

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending Dec. 6, 1890, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day, Circulation. Sunday, Dec. 29, 35,000; Monday, Dec. 30, 32,000; Tuesday, Dec. 31, 30,000; Wednesday, Dec. 1, 28,000; Thursday, Dec. 2, 26,000; Friday, Dec. 3, 24,000; Saturday, Dec. 4, 22,000. Average, 23,840.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1890. Notary Public.

George B. Tschuck, being 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 December, 1890, was as follows: For 1st Dec. 35,000 copies; for 2nd Dec. 32,000 copies; for 3rd Dec. 30,000 copies; for 4th Dec. 28,000 copies; for 5th Dec. 26,000 copies; for 6th Dec. 24,000 copies; for 7th Dec. 22,000 copies; for 8th Dec. 20,000 copies; for 9th Dec. 18,000 copies; for 10th Dec. 16,000 copies; for 11th Dec. 14,000 copies; for 12th Dec. 12,000 copies; for 13th Dec. 10,000 copies; for 14th Dec. 8,000 copies; for 15th Dec. 6,000 copies; for 16th Dec. 4,000 copies; for 17th Dec. 2,000 copies; for 18th Dec. 1,000 copies; for 19th Dec. 1,000 copies; for 20th Dec. 1,000 copies; for 21st Dec. 1,000 copies; for 22nd Dec. 1,000 copies; for 23rd Dec. 1,000 copies; for 24th Dec. 1,000 copies; for 25th Dec. 1,000 copies; for 26th Dec. 1,000 copies; for 27th Dec. 1,000 copies; for 28th Dec. 1,000 copies; for 29th Dec. 1,000 copies; for 30th Dec. 1,000 copies; for 31st Dec. 1,000 copies.

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THE CROP OF HOFENSTELNS IS STEADILY INCREASING.

RECIPROCITY IS THE ARK IN WHICH THE REPUBLICAN PARTY CAN RIDE THE FLOOD.

WHEN A FOOTPAD WAYLAYS A NEWSPAPER MAN IT IS FAIR TO ASSUME THAT HE IS REDUCED TO DESPERATE STRAITS.

THE FORTUNATE PARTY IN NEBRASKA THIS WINTER WILL BE THE PARTY THAT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR NOTHING THAT HAPPENS.

MR. PARNELL HAS ALREADY MADE THE WORLD FORGET WHAT STARTED THE RACKET, AND THAT IS THE PRESENT AIM OF HIS STATESMANSHIP.

THE EASTERN PRESS IS HOWLING FOR INDIAN BLOOD. WHY NOT ORGANIZE A REGIMENT OF EASTERN EDITORS TO COME OUT AND DO THE FIGHTING.

THERE ARE SEVERAL BOURBONS IN THE REPUBLICAN RANKS WHOSE SERVICES MIGHT BE DISPENSED WITH WITHOUT INJURING THE PERMANENT WELFARE OF THE PARTY.

IT IS REMARKABLE THAT ALL THE MEN WHO WERE "MURDEROUSLY ASSAULTED" AT THE POLLS IN OMAHA ARE ALIVE AND ABLE TO TELL EVERYTHING THAT HAPPENED AND A GREAT DEAL THAT DIDN'T.

THE REPORT THAT THE INDEPENDENTS ARE CONTESTING THE ELECTION LACKS CONFIRMATION. UP TO THE PRESENT THE BOOMERS OF PROHIBITION HAVE MONOPOLIZED THE FLOOR REHEARSING THEIR FRAGRANT FABRICATIONS.

THE SO-CALLED INVESTIGATION IN LINCOLN SHOULD EXTEND ITS INQUIRIES TO THE INDIAN SCARE OR THE PARNELL SPLIT. IN EITHER CASE THEY WOULD COME AS NEAR THE REAL GROUNDS OF CONTEST AS THE TESTIMONY ALREADY ADDUCED.

AN AIR LINE ROAD FROM OMAHA TO GALLVESTON IS ONE OF THE LATEST PROJECTS ON PAPER. OMAHA WILL NOT OBJECT TO THE USE OF ITS NAME PROVIDED THE COMPANY DEVELOPES SOMETHING MORE SUBSTANTIAL THAN AIR.

DR. DURYEA SPEAKS CLEARLY AND WITH DEVOTED FRIENDLY INTEREST ON THE MOODED QUESTION OF ADMITTING WOMEN TO THE METHODIST CONFERENCE. THE REASONS HE GIVES FOR HIS DISAPPROVAL OF THE PROPOSITION ARE BROADER THAN ANY DENOMINATION AND APPLY VERY WELL TO THE QUESTION OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

THE ALLIANCE BOURBONS OF SOUTH CAROLINA ARE DETERMINED TO RETIRE SENATOR WADE HAMPTON. IT WILL BE REMEMBERED THE ALLIANCE BOURBONS OF GEORGIA MADE SIMILAR BOASTS, BUT GENERAL GRANT CAPTURED THE PRIZE BY AN ENLARGED MAJORITY. THE GENUINE BOURBON IS NOT KNIFING HIS PARTY FOR THE ALLIANCE TO ANY ALARMING EXTENT NOWADAYS.

THE EXPERIENCE OF THE COUNTY AND CITY WITH IRRESPONSIBLE CONTRACTORS HAS BEEN A COSTLY ONE. IF IT WILL LEAD TO A RADICAL REFORM IN THE MANNER OF AWARDING CONTRACTS, AND IMPRESS THE OFFICIALS WITH THE NECESSITY OF RIGIDLY INQUIRING INTO THE CHARACTER AND RELIABILITY OF CONTRACTORS, IT WILL PROVE PROFITABLE TO THE PUBLIC AND PREVENT DEBTS FROM ROBBERING MATERIAL MEN AND EMPLOYEES.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO RAISE FUNDS FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE DEBT ON THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING REPORT CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS, BUT STILL HAVE A GREAT DEAL OF WORK TO DO. THIS IS THE TIME WHEN OMAHA CAN AFFORD TO CONTRIBUTE GENEROUSLY OUT OF HER PROSPERITY TO PAY FOR A BUILDING THAT IS AN ORNAMENT TO THE CITY AND TO ASSIST A WORK THAT IS A CREDIT TO MANKIND. IF THE PUBLIC DOES ITS FULL DUTY ANOTHER TWO WEEKS WILL SEE THE BUILDING OUT OF DEBT.

DR. MCGLENN IS SAID TO HAVE MADE HIS PEACE WITH THE POPE AND TO BE ABOUT TO RETURN TO HIS PULPIT. IT WILL BE REMEMBERED THAT HE LEFT THE CHURCH FOUR YEARS AGO FOR INSUBORDINATION, WHICH CONSISTED IN HIS SPOUSAL OF HENRY GEORGE'S CAUSE AFTER HE HAD BEEN FORBIDDEN TO MEDIATE FURTHER WITH POLITICS. HE IMPRESSED THE PUBLIC AS BEING AN HONEST AND EARNEST MAN AND IT WAS BELIEVED THAT HE WOULD DEVELOP INTO A NOTABLE LEADER. IN THIS RESPECT HE HAS DISAPPOINTED HIS FRIENDS, WHO WILL BE GLAD TO WELCOME HIM BACK TO A SPHERE WHERE HE WAS MUCH BELIEVED AND CONSPICUOUSLY USEFUL.

NEBRASKA AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

To the people of Nebraska, more than any other state of the west, the world's fair at Chicago will present a duty and an opportunity. The duty is to show the people of the United States that the stories sent broadcast about the unprosperous conditions of our agriculture are, for the most part, slanderous and untrue. The opportunity is to show them that no other state is so favored as to soil, climate and geographical location, and that our marvelous resources are still open to the cultivation of tens of thousands of new home-seekers and millions of new capital.

It is not too early to begin to give definite shape to a plan for the state's representation at Chicago. Elsewhere THE BEE presents an interview with Commissioner Martin which should command the attention of every public-spirited citizen of Nebraska. He states that Iowa has already appropriated \$50,000 for the preliminary expenses of the work and that she will be asked for \$150,000 more at the coming session of the legislature. It is his opinion that Nebraska's appropriation for the same purpose should be \$100,000, or, at the lowest, not less than \$100,000. He suggests that the legislature should provide for the appointment of a state commission, chosen equally from the ranks of the great political parties, and of a director-general, under whose supervision the state's exhibit would be arranged and the money expended. This is substantially the plan adopted in other states. It is a matter to be settled by the legislature, but which must be urged and sustained by public opinion. It is the present duty of all good citizens and all newspapers to organize the matter to the end that public sentiment shall demand prompt and generous action on the part of the legislature which assembles next month.

It is inspiring to think of the grand exhibit which Nebraska has the power to make at the Columbian exposition. It can easily be made the foremost attraction from the trans-Missouri country.

At Chicago, in 1893, millions on millions of people will come to behold the results of American thrift, industry and ingenuity, and nothing will appeal so powerfully to their interest as the wonderful development of the newer states of the west in the last quarter of a century. Of these states Nebraska, lying almost exactly in the center of the continent, is the most typical representative. It is the heart of the great corn and grain belt, and therefore the source of the world's food supply. It is in the track of the trans-continental railway systems, and for these reasons, as well as its geographical situation, is in the line of the expansive industrial and commercial development which is bound to come with the more complete settlement of the country. Already its farms and towns have a history more wonderful than fiction—a history which begins with a sod hut on the prairie, and leads up to a score of populous cities and a state full of pushing and progressive people.

Nothing in the whole range of agricultural exhibits at Chicago will equal in interest the new sugar beet products of Nebraska. Only those will be of superior attractiveness to the agricultural staples which the state will send. Another important thing to be remembered in the makeup of the exhibit will be the hopeful list of manufactured products. This branch of our business life has much to gain from the exposition. It will be demonstrated at Chicago that manufacturing is an interest of great promise in this section and that capital can well afford to cultivate it.

All Nebraskans should make it their business to help forward from this time the movement to give this empire state of the west a memorable representation at Chicago in 1893.

TILLMAN ON THE NEGRO.

Captain Tillman as governor of South Carolina is the outcome of peculiar conditions in southern politics. He was elected by the union of the farmers of both parties and against the active opposition of the most prominent democrats. A large share of the negro republican vote either supported him directly or refused to be identified with the opposition. For these reasons his attitude on the race question is of peculiar interest to the people of the whole country and he has satisfied the general curiosity by speaking fully and pointedly in his inaugural address.

Speaking of his election, he said that this was attained by a political phenomenon which was a surprise to all of us. Our colored fellow-citizens absolutely refused to be led to the polls by their bosses. When it is clearly shown that a majority of our colored voters are no longer imbued with the republican ideas the vexed negro problem will be solved and the fear of negro domination will haunt us no more.

Whether colored citizens will share his "gratification" when they read down to this paragraph in the inaugural is open to question: We whites have absolute control of the state government and we intend to retain it. Intelligent exercise of the right of suffrage, at once the highest privilege and the most sacred duty of a citizen, is beyond the capacity of the vast majority of colored men. We deny that all men are created equal. It is not true now and it was not when Jefferson wrote it. But we cannot deny that it is our duty as the governing power in South Carolina to insure to every individual, black and white, the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The Tillman idea of the race problem, as enunciated in this first official utterance, is therefore very simple. It amounts to a declaration that the negro shall be protected in his right to live—provided that he does not attempt to vote. He need fear nothing from the democratic Alliance governor of South Carolina if he will but accept the theory that men were not created equal and that the fourteenth amendment has no binding force.

Governor Tillman's declaration is clear and strong, but it can hardly be said to have advanced the race problem many degrees toward solution. It has the merit of entire honesty and frankness and undoubtedly expresses the sentiments of southern democrats, but what consolation does it hold out to the north-eastern sentiment which asks that every man who has the legal right to vote shall cast a free ballot and have it fairly counted? In what respect is the South

Carolina of Tillman's day any better than the South Carolina which Wade Hampton ruled as governor?

Fifteen years ago the troublesome negro question appeared much nearer solution than it does today. Then negro republicans followed the lead of Daniel H. Chamberlain, an honest man, whose administration won the respect of all citizens of South Carolina and furnished no excuse for the enemies of negro suffrage to claim that it was a corrupting and debasing element in the politics of that state.

EXORBITANT ESTIMATES.

Nebraska has been exceedingly lavish in providing homes for the care and education of unfortunates. There are already three hospitals for the insane, an institute for the feeble-minded, for the blind and for the deaf and dumb, a home for the friendless, and an industrial home. The aggregate appropriations made by the last legislature for these institutions amounted to \$916,236. In addition the new home for the fallen women at Millford, about completed, brings the number of eleemosynary institutions up to nine. In each instance the buildings are substantial structures, and the equipment first-class. The provision made by the state for its unfortunates compares favorably with older states, being infinitely superior to Kansas and equaling Iowa with nearly double the population.

But the managers of these institutions are not satisfied with the liberality of former legislatures, and they will as usual flock to the capital during the coming months with appeals for inflated appropriations. The first to come to hand is from the feeble-minded institute at Beatrice. Though scarcely out of its swaddling clothes, this institution desires a full grown appetite for public funds. Manager Armstrong declares that a vast number of improvements are necessary to place the institute on a firm working basis. The amount appropriated by the last legislature to support the institute for two years was \$88,582.95. At the present time there are 131 inmates. The average number for the two years is considerably lower, but even on this basis the cost per capita was \$330. This sum is certainly ample to provide ordinary comforts for a feeble minded person.

It seems, however, the management is not content with this princely outlay, and could conveniently dispose of double the sum. The expenses for the ensuing two years are estimated at \$173,225, an increase of 96 per cent.

Suppose the managers of the remaining eight institutions follow the example of Mr. Armstrong, we would have a total estimated expense of \$1,795,861, against \$916,236 for the current two years.

The fact is apparent that the line must be drawn sharply against further extensions and extravagant equipments. The time has come to call a halt and give some attention to the necessities of those who are compelled to bear the burdens of taxation. Instead of increasing appropriations and creating snug berths for sinecures, the legislature must give the managers to understand that economy is the order of the day, and all energies must be directed toward relieving the onerous exactions under which thousands of toilers are struggling. The legislature should aim to give these institutions sufficient means to maintain them for two years, and resolutely set its face against the needless demands of the managers.

A NEEDED PENSION REFORM.

Secretary Noble acts wisely in giving prompt and intelligent attention to that portion of the democratic criticisms of the pension system which he knows to be just. By his request Congressman Bell has introduced into the house a bill which aims to abolish several abuses that have grown up silently and rapidly about a department which distributes millions of dollars every year. It is a measure which deserves the prompt and earnest attention of the republicans in congress, who are responsible for the evils as well as the virtues of the pension system as it now exists.

The bill attempts to put limits to the notoriously unreasonable profits of the Washington claim agents. It is a well known fact that they have been getting rich at the joint expense of the government and the pensioners, and it was inevitable that in the end a scandal should result. This measure closes none too soon to prevent it. One of its provisions is to reduce the fee for applications for pensions increase from \$10 to \$1. This, perhaps, a good representative instance of the abuses in the department. The fees are about ten times as high as they ought to be.

There are many other weak places in the system, and the bill should be broad and thorough enough to remedy them all. The appropriations for the payment of pensions are made on an enormous scale and have been steadily increasing. The republican party has stood as the steadfast defender of the pension principle and has reached a point where it is evidently to encounter a strong opposition from the enemies of the union soldier.

It should make haste to do now what it has neglected to do before—undertake a thorough overhauling of the system, to the end that the vast sums annually paid for pensions shall make comfortable the veteran, the widow and the orphan, and not make rich the professional patriots who stand between the treasury and the pensioners. When this reform is accomplished and economy takes the place of profligacy, it will be possible to reduce the cost of the pension bureau without reducing its efficiency.

THE TROUBLESOME MILLIONAIRE.

The millionaire is getting to be a troublesome factor in American society. He is associated in the minds of the masses with many of the evils they bear and is the ready target of the revolutionary literature of the day. One of the brightest and most striking things that has been written about him is a paper by Charles F. Dole in the current number of the New England Magazine, entitled, "What Shall We do with the Millionaire?"

What Shall We do with the Millionaire?

Mr. Dole regards the increase of colossal fortunes as a menace to our civilization, inasmuch as they give to favored individuals, and their descendants, the sanction of the law to gratify their desires "at the best, in single instances, of the whole annual labor of 100 men, or the utmost possible savings of 1,000 men." The picture he draws of the millionaire who would not be begrudged his pile, as compared with the man who usually possesses it, is striking:

If, indeed, the founder of the fortune had deserved well of the world; if, in every case, his wealth represented some grand and exceptional service; if he had been a Socrates or an Emerson, deepening the foundations of morals and making human life better worth living for every one; if he had been the Sophocles or Shakespeare, enriching the world's literature forever; if he had been an Ericsson or Fulton, winning the secret of the powers of nature; if he had been a great captain of industry, learning to organize and save the labor of thousands of men—in all such cases society could well afford to bid the great heap ask for himself what he deserved.

What shall we say, however, of the ordinary millionaire? Has he done for society anything to entitle him to command the unlimited services of the world? Indeed, too often he has speculated his way to fortune by gigantic methods of cheating and gambling; or he may have been made accidentally rich by the growth of the great town around his sugar-farmer's farm; or very often his title to fortune is by accident of birth.

The world will instantly recognize the truth of the first picture as it recalls the poverty of most of the great helpers of mankind. Many a millionaire will wince to behold his features in the composite photograph which constitutes the second picture. There is truth in both and together they may be taken as a fair statement of the reasons for the popular and growing distrust of colossal fortunes.

Mr. Dole, however, is a reformer having not only a complaint, but a remedy. He regards the millionaire as an evil that is capable of being turned to good account. He would abandon the effort to tax him to death, or to distribute his property by arbitrary means. He would, indeed, "cease to pursue him," and begin a systematic extermination of his better side. Briefly, his plan would be to endeavor to induce millionaires to lighten the burdens of general taxation and give the public the benefit of their means by undertaking public improvements at their own expense. He would have them build city halls, lay out parks and erect sea-coast fortifications. This plan could be extended to all improvements and would certainly have the effect of reducing alike public taxes and private fortunes. But it is to be feared that Mr. Dole presumes too much on the soft-heartedness of the average millionaire. It is a dream that seems even more imprudent than Bellamy's, who merely proposed to revolutionize society, while Mr. Dole would have to revolutionize human nature.

There is something in the suggestion, however. It may well open the eyes of the very rich to the fact that the wise use of their great means is the best possible safeguard against a social crisis that is sure to follow some time the unlimited accumulation of money in selfish hands.

Buffalo Bill Africans.

When Hon. Buffalo Bill has quelled the troubles out west by swallowing all the Indians he doesn't care to save alive for his show he is the right man to send through Darkest Africa to straighten out affairs in that country. Stanley is a good enough man in his way, but if ever Buffalo Bill has a chance he will show him a really great man goes to work to spread civilization.

Stands Him in Good Stead.

Mr. Stead, the English journalist, has a fine nose for news. He is, withal, a humane man and a philanthropist, but he neglects his church duties. Every great man with his newspaper enterprises. Every great public scandal that has taken place within the last ten years has been boiled down by the reformer into a salacious pamphlet, which has been sold by millions of copies at 1 penny each. Thus all things work together for the benefit of him who has the right sort of a nose.

The Land of Loves and Sunshine.

Prate, ye who will, of so-called charms you find in the land of loves and sunshine. The land of stoves and sunshine is good enough for me. I've been there for fourteen months in every foreign clime. And I've learned a lesson or two. I've learned that the best of learning, but I've learned the biggest bit of wisdom I've acquired—It is that which teaches that this land is the land of loves and sunshine.

Now, I am of opinion that a person should get warm in this present life of ours, not all in the land of loves and sunshine. So with the Boreas blows his blast, through country and through town. Or, when the muddy streets the stifling fog, he guzzles in a pub, or plunk some black, watered-down gin.

But let me toast my shrunken cheeks beside some Yankee-stove.

The British people say they "don't believe in stoves," but they do. Perance because we warmed 'em so complete in the land of loves and sunshine. They talk of "drafts" and "stiffness" and "rheumatism" and "barny rooms or silver 'round the street."

With sunshine such a rarity, and stoves scarce as hen's teeth. What wonder they are wedded to their father's and gin?

In Germany are stoves galore, and yet you seldom find a fire with the stoves, for Germans are not that kind. The Germans say that fire makes dirt, and that the dirt is the plague is the average Teuton's king.

And since the fire costs pennies, why, the thrifty soul denies himself all heat, except what comes with beer and exercise.

The Frenchman builds a fire of coals, the Irishman of peat. The frugal Dutchman buys a fire when he has the coal, but he is not so frugal as the average Teuton's king.

should give a little of their stores, and give promptly, and avoid the necessity of calling for outside assistance.

The failure of Nebraska to take care of its temporarily distressed settlers would be a lasting disgrace.

AN Ohio man has declared war on the president because one of his friends failed to get a postoffice. If this is sufficient ground for the beginning of hostilities the president may expect to find a good-sized army on his trail about the time of the next national convention.

It is a self-evident fact that the police force of the city is not handled to the best advantage. Out of a total of 98 men only 30 are on duty at night, whereas a proper distribution would give not less than 50. There is no actual necessity for a large day force. At least two-thirds of the available force should be kept on duty at night, and all special assignments not absolutely necessary should be abolished. It is not expected crime can be entirely stamped out, but it is possible with the present force to render life and property more secure.

MEMBERS of the alliance are naturally disgusted with the ridiculous work of their leaders. The so-called contest was inaugurated for the purpose of showing that illegal votes had been cast, false returns made and other crimes perpetrated against an honest ballot. But at the very outset Burrows & Co. abandoned that purpose and turned the contest over to the prohibitionists. A strong majority of the people squelched prohibition at the late election and that majority is equally emphatic in denouncing a movement conducted solely to air the grievances of cranks.

Now for Business Gentlemen.

What is wanted now is a "business session" of the senate. The house, we think, can depend on to haste.

Reading the Stars Aright.

Where is the great political power of the future to be found? Will it rest with an increase of 5,000,000 in population, seems to answer the question.

The Unkindest Cut of Fate.

Next to the finding of Charlie Ross, the most pathetic thing in sight is his subsequent loss. The patient public was prepared to stand anything less than this.

Italy Can Sympathize.

Italy, too, has had a political tidal wave. Crispi, the Italian premier, has just gained a big majority in the Italian parliament than the democrats have secured in that of the United States.

S. Bull a la Lydin.

One of the latest alleged portraits of Sitting Bull shows the renowned redskin with a ruff and a mane. Evidently someone is working off mist Lydia Pinkham.

The High Road to Promotion.

The republican congressman who makes the first serious and intelligent attempt this session to remove the objectionable features of the tariff may not get the party nomination in 1892, but he will gain a lasting place in the line of succession to that candidate.

Buffalo Bill Africans.

When Hon. Buffalo Bill has quelled the troubles out west by swallowing all the Indians he doesn't care to save alive for his show he is the right man to send through Darkest Africa to straighten out affairs in that country. Stanley is a good enough man in his way, but if ever Buffalo Bill has a chance he will show him a really great man goes to work to spread civilization.

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FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Story of a Young Lady Who Engaged in a Flirtation.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 6.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Captain Carter was called to the Bond Hotel Thursday evening by a young lady who retained Miss Merton of Chicago. She had a tale of woe to unfold, and unfolded it. She was a handsome young woman of about twenty-five, stylishly dressed, and told the captain that she was on her way from her home in Chicago to Bate, Mont., where she had a situation awaiting her. She was not averse to a little flirtation, it seemed, and told the officer that while between here and Omaha she made the acquaintance of a young man of good appearance who gave the name of Frank Martin to her. He was quite fascinating, it appears, and by the time Lincoln was reached had gotten into her good graces to such an extent that she accepted his invitation to stay over in Lincoln. The fellow registered as E. H. Phillips at the Bond, and by some means secured her consent to letting him wear her handsome ring and also took her handkerchief as a keepsake. He left the hotel in the afternoon, and not showing up by 9 o'clock she supposed he had decamped with the ring.

Captain Carter started on the hunt for Frank Martin, finding two men of that name but neither of them the party wanted. When he returned to the hotel he found the young lady had a moment before had her ring returned in an envelope and sent via messenger. He afterwards ascertained that the real culprit overhauled his office during the night of the Frank Martins and getting scared hurriedly returned the ring. And thus the story ended.

SHE LOVED HIM WISELY.

Sophia C. Dishong, the pretty daughter of Jacob Dishong, a farmer near Eagle, fell in love with her father's hired hand, Charles Kennedy, a young man of the same locality. The old story of loving not wisely was repeated, and today young Kennedy was arrested. His trial has been set for Monday, but as yet it is uncertain whether bonds will be necessary. He has been unusually thrifty for a young man of his years, having \$300 in the bank, the savings from wages since he left the school in 1887. Unless some friend comes to his assistance he will have to go to jail pending the preliminary examination.

ANOTHER COLLEGE.

Lincoln, it is claimed, should be called the city of colleges, owing to the great number of her educational institutions. She is to have still another college—the normal college—and the site has been decided upon. It is just north of Union college. A number of other cities are vying for the honor of being the bidders being Beatrice, Fremont, Lawrence, Topeka, Kan.; Salt Lake City, Utah, and Portland, Ore.

WILKINSON INSURANCE.

The following list of insurance companies has been sent to the deputy auditor with the question as to whether they are entitled to do business in this state. Mr. Allan says they are not: Republic Mutual Insurance company, Georgia; Commonwealth, Illinois; Consolidated, Illinois; Mississippi Valley, Illinois; Lumberman's, Illinois; Pioneer Mutual, Illinois; Wayne County, Illinois; Aurora, Illinois; Central, Indiana; Vermont, Indiana; Indiana Fire, Indiana; Northern Mutual, Iowa; Manufacturers, Iowa; Peabody, West Virginia; Jefferson, West Virginia; American, West Virginia; Farmers and Merchants, Standard, West Virginia; Wisconsin Mutual, Wisconsin; Milwaukee Mutual, Wisconsin; Mutual Fire, Wisconsin.

WANTS A DIVORCE.

Mrs. Ada M. Nourse, after less than three years of married life, signs for the freedom of her girlhood and asked the district court today to give her a divorce from her husband Fred. Nourse, who she says is a drunkard, a gambler and a thief. She says she has been married for three years and has had three children, but she says she cannot drink stimulants without making a brute of herself.

THE SUPREME COURT.

In the district court of Sherman county David Purkay sued Charles W. Hibbels, Bloomfield; Charles E. Van Housen, Clark; Lake; William H. Kelton, Abingdon; John P. Pollock, New Hartford; William T. Reynolds, New Hartford; Dr. J. M. G. Willard, support; Edwin B. Brown, Melrose; Moses L. Bunell, Des Moines. Increase—Henry Eberhart, Hirondeer; Frederick Barriok, Grundy Center; Aquilla Standiford, Grundy Center; William W. Stever, Oskaloosa; Alvin Balm, Grundy; William Hodasse, Liberty Center; Silas Shumate, Independence; James A. Turner, Independence; William M. Standiford, Grundy; Bryan, Montezuma; George W. Salmon, Valeria; John W. Kelly, Sanborn. Special agent—Thomas Beaumont, Lake City. Release of the prisoners—John W. Standiford, Grundy; W. Miller, Minburn. Original widows—Elizabeth, widow of Nathan C. Miller, South English.

Defies the Labor Council.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—The shipping federation has issued a manifesto defying the united labor council which yesterday issued a strike of seamen and firemen employed by several steamship companies here. The strikers are not unanimous in their opinion as to the advisability of the strike.

OMAHA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Subscribed and Guaranteed Capital, \$200,000. Paid in Cash, \$100,000. 50,000. Buys and sells stocks and bonds; negotiates commercial paper; receives and executes trusts; acts as transfer agent and trustee of corporations; takes charge of property, collects rents.

Omaha Loan & Trust Co SAVINGS BANK.

S. E. Cor. 16th and Douglas Sts. Paid in Capital, \$100,000. Subscribed and Guaranteed Capital, \$200,000. Liability of Stockholders, \$100,000. 5 Per Cent Interest Paid on Deposits.

ODDS AND ENDS.