THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily and Sunday, One Year	$10.00
Six months	5.00
Three months	2.50
Sunday Bee, One Year	2.00
Weekly Bee, One Year	1.00

OFFICES:

Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, Corner N and 26th Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 14 and 15 Tribune Building.
Washington, 501 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. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors

THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, } ss
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending February 28, 1891, was as follows:

Sunday, February 22	27,650
Monday, February 23	24,290
Tuesday, February 24	24,103
Wednesday, February 25	24,190
Thursday, February 26	24,146
Friday, February 27	24,131
Saturday, February 28	24,522
Average	24,710

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 28th day of February, A. D., 1891.

N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, } ss
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of March, 1890, was 20,813 copies; for April, 1890, 20,564 copies; for May, 1890, 20,190 copies; for June, 1890, 20,301 copies; for July, 1890, 20,062 copies; for August, 1890, 20,750 copies; for September, 1890, 20,570 copies; for October, 1890, 20,562 copies; for November, 1890, 22,120 copies; for December, 1890, 23,471 copies; for January, 1891, 23,446 copies; for February, 1891, 24,312 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 28th day of February, A. D., 1891.

N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

IT IS three more days and out for the present congress.

SIDEWALK reform display a encouraging vitality for an infant.

THE revival of the county drug store promises to stimulate the circulation—in the basement.

THE reign of king poker at the capital calls for an early show of "hands," with police clubs high.

BLUEBIRDS, the harbingers of spring, have come in New England. None have thus far registered in Nebraska.

LEGAL quackery is as reprehensible as medical quackery. Dispensers of both deserve a term in the penitentiary.

THE political complexion of the California legislature insures the election of a republican to succeed the late Senator Hearst.

THE author of "A Texas Steer" is writing a new play entitled, "A Temperance Town." We trust he has seen Wichita.

THE weekly bank statements shows the reserve has increased $1,743,000. The banks now hold $13,630,000 in excess of legal requirements.

WHEN an Iowa prohibitionist inveighs against the wickedness of high license in Omaha the public is given a practical illustration of Satan rebuking sin.

THE Nebraska legislature has been in session 42 days, but the number of bills submitted to the governor for approval may be counted on the fingers of one hand.

IN the interest of common decency and truth, Council Bluffs preachers should remove the beam from their own eyes before magnifying the mote in the optics of their neighbors.

EMPEROR WILLIAM is reported to be so angry with the French over the treatment of his mother in Paris that he is seriously thinking of trying to heal the breach with a first-class war.

MR. KYLE has arrived in Washington with a letter of introduction to Senator Arthur Gorman. No further discussion concerning the political color of the South Dakota nondescript is necessary.

THE Douglas County Bar association would do the profession as well as the public a splendid service by ridding the city of the legal wolves that prey upon litigants under the cloak of practicing law.

THE rumor that France and Germany had mutually agreed to let bygones be bygones recalls the action of the Sioux hostiles at Pine Ridge. They buried the hatchet, but carefully marked the spot.

THE Omaha Savings banks are in a flourishing condition, with total deposits of $2,710,449.75. This indicates that there is a large class of thrifty wage-workers in this city, which is among the best symptoms of prosperity.

MR. BALFOUR is enjoying a vacation. The Irish party has been so busy with internecine warfare as to have neither time nor ammunition left for him. He is the real beneficiary of the Parnell mishap and is said to fully appreciate his luck.

THE president of the United States is reported to be overwhelmed with work, with scarcely leisure enough for eating and sleeping. And yet Grover Cleveland admits that he would be willing to again assume all the hardships of the place, if the people really insisted upon it.

THE death of Senator Hearst opportunely breaks in on the legislative monotony of California. The re-election of Senator Stanford was too unanimous. Competition was shut out at the start, consequently a legislative sitting did not, in California parlance, "pan out well." The supply of millionaires anxious for the vacant senatorship promises to improve the circulation in Sacramento and lend a golden gleam to the afternoon of legislative life thereabouts.

NEBRASKA ISN'T KANSAS.

A delegation of alliance leaders, prominent among whom are Jerry Simpson and Mrs. Mary Lease, have been airing their political doctrines to the astonished people of Washington during the past week. The advocacy of a free coinage of silver, the sub-treasury plan and the stay law has been accompanied by a startling description of the condition of the people of Kansas.

The result of the missionary labors of these Kansas patriots is a wide but most unenviable notoriety for their state. The eastern press is full of it. One of the most notable articles evoked by their performance is that of a well known Washington correspondent, whose letters appear simultaneously in several journals of the largest circulation. He begins with the cheerful remark that the alliance agitations "have set Kansas back at least 25 years." He proceeds to consider the eastern aspect of the repudiation of western mortgages and to show that there is another side to the picture, and one quite as pitiful as that which the Kansas agitators have drawn.

A blow directed at the eastern mortgage-holders, this writer observes, does not fall upon the millionaires, the railroad wreckers, the proprietors of trusts, or any other class of oppressive capitalists. It falls with crushing force upon a thrifty class of men and women, who have invested the savings of a lifetime in the securities of loan companies. They have sought this investment, not because it returns an exorbitant interest, as they usually receive not more than 5 or 6 per cent. They have invested in western loans because their conservative New England training has taught them to believe that the best possible security is that offered by loans on real estate. For these reasons millions of eastern money have gone readily into western loan companies in the past few years. It is largely the money of wage-earners, trust funds of estates and the small accumulations of thrifty tradesmen. For years the effort has been to educate the eastern public to believe that western securities offered safe investments and large returns. At last the fabric of confidence has been woven, but how is it affected by the fatuous policy of the western political boomers now at the national capital?

The first inevitable effect of the calamity policy is to shatter confidence in Kansas investments. The next result, if the repudiation of mortgage debts is continued, must be the failure of loan companies, which has already begun. This will carry distress to thousands of humble investors, whose small capital is as precious to them as the homestead on the prairie to the Kansas settler. If Mississippi has not yet been forgiven for the repudiation, many years ago, of state bonds held by foreign capitalists, how long will it be before Kansas is forgiven for betraying the confidence reposed in her by the middle classes of New England and the east?

It is deplorable that these things should be true of any part of the west, but the country should not fail to understand that they are not true of Nebraska. No influential body of men in this state is advocating any form of repudiation. Such laws have not been passed by our legislature, and it has adopted a joint resolution pledging the public that nothing of the kind shall be passed. We have had a touch of the drouth and consequent destitution, but the state and the counties are meeting all demands from that source. We have the alliance in politics, but it is not of that insane stripe which is stabbing Kansas to the heart. The prospects of this state are not endangered, except as they may be indirectly affected by the malarial breath of our southern neighbor.

Let the people of the United States understand that Nebraska isn't Kansas.

WILL NOT TAKE THE INITIATIVE.

Senator Sherman is authority for the statement that there will be no action by this congress looking to negotiations for commercial reciprocity with Canada. The reason assigned is, that on account of the large amount of business congress should dispose of, it will not be possible to secure consideration of the pending resolution giving authority to the president to appoint commissioners to negotiate a new trade treaty with the dominion government, in the event of that government signifying a wish to enter into such negotiation. But this is not the only reason for letting the matter go by, there being, as Senator Sherman states, a feeling in both houses that any action on the part of congress, in view of the impending election in Canada, might be misunderstood as an effort to interfere with or influence the action of the people of that country. The mistake of the gentleman who has been most active in advocating the cause of reciprocity between the two countries, and who flooded congress with petitions in favor of the passage of what is known as the Hitt resolution, was in urging that the adoption of that proposition would be an important help to the Canadian liberals. Such might be the case, though it is by no means certain. It is quite possible that it might have the opposite effect. But at any rate it is the policy of the United States not to interfere with or attempt to influence the politics of another country, and while it would unquestionably be a proper and legitimate proceeding for the congress to declare the willingness of the government to discuss the question of closer commercial relations with Canada, it is perhaps wise not to take any action that might be construed as intended to exert an influence at this time upon the public opinion of that country. There is no urgent reason why the United States should take the iniative in this matter, and if the dominion government shall at any time, after the election which takes place this week, indicate a desire to open negotiations, with the approval of the British government, there is nothing in the way of the government of the United States entertaining a proposal.

Meantime it is interesting to note that as the campaign nears the close the conservative party is reported to be losing confidence. Its leaders are fighting hard, appealing to the loyalty of the people and keeping the bugbear of annexation prominent in their discussions, but it does not appear that they are gaining ground, even if they are not losing. The intelligent friends of reciprocity in Canada are not dismayed by the charge of treason which their views subject them to, and they understand that the American people do not want annexation. The issue will be determined next Thursday, and whatever the result the people of the United States will accept it with complete equanimity.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

The Minneapolis visitors found in Omaha many instructive object lessons in municipal enterprise. In all the essential elements of city government Omaha is distinctively in advance of the city by the falls.

The total general taxes collected in Minneapolis last year was $2,645,564, exclusive of special improvement and school taxes, which amounted to $1,000,000 in round numbers, making the tax rate a fraction over $22 per capita. The total taxes paid last year in Omaha for city and county purposes amounted to $1,374,119; special improvement taxes amounted to $473,457, a grand total of $1,847,576, or a fraction over $13 per capita.

Minneapolis is taxed nearly 50 per cent more than Omaha. Minneapolis has accumulated a bonded debt of $7,080,500, against $1,000,000 in Omaha. For its bonded debt Omaha shows a city hall nearly completed, 126 miles of graded and 62 miles of paved streets, and 85 miles of sewers. Minneapolis is without a city hall, has only 29 miles of paved streets, 75 miles of curbing and 80 miles of sewers. In other words, Omaha has more to show for a debt of $1,000,000 than Minneapolis for three and a half times the amount.

In one respect Minneapolis is decidedly in the lead. Its park system is unapproachable, comprising an area of 1,500 acres, valued at $3,835,000.

These comparative figures illustrate the magnificent strides of Omaha in public improvements and the splendid results achieved at moderate cost.

ANOTHER COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

Before the echoes of the Galveston convention have died away, Kansas people have set up a cry for another commercial congress of western states, which it is proposed to hold at Kansas City.

Senator H. B. Kelly of Kansas, who is the father of the idea, explains the purposes of the gathering in a recent interview. He says it is needed in order to give the west an opportunity for an expression of its requirements regarding national legislation. He thinks that for the past twenty-five years congress has been legislating in the interest of the manufacturing east and against the agricultural west, and that the time has come to demand "a fair deal in the exchange of the products of the soil and the products of the shop." He would have the proposed commercial congress demand sweeping changes in the economic policy of the country, with regard both to tariff and currency, and also give voice to vigorous opinions on questions of transportation, trusts and irrigation—"in fact, all questions affecting the material interests of the west and southwest."

The idea contains attractive features, but there are obstacles in the way of its success. The tariff and the currency are political questions, and a convention composed of delegates appointed by the governors of the several states would be likely to have an interesting time in discussing them. The results of such a convention could hardly be sent forth as the voice of the west. They would be largely the voice of the faction that happened to have the loudest lungs and the most votes in the convention. The same comment would be true of other subjects which it is proposed to discuss in the congress.

The west has need of national legislation to assist in the development of its resources. It can only hope to obtain it by united action, but any convention called for the purpose should rigidly exclude all purely political questions if it would avoid being wrecked on the rock of party position and prejudice.

ACCORDING to the attorney general of North Dakota, the charter of the Northern Pacific railroad is in the nature of a contract between the government and the company, and that the property of the company cannot be taxed by the state. The attorney general virtually holds that because the railroad company agreed to transport government stores, troops, etc., and to maintain a post route, the right of way, roadbed and buildings are subject to federal jurisdiction only, and cannot be taxed by the state without violating the provisions of the federal constitution which prohibite states from impairing the obligations of a contract. Every land grant railroad charter contains provisions concerning transportation of government supplies, troops and mails, but even where this is performed wholly or in part without compensation the right of way and land grant subsidy more than offsets such service. In no instance has the government, in spirit or in letter, prohibited states from exercising their legitimate right to tax the property of federal corporations, and the assumption that they are not subject to the revenue laws that apply to private property is not likely to receive serious consideration in the courts. The attorney general of North Dakota may not be on the pay roll of the Northern Pacific, but his remarkable opinion subjects him to grave suspicion.

SENATOR HEARST of California is dead. He was an odd character in the senate of the United States, but by no means a man without force of character, knowledge of affairs and influence in legislation. He was not an orator or statesman in the usual sense, but he represented the business spirit of the Pacific coast and embodied the valuable experience and clear sense of a pioneer and a successful man. His successor will be a republican, and will stand for the only gain in the senate the party has enjoyed this year.

WHEN the Pacific Short Line was projected THE BEE predicted a short and profitless existence. The plans of the alleged company were far-reaching, while its backers were practically unknown. The road proposed to fill a long felt want that did not exist and parallel other roads that were not troubled with a surplus of business. Results show that the road was projected by adventurers to fleece communities along the right-of-way, rope in stock speculators and jump the country with the proceeds. It is worthy of note that the precincts and towns which accused THE BEE of jealousy 15 months ago are now forcibly convinced of the truth of its assertions.

Style in Salt Lake.

Tribune.

The university banquet was a sore disappointment to Charlie Stanton. He wore a fried shirt that refused to expand in the least, and he missed the last five courses.

Artistic Freaks.

Albany Express.

Nothing could be more ridiculous than the extreme to which some people have gone in the effort to be "artistic," but which is vulgarism of the worst possible kind.

Give it Up?

New York Tribune.

An unfortunate orator, who delivered 200 speeches in Kansas last autumn for the farmers' alliance, has been adjudged insane. It is not known whether it was a lunatic that made the speeches or the speeches that made a lunatic.

What People Expect.

Robert J. Burdette, the humorist, defines the superiority of the lecture business over journalism in this manner: "The public will accept almost anything from the platform—old or new; but when they pick up the morning newspaper they expect to find everything fresh and newsy every day, and they generally do, too.

Wait Till Better Acquainted.

Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

The Canadians are much more interested in the United States than the people of the United States are in Canada. They seem to be thinking up north that there is a ferment at Washington about Canada, but it is a mistake. The ignorance and indifference of the average American statesman touching Canada beats anything British.

Jerry Comes Out for Reciprocity.

Philadelphia Record.

"Is it true that you don't wear socks? Won't you let me see, please?" said a pretty woman, who thus addressed Sockless Jerry Simpson at the capitol in Washington last week, glancing at the latter's feet.

"Madam," replied Simpson, gravely, "I'm a believer in reciprocity. Do you wear socks? If you'll show me yours I'll show you mine."

The lady said "Oh my!" and fled.

Call Them Solitaires.

New York Tribune.

A newly elected western senator is pleased to call himself an "indocrat." The idea is capable of various amplification. The next man who wishes to repudiate the old parties may see fit to term himself an "indublican" or a "demodent," or an "indopublican," or a "democan," or a "rependent," or any one of several other combinations that can be made out of the three words. It is easy to start new parties—of one—in that way.

"Holier than Thou" Folks.

Kit Field's Washington.

If there be anything more soul-crushing than the conversation of the bore it is the company of a dogmatic person. He need not even open his lips—dogmatism is written on his face so plainly. Even the enforced silence of church does not extinguish him, and when he rises for the creed you feel sure that he is saying: "I believe in God, the Father Almighty, Who made ME, heaven and earth." And his tone implies that the authority of the confession of faith rests on his "I believe."

Scott's Marmion Modernized.

Here is a cheerful sort of scene as described in a report of the proceedings in the Arkansas legislature a few days ago: Daniel A. Jones of Pulaski took offense at Mr. Otey's statements, saying they were aimed at him, and he exclaimed, pointing his finger at Otey:

"'If the gentleman from Lee will make the statement direct that in this matter or any other my actions have been controlled by improper motives, I would not hesitate to say to him as Douglas said to Angus: 'Lord Angus, thou hast lied!'

"Mr. Otey—And I would say to the man who would make a charge of that kind against me that he is a coward.

"'Then I say to you, sir, that you are a liar,' yelled Mr. Jones.

"'And you are a coward,' exclaimed Mr. Otey.'"

Tennyson's Latest.

In a New York paper was given on Friday the first publication in America of a new poem by Lord Tennyson. It is entitled "To Sleep." It is rather curious to note that had his latest bit of verse been a barrel of pork it could not have been treated in a more commercial spirit. Lord Tennyson arranged for its sale to a certain famous publishing house in England, which sold the right to print it to a London paper, and separately to each large city in Great Britain. Australia also purchased the privilege and the local paper took the exclusive right for the United States. A conservative estimate based on the sums paid in England and America indicates that Lord Tennyson was paid for the poem at the rate of about $5 a word. Here is the poem:

TO SLEEP.

To sleep! to sleep! the long, bright day is done,
And darkness rises from the fallen sun,
To sleep! to sleep!

Whate'er thy joys, they vanish with the day;
Whate'er thy griefs, in sleep they fade away.
To sleep! to sleep!

Sleep, mourn'ful heart, and let the past be past!
Sleep, happy soul! All life will sleep at last.
To sleep! to sleep!

Editorial Amenities.

This isn't from the Arizona Howler, but from the Pullinsburg Ledger: "The addlepated jabberwock that inflicts its idiotic slobberings on the public through the columns of the Bellefonte News imagines it the double-distilled essence of wit to refer to the editor of this paper as 'the bald-headed,' etc. We admit that we haven't as much capillary adornment as the humorist of the News, but the little we have is human hair; it isn't hog bristles."

NEW PSALM OF LIFE.

Albany Journal.

Neighbor Silas sung a song
Every day his whole life long.
Sung it gladly 'neath the cloud
That hangs o'er him like a shroud,
Or when sunbeams with their play
Gleamed and glorified his way,
Like a shower of joy outflung
Was the song that Silas sung:
Let the howlers howl,
And the scowlers scowl,
And the growlers growl,
And the gruff gang go it;
But behind the night
There's plenty of light
And everything is all right
And I know it.

Like the battle drum to me
Was the song of victory,
Like the flute's exultant strain
'Mid the wounded and the slain,
Like the quick blood-stirring fife
On the battle plain of life—
Far and free the echoes rung
Of the song that Silas sung.

Silas's soul has taken flight,
Passed in music through the night,
Through the shadow chill and gray,
And gone singing on its way:
But the quaint song that was his
Cheers the saddened silences;
Still glad triumph notes are flung
From the song that Silas sung.

PASSING JESTS.

Chicago News: The terms "play" and "work" are curiously interchangeable in the dramatic and musical professions. Workers in general, however, run no risk of mixing them unless through overwork they find themselves "played" out.

COATS FOR ALL CUSTOMERS.

The credulous man has his swallow-tail,
The joiner his claw-hammer gay,
The postman prefers a coat of mail,
And the surgeon a cutaway.

Harpers' Young People: "Johnny, spell baby."

"B-a-b, bab, y-e, baby."

"Johnny, what is the plural of baby?"

"K-i-d-s, kids."

Puck: "I don't like his technique. He pounds so." "That isn't technique. It's Wagner."

Binghampton Republican: The man who was convicted of stealing furs said he was only in search of the missing lynx.

Dry Goods Chronicle: Why is an honest bankrupt the same as a dishonest one? Because they both fail to make money.

Rocester Democrat: If the rebellion of actresses and chorus girls against tights prove successful, and if it be followed by an abolition of the "tights" which tangle men's legs, two great reforms will have been accomplished.

Philadelphia Record: An exhausted dude ordered "sastiffsarsaparilla" at a Broad street pharmacy last night, saying in explanation of his state that he had been "umpiring a game of tiddlywinks.

TO BE EXPECTED.

Harper's Young People.

There was an old man of Kildare,
Who owned a hand-organ and bear.
He'd play "Annie Rooney"
'Til Brain got looney,
And turned somersaults in the air.

Chicago News: A mule would rather hear himself bray than listen to any other music. A good many people are built like him.

Harper's Young People: "Why, how well you talk, Harry!" said a visitor.

"Yes," returned the little fellow, "I've had lots of practice. I'm doing it all the time."

Express Gazette: An auditor of a certain express division who is fond of playing poker, attended divine service on a particular Sabbath. He was indeed a quiet, sleepy auditor until the minister used these words: "Shuffle off this mortal coil," then he started up, rubbed his eyes and exclaimed: "Hold on! It's my shuffle."

Express Gazette: Should a minister of the gospel wish to retire from the activity of clerical duties he has only to step on a banana peel and he will soon become a lay brother.

Washington Star: From the National Scriptures—Faith, hope and cherry tree; these three, but the greatest of these is cherry tree.

Fliegende Blaetter: Scene, Central Africa—Arrival of the express train at the chief town.)

Train dispatcher to the engineer—What does this mean? I don't see any conductor.

Engineer—No, the first-class passengers have eaten him up since we started.

Binghamton Republican: Johnson—Did you ever settle that old grudge with Bilkins before he died?

Brownson—No, but I got even afterward.

Johnson—How?

Brownson—I wrote a poem to his memory.

Buffalo Express: Detective Catchem—How did you ever get a confession from Tough Tobies? Detective Quizem—I gave him a Connecticut cigar, and after he'd smoked it he thought he was going to die and told me all he ever did.

Texas Siftings: Wife—You didn't tell me that Prof. A. has been struck dumb! Husband—Yes, last night. And he was master of seven languages. Wife—Is it possible! And was he struck dumb in all seven!

Binghamton Republican: Manager—You wish to be an actress. Have you any diamonds? Applicant—No; but I am well acquainted with the police authorities of the various cities.

Somerville Journal: Dolly—I come in often, you see, Mr. Cynique, but I don't stay long. Cynique—Yes, I see. (Then, sotto voce) Quick returns and small profits.

Chicago Tribune: "This," said the poor victim of strong drink, as he looked about him at the inebriate's home, "is the house that jag built."

Little hatchets 'mong the youth,
Help them to admire the truth;
But the boy who loves to lie,
Often lays his hatchet by.

New York Herald: Sanso—All men have more or less charity in their natures. Bodd—Yes, most men have a multitude of sins to cover with it.

Milwaukee Sentinel: "Women," said Mr. Snith, "are born without consciences."

"Of course," his wife replied, "and so would men be if they didn't need some sort of moral guide.

Chicago Tribune: Fweddy—Cholly, I've such an all-gone feeling in my stomach, don't y' know?"

Cholly—Yes, your stomach sympathizes with your head, don't you know?"

Somerville Journal: It is not true that the rain falls on the unjust and the just alike. The rain falls more on the just, because the unjust has stolen his umbrella.

Ram's Horn: The world is full of people who tire themselves to death in looking for rest.

And of others who tire themselves out in trying to avoid arrest.

Harper's Bazar: "They say Smithers, Queen Anne house was burned because of his own gross negligence."

"Yes. The insurance people proved that he built a fire right in the fireplace, you know. None of these modern Queen Annes can stand that."

Munsey's Weekly: In the basement—Bridget—Is it the feller she's tryin' to make think she's rich thats in the parlor?

Thomas—Naw, it's the feller she's tryin' to make think she's young.

Dallas News: If you have anything to give, give it to the "hail fellow, well met." If you have anything to lend, lend it to somebody else.

Somerville Journal: It seems to be born in some women to flirt—if it were not, some men would have to look to other sources for entertainment.

New York Herald: "Society is going to the dogs." "Think so? What kind, ocean greyhounds?"

New York Evening Sun: Foley—Wy, hello; you are out of jail, Pettie! How d'ye git out; you lawyer dile objections?

Pettie—Naw; I done the filin'!

Good News: Mrs. Spruce—Whew, the thermometer is below zero again.

Mr. Spruce—It is, eh! Well, I'm mighty lucky. Last summer I came very near trading my Keeley motor stock for an ice machine.

New York Weekly: Mrs. Bungle—Prof. Edward Everett Hale wants some college to appoint a "Professor of America to expound Americanisms." What does that mean?

Mr. Bungle—It means a professor to explain newspaper jokes, of course.

New York Weekly: Maiden—It seems to me society is useful only to people who want to get married.

Matron—You mistake, my dear. It is equally useful to people who are married and want to forget it.

Indianapolis Journal: "A man should always think twice before he speaks once," remarked Mr. O'Rasslar.

"As a g-general thing I do," assented stuttering Simmons.

Elmira Gazette: A man never fully realizes the wealth of information he doesn't possess till his first child begins to ask questions.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

The Difference Between National and Local Defined.

OMAHA, Neb., March 1.—To the Editor of THE BEE: I noticed the letter in yesterday's BEE, written by Mr. C. F. Bentley, of Grand Island, on the subject of building and loan associations, endeavoring to define the difference between legitimate and bogus companies. By glancing over this communication I am lead to believe that Mr. Bentley is endeavoring to impress upon the minds of the people of Nebraska that the so-called National associations are bogus concerns, but he gives no reason why he thinks such is the case.

The difference between the national and the local associations can be defined by taking the two different plans as they are. A local association is established through series, that is, a certain number of men subscribe for a certain number of shares of stock, which is known as series "A;" within this number of men or members, the money must be loaned, and the maturity of stock depends largely upon the amount of premium they receive. If there are no borrowers, there can be no earnings, consequently the maturity of stock is indefinite; then again if the monthly or weekly payments should amount to $400 or $500, and one of the members wishes to borrow $2,000, of course the treasurer has not the required amount, and the money lies idle three or four months and has no earning power; meanwhile there is a call issued for another series which is known as "B;" within this series all are borrowing members; the lack of funds of course causes each member who desires a loan to bid a high premium, which has a tendency to mature the stock at an early date.

Series "C" is now formed; all of the members are investors; there being no borrowing members, the consequence is idle money. Understand, each series' earning power is within itself. Series "A" wishes to make a loan, and its monthly income is not enough. In series "B" every one wishes to borrow. In series "C" all are investors and wish to loan their money. Any man of average sense can see that if series "A," "B" and "C" pool their issues and place their money in one common fund, that they could turn their money over more times and make more loans and the earning capacity would be greater; thus their stock would mature quicker. Again, we find that in different localities, that if the number of series were pooled, they could not loan their fund, owing to the lack of borrowers.

The National Building and Loan association was formed to relieve the local investors from just such a predicament, acting in the capacity of a clearing house. For instance, many of the towns of Pennsylvania have plenty of money to loan, but there are few borrowers, as the cities are old and the building of homes naturally completed. The National association, through its agent, forms a branch, the money being remitted to the home office each month. Now, vice versa, many towns in Nebraska are new, consequently homes are being built; the national's form branches here and loan the money received from Pennsylvania for the purpose of building homes. Through this medium our western towns are built up and benefited and eastern investors receive the largest possible earnings on their money. This, in fact, is the whole building and loan system in a nutshell.

I call to mind at the present time one western association that has loaned $500,000, which they have received from investing members in Philadelphia alone; now I consider this is an excellent thing for the western states, and that national associations are accomplishing more good for the prosperous western towns than any other financial institutions of today.

One national association of Minnesota has loaned in the state of Nebraska $200,000, and I venture to say that not one-tenth of that amount has been contributed by investing members of this state. Let no one who has the welfare of either class of associations at heart lose confidence or discourage the promoters of either.

Every new undertaking has met with reverses; every progressive movement retarded by legislation. The banking system itself had to fight against distrust and live down rottenness. Insurance was a failure until it demonstrated its success. I do not believe you can kill a popular movement with hard words. Sound men and sound mathematics will overcome every obstacle to the success of national co-operative banks.

If the national associations are bogus, I would like to have some one tell me where they are, that I may be enabled to inform some of my friends who are connected with similar institutions in Omaha, and I believe that if they can be convinced that they have connected themselves with bogus institutions, that they will resign their positions and enter the field with their heart set upon downing any movement that is unjust, unscrupulous, or conducting its business upon unsound and dishonest principles.

The limitation of the expense fund of such institutions in Senator Stevens' bill is an excellent thing; it does not set forth they must use the entire limit for their running expenses, but it restricts them and limits them to 1-10 of 1 per cent, which is 1-5 per cent, as Mr. Bentley has said, and I would like to know where there is another class of financial institutions that can successfully conduct its business on so small a ratio of expense.

There is no reason in the world why we should not have legislation in this state governing these institutions; there is, or should be no conflict of interest whatever. The locals have their field; one of their own choosing; the nationals have theirs, they are simply different applications of the same economic and financial problems; in either class of associations, only the snides or weak ones will be unwilling to submit to such guarantees as fair legislation demands. The naturalist's theory of the "survival of the fittest" must apply to all alike.

We trust the present legislature will take some action in this matter, and hope they will not be influenced by their constituents who may be interested in either local or national associations, but that they will study the two plans and enact laws that will govern and control each separately.

Yours very truly,
R. S. BELCHER.

Saved in Spite of the Devil.

Sioux City War Cry.

Sergeant Henshaw and Lieutenant Scott went to Covington to sell War Crys, and announced a meeting there for a few nights during the week. The proprietor of a saloon, while the lads were not thinking of such a thing, came up and struck the sergeant, and then went right over and hit Lieutenant Scott a terrible blow, breaking his nose. We are praying for God to save him.

Monday night the corps went to Leeds. The devil was there, and told one of his dupes to put a lot of cartridges in the stove, and about a double handful of cayene pepper on top of it. Of course the dupe obeyed, and it would have made you laugh to have seen saints and sinners running for doors and windows.

"In spite of the devil we are nicely saved."

OPPORTUNITY.

Senator Insolle in New York Truth.

Master of human destinies am I!
Fame, love and fortune on my footsteps wait.
Cities and fields I walk; I penetrate
Deserts and seas remote, and passing by
Hovel and mart and palace, soon or late,
I knock unbidden once at every gate!
If sleeping, wake; if feasting, rise before
I turn away. It is the hour of fate,
And they who follow me reach every state
Mortals desire and conquer every foe
Save death; but those who doubt or hesitate
Condemned to failure, penury and woe
Seek me in vain and uselessly implore.
I answer not, and I return no more!

AN ELOPING PAIR CAUGHT.

Fred Tracy and Mrs. Lindquist of Ruby Arrested at Her Father's Instance.

WHAT A BOULEVARD MIGHT COST.

Probable Effects of Cutting a Road Through the University Farm—A Captured Sneak Thief Confesses.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 1.—(Special to THE BEE.)—About midnight last night Fred Tracy and Mrs. Anna Lindquist, both of Ruby, were taken from train No. 7 and were conducted to the police station. The pair was accompanied by two children and a sister of Mrs. Lindquist, Mrs. Mary Lunney. Tracy only was locked up, while the two women and the children were taken to the St. Elmo hotel and guarded. The arrest was made on receipt of a telegram from Mr. J. L. Lunney of Ruby, father of the erring young woman. The old gentleman objected to her leaving her husband and took this means to stop her. The children Mrs. Lindquist took with her are aged two and six years. Tracy is not by any means an attractive looking fellow.

STILL WORKING THE SCHEME.

The scheme to bisect the college farm is still being eagerly worked up by cunning real estate speculators and other persons who own property northeast of the tract. The mutilation of the farm would decrease the driving distance between University Place and Lincoln about one mile and a quarter and therefore a strong influence is being brought to bear upon the legislators to pass a bill to allow an alleged boulevard 100 feet wide diagonally through the tract. This splendid piece of property belongs to the state, and is worth over $250,000. It is magnificently adapted for residence property, and in the near future it will doubtless be platted and become an addition to Lincoln. A prominent state official in speaking of the matter of running a diagonal boulevard through it says:

"If I owned the property I would not have that diagonal road cut through it for $50,000. If a railroad runs through a man's farm, the company is compelled to pay damage for the same, as the road is an advantage to the railroad company and a disadvantage to the man through whose farm it passes. The same is true of the experimental farm. It will greatly benefit the speculators who have already made fortunes in a few months by selling property in University place, but it will ruin the sale of hundreds of irregularly shaped lots resultant from the diagonal road."

CLAIMS HE WAS LIBELED.

Editor Littlefield of the Nebraska Laborer received a most unmerciful slating in the last issue of the Lincoln Weekly Herald and he declares his intentions of suing for $5,000 damages. Only a week or two since Chief Newbury of the fire department swore out a warrant against Littlefield on the charge of criminal libel, but it was never served.

CAPTURED AND CONFESSED.

E. M. Luscher, formerly a member of the fire department, was arrested by Detective Malone yesterday afternoon on a charge of grand larceny. On Friday morning a thief entered Clarkson's grocery store, at the corner of Twelfth and N streets, and stole $50. The robbery was discovered immediately and suspicion pointed to Luscher. The police were notified and contrived to keep the affair quiet until Luscher could be captured. Shortly after his arrest Luscher admitted having stolen the money and accompanied Detective Malone to the old Howard house, where he had hidden the money in a hole in the ceiling.

STATE ORATORICAL CONTEST.

The oratorical contest between representatives of the leading colleges and universities of Nebraska, for the championship of the state, will be held in Lincoln, March 13, at Bohanon's hall. The contestants are to be the young men who have won the highest oratorical honors in the colleges that they represent. Five institutions are to be represented in the contest. The winner of the prize will represent Nebraska in the great inter-state oratorical contest, in which all the states from Ohio to Nevada will be represented.

INDEPENDENT CITY CONVENTION.

The city central committee of the independent party has issued a call for a city convention and fixed the date March 14, two weeks from Monday. The primaries are to be held on the 12th. The party leaders announce their intention of putting a full ticket in the field in the city election.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The officers of the state fair recently appointed are as follows: John Jenson, Geneva, president; Eli A. Barnes, Grand Island, first vice-president; E. N. Grunnell, Fort Calhoun, second vice-president; Ed McIntyre, Seward, treasurer.

John Carson, who was arrested yesterday afternoon for stealing $50 worth of carpenter tools, was sentenced to thirty days in the county jail by Justice Brown.

PEPPERMINT DROPS.

It is a peculiar fact that it is the man who has plenty of push who acquires a pull.

To be "knocked out" is pretty bad, but if you live near a tinsmith you will find that knocked tin is worse.

There are three things that beat a drum for noise—one is a small boy and the other two are drum-sticks.

The dancing-master ought to be pretty safe from the snares of this life. He understands all the ways of the wirlied.

A red nose isn't conclusive evidence of inebriety, but it imposes upon its unfortunate possessor the burden of proof.

Servants' gossip is low, of course, but when it is about your neighbors sometimes you will admit that it is undeniably interesting.

The cow-punchers of the western plains are fast losing their "paint-the-town" characteristics, but they are still addicted to punch.

"There's no use in my laying any claim to it," said Noah, as he seated himself on the gunnel, "but I am the original Arktic explorer."

The difference between modesty and bashfulness is, of course, that you are modest while the other fellow is bashful—and how ridiculous he looks!

Too much stress is laid upon the ability of public men to keep their mouths shut. Yet who can beat the oyster, and after all what good does it do him?

Philadelphia Ledger: A choir basso in Cincinnati, after being accepted by the soprano and contralto respectively, has married the organist. Base wretch!

"I notice," said the judge, "that a California man has absconded with $50,000 of other people's money." "A sort of Pacific slope, eh?" added the major.

It is no disgrace to be poor, and everybody agrees that this is so, but that doesn't prevent rich people from treating poor people as if it were, nine times out of ten.

Human nature is queer. One would naturally think that a woman wouldn't care to go to a fashionable party or reception to which she was not thought worthy of an invitation.

"Too large for his trousers," is what they once said
Of a youth whose raiment seemed to fill his whole head.
But now it is plain to perception most dim
That the tailor takes care that they're too large for him.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE