

THE DAILY BEE

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 24th day of January, A. D. 1891. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, ss. County of Douglas, ss.

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 BEE for the month of January, 1891, is 35,535 copies; for February, 1891, 35,535 copies; for March, 1891, 35,535 copies; for April, 1891, 35,535 copies; for May, 1891, 35,535 copies; for June, 1891, 35,535 copies; for July, 1891, 35,535 copies; for August, 1891, 35,535 copies; for September, 1891, 35,535 copies; for October, 1891, 35,535 copies; for November, 1891, 35,535 copies; for December, 1891, 35,535 copies.

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The cloven foot-prints of the combine are conspicuous in the new fire engine houses.

The third week of the legislature begins today at 4 p. m. What shall the harvest be?

MIZNER has arrived in the United States, and Central America breathes considerably easier.

It takes a long time for the friends of the force bill to learn that the patient won't take the medicine they prescribe.

It is appalling to contemplate the number and importance of the things the Nebraska legislature has not yet done.

WHY should a man who has not been charged with making money out of the silver pool hasten to 'clear his straits' by volunteering to testify?

The state is justified, even obligated, to prevent distress from hunger or cold. But there is no warrant in law or custom for starting a man or family in business.

The grasshopper experience is a vigorous protest against the inflated estimates of the so-called state relief commission. There is such a thing as an over dose of charity.

In the opinion of Lord Hartington, 'home rule is dead.' The result of the Hartlepool election proves home rule to be the liveliest political corpse the Tories ever encountered.

The proposed resurvey of Grant county, outlined by Land Commissioner Groff, is a reminder of the glaring frauds perpetrated by political surveyors in the 70's. There are in Nebraska a score of counties like Grant in which the surveyors deliberately perpetrated the most shameless frauds and sowed the seeds of costly litigation.

The farmer and workingman should not confound the prosperity of silver mine proprietors with their own. They should remember that no one has yet proposed free coinage for the products of their labor, and that every cent's worth of depreciation in the currency of the country will be taken out of their hide.

The coal miners are preparing for another big strike for shorter hours without reduction of wages. They are plucky to undertake it, but the realization of the misery and wretchedness former attempts have entailed. It is a fact, however, that the tide of social improvement which has lifted up nearly all other classes of laborers has not yet done much for them.

The determination of the government to prosecute the parties guilty of murdering the Indian, Fear Tails, is commendable. But its zeal to bring criminals to justice should not stop there. The murder of Lieutenant Casey and the brutal assaults perpetrated on settlers of South Dakota also call for retribution. There should be no discrimination in meting out justice on account of red color or previous condition.

THERE is a revival of the story that the Mormons are going to emigrate from Utah, but there is the authority of Delegate Caine for the statement that it is groundless. He says the Mormons have not the slightest notion of leaving the territory, although as their numbers increase it will be necessary for some of them to find homes elsewhere. The establishment of colonies in Canada, Mexico, and wherever else a desirable location may be found, will go on, but only as the growth of the Mormon population in Utah makes it necessary. This, according to Mr. Caine, is all there is to give color to the story that his people are contemplating a general exodus from Utah. He is explicit in declaring that since the decision of the supreme court sustaining the anti-polygamy law the church has ceased to teach and practice polygamy, and that it is sincere in this course. The only object the Mormons could have in leaving Utah would be to revive unrestricted polygamy somewhere else, and as they could find no place on the continent where they would be permitted to do this there does not appear to be any good reason for doubting the statement of Delegate Caine.

SOME PERTINENT SUGGESTIONS.

After nearly three weeks' session the legislature has failed to mature any bill for the relief of the drouth-stricken sufferers in western Nebraska. The only step taken has been the passage of a resolution requesting our congressmen-elect to proceed to Washington to urge an appropriation by congress of a million dollars more or less. The practical effect of this mission on the part of Bryan, McKeligan and Kom will be about the same as if the legislature had sent Red Cloud, American Horse and Crow Dog to wait on the National Farmers' Alliance on behalf of the settlers. If any influence can be exerted upon congress it must and will be done through the delegation that represents Nebraska at this time, and not through members who have been elected to the next congress. In any event congress will be slow to do anything for Nebraska so long as the Nebraska legislature shirks its manifest duty to come promptly to the relief of its distressed constituents.

THE BEE again admonishes the legislature not to disgrace the state. Not an hour should be wasted in frivolous squabbling over contested offices. The people of Nebraska have a right to expect from their lawmakers a cessation of all partisan controversies while the question of relief to our frontier settlers is pending.

Whatever the amount may be that the legislature decides to appropriate, care should be had that no advantage be taken of the state in the purchase of supplies or the distribution of relief. The taxpayers of Nebraska will cheerfully submit to any burden that may be imposed upon them for the benefit of people who are in want of subsistence, but they have a right to insist that the state shall secure the largest quantity of provisions, clothing and fuel for the smallest amount of money. And they also have a right to demand that every precaution shall be taken that these supplies shall only be furnished to people who are in need of them and without means to buy what they absolutely require for themselves and their families.

How is this to be done? Assuredly not by giving the relief committee authority to use the credit of the state. It stands to reason that merchants who will furnish goods on the mere assurance that the legislature will some day vote an appropriation would charge two prices for their commodities and ten chances to one they will supply inferior goods and give short weights as an offset for the risk they assume and the credit they give. Such a policy must result in inflated claims and inevitable robbery of those who are entitled to the largest amount of aid which the state could procure for the amount appropriated.

THE BEE has no disposition to dictate the conditions under which relief is to be voted, but it ventures to suggest:

1. That all purchases of supplies bought with the relief funds shall be made in open market on bids and the awards shall be made by the officers that now purchase all the supplies for our state charitable institutions.

2. These officers should designate the quality as well as the quantity of every article to be purchased, so that no goods of inferior grade shall be palmed off by dishonest traders. In other words if we want bids for ten bales of blankets the quality of these goods and their weight should be specified in the proposal.

3. That all supplies shall be delivered by the bidders at points designated as distributing centers, such as McCook, North Platte, Alinsworth and Chadron. This may save the state a great deal by reducing the cost of transportation.

4. The supply of coal should be bought at the mines in Wyoming and Dakota and shipped direct to distributing points instead of buying at Omaha and Lincoln and paying freight for hauling the coal both ways.

5. The local county authorities should be made responsible for the proper distribution of the relief, and severe penalties should be imposed for procuring state aid under false pretenses. Still more severe penalties should be imposed upon dishonest dealers who furnish the supplies and unprincipled relief agents who handle and distribute them.

THE HARD COAL MONOPOLY.

The greed and arrogance of the Pennsylvania anthracite coal monopoly are familiar to the country. Other great combinations may be equally voracious, but their rapacity does not reach so numerous a body of consumers nor operate so oppressively upon those whom it does not reach. The coal monopoly fleches from the rich and poor alike. The census statistics of the anthracite coal region illustrate the methods of this rapacious combine.

The total production of the mines for 1889 was 40,665,152 tons of 2,240 pounds, valued at the mines at \$65,718,165, or an average of \$1.616 per long ton, including all sizes sent to market. The actual amount carried to market was 35,407,710 long tons, the balance being consumed locally or temporarily stocked at convenient points. Fourteen percent or 4,922,076 tons were shipped to the western states.

The amount consumed in the Missouri valley cannot be determined. Estimating the quantity at 1,000,000 tons, its value at the mines was, in round numbers, \$1,620,000. The price for hard coal in Omaha ranges from \$3.50 in summer to \$10 in winter. Taking \$9 as an average price, in the Missouri valley the actual cost of 1,000,000 tons was \$9,000,000. This leaves 240 pounds per ton to make up for losses while in transit and in screening.

The distance from Wilkesbarre, the central coal shipping point, to Omaha is less than 1,000 miles. In traversing this distance the value of the coal is enhanced \$7,380,000, or 455 per cent. This is accomplished by a complete system of middlemen, through whom the product must pass before reaching the consumer. An individual outside the ring cannot purchase coal for shipment at the mines, nor is it possible for dealers to obtain the product at the mines at the prices quoted. They are obliged to purchase of agents and commission men at distant points. The reason for this is obvious. The coal product is con-

trilled by the railroad corporations penet-

etrating the region, and each exacts a fancy toll for transportation. It is immaterial whether the coal is carried to tide water or shipped directly west, the price is the same, and any dealer cutting the price fixed by the trust in Philadelphia is liable to be shut out of business in short order.

The cost of handling hard coal from the mines to the consumer is based on what the traffic will bear. If the rates which govern the carriage of like bulky shipments applied to coal, the cost of transporting a ton to Omaha would not exceed \$5. Add to this its value at the mines and the total cost would be \$6.61 per ton, allowing 240 pounds for shrinkage per ton. Under ordinary competition in the coal trade the cost of hard coal to the consumer in Omaha would not exceed \$7 per ton. But the trust controls the output as well as the avenues of transportation for a radius of 500 miles. From beginning to end there is a systematic plunder, the consumers being fleeced as thoroughly as the half-starved operators imported to work the mines. The anthracite monopoly is pre-eminently entitled to the first practical test of the anti-trust law.

A CHECK ON COUNTY TREASURERS.

The bill introduced by Senator Keiper, providing for the systematic inspection of the books of county treasurers, ought to become a law. It will add little to the expense of the counties and save many times its cost to the state as a whole.

The measure calls for the appointment of a state inspector, who shall be paid a salary of \$1,500 a year in addition to his traveling expenses, the whole cost being apportioned among the several counties. This official would regularly inspect the books of all county treasurers and introduce a uniform system of book-keeping, to which all counties would be required to conform.

Many arguments could be advanced in support of Senator Keiper's bill. One of them is that many thousands of dollars have been lost through the dishonesty and incompetency of county treasurers. The official records of some of the counties, both in the treasurer's and clerk's offices, display very peculiar methods of book-keeping. Under the circumstances the wonder is that larger sums have not been lost. At present there is no adequate or trustworthy system of inspection.

A similar bill was introduced two years ago when the price of bullion rose in various parts of the state and managed to defeat it. This bit of history furnishes another strong argument in favor of the passage of the present bill. It is well enough on general principles to watch a man who goes out of his way to assert that he needs no watching.

CENTRAL AMERICAN DIFFICULTIES.

A renewal of hostilities between Salvador and Guatemala appears to be an assured event of the near future. A late dispatch reports that military officers of the latter country have made large purchases of arms and ammunition in New York, and other advices are to the effect that Guatemala is actively preparing for war. It is predicted that probably as early as March another effort will be made to wrest from Salvador the independence for which she fought so long and hard. It seems that General Barrios, who has long been an exile from his native country, has been induced by President Barillas to return and lend his assistance in the preparations for a renewal of hostilities against Salvador and very naturally this fact is regarded as of the greatest significance in its bearing upon the intentions of Guatemala.

The signal defeat administered by Salvador to Guatemala in their last conflict left a feeling of commingled humiliation and bitterness apparently so strong that the Guatemalan government could not bring itself to accept the result as conclusive. Salvador is the inferior country both as to population and resources, though the average standard of its people in intelligence is higher. To the disadvantage of having fewer people from which to draw soldiers and less fighting resources, Salvador when attacked last year was further handicapped by the fact that there was a revolution to be suppressed. Under these circumstances it seemed an easy task for Guatemala to overcome the little republic and dictate terms. But the sterling patriotism and brilliant military operations of Ezeta, now president of Salvador, brought all the people of the country into enthusiastic accord in defense of their native land and achieved an easy and complete victory over the Guatemalan forces. The effect was to give Salvador an influence and prestige in Central American affairs greatly beyond what she had before enjoyed, and there is reason to believe that she has used effectively the opportunity to strengthen herself in the respect and confidence of the other republics except Guatemala.

It is perhaps natural that Barillas should desire to redeem his government from the dishonor of a most summary defeat. His retention of power very likely depends upon his doing so. He has never been largely popular, and he has lost following since the failure of his unwarrantable attempt to destroy the independence of Salvador. He may have determined to risk all upon another similar undertaking. As Salvador should be in very much better condition to defend her territory now than when last attacked it is more than probable that Guatemala would suffer another defeat.

The interest of the people of the United States in the threatened renewal of hostilities in Central America is chiefly commercial. Although conflicts between the states of that portion of the hemisphere are not usually protracted, the unsettling effect upon their financial and commercial relations are apt to be prolonged, and it is easy to understand that a war at this time between Guatemala and Salvador, with the chance of involving other states, might seriously interfere with the promotion of closer trade relations between this country and the Central American republics. Our plan of reciprocity will make no progress without absolute

peace in and between the American countries.

IN VIEW of the fact that eight years ago Congressman Bingham, chairman of the house postoffice committee, submitted a report to congress in which he presented some of the strongest arguments ever made in favor of postal telegraphy, his present attitude is not easy to understand. He has voted with the demerits of his committee against reporting this measure, although he is said to have expressed a favorable opinion of it so far as its terms were concerned, and altogether his course has been quite inexplicable except upon the hypothesis that he has become friendly to the corporation whose interests are somewhat at stake. The bill is practically a measure of the administration, and as a republican representative of the position of Mr. Bingham toward it, the effect of which has been to throw the matter into the hands of the democrats, is to say the least peculiar. The Philadelphia Press says in reference to this measure that it is one of great importance to the people and it should be left to the house to determine regarding its passage and not be smothered in committee by such tactics as have been employed.

COUNCILMAN MOBERTY'S scheme to

extend his term of office two years without going to the expense of a campaign was promptly adopted by his colleagues. There is nothing small about the council in matters which affect the health of the members. There is little doubt that the advocates of a four-year term would readily sacrifice their personal convenience and serve the dear public for life.

The great saving which these elections promise will result from fewer elections, is insignificant, in their opinion, in comparison with the benefits the public will derive by retaining the services of the present members. But the people will cheerfully bear the burden of frequent elections, if for no other reason than to remind the patriots in the council that their management of municipal affairs is subject to review biennially at the polls.

FOR years past the energies of all true

friends of the public schools have been directed toward removing their management from the scramble of politics. These efforts were partially successful. The election of members of the board was divorced from all other elections and the schools designated as polling places. The present board seeks to annul these beneficial changes and improvements and throw the elections back into ward politics. The present election methods are infinitely superior to the proposed plan.

EVERY county officer is required by law to deposit with the treasurer at regular intervals the receipts of his office. The practice is essential to the safe conduct of public business. The obstinate refusal of a county officer to comply with a custom sanctioned by law and usage cannot be justified or palliated.

THE state legislature emphatically

contradicts the assertion of Governor Director Spaulding that Nebraska is a unit for the Union Pacific debt extension.

The advanced rates on Idaho ore destined for Omaha furnish substantial evidence of the revival of the old principle of taking what the traffic will bear.

Now the board of education wants to manage the election of its members. The lesson of recent experience is a forcible protest against the plan.

Keeping Faith.

We trust that General Miles will be allowed to complete the process he has so auspiciously begun, and that afterward his promises will be religiously kept by the government. This is a good time to turn over a new leaf in our dealings with the Indians.

Well Deserved.

We learn through the Army and Navy Register that a movement has been started in Omaha for the erection of a monument in that city in honor of General Crook. He deserves of them and of the headquarters of the Department that it ought to be, for as commander of the military campaign which performed his best services since the war.

Our Arguments.

The men that went early to California were most fortunate mortals, for whether they won fame or gold or not, they had pictures painted on their memories more rare than any old master ever executed, and, no matter how age may press upon them, the tints of those pictures remain undimmed, and they will be a comfort to them until the final sleep shall close their eyes.

A Bishop's Reward.

When Archbishop Peck of Odessa heard that prayers for his health had been offered up in the synagogues of Odessa, he wrote gratefully of the profound change which was bridging the gulf of the past. 'I bow my head,' he continued, 'before such a mysterious union of God-fearing souls in prayer and love for Him who is the father of us all.' Brave words. And now he is to be rewarded from the government that he had better retire into a monastery in consequence of a recent sermon against persecuting the Jews.

Why Wages Should Be Raised.

Comment us to the Idaho legislator named Munroe who claims that 'brains are entitled to no more remuneration than common laborers, that men of brains ought to be content without other reward.' That is a new view to take of the business that makes us all feel kindly towards 'brain trust.' The fact that men of brains have obtained those brains in great part by their labor and that hence they are a sort of skilled accomplishment, like a jeweler's trade or a carpenter's trade, probably Mr. Munroe has never investigated, but on general principles his idea that the lower a man's mind the higher it is for him to get along, and that therefore his salary ought to be raised, is good.

England's Glass House.

If variety were always spice, nothing could be more spicy than the ignorance displayed in the comments of English papers upon American affairs. It is most noteworthy just now in connection with the recent Indian troubles. The only incident in these that seems to have attracted attention is the flight of a mounted Kees, which is almost uniformly treated as a bloodthirsty and wanton massacre. The French press, taking its facts from the English press, treats the attitude of

the latter with more or less gentle satire,

wishing to know what the English philanthropists propose to do about it, and whether the slaughter of red men, mad with the delusion of the appearance of a messiah, is to be regarded with more patience than the outrages suffered by Americans or Greeks at the hands of the unspcakable Turk. Americans know that the killing at Wounded Knee was unavoidable and that the military operations against the Indians have been conducted with wonderful skill for the prevention of bloodshed. But for the next decade the nation that bids Slopers from the canon's mouth, that has recently given the world the disconcerting stories of Stanley's rear column will believe that Americans neither can nor will do anything but 'kill out' the Indians.

Sympathy for Us.

Nebraska has fared with peculiarly hard luck in the matter of federal appointments. Patrick Egan was sent as minister to Chili in defiance to the wishes of Irish republicans and credited to Nebraska after an eleven months' residence in that state. Then Dr. Amos G. Warner, of the state university, was sent out as consul to Athens, after four months in Nebraska. Finally, Prof. Amos G. Warner, professor of political and economical science in the state university at Lincoln, Neb., who was yesterday appointed superintendent for charities of this district has only been in the state but a short time and is absolutely unknown to the senators from that state.

After the position was authorized by law last August, the Nebraska delegation united in endorsing Dr. Goodell of Lincoln, Neb. When it became recently apparent that his appointment was impossible, the delegation suggested the name of Governor Thayer, but to this the president would not consent. He said that he had few persons between whom he would eventually decide, and one of these was Prof. Warner. Who recommended the appointee is not known, but he has been chosen in spite of the fact that he has himself stated that he cannot come here until next summer or fall to permanently reside. He will probably come to look over the field, but not leave his college work.

White Prof. Warner will doubtless be endorsed by the members of the Nebraska delegation feel considerably annoyed that a man who was not recommended by them, is not a resident of the state, and who is not known there except to a few college students should have been accorded to Nebraska instead of the state to which he actually belongs.

Give Silver a Chance.

Just after the enactment of the present silver law when the price of bullion rose in a few weeks from 95 cents per ounce to \$1.21 in New York, it rose and fell in precisely the same measure in London and all the other markets of Europe. Is there any reason, then, to doubt that if by the enactment of a free coinage law we should fix the price at \$1.25 per ounce, our valuation would become accepted by the entire civilized world?

In their past opposition to silver coinage the gold-bugs have shown themselves to be false prophets and dangerous leaders. Why should they be accepted as wise guides now? If they could have had their way in 1875 and ever since, we would have had no coinage of silver dollars during the past twelve years, and our circulating medium today would be less than it is by more than \$400,000,000. Could the business of the country be carried on with less money than we have had?

Can General Miles Be Fooled?

The suggestion of the editor of the Omaha Journal that after all General Miles may be deceived by a mock surrender carried out by some of the Indians gives some warrant for it, but there are two reasons which render such conduct highly improbable. In the first place, General Miles is too old and experienced to be caught by such a trap, and he has taken occasion to impress upon the hostiles the folly of attempting such treachery. They are not to be trusted; but, we take it, the general is trusting much more to his own resources than to any promises made by the chiefs.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Denver Times: Grover Cleveland has not yet had himself interviewed on the subject of Governor Hill's election to the senate.

A Kansas paper says that twenty-one of the members of the legislature of that state are deaf, but that none of them are dumb.

Washington Post: It is not thought the election of Governor Hill to the senate will prevent the holding of the democratic national convention.

Philadelphia Press: The silver bill blocks the way to prosperity and rising prices. It means a disaster which no one knows no certainty in the future and American securities are discredited abroad.

Texas Siftings: Since there has been such a change of heart in Europe concerning the Mexican question, it is not possible that our own people may soon learn that a tariff which has actually increased commerce from Italy and France cannot be beneficial to them, and that their prejudice against it is a mistake.

New York Sun: At the first opportunity for pronouncing upon the merits of the New York democrats have elected Governor Hill to speak for them in the United States senate—the highest honor and most coveted position in the government.

Belamyites' Mistake. It is stated at the general land office that recent examinations show that the lands occupied by the Kaweah (Bellamyite colony) in the Visalia land district in California are included within the reservation for the proposed national park created by the acts of September 29 and October 1, 1890, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald. The colony consists of about three hundred families, and they have expended, it is said, about \$100,000 in improvements, principally in the construction of roads through the territory. The improvements were made, it is said, without any authority from the government, and they are necessarily to be forfeited, inasmuch as by far the larger part of them cannot be removed. The only relief for the colonists must come through congressional action.

In Harmony.

Jack—How is your hand today? Maud (who has met with an accident)—The doctor says the bones are knitting together again.

Jack (tenderly)—I would that that hand were mine. Maud—It would quite harmonize with your condition.

Jack (grudgingly)—Can I believe my ears? Maud—Certainly. My hand is broke.

Partly His Fault.

'I understand that a cyclone carried your horse away,' said a Chicago man to a Kansas farmer.

'Well, I lost the horse,' replied the Kansas farmer, 'but I don't blame it altogether on the cyclone.'

Few of Us Left.

Dear Belle had a score of lovers, but could only marry one, and thus the misfortune befell others. Were to a man undevoted, so they held a convocation. There one who were bereft, and sang for consolation, 'Only a few of us left.'

PASSING JESTS.

Boston Courier: Mabel—Haven't I told you a hundred times not to kiss me. Jacques—Yes! I suppose you have.

New York Herald: Gabriel—Who is that man in the queer coat and pith helmet you were arguing with so earnestly? St. Peter—Representative of an English syndicate—wanted an option on our plant!

Buffalo Express: Policeman—Come, move on! Lofar—'Fraid I wouldn't do it to suit you. You know if you want a thing well done you must do it yourself.

Illustrated American: Ho—I hear you attend the Oratorio society's performances. Were you present at the 'Creation?' St. Peter (indignantly)—I suppose you will next want to know if I sailed in Noah's ark.

Charity will cover it, it is said with truth, of sin a multitude. But charity must surely have an awful hard time in covering the sins of the duke.

New York Herald: Carlisle Smith—How about that plate that you were going to send to me? McKeligan Jones—No. The plate was unfortunately nipped by the late financial frost.

Binghamton Republican: It strikes us that after all this agitation is over Binghamton babies will continue as our only baby club.

St. Joseph News: The man who gambles on horse-races may know nothing about fighting, even if he does often take the field.

'Fanciers and apartments always go to gether naturally.' 'What's the point?' 'We always couple sharps and flats.'

A GOOD REASON.

A single glance gives me, when we meet, as if to show me I am being indifferent to you, then, 'The dear girl doesn't know me.'

Judge: A careful host—Yolberly—General, before we begin this game I—would suggest that it would conduce to general enjoyment if we—would deposit our razors in the armory down stairs.

Pittsburg Dispatch: In billiards a scratch frequently follows a kiss.

Philadelphia Times: The coal man, in his way, should make a first-class light-weight pugilist.

Baltimore American: When telegraphers strike they don't always hold the key to the situation.

Senator Shono's Genial Ways.

The new Idaho senator, Shono, is getting himself talked about because of his wild and woolly expressions. He approached Morton during the night session last week, in one of the cloak rooms, and, slipping the vice-president on the back, said: 'My vice-president, shake your ruling avails and have this Senator Shono's genial ways. Later he addressed Hoar as follows: 'Old man, that was a dandy speech you made for the bill, and we will stand by you until hell freezes over.'

Women Are So Vain.

'I can't for the life of me see how women can be so vain, nonsensical and fond of ornament—confound it!' His train of thought was suddenly broken off by striking his finger through the neck of the Duke's social club, which he was fastening conspicuously on his vest before the mirror. 'By the way, Maria, I want you to clean the feather of my regular suit for the parade next month, and—where's that charm I won at the raffle? I want to hang it on my watch chain.'

Crushing a Photographer.

Photographer—Um sorry, madam, but I'm afraid I must ask you to sit again. The picture has just taken are by no means satisfactory. The lady (in extreme evening garb)—Oh, I'm very sorry. What's the matter with them? Photographer—A trifle too much exposure, madam. The lady—Sir! How dare you say such a thing.

Lots of the Fold.

Miss Buxom—Freddie made a very pretty joke last night. Miss Pettie—What was it? Miss Buxom—He said he called me his little lass because he loved to fold me.

At the Capitol. The Goddess of Liberty stood on high, and senators lingered as hours went by; And she angrily murmured, 'This is not well.' Do you think that I run an all-right hotel.'

Heavenly Geography.

Dr. Ponderous—Your husband is in a comatose state, madam. Mrs. Noitille—Gracious! How can you be so quick to know they had states over there same as here.

THEY AS NOW.

From Oklahoma's border, Hank, the fearful din—'I heard for the first time that the boot laces in—' Let the boot laces in! From Boston to Tacoma, Rings a doleful shout—'Well, I never! In Oldahoma Unless you help us out!'

PERSONALITIES.

Anna W. Baxter is the county clerk of Jasper county, Missouri.

Rev. John B. Gough Pidge, a Baptist clergyman of Philadelphia, seems to be a champion bicyclist. He takes a long spin into the country twice a week on the present rig to him as a Christmas present by his congregation and he thinks he preaches all the better for the exercise.

Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew says the penalty of being the wife of New York's most popular dinner guest. It is a very rare event for him to dine at his own table during the season, except when he is host himself. 'So rare,' Mrs. Depew is quoted as saying, 'that I have to engage him for it.'

Through the good services of the Japanese minister in Washington, three of the first ladies of his country have been brought into