THE DAILY BEE

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION Late of Nebrickia, 188 County of Bonglas 188 George R. Teschuck, secretary of The Ber utilishing company, does solomnly swear out the actual circulation of The DAILY BEE or the week cooling February 28, 1891, was a nday, February 22 Memday, February 25 Torestay February 21 Wednesday, February 25 Thursday, February 25 Friday, February 25 Saturday, February 28

Average

GEORGE B. T28: HUCK,
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence this 28th day of February A. D. 1991.
N. P. Fett.
Notary Public. 24 710 State of Nebraska.

State of Nebraska, sa Courty of thinglas, sa George B. Taschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Ber Publishing company, that the netual average daily circulation of The Daily Ber for the Fublishing company, that the bally Reg. for the daily often action of The Dally Reg. for the month of March, 1890, was 30.815 copies; for April, 1890, 20,384 copies; for May, 1890, 20,390 copies; for June, 1890, 20,301 copies; for July, 1890, 20,502 copies; for Angust, 1880, 20,739 copies; for September, 1890, 20,503 copies; for Cottober, 1890, 30,762 copies; for November, 1890, 20,139 copies; for December, 1891, 21,411 copies; for January, 1891, 28,446 copies; for February, 1891, 25,312 copies.

George B. Tyschuck, Swern to before me, and subscribed in my Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 28th day of February, A. D. 1891.
N. P. Fitt.
Notary Public.

THERE is only one thing that is bigger and better than the Saturday BEE, and that is THE SUNDAY BEE.

FEBRUARY will be remembered for its successful introduction of the concentrated essence of winter into the western chimate.

AMONG the wonders of the age must be recorded the fact that two Nebraska postmasters have resigned in the last two weeks.

It is stated that Boulanger has been joined in Brussels by a mysterious womam. Mysterious women are about all that is left of the frothy Boulangists.

The lobbyists have been ordered off the floor of the house at Lincoln. Now let somebody order them off the grounds. Their services are not needed this year.

THERE is no reason in the world why confederate veterans should not attend the world's fair in a body, provided they don't forget to cheer for the union and otherwise behave themselves,

By a typographical error the news reports have stated that "the vacancy caused by Vandervoort's resignation has been filled." There is no vacancy. It was the vacancy that resigned.

It is very late in the day to talk about superfluous employes in this legislature. The hope of reform in legislative expenses has been referred to the twentysecond session, which meets in 1893.

The president has settled the Boston postmastership at last by rejecting all the applicants with fervid recommendations and appointing a man that nobody asked for. He is a man perfectly competent, however, having just served two terms as mayor of Boston.

AFTER searching the records from one end of the state to the other Detective Johnson, alias Dean and half a dozen other aliases claims to have discovered discrepancies in three precincts outside of Douglas county against the prohibition amendment. This startling revelation is immediately followed by another demand for a recount of the whole state.

SENATOR CAREY of Wyoming testified at the woman's congress in Washington that female suffrage was a monumental success in his state. Of course, Senator Carey would have hard sledding hereafter, in a state where women vote for members of the legislature, if he testified to anything else. He is about as unprejudiced a witness as a man who should testify in his own behalf when on trial for his life.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY and the fourth party presidential candidate, Mrs. Belva Lockwood, will henceforth not speak as they pass. The plumeless knight of woman rights who has long since discarded fashion's foibles touched a most sensitive chord when she declared at the woman's national council that she could condone Belva's aristocratic dress but when she went so far as to bleach her bair and paint her face, Susan felt herself bound to cut her acquaintance.

It is proposed to put reciprocity with Brazil to a practical test by sending three American steamships to that country loaded with samples of almost every known product of this country. A score of Boston capitalists are interested in the scheme, which is said to have assurned large proportions. The design is ling shops of New York. It demostrates to start the expedition the latter part of April or early in May, and arrangements are being made to rent storehouses in Rio for exhibiting the samples. The plan is a good one and if carried out ought to have very beneficial results. All European countries having trade with South America display samples of goods in the principal commercial cities, and in order to compete the manufacturers and merchants of the United States must do the same. The disposition shown by the Boston merchants to take hold of the opportunity now offered in a thoroughly business-like way is most commendable, and it is to be expected that their example will be emulated by the merchants of other scaport cities, as it certainly will be should it prove a suc-

TRADE SCHOOLS

For a number of years schools pro-

various machanical trades have been in every safeguard around her laborers. successful operation in New York City. She now applies her influence to a When first established these schools broader field and begins a movement beencountered a great deal of opposition. fore which the could tonement system cisting the argent and growing necessity away for such institutions to most an ever inyear, the attendance rapidly increased, and the record of the work done in starting young men on the way to besome skilled artisans long ago most amply justified the enterprise. Hamdreds of youth who without this opportunity would never have acquired the practical knowledge essential to an honorable and independent self-support, have become skilled workmen in the trades to which they were best adopted. commanding the best wages, with their services constantly in domand. The rolls of those who have gone through these schools contain the names of many who afterwards attained to positions of control and responsibility, and not a few have become employers. The success of the New York schools has 1136 led to the establishment of similar institutions elsewhere, with most satisfac tory results. It is doubtless a question

of time only when the trade school will

be found in every considerable city of

the country.

The Omaha delegates who attended the national convention of the Builders and Traders' association, recently held in New York, were most favorably impressed with what they saw and learned of the trade schools, and some of them are seriously considering the question of establishing such a school in this city. It is not to be doubted that it would prove to be a gratifying success. There is a large number of youth in Omaha and other towns of Nebraska who would gladly avail themselves of such an institution to get a knowledge of the elementary requirements of a trade, and who un for present circumstances have very small chance of gratifying their desire to become me chanics. It should be understood that it is not the aim of the trade school to turn out full-flod and workman. The student is merely instructed in first principles but such instruction as he receives is thorough and induces practical thinkng as well as work. What he is required to do must be well done, and he gets an idea at once of the most expeditious and the most economcal way to do a certain work. Thus quipped he is prepared to go into the shop and become from the start a useful and profitable employe, giving comparatively little trouble in the matter of instruction to his superior, and the experience is that those who go from the school to the shop generally make more rapid progress than those who start in the shop. As a rule the lad who goes to a trade among journeymen without any previous instruction inhars under great disady intages. The men are not disposed to show him even the simplest things. and the employer or foreman rarely has any time to spare for his instruction. In most cases the matter of starting in a trade is a discouraging undertaking. The youth who has had the advantage

of a trade school avoids this experience The old apprenticeship system has passed away and in all probability will never be revived. But there is still a demand for skilled workmen in all branches of industry, and the question that becomes every year more urgent is, how are they to be secured? Shall we continue to depend on Europe for them, or shall a way be provided to enable American boys to become competent mechanics and learn to respect such employment, The professions are overflowing, and while there is always room at the top there are extremely few who have the ability to reach it. Women are contending for a place in all the lighter classes of employment, and with marked success. What are the tens of thousands of young men who every year step into the arena to battle for existence to do if they are not permitted to learn useful tendes? The question, as men every where who find the fight for subsistence and and uncertain will attest, is a most serious and Important one, and It is growing more so year by year. The dea of establishing a trade school in Omaha should be encouraged.

A BLOW AT MODERN BARBARISM.

There is a class of working men, wemen and children in New York city whose condition justifies the phrase, modern barbarism. They are the victims of what is known as "the sweater system." Crowded into wretched tenement houses, they work from daylight clothing, and receive for their pay a pittance that barely sustains a precarious existence. What they sweat is human blood.

New York philanthopists have tried insuccessfully to mitigate their wretchedness, which has long been well known to the public. It now looks as if relief would come, but, strangely enough, not from the capital of New York, but from the governor and legislature of Massachusetts. A commission recently appointed by that state renders a report that reads like a chapter from "Darkest England." It shows that the life and health of men, women and children is being worn away on the merciless grindstone of poverty in the tenement cloththat the product of this miserable labor is impregnated with the germs of contagious diseases and is therefore dangerous to the outside public. It is probable that as a result of this investigation Massachusetts will forbid the shipment of New York sweater clothing into her territory, and thus strike a telling blow at the manufacturers who pander to their greed by employing sweater labor

and paying sweater prices. It is a humiliating reflection on our civilization that such a step should be necessary, especially in a land where

burden from the workingmen and women of another state. She has fostered her they would sustain one another. viding instruction in the radiments of own industrial interects and thrown

creasing demand which could not be pro- movement flows ever upward and onvided for in any other way, persevered ward in a current which grows daily in the undertaking. The schools grew stronger. It is a wonder that this barsteadily in public favor from year to burism has stood so long and conspicus onsly against the spirit of the age.

TWENTY-FOLK YEARS OF STATEHOOD. Tollay is the twenty-fourth anniverse nev of Nebruske's statehood. On March 1, 1867, President Audrew Johnson issued the proclamation which invested the territory with the powers and dignity of a sovereign state. One day later the new commonwealth, in the person of Hon, T. M. Marquett, took her seat in congress and east her maiden vote for the famous act of reconstruction. These events marked the dawn of a new era of political history and material development, and saw Nebraska fairly launched on the tide of progress

The pathway by which Nebraska found the door to the union was not strown with roses. It was marked with bitter struggles all along the line, and the object was finally attained only when successive obstacles had been overcome, both at home and at Washington. The ampaign which ended in the adoption of the first constitution in 1866 was as hard fought as any political battles which have occurred in the subsequent history of the state. Nebraska was a prize for which the friends and enemies of the quasi-republican in the white house competed with desperate energy. The ong fight for statehood had three stages. The first was the contest over the constitution, which carried only by a beggarly majority of 200. The second was the struggle for the spoils of office, which narrowly missed wrecking the victory which had been so galiantly won. The third was to obtain the consent of congress and the president to the final idmission of the state. Once the bill was allowed to die in Andy Johnson's pocket. Again he vetoed it, and at last Nebraska sailed into port on a two-thirds majority of both branches of congress, over the head of the unwilling presidont.

The growth of Nebraska since her admission to the union has more than justified the hopes of her people. It can best be shown at a glance by comparing the popular vote in 1886 and in 1890, as there were no accurate statistics of pooulation in the former year. In 1899 the total vote polled was \$,041. In 1890 it as 214,861, nearly 26 times as great. This extraordinary increase in the popular vote tells in a word the story of Neoraska's growth in 21 years of statehood. The increase of population in the last three decades makes a marvelous exhibit of strong and even prosperity:

Census of 1830 Census of 1870 100 00 levelopment of the state from the time of its settlement. It has been a story of unbroken progress. Undoubtedly statehood was the greatest single impulse

to growth which it ever received. Until hat was achieved no large town could be said with certainty to have been founded. Railroad building had scarcely begun. Agricultural conditions beyond the valley of the Missouri were uncer tain and for the most part untried. The vast proportion of the territory was a virgin wilderness, prolitic only in savages

and buffalo. Omnha was on the outer

fringe of civilization. The state entered the union with a rich patrimony of public land, which speedily became the basis for a school system of unrivaled excellence. Having no history and no tradition, and, there fore, neither Paritan nor Cavaller, she started without distinctions of wealth. class or race, and with a constitution that guaranteed equal privileges and opportunities to all comers. With these fortunate conditions, to which must be added the advantages of a rich soil and a superb climate, it is little wonder that Nebraska has obtained a large share of the mighty tide of immigration that has swent across the Missouri in the last 24 cears and has become a model common-

wenith. In spite of occasional reverses and somewhat violent political disturbances. the state of Nebraska presents a very pleasant picture to the world on her 24th birthday.

EDUCATING THE INDIAN. The present congress will appropriate as much for Indian schools as the commissioner of Indian affair. has asked for, but while this will prevent to midnight in the manufacture of cheap | such an extension of the educational work of the bureau as is to be desired, there is reason to expect considerable progress in the work during the year, which, if realized, may have the effect to induce the next congress to be more liberal in this matter.

Congressman Taylor of Ohio, in a speech in the house of representatives a few days ago, voiced the intelligent senconflicts would be found in educating in the same way. He urged that they suits which will enable them to support themselves and provide for their families. In order to do this he would carry the schools to the Indians and not the Indians to the schools, except in cases where an advanced education is contemplated. Our public schools should be the model for the Indian schools. The education of the Indian children should not be done piecemeal, but all of them as they arrive at school age should be given an opportunity to acquire an education and compelled to take advantage of it. To educate onefourth, or one-half, or three-fourths of the Indian children, said Congressman Taylor, will not solve the problem or most classes of labor are well paid and lift the Indians above their dependence where we legislate against the pauper | upon the government. It is doubtful if labor of other countries. It is also a any great good will result from educatstriking instance of the public spirit of ling a part only of the Indian boys and Massachusetts that she should go outside | girls if they are permitted to return to

at the same time and in the same way

missioner Morgan would imaggirate if been put before the world with a vividpermitted to and it is unfortunate that moss and attractiveness that must be congress shows a disposition to restrict very gratifying to the people bin in a work that is demand of that section. "Charles Eghert but their enterprising founder, appress of New York must in the end be swept sed by every consideration of Craddock" has exploited the beaujustice, humanity and the public inter- ties of the Tonnessee mountains, est. It is estimated that the number of George W. Cable has interested the Indian children now of school age is world in the Croole life of Louisana. 40,000, only about onet-hird of whom at- Richard Malcolm Johnston, Mrs. Burtend school, principally for the reason ton Harrison, Amelie Rives, Hopthat the government has not provided kinson, Smith and others have written schools enough. This is a represent to scores of novels and short stories dealing the nation which ought not to be per- with the life of Virginia and the south mitted to stand. There are still people Atlantic states. Within the past two who believe it is a waste of time and | months two prominent magazines have money to attempt to educate and civilize began to develop a line of California the Indian, but the results of wisely di-literature, which had airculy been ilrected effect show that this is not so, luminated by the fiction of Bret. Hartes The general public sentlment un- and Josquin Miller, and the superb questionably is that it is the histories of H. H. Bancroft. Thus duty of the government to deal far, nowever, there has been justly and generously with the no movement to give the same opportuof unking adequate provision for the the new west. education of their children.

A METHODIST ANNIVERSARY. Tomorrow will be the one hundredth anniversary of the death of one of the most remarkable men in church history -John Wesley, the founder of Methodism. It will be commemorated by the various Methodist bodies everywhere, and in England especially great preparations have been made for appropriately celebrating the occasion. Among the events of the day will be the unveiling of an imposing bronze statue of Wesley in London, where hundreds of Wesleyan preachers have congregated to participate in the ceremonies and pay homage to the memory of the great divine, whose zeal and devotion have been a shining light to all who have come after him, and whose heroic labors founded a church that counts a greater number of communieants in the various branches than any other Protestant denomination but one. and continues to have a more rapid growth than any other. When Wesley died, on March 2, 1701, the denomination he founded had a membership of 140,000, ministered to by about five hundred and fifty itinerant and many thousand local prenchers. At this time the English-speaking Methodists of all description number 17,000,000, of which the communicants in the United States number 5,000,000, with about 32,000 ministers. The great success of the church which Wesley founded has attested his thorough mastery of methods, and it has been justly said of him that while not omniscient no man in the history of religious work attempted as much and made as few mistakes. When the time came for him to desist from his labors he left his spiritual estate in a state of thorough aujustment. John Wesley was born in 1703. He ac-

quired extraordinary proficiency in all

kinds of learning and at an early age en-

tered the service of the English church.

He was one of a group of notable churchmen, among them the distinguished George Whitefield, his friend and co-laborer, who, because of their methodical lives and strict performance of religious thities, were derisively called "Methodists," In 1735 Wesley came to America with the intenthe Indians, but the way not being open for this labor and the rigid, ascetic discipline which he wished to enforce not being acceptable to the colonists, after a sojourn of three years he returned to England. In 1738 he formed the first Methodist society in London, and having soon thereafter been excluded from the established churches he bagun preaching in the field; and in private houses, wherever occasion served. In 1739 the foundation stone of his first chapel was laid in Bristol, and from that time to the close of his life, a period of more than half a century, he was incossantly engaged in preaching, forming societies, governing them and providing them with spiritual help. He was an untiving worker, and a propagandist whose powers and success have nevebeen surpassed. Wesley never desired to separate himself from the church of England, and to the last he regarded him self as of its membership, yet he was driven by presecution to many acts which were not consistent with his fealty to the lord bishops, and logically paved the way for that total withdrawal on the part of his followers which verbally he discouraged. He made a special Episcopalorganization for America, which is regarded as the evowning act of his life. Church historians generally estimate the Methodist revival of the last century as only second in Importance to the Lutheran reformation. The wonderful results of Wesley's work assuredly entitle his name to the place of emineace it oc cupies among the world's greatest religious leaders.

LITERATURE OF THE NEW WEST.

There is a new west with a local flavor, a landscape and a social life as distinctively characteristic as those of any country of Europe, or as New England, the middle states and the south But it has no literary prophets. It has timent of the country when he said that | not produced a single immortal poom, the most effective remedy for Indian an enduring work of fiction, nor a book of history or biography worthy to rank all of the Indians at the same time and | with the classics of other countries, or other sections of our own land. We refer should be educated in the English lan- to the new west that occupies one-third guage and in the various industrial pur- of the continent between the Missouri river and the Sleren Nevada.

The genius of Hawthorne has immortalized the early legends of New England. Posts have made its scenery as familiar to European eyes as Burns and Moore have made Scotland's and Ireland's familiar to American. His torians and biographers have given its annals as rich a literary setting as the masters of the old world literature bave given to the story of the fall of Rome. the rise of the Datch republic and the French revolution. Graceful writers of fiction, like Louisa Alcott, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Sarah Orene Jewett, have portrayed its so al life in wholesome novels that all the world has read. The sculptor and the painter have preserved the form and

natures of its historic men. In the last ten years the literary pos-

lishers and magazines. The quaint life, the odd dialects and the picturesque This is the policy which Indian Com- landscape of the seathern states have Indians to the full measure of every ob- | nities to the prairie land and the beautiligation assumed, among which is that | fied inter-mountain region comprised in

> The characteristic literature of this section may be summed up in a few sweeping sentences, E. W. Howe, the philosopher and humorist of the Atchison Globs, has written three novels that smack of the prairie soil. "The Story of a Country Town," "The Mystery of the Locks" and "A Moonlight Boy" are as distinctively western in tone and scene as "The Scarlet Letter" is redolent of New England, or "The Grandissimes" of Louisiana. The same may be said of Mary Hallock Foote's "Led-Horse Claim," of Helen Hunt's "Ramona," and of several of Captain Charles King's and Octave Thanet's romances. There is scarcely anything more to add to the list of important fiction. Of poetry there is little, and that little is promise eather than performance. Minnie Gilmore's "Pipes from Prairie Land," Eugene Ware's "Rhymes of Ironquill," and the fugitive versesof T. Brower Peacock cover nearly all the noteworthy achieve ment in the way of western poetry. Aside from a few creditable local sketches, there is absolutely nothing to chronicle in the way of history and biography. It is therefore very plain that the literary product of the new west, when compared with that of other secions, is very deficient,

It is true that much of this shortcoming is due to lack of age, but much is also due to lack of proper effort and encouragement. We have not the same iterary atmosphere that pervades New England and the old world, and that is beginning to rise, like a purple haze on a summer afternoon, over the reconstructed social life of the south. The publishers and magazines, as well as the colleges and schools, can do much to develop our literary resources.

Perhaps no land is naturally richer in such possibilities. The new west has had a history unlike that of any other part of the world. Its population is more cosmopolitan than either the east or south. Its early days were full of the romance of pioneer life. Its cities have sprung from the wilderness almost like magic, Men have come from poverty or failure elsewhere to lead lives full of strange adventure and miraculous successes. A. perusal of the two volumes of pioneer history issued by the Nebraska historent society will reveal at a glance the apportunities which the annais of this state alone offer to the poet, historian and novelist.

The day will surely come when the new west will have a literature as unique and absorbing as that of any other country, but how much longer must we patiently abide its coming?

THERE is plenty of time in which to onsider the propriety and expediency of a reunion of confederate and union soldiers during the Columbian exposition, but at first thought it would seem o be an altogether proper and desirable thing to do. The purpose of the exposition is to celebrate what all people agree to have been the most important event in human history, the discovery of America, and it will therefore be peculiarly an occasion for the broadest expression of patriotism on the part of all American citizens, since all will be qually identified with it in interest. All the influences of that event, it is reaonably to be expected, will have the effect of drawing closer all sections of the country and strengthening the bond of union, and it would seem that nothing would be more likely to contribute to his than a reunion of the veterans of the northern and southern armies. Such a meeting, with the whole world to witiess it, ought to inspire in both the strongest feeling of patriotic fraternity, while it would attest, as nothing else could, the abounding vitality and power of our republican system.

THE lower house of the legi slature has passed the bill which embles county boards to issue bouds to the amount of \$20,000 to provide seed and feed for destitute farmers. The measure is carefully drawn to prevent fraud and careessness. Bonds can be issued only upon petition of a majority of the electors. The seed will be sold to farmers actually in need for cost, plus 10 per cent which is added to defray the expense to the county. Notes running five years will be accepted in payment, but heavy neaalties are provided to prevent the sale of seed so obtained. The bid is drawn with the commendable object of allowing the counties to take care of themelves and thereby to prevent further damaging appeals to the outside public. It is to be hoped that it may speedily become a law, and placed to the credit of Nebraska, as it deserves to be.

MINISTER BLAIR to the emperor of China: "Allow me to call to your attention a little measure for the education of the masses at national expense. If an enlightened kingdom like China adopts it now a benighted republic like the United States may want to follow its example later.

THE international copyright bill will probably be among the measures that will fail to pass in the present congress. The bill that went through the house and was expected by its supporters sibilities of the south have received to be promptly passed by the senate, was

amendments in the latter, the acceptance of which by the house is doubtful. At any rate, in the brief time of this congress, with more urgent matters to be disposed of it is questionable whether there will be an opportunity to give the required attention to the copyright bill. The failure of this measure will cause some criticism of congress at home and more abroad, but the sharper the latter may be the more likely will the majority of the American people be to conclude that perhaps such a law is not a good thing for thom. One thing is tolerably certain, if international copyright fails in this congress it will have little chance of succeeding for some years to come.

THE announcement that the senate

ommittee on foreign relations will not

further press the Nicaragua canal bond bill at this time, and that it will be allowed to take its place on the calendar, may be regarded as a virtual abandonment of that measure for the present congress. The decision of the committee was said to have been prompted by he state of public business, but as a matter of fact it is probable that public opinion had much more to do with it. When the committee reported unanimously in favorof the government guaranteeing \$100,000,000 of canal bonds thre country was surprised. There had been hardly more than an intimation that such a scheme was contemplated. But public sentiment was not long in pronouncing against it in such volume that the comnittee could not ignore it. It was plain that no such scheme to involve the government could possibly get through congress, and therefore it is decently pushed aside in a way not to reflect harshly apon the committee responsible for it. The circumstance has not been without value, since it has given opportunity for a very general and vigorous expression of pubie hostility to loaning the credit of the government to any corporation. The country has had quite enough experience of that kind.

Adds to the Population.

We congratulate the editor of the Azusa News, who has recently given birth to twins, toward agirl. It is unnecessary, we preume, to announce by the way of explanation that the editor of the News is the accorndished Mrs. Bently of Glendora.

Just as Sensible.

Whening milligener, One of the queerest petitions ever preented to congress was that from the "wagevorkers' alliance," praying that laws be passed to "free the people from debt." It will next be in order for some one to usk ongress to prohibit people from contracting

Cool Sort of Bluff. A Washington state judge is about to be npeached by the legislature because of his partiality for the game of faro. The attorney, who is conducting the defease before the legislature, stigmatized the impeachment proceedings as an exhibition of tenderfoot entimentalism, wholly at variance with western ideas.

Haven't the Nerve.

Detroit Free Pros. A Mexican cavalry captain, who became a renegate, taught the Apache Indians all the cavalry tactics, and as they galloped forward to the charge they seemed irresistible. When ested in actual warfare 200 of them were stopped and routed by forty United States infantry. The Lord made a redskin to light from behind a rock.

Any Mor - Like Him? Aberdeen (S. D. Avies.

It is related of a certain citizen of a neighsoring town that he was recently requested -urged, in fact-to pay a note which had conductorsome time. He succeeded in putting his creditor off by saying he was mout to go to Michigan on a begiging errand for the destitute and would be able to take up the note on his return.

Mormons Can Go.

Sal Lake Tribune. A contemporary suggests that the grentiles of Idaho should contemplate the possibility of one-third of the population of that state pulling up stakes and leaving. We do not know, but we think we could safely assert that if that one-third would agree to go, the other two-thirds would pay them full price for all their possessions in that state.

K. C.'s Ghost of a Chance.

Nor York Sun Kansas City is pleased because she has siting ghosts of much activity. One of nem is somewhat given to osculation, but can punch a head upon provocation. The other spook whistles through its teeth. Without making any harsh criticism of the faste of a ghost that insists upon returning Kansas City, we must respectfully point at that a ghost with the habit of whistling brough its teeth cannot be tolerated. Where the Society for Psychical Research? Where are the police?

Opposed to Poeling. San Francisco Clar.

There is a quiet little attempt being made n congress to legalize pooling. The argunepts in favor of the system have been so medically presented that some hithertostremmons advocates of the necessity of pageing a restraint upon the tendency of railroads to unite to deece the people have been juiled into quietness. It is not premable that the measure will be brought up at this session, but if it should be the proposition ought to e considered in all its bearings and the penple be apprised of the fact that they are to be soundhand and foot and turned over to the tender mercies of the emporations.

Secretary Foster and Silver.

The able guessers are at work upon Secre tary Poster's opinions about silver and things. His record while a member of the house a dozen years ago is paraded to prove but he favors free comage. No account is aken of the fact that conditions have hanged. The steady decline in the value of liver the world over is a matter of importance; and this propably has a bearing upon the views of Mr. Foster and many others who at one time saw no objection to free coingo of the 4121 grain dollar. It is a fair preamption that President Harrison has placed at the head of the treasury a man whom he ound to be in close agreement with him on he money questions of today.

Morals on the Slope. Portland | Ore. | T legs

We resent the instruction that the standard of official integrity is lower on the Pacific ope than elsewhere. The moral atmosphere this section is as pure as can be found in he eastern states. A man dessn't have to so so apright as to bend toward Pharisecism. n order to hold office in this country, but he has got to have a sense of the ordinary decouries. If he doesn't altogether abstain from evil, he must at least give the appearance of doing so while he occupies a public station. It is too frequent a hubit among our eastern friends to construe western linerality into unwarranted license. And hence of her own domain to lift the crushing | their tribes, but if they are all educated | marked attention at the hands of pub- subjected to several very important the idea prevails abroad that we are wide

open people out here on the coast. If is important that we should take prompt steps to counteract these wrong impredions.

PASSING JESTS.

The form which, indistinct and dim, we so from far away, Are but the forms, of summer girls preparing

As the Irishman said of our weather: "Whiriver it gits in the way of shior min" this year, not a bit o' dry wither will we git us long as the wet spell howids.

the Spring bonnet this year will consider the of the previous Seasons. It generally does go to the head. Rochester Post-Disputch: It is \$40 that

Vonders Statesman: Venst-I tradescrand the Initian always makes his wife cares that

Binghamton Republican: Kate- I wonder

Crimosonbeak - Yes, he does a subesche man been induging to too much fire water, and then he carries it himself.

if Jack will call tonight Jennie Yes; I heard him way at the takes that he bad a pressing engagement to Youlcors Statesman: When a most some

and dances you can conclude that he samp stepped on the heaven-inclined end of a ta-

New York Herald: Some then never know when they are well off, but these, who try to ride a mustiang are not among thous.

Youkers Statesman: Yeast the horsewer Don't you think a dollar goes as far now it ever old! Crimsonbenk (the tender) - Well, patein from the length of time it takes it to ge

New York Herald Guztler-Do you knew, I think drinking liquer is a good deal like to ing off a house! Buzzer-Howsof Guzzler-Because it's the stopping that

back, I should say yes.

for game.

latirts. Kate Field's Washington: Aused-up p itician is called in Wisconsin a "nine-spot on the ground, as explained by a congre-man from that state, that "he is neither bin

lowner jack, and isn't worth a continen

St. Jo News: The man who incantioned putshis hand near the business end of wasp, knows how dangerous it is to carry things to extremes.

Kate Field's Washington: 'John John the landlord says that if you don't pay his "Well, I hope he will: I can't."

New York World: Oldsoldiers pass away out-Generals Beauregard and Early are sta

in the lottery oflife. Yankee Blaze: First Bicyclist-How does this road strike you? Second Bicyclist daking a header, from

the wreck of the machine) -Quite foreibly. Brooklyn Life: Dryson-Well, Doc. I heayou opened a drug store at Des Moines, is Doctor—Yes, and Lum making it pay to My receipts one day last week amounted to over \$100, and that didn't include the 75 cents

Elmira Gazette: "So von went a ralleo: osition," mused the superintendent you think you could give an intelligent a count of an accedent?" *Yes, sir, I'm sure "Then I think we have no place for VOU."

worth of drugal sold.

Philadelphia Times: "That man lives spleadidly on his relations." "Shouldn' think they'd stand it." "Oh, yes; you see, he's a writer of stories."

American Grocer: Daggett-Gregory is

very close, isn't het Catting I don't see how that can be. He's always been pretty well off Yankee Blade: Will-Going to get mar-

ried, ch? What's your wife's name? Bill - I haven't any wife. Think I'm a Mormon?

Springfield Republican: The latest from enator-elect Peffer is that he wears plained shirt fronts. Is the alliance going to rack and rain! Here is Duncan of Punkin parting is bair in the middle, while Jerry Simpso as begun to wear socks

Picayone: Enthusiasm Is like pop beer. If does not burst out and ran over it goes for othing, being that, stale and unprofitunce to

Philadelphia Ledger: Some time there may be added one more to the Seven Ages, but it will not be unlimited silver coinage just yet

Washington Post: A Chicago society coman has written a play. As her historial ecently made a neat deal in the wheat minet, the production will undoubtedly please

Pittsburg disputch: Baseball magnates and players, judged by their hatred of peace. would make good citizens for a South Amer

can republic. Yale Record: Mr. Brown: "You are late again. Have I not told you that punctuality was the soul of business?" Mr. Clerk: "Yes,

sir; and so I thought it was immaterial. Lowett Courier: In Lawrence the board of senith have declared against the use of Mer-

rimac river ice. This ice is, however, like Merrimac river water, perfectly safe to use when it has been boiled fifteen minutes.

CHRIST'S CHURCH.

Kerte Field's Westington. What matters it, my neighbor, That we be not agreed? The Master counts the labor And love more than the creed, And if, God's word obeying, Enchances is own way choose, for loss He hears our praying, Whatever form we use

Though we nav sing His praises In the To Donn's strains The train our brother raises As kind a hearing grains; And under lofty arches Or on the naked sod, Tis one procession marches Up to the throne of God.

For you may find the leaven Where I should never search, Without my guide to Heaven, Our Hely Mother Church, a, drawing from each other, Their temples build apart. What profits it, my br What profits it, my brother? Christ's charch is in the heart!

HEARD IN KASSAS CITY.

Flath. Our life our life is like a narrow rab Alocat upon the hungry sea; Hereen is but little space, And all men, eager for a place, Do thrust each other in the sea And each man, onesr for a place, Does thrust his brother in the sen. And so our life is wan with fears, And so the sen is salt with tears. Ah, well for thee, thou art asleop!

Our life, our life is like a curious play, Where each man hideth from himself. "Let us be open as the day." One mask does to the other say, When he would deeper hide himself; "Let us be open as the day." That he may better hide himself.

And so the world goes round and round, Until our life with rest is crowned. Ah, well for thee, thou art asleep!

MARCH DAYS.

Limber's Metauchie. The mystery And marks of the spring! It selves on this bleak and sellen thing Called Murch, and see Blind skies, fatat odors as of simpering

Uaint bird somes in the bowers. soft south wind, and, cradied in the word, As sweet as womenhood, As shy as any maiden lured by love,

The damly flushed arbutus bloom above.
The harshearth will soon be poor. And April man be here!