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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors, The Bee Bild'g, Farnam and Seventeenth Sta EWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

Etateof Nebraska. 53 County of Douglas (53 George B. Tzschock, secretary of The Boe Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending Dec. 20, 1890, was as folows: 21.015

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Fworn to before me and subscribed in my resence this 20th day of December. A. D., 1899 IFEAL, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, | sa

County of Douglas, 184 George B. Tzschuck, being doly sworn, de-poses and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average Gally circulation of The Daux BEE for the month of December, 1880, was 32,048 copies; for January, 1900, 19,555 copies; for February, 1800, 19,561 copies; for March, 1850, 20,515 copies; for April, 1900, 20,504, oles; for May, 1850, 20,185 ropies; for June, 1800, 20,570 copies; for October, 1850, 30,762 copies; for November, 1860, 20,135 for Sentemiter, 1800, 20,570 copies; for October, 1850, 30,762 copies; for November, 1860, 20,130 copies; for June, 1800, 20,570 copies; for October, 1850, 30,762 copies; for November, 1850, 20,130 copies; for before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 6th Gay of December, A. D., 1890 N. P. FEIL, Natary Public,

THE Raum investigation ends as it began-in wind.

MR. STANLEY's tour of Omaha was a succession of genuine surprises.

THE rear guard of the Omaha reception committee sings his little tale of woe.

THE houors are even. Stanley captivated Omaha and Omaha captivated Stanley.

THE next race of millionaires will be the descendents of the high-salaried officers of the world's fair.

THE president wanted to give color to the supreme bench. So he put put Brown alongside of Gray.

THE refusal of Boulanger to believe that he is politically dead forms a distinguished precedent for Parnell.

THE deeper the courts probe into the Kean bank failure the more luminous is the fact that it was a model preying institution.

THE Indian campaign still keeps unbroken its slender thread of interest. There may be war yet, but Sitting Bull won't be there.

IT is just 100 years since the first plug

One of the new domands of the Farmers' Alliance, as voiced by a resolution of the recent state convention, is for the abolition of the bounty of 2 cents a pound on manufactured beet sugar. This action is demanded on the ground that the bounty will have a tendency to foster monopoly.

THE STATE SUGAR BOUNTY.

The resolution was adopted without discussion and was doubtless as ill-considered as it is unjust and unwise. The sugar bounty was provided by the last legislature and nothing has yet been paid on account of it. It was offered as an inducement to capitalists to invest hundreds of thousands of dollars in great plants and thereby develop a promising

industry and agricultural crop. The idea was to make more sure the profits of an enterprise which could not be thoroughly tested without the investment of large amounts of outside capital, but which was expected to confer great and lasting benefits to both producers and consumers if it proved

successful. The bounty had the desired effect. It was influential in securing a sugar factory for Grand Island built and equipped at a cost of half a million dollars, which is turning out several hundred barrels of an excellent quality of sugar every day. This has given the state a wide advertisement and has already led to the erection of another and larger factory at Norfolk. A continuance of the state's liberal policy may be expected to bring a large number of factories and refineries and make Nebraska the first sugar state in the union. To repeal the bounty almost as soon as factories have been secured by the tender of it would be an act of bad faith for which the state would certainly suffer a grievous loss, directly and indirectly. It would retard, if not stop, the development of the sugar industry and would give Nebraska a most unenviable reputation with capitalists and manufacturers to whom in-

ducements may hereafter be offered. It is an act of folly and injustice which the state cannot afford to commit. It is understood that one of the causes which led to the passage of the resolution was the complaint of farmers about the prices paid for beets. There is some truth in the complaint. It is a fact that

many of the farmers have been disappointed in the results of the first year's experiment, the pecuniary return proving hardly commensurate to the severe labor involved. But they should remember that the past season was a trial period with them, as well as the manufacturers, and that it is a good deal easier to raise prices than to lower them. THE BEE has been informed that the prices paid for last season's crop are not intended to be taken as a standard. It is certainly too early to condemn the manufacturers for any disappointment on this score. In considering the sugar bounty the legislature should remember that it is dealing with something that promises more than any other single industry for the development of the state's manufacturing and agricultural interests. When

it is firmly established such artificial encouragement will not be needed or expected, but for the present it is the part of wisdom to let it alone.

AN INTERCONVERTIBLE BOND. In his plan for relieving the financial portant results already attained even situation submitted to the senate repub- without a systematic distribution of the waters. Over one hundred miles of lican caucus some ten days ago Secretary ditches have been built and operated by Windom suggested exchanging for a private enterprise and a vast area of portion of our outstanding bonds a new land rendered productive. The legislaissue of two per cent, thirty year, interture believes that national control of convertible bonds, such bonds to be at irrigation is impracticable, that it all times convertible at the will of the should be left to state regulaholder into currency, and the currency tion, and urges the granting to also convertible into bonds on demand. the several states of the arid belt of It has been known for some time that the public domain. Under state control the secretary was very much in favor of laws can be promptly enacted to meet a bond of this character as a method of every emergency instead of depending supplying more currency, and he was on the delays of congress and subjecting expected to suggest it in his the people vitally interested to the annual report, but probably for the reawhims of lawmakers unfamiliar with the son that the administration was not disneeds of the country. It is not probable posed to commit itself to a policy of this congress will take action on the question sort it was not referred to in the official during the present short session. The report. The first opportunity, however, memorial, however, suggests a feasible that came to the secretary to propose this scheme, which by the way is not plan of disposing of the arid lands, but there are other vital questions original with him, upon his personal reinvolved which should be definitely sponsibility, he made use of. As the solved before the nation relincountry knows it was rejected by the quishes ownership. Nebraska, the senate republican caucus. Dakotas and Kansas, while ready This result, however, has not discourto aid in the development of their westaged the advocates of an interconvertern neighbors, must insist on federal ible bond, and they are still engaged in legislation preventing the total diversion urging it upon popular attention. That it of the waters of interstate streams. may one day become a feature of our financial system is by no means improbable, though that it would accomplish THERE is a movement for a convention of lead miners, with the object of any such beneficial results for the peodevising means to protect themselves ple as its supporters claim is far from probable. The idea is that the povernagainst the alleged exactions of the lead trust, and other combinations ment shall issue bonds to the amount of several hundred millions of dollars at a which they claim are robbing them. The miners say they are willing that low rate of interest, not above two per the lead manufacturers, the smelters cent, such bonds to be convertible at the and the railroads shall have a fair profit, pleasure of the holder into legal tender notes, which notes are to be convertible but they are not disposed to work any back again into bonds, the bonds to be longer for that triumverate. If the again convertible into notes, and so on miners have such cause of complaint as they allege they are certainly during the lifetime of the bonds. justified in seeking to remove it and to The supporters of this scheme asthat whenever currency secure for themselves justice and fair sume play. They might be able to find through was needed it would be furnished by converting the bonds into it. a convention a way to reach this, while at the same time it would give them an and when it was not needed it would be converted back into bonds and withopportunity to better acquaint congress and the country with the magnitude of drawn. If this were the process it would give a measure of elasticity to the the industry. currency. But the advocates of the plan appear not to consider that bonds IF we can believe the d efunct Mr. convertible into currency would prac-Broatch he always was a staunch oppotically be currency, and would be used nent of prohibition, but during the late in large transactions and in settlement campaign he never failed to give aid of balances between banks precisely like and comfort to the imported defamers the notes they represented. The fact and traducers of Omaha and tried his that so long as they remained unconlevel best in an underhanded way to vorted they would draw interest would obstruct the work of the business men who had volunteered to fight the antiassist in preventing their conversion. prohibition battle. When capitalists and institutions could get even two per cent for money in the form of bonds they would probably be in THE suspicion is growing to the prono hurry to exchange the bonds for notes portions of conviction that the prohibidrawing no interest at all. For the most tion inquisition masks a cunning plot. part, therefore, the bonds would remain To a man up a tree it looks like an inbonds and yet swell the volume of curgenious scheme to waste the time of the legislature and block all business up to rency just as if they were plain non-interest-bearing legal tenders, and the the closing days of the session. government would be paying interest to

interest is concorned, and this considera- law has been submitted in congress. tion might induce the people to accept This is in the form of an amendment to the necessary extension of the time for getting rid of the public debt. But as a means of remedying any of the ills incident to our currency system it is by no means clear that the interconvertible bond plan would be successful. Sufficient assurance has been given in the action of the senate republican caucus that no such plan has any chance of getting through the present congress.

THE FUTURE OF THE MORMONS. There are many indications that the

recent exhibition of a willingness to comply with the laws of the United States on the part of the saints is not to the territory of the United States ought be construed as a purpose to a band on the dream of a Mormon empire. The purchase of several large tracts of lands by prominent Mormon leaders has been recorded recently. Some of

these purchases were in Colorado and Idaho and probably aimed at nothing more important than the extension of on this ground the proposed amendment profitable farming districts where the saints could enjoy their own society ex-

clusively. They are industrious tillers of the soil, with a fondness for irrigated farming, and are therefore ready purchasers of available lands of this sort. No one familiar with the history of the church, or the determined character of its leaders, has believed, however, that their plans would stop with the extension of the peaceful industry of farming. The public has waited with much confidence to see the first signs of a new promised land, to which the present apostles could lead the saints, as Joseph Smith lead them from Missouri to Illinois, and as to Utah.

During the past few days it has been announced that John W. Young has closed a contract for 5,000,000 acres of land in northern Mexico. Two significant conditions of the contract are provisions that Young shall construct and that the Mexican government shall pay every family that settles

on the tract \$200 and every single man \$50. On these generous terms the Mormons and the Mexicans can doubtless cooperate profitably in the development of

a locality that is peculiarly rich in natural resources. The Mormons still command much wealth and energy, and have never found it difficult to secure recruits. Apparently there is no reason why they cannot re-establish their fallen empire where the Montezumas flourished hundreds of years ago. The removal of the Mormons to

Mexico would be a happy solution of a troublesome problem for the United States. It would hasten the complete triumph of our laws where they have been long deficient and free the splendid territory of Utah from the weight of iniquity that has held it down. The Mexicans will find the saints industrious and energetic assistants, and perhaps they will not mind their little eccentricities.

THE Wyoming legislature has forwarded to congress a memorial on the subject of irrigation. It calls attention to the fact that irrigation is essential to the development of the agricultural resources of the state and points to the im-

legal right to see that all its citizens are dealt with on equal and just terms, but it could only obtain ownership of all the rail roads by the act requiring that railroads doing purchase or confiscation. To buy out all the business partly, fi the United States and lines in the country at the extravagant valupartly in adjacent foreign countries shall ation now fixed on them by their manispuobtain from the interstate commerce lators and the further approciation that commission a license or permit to engage | would be insisted upon if there were a prosin such business. A company applying pect of such legislation being pushed through for such license must stipulate that it could only be done by saddling on the people n far neavier load than the one they are now will obey and conform to the provisions carrying. It would mean the buying out of of the act to regulate interstate commerce the property at far more than its actual and upon a failure to comply with the worth and taxing the present as well as the law the commission may suspend the future generations to pay the debt. It is not

license. We cannot see that there can difficult to fancy Jay Gould laughing in his be any reasonable objection to a regulasleeve at the prospect of the nation legalizing a vast amount of problematical stuff now held tion of this kind, all agreeing that the by him and others, and undertaking alien corporations doing business within to millions of dirty water that has to be required to conform to the probeen injected into the railroad sysvisions of our law; otherwise there is manifestly a discrimination against our have to be done unless the buyer insisted on own roads to their disadvantage. But cutting the purchase price in two, under prosuch regulation would not lessen the test from the anwilling seller, or paving the cause of agitation against the Canadian bill in flat money. Either of these two courses roads, which is their competition, and would be an act so arbitrery and unfair as to deserve to rank only with the politics of an unenlightened age. The first would be bold will doubtless be vigorously combatted open robbery, and as such hooted at by the by the American railroad interested. whole civilized world; the second commercial

suicide and national bankruptcy. THE farmers of Vermont are making rapid progress with their new league, as that, and therefore should not indorse the which, although only about a year old, advocacy of such an unwise policy, though already has 20,000 voters wit hin its made by a well-meaning friend. Still, it is ranks. The legislature at its last sesonly natural that the threat of a monopolistic combination should provoke an attitude of resion failed to give any attention to prisal against the railroad magnates, and special measures urged by the farmers, even lead sensible men to propose measures and this neglect of their interests gave that are indefensible. The Leese utterance a marked impetus to the growth of their is only one of many which may be expected organization. They draw from both to be provoked by the menace of a combine parties, but necessarily most largely to place the farming classes at its mercy and from the republicans, and as the vote of once more institute and enforce the policy of the two old parties is about fifty thoumaking the traffic pay all it can bear. sand republican and twenty thousand Brigham Young lead them from Illinois democratic, it is apparent that the

farmers' organization may cut a big figure in future elections in the Green Mountain state. At any rate it is the cash. intention of the organization to put a state ticket in the field at the next election, and the promise is that they will make a very strong showing at the polls. a railroad 1,500 miles in length. The principles of the lengue are in the wherever you find them. main similar to those of the alliance in the west, except that the Vermonters are strong protectionists.

THE board of trade is moving vigorously to secure a state warehouse law. The subject is one of vital importance not only to the farmers of the state, but it is the first practical step toward the establishment of a grain market in Omaha. The republican state convention pronounced in favor of a warehouse law. The Alliance members cannot consistently oppose a measure promising beneficial results to the producers and the state at large. It is not probable that the measure will encounter serious opposition in the legislature. The

board of trade however, should secure the introduction of a bill embodying the principles of the Illinois law, or some equally effective one, at the earliest possible day, and energetically urge its enactment.

THE abolition of sinecure offices and the concentration of responsibility should be stamped on every section of the revised charter. Under the present law, sincours offices have been multiplied far beyond the needs of the city and the tax-eaters subject to no one but their creators in the council.

THE mestorious movements of the con tractors and the repudiated combine in dicate a determination to organize the new council in the interest of one or both. The year's experience shows that the boodle cast upon the waters 12 month ago returned both principal and interest.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST. Nebraska.

The Norfolk creamery has been sold to Harding Bros. for \$3,000. The new Christian church at Filley has

een dedicated free from debt, The new opera house at Elsie was opened hristmas night with the play "Under the Snoll 3

A ghost dance was given at the Ponder opera house in which Sitting Buil's ghost took a prominent part.

Barton Curry, a Schuyler bicyclist, took a cader from his machine and broke one of the bones in his right hand.

The Ulysses Disputch prophecies that Van Wyck will be the choice of the alliance of the west for vice president in 1892.

Elijab Filley of Filley is constructing one of the largest artificial lakes in the state which will be used us a carp pond. turn into solid substance untold

Rev. A. H. Law has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church at filley and has ac-cepted a call from the Baptist church at Wither. tem of the country. Yet this is what would

The Forbes prize for the best declamation among the preparatory students of Deane col-lege, Crete, w2s awarded . Miss Lillian Chase. There were five contostants. A petition is being freely signed for a postoffice at Wilson's Corners, between De-catur and Lyons, and in case the petition is

granted an alliance store will be started at the same place. The Stromsburg Republican has changed

to the News, and will pursue the same line of policy that has made it one of the strongest weeklies in the state. Mr. S. C. Woodruff remains in editorial charge. A team of horses belonging to Horman An-

holt, of Tecumseh, was frightened by a brass band, and while the owner was holding the animals his arm was broken. Anholt tried to collect damages from the band, but failed. It is reported that Mrs. Jacobus, wife of the Baptist minister at Delta, Otoe county, was horsewhipped last evening by two indig-nant females. Mrs. Jacobus was riding along the road in a cart, when the ladies stopped her and while one of them held the horse the other laid on the whip. The ladies who administered the "strap oil" claim that the preacher's wife had been talking rather promiscuously about them.

From Wyoming to the Coast. Butte business men have subscribed \$4,850

The road to the banker's ruin is paved to rid the city of smelter smoke. with good intentions-unaccompanied by Helena's consolidated street car company has commenced running electric cars exclu-An Invariable Characteristic.

sively. The wealthiest colored man in the west is Edward J. Sanderlin, a barber of Denver. He is worth \$200,000. "Fat men," observes a Nebraska exchange,

are thick in our town." Fat mon are thick The first session of the grand lodge of Mon tana of the Ancient Order of United Workmen was held in Helena last week.

The old and curious Indian medal, of which mention was recently made in Tug BEE, is now in the possession of J. J. Steffen of Lusk, Wyo., who secured it from the Indian direct. A force of men which has been at work constructing the telegraph line between Red Buttes and park City. Utah, will put up the line on the Cheyenne & Northern extension. A popular vote was taken at Santa Bar-bara, Cal., upon the question of closing the saloons at 11 o'clock every night and all day Sunday. Nine hundred and fifty votes were cast. The majority in favor of closing was

Hon. Joseph Nimmo, jr., special agent of ir-rigation inquiry, department of agriculture, has arrived in Boise, Idaho. He is charged with the thorough investigation of the ques-tion of irrigation in Idaho, both from surface and under or artesian flow.

There is strong probability of the organization of a local company to build a telegraph line from Cheyenne to Denver to connec with the Postal telegraph company's lines. cause he thought it demoralizing. The exquisite work of art was ruined and the fanatie The cost has been estimated and several cap-italists have signified their willingness to is in jail, but the world is not one whit bettake stock in the company.

Jacob W. Harlan, an old Californian, who has become somewhat convivial of late, was robbed in a saloon at Napa, Cal., a few nights ago of \$40. He was in the company of young men and says he knows who did the job. Warrants are out for their arrest, but they

have not yet been apprehended. The total area under ditch in El Paso county, Colorado (of which Colorado Springs is the chief city), is 11,146 acres. There are thirty one reservoirs constructed, at an esti mated total cost of \$99,000, and four partially completed reservoirs, which when finished will have cost \$31,000. There are in all sixty ditches.

A bill has been introduced in the Wyoslature providing an appropriation of \$30,000 for the world's fair. Five commis-tioners will be appointed, two of whom will be the state engineer and state reologist. A bill has also been introduced establishing the Wyoming agricultural college, and leaving its location to a vote of the people. The Seattle & Northern coal company, which opened extensive offices in Seattle, Wash., November 15, has vanished and an investigation shows that a successful swin dle has been perpetrated. The company was organized in Seattle about three months ago mane, with a capital of \$500,000. Business with transacted by a man named Ayres, who issued the stock of the company at par value in payment for coal. Canvassers were em-ployed and quite a business was done. On

CHINESE NOVELS.

Int resting Vicissitudes of Literature in the Land of Confactus.

The writing of this class of literature began in the thirteenth century and continued to be a favorite occupation of Chinese writers for about three contures, says the North China Horald, After this it was felt that enough had been provided and the production almost ceased. The authors concealed their names. The moral teaching of the Confucian school was too powerful for those who loved to give reign to their imagination in novel and play writing to be able to venture on publicity. It was never with the consent of the always dominant moral philosophers that novels grew to the position of influence they s in China.

This hostility has by no means care.u. Quite recently there appeared in a hinese newspaper a paper written by an anonymous Confucianist against nov els. He is deeply impressed with the need of continuing the crusade against licentious literature and romances commenced by one Chien during the last, century, when he founded a school in Soochow for the promotion of the healthy study of the classical books. He held that novels are now so prevalent that they amount to a fourth estate in the realm of teaching, the Confucian, Buddhist, and the Taoist literatures being the first, second and third. But instead of inculcating virtue they lead men into vice. Every one reads them or hears them read, and it may be questioned whether the moral influence for Chinese works of imagination is, he says, not greater than that of the books of the three religions for good. They uggest to young men that they should ead a licentious life, and represent killing a man as a noble action. To read of these things produces disastrous results on public morality. The many cases of crime in the courts and the number of those who adopt a robber's career are due to the effect of Chinese novel read-

ug. This author was followed by Shih, who set the example of establishing a paperburning urn in his family court. Into this urn went all novels and every sort of vicious literature on which he could lay hands, and especially the blocks from which they were printed. For these he made wide search, in the hope of extinguishing the evil at its source. In order to find money to buy them up, he first used his spare funds, and then sold clothing, and even his wife's ornanents, in order that the work of destruction might be more complete. Others of influence in Soochow followed these examples; they created a public opinion, and the consequence was that representatives of sixty-five of the most respectade firms went together to the city temple, burnt incense, and made a vow not to engage in the trade in immoral books. An office was opened in the Confucian temple of the magistracy for buying up the blocks of all immoral books, including novels. There was an immense destruction of this literature in Soochow, so that it became hard to meet with vicious publications. This was, however, nearly half a century ago, and the evil rose again. Twenty-five years ago the then governor of the district issued a proclamation reiterating the order prohibiting immoral publications.

At the present time there is a flood of books with a bad influence. Such reading as they furnish has more influence n leading young minds wrong, says the Confucianist writer, than all the in-fluence on the side of right or the teach-ing of the sages. "The foreign reader of Chinese books of imaginative kind cannot condemn them indiscriminately, because they contain beautiful charac-ters, both of men and women, which exhibit an admirable idea of bravery, filial piety, purity of life, loyalty, and other noble qualities. But there can be no doubt of the bad influence of many of the native books which familiarize the minds of the young with scenes of vice, and hold up successful crime to sympathetic admiration. It must also be remembered that whatever evil there may be in the actual life of the Chinese, the have among them the firm friends of a high morality. The national conscience and the national literature alike testify with unfaltering voice to the duty of every one to be moral, just, and hu-An Unusual War Relic. Dr. Hall has quite a curiosity in the shape of an old, rusty relic of the late war, savs the Americus, Ga., Recorder. It is one of the old pikes known as the Joe Brown pike, which were used by the confederates at the beginning and by some of the troops all through the war. Dr. Hall was living near Griswoldville and after the engagement there he found the one he has. It consists of an iron shaft about a foot long and a head shaped like a spear. To the shaft was fastened a long wooden handle, but this part of it was lost.

coercive teetotal prohibition fad, which drove all the Germans in Iowa out of the republican party and turned all the river towns into democratic strongholds. Second, it sold out to Jay Gould and the

railroad ring, and so offended the farmers.

financier according to religious principles, but according to developments he laid up very little earthly treasure for his creditors. The Democrats and the Alliance. St. Joseph Herald. One of the most beautiful sights of the present times is the affection felt for the

The farmers do not want any such result

Cash is Essential.

Chicago News.

Chicago Tribun

Mr. Kean's Religious Banking.

Kansis City Times. Banker Kean of Chicago may have been a

farmers by democratic polititions, whose aims and affections are dependent for their realization on the good granger's vote.

Impotent Fanaticism.

Jamestown, (N. Y.), Journal. When fanaticism runs a muck it does good cause incalculable injury. A zealot in Omaha threw a chair through an \$18,000 painting representing beauty unaforned, be-

hat was made. Senator Evarts refuses to loan it for exhibition at the world's fair for fear of taking cold.

RUSSIAN statistics show that the population of St. Petersburg has decreased 185,000 in seven years. What was St. Petersburg's loss was Siberia's gain.

ILLINOIS, like Nebraska, has a law regulating private banks on its statute books. There is no substantial evidence in either state that the law is a live one.

SENATOR STANFORD says he has no ambition to be president. So far as has been observed the country never had the remotest intention to force the presidency on him.

STANLEY AFRICANUS is constantly adding to his store of knowledge on natural history. He comes away from Omaha with a vivid recollection of the two-legged calf.

THE adoption of an extensive code of laws for the government of Oklahoma strengthens the hope that the legislature will soon be disarmed and reduced to a peace footing.

THE president says he will not break into his cabinet to appoint a supreme court judge. But will he object if the republican party "breaks into his cabinet" to find a presidential candidate?

HENRY M. STANLEY saw nothing smaller among the pigmy tribes of Africa than the sulky young man who snubbed him at the depot Wednesday night and slurred him in his "newspaper" Thursday morning.

THE annexation movement develops new features in Canada. Instead of waiting for events to shape the union, colonies of the natives are preparing to move on the abaadoned farms of New England. Herein the Canadian farmers evidence their good sense.

IF Mind Reader Johnson were turned loose on the Nebraska contest he would doubtless throw considerable new light on the farce. But there is not much of a mystery about it. That \$1,600 appropriated by Dictator Burrows for the prohibition lawyers is the active motive power.

CONGRESSMAN BLANCHARD of Louisiana wants the house to investigate the Sioux troubles and appropriate sufficient means to enable a committee to get at the bottom facts. Mr. Blanchard is rather premature in planning for himself and family an extensive summer tour of the north.

THE premium offered by the government for greater speed in new war yessels than is stipulated in the contract, is captured by the contractors with significant regularity. Before the adoption of the prize system a vessel exceeding the maximum speed called for was a rarity in naval architecture.

no good purpose.

Is THE city charter to be revised in This is by no means the most objectionthe interest of the franchised corporaable plan among the many which have tions and contractors or are we to have been suggested as curatives for financial a revision in the interest of the people? ills. The exchange of a portion or all of

our bonds into a bond bearing a lower A PROPOSITION intended to bring Canadian railroads to some extent-under rate of interest would doubtless in itself be a good thing so far as the saving of the operation of the interstate commerce

ONE by one the government concedes the demands of Omaha. The success of the movement to secure an adequate bonded warehouse should stimulate anew the efforts to place the local mail service on a basis commensurate with the business of the city.

WITH the addition of the abandoned poor house, Mr. Hascall's collection of city and suburban villas is unapproachable in variety and incomparable in architectural delirium.

SUCCI ate his Christmas dinner in a Boston dime museum, which is a pretty tough reward for a forty-five day fast.

EX-MAYOR BROATCH is again posing as a great and pure political reformer. Shades of the late Tammany braves!

In the opinion of the supreme court the state banking board is not "a bigger man" than the state banking law.

Controling Railroads.

Chicago Tribune. The report of Attorney General Leese of Nebraska setting forth what are apparently the two alternatives of railroad control for the future is a powerful document. It presents a strong array of facts, and if some of the statements may be objected to as trite they are none the less true. He concedes the claim that the owners of stock in railroad corporations are entitled to a fair return on the money they have invested, but insists they have no right to any more than that. He then states it is as a notorious fact that in many instances the only money invested i the railroad is that derived from the sale of bonds, the stock to an equal amount being issued gratuitously to the shareholders, who then want the people of the state to pay full dividends on "it in the shape of extortionate charges for transportation. This is not only wrong as a matter of equity but indirect violation of the law which provides that the capital cannot exceed the actual cost of the property and that any fictitious increase of capital stock or other indebtedness of any such corporation shall be void. He says it is admitted that the railroads in Nebraska have outstanding stock to a large amount that has not been issued - for Mr. Keese thinks the only remedy for all and begin by taking possession of the Union Pacific by foreclosing its lien upon that property. There can be no question that the last named act would be one of strict justice. The government has a right to control the road in the interest of the people, and ought to do so, because the transportation company is osten

sibly a servant of the public and has committed itself to the responsibilities of that position by receiving important aid in such capacity.

The government has a moral as well as a

Those who were pleased with its prohibition arguments couldn't stand its open alliance with Jay Gould.

Finally, it got astride of the McKinley monopoly tariff bill, and the republicans who had escaped from prohibition and Jay Gould fell "outside the breastworks" of McKinley-

If the Register had set out to wreck the republican party in Iowa it could not have played its caras more shrewdly.

THE AFIERNOON TEA.

The story of the New York maiden who scared off the unwelcome attentions of a young man by hugging him is interesting, and shows the possession of spunk. But it is a little rough on the girl just the same. The reigning belle at an afternoon tea ap-

pears to be just pouring. Hostess-Dear me, the conversation is flaging. What can we do to amuse our guests!

Host-I don't know, unless we leave the drawing room for a few moments and give them a chance to talk about us.

Hersnowy arms his neck in-yests. And that is why I trow sir.

His breath in such short pants attests The ardent love he vows her! A shoe dealer says that girls between six

teen and eighteen have bigger feet than after twenty and twenty-four. The foot is fleshy at that time and large, but as years come the foot decreases and the muscles grow more firm.

One evening at half past eight He called on his best girl named Kneight, And he had not gone

When the clock struck one, For he didn't consider it leight.

"I can understand why girls who have no beaus should resort to tight lacing," remarked Snaggs to his wife. "What has that to do with it?" asked Mrs.

nagga "If they have no young fellows to squeeze

them they can so lace themselves with the corset." Though a diamond bracelet goes

Into Mabel's silken hose; Papa, who puts up the rocks,

Rubs along in cotton socks. Dudely-What lovely little fingers you have

got, Miss Fanny. They are hardly larger than a baby's fingers. Fanny-Yes, ma always said that it would

"I say, Bob, why don't you marry Mar-

"Now, my dear fellow, place your hand on

saw an angel that wasn't painted." Miss Irene (at the skating park)-Did you notice how gracefully Mr. Hankinson put on

Miss Laura-Didn't he do it nicely! He reminds me so much of that gentlemanly

sole & Co.'s shoe store. Ethelbert-Will you grant me one last fond

embrace before we part forever! Winifred-Cert'nly. If I were you I'd fondly embrace the opportunity to get out be

Just as the young man left his love As midnight hour was toiling, A foot came from the stoop above

Don't take me for a pirate, sir,

December 5 the whole outfit disappeared and nothing has since been heard from them. The great High Line canal at Rocky Ford. Col., is completed and the work has been ac-cepted by the canal company from the confrom headgate to end the first of last week. The canal is twenty feet wide at the bottom at its head and diminishes in size to twelve feet at the terminus and will carry five feet of water, which will irrigate some 22,500 acres of land. It is eighteen miles in length and has been under process of construction nine months. Built as it was by a home com-

pany it is the especial pride of the people of that section. One of those peculiar accidents occurred a few nights ago at Pocatello, Idaho, at the "Board of Trade," which will cause a stran-

ger to lay over some time in that city with a bullet in his leg. A sheriff from Nevada ac-cidentally let his gun work out of his pocket and drop on the floor and it was discharged the ball taking effect in the left leg of a stranger, entering just above the knee. As acci cidents are hable to happen, the sheriff vol-unteered to give the stranger a \$50 bill and call it square. He is under medical treatment and getting along nicely.

Mr. and Miss Hayes.

Time is making many changes in ex-President Hayes, says the Brooklyn Times. He is aging rapidly. I saw him in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue hotel the other evening, and not one man in twenty-five knew him. He was alone. His hands were clasped behind his back. His chin rested low on his shirt collar. He seemed to be burried in thought. He has few friends in New York. Politicians never visit him. No one seeks his company. His visits to New York are not numer-

ous, perhaps one or two a year. Often he brings with him his favorite daughter, Miss Fannie, who attained her majority recently. At the Fifth Avenue hotel this young lady is perfectly at home and knows the ins and outs of the

great caravansary as well almost as she does her own residence. It is quite a picture to see her going into the large dining room leaning on her father's arm. The contrast between the two is great. He is gray and some-what patriarchal looking, his bushy whiskers extending somewhat white over his shirt front. The young lady is a decided brunette, medium sized, and could not be classed as any too tall or a bit too short. There is a family resemblance in her face to the ex-president. but the color of their eyes is not the same, his being gray and hers dark. In dress she is modest, and not given to display of any kind. Her attire is quite becoming, though, and made to comport with the canon of style as laid down in New York. She is devoted to her father, and they enjoy rare intellectual companionship. They stroll about the city together, or take a cab and enjoy long drives.

Has a Big Load to Carry.

American Grocer: Walker-Weeks has got fearfully round shoulders, hasn't he? He never does any work, does he? Wentman-No, but you ought to see the load of debts he has to carry.

The Reward of Faithfulness.

Puck: Mr. Wredink (the old bookceeper)-Today marks my fortieth year f service with you, sir.

Mr. Hides-I was aware of it, Mr. Wredink, and I have arranged a little surprise for you. Take this alarm clock, with my best wishes fer your continued promptness.

Boils and Pimples

Are nature's efforts to eliminate poison from the blood. This result may be accomplished much more effectually, as well as agreeably through the proper excretory channels, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

For several years I was troubled with boils and carbuncles. In casting about for a remedy, it occurred to me that Ayer's Sarsaparilla had been used in my father's family, with excellent success, and I thought that what was good for the father would also be good for the son. Three or four bottles of this medicine entirely cured me, and I have not since - in more than two years - had a boil, pimple, or any other cruptive trouble I can conscientiously speak in the highest terms of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and many years' experience in the drug business en les me to speak intelligently."-C. M. Hatfield, Farmland, Ind.

Aver's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, MASS. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottla.

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hardly cost anything at all to get an engagement ring to fit my finger. guerite, your sister's friend! She's a charming girl-a regular angel." "Conceded: but she paints " your heart and tell me honestly if you ever

my skates for me!

young man that always waits on one at In-

fore papa comes down.

And sent the lover rolling. The angry father cried, "Bestir Yourself, you tardy suitor;

But merely for a free-booter!"

money, labor or property, and the several reports of these railroads show dividends on all such stock. Yet it is now proposed to bring these and other lines under an autocratic control for the purpose of further increasing the

burdens of the people, making them pay for larger dividends on this fictitious capital. this is that the government should assume the control and ownership of all the railroads