—who won the right to

All this I heard-or seemed to herr-half blending
With the low murmur of the coming breeze,
The cait of some lost bird and the unending
And ceaseless subbing of those grassy sees.

Until at last the spell of desolation
livoke with a trembling star and far-off cry,
The coming train! I glance around the station.
All is as empty as the upper sky!

Naught but myself—nor form nor figure walking The long hushed level and stark shining Naught but myself, that cry, and the dun shaking Of wheel and axie, stopped in breathless baste!

"Now then—look sharp! Et, what! The sta-tion master! Thar's none! We stopped here of our own accord.

necord.
The man got killed in that down train disastor
The time last evening. Right there! All
abourd."
London, England.