THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER EDITOR.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebruska, County of Douglas, 88
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Ber Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dally Ber for the week ending February 7, 1891, was as Sunday, February 1. Monday, February 2.... Tuesday, February 3... Wednesday, February 4. Thursday, February 6... Friday, February 6... Saturday, February 7...

Average GEORGE B, TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 7th day of February A. D. 1891. W. K. KERTZ, Notary Public.

Notary Public.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas, [88]
George B. Tzschuck, 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 February, 1890, 19,561 copies; for
March, 1890, 20,550 copies; for April, 1890, 20,364
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28,446 conies.

George R. Tzschuck
Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this sist day of January, A. D., 1891. N. P. Frit. Notary Public. ACCORDING to the British press, Sir Julian Pauncefote has inserted the last limb of his name where Sir West amputated his official head. Sir Julian talks too much.

AMID the care and strife of worldly affairs, Chicago does not propose to neglect the future state. Her enterprising boomers have filed a mortgage on Schweinfurth's paradise.

A BONUS of \$1,200,000 is annually paid to stifle competition in trans-continental traffic. It is an insignificant portion of the total sum squeezed from patrons of the Pacific roads by the overland railway monopoly.

THE court of last resort of New York decides that sleeping car companies are responsible for the safe keeping of a traveler's property, when they afford no better protection than a cutain. Slowly but surely the traveling public is gaining an equivalent for extra fares and the payment of the salaries of porters.

THE proposed bridge on the boundary line between Douglas and Sarpy counties looks very much like a scheme to hit two birds with one stone. We shall not be surprised to see an urgent demand for a bond subsidy from both counties and the right of way by which the bridge is to escape taxation in either of them.

OUT of an estimated population of 28,000 in Alaska less than one thousand are entitled to the rights of citizenshis. In the light of these figures it is not surprising the movement for a territorial government is enthusiastically supported. It would create just enough offices to go around.

THE Arapahoe Indians declined to absorb the Messiah craze second-handed and ordered an official investigation of its source. Five stalwart bucks composed the committee. They proceeded to the home of the pretender in Nevada and demanded proof of his powers, which was not furnished. They found him a common half-breed, with red hair and a limber tongue, and bearing the imported name of John Johnson. The report of the investigators is interesting for brevity and congressional tone. "We look upon him as a clever schemer and great fraud, and told him so in plain words, "

THE destruction of forests on the pubdomain is attracting wide attention. Millions of acres of government timber lands have been denuded for mercantile purposes. The law permits the cutting of timber on public lands for "fuel and domestic purposes," but the greater part of the timber is felled for railroad ties and bridges by workmen employed by mercenary contractors. The spoliation of forests on foothills and mountain sides is a menace to the prosperity of adjacent settlements. Governor Beaver of Pennsylvania and Governor Toole of Montana call attention to the subject in their annual messages and earnestly urge legislative action to preserve forests, especially at the headwaters of streams. State and national associations are actively aiding the work, and it is probable that legislation, both state and national, will soon be had to effectively check the destruction of public forests.

IT is desirable that the government shall not be committed to any extravagance in connection with the Columbian exposition, but the disposition of some members of congress to reduce economy to the point of niggardlines; cannot be approved. The exposition is a national affair, and as such should receive liberal consideration from the government. It is proper to put a reasonable limit to salaries and to provide against waste that may come from unnecessarily frequent meetings of commissions and managers, but a picayunish policy in there or any other direction will not be creditable to the country and will tend to impair the character of the enterprise in the estimation of the world. As was said by Congressman Butterworth, the world is looking on to see whether the fair can be carried on successfully a thousand miles from the seaboard, and there ought to be a national pride in the mat-

REASSURING DECLARATIONS.

The position of Governor Boydregarding interest rates in Nebraska, as stated in his inaugural message, and the action of the senate in passing almost unanimously the resolutions declaring it to be the sense of that body that the prevailing legal rate of interest should not be changed and that it is inexpedient to extend the time of stays of execution on mortgages, will have a reassuring effect upon outside capital. These declarations came none too soon to allay the growing feeling of anxiety which had alrendy operated to induce eastern capitalists to withhold proposed investments in

this state, and in some instances to withdraw capital for transfer elsewhere. The Washington dispatches of THE BEEn few days ago recorded the experience of an Indiana dealer in securities who had visited New England to optain loans, there having been proposed in Indiana legislation similar in character to that suggested in Nebraska. He found money lenders indisposed to have anything to do with the securities of states where radical legislation regarding interest and mortgages contemplated and a gen-WILS intention to withdraw from eral such states capital placed there for investment. While in matters of this nature the proverbial timidity of capital is apt to run to an unwarranted extreme, and exaggerated reports of apprehended danger obtain currency, there can be no question that eastern capitalists who had money here were becoming very anxious. Investigation showed that the actual withdrawal of capital has not been large, but there is no lack of evidence that the money lenders were preparing to make a transfer of capital as soon as they should become satisfied that there was a real danger of the adoption of proposed legislation inimical to their interests. The bankers of Omaha,

and doubtless of other cities of the state, have answered all calls upon them for information with the assurance that there would be no legislation in Nebraska damaging to outside capital, and this has produced a good effect in allaying solicitude, but there was needed to fully reassure eastern investors an official expression such as that contained in the message of the governor and the resolutions adopted by the senate. The wholesome effect of this cannot fail to be at once manifested in sweeping away all anxiety and apprehension, and perhaps inducing a more active inflow of capital than mightotherwise have taken place. In that event the agitation will not have been without value, and perhaps in any event some good will come of it in an educational way. It is to be presumed that a great many members of the legislature have learned to take a broader view than before of the questions involved in legislation relating to charges upon capital and its investments, and have come to understand that a new state, like Nebraska, which must borrow money for the development of its resources, and which is surrounded by an active competition for capital, cannot afford to impose any conditions or restrictions upon it not mposed by neighboring states. Outside capitalists may feel confident that all danger of legislation unfavorable to

passed. A STRONG LIGHT ON RAILROADS.

legitimate investments in Nebraska has

In the February number of the Arena Mr C. Wood Davis, a publicist of rising fame, turns a strong light on modern railroad methods. By a careful compilation of official statistics he lays bare the whole iniquitous system of watered stocks, flat securities, fictitious dividends and exorbitant rates, as a skillful surgeon dissects a subject under the knife. No person who reads his exhaustive article will wonder that the producing masses are crying aloud for reform.

He reviews the history of railroad financiering in the United States, and makes a merciless comparison of the actual cost of the roads with the fictitious values represented by inflated issues of bonds and stocks. Reduced to the simplest terms, his showing is as follows:

Total mileage in the United States... Capitalization per mile, (1888)......\$ vestment
Earnings per mile on fictitious
eapital
Total yearly earnings on fictitious
eapital 1.024 8 1.049 75

86, 125,770 0 In computing the actual cost of railroad construction at \$30,000 a mile, Mr. Davis appears to be very fair. It is well known that in the prairie country roads are built at a cost of \$8,000 to \$15,000. He allows the railroads the benefit of 197,000,000 acres of public lands given them by the government and of municipal aid donated to the amount of \$150,-000,000 to \$250,000,000. In view of these facts he may well say that if his calcula-

tion errs it is on the side of a too liberal allowance for cost of construction. What, then, is the conclusion? Simply that the people are yearly paying dividends on more than twice the capital actually invested in the railroads, and that in the aggregate the sum thus wrongfully extracted from their pockets amounted, in 1888, to the astounding total of \$86,-125,770.

The process by which this crime is committed under the form of law is well known. It is illustrated every time a new railroad is built in the west. Bonds and stock are issued for a sum far in excess of the actual cost of construction, which is frequently made very high in order to cover the profits of officials secretly interested in it. Then more stock is issued and placed on the market, and bonds are sold in order to furnish money to pay fictitious dividends on the fiat wealth thus created. When useless parallel lines are built for the purpose of being bought up, more stock and bonds are poured forth from the prolific printing press to pay for them. The people are then assessed to pay dividends on the new stock and bonds, and to make up the losses of the useless parallel lines. Thus year by year the burden on the people's back is piled higher.

Is this inlquitous system to go on forever? If so, what will be the railroad rates imposed on future generations, who must furnish dividends for oceans

of public credulity at the bidding of some future Moses of the railroad tribe?

Mr. Davis sees but one remedy for the evil. This is rigid governmental restriction of rates on a basis of reasonato suggest except outright government ownership.

Sweeping changes in railroad methods and traffic rates are bound to come. It will be fortunate for the railroads if their managers have the wisdom to antleipate the future by taking immediate these facts are marshaled before the steps to meet the people half way.

SUCCESSFUL ARBITRATION.

Massachussetts has a state board of arbitration and conciliation, whose duties are implied in its title. The annual report of this board has recently been submitted to the legislature, from which it appears that notable success has signalized its efforts to settle controversies and avert conflicts between employers and employes. The board has no power, of course, to enforce arbitration. It can only act upon a dispute on the agreement of both parties to submit an issue to its consideration. But the board has at every opportunity when a controversy came to its knowledge exerted an influence to bring the parties together on terms of equal ty in the presence of an impartial tribunal, and by removing friction and reducing old causes of difference to a minimum, sought to effect a settlement inder which employes and workmen might resume their natural and normal relations to each other. In many cases this method of employing reason and conciliation, by a tribunal wholly disinterested as between the parties and desiring only the general good, was successful in effecting settlements acceptable to both sides and approved by the general public sentiment.

The principle upon which this Massachusetts board works, that of constant vigilance regarding the relations between employers and employed, and the impartial character of its investigations of all controversies brought to its attertion, has had the natural effect of commending the board to the confidence of both classes, and as a result appeals to it become every year more numerous Its influence becomes more and more potent in preventing hasty and impulsive action and inducing parties between whom differences exist that threaten an outbreak to submit the matter for the adjudication of the board. In such cases the results have invariably been more satisfactory than these following the inauguration of strikes, and the consequent creation on one or both sides of a state of feeling that was in itself an obstacle to any fair and dispassionate consideration of the grievances alleged. Another service performed by the board that has been of much practical value is that of recommending wage lists from time to time, many cases in which a question of prices has arisen in some shop or factory having been settled by reference to these carefully prepared lists of the board. Although a number of strikes and

lockouts happened during the year that were decided without the interposition of the board, and almost without exception disastrously to those who embarked in them, the exertions of the board were instrumental in preventing much more employers and employed than the record of the year's labor disturbances in the state shows. The report observes that the experience of the past year with controversies which have arisen between employers and their employes has tended to prove more conclusively than ever that strikes and lockouts are expensive methods of dealing with differences of opinion. So far as these methods are productive of any definite result, they seem well calculated to leave be hind in the minds of the workingmen a smouldering sense of grievances unredressed, and on the side of the employer a feeling that undue pressure has been exerted at a time when he was least abte to withstand it. Arbitration cannot be made compulsory between private parties, and there will always be cases of controversy and conflict which must be fought out between those who engage in them. But the success attained by the Massachusetts board in settling differences without a prolonged contest and in averting others is encouraging evidence of what may be done by a body that has made a claim to the respect and confidence of employers and those who labor.

THE SUGAR BEET QUESTION.

It is plain that the real animus of the movement for the removal of the state bounty on beet sugar is the complaint of farmers to the effect that they are not sufficiently paid for their labor.

In this complaint, as THE BEE has held from the first, there is a measure of truth. The cultivation of a sugar beet crop is a very different sort-of manual labor from that involved in the cultivation of corn. It is harder work, and it costs more to the acre. This is one reason why it ought to bring much better pecuniary returns. Another is the fact that there is no claim of an overproduction of sugar beets, such as in very productive years has reduced the price of corn to a beggarly 13 cents per bushel.

For these reasons, farmers who engaged last year in the cultivation of beets, and netted no more than corn paid them the year before, had a right to complain that they saw no benefit to be derived by farmers from the payment of the bounty to the manufacturers. It is now announced, however, that the Grand Island company will agree to pay farmers an extra 50 cents a ton on beets if the bounty is left undisturbed. This arrangement will add from \$5 to \$10 per acre to the farmers' profits, and will perhaps be entirely satisfactory. It should at least be carefully considered. There is a breader way of looking at the whole subject of the state sugar bounty, and the legislature should not fail to study it also from this side. Nebraska cannot afford to strike a crushing blow at her most promising industry. H the sugar beet business is encouraged no man can calculate to what wast proportions it may expand. of water yet to come forth from the rock | When it is considered that 600 factories

the size of that at Grand Island would | tion to overtures for negotiations. lungs might be found some time after be required to manufacture the raw sugar now imported; that the United States paid 200,000,000 last year to German and French producers of this very able interest for the original cash invest- | crop; that if the state should progress ment. If this fails, he has nothing only so far as to make sugar enough for its own consumption, it would keep in circulation at 'home \$3,500,000 that it now sends annifally to Europe, to the West Indies and to Louisiana; that when we build up this business we develop town and country together-when public, it begins to see what a great stake it has in the further development of Nebraskans a sugar state.

The latest indications point to a careful study and reasonable adjustment of the question by the present legislature

MECHANICS' LIEN LAW.

Every home builder, present or pros pective, is vitally interested in the move ment to secure a modification of the mechanics' lien law, so far as it relates

to dealers in building materials. The present law has been so rigidly construed by the courts that the man who contracts for a house is at the mercy of any one or all persons who supply material for the structure. No matter how faithfully the owner may fulfill his obligations, or how carefully he may guard against dishonesty, he is held responsible for the payment of every cent's worth of material in the building. In a word, he is obliged to guarantee the payment of bills in the making of which has had no voice.

The fact is that the law as operated and construed is nothing less than class egislation. Why should the dealer in building material enjoy privileges denied the grocer, butcher, tailor or dress maker? The latter cannot enforce a lien within sixty days, or at any time after the delivery of their goods, yet the material man is invested by law with elements of superiority and the mere delivery of his goods and their use on a lot constitutes a mortgage on both building and grounds.

In all other departments of business. the granting of credit is carefully guarded. The successful merchant inquires into the standing of the applicant, his ability to pay and his resources. The dealers in building materials are by law relieved of this precaution, and credit is granted promiscuously, regard. less of the standing of the contractor, knowing that in the event of his failure to pay the owner of the building is held.

The manifest injustice of the law is apparent to all who have had any experience in building. The most serious question that at the outset confronts the man who desires to erect a building is how to protect himself against liens. He may secure a good bond from the contractor, but should be deviate a hair from the conditions of the bond, it will not stand the test of courts. But this does not protect him from liens in case the contractor proves dishonest. The builder is obliged to pay the latter and sue on the bond with slight chances of success In justice to all concerned, the dealer in building materials should be required to serve notice on the owner of the building at the first delivery of material, that he would be held responsible. Failure to serve such notice should operate as a bar to liens after the building is completed and paid for. This would of England or any other nation, and the far-reaching injury to the interests of compel material men to exercise caution progress of half a century ought to asin giving credit and serve as a protection against irresponsible contractors.

THE CANADIAN PROPOSALS. The propositions which the Canadian government his suggeste I as subjects or a reciprocity treaty with the United States, are fairly to be interpreted as indieating a genuine desire to effect an agreement that will be mutually beneficial to the two countries. The first proposal is for the renewal of the treaty of 1854, with such modifications as the altered circumstances of both countries require, and such extensions as shall be lesired in the interest of both. The treaty referred to did not work to the satisfaction of the United states. It was on the whole a decidedly one-sided arrangenent from which Canada derived much he greater benefit. It was not an agreement that fairly conserved the interests of both countries and secured mutual advantages. Its termination was welcomed by all interests in this country, and the experience under it was such as to create a nearly universal sentiment hostile to reciprocity with Canada. That treaty would consequently have to indergo modifications so sweeping, in order to make it acceptable to the people of the United States, as to practically make of it a new agreement, and for this reason it would seem to have been wiser on the part of the Canadian government not to have proposed the ment.

treaty of 1854 as the basis of a new agree-As to the proposed reconsideration of the treaty or arrangement relating to the Atlantic fisheries, so as to give Canadian fish free admission into our market in return for facilities to American fishermen in Canadian ports, it is a question whether it will be acceptable to the fishery interest of New England, But that interest has not the claim to consideration that it formerly had, and the proposal is to be regarded with reference to the general benefits that might result. The relaxation of the coasting laws of the seahoard and the inland waters dividing Canada from the United States might be done to mutual advantage, the fact being that so far as the inland waters are concerned the laws have never been, very rigidly enforced

by the United States. The fact that the Canadian government appeals to the country on this question attests its earnestness, but after all it is a restricted reciprocity that is contemplated. The cabinet ministers assert that there is no intention to enter upon a policy that would discriminate against Great Britain, and they believe the Canadian people will not sanction such a policy. It is clear that the influence of the government will be thrown against the idea of unrestricted reapprocity advocated by the liberals, and its success in the election is more than propable. Very little has come from Washington regarding the Canadian movement looking to reciprocity, but it is not doubted that our government would give respectful considera-

the sentiment of the As to country, it is questionable whether a majority of the people, and particularly organ. The concensus of opinion of a the agricultural producers, are in favor of reciprocity with Canada. It is ex- have experimented with the lymph is tremely unpopular with the farmers of the New England and middle states, and there is reason to believe that it would not be acceptable to a majority of this class of our people. The election for members of a new parliament in Canada will take place March 5, and the result will be regarded with a great deal of interest in the United States.

THE SPIRIT OF JINGOISM.

A contemporary whose habitat is a western city secure from hostile foreign fleets or armies remarks that the most popular war this country will ever fight will be with England. "England is the great rival of the United States," declares this sanguinary journal from its safe retreat, "and the day will come when the struggle for supremacy will have to be decided. The mother country is our enemy, and in due time we must destroy her power." Sentiment of this kind is far more general in the United States than is commonly supposed, and it is not confined to the ignorant or thoughtless. Some intelligent men, among whom it is presumed the writer in our contemporary is entitled to be classed, seriously believe that the United States will never attain' to supremacy in commercial power without a war with Great Britain in which that nation shall suffer an overwhelming defeat. Possibly this feeling is less general than it was a generation ago, or even at a more recent period, but late events have had a tendency to stimulate it, and it might be surprising, if a canvass were made, to find how many people entertain it.

The sentiment, however, is neither wise nor patriotic. It is essentially unworthy of an enlightened and Christian people. .The rivalry between England and the United States is wholly commercial, and the enduring conquests of commerce are achieved by superior enterprise and energy. Is there any reason why the American people should doubt the ultimate result of a conflict that calls into action these qualities, and if there were how could a war help to the desired supremacy? War means destruction, in which generally the victor suffers almost as much as the vanguished. Evenwere we prepared for a war with England, to whatever extent we should cripple her power our own would pretty surely be injured in nearly or quite equal measure. Under present conditions we should be at an enormous disadvantage in such a conflict. We might inflict heavy damage upon England's merchant marine for a time, but our defenseless scaports would be at the mercy of English ironclads and war ships. To prepare for war would involve the expenditure of enough money to build lines of ships to run to every considerable port in the world, and when the conflict was ended much of this would be sweptaway. In addition there would be a debt to burden the people for generation or longer. In the event of victory, could we be sure that the gain would overbalance the loss?

The true policy of this republic is one of peaceful conflict for commercial supremacy, whether against the rivalry sure us of the certain attainment of such supremacy if the enterprise and energy of our people, aided by an enlightened statesmanship and a progressive national policy, do not fail. We are now challenging the rivalry of European nations in the southern half of the hemisphere with encouraging promise of great results, and when we have gained the ascendancy there we shall be prepared with increased advantages to invade and conquer other fields. The soldiers this country needs are the practical and intelligent business men who will introduce our wares into every market, and instead of battle ships we must have swift and commodious steamers that will convey the products of soil and factory wherever there is a demand for them. This is the only sort of warfare which the United States can wisely, safely, and with a true regard for its high example as a republic, wage against rivals in the contest for commercial power.

THE resolution reported in congress expressing sympathy with the persecuted Jews in Russia, might have no effect upon the imperial despot who is responsible for the bitter sufferings of those unfortunate people, but it is none the less the duty of this republic to make its voice heard in rebuke of a policy that outrages humanity and civilization. The intelligent and just sentiment of this country, regardless of nationality or creed, unqualifiedly condemns the course of the Russian government toward the defenseless people who are the victims of 'a vindictive and wholly unjustifiable persecution, and there is no good reason why this sentiment should not be expressed through the representative body of the people. The resolution reported by the foreign affairs committee is unnecessarily amiable in its tone and language, but it would be more creditable to the nation than the omission of all expression in rebuke of this great wrong.

The Koch lymph remedy for consumption may yet prove to be a failure. The most damaging testimony against it is that of Prof. Henoch of Berlin, a distinguished medical authority, who states that out of twenty-two persons he treated with the lymph only one showed improvement, while in several cases the patients became worse. He therefore abandoned its use. At least half a dozen persons in this country who were inoculated with the lymph have died, in some cases very soon after receiving the treatment. It is true that in one or two instances the condition of the patient was hopeless when treated, but still the weight of evidence is not favorable to Prof. Koch's discovery. The distinguished German surgeon, Prof. Virchow, declared recently in substance that the indications are that the lymph does not entirely destroy bacilli in tuberculosis, but drives them from the part most affected to other parts of the body, that a patient suffering from tuberculosis of the

inoculation to be suffering from tubercu losis in the kidneys or some other number of New York physicians who unfavorable to its alleged curative powers. To the great army of consumptives who have found hope in this discovery the evidences of its failure will come with depressing effect.

THE bill introduced in the legislature to prevent foreign bodies of armed men exercising police powers in the state should become a law. A like measure was smothered by interested parties in the last legislature. The Pinkerton mercenaries should be kept out of the

ONE-HALF of the legislative session will expire Tuesday and the sum total of its labors is two bills, one to pay the members and the other appropriating \$100,000 for the relief of the drouth stricken section.

IT SHOULD be observed that the Seventh ward is not getting left to any serious extent in the new distribution of clerical spoils.

Col. Ingersol States a Secular Fact. Interview in the Minneapolis Journal. There are a lot of men in this world who

think they are d--d important. But they Use Telephones?

New York World.

It is well enough to note that the people of

Chicago are not vet going to church in their air ships. He's Built That Way.

Ben Hogan graduated from the prize ring into the ministry. Rev. Sam Jones-but this may be premature.

Only Thirty-Three Days to Live. The Nebraska legislature has at length concluded to act with a little common sense and

get down to practical business. We Are The People. When a public man reaches that point

where he does not care what the newspapers say about him he very soon ceases to be a

public man. Prohibition Don't Prohibit. Kansas City Times. The Iowa prohibitionists, who do their work by fits and starts, have started a cru-

Wickedness Not Confined to Cities. Roston Herald.

sade at Fort Dodge, Ia. When they are worn

out in spirits and cash the joints will still be

The brutality with which murders are com mitted under the effects of bad rum of whisky in some of the secluded towns of New England parallels the worst atrocity found in city life.

Bad Enough Anyway. Minneapolis Tribune. Dishonesty sometimes comes high. The

Sioux war cost the government \$2,000,000, not to mention the valuable lives lost. The interior-department does not "point with pride" to its record in this regard.

What Ai's Kansas City?

Kansas City Star.
The annual report of President Eliot of Harvard university is full of half-concealed joy over the rising athletic supremacy of the institution at Cambridge. Perhaps this is a hint as to the meaning of "The Higner Education at Harvard." which Mr. Eliot will soon discuss in the west.

Where Does Omana Come In? Chicago News.

Any Chicago man will refute an assertion ow going the rounds of the press that the most beautiful woman lives in London and is the wife of a well known socialist poet. He can easily show that the most beautiful woman in the world-about 100,000 of her, in fact-lives right here in Chicago.

Text for Some Preacher. San Francisco Examiner.

On Saturday a man who stole 90 cents' worth of property was sentenced to two ears' hard tabor in Folsom prison. John C. Hall, who stole over \$300,000, is still at large. Justice is mighty and has a habit of prevailing in story books, but it does not seem to be startlingly successful in real life.

Quagmire of Statistics.

The fallacy of per capita statistics is shown by the figures of German beer drinking These reveal that the per capita consumption of beer in the kaiser's realm last year was 116 quarts. This represents a little over two quarts a week, which is a mighty small average for the ordinary masculine German, but an extremely large one for women and chil-

You Take Your Choice.

Chicago Mail.

A bad, bad republican journal in comment ing upon the factthatex-President Cleveland and Governor Hill shook hands at a bange in New York the other night recalls a similar occurrence at New Orleans recently, after which Mr. Dempsey's friends were disappointed. In the case of the New Yorkers however, neither man has ever disappointed his friends.

Even the courts do not overlook the minor courtesies of life. It has long been considered improper to compel a female witness to tell her age unless it is necessary to the better understanding of the case, and lawyers usually withdraw the question if the witness hesitates to disclose the interesting secret New Jersey court has now decided that a referee cannot compel a lady who is not party to the suit to raise her veil, so that she may be identified by a witness.

The Vanishing Negro. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The main consideration with statesmen and economists is that in the general expansion in population the negro is not holding his own. He is steadily and rapidly falling behind in the race with his white neighbors. As a force in legislation his influence is waning. The black bogy which a few fanciful persons in the south and north had conjured up is destroved effectually and permanently. Practically speaking, the negro problem is a thing of yesterday.

GOD'S MUSIC.

F. E. Weatnerly, in Temple Bar. Since ever the world was fashioned, Water, and air and sod, A music of divers meaning Has flowed from the hand of God, In valley and gorge and upland, On stormy mountain height,

He makes Him a harp of the forest He sweeps the chords with might, He puts forth His hand to the occan, He speaks and the waters flow,-Now in a chorus of thunder,

Now in a cadence low. He touches the waving flower-bells, He plays on the woodland streams

A tender song like a mother Sings to her child in dreams. But the music divinest and dearest, Since ever the years began, Is the manifold passionate music He draws from the heart of man

RECIPROCITY.

Chicago Post: There is a sort of sentigreatest republics of the hemisphere—the oldest and the youngest—should be the first eciprocal comity

to discover common interest in free trade and the merrier. St. Paul Pioneer-Press: We put coffee, sugar, tea hides, etc., from Brazil on the free list, while Brazil reduces import duties upon American products to the extent of about five millions annually, which is all she is able

to do in her present financial condition.

After all this preliminary discussion, reciprocity has actually begun to reciprocate. Kansas City Journal: This commercial arrangement promises very satisfactory re-suits and is a complete vindication of the wisdom of Mr. Blaine in lasisting that a reciprocity provision should be placed in the McKinley bill. It also shows the importance

of making the tariff legislation of the country a lever in arranging our commercial relations with other nations. Kansas City Times: Reciprocity has piped a flute note in the president's proclamation and an antiphonal in Brazil's consent to its terms. A proclamation does not create trade; nor does a subsidy. The conditions that make a natural mutual demand must exist. We get httle from Brazil except coffee.

Brazil gets little from us. The new arrangement is nothing to rejoice over. Chicago News: Time alone can demonstrate the actual advantages of Mr. Blaine's innovation in the American tariff system. If reciprocity with the South American countries proves profitable it is possible that an American zollverein embracing Canada, Mex-ice and all the Latin-American countries may be an event of the not-distant future. With such a consummation growing out of this preliminary Brazil treaty the fame of Sec-

retary Blaine as an enlightened economist will be assured. St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Brazil gets ahead of all the other countries of the conti-nent in securing a reciprocity treaty with the United States. Her triumph is by a "neck" only, however, as some of the other nations will undoubtedly enter into a similar arrang-ment with us before the year ends. * * * Canada is evidently anxious to establish a system of commercial reciprocity with the United States; but she may be sure that she will have to give as much as she gets. The time for one-sided treaties has gone by in our diplomatic history.

Minneapolis Tribune: To realize more fully the advantages of reciprocity with Brazil our merchants must study the commercial customs of South America, which differ from ours in many ways. South Americans have always complained that our merchants and manufacturers have made no efforts to conform to their customs in the matter of long credits and have shown little enterprise in studying the peculiar wants of the South American markets. With reci-precity must come a reform in this regard and greater enterprise or we shall not profit by it in the fullest measure possible.

Chicago Tribune: Republicans on the ways and means committee who have been and are opposed to reciprocity should mediate on what that policy is accomplishing for their constituents, even under the imperfect, faulty Aldrich amendment. They may reach the conclusion that the wisest thing for them to do is to own up like the repentant Mills of Texas that they have been wrong, and to promise that they will do all they can to push through before March 4—till which time the lamp holds out to burn, and the hardened congressional sinner may return—the various reciprocity bills and resolutions which are before the house.

NEBRASKA NEWSPAPER NEWS.

The Alliance Herald is a new publication at Springfield, Keya Pana county. It is reported that the Valparaiso Tribune will soon come out as an alliance organ. The Linwood Independent is a new paper published by W. H. McGaffin of Bellwood.

L. G. Dustin proposes to dispose of the Dispatch and locate at Oakdale i the mercantile business. The Roseland Reporter was about to sus-

pend when the board of trade came forward with sufficient funds to put the paper on a solid footing. George A. McArthur has purchased the

Atkinson Graphic, which he has been run-ning under lease for some time past, and is now owner as well as publisher of the paper. Messrs, E. L. Kiplinger & Son are now editors and propriotors of the Loomis Home Guard, white Mr. W. A. Rowen, a former employe of the Holdredge Nugget, is published.

The editor of the People's Ripsaw at Friend has discovered a boycotting plot against d offers a reward of \$50 for evidence which will lead to the conviction of any of the parties connected with the conspiracy.

Rev. F. C. Yenny, editor of the Superior Guide, has divided his plant and will at-tempt the experiment of running a second paper at Cedar Bruffs. There is a distance miles between the towns where he will et as editor. Editor Hyatt of the Fremout Flail has quit unoking and he found it necessary to occupy

a column of his paper to explain the matter to his readers. Some of his editorials, however, continue to smoke when the major has is "roasting" jacket on.

"The newspaper business in these days," says the Columbus Telegram, "does not provide a bed of roses, nor a well filled manger for the editor and his employes. The people seem to be hugging what few dollars they have rather than put them in printer's nk in the hopes of increasing their capita and business. Frank W. Sprague, formerly editor of the

Rushville Sun, and late democratic candidate for secretary of state, has settled in a more congenial clime at Brandon, Miss., where he has engaged in the real estate business. Ho has one consolation in his new home—if the democrats should ever nominate him for office he would be sure of an election.

A. F. Enos of the Long Pine Journal has taken his wife with him on a two weeks' tour in the eastern part of the state. Just to show how it is done Mr. Enos explains that he has left a man in charge "who will re-ceive moneys and receipt for the same, but will pay no bills. If you owe us and your each just the same as though the editor was ne, but please present no bills."

Just how scarce news is sometimes in a country town is shown in the following from the Wauneta Breeze: "Last week, in order to spring a little sensational news on an unsuspecting public, we announced that Judge Fisher was confined to the house with rheumatism, and bired him to stay at home four days for a half pound package of 'Hard Times' smeking tobacco, but the boy that we sent to deliver the tobacco stole it and the paper was still hot from the press when io! ere came the judge over to town after that tobacco, thereby harting our reputation for truth and veracity in this our native town."

PASSING JESTS.

Detroit Free Press: He-That Miss Fanning you introduced me to just now would make a man a capital wife. Love at first sight, ch? She-Love at first sight, ch! He-O, no, not that; but you see, I have iscovered that she doesn't talk any.

Lowell Citizen: "I can never marry you." "Heavens! You can't?" No, it requires a minister to do it in this state, you see.

Smith & Gray's Monthly: His Sister Carrie Goldust has just asked me to be one of her bridesmaids. Jack—By jove! Do you know, I think brides e of the greatest fools there are!

"Because they never marry the best man. Don't you know!" Philadelphia Times: "Why do you allow

that strange man to address you without an introduction?" asked Mrs. Chicago. "Because," answered her stepdaughter, "he used to be my pa before father got a divorce from mother and married you."

Atchison Giobe: The American girl, like the American pork, goes everywhere. There is no country under the sun where you cannot see the one and taste the other.

New York Herald: Deacon Hardscrabble (to passenger requiring three seats for himself and baggage)—You are from the city, 1 pretume! Mr. Shoat—Yes; how did you know it!

Deacon Hardscrabble-O, we butchered our country hogs three months ago. St. Joseph News: You are not altogether

wrong, Curacoa, but yet the particular new revenue cutter you inquire about is not a machine for cutting coupons off bonds.