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State of Nebraska,

County of Douglas, (88

George B, Tzschuck, secretary of The Ber Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the netural circulation of The Dany Ber or the week ending February 14, 1891, was as follows: day, February 8...... 28,410 Monday, February 9.
Tuesday, February 10.
Wednesday, February 11
Thursday, February 12
Friday, February 13.
Saturday, February 14.

Average GEORGE B. TZSCHTUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence this itth day of February A. D. 1801.
W. K. KURTZ.
Notary Public.

24,871

State of Nebraska, SS County of Douglas, SS County of Douglas, SS 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, 19761 conject for daily circulation of THE DAHAY ISSE 101 tone month of February, 1890, 19,761 copies; for March, 1890, 20,815 copies; for April, 1890, 20,564 copies; for May, 1800, 20,180 copies; for June, 1800, 20,301 copies; for July, 1800, 20,662 copies; for August, 1800, 20,759 copies; for September, 1800, 20,579 copies; for October, 1800, 20,762 cop-ies; for November, 1890, 22,130 copies; for De-1890, 20,870 copies; for October, 1890, 22,130 copies; for De-fes; for November, 1890, 22,130 copies; for De-cember, 1890, 23,471 copies; for January, 1891, 28,446 copies. George B. Tzschuck, 28,446 copies. Sworn to before me, and subscribed in m presence, this list day of January, A. D. 1891. N. P. Fetta, Notary Public.

THE people of Johnstown, Penn., have the best of reasons for coming west to grow up with the country. They have another flood in sight.

OWING to the circumstances over which they have no control, Colorado democrats are obliged to go away from home to secure official recognition.

AN INCOME tax is the latest reform afloat in Minnesota. The measure is in the nature of "a forlorn hope," to extract from railroad kings and office holders a share of the public expense.

UNDER the new apportionment the porthwestern congressional district will be entitled to be known as "the big Sixth." The former big Second and big Third have been shorn of their territorial magnificence.

IF ANY reader of the double-ender fails to see what he wants, in the way of financial fakes, he has only to ask for it. It is the most accommodating newspaper in some respects that the man in the moon ever laughed at.

THE new inspector of the city hall building is an unknown quantity. But we are assured he is a good democrat, according to Mayor Cushing's pattern, and the council ought to overlook all his other shortcomings Competency cuts no figure nowadays so long as a man wears the political label of the powers

THE postal department should exhaust overy means in its power to determine whether or not Henry's epistle to David was delivered at the executive mansion at Albany. The question involves the veracity of two distinguished patriots, as well as the efficiency of the mail service, and no expense will be too great that will effectively solve the disgusting issues involved.

THE trouble with Omaha now, as it always has been, is the lack of harmony and public spirit among our heav'est capitalists and business men. If they would emulate the example of Kansas City, Denver and other rivals, Omaha would take a leap forward and distance every commercial and industrial center west of Chicago. THE BEE tersely urges upon our men of means and brains to "get together."

CANADA's average temperature at this season of the year has no effect on the elevating tendency of the political mercury. The vigor and warmth of the campaign may be measured by the fact that the contending parties have raised \$2,000,000 to lubricate their respective machines. Despite the tempting boodle inducements over the border, Nebraska's best workers squander their energies in the Lincoln lobby for \$5 per diem and incidentals.

SENATOR-ELECT VILAS of Wisconsin is publicly accused of high crimes and misdemeanors. It is charged that he conspired, as an officer of an insurance company, to defraud its patrons, and by means of hush money prevented his dishonesty from being exposed in court. A detailed record of the conspiracy is to be presented to the United States senate, with a request that Vilas be rejected. Whatever may be the motive of the author, Judge Welch, the facts he presents deserve attention.

THE acceptance of a site for a theological seminary near Omaha reflects credit on the wisdom of the Presbyterians. The practice in vogue among other demoninations of building educational institutions in localities offering the best inducements in land or cash, has not infrequently resulted in positive damage. Tenders of liberal bonuses, while temporarily beneficial, are of little consequence unless the surrou ndings afford a permanent source of support. The geographical location of Omaha, its healthful surroundings and its marvelous growth in population, insure an amount of local patronage that will go far toward placing the seminary on a successful foundation from the start. Seymour park is unequalled as a site for a seminary, and the generosity of the donor well deserved the unanimity with which the offer was accepted.

GALVESTON PILGRIMS RETURN. The special committee appointed from he legislature to attend the Trans-Mississippi commercial congress at Galveston has submitted a somewhat elabor-

ate report of its adventures. The credulous render would be led to spect that extraordinary prosperity is bout 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 excur sion, 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 por-

tion of the west has been used to pound the tom-tom in the interest of Gaiveston 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 nnlikely. 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 stand point. 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 rever 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 capi vating 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 if its people so 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 effeet 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 tenditions 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 Ameri-

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

HOGUS RELIEF AGENTS.

Rev. Mr. Scotthorn, whose operations as a relief disburser in Dundy 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. Scotthorn, which contains the following suggestive paragraph: I have given out a carload of coal this

week. Yesterday \$100 worth of flour was distributed, and then I had to turn away more than sixty persons. We need money 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 pantaloons. Can't you help us! For pity's sake I ask it. It seems hard to see people starying before your eyes, asking only for bread.

The Post explains that Scotthorn is endorsed by the American Sunday School union "as a person whose statements are entirely trustworthy." The reputation this reverend m endicant 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 Scotthorn has not been disbursed among the people in need. In every instance where drafts or registered letters were cashed for Mr. Scotthorn by the banks, small bills were tendered, so that the money might be readily disbursed, but the revercud relief dispenser demanded larger denominations, and so far as the public is aware the money has been applied to the relief of Mr. Scotthorn only. This explains why Scotthorn appeals so

piteously "for more money." This species of alms soliciting should be promptly stopped. The appeals of irresponsible parties for outside help are a disgrace to the state. Nebraska has appropriated \$100,000 for the relief of the drouth sufferers, and necessaries are now going forward with all possible speed. Previous to this appropriation, over \$40,000 worth of food, clothing and fuel had been contributed by citizens of Nebraska. Provision is also being made for county help, and an additional appropriation of \$100,000 is pending in the legislature. It will be seen that Nebraska has been prompt and liberal in meeting the wants of the drouth sufferers. The reports of distress, however, have been magnified by parties who have seized upon misfortune to feather their own nests.

THE NEW STATE APPORTIONMENT. The apportionment bill reported to the legislature divides the state into six districts of reasonable geographical construction. No political party will have just cause for complaint if the bill is passed and the three new congressmen to which the state is entitled chosen on this basis.

The political complexion of the new districts can be studied in the following tables, made up from the vote for president in 1888:

FIRST DISTRICT.

FIRST DISTRICT.	
Richardson	Dem. 1,888
Gage 3.563 Pawnee L297	2,341 645
3-693 3-69	1,001
Johnson	2,135 1,004
Nemaha 1,427 Cass 3,441	1.1771
	2,908
Total	14,706 3,848
SECOND DISTRICT,	
Douglas Rep. 10.237	Dem. 10,818
Washington 1.302 Sarpy 658	971 874
Total	406
THIRD DISTRICT,	Dem.
Dodge.	0.045
Burt 1,627 Cuming 1,038 Thurston (included in Dak, in 1888)	- 1,316
174 KCVL(2-1	806
Cedar 583	628
Structon 616	433
Stanton. 442 Colfax 829	1,036
Colfax 829 Platte 1,240 Madison 1,302	1,627
Pierce 428 Knox. 1/3	449 706
Antelope	583 508
Force 428 Knox. 1.33 Antelope 1.412 Boone 1.188 Nance 645 Greetee 548	300
Wheeler	568 126
H0th 990	1,529
Total	15,976
FOURTH DISTRICT.	
Lancaster Rep. 5.677	Dem. 3,508
Saunders. 2.141 Butler 1.478	1,805 1,495
Seward 1,864	1,659
Polk 951	1,(11
Sannders 9,141 Butter 1,478 Seward 1,804 York 2,258 Polk 951 Merrick 1,138 Hamilton 1,730	638 988
Total17,170 Republican majority17,170	11,684
FIFTH DISTRICT.	5,486
Pan	Dem.
Fill more	1,060
Clay 2.000	995
Clay 2,090 Nuckotls 1,251 Adams 1,929	742 1,282 749
	667
Koarney 1,056 Franklin 890 Harlan 1,010	538 481
Phenos. 198	355
Gosper 688 Fornas 1,317 Red Williow 1,155	368 647
Frontier 1,155	587
Hitchcock 516	32) 436
Dundy 546	295
Total 784	416
Total 39,800 Republican majority	11.781
SIXTH DISTRICT.	Dem.
Hall 1.367 Buffalo 2.324 Howard 916 Sherman 708 Valley 820	1.509
Howard 916	1,375 963
Valley	560
Crarheid	123
Custor	1,501
Keya Paha 136	542 338
	544
Lincoln 1,154	720
Lincoln 1.154 Keith 349 Cheyenne 1.989 Box Butte 718 Sheridan 718	1,112
	557
Dawes	656
Blaine	202

146 1.087 645 Total Republican majority ... The counties formed since 1888 are included in their old territory in the above table. It is plain that on the old party alignment Nebraska would choose five republican and one democratic members of congress with reasonable certainty. If, however, the phenomenal results of 1890 are to be considered as the basis of future calculations, every foot of territory in all six districts would be

the new districts last November was as follows: Third district.
Fourth district.
Fifth district.
Sixth district.

In the improbable event of the party vote in 1892 remaining just about as It was in 1800 the First, Second and Third districts would be almost surely democratic, and the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth certainly alliance. Taking everything into consideration, and giving due weight to the influences of a presidential year, 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 polities, 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 the council, if honestly should 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.

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 entreuch 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 inter-

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 Indian affairs is strongly 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 in fluence 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 evilently 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 litle over \$4,000,000. Nebraska figuring in the list at \$150,000. A number of the states contemplate smaller amounts than his, and it is to be remarked of some such that they are not showing as lileral a spirit as they can afford to. The wealthy eastern states are especially weak in this respect, the fact being that in proportion to popuation and resources most of the states of they west show a ar more generous disposition than those of other sections. It would seem to be a air inference that the eastern legislaures take neither a wisely practical or 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 be. 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 on the congealed interests involved. The paucity of the winter's crop of ice promised to yield the average can people there will be no lack of co- debatable ground. The alliance vote in profit by means of advanced prices, but

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 wo:king irreparable injury to the prosperity of the market. The exchange is simply gashing its nose to spite its

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 "agin" him. The Stanford boom is a peculiar thing all around.

Safe Bet.

Washington Post. The people will not indulge in the expen sive deadlock 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 Oritic. The headlines in a morning paper, over its dispatch from Springfield, Ill., are confusing. They run in this wise: "Piece of Republican Strategy. Want to Adjourn in Order to Save a Member's Life,"

Is That So?

St. Joseph 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 .ade armies die for Napoleon. And there is danger that an unscrupulosity like Napoleon's might toad America to a fate that was France's.

Thinks it Has the Call.

Atlanta 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 loan and the one who loses lets the bank dispose of his collateral-and so the game goes en, 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 Heraid. Which of these two men, Hill or Cleveland, does the democracy of the country want to see at the head of the ticket in 1893. That is the question reporters in all portions of the country asked legislative bodies. The result of their canvas is condensed in the tables that follow.

SUMMARY OF THE POLL. Cleveland.

Hill 190 Doubtful or scattering 276 THE VOTE BY STATES. Cleveland. Hill. Doubt. States. onnecticut.... ndiana. Maine Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Missouri Montana New York North Carolina ennsylvania. outh Dikota..... Washington..... West Virginia

PERSONALITIES.

Arizona (Territory) ..

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

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

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

Prof. Geffeken, who was imprisoned about two years ago for publishing extracts from the diary of Emperor Frederick without per-mission, has written a nistorical drama in five acts, entitled "A Contest for the Crown," which was successfully produced at the Con-stance City theater.

Governor Jones of Alabama, while in the national capitol 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 strangers banded him 50 cents. The governor then revealed himself, to the confusion of the visitors.

ALL BARRED OUT.

There runs a quint legend of ancient-day lore, Of a quarrel 'twist heaven and hell, O'er their boundary line, the clamor grew But now it ran no 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 watching the endless dispute. So they packed up the harp and folded their And floated away with the lute. There came no decision, St. Peter grew mad,

And sad the long look on his face. When the devil suggested an admirable plan, That a jury should settle the case. And each a lawyer should bring the next day To decide who had been in the right.

So the saint stroked his chin, and upward he

While the devil took downward his flight. Bright and early next morning the devil ap peared And knocked at the heavenly door.

While far out behind, were stretched out in Five hundred of lawyers, and more.

All alone stepped the saint from the portals of gold,
As he heard the big clock strike eleven,
And sadly he sighed to his smiling old foe,
"There's not even one lawyer in heaven," LATEST POPULAR SONG.

After McGinty sank to the bottom of the sea, McCloskey threw down his antagonist.
McManus attended a ball with his cost
severed in twain from the neck downward,
and McNulty exploited his high-water
trousers at McDowd's initiation at the lodge,
the field of comic song and dance chorus remained over to all here research in McMadden. mained open to all new comers till McFadden made his appearance. McFadden's first name was Clarence, and, peset with the ambition to be a dancer, his experiences have furnished and are furnishing the theme of a comic son as popular and as taking in its words and melody as "Down Went McGinty" proved to be one year ago.

M'FADDEN. Clarence McFadden he wanted to waltz, But his feet weren't gaited that way. So he saw 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 expanse, 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 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 soon got the step into his head, But it wouldn't go into his feet. He hummed "La Gitana" from morning til

night.

And he counted his steps on the street.

One night he went home, to his room to re

After painting the town a bright red:

Sure he dreamt he was waltzing, and

out his feet.
And he kicked the dashboard off the bed. When Clarence had practised the step for

while, Sure he thought that he had it down fine He went to a girl and he asked her to dance.

And he wheeled her out into the line: He walked on her feet, and he fractured he

And he said that her movement was false; Sure the poor girl went round for two weeks on a crutch For learning McFadden to waltz.

One, two, three, balance like me, You're a fairy, but you have your faults; While your left foot is lazy, your right foot is crazy, But don't be unaisy, I'll learn you to

waltz.
The boys all over town are whistling this refrain, says the New York Sun, and un-doubtedly the story of McFaddon's mishaps as a dancer will continue to be popular until it makes room for something newer of fresher, if not better, in the same line of vocas

THE DEAD GENERAL.

Cleveland Leader: There is none to take his place. Only the throes of another awful 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 heart of the people. Grant was honored and Sheridan admired, but Sherman was loved. His bluff kindness of heart, his directness of utterance and his quiet boldness of action roused the utmost enthusiasm of his troop and won the perfect confidence of the masses The most picturesque achievement of the war will be linked forever with his name. He was so original, so quaint, so strong and so true that his judgment was rarely questioned and his goodness of heart never doubted. It is little to say of such a man that he conquered immortal fame. New York Tribune: Not since Polonius

any father advice sounder, sager or mor sympathetic than that contained in the few short, quaint, characteristic sentences he was wont to address off-hand to those he loved to 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 of the Army of the Potomac, the Army of the Tennesse and the Loyal Legion. If the inevitable strains of "Marching Through Georgia" disturbed his serenity and eclipsed the gayety of his evenings out, he bore the ordeal with fortitude; it pleased "the boys," and nothing they cared for ever failed to excite his liveliest interest. A good father a good has they cared for ever laked to excite his liveliest interest. A good father, a good hus-band, a good son, a pure man, a soldier with-out vices, no less than a strategist, well-nigh beyond comparison, his death removes a his-toric landmark. The grief that is felt today will be less bitter for the remembrance that no private default ever dimmed the lustre of

counselled Lacrtes has any son received from

his public career Philadelphia Press: No ambition ever varped his splendid purpose and no tempta-ion ever swayed him. From all the pitfalls of life, high honor and a high devotion to the nobler ideals of a soldier's life saved him. American as Lincoln, he was passionately loved like the great president, and he lived to know the overmastering, embracing love of a great people. For years, it is pleasant 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 est a crowded room—and how often did ail-that he did not feel and tingle to feel that to all Americans he was the one man whom all his land and people rejoiced to love. Republics are held now and then to be awk ward in their honors and chilly in their grat itude: here, at least, the great here and great neopic met, each equal to the duty of each. He saved his land in war, and in peace his land loved him More no mortal can ask and this William Tecumseh Sherman had. With the laurels of war, history will twine for him the tender blue forget-me-not of a people's

PASSING JESTS.

Texas Siftings: A woman's haste is the hief of time, so never go shopping with one thief of time, so never g when you're in a hurry.

He (facetiously)—And do you think baby will resemble me, wifie?
She (tartly)—I shouldn't wonder; he keeps ne up at night often enough.

"So far as Im concerned," says Paul, "Why, nothing could be neater; But when you come to think of it, It is a grind on Peter.' 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 The spark that goes to see a maid,

With her young heart to idly sport,

If she engage 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 two legs! Lillie Bacon—It reminds me so much of

George; ne has only two legs. Chicago News: Griggs-Miss Dashing-on's horse ran away with her last evening. Riggs-How I wish I could have taken the

minual's place in the e-lope-ment. St. Joseph News: Absent-mindedness has its drawbacks, but if some men would only forget themselves altogether, how pleasant it

NEVER LEAVES IT ALONE. 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.

would be for the rest of us.

Mr. George Ker of the United States mutual went to Lincoln to submit the annual report of his association to the state auditor.



IT WAS ASSAYED PURE LEAD.

But it Turned Out to Be the Finest

REMARKABLE TEST OF METALS.

Kind of Silver.

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 abotished and all the attaches 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 enemical 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 Soap purchased for the use of the men in

the shops was subjected to a chemical test, and if the result was not entirely satisfactory the whole lot was returned to the deafer When paint was purchased a sample was selected at random and tested. If not in accordance with the requirements it was returned, and so on ad infinitum with of every nature. 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 subjected to a severe test to see that some unscrupulous contractor did not palm off adulterated material on the unsuspecting officials. The most important work of the depart-

ment, in the eyes of the chief, was the an-alyzing 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 flues of an engine became encrusted that the flues of an engine became encrusted with "flakes," the water was analyzed by the chemists to determine why "this was thus," and a sample, properly labeled, was deposited among the archives of the laboratory to show the amount of alkali, etc., which the water in that locality contained, and the engine was operated with the same water, but the engineer, by consulting his note, book might

engineer, by consulting his note-book, might 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 ar-ranged on the shelves in the water laboratory, and there are also a number of sections of boiler flues, neatly arranged in rows, show-ing the style of scales the various kinds of water deposit. The display is very imposing and in the language of the circus man, "is

alone worth the price of admission. The most interesting department, to an orlinary mortal, was the display of soap Neatly arranged on shelves were speci-mens of soap of all kinds, among the number being several well known brands. Each of these samples was labelled and the men in the shops had the extreme felicity of knowing just what per-centage of alkali, fatty acids, and numerous other ingredients were contained in the soan they use. The oiler, as he poured oil in the al boxes of the cars before train time. felt that he was using a something, the exact composition of which was known, and had no fear that the repulsive looking stuff might

possibly be nitro-glycerine or some other hell sh compound.

The fireman on the engine could amuse himself by figuring out the number of cubic feet of gas contained in each shovelful of black diamonds as he tossed them into the seething furnace; the engineer rested secure in knowing just how much of a crust would be deposited on the flues of his engine on a run. In fact every man on the system knew the exact composition of every

article he used. iron were tested to show amount of pressure necessary to break it; springs were tested for the same result; engine and car axles were subjected to a breaking test; tin, antimony and lead were subjected to a chemical test to

determine their purity.

Apropos of the latter case, a good story is told of a recent test of metals. The purchasing agent bought a car load of lead from the Omaha and Grant smelter and a car load of metal in bars was delivered at the shop. A bar was taken at random from the car by the experts in the test department and subjected to a severe chemical test to see if the smelter people were trying to feist adulterated lead on the railroad. The test proved satisfactory, bowever, and the metal-was pronounced to be lead, 98 per cent fine.

In a day or two the smelter people missed a car load of silver bullion and proceeded at once to trace it up. They found the bullion in the foundry at the shops being made up into castings, labeled "38 per cent lead." The workman said he"thought it took lots of heat to melt the stuff."

The force in the department was decreased

when the general squeeze came in the fall, and is still running with the decreased force. In the chemical department there are two assistant chemists and a boy, and in the test-ing department are three expert mechanical engineers and a porter.
General Manager Clark took rather a presaic view of the matter and concluded

that the men would be just as happy if they were ignorant of the exact composition of the soap they used, and the foreman of the foundry will hereafter endeavor to distinguish guish between silver and lead. Numerous stories are affoat of the operation of the department, but the silver story is absolutely true.

MUMBERED BY CUBAN POLICE. Four Robbers Killed After Being

Promised Protection. New York, Feb. 18 .- A letter received here from Havana, Cuba, dated February 11, gives an account of a cold blooded murder by Cuban police there of four men, members of a band of robbers, whom the government

promised safe transport if they would leave the country. The men were shot down when about to leave on a steamer, and the wife of one of them was mortally wounded. Idaho's Numerous Senators.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-William Babcock, jr., a prominent Idano banker, stopping at the Grand Pacific hotel, says that the feeling regarding the outcome of the contest between W. H. Claggett and Fred Dubois for the seat of Schator McConnell is generally small. The opinion of the majority, he added, is that Dubois will be the one whom the senate will declare to have been elected. Should, ever, Claggett be the fortunate choice, but very little disappointment will be occasioned, for, if not one of the brainlest mer, he can hold his own, and besides he is the sliver tongued orator of Plaho.

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