

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily and Sunday, One Year, \$10.00; Six months, \$6.00; Three months, \$3.50; Single copy, 5 cents.

OFFICES: Omaha, The Bee Building, South Omaha, Corner N and 24th Streets, Chicago Office, 317 Chamber Street, New York, Room 14 and 15, Tribune Building, Washington, 314 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE: All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS: All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha, Neb., and should be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors, The Bee Building, Farman and Seventeenth Streets, Omaha, Neb.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, I, George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending February 14, 1891, was as follows:

Table showing circulation statistics for The Daily Bee from Sunday, February 9, to Saturday, February 15, 1891. Includes categories like 'Copies of this issue', 'Copies of other issues', and 'Total copies'.

Notary Public, N. P. FELL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, I, George B. Tschuck, being duly sworn, depose and say that the secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Bee for the month of February, 1891, 16,731 copies; for March, 1891, 20,315 copies; for April, 1891, 20,364 copies; for May, 1891, 20,364 copies; for June, 1891, 20,364 copies; for July, 1891, 20,364 copies; for August, 1891, 20,364 copies; for September, 1891, 20,364 copies; for October, 1891, 20,364 copies; for November, 1891, 20,364 copies; for December, 1891, 20,364 copies; for January, 1891, 20,364 copies.

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GALVESTON PILGRIMS RETURN.

The special committee appointed from the legislature to attend the Trans-Mississippi commercial congress at Galveston has submitted a somewhat elaborate report of its adventures.

The credulous reader would be led to expect that extraordinary prosperity is about to be scattered broadcast in Nebraska and that the commerce of the world is about to enter at the port of Galveston, while New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia fall into helpless decay.

The more probable result of the excursion, however, is that Nebraska has been shrewdly attached as the tail to a Texas boom, and that while Galveston has received a large amount of valuable advertising, Nebraska gets in return only the 15 barrels of oysters consigned to the members of the legislature.

This is not the first time that this portion of the west has been used to pound the ton-ton in the interest of Galveston real estate. About twelve years ago, when railroad communication with the ambitious port on the gulf was first established, a train load of representative Omaha men went to Galveston to celebrate what they were informed was the opening of a grand interstate and international traffic.

The result was a conspicuous advertisement for Texas and her sea port, which carried away some of our citizens and capital, but brought nothing to Omaha and Nebraska by way of exchange. But what does it profit, the great state of Nebraska, which has need of capital and population for her own development?

The dream of a great international seaport on the gulf is a castle in Spain. So far as Nebraska traffic is concerned it is unnatural and unlikely. Commerce and travel run east and west, not north and south. The products of Nebraska must go to markets where advantageous exchanges can be made. The south has little or nothing to send west for return cargoes. Even sugar will soon be going from the west to the south, rather than from the south to the west.

If a longer water route to Europe and the east is desired it will be found by the way of Duluth or Chicago and the great lakes. If a cheap route to the south is wanted it will be found by the way of the Hennepin canal and the Mississippi river, rather than over Jay Gould's railway lines. It is almost inconceivable that the merchants of the west will ever go to Texas to buy the goods they now obtain from the vast markets in Boston, Philadelphia, New York and Chicago.

Until they do so there can be no reciprocal commerce between Nebraska and Texas. These facts should not deter Galveston from shrewdly continuing her present methods of attracting attention to herself. It is a good thing from her standpoint, Nebraska farmers and business men have been led to move to the Lone Star state as a result.

But what does Nebraska get for her contribution to the boom? Does she get anything but "them oysters," as Speaker Elder would say?

ANNEXATION SENTIMENT GROWING.

The vigorous campaign in progress in Canada, the paramount issue of which is the question of trade relations with the United States, furnishes indications of a growing sentiment in favor of annexation. One evidence of this is the care which the conservative leaders take to combat the idea of annexation. Their addresses and manifestoes never fail to affirm the necessity of Canada maintaining political independence of this country and they seek by the strongest language to impress this view upon the public.

They hold out in captivating terms the promise that if the dominion will repeat all schemes or proposals looking to any sort of a political alliance with the United States it will in good time take rank as a great nation, with the ability to assume an absolutely independent position in its people's desire. Doubtless this does make an impression upon some, but there is a very large class with whom it does not have any effect. The people of the maritime provinces and thousands of farmers in other portions of Canada are not influenced by promises which they see no reason to suppose will ever be fulfilled, and the realization of which, granting that to be possible, is still in the far future. These people would welcome annexation at once, and they would not be very exacting as to the terms.

But there is little use of the Canadian people agitating the question of annexation until they get some indication that the people of the United States want Canada or any part of it. There has been some talk in this country to the effect that it might be a good thing to annex portions of Canada if the people there interested should ask it, and a few men and newspapers of prominence have expressed the opinion that in time the flag of the union would wave over the dominion. It is possible that this may happen, but just at present the number of American citizens who want Canada or even a slice of that country is not large. The sentiment of the vast majority of thoughtful people undoubtedly is that the United States is big enough, and that the security and stability of republican institutions would not be subserved by extending the national boundaries. Doubtless a considerable part of the people of Canada would readily assimilate. They would have no regrets at shaking off dependence on England and transferring their allegiance to the great republic. They would feel quite as comfortable and safe under the protection of the stars and stripes as under that of the union jack, and very likely the material advantages would be far more satisfactory to them. But there is a very considerable class that it would probably be impossible to assimilate, at least until a new generation came on, and in any event the task would be troublesome and difficult. The introduction of this population, with its distinctive characteristics, its prejudices and its abiding faith in traditions which it is the policy of those who dominate it to keep up, could not bring us any advantages or benefits, and might very easily become a source of annoyance and disturbance in the body politic. If ever the question of Canadian annexation shall come seriously before the American people there will be no lack of

gent reasons against it, but it is not likely to engage their attention as a leading subject of discussion for some years to come.

BOGUS RELIEF AGENTS.

Rev. Mr. Scott, whose operations as a relief disburser in Dundee county have reached the proportions of a scandal, is energetically working the charitable people in the east. The New York Evening Post contains a letter from Kendall T. Scott, which contains the following suggestive paragraph: "I have given out a cartload of coal this week. Yesterday \$100 worth of flour was distributed, and then I had to turn away more than sixty persons. We managed at once to secure more. Unless we get it these people will starve. More than two hundred called in one day for help. Some had no shoes or stockings, and had their feet tied up in pieces of gunny-sacks and rags. Two young men came for aid and neither had on a shirt, nothing but thin coats and overall pants. Can't you help us? For pity's sake, please, send us some more flour, and I will see that it goes before your eyes, asking for it."

The Post explains that Scott is endorsed by the American Sunday School union "as a person whose statements are entirely trustworthy." The reputation this revered m'endiant has achieved in Nebraska does not tally with his standing in New York. The state relief commission, composed of leading citizens, reports that the money received by Scott has not been disbursed among the people in need. In every instance where drafts or registered letters were cashed for Mr. Scott, the money was paid to him, and he has not been ready to disburse, but the reverend relief dispenser demanded larger denominations, and so far as the public is aware the money has been applied to the relief of Mr. Scott, who is not sufficiently guarded and that it was necessary to carefully weigh every word and sentence before action.

How was this weighing of words and phrases done? The report of the city attorney returning the ordinance to the council shows that the schemers purposely mutilated its provisions. Every proviso reserving to the city the power to buy the plant to prevent consolidation or transfer, and to alter, amend or repeal, were stricken out, and a clause inserted by which consolidation or transfer might be made at any time, "with the consent of the council." In other words, the council sought to make itself the connecting link in a scandalous deal.

The obvious intent of these alterations was to more firmly entrench the present monopoly, to grant a charter which virtually tied the hand of the council and prevented alteration, amendment or repeal. Such a charter would be invaluable to the present company, and with a council favorable to its interests, the document would readily fall into its hands.

The electric light issue is too important to be dodged or trifled with. The patrons of electric light as well as scores of small industries which employ electric power, are entitled to whatever benefits may result from competition. But the people will not sanction the granting of a charter which purposely robs the public of the right to purchase the plant, or to alter, amend or repeal the contract whenever the public interest demand it.

A RECENT letter from President Harrison to a civil service reform association at Cambridge, Mass., which had appealed to him to extend the reform to the Indian service, is interesting for the high official statement that the personnel of the service is better than ever before. The president also informed the association that the subject of including Indian agency clerks and employes in the classified service had been under consideration before any appeal had been made on the subject, and it is to be presumed it is still being considered. There is reason to expect a favorable conclusion. The commissioner in favor of applying civil service rules in the appointment of all subordinates in the Indian service, and it is presumed that the president and the secretary of the interior are in accord with this view. The difficulties in the way are rather more serious than in any other branch of the public service, but undoubtedly these can be overcome, and when they are and all political influence in connection with the Indian service is removed it is reasonably expected that the service will become more efficient. Meantime the friends of reform are warranted by the assurances of the president in possessing their souls in patience. The administration is evidently not neglecting its duty in this matter.

The department of publicity and promotion of the world's Columbian exposition reports that bills have been introduced in twenty-six state legislatures providing appropriations for exhibits. The aggregate amount proposed to be appropriated by these measures is a little over \$4,000,000. Nebraska figuring in the list at \$150,000. A number of the states contemplate smaller amounts than this, and it is to be remarked of some such that they are not showing as liberal a spirit as they can afford to. The wealthy eastern states are especially weak in this respect, the fact being that in proportion to population and resources most of the states of the west show a far more generous disposition than those of other sections. It would seem to be a fair inference that the eastern legislatures take neither a wisely practical nor a patriotic view of the exposition, and it is quite possible that they are not wholly free from sectional prejudice. At any rate the eastern states are not proposing to do as well as was expected, and there is consequently all the more reason why the western states should be as liberal in providing for their exhibits as they can afford to. But one state, Arkansas, has thus far declined to make any appropriation.

The Ohio ice trust utters a painful lament because congress turns a cold shoulder to the congested interests involved. The paucity of the winter's crop of ice promised to yield the average profit by means of advanced prices, but

the new districts last November was as follows:

Table showing population statistics for various districts: First district, 2,791; Second district, 2,791; Third district, 2,791; Fourth district, 2,791; Fifth district, 2,791; Sixth district, 2,791.

In the improbable event of the party vote in 1892 remaining just about as it was in 1890, the First, Second and Third districts would be almost surely democratic, and the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth districts certainly alliance. Taking everything into consideration, and giving due weight to the influences of a presidential vote, it may be said that it now looks like a close fight in every district except the Second, which will be decidedly democratic.

Whatever suggestions these facts and figures may possess for the adherents of the party so long dominant in state politics, men of all shades of opinion may unite in rejoicing that Nebraska is at last to receive the numerical recognition in congress to which her population has long entitled her.

LIGHT ON A DARK SCHEME.

The people of Omaha cannot be deceived by the trickery of the council on the competitive electric light ordinance. Delays and references are simply a transparent cloak to cover the purpose of the majority to prevent competition in one of the important modern elements of industry and convenience.

The original ordinance was prepared by the city attorney, and ample safeguards inserted to protect the rights of the city. The council refused to act until the managers of the present monopoly were consulted. Why should the council, if honestly desirous of encouraging local industry, consult the wishes of those vitally interested in preventing competition in electric light and power? The tricksters pretended that the rights of the city were not sufficiently guarded and that it was necessary to carefully weigh every word and sentence before action.

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the Canadian product threatens to wreck their hopes unless congress promptly imposes a prohibitory duty on foreign ice. The prayer of the Ohio trust is a touching appeal for a slice of the federal favors showered on the wool growers of the state. Surely the ice dealers are entitled to protection from "cheap and nasty" foreign competition.

The stockyards commission men will presently discover that a public market cannot be controlled by any clique. The right of shippers to choose their salesmen, or appoint one of their number to act for them, cannot be abridged without working irreparable injury to the prosperity of the market. The exchange is simply gashing its nose to spite its face.

The senate committee has reported adversely on the Stanford government loan bill. The eminent railroad magnate will doubtless regard this as so much more campaign material, showing that the house of lords is "agrarian" him. The Stanford boom is a peculiar thing all around.

Safe Bet. Washington Post. The people will not indulge in the expensive delusion when they elect United States senators.

Listen to This. Atlantic Constitution (Dem). If Mr. Harrison wants a genuine goldbug for secretary of the treasury, he should get an eastern democrat.

Woman's Rights. New York Herald. When women, as a body, begin to use their minds for thinking purposes, they will no longer need to clamor for their "rights."

Save Their Constituents First. Washington Critic. The headlines in a morning paper, over its despatch from Springfield, Ill., are confusing. They run in this way: "Piece of Republican Strategy. Want to Adjourn in Order to Save a Member's Life."

Is That So? Boston News. Always the American people are looking not for some new thing, but for some new man to invest with honors. It is the same feeling that aids armies die for Napoleon. And there is danger that an unscrupulous Napoleon might lead America to a fate that was France's.

Thanks It Has the Call. Atlantic Constitution. Speculation has been abnormally developed. The currency has been contracted, the poor are growing poorer and the rich richer. In speculation both parties, buyer and seller, have to patronize the banks and both are accommodated on the offer of good collateral. The man that wins must pay for his loans and the one who loses takes the bank deposit of his collateral—and so the game goes on, and fortunes are made and fortunes are lost. Three-fourths of the loans made in New York today are call loans—which means loans for speculation. No legitimate business can be conducted on call loans.

Hill or Cleveland. New York Herald. Which of these two men, Hill or Cleveland, does the democracy of the country want to see at the head of the ticket in 1892. That is the question reporters in all portions of the country asked legislative bodies. The result of their canvass is condensed in the tables that follow.

Table showing election results for Hill and Cleveland across various states: States, Cleveland, Hill, Doubt.

PERSONALITIES. Phillips Brooks is fifty-five years old, and for twenty years he has been the rector of Trinity church, in Boston. His salary is \$10,000 a year, but of that a larger proportion goes for charity, for his generosity is proverbial.

An old friend of Sir Walter Scott says that the original of Rebecca, in "Ivanhoe" was a young American woman whom Washington Irving became engaged after the death of his wife, and of whom he wrote a glowing description of the bard of Abbotsford.

Stephen Harding, who was governor of Utah under Lincoln's administration, is dying at Milan, Ind. He was an original free soiler, who fought a duel in Colorado after having been governor of Utah, and was prominent in Indiana politics. He has been totally blind several years.

Prof. Jeffrey, who was imprisoned about two years ago for publishing extracts from the diary of Emperor Frederick without permission, has written a historical drama in five acts, entitled "A Contest for the Crown," which was successfully produced at the Constantino City theater.

Governor Jones of Alabama, while in the national capital building the other day, was requested by some northern visitors, who did not know him, to show them about the place. He performed the task acceptably, and one of the visitors, who had been told by the governor that he was a democrat, was so impressed by the fusion of the visitors.

ALL BARRED OUT. Washington Post. There runs a quaint legend of ancient-day lore, Of a quarrel 'twixt heaven and hell, Over their boundary line, the clamor grew high, 'But how it ran one could tell.

St. Peter he swore he had once mapped it out With the tools of a stray engineer, But the devil he said, with a quizzical smile, That it "couldn't be right, it was clear."

The angels grew tired of sitting on clouds, And the devils grew tired of standing on fire, So they packed up the harp and folded their wings, And floated away with the lute.

There came no decision, St. Peter grew mad, And said the loud look on his face, Of his devil suggested an admirable plan, That a jury should settle the case.

THE LATEST POPULAR SONG.

After McGinty sank to the bottom of the sea, McClintock threw down his antagonist. McClintock attended a ball with his coat severed in twain from the neck downward, and McClintock exploited his high-water trousers at McDowd's initiation at the lodge, the field of comic songs and dance choruses remained open to all new comers till McClintock made his appearance. McClintock's first name was Lawrence, and, best with the ambition to be a dancer, his experiences have furnished and are furnishing the theme of a comic song as popular and as taking in its words and melody as "Down Went McGinty" proved to be one year ago.

McClintock was not wanted to wait, but his feet weren't gaited that way, so he says a professor and stated his case, and said he was willing to pay. The professor looked down in alarm at his feet.

As he viewed their enormous expense, and he tacked on a five to his regular price, for learning McFadden to dance.

He took out McFadden before the whole class, and showed him the step once or twice, but McFadden's two feet got tied into a knot; sure he thought he was standing on ice! At last he broke loose and struck out with a never looked behind or before.

But his feet got so dizzy, he fell on his face, and chewed all the wax off the floor! McFadden's feet got tied into his head, but it wouldn't go into his feet. He hummed "La Gitana" from morning till night.

And he pointed his steps on the street, one night he went home, to his room to retire. He painted the town a bright red; sure he dreamt he was waiting, and let out his feet, and he kicked the dashboard off the bed.

When Clarence had practiced the step for a while, sure he thought that he had it down fine, he went to a girl he had met at a dance, and he wheeled her out into the line, and he walked on her feet, and he fractured her leg, and he said that her movement was false; sure the poor girl went round for two weeks on a crutch.

For learning McFadden to wait, one, two, three, balance like me, while your left foot is lazy, your right foot is crazy. But don't be uneasy, I'll learn you to do it, the boys all over town are whistling this refrain, sure the New York Sun, and undoubtedly the story of McFadden's misdeeds as a dancer will continue to be popular until it makes room for something new and fresher. If not better, in the same line of vocal composition.

THE DEAD GENERAL. Cleveland Leader. There is none to face his place, only the throb of an engine, struggle for the life of the republic can give birth to a future leader of armies and master of a nation's affection. Of all the great soldiers of the union he was nearest to the heart of the people. Grant was honored and Sherman was loved. His bluff kindness of heart, his directness of utterance and his quiet boldness of action, rendered the utmost enthusiasm of his troops and won the perfect confidence of the masses. The most picturesque achievement of his career was his quietness of heart, his directness of utterance and his quiet boldness of action, rendered the utmost enthusiasm of his troops and won the perfect confidence of the masses.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE: Not since Polonus came into the world has there been a more original fatherly adviser, sager or more sympathetic than that contained in the few short, quaint, characteristic sentences he was wont to address off-hand to those he loved to call his "boys" at annual reunions like those of the Army of the Potomac, the Army of Tennessee, and the Loyal Legion. He was a man of a soldier's heart, a man of a soldier's head, a man of a soldier's feet. He was a man of a soldier's heart, a man of a soldier's head, a man of a soldier's feet.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS: No ambition ever warped his child purpose and no temptation ever swayed him. From all the pitfalls of life, high honor and a high devotion to the noblest ideas of a soldier's life he saved himself. American as Lincoln he was patriotically loved like the great president, and he lived to know the overmastering, embracing love of a nation's people. For years it is pleasing to know and remember, now that he is dead and cold, he never walked a street, sat in a theater, rose at a dinner, or entered a crowded room—how often he did all that all Americans he was the one man who had the people's love and people rejoiced to love. Republicans are held now and then to bewilderment in their honors and chills in their gratitude; here, at least, the great hero and great people met each other, a soldier with his hand on his land in war, and in peace his hand on his land in peace, and in peace his hand on his land in peace, and in peace his hand on his land in peace.

PASSING JETS. Texas Siftings: A woman's haste is the thief of time, so never go shopping with one waer you're in a hurry. He facetiously—And do you think baby will resemble his wife? She (tartly)—I shouldn't wonder; he keeps me up at night often enough.

"So far as I'm concerned," says Paul, "Why, nothing could be neater; but when you come to think of it, it is a grind on Peter."

A woman will cling to the man who loves, but she won't wear a pair of old-fashioned gloves. St. Joseph News: It's not always the little things that tell. Sometimes it's her big brother.

The spark that goes to see a maid, With her young heart set to a silly sport, If she suggests a lawyer's aid, Can be compelled to go to court.

New York Herald: Mrs. Bacon—Why will you persist in resting your chair on twines? Lillie Bacon—It reminds me so much of George; he has no two logs.

Chicago News: Griggs—Miss Dashington's horse ran away with her last evening. Riggs—How I wish I could have taken the animal's place in the stablement.

St. Joseph News: Absent-mindedness has its drawbacks, but if some one would only forget themselves altogether, how pleasant it would be for the rest of us. NEVER LEAVES IT GONE. Cape Cod Item. The man on whom the habit has grown Of drinking sometimes forsakes it, But the men who "can take it or leave it" 'Tis noticed invariably take it.

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

IT WAS ASSAYED PURE LEAD.

But it Turned Out to Be the Finest Kind of Silver.

A REMARKABLE TEST OF METALS.

An Expensive Error that Will Result in the Abandonment of Union Pacific Test Department—Rail Notes.

The testing department of the Union Pacific system will soon be a thing of the past. About March 1 the office of superintendent of tests will be abolished and all the attached let out on the cold world. The expense account of the shops at this point will be thereby diminished by about \$25,000 annually.

The test department was organized by C. H. McKibben about four years ago, during the Adams administration. A complete set of chemical apparatus was secured, and several machines for testing metals for tensile strength, torsion, etc., were put in position. This machinery was of the most expensive sort. When McKibben was made purchasing agent H. B. Hodges was appointed to succeed him, and the department is still under his charge.

Several expert assistants were appointed and all kinds of supplies purchased for the entire system were subjected to all sorts of tests. Soap purchased for the use of the men in the shops was subjected to chemical tests, and if the result was not entirely satisfactory the whole lot was returned to the dealer. When such was purchased a sample was secured at random and tested for conformity with the requirements it was returned, and so on ad infinitum with supplies of every kind. Coal mined along the road, as well as that furnished for consumption, was analyzed to ascertain the amount of carbon it contained; oils of all kinds were analyzed to determine the amount of some unscrupulous contractor did not purify adulterated material on the unsuspecting officials.

The most important work of the department, in the eyes of the chief, was the analyzing of the water taken from the different points of supply all along the road. This was subjected to tests to determine the amount of solid matter in solution. When it was found that the flies of an engine became encrusted with what is known as "scale," the chemists to determine why "this scale" was a sample, properly labeled, was deposited among the archives of the laboratory to show the composition of the water in that locality contained, and the engine was operated with the same water, but the engine, by consulting its test books, could calculate how much crust was deposited each moment while he was running from one station to another.

About three hundred bottles, containing samples of water properly labeled, are arranged on the shelves in the water laboratory, and the men in the shops are allowed to take samples of water from any of the boiler fires, neatly arranged in rows, showing the style of scales the various kinds of water deposit. The display is very imposing and the men in the shops are naturally proud of the reputation of their engine, "this alone worth the price of admission."

The most interesting department, to an ordinary mortal, was the display of soap. Neatly arranged on shelves were specimens of soap of all kinds, among the number being several well known brands. These samples were labeled and the men in the shops were extremely felicitous of knowing just what percentage of alkali, fatty acids, and numerous other ingredients were contained in the soap they use. The oiler, as he poured oil into certain boxes of the cars before train time, felt that he was using a something, the exact composition of which was known, and he was not afraid that the repulsive looking stuff might possibly be nitro-glycerine or some other hellish compound.