DAILY BEE.

OFFICES: Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Onaha, Corner N and 2th Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chunner of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13,14 and 15, Tribune Building-Washington, 513 Fourteenth street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and posteffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors, The Bee B'id'g, Farnam and Seventeenth Sta

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebruska, | 88

County of Douglas, | 88

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Ber

Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of True Dally Ber
for the week ending February 14, 1891, was as Tuesday, February 10
Wednesday, February 11
Thursday, February 12
Friday, February 13
Saturday, February 14 24,708 24,784 24,871

AverageGEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this lith day of February A. D. 1891. W. K. KURTZ. Notary Public.

State of Nebraska. County of Douglas, (88 George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, de-George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bree Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Bree for the month of February, 1890, 25,741 copies; for March, 1890, 23,813 copies; for April, 1890, 25,564 copies; for May, 1890, 25,180 copies; for June, 1890, 22,321 copies; for July, 1890, 20,720 copies; for September, 1890, 27,720 copies; for October, 1890, 25,720 copies; for Cotober, 1890, 25,720 copies; for Cotober, 1890, 25,720 copies; for Defember, 1890, 23,471 copies; for January, 1891, 28,446 copies.

George B. Tzschuck, Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 31st day of January, A. D., 1891, N. P. Fert, Notary Public.

DYNAMITE promises to prove a more effective demolisher of trusts than all the anti-trust laws in the statute books.

THE lot of the speculative county treasurer will not be a happy one after Senator Keiper's inquisitorial bill becomes a law.

IT is painfully evident the big th ree of Illinois declined to embrace the Dakota reciprocity scheme. Palmer is too much for their digestive economy.

THE advance in the price of champagne will not reach Lincoln in time to diminish the flow of reciprocity which the Galveston oyster feast promises to

THE rush to the ceded government lands in Indian territory has begun. Ten months hence the country will witness a dismal walkout. Remember Oklahoma.

THE vital statistics compiled by the city physician, establish the superiority of Omaha as a health resort, and forcibly contradict the doleful assertions of the board of health.

THERE is altogether too much attention paid to the ornamental features of education, and too little to the practical. Fewer special sinecures and more workers would improve the useful ness of the schools.

THE advance in Granger railroad shares, coupled with improved speculative activity, dissipates the gloomy predictions of railroad managers. The predictions, however, were not made for the edification of Wall street.

"No work no pay" is a good principle to apply to all departments of the city government. It is hardly fair, however, to single out policemen and firemen for economical experiments, while sinecure inspectors are permitted to draw full salaries.

MAYOR CUSHING delights in surprises. His choice of the new member of the board of public works can only be explained on that ground. But we are assured that Mr. Egbert is a democrat and that ought to silence all disappointed objectors in the democratic council.

SINCE the Cleveland street scandals nothing has so agitated the moral veneer of the English royalty as the discovery of the heir apparent in the role of gambler. The shock of the disclosure is rendered the more damaging on account of an unpardonable breach of confidence.

SECRETARY BLAINE'S friends are pushing him for the vacant United States judgeship in New Hampshire. As he threatens to lecture on woman suffrage if he does not get the office, considerations of patriotism and humanity would seem to require the president to appoint him.

FOLLOWING the timely example of the Nebraska senate, the Kansas upper house proclaims its opposition to revolutionary or visionary laws. The condition of both states demand laws that will encourage and protect investors, and afford such security as will promote the influx of capital and develop their stagnated resources.

Ir ought not to be necessary for the house to discuss at any great length the bill forbidding railroads to bribe legislators with passes. Nevertheless, there are those who oppose the bill. They should be comforted by the thought that they will not be deprived of their pasteboards in any event. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and the railroads pay promptly in such cases.

By a majority of 75 the tories defeated the motion to censure the Irish executive for the brutal conduct of subordinates at the opening of the Tipperary trials. The vote does not represent the strength of the liberal party and their allies, while the tories succeeded in drumming up a full party vote. The facility with which Balfour employs the fail to cool the arder of his Irish opponents equalizes the liberal gains in QUEER IDEAS OF TAXATION.

The lower house of the legislature engaged in an animated debate two sucessive days on the bill which purposes that "unimproved land laying adjacent to and adjoining improved lands shall be assessed at the same value as improved land." Mr. Schappel of Pawnee is the father of this proposition and the independent leaders generally stand sponsors to it.

As the bill now stands it presents a curious theory of taxation. It makes no distinction between city and farm property, and would assess the ground on which the finest building in Omaha stands at the same value as the vacant lot adjoining it, or the unimproved addition in the suburbs. This would be a great advantage to the owners of expensive business blocks and measure of injustice to the man who labor, the poorest paid employes of the owns a little home in the suburbs, and government, and the moderate increase to individuals or companies who have in their salaries asked for ought to be platted outside property. Amendments granted as a matter of simple justice to designed to remedy this plain error have a most deserving class of public serbeen introduced and will probably be embodied in the bill, if it passes at all.

The bill is drawn, however, with reference to farm rather than city property. Its design is to compel the large tracts of wild land held by railroads and speculators to pay the same rate of taxation as that assessed upon improved farms. The theory is that the man who takes up a homestead and enriches it by his labor should not on that account be called upon to pay a penalty for his enterprise by being taxed higher than the man who allows his land to stand as nature left it.

But even in that view of the case the bill would appear to proceed on the wrong principle. If it is not right to tax a citizen for his improvements, is it any nearer right to tax a land owner for improvements which he has not made? In other words, if it is proposed to fix a uniform standard of taxation for all farm lands, should not that standard be the value of the wild land rather than the improved? If the latter principle is adopted the man who has improved homestead pays no tax on the enhanced value represented by his labor. It is a very grave question, however, whether Nebraska should depart at this time from the sound principle that a citizen should pay taxes on the true value of

his real and personal property. It is very generally conceded that our tax laws need revision in the direction of higher valuation and lower rates. Inquiry has been wrought by the present system of ridiculous undervaluation of crew that mans the piratical craft. He property and correspondingly high rates | had no use for such cattle, and made no of taxes.

House roll 97, however, represents a remedy that, in its present shape, would be worse than the disease.

A CITY'S RAILROAD EXPERIMENT.

The city of Toronto has undertaken an unique railroad experiment. It has released its street railways and will shortly begin to run them on its own

This has been done as the result of an agitation against a palpable injustice. The employes of the road were - being worked sixteen hours a day for small pay. The company claimed that they could afford to do no better by them. Then the people began to agitate the subject of municipal control. The result was an amicable arrangement between the city authorities and the railway company, by which the city leases the plant for a term of years. It will endeavor to give the public lower fares and better service, and the workmen shorter hours and higher pay. It will begin by reducing their hours of labor to ten. If the experiment accomplishes half the good it aims at it will be a brilliant success.

Unfortunately the Toronto incident, even if it should realize all that is hoped for, will throw no light on the railroad problems in this country. It might contain a practicable suggestion if railroads were capitalized and bonded only for the amount actually invested. In that case stockholders would gladly lease their properties and obtain the great credit of a city or state to guarantee their dividends. The public, on the other hand, might expect to enjoy the advantages of better service and lower fares. But the conditions are wholly different. Our railroads have given evidences of debt far in excess of the real investment and they are largely in the hands of innocent holders. For the state or city to lease the lines and attempt to pay dividends on watered stocks would give the people no relief, and very likely would increase their burdens.

The difficulties that surround our railroad problem are of a peculiar and dubious sort.

REWARDING EFFICIENCY.

Postmaster General Wanamaker has introduced a plan for promoting efficiency in the railway mail service which promises to have excellent results. This consists in the annual presentation of a gold medal to the clerk in each of the 11 divisions of theservice who makes the best record in mail distribution, and one medat to the clerk, without respect to locality, who handles the largest number of eards in the shortest time with the highest percentage of accuracy.

The announcement of this plan was made a year ago, and the first presentation of the medals took place last week. These rewards of efficiency are of pure gold and of beautiful design. The good effect of instituting this method of promoting efficiency was made apparent not only in the exceptional records made by the successful clerks, but in the general improvement. An eager competition was stipulated, and the result was very marked upon the service. The postmaster general in announcing the awards said that the continuous improvement made in the work and charactor of the railway mail service during the past two years was very gratifying, and was largely due to the diligent offorts of the clerks to excel to which the promised reward was an incentive. He reminded the employes in the service that it was absolutely essential to efficiency that all connected with the service shall continue to improve in knowledge of the work committed to them and

demonstrate by their work and conduct

that they are desirable employes to retain in the service.

There is every reason to expect that the good effects of this plan of rewarding efficiency will continue to be shown, but perhaps a better way to promote efficiency would be to increase the pay of clerks in the railway mail service, as congress is asked to do. The general public has very little idea of the exacting nature of the work performed by these employes of the government. Their labor demands quick eyes, quick hands and quick judgment, their hours of duty are long, their tasks are responsible, and their personal risks to life and to health, traveling as they do night and day upon the swiftest trains and in every sort of weather, are very great. These intelligent, faithful and hard working men are, considering palatial homes, but it would be a singular the character and demands of their vants. Postmaster General Wanamaker has shown most commendable interest in this service, and congress should give him all reasonable support.

WHO IS THE PERJURER!

The brace of boodlers who run a blackmailing sheet at the state capital are trying to throw dust into the eyes of the toilers to whom they profess to be attached just now with an unselfish devotion by loud and abusive declamations. When THE BEE unmasked the scoundrels and placed them in their true light they audaciously retort with the charge that Rosewater perjured himself when he testified before the prohibition notaries in the Powers-Boyd contest that the support of the leading prohibition organ was offered by its editor to the Bankers' and Business Men's association for the paltry sum of \$1,500.

In order to avoid prosecution for criminal libel, the miscreants who make this charge assertthat they "do not skulk behind any ambiguous or indefinite term," but, "if Mr. Rosewater was correctly reported by his own paper as to what he said under oath, he, Edward Rosewater, is a liar and a perjurer. His statement on the stand was utterly without foundation, and neither of theeditors of the Call ever held any conversation with Rosewater on any subject during

the campaign," This is very ingenious. Rosewater was correctly reported by his paper, but he did not testify that he had any dealings personally with the blackmailing effort to get into any conversation with

But the charge was nevertheless true, as will be seen by the following affidavit which was sworn to within a week after election, and more than a month before Rosewater had testified in the Powers-Boyd case: State of Nebraska, | ss :

Edward P. Roggen, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, on oath says: That he was secretary of the Business Men's and Bankers' association, an association formed for the purpose of defeating prohibition in the state of Nebraska; that soon after said association was organized he was waited upon by Mr. H. M. Bushnell, one of the proprietors of the Lincoln Daily Evening Call, who said that in order to obtain the influence and support of the Lincoln Daily Evening Calt in the campaign then impending it would be necessary for the aforesaid association to put up the sum of \$1,500, and if this was not done forthwith the said paper would antagonize the anti-prohibition cause from that time

henceforth. Deponent further says that the said Lincoin Daily Evening Call from the time the aforesaid proposition was made and by deponent declined, did without interruption support the prohibitory amendment down to its defeat, and has taken every opportunity to vilify, slander and libel the members and officers of the said association.

E. P. Rougen. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 12th day of November, A. D., 1890.

N. P. FEIL. Notary public in and for Douglas county. Now let the venal vampires explain why they made this demand for boodle and how much they did get for joining the colonels and the other mercenaries who were imported to defame Nebraska and blackwash everybody who happened to believe that prohibition is not the proper remedy for eradicating intemperance.

QUAY'S DEFENSE.

Senator Quay is a patient man. For a year or more past he has stood before the country charged with official malfeasance and corruption of the most damaging character, and until now he has bore it all without the slightest public manifestation of concern. The record of his alleged misdoings has been sent broadcast over the country in pamphlets and in the columns of the newspapers, has been discussed at the national capital and elsewhere, and has been used to disparage his political friends, yet through all he kept the even tenor of his way, apparently deaf to every challenge of enemies and to every appeal of friends to defend himself. It would be difficult to find a parallel case of such patient endurance by a public man of persistent assaults upon his character and reputation, menancing not only his own political future but that of every man whom he favored or might be assumed to have a friendly interest in. We recall no parallel in American histor v.

But Senator Quay undoubtedly had reasons in his judgment valid for his long silence. There was a purpose to be served for which time was necessary. That having gone by the senator has found opportunity to reply to the charges against him. His unqualified denial of every one of them, with circumstantial explanatory statements, will doubtless be accepted by his friends as an ample refutation, but it will not silence his enemies. This could not be expected if it were very much stronger than it is, and it must be confessed that there are weak places in it that render it vulnerable. The sharp sighted enemies of the Pennsylvania senator may be trusted to find these out, and although he proposed that his statement should be final, he is not unlikely to find it necessary, or his friends for him, to say something further in his defense.

But whatever opinions may be enter-

insufficiency of Senator Quay's denial, republicans generally must feel that the controversy has disqualified him for retaining the position of authority in the party which he held in the last national campaign. The people of Pennsylvaia in the state election of last year indicated their distrust of him by defeating the man whom he caused to be nomiented for governor and electing a demoerat. Subsequent developments have not been of a nature to remove that distrust. It would not only be dangerous to the republican party in Pennsylvania to continue Mr. Quay in practical leadership of the party in the nation, but everywhere the effect of doing so would be damagingly felt. The party cannot afford in the next national contest to be compelled to defend any man identified must have in that capacity men whose character for integrity, as well as for sound republicanism, is unimpeached and irreproachable. This is far more important than political shrewdness and sagacity, but it will be possible to have

If Mr. Quay sincerely desires republican success next year he will decline to again assume the task of managing the campaign, but if he will not understand that his usefulness for that work is seriously impaired, if not destroyed, then it will be the imperative duty of the party to replace him. It is to be apprehended that this will have to be done. Mr. Quay enjoys political power, and he fully appreciates the prestige he won in the last campaign. It is to be expected that he will make a determined effort to remain at the head of the national committee. But it ought to be safe to predict that the next national convention will not make the mistake of continuing him in that position.

THE TROUBLE WITH OUR SCHOOLS. There has been altogether too much favoritism both as to teachers and pupils in our public schools. The tap root of the evil is the division of authority and the undue interference on the part of the members of the board of education in the choice of teachers.

The superintendent of our school should be vested with full authority to select his subordinates and teachers. He should make it his business and study to ascertain their qualifications and determine what branches they are best fitted to teach, and who among them is best qualified to act as principals. It requires executive ability, and physical as well as moral force to supervise a public school efficiently. If the school board does not have confidence in the ability of the superintendent it should endeavor to secure a man for that position who has the ability and backbone to discharge the responsible functions of the position fearlessly and conscientiously, regardless of all pressure.

So long as the present method of pernicious interference and unjust discrimination continues our schools cannot be raised to the high standard which the exceptionally high salaries paid in Omsha would warrant.

THE senate bill providing for state examination of the accounts of county treasurers commends itself to the taxpayers of the state. It is not only a measure of economy but an important safeguard against dishonesty. The bill provides for annual examinations of the books and accounts of every county treasurer under supervision of the state auditor. Examinations may be made at any time, without previous notice to the interested officer, and the treasurer is obliged to answer all questions put to him concerning the business of the office. At present there is no alequate system of annual checking of accounts even at the close of an officer's term, the accounts are not as carefully scrutinized as the public interests require. In scores of instances counties have been obliged to employ experts at a cost of from \$500 to \$1,000, to secure a thorough overhauling of the ecord. State examinations will do away with this expense, and secure the much needed annual checking of accounts, besides providing for a uniform system of bookkeeping.

THE urgent need of an addition to the county building becomes more apparent every day. At the present time one branch of the court and the county attorney are obliged to seek quarters elsewhere. If the number of judges is increased to eight, as now seems probable, the county will be forced to secure additional room, entailing additional rental of from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year. Whatever may be the cost the county should provide ample room in one building for the courts and county officers.

THE council should either pass or reject the ordinance granting a charter to a competing electric light and power company. There is no excuse for further delay. The fact that the charter has every right and interest of the city fully protected, leaves no room for quibbling. The council should act promptly and decisively. If the members are determined to prevent competition in an important local industry and uphold the present monopoly the people want to know it. The issue cannot be dodged.

WHEN the new city hail tower is completed and the clock in the steeple strikes 12, the city fathers will be reminded that it is time to go home. But fortunately the great tower is not yet finished and no felling when it will be. The clock has not even been thought of So the council will, for the present, continue its regular ressions until the small hours of the merning. The members have so many pleasant things to say to their faces that they would not like to say to their backs.

FROM all accounts the new insurance commissioner of New York is the champion political manipulator in the aggregation of champions surrounding Governor Hill. There is no political risk too desperate for him, and his elevation to one of the most important offices in the empire state shows that the peanut statesman proposes to hold the reins of power and patronage from the senate.

THE judiciary committee of the house of representatives has reported a resolution for the impeachment of Judge Baertained regarding the sufficiency or the | man of the district court for the western

district of Louisiana, for high crimes and misdemeanors. This committee has been investigating charges of illegal practices in federal courts in various parts of the country, and its report submitted a few days ago shows that a number of these courts are very much in need of reforming. Especially is this true of courts in several of the southern states, where the practice has become common of suspending sentence in the cases of persons convicted of violating the internal revenue and timber-cutting laws, thus encouraging methods of fee making by district attorneys, marshals and others. The fact was disclosed that in some parts of the country men are induced by deputy marshals and United States commissioners to make complaints against each with the conduct of its campaign. It other for violations of the laws, and are arrested and bound over to court, after becoming bail for each other and appearing before the court as defendants, witnesses and bail. It is said that United States commissioners by that means secure annual incomes ranging from \$2,000 to \$8,000. The committee found but one instance of practices of this nature in the north, and that was in Boston, where the federal commissioner is charged with obtaining fees by methods no less reprehensible. It would seem from these disclosures that the federal courts generally in the south are in a more or less demoralized condition, and have little claim to the public respect and confidence. Doubtless the judge in Louisiana is not the only one who deserves impeachment. There is no duty of congress more important than that of freeing these tribunals from abuses and restoring them to the high standard the federal judiciary should everywhere maintain.

> WE are informed that there has been something more substantial than vapor gas used to lubricate the wheels of city legislation, in order to get a renewal of the contract for illuminating the suburbs of Omaha. A pretty substantial rumor reaches us that the sum of \$2,200 has been evaporated by one of the managers to make sure of the necessary number of votes.

> > Legislator's Habits. Iriquois (S. D.) Chief.

While the balance of the state is simply alking irrigation the clans at Pierre are practicing it in the superlative degree, if reports are correct.

> ls Lucy Backsliding? Buffalo Express.

Lucy Parsons informed her anarchist friends the other day that "we must have laws." Lucy seems to be backsliding from the principles of true anarchy.

Stanford's Bee. New York Herald.

Senator Stanford wants the farmers' alliance to nominate him for the presidency. Well, there is a quarter section left on the flowery banks of Salt river to which he might retire after election day.

Chicago Declines.

Lincoln Journal. "Give me woman suffrage in Chicago," shouts Helen M. Gougar, "and I'll rid your city of the slum rule and then come up from Indiana and run for mayor." After due deliberation Chicago decides not to accept the proposition

Still at Cleveland. New York Sun. A hangman is regarded with horror in all parts of the world, and in almost all ages he has been infamous. In this country there has not been so decided an expression of this sentument as in Europe, for the reason that our sheriffs have generally avoided hanging en with their own hands, and have employed onscure persons to do the deed for pay. It was not until the individual who describes himself as "the Buffalo Hangman" appeared upon the official stage, that much public attention was paid to the subject. It is understood that he executed two men with his own hands for reasons of economy, rather than pay out of his own pocket \$25 apiece, the ordinary price, to a substitute.

Bad Chinese.

San Francisco Examiner. Chief Crowley has at last struck a vigor ous blow at the most glaring evil of the Chinese occupation of San Francisco. The highbinder societies with which he has grappled have served more than anything else to distinguish the lawless and desperate garrison of Chinatown from the peaceful population that surrounds it. twesty organizations could exist in a city like this, all based upon blackmall, pillage and murder, is a sinister commentary, either upon the administration of our laws or upon the characteristics of the alien colony. The chief has determined that if the thing is to be kept up any longer it shall not be through official connivance.

PASSING JESTS. This is the way a Georgia editor puts it: In summing it up in baste,
What would you think or guess

Is an editor's arm 'round a maiden's waist "The liberty of the press!" Texas Siftings: Young wife-John, mother ays she wants to be cremated. Young husband—Tell her if she'll put on her

things I'll take her down this morning Epech: Kickshaw-I can't understand Glim's chronic bachelorhood!
Mrs. Kickshaw—Neither do I. He surely can't have inherited it.

Pittsburg Dispatch: Blood-snot eyes indiate that their owner is loaded.

Washington Star: Visitor-Does it cost

nuch to stop in Washington!
Resident—No, but it does to go ahead. Harper's Young People: "Well, Jimmiboy, do you want papa to tell you a story!"
"Nope. Papa 'll get thpanked like Jimmiboy if he tell thories."

Picayune: The pilgrim fathers struck a very hard place when they landed on Ply mouth rock, but their descendants have ever since been looking for soft places.

Atchison Globe: We should like to know a girl of sixteen who did not spell love with a big L or a woman of twenty-six who did not spell dollar with a big D.

New York Journal: Burglar's accomplice (to fellow prisoner in jail)—What yer in fur! F. P.—Stealin' a watch. And you? B. A.—Watchin' a steal. Indianapolis Journal: Yabsley-Very cute little dodge of that druggist selling me a porus plaster with the privilege of returning it if it did no good. It has done no good.

Wickwire—Well, why don't you return it?
Valseles, Len't

Yabsley-I can't. Kate Field's Washington: First Traveler —Are you a married man, sir! Second Traveler—No, 1'm an instance of the survival of the fittest.

Reported from Omaha.

Washington Post. 'I won't go home till morning" was the burden of his song: Though somewhat thickly came his words his notes were loud and long. He didn't. His devotion to the truth deserve some praise, But when he once got there, 'tis sad, he

stayed for several days.

THE DEAD GENERAL.

New York Herald: Death has bestowed pon him a double immortality. He will live forever in the "ma sions not made with hands," and live forever in the hearts of a grateful people. His name is written on this lower firmament—together with those of Grant and Sheridan, his comrades on the eld—in "tracings of eternal light," and his lace in the hereafter is assured by the fact that the jewel, honor, which he has worn on his breast for the space of two generations has never lost its lustre. Chicago News: The tears and acclaim of

reunited people follow General Sherman as bediently and fearlessly he has marched out unattended into the unknown country. It was no earthly commander this time, who gave the order that summoued him to cut loose from his base of supplies and sally forth upon his last campaign. We who rejoiced in his glorious achievements as a soldier, in his sterling character as a man and citizen, have every faith that the final order found him prepared and ready to obey. As a soldier he had the soldier's instict of prompt obedience. Detroit Free Press: The death of General Sherman removes from our midst a figure which was more prominent in the service of the north during the civil war than was any other except that of Grant. Probably no two men more thoroughly unlike ever fought side by side in any cause than were these very two, and surely none who gained celebrity by arms ever lived lives so different when their fighting days were over. Sherman was a nguing days were over. Sherman was solder in the strictest sense. He was scientific in his view of war, and fought a campaign as he would have played a game of chess. * * * After the war Sherman kept. aloof from politics-thus showing better judg-

ment than did some of his associates; and after his retirement from the service lived in an atmosphere of military reminiscence until the hour of his death. Washington Post: In the estimation of not a few authoristive critics. General Sher-man was the greatest of all the great cap-tains whom the war produced, in the characteristics that must combine to constitute the ideal soldier; in his fertility of resources; in his far-reaching grasp of emergencies; in his intensive capacity to grapple with the approaches to remote results on well defined and predetermined lines. That he did a work second in its second to the second in its second to the second in its second to the second in its scope and consequences to that of none of his contemporaries will at least be admitted. And with all his greatness as a soldier he united the virtues of a true patriot and good citizen, who found his highest reward in the consciousness of a well spent life, and sought no political preferment as the crown of his successes.

St Louis Republic: His old soldiers, who always rnew more or less of the strong points of his character, were always his de-voted adherents and defenders in war and peace. At the time of his death the country had already learned to set a high value on him even when it was most besetting him with quip and sarcasm. Had he lived ten years longer talking at every opportunity and always saying exactly whatever he happened to think at the time, the very fact that his cander was sometimes exasperating and offener indicates and the properties of the content of oftener ludicrous might have made him the most popular man in the country. Of his military record it is not necessary to speak. It is well known. He did his best, and he It is well known. He did his best, and he did it so well that no one on the other side wished it done any better.

St. Paul Pioneer Press : Grant and Sherman are to be ranked, perhaps, rather as equal and different than as competitive tal-ents, inferior and superior. Of the two, force, determination, dogged persistency and the power to deal resistless blows where they would tell belonged to the iron hero who had already left us. Foresight, quick intelli-gence, comprehension of a situation down to its smallest detail and a wonderful mastery of strategic policy were the especial endow-ments of General Sherman. These distinguished him from the beginning of the struggle and marked him out as high above the mass of confused intelligences that were striving to deal with what they could not comprehend. * * His was a noble soul. Valor was no dearer to him than honor. Straightforward in all his dealings, clear as the day, honest with all men, a foe to shams and subterfuges and the insincereties that prey and fatten in time of peace upon a nation's noblest, he lived to the last the bluff old veteran whose word was equal to a na-tion's bond. He might have garnered civic honors. Wiser than the friends who loved and the flatterers who sought to use him, he chose to wear only the laurels he had won

Philadelphia Record: But above all the qualities that distinguished General Sher-man was his thorough adherence to duty, Napoleon was ever talking of glory. He invoked glory as the inspiration of his soldiers. you," he said to them in Egypt, pointing to the pyramids; but in Trafaigar bay Nelson signaled his fleet: "England expects that every man will do his duty." Wellington al talked of duty; and so did Grant Sherman; and with them "the them of duty was the way To duty Sherman owed glory." giance long after the war drum was silent; nd he never ceased to inspire others with the same feeling. Assurance of a man was given in everything that he did or said-a man rugged and independent; sometimes hot-tempered, but unselfish and loyal, with a deep scorn for all that is base and cowardly; modest and unassuming; a man of the peo-ple. As we "fold him in his country's stars, look back on the great agrees which illuming the history of the republic and feel that to the list has been added that of one whose memory will ever be kept green by a nation

Throwing a Man Into Beaven. Some of the charges to grand juries in the

Black Hills district have become in a way historic. That of Judge Thomas of the dis trict to the grand jury now in session at Deadwood is likely to be remembered. The judge came from Bowling Green, Ky., and was a lieutenant in Morgan's raider's. He was appointed by Cleveland judge in Dakota when it was a territory. After South Dakota was admitted to statehood, Judge Thomas was elected to the district court by a big majority, running on the democratic ticket in a republican district. Here is a portion of his charge to the grand jury at Deadwood as reported in the Lead City Tribune: our admission to statehood we are confronted with a new law prohibiting the sale of liquors of all kinds, and under eath as judge, becomes myduty to instruct you to investigate any and all violations of this law. You and I may have voted for it and the majority must rule in this country. General Grant said the cest way to get rid of an obnoxious law is strictly to enforce it. I do not know that the law is violated, neither do you, for we don't indulge, but it is generally under-stood that liquor is soid here in Deadwood openly, and it is your duty to consider these matters, and if the testimony warrants it, want you to indict these parties. I will sa here that I do not believe in the policy of thi law of prohibition, I do not believe in taking a man by the nape of the neck and the seat of his trousers and throwing him over the ramparts of heaven. I do not be-lieve that the legislature can pass a resolution to save any man, else we would asl them to pass a general resolution and 're-solve' us all to heaven. And while per-sonally I might feel like standing in with these people, yet I propose to do my duty towards enforcing this law, and so should you. It will require some nerve, some back bone, some courage to do this, but unde your oath it is your duty, and if any of you will get up and say that you are not able to do this, I will excuse you."

Dude's Lament. When gentle spring is in the air The dude heaves doleful sighs; He has to purchase clothing light, Whose cost is not likewise,

Common Sense Money.

PROBIA, Nob., Feb. 15 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: The present great financial question is: How can our government largely increase our money volume and not lay any heavier tax burden on the nation or unsettle values?

There is a simple and perfect way: although

the variety of methods processed, some them contracdictory, would seem to indicate that the matter is difficult. The question is imple. It is briefly this: Let our government buy silver on time and pay for it money coined from it and in silver certificates based dollar for dollar on the bullion in reserve. There would be no expense attached to this aside fram the cost of comage, which to this aside fram the cost of comage, which would be small; and no treasury surplus would be necessary. When the money was coined there would be no need of starting great public works in order to pay employes, and get it into circulation. The men from whom the silver was bought would get the money, and they would put it in the banks or invest it so it would swell the general circulation. invest it so it would swell the general circu lation. Our government can thus buy coin any amount of silver, a great deal in a comparatively short time, if it makes coin and paper both, and the latter is said to be mors desirable than the former. Out gov-ernment is virtually doing this now in the case of gold—buying builton and paying in coin and certificates. It is called free columpe of gold by some. I am not advocating free coinage of silver here, that is a different matter. If our government should make a small charge for coining silver, or what is the same, take the cost out of the purchase price, the government would be out nothing by it, and it could buy just about as freely, be-cause the mine owners want to turn their product into money.

But these dollars and certificates should be

"honest" money, worth a dollar in gold bullion for silver builion, metal for metal. We need the "dollar of our daddies" again—bi metalism. We don't want any "free comago, which proposes to give the silver owners Incents on every dollar more or less. That plan is nothing but a "bold sneak" on the part of those men. Free coinage of the remonetized dollar or "dolla cof our daddies" is a horse of another color. But free coinage is not necessary in order to give the country plenty of money. Let the government buy coin liberally just now, and then when the financial stringency has been relieved make only enough money from year to year to keep our circulation up to the same per capita of to a larger one if that be thought better. If to a larger one if that be thought better. It in future there be money stringencies let them be relieved in the same way by the authority of our president and his cabinet voting together upon it. In this same way a fractional currency may be provided, silver bough and paid for in fifty, twenty-five and ten-cent pieces. This plan, if agreed upon by our government and generally understood, will do much to restore confidence in money circles and bring out into circulation the gold now being stored away by those the gold now being stored away by those afraid of our financial future. International agreement can fix and maintain the relative value of gold and silver; and the matter is already being considered. If there should be, as is possible, any great change in the rel-ative amounts of gold and silver, no nation through it could take advantage of another, but the nations would simply establish a new ratio of exchange. This plan will not sait those who say that money properly "repre-sents" value and there is not enough of the precious metals to represent the value of all the property. If they mean to say that there must be a dollar in money for every dollar in property such a fool theory needs no answer. If they will think, instead of imagining they will see the impossibility of it—money itself is property. Money would have to be coined to represent the which represented other property, and money to represent that money—an endless chain. It is only a fraction of the property of the world that is in market at the same time. Everything is not for sale by a good deal.

The plan I have presented is comparatively

costless and comparatively free from risk. It is the common tense plan. Let us try it.

N. H. BLACKMER,
Sec. of Alliance No. 1127

Note by the Editor:-The United States treasury is obliged to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver each montu payable in silver certificates that may be converted by the bolder on demand into coined silver dollars. In other words Uncle Sam is now adding five millions every month to the people's supply of money—thus practically carrying into ef-fect Mr. Blackmer's scheme of common sense

BLEW OUT THE GAS.

Elbert Millikan Asphyxiated at the Farris Botel.

The deadly gas has got in its work again and called another victim to the shining

Monday evening a young man, twenty-four years of age, went to the Farris hotel, at Ninth and Farnam streets, and registered as Ethert Millikan. He said he was feeling badiy and was assigned to room 35, on the third floor. Yesterday morning the chamber-maid found the door of the room locked, but thinking the young man was sleeping, paid no more attention to the matter. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the girl reported to the landlord that the door of the room was still locked, and that the occupant could not be aroused. An investigation was made and it was discovered that the gas was turned on and the young man had been dead several

The coroner was notified and the remains

taken to Heafy's morgue.

In the clothing of the deceased was a sliver watch, \$14.75 in cash, and papers indicating that he is the son of Judge Millikan, a wealthy stockman of Tarkio, Mo. 1t is supposed that he arrived in the city with stock vent to the hotel, and, after retiring, unhinkingly blew out the gas.

District Court.

Everything was on the hum drum order in the district court yesterday. The case of Ryan & Welch promises to occupy some ten lays more time, and be productive of only achearsing of the dryest of details charged with obtaining \$50 under faise pretenses, retired for deliberation at 4 o'clock.

MY MOTHER-IN-LAW.

New Y rk Herald. She is coming, she is coming, unhappy is my

Time, tide and my wife's mother were never known to wait. She is coming like a martinet, domestic peace

must fly, With all the tender graces that are absent when she's nigh.

She will wash and scold the children and boss

the servant girl, Rin-saw my lamblike temper and set my nerves a-whirl; Talk volumes on economy, but all the time

My wife's allowance is not half as much as I should spare. A perfect fiend at bargaining, she'll sally out A host of things I can't afford, all purchased

I'll have to give up smoking to get the chil-Aren frocks, And my corns will soon be aching from the

patches on my socks. She'll need a peck of buttons to sew on hero and there,
And speeds of twist and cotton for every rip

and tear;
And, to cap the awful climax, she so well And as a cook is unsurpassed, from oyster stew to steak.

That, while I hate to have her come, my hatred's tinged with woe,
When she departs, I must confess, I hate to

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

