THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation

Hate of Nebrasza,
County of Douglas,
George B. Trachuck, secretary of The Hi
publishing Company, does solemuly swearth
the actual circulation of The Data, thus for I
week ending February 15, 1893, was as follow .. 10.728

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my reseage this 15th day of February, A. D. 1856, [Beal.] Notary Public Sworn to before me and ambscribed in my presence this 14th day of February, A. D. 1800 [Seal.] N. P. FRIL, Notary Public.

The weekly bank statement shows the reserve has decreased \$2,362,000. The banks now hold \$7,497,000 in excess o legal requirements.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S solicitude for the down-trodden workingmen of Germany increases as the election ap-

Assurances now come from Wash ington that an early settlement of the postoffice site title "is barely possible." This is mighty interesting, if true.

WHERE was the watch dog of the city treasury, the vociferous major, when the lights went out and the street railway company went into the

PROPERTY owners on residence streets should carefully canvass the advantages and disadvantages of the various paving material before signing potitions presented by interested parties. There is every reason to believe that a radical reduction in the cost of durable material will be secured this season and several paving monopolies broke

DISPATCHES from Pittsburg represent Rt. Rev. James O'Connor, bishop of Omaha, is a dying condition. This announcement will create sincere and widesprend sorrow. During his fourteen years residence in this city Bishop O'Connor endeared himself to all class by the simplicity of his life and his un-affected zoal in the cause of religion. He leved the city and has done much to promote its growth and prosperity.

THE refunding of the paving tax ad vanced by street car companies was one of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated on property owners. It is a notorious fact that these corporations refused to lay tracks on streets before the pavement was laid for the purpose of evading their share of the cost by coming in one year later. Eleventh street is a notable instance of this system of tax shirking. The ordinance requiring advance payment of the paying tax was passed to meet this scheme, but a magnanimous corporation council re-mitted the money paid and shouldered the entire cost of paving on the abut-

THE movement to harness the inexhaustible power of Nisgara falls and make it contribute to the industrial progress of the country promises early success. Stimulated by the liberal prizes offered by the city of Buffale. prizes offered by the city of Buffalo, plans have been perfected and a company has been organized to control a portion of the enormous power now going to waste. Two and a quarter millions will be spent in constructing muncles, race ways and bulkheads at a point above the falls and in the crecition of factories adjacent. tion of factories adjacent. The power thus secured will also be utilized for illuminating and other purposes in Butfalo, twenty miles distant.

SENATOR EDMUNDS has introduced a bill to reorganize the public school system of Utah and place it beyond the influence of Mormonism. At present the schools of the territory are morely annexed to the church controlled by Mormon efficials and managed for the side benefit of the children of that sect. The bill provides for the appointment of a territorial school commissioner, who, with the governor and probate judge, shall select school superintend-ents for each county. Instruction is to be given in temperance, manners and horals, in addition to the usual public school course. Sectarian or denominacourse. Sectarian or denomina broks are prohibited. The bil nonal books are prohibited. The bili-rill doubliess secure the approval of longress, as it aims to remove an evil shich practically deprived the children of non-Mormons of the benefits of pub-lic schools and multiplied private schools. It is in keeping with the new brider of progress and enlightenment in the territory.

A GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH. More than twenty years ago the le islature of Nebraska by joint resoluti

instructed the representatives of this state in congress to exert their influ-once and give support to the proposi-tion to establish a postal telegraph The sentiment in favor stal telegraphy has been stendily growing and the country is today heart-ily in accord with Postmaster General Wanamaker's efforts to enlarge the usefulness of the postal system by plac-ing it in condition to transmit dispatches and money orders by telegraph The benefits that the people would derive from the establishment of the postal telegraph have been very ably set forth before the congressional com mittees by the postmaster general, who has evidently given this subject ex-haustive study. The cheapening of telegraph tells, the improvement of message delivery and the increase of telegraphic facilities are objects which vitally concern all communities and all classes of our citizens.

classes of our citizens.

The problem with which the ndvocates of postal tolegraphy have vainly grappled for years has been how to bring about the proposed reform. At the outset Mr. Gardner Hubbard sought to induce congress to create a rival of the Western Union monopoly by chartering a postal tele-graph company that would enjoy special privileges and was doubtless designed to be a stock jobbing concern on a gi gantic scale with the government as its backer. Then came the project, fath-ered by Senator Edmunds to construct, at the government's expense, experi-mental lines between the leading com-mercial centers and have them oper ated by the government in competition with existing telegraph companies This scheme was impracticable Io obvious reasons. The government tele rraph lines would have been con structed at extravagant prices and operated at a heavy loss. The subtle influence of the Western Union would have undermined the enterpris and made it too costly to be maintained for any length of time. Had the experi-ment proved a financial failure after rea-

years. The proposition of Postmaster Gen eral Wanamaker to lease a limited num ber of wires and operate them between the carrier delivery cities is somewhat more feasible, but falls short of what we believe to be essential. It is at bes only a half-way measure.

sonable trial, postal telegraphy would have received a set-back for many

The postal telegraph can only become an absolute success by heroic treatment.
The government should be the absolute
owner of all the commercial telegraph lines in the country. This is essential as a measure of self-preservation in times of war and it is equally essential for the intercourse of the people in times of peace. So long as the government does not own all the telegraph lines the present system enormously in-flated by over capitalization and chiefly operated for gain and speculation, will flourish and prevent the people from getting the most perfect service for the getting the most periods service for the least monoy. The true remedy for the existing defects in our telegraph system is the purchase of all the lines by the government at their appraised value. This appraisement may be extravagantly high but the government could better afford to my even the market price of all the to pay even the market price of all the stocks now affort than to allow the continuance of the bailoon system by which rivals of the Western Union are periodically swallowed by Mr. Gould's ana-conda, and millions of stock are issued in payment for additions to the Western Union plant that are not needed, and therefore merely a dead weight. On all this fictitious stock the Western Union must constantly tax it in order to keep up dividends.

This is the real obstacle to the cheapening of rates and material improve-ment of the telegraph system. The slegraph service must necessarily continue to be a monopoly. Competition has always been and always will be followed by combination and consolidation.

Is it safer for the people that this monopoly shall be in the hands of the govern-ment or in the hands of a private cor-poration?

THE BEE has for eighteen years fearessly advocated government ownership of the telegraph. It still believes that sooner or later the government must purchase the existing lines, and the sooner it does so the better

PARNELL'S VINDICATION. The Paraell commission, from which inquestionably the tories hoped to get results that would at once increase their political strength and check, if their political strength and oneck, is they did not crush, the home rule movement, has rendered a verdict acquitting Parnell on the charges which were the basis of the inquiry. letters were forgeries; that there was no proof connecting Parnell with the invincibles, and that the Irish lender and his associates were sincere in their denunciation of certain crimes. But as if anxious not to leave the accusers and traducers of Mr. Paraeli without a single prop, the commission finds that the Irish did enter into "a conspiracy of coercion and intimidation to expel landlords," distributed news-papers tending to incite sedition, ac-cepted assistance from the physical force party in America and that the increase of crime in Ireland was coinci-dent with the leagun's greatest ac-

tivity. This is the sum and substance of the This is the sum and substance of the court's conclusions, after an exhaustive inquiry covering a period of sixteen months. The so-called "crimes" which are sacribed to the league were never denied. It is true that every effort was made to exterminate the odious system of landlordism, which is the chief cause of the country's wretched condition, and assistance for that purpose was accepted from all classes. The attempt to justify the present policy of coorcion and the suppression of the attempt to justify the present pottey of coorcion and the suppression of the league by quoting statistics of agrarian crime, and holding the league responsible, is entirely worthy of a court which declares that the testimony of Le Caron, the British spy, is entitled to greater weight than

Parneli's. No one will deny that the people of Ireland in 1882-3, ground be tween tyrannical laws and rack rents employed what Gladstone termed "the forces of civilization" to attract the attention of the world and force the government to adopt measures of relief The moment Gladstone confessed the The moment changes of contessor for failure of coordin, loosened the bars of Kilmainham prison and pledged the ministry to a policy of conciliation, the influence of Parnell and the league restrained the passions of the people, and that influence has been alterwayed to the influence has been alt-powerful to the present time. Although goaded and harassed by Balfourism on every side, the bindgeon, the bullet and the batter-ing ram devastating the land, editors and honored leaders imprisoned by packed courts, free speech suppressed, and every engine which a vindictive secretary could invent, employed to drive the people to open resistance, they remain true to the loague and demon-strate that forbearance, not coercion, is responsible for the present orderly con-dition of the country.

The Parnell commission was organ-

ized to convict. The circumstance which gave it birth and bedged its every act pointed to a court created for a political purpose. Ostensiby called into being to determine the truth of the Parnell letters, it rased the high-ways and the byways for material to discredit the home rulers. Every means at the command of the tories. backed by the power of the government, was employed to cover up the main issue. When the test came and the villainy of the forgery was revealed in court the entire case col-lapsed, and the Pigott shot in Madric scaled the verdict of the world.

The report of the commission is the roumph of truth over falsehood, of honesty over rascality, of justice over conspiracy to stem the tide of human orogress. It places Parnell and his as ociates unscathed before the people of Eegland, disarms the enemy of the weapons of calumny, and brings the home rule cause to the threshold of

THE SCHOOLS AND THE FLAG. There has been a good-natured co ention through the columns of THE BEE as to which school in Nebraska is entitled to the honor of having first unurled over its building the flur. We believe it is settled that this destinction justly belongs to the Lake school of Omaha, although it is claimed school of Omaha, although it is claimed that some eight years ago the then patriotic principal of the school at Fairbury, Jefferson county, hoisted the stars and stripes over that school. But this was simply an individual act, and while highly honorable to Mr. John W. Barry, who thereby established a claim to be remembered among the patriotic remembered among the patriotic schers of Nebraska, can not properly teachers of Nebraska, can not prop be associated with the acting of Omaha, Sidney and Endicott schools which was general among the teachers and pupils, and was marked by appro-priate public exercises.

But as was happily suggested by one of the correspondents, it matters little who is first, but let all fall into line. "The idea," said this writer, "that a spirit of reverence and love for the flag and the government should be taught to children is the right thought, and the school is the right place to teach it." This idea is rapidly gaining ground, and it is only a question of time when it will find general expression throughout the country. Two or three years ago some patriotic teacher in the cast suggested that the country's flag should float constantly over every public school house, so that the youth of the nation should not only be-come familiar with the na-tional colors, learning more and more every day to love and reverence the flag, but also become interested in the glorious history it represents. The suggestion took root and grew rapidly. and now the national colors wave con-stantly over hundreds of school houses in New York and other castern states. Evidence is not lacking of most gratify ing results from this patriotic innova-tion. It has produced a greater interest in the study of American history, and has given a great stimulus to the senti-ment of patriotism among the pupils of the schools. The value of this upon the future lives of these children. when they shall assume the duties and obligations of citizenship, cannot be overestimated.

Let all fall into line is the admonition of patriotism. Let the beautiful and glorious flag of the free every-where greet the eyes of the youth of America as they go to their daily school tasks, impressing upon their young minds the greatness of their country and the inestimable boon of free institutions. It will asily tesson that cannot for most fruitful in i be a fail to loyalty anily be and devotion to the republic. gratifying to find that the patriotic idea is extending itself among the teachers of Nebraska, and it is to be hoped that sefore the present year has closed there will not be a public school in the state without a national flag.

* TECHNICAL TRAINING.

The practical extinction of the ap-prenticeship system in most industrial occupations naturally suggests the ques-tions, how shall the supply of skilled la-bor be maintained, and what shall the youth of America do for subsistence if they cannot enter the trades? The se-rious character of the problem involved in these questions is apparent to all thinking men. To a very great extent this country has depended upon Europe for its skilled workmen, but the same processes that are operative here to reduce the number of such workmen are also at work, though to a somewhat less extent, in European countries. The old apprenticeship system no longer prevails as to most industries in Eughand, and it has been very materially modified in Germany, France and Belgium. So that the time is coming when we cannot draw skilled labor from Europe to anything like the extent of our wants. We must create here a supply to meet the in these questions is apparent to all draw skilled latter from Europe to any-thing like the extent of our wants. We must create here a supply to meet the national demand or go without it, with the result of piacing ourselves at a serious disadvantage in competition

with other comptries that can retain their skilleds

Meantime there are tens of thousands of young men and boys in the United States, and the number is annually increasing, who are anxious to learn trades. Most of these are intelligent trades. Most of these are intelligent, apt, quick to Learn, and possessed of more or less telent for mechanical pursuits. The professions are overdowing, and even if this were not the case the proportion is small of persons who can afford the time and money accessary to acquire the knowledge for a professional pursuit. The army of book-keepers and clerks is very greatly in excess of the domand. There is not enough cess of the demand. There is not enough employment in the unskilled occupa-tions for all. What, then, shall the youth of America who are compelled to earn their bread in the sweat of their faces do if they will not be allowed to learn trades? An attempt is being made to solve

the problem, and with very gratifying success, by the establishment of indus-trial training schools in the larger cities of the country, and it would seem inevitable that in time this expedient must become of general adoption. The trade schools established some eight or ten years ago in New York City have accomplished a most valuable work in fitting young men for various mechanical pursuits and the excellent example has been to and the excellent example has been to some extent followed. Among the edu cational institutions of Philadelphia cational institutions of Philadeappais one of the most useful is the Pennsyl-vania museum and school of industrial art, in which young men of moderate means are given a thorough technical education in dyeng, designing and weaving. This school has turned out graduates who are occurring responsigraduates who are occupying responsi graduates who are occupying responsi-ble positions all over the coun-try. Chicago has a school for instruction in watchmaking which is very successful in the num-ber of attendants. The success of these efforts to provide technical train-ing for young men who desire to cuber ing for young men who desire to enter the trades gives promise of an effective means for supplying the future demands of the country for skillful labor. This method appears to afford the most favor able assurance of a solution of the prob-lem involved in the questions suggested in the beginning of this article. It has shown that there is a great demand for it, and it is not to be doubted that in every considerable city of the country every city of the size of Omaha, for ex ample—a well-conducted school for technical training in some trade or in various trades would get most satisfac ory support. The merit and value of the system wherever tried have been fully demonstrated, and its continued growth and expansion is to be expected and encouraged,

mined to press his bill providing for the inspection of meats for exportation, prohibiting the importation of adulter-ated articles of food or drink, and authorizing the president in certain cases to suspend importations by proclama-tion. The purpose of the measure is retaliatory, it being designed to exclude certain articles imported from France and Germany which are shown to be adulterated in the event of those countries adhering to the policy of excluding American meats from their markets, after their inspection here, on the specious plea that they may be diseased. The efforts of the state department to get this subject to the attention of the foreign govern-ments have met with little satisfaction, and unless those governments manifest a better disposition in the matter the public sentiment of this country will demand such legislation as Senator E4munds proposes. The claim that Ameri-can meats are not safe is of course a France and Germany to exclude them, from whatever motive, is unquestion-able, we have an equal right to ex-clude articles from those countries that are shown not to be pure. would not contribute to the good feel-ing between the United States and those governments to resort to a retallatory policy, but we are not bound to perpetually tolerate injustice and im-position in order to maintain national comity. The discrediting of Amercan meats by France and Germany has njured our trade to an extent that is not fully measured by the loss of the markets of those countries, and it is our duty to resent such treatment after every reasonable effort to secure less unfair consideration has failed.

THE citizens of Omaha are to be conratulated upon the promise of two oporatic performances at the Collecum building by the great combination under the management of Mr. Abbey, un-doubtedly the finest and most complete operatic organization that was ever heard in this country. The very gen-eral desire to again hear Mms. Parti assures as audience on the occasion of her appearance that will tax the capacity of the Coliseum, while there will hardly be a less universal desire to hear the great lenor, Tamagno. The Collecum management has shown most commendable enterprise in engaging this exceptionally excellent organiza-tion, and if in the short time of two this exceptionally except time of two weeks it can provide adequate facilities our citizens will be given an opportun-ity to witness the production of opera with a degree of artistic excellence only to be expected of such a combination.

MR. ANDREW GARNEGIE, the fa MR. Andrew Garnegate, the fa-mous from monger's Pennsylvania, is distributing his slightus wealth in pub-lic benefices in a generous manner. The codowment of a public library in his native city in Scotland is supple-mented by liberality to the cities in which he reared a colossal fortune. He has given three hundred thousand doilars to found a public library and music hall in Allegheny City, and one million dollars to establish a similar institution in Pittsburg. Mr. Carnegie's example should be emulated by the wealthy men of the country. How much better it is to found institutions for the public good during life and witness the benefits conferred than to trust philanthropic plans to avaricious heirs with the usual accompaniment of a will con-test? The defeat of the cherished plans of fiamuel J. Tilden shows the folly of

relying on wills to carry out projects enertained in life. Mr. Carnegle's munificence is not dependent on the whims of heirs. He is enjoying the fruits of his liberality in the appliance of a thankful public, and rearing monuments that will link his name with enlightened generosity long after marble pillars and bronze tablets have crumbled to day. bled to dust. Omaha's millionaires with similar projects in view, should not wait for post-mortem glory, but follow in the footsteps of Mr. Carnegie.

BEGINNING tomorrow railroad rates rom the Missouri river to Chicago with be reduced thirty-three and one-third be reduced thirty-three and one-third per cent. This is more than an emer-gency rate. It is a war rate, and ex-tends to all classes of freight. Now we shall see whether market prices will tumble in proportion to the rate reduc-tions, as predicted by the railroads. OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The address of Emperor William to the council of state, convened to hear reports us to the condition and wants of the working to the condition and wants of the working classes, and to propose or consider methods for their amelioration, ought to have the effect of dissipating the impression that the interest professed by the emperor had reference only to the effect likely to be produced on the elections—in other words, was a more piece of nollitical strategy. If the emperor is not sincere, then he has a canacity for employing language to conceal thought which the oldest politicians and diplomatists of Europe may well envy, and which would cortainly show him to be a rare genius in this regard. But we believe the emperor is sincere, and that he not only heartly wishes to better the condition of labor, but is determined to put to the test some of the remedies he has proposed for that purpose, whother he had also the confersion of the countries he has asked to join Germany in a labor conferclasses, and to propose or consider method to join Germany in a labor confer-ence or not. It is doubtless true that a parence or not. It is doubtless true that a part of the suggestions of the emperor are utopian, and others Gormany might not find it practicable to carry out alone, but there are others which may be accomplished with benefit to the people and to the government. The present outlook is that the other governments will not respond to the request for a conference, but this fact, while it may defeat some of the plans the emperor has proposed, will not diminish his claim upon the confidence of the toiling masses of his own people.

to imprisonment for two years is variously commented on, but the most intelligent and conservative opinion is that it would have been quite as well to have treated the matter as a youthful indiscretion and sont the young man out of the country. The indifference with which the escapade has been generally reached has been generally reached. erally regarded, however, is viswed as constituting a remarkable tribute to the solidity and power of the French government. It is seen that the republic is so strong that sensible politicians do not look beyond it. France has resumed her old place among the nations. Since November last Italy has put an end to the economic war which for years she has been waging against France, and has resumed all the amicable relations of yore. Spain loses no occasion of expressing her warm sympathy for her trans-Pyreneean neighbor, and even Germany is endeavoring to cultivate France's good will by means of a relaxation of the stringency of the frontier regulations. Moreover, Empiror William and his ministers have on several recent occasions now far out of their way to perform acts of contesty to the "France-tran between out of the question a few years ago. Russia is today even more anxious for a perfect understanding with France than she was when the car publicly declared that the keynote of his foreign policy would be to render more close the bonds of friendship between the most castern and most western powers of Europe, and by way of a climax Great Heitain has at length given way on the subject of Egypt and come to terms with the Paris government in the matter. erally regarded, however, is viewed as constituting a remarkable tribute to the solid matter.

The Australian colonies are particularly The Australian colonies are particularly noted for their intense jealousy of one another, and it will be interesting to observe if the proposed federation will up for to allay this unbeatthy southment. When Mr. Carl Lumbolts was at Adelaide as while ago he was told that if he wished to be handsomely welcomed by the citizens of Melbourne he must tell them that Adelaide was a little the worst hole he ever struck, and when he reached Sydney he must loudly assert that there was nothing in all Australia equal to its glorious harbor. The rivalry between Melbourne and Sydney presents some funny aspects to more lookers on. It was a trifle inconvenient, however, when the two colonies, after long conferences, were unable to agree upon the rauge for the raircoad that was to connect their capitals. The result was that both Victoria and New South Wales carried out their own views with regard to railroad gauges, and to this day all passenger and other traffic have to suffer for this atubborniess by being transferred to another train at the colonial froatier.

Regarding the free school question in Engrander of the part of the colonial froatier.

party does not in its heart wish for free schools, but it sees they are coming whether argain it can for the churchinen themselves floding it hard work to keep up the efficiency of their volun-tary schools, would be delighted to have free education if only sectarian schools are with board schools. On the other hand the fiberals and radicals are almost to a man for free schools, but minus the "ublic endow-ment of Anglicanism and Cathoricism. That is, in a word, just how things stand at pres

The latest volcanic cruption in Japan oc-curred well toward the southern extremity of the main island, fully 600 miles southwest of the scene of the awfol explosion in July, 1888, which it somewhat resembles. At that time, however, one of the big peaks of the Handae san volcano was blown bodily into the sir, as though it had been dug up by the roots; while on the present occasion only the top of Mount Zoo has been blown off, and, as the actris spread over the country is far loss in volume, the losses have not been so enormous. A calamity, however, that in the twinkling of an eye has destroyed over \$5, 000,000 of property, is sufficiently appalling, oven though the loss of life is small. Nature seems to reserve the grandest exhibition of her destructive energies for these belts of volcanic vents in the Orient, where, within recent years, mountains like Kratzatos and Handai-san have been blown into atoms, in-volving many thousands of people in death or misery.

Another Bourbon Setback.
S. Paul Phoney-Press.
Have Generals G. T. Heauregard and
Jubal A. Early heard snything drop in North
Dakota?

The Isackbiting Domocracy.

New York Sun.

Two able earthquake shocks were felt in
St. Lous Monday morning. We infer that
Hon. Charles Hill Jones has been writing

two more powerful editorial articles showing that New York is of no importance to the democracy, and that all the western republican states are surely democratic. No wonder St. Louis quaked.

Echind the Procession

Chicago Tribune. Philadelphia Presbyterians are not ready for revision. The question sho have been sprung on them scouer. In years from now they will have caught with their brothron elsewhere.

An Eloquent Silence. Now Orleans papers are elequently and voluminously silent as regards the proposa transfer of the Louisiana State lettery

Beaten by Britain Again.

Leaterfile Courter-Juneaus.

It is painful to learn that we are far be hind the mother country in our smalle breeds of pet dogs. British supremacy of the deep ought to be enough. Food for Republicanism. St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The government of Portugal is giving the best kind of encouragement to republicanism by suppressing popular meetings with swords and bayonots. Republicanism thrives under such suppressive measures prompted by the fear of rulers.

Not Corn But Money.

Konass City Times.

The Topeks Capital doesn't think that the emergency rate will do the Kansas farmers much good and suggests that elevators along the line of the railroads, in which the farmers can store their grain until prices ad vance, would afford more certain relief. The trouble about this scheme is that it isn't the orn but the money the Kansas far

Not Enough Funds. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It is understood that the Louisann ottery makes a profit of about \$500,000 nouth. The men at the head of that con nouth. spiracy, however, have not enough money to buy up the legislature of the progressive and enlightened republican state Dakota.

COUNTRY BREEZES.

Doubts His Sincerity.

Red Cloud Chief.

That poor, contemptable hypocrite of the Times tries to say a few mean, dishonorable things about this paper. For a man who professes to have embraced Christianity he is the thinest specimen we over aw. His gall surpasses his religious habits one to ten.

Ungallant Youths of Norden.

Whn a gallant pack of young men there is in evertee and vicinity. Any of them will let a young lady walk home alone, 12 o'clock at night, probably living three-quarters of a mile from the gathering. You are one daisy lot of young fellows, you are.

No Monopoly, Clem.

Mason City Adviscate.
C. V. Kimberling's amburn-hair girl of Broken How says he will have to quit her or the lady at Mason City. Take your medicine, Clem.

A. J. Bowle called at the News office and left a rusty quarter yesterday. We had some doubt about its being good and so had the butcher, but when he learned it was all we had he said he would take his chance rather than book our purchuse

The Buzzard is Warm.

Ord Bitterns,

We would like to see fire rais down from
heaves in Ord, like it did in Sodom and Go
morrat, just to see if there was onterpris
smough in the people of Ord to get a little
"mosey" on them enough to get away from

Pro Bono Publico.
Red Cloud Republico.
The experience of cigat years has taught
us how to deal with a Nebraska skuuk.
What around him if possible, but if he still
insists on fouling the road where your bush

Don't Misjudge, Gantie Reader.

Grant Enterpries.

In addition to the other heebrations which, from the lateness of our paper this week will appear in evidence us to the demoralization of its editors, our readers will observe that our two mages of home matter are not in their hereditary positious, but occupy the second and seventh pages. Let the reader not pressime that we are mainferent to public judement. We profoundly regret the blunders and delays which have attended our publication during the past two months. We take great pride in getting out a paper which, so far as our education will permit, is above scholastic reproach, and we strive also to be on time.

Touched Our Heart.

Red Claud Chief.

We always had a good deal of sympathy
for the poor shiftless jack of-all-trades who
is trying to edit the organ of the big 8, but
when he sert forth that phifful, hearl-ren feel badly. We shought of how linely we would be when the roor thing dies. It makes us feel as Mark Twain die when he stood by the grave of Adam, and lige he, we dropped a piaintive tear.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

The Panama Desolation.

The Panama Resolution.
Chicago Timas.
The French had unbounded faith in De Lesaeps. His failure, after apparams much more than he at first said would suffee to complete the caual, has probably given them a shock from which they will not quickly recover. The Panama project he probably dead for at lesst a score of years and the bojes of isthmian ship transit now centers in the Nicarguan suterprise, under American direction and backed by American capital.

direction and backed by American canital.

Stormion am Crushed.

Philadelphis North American.

Mormonism has received a blow by the election at Sait Lake City from which it will never recover. For the first time in forty-three years has the control of the municipal government been wrested from the Mormons. The Edmunds-Tucker act is of course mainly responsible for the destruction of the Mormon vote, but assign from this, it has been declaring materially of late. The vote of that hust twenty years was Mormon, 18 cool; gentile, 1459. Last year it was alreaded materials, and the control of congress have broken the power of poliganty as a political factor at last.

The French Method.
Philodelphia Record.
It is now reported that the duke of Oricans will be sectaced to a term of imprisonment

for violating the expulsion law; then par doned by President Carnet, and sent across the frontier. They have a theotrical way of d eing things in France which semettines ap-pears refuculous; but whatever refuced many pe are ridictions; but want the state of the state of this particular case will fall of young pretender. The knowledge the bourbon has been led out of France couple of soldiers must be galling to the

Imperial Socialism.

New York World.

The German emperor's dailinance with so-cialism is significant. It is an attempt of despotism to strengthen itself by an alliance with discontent.

It is liberty that mankind wants, not It is liberty that unmiched wasts, not gracious coulding. It is the right to make the most of powers and opportunities, every man in his own fashion, and hot such requisition as the stable proprietor gives to his horses in order that they shall not be overworked or underfed.

It is hard for the reditary princes and privileged persons to learn the lesson of modern discontent, but the intuition will continue, in one form or another, till the last of them has found out that human equality is a fact which is disposed to insist upon itself.

The Shotgun Solution

The Shotten received.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Courts and jurios may be sometimes pussion to properly adjust those social and positical differences that often arise between the two races. The Mississippi shotten is never two tabled with veced questions of jurisprudence or political economy. With rare intuitive insight it goes unerringly to the heart of all seciological problems and humbly conflicts itself to the simple daty of reducing republican majorities.

commes their to the simple duty of reduc-ing resublican majorities that, in its perfect. It may be truly said that, in its perfect adaptanitity to the purposes of its creation, the evolution of the Mississuppi shotgun is a most complete and perfect illustration of the soundness of that philosophy to which Herbart Spencer has given his long and useful high.

A SIERRA SNOW STORM. There are Very Few Sights So Mag-nificently Beautiful.

"There are few things so magnifi-cently beautiful as a great snow storm high up in the Sierras," writes the editor of the Sait Lake Tribune. "The cently beautiful as a great snow storm high up in the Sierras." writes the editor of the Sait Lake Tribune. "The wonther, especially toward the western slope, is not excessively cold. The flakes come down as large as a man's paim. They catch and cling to the limbs of the riorified pines and turn them into temples. The trunks of the great trees are the pillars, while all above is but a mass of exquisite work in green and white. When the sun shines through the rifts of clouds the white is turned to sliver and it glistens like the gates of pearl that guard the entrance to the eternal city. There are festions and streamers and the soft soughing of the wind comes to the earlike the muffled beat of the breakers upon a low coast to one who listens from afar. It requires strong nerves not to be impressed with the immensity and wild grandour of everything around. When a mountain storm sounds all its solemn pipes and starts upon the march, it is a sovereign spectacle. The clouds are its sable banners, the winds are its buglers, the falling snow seems but the dust which is raised by the head of its columns. Then the wild beast sacks his lair, the bird of prey his cyric; the voices of the brooks grow still and the great pines bend their shaggy tops as though in fear of reverence. It is such a majesty as the occan puts on when engaged, and there is nothing eise like it in all the phenomena of nature. No other mountains have such displays as the Sterra Nevadas make because no others have such lorests. On the Sierras they come like armies on the march, and the tercer is torgotten in the splender of the received."

Comit risble R ome in Winter. The problem of making rooms at once

Comp grable B oms in Winter.

Comb reable R ome in Wheter.

The problem of making rooms at once healthful and comfortable during cold weather is not an easy one to solve. The general rule as to the temperature of living rooms limits the degree of heat to 68 degrees or 70 degrees. Fahrenheit. But the lean, the aged and the invalid ofton demand a higher degree of heat than this to be really comfortable, while those who are young, adipose, in health, going in and out of doors constantly and taking abundant experies, find rooms so heated almost intolerable. These who require a higher temperature, higher than 70 degrees, should put on extra flannels rather than more juel into the range or furnace.

degrees, should put on extra fiannels rather than more fuel into the range or furnace.

The question of ventilaties is even more difficult than that of heating. If one uses a stone the oxygen in the room must supply the fire as well as the lungs of the inmates, and unless it is constantly re-enforced from the outside it will become exhausted, and the nir of the room will be unfat to breathe, both from the exhaustion of the oxygen and the mild one will be in it. A good way to ventilate is to close the odoors between the living room and the one adjoining; then in the latter open all the windows until the air is entirely renewed; then close the windows and open the coanceting doors. This has been used with success in the case of invalids. Another way is to raise one of the sashes a few inches, and have a strip of wood fitted snugly in below the sush. The air will then enter upward between the sashes and will cause no deraft.

The Secret of Long Life.

The Secret of Long Life.

Those who are concerned at the remorsoless approach of the last supreme
moment may find comfort in the life of
Louis Cornaro, a noble Venetian, of the
middle ages.

middle ages.
Up to the age of forty helived the life of a libertine and evicure. His physician then told him he would not live two months, so ranked was his body with pains and disease.

pains and disease.

However, he set himself to work to ward off the grim reaper. He put himself on a diet of twelve ounces a day and never varied from it. He soon became as strong as ever. For sixty years he thus continued, and might be living yet oaly that he was thrown out of his carriage by runaway borses in his 100th year and fatally wounded.

Died From the Stabbing.

Avenison, Kan., Feb. 13.—[Special Telegram to The Ban.]—Antonic Borobs, the Sac and Fox half-breed lacian who was stabbed so viciously at White Cloud, near the reservation, Thursday night by Ed Barber, died hast hight. Harber is the county javior at Troy. **OMAHA**

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