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Average 24,401 GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence the 28th day of November, A. D. 1891.
SEAL. Notary Public.

The growth of the average daily circulation of The Ber for six years is shown in the fol-

| 1884 | 1887 | 1888 | 1889 | 1890 | 1891 | 1891 | 100.778 | 16.296 | 18.206 | 18.974 | 19.555 | 58,440 | 10.305 | 18.296 | 18.794 | 19.555 | 58,440 | 10.305 | 18.794 | 19.555 | 59,440 | 11.557 | 16.400 | 19.686 | 18.794 | 20.517 | 24.005 | 12.994 | 10.416 | 18.532 | 0.544 | 23.932 | 12.400 | 14.227 | 17.187 | 18.605 | 20.307 | 594 | 23.932 | 12.400 | 14.227 | 17.187 | 18.605 | 20.307 | 25.840 | 12.206 | 14.147 | 10.244 | 18.855 | 20.307 | 25.840 | 12.214 | 14.157 | 18.605 | 18.654 | 20.757 | 27.798 | 13.660 | 16.154 | 18.655 | 18.719 | 20.002 | 27.798 | 13.660 | 16.154 | 18.719 | 20.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | 25.570 | April....
May....
June...
July...
August
Feptember.
October 13,348 15,226 18,986 19,310 22,180 12,237 15,041 18,221 20,048 23,471 December

VERY few Nebraskans were aware that the Standard Oil octopus had the legislature of this state within its grasp.

OMAHA taxpayers are patiently waiting for some showing of economy in the administration of the affairs of the school district.

SHORT on corn and short on funds were the cause and effect which brought to a heavy New York firm of bankers and brokers the disaster of bankruptcy on Friday.

KIND friends in the east who sympathize with our disappointment are advised that promises of politicians to be fulfilled four years hence are no balm to the wounded feelings of today.

THE half-baked editor caused the arrest of a competitor upon a charge of criminal libel some four years ago, but he got well heated and abandoned the suit.

CHANCELLOR VON CAPRIVI'S speech eigner.

CYRUS W. FIELD has amassed an immense fortune, but what is a fortune when it is the only thing left to comfort an old man whose wife has just been carried to her grave and whose son has become both bankrupt and insane.

MICHIGAN, Indiana and Ohio require illuminating oil to stand a flash test of 120°; Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio Minnesota 110 °; Iowa, 105°; Nebraska, 1000. No wonder Nebraska is the refuse tank of the Standard Oil company.

WHEN the Board of Education has a contract for a new building to award in the future let plans, specifications and proposals for construction all include heating and ventilating apparatus. It will save expense, annoyance, and criti-

FEW people in the state have given much if any thought to the possibilities of tobacco culture in Nebraska. Nevertheless a series of very successful experiments at Schuyler have proved beyond question that the soil and climate are well adapted to this industry.

LEST the reader may think it is an oversight if no mention is made of the fact, we pause long enough to say that the good work of encouraging home industry goes grandly forward. On Wednesday evening several eminent speakers will preach at the Grand opera house from the text "Patronize Home Industry,"

San Francisco has 2,637 children enrolled in her thirty-two kindergartens. The children are usually 3 and 4 years old, none being received older than 6 years. The good work done in these kindergartens is admitted by everybody in the coast metropolis and no difficulty whatever is experienced in securing funds for their maintenance.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT WHITE recommends the retirement of mail clerks at one-third or one-half pay, who have become incapacitated by reason of age or injuries received while in the discharge of their duties. The recommendation would probably meet the approval of all the 6,000 postal clerks, except that coupled with it is the condtion that one-half of 1 per cont per annum of the salary of each clerk be retained to create the fund.

Louis Heimron cannot be held responsible for the inefficient working of no other. He was not allowed to retain his office long enough to inaugurate any reforms. It should be said, to his credit, of office and entering upon his duties as chief oil inspector he began investigations which would probably have brought to his notice some of the defects of the law and the inefficiency of its enforcement. Mr. Heimrod was appointed by Governor Boyd and, of course, stepped out of office when the are indispensable to commercial susupreme court ousted the chief execu-

THE OIL INSPECTION PARCE. During the past week THE BEE has dark recesses of the Nebraska oll inspection law and the methods of the success-

reader who has followed the discussion has discovered the following facts: First. The law is very loosely drawn. Second. The interpretation of the law deprives the employes of railways and other corporations of its protection because those corporations buy their il-

luminating oils from houses outside the state. Third. The flash test required for illuminating oils is lower than in most of the states of the union, and therefore Nebraska is the refuse tank for oils inferior to the standard required in those

states. Fourth. The inspection, as carried on under the taw, is a farce.

Fifth, Tests made of oils sold in Omaha show that they are nearly all below the legal standard.

Sixth. The oil inspectors pass upon the quality of oil in a large tank and attach their certificates to the empty barrels, trusting to the honesty of the oil dealers to place the inspected oil in the barrels designated by the inspector as approved.

Seventh. The cup designated by the aw for making the tests is discarded by the Standard Oil company and is not accepted by inspectors or the law in other states except possibly Ohio.

Eighth. The retail dealers are not to blame. They are interested in close and honest inspection as much as the purchaser. It is the great monopoly which realizes handsomely upon its legislative investment.

Ninth. We might just as well have no inspection at all as to go on in the present haphazard style.

The inspectors are selected from the ranks of ward rustlers and political strikers. They know nothing about oils. They are politicians using the oil inspection law to advance selfish potitical interests and to earn a living. They are able enough, however, physically and intellectually, to follow out the plain intent of the law if they were so disposed. The law, although bad enough, is better than none if properly enforced. THE BEE wishes to see it enforced to the letter, and believes it voices the sentiment of the people of the state at large in insisting that it shall not be a dead letter.

A MEANS TO COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY. The postmaster general has announced the accepted bids for carrying the mails on ocean routes under the act of March 3, 1891. The carrying out of these contracts, which on all but one route run for ten years, will make an important addition to the ocean transportation facilities of the United States, though dropped his end of the poker when it not so great as had been hoped for. Only second and third class vessels are contracted for, the provisions of the law not being in the reichstag does not indicate any deemed sufficiently liberal to induce purpose on the part of that worthy to capital to invest in first-class ships. resign. The fake factory went a long | However, a beginning has been made way to secure a false story about a for- | in increasing our ocean marine, and it may be expected that the benefits which will accrue to our foreign commerce even from this limited addition to our transportation facilities will have the effect to reduce popular objection to the policy of legitimate government assistance in building up a merchant marine, and induce capital to seek investment in this department of enterprise, There undoubtedly has been a very

great change in public opinion within

the last two years regarding the neces sity for the growth of our foreign commerce of American steamship lines, and also with regard to the question of government aid in encouraging the establishment of such lines. This has been brought about very largely by the concensus of opinion among the representatives of South American countries who visited the United States two years ago, as well as by the uniform expressions of South American merchants that the measure of success in our commercial relations with the countries to the south of us would be in a very great degree determined by our ability to carry on the trade with them in our own ships and under our own flag. It is conceded by all who have given intelligent consideration to the subject, that in order to secure the full benefits of reciprocity we must do our own carrying business, or the greater part of it. So long as our manufacturers and merchants are compelled to depend upon foreign ships to transport their goods they must be at a disadvantage, and the practical conditions are not alone to be considered. There is a moral or sentimental effect which is not entirely without potency when American goods are landed at Rio, or Valparaiso, or any other port of South America by an English, or German, or French steamer, flying the colors of its nationaltity. No reasonable man will question that the flag carries with it some prestige and influence, and it cannot be doubted that the frequent appearance of the stars and stripes in the ports of the southern continent, covering shipments of American merchangise, would have a very decided effect in stimulating trade with this country and in increasing respect for us. The long absence of our flag from the ocean is naturally regarded by the people of other countries as conclusive evidence of a lack of enterprise in a most important direction, and likewise of a want of patriotism altogether discreditable to a great and wealthy nation. These impressions have had their influence upon our past commercial relations with the southern countries, and while we have been able the oil inspection law, for one reason if to enlighten the people of those countries somewhat as to the conditions which have made our flag almost a stranger to the seas, we cannot permit that immediately after taking the oath | this situation to continue indefinitely without suffering an impairment of the awakening interest toward us commercially that is taking place in the South American countries. No one who

will study this subject intelligently and

without prejudice can fail to conclude

that adequate transportation facilities

premacy. The experience of all nations

been gradually letting the light into the | nations of the world that did not provide ample facilities for transporting its products, and there is ful political strikers who have been as- | not the slightest reason to suppose that signed to the duty of collecting and for the United States will prove an excepthe most part keeping 10 cents a barrel tion. There is small ground to hope that for alleged enforcement of the law. The | this question will receive fair consideration from the incoming congress, but there is a growth of intelligent public sentiment in favor of a national policy of liberal and enlightened encouragement in promoting the restoration of the merchant marine, which may ultimately produce the desired result.

EXCLUDING FOREIGN CAPITAL.

Among the resolutions adopted by the mining congress recently held in Denver was one declaring that the alien act passed by congress several years ago, at least so far as it operates to exclude foreign capital from investment in mining lands in the territories, is false in principle and pernicious in effect, and mining territories demand at the hands of congress its immediate repeal." This resolution received the practically unaminous endorsement of the congress, and is therefore to be accepted as reflecting the deliberate judgment of the men most concerned in the development of the mining interests of the west. It is not the first expression of a similar character, and therefore shows that the matter is regarded as of serious importance by those most familiar with the effect of the law.

The alien act was passed by congress at a time when there was an urgent popular demand for legislation to put a check to the ownership of lands by aliens, the effect of which was to lead men to adont extreme views of what was necessary to protect the public lands for the benefit of American citizens. Particularly in the west an almost universal sentiment was developed in favor of radical measures to prevent lands from falling into the hands of foreigners, and it was in response to this feeling that congress passed the act, the repeal of a part of which is now asked by the western mining interests. There can be no question that the law has operated to the more or less serious detriment of those interests so far as, the territories are concerned. As soon as the nature of the law became known abroad foreign investments in mining properties to which the act applied practically ceased, and as home capital could not be obtained in required amounts development was retarded. Of course it would be impossible to make any trustworthy computation of what has in this way been lost to the west, but the amount must be very considerable. Perhaps this exclusion of foreign capital from investment in mining lands has not been at the expense of the country as a whole, because the capital has found investment in other ways, but it has been a direct loss to the west.

The expediency of prohibiting alien ownership of large areas of agricultural lands is not questionable, and doubtless it would have been well if such a policy had been adopted coincident with opening of the public lands the settlement. The arguments in favor of this policy are obvious and conclusive. But excluding foreign capital from investment in mining lands is a quite different matter. Such lands are limited in area, they have no value for settlement or for agricultural purposes, and when the miners are through with them they are practically worthless. Alien ownership of such lands could work no injury to anybody, but the investment of foreign capital in developing the mining properties would be of benefit in a number of ways, chiefly in paying for American machinery and American abor. It is a purely practical question, to be determined mainly by considerations of self-interest. If it be desirable that we make slow progress in the development of our mineral resources we can confine such enterprise to home capital, but if it be wise to push the development of these resources as vigorously as possible then we should seek the assistance of foreign capital, which has always been more ready to go into nvestments of this character than home capital. Unsuccessful attempts have been made to repeal that portion of the alien act condemned by the mining congress, but this fact should not discourage another effort. The action asked is not alone in the interest of the west, but of the whole country.

PRISON LABOR SYSTEMS. Penology and the philosophy of crime are year by year attracting more and more attention. Whether punishment should be with a view altogether to the reformation of the criminal, or rather to restrain him for the protection of his fellowmen without the hope or expectation of reform in the personal habits and characteristics of the criminal, is a question upon which students of criminal anthropology are not yet agreed. Some thinkers are of the opinion that criminals become so obtuse in their moral sense as practically to be without conscience, without remorse, and incapable of moral advancement On the other hand there are a class of philanthropists who devote their time and attention to advancing the reformatory idea, carrying their views to the extreme of believing that proper treatment and instruction will reform the character and change the soul of the professional criminal. Usually these are people of firm religious faith, who beieve religion is equal to the complete

transformation of the wickedest man in any prison, The prison systems of civilized countries have been greatly improved in these later days. In the early part of the eighteenth century there were fourteen capital crimes in the law of England. Today murder and treason alone are punishable by death. The punishments inflicted are no longer cruel. The pillory, the stocks and similar instruments of torture have been abolished and restraint of liberty with perhaps hard work has taken their places. The prison fare is no longer bread and water, and solitary confinement in dark dungeons is remembered demonstrates this. No country has with horror as one of the barbarisms of

ever attained to leading commercial our ancestors. With these modifications fact is that the Sunday morning importance in competition with the of the laws and offinges in methods of punishment new difficulties have arisen. Chief of these is the question of convict labor, and it presents difficulties which may well attract the attention of sociologists.

States Labor commission, prepared by the United States labor commissioner years ago, the subsaverni was wexhaustively amined, but no satisfactory solution of the growing problem was proposed. Convicts in all ponitentlaries must have some sort of employment. Idleness produces insanity and ill health. Humanity cries out against confinement without occupation of some kind. To provide employment four systems of labor have been in vogue-the contract system, in which a contractor employs the convicts at an agreed price per day; the piece price system, in which the contractor pays a given price for an agreed piece of work; the public account system, in ticat, therefore, the interests of the | which the institution becomes a government factory, and the lease system, in which the institution leases the convicts for a specified sum for a fixed period.

Objections arise to all these schemes of emyloyment for convicts. In Nebraska and most states the contract system is in vogue and it is probably the best known, but we all appreciate the evils resulting from the competition of convicts with struggling, law abiding laborers. The piece price system and the public account system are open to the same objections, to say nothing of the tendency to corruption in the latter and the general revutsion of public sentiment against government ownership of factories and interference by competition. This is the worst sort of a scandal breeder. The losse system is the vilest. of all and, as experience shows, in some of the southern states its tendency is to further degrade criminals while it also subordinates the interests of humanity to pecuniary interests.

Theoretical reformers propose the following as solutions of the difficult problem, but, as will be seen, there are obvious objections in each case:

1. The entire abolition of convict labor. 2. The establishment of a penal colony by the federal government.

3. The employment of convicts or public streets and ways. 4. The employment of convicts in

manufacturing goods for the government. 5. The exportation of the products of

convict labor.

6. The prohibition of the sale of convict-made goods outside of the state in which manufactured. 7. Convict made goods to be stamped

prison made. 8. Payment of wages to convicts. 9. Reduction of the hours of labor it

prisons. 10. The substitution of industries not now carried on in this country.

11. The utilization of convicts upon farms.

PENSION FOR POSTAL CLERKS. The suggestion of the general superintendent of the railway mail service, that provision should be made by law for the retirement of all permanent railway postal clerks on reduced pay, service by reason of age, or injuries received while in the discharge of duty, the fund to be created by withholding a small percentage of the salary of each clerk, is worthy of serious consideration. It is easy to see that objection may be raised to establishing a precedent of this kind, inasmuch as there has already been some discussion of a project for securing pensions to persons who have been steadily in the civil service of the government for a certain number of years, but the clerks in the postal service have special and peculiar claims to the proposed consideration which cannot be urged in behalf of any other class of government employes, The service they perform is both taborious and perilous. Their work is performed in a close car, where they stand for hours straining every energy to complete a task that taxes their utmost powers of endurance. It is remarkable that men in this service do not become incapacitated sooner than is the case with most postal clerks, for all the requirements of the service are of : nature to make a steady drain upon physical vitality. The perilous character of the employment is of course understood by every man before he goes into the service, but this is hardly a sufficient reason why no provision should be made for such as may be injured, particularly if the means for doing this be derived from the men themselves. It would seem, indeed, that the government might very properly take upon itself such an obligation, and without necessarily establishing a precedent that could justly be held to warrant any other class of the civil employes of the government in asking similar consideration. There is small probability; however, that the suggestion of the general superintendent of the railway mail service will have any result, so strong is the prejudice against creating/ anything of the nature of a civil service pension system.

THE SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

Periodically the warfare breaks out upon the Sunday newspaper. The fact that the Sunday newspaper is here to stay does not affect the argument in the minds of gentlemen who insist that there shall be none printed with a Sunday date. It becomes more or less tiresome to hear over and over again the hackneved twaddle directed against this popular modern institution. It is threshing over old straw to pay any attention to it. The Sunday newspaper is inevitable and the pulpit and the people may just as well as not accept the situation. If public sentiment were strong enough to suppress it on the ground taken by its opponents that it is a violation of God's law, the authorities would find it very difficult to know where to draw the line. The news matter, a large part of the telegraph, all the editorial, all the miscellany and most of the typesetting and stereotyping are done before midnight Saturday night Only the pressmen, mailing clerks, carriers and newsboys work after 3 o'clock Sunday morning. The

paper represents the work of the week. day and Saturday night. The Monday paper keeps us all busy on Sunday. The Sunday paper destroys no Sabbath rest for the printer, publisher or anybody In an exhaustive report of the United

else connected with the newspaper. Yet one good brother of this city thinks if the Sunday paper were abandoned the reporters could get around to report some of the Sunday sermons a thing which he says is greatly neglected now. Another clergyman whose conscience is so tender that he feels forced to deprive his children of school privileges because the fines and saloon licenses go into the school fund, declined to furnish church notices to the Sunday paper because he did not wish to do any thing to popularize what seems to him "to be an enemy to true religion and true morality." Another has withheld the notices because he has "a conviction that the Sungay paper is a serious violation of the law of God.

Now these gentlemen are all conscientious no doubt in their opposition to the Sunday paper. They labor under a misapprehension however, of the facts. They cannot certainly approve of having reports of their sermons and church exercises printed in the Monday paper when they know that the Monday paper represents the Sunday labor of the newspaper force. They are straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. Shall we discontinue the choir and organist because they are paid for their professional services rendered on the Sabbath day? Shall we stop all the motor and cable cars or cease to patronize them on our way to church because the conductors, gripmen, motormen and others must toil just as hard on Sunday as Monday? Shall we stop all the mails. express trains with perishable goods and passenger trains at 12 o'clock Saturday night wherever they may be and tie them up for twenty-four hours? Shall we compel the good people, who are the only trict Sabbatarians, who begin their Sabbath Friday evening at sundown, to celebrate also Sunday? Shali we cook up enough food Saturday for the Sunday meals and relieve our coachmen of all unnecessary labor on that day by walking to church?

What difference does it make whether the paper is printed Saturday and read Sunday or printed Sunday and read Monday? Does the mere act of reading a paper having a Sunday date, although printed Saturday, involve moral turpitude? Is it not a fact that the Sunday newspaper contains more reading matter of a religious and moral character than that of any other day of the week? Is it not a fact that more people are influenced by what they read than by what they hear from the pulpit? Is it not true that workingmen have no other time for general reading than Sunday? Is it at all likely that the Sunday paper interferes with the attendance of religiously disposed persons at church or in any sense obstructs the growth of the religious sentiment in a community? If the Sunday paper contained nothing but sermons and news of the churches and progress of religion would it then be

objectionable to Sabbatarians? Finally as the Sunday paper always contains religious intelligence and reigious discussion; as it is usually a bet ter paper in many particulars than that issued any other day in the week; as it is practically the only source of information for the poor man who cannot buy books and who works hard all the week is it not good sense for the clerical brethren to turn their attention to eliminating from its columns such matter as in their judgment is deleterious to good morals, is not suitable for Sunday meditation, or is otherwise objectionable? This would be more sensible than to sit back upon a dignity which is ridiculous and condemn as evil a paper upon which the work of printing and publishing is done on Saturday and which ordinarily contains more religious instruction and information than the average Sunday morning sermon. Practical Christianity spends very little time in worrying over technicalities. The Savior rebuked the old-time Subbatarians because they paid more attention to the forms than to the substance of religion. DR. S. K. SPAULDING, whom THE

BEE regards as one of the fairest and best members of the Board of Education says the frame building on the Hitch cock site is a permanent structure, and if it becomes too small an addition of from two to four rooms can be added. This will probably open the eyes of the people of Clifton Hill who have noped the cheap wooden school building would eventually give way to one of brick. The doctor does not say, however, that the \$1,200 plant which he favors will be sufficient to heat and ventilate an eightroom building, nor does he say that more than two rooms are to be occupied this winter in the building in question. The board has seen fit to indulge in what THE BEE regards as inexcusable extravagance. It is to be hoped THE BEE is wrong and the board right.

CALVIN S. BRICE of New York was elected a senator from Ohio to succeed his father-in-law, Senator Payne. The democrats desired to keep the thing in the family and as Standard Oil Payne had grown too old to enjoy official life they elected Standard Oil Brice to succeed him. This is humiliating of course to Ohio patriots of all parties and it is not remarkable that they should be looking for a chance to defeat the New York millionaire's ambition. The chances are, however, that any attempt in that direction will fail. Ex-Governor Foraker says, for himself, that he does not want to go to the senate bad enough to break in by main force. Other Ohio gentlemen will probably feel likewise and Mr. Brice will be scared only, not

JUDGE CRAWFORD'S disappointment because of his defeat for the office of district judge by Judge Norris is none the less intense because he went to Lincoln last winter and saw carved out a judicial district in which it was thought no republican could possibly succeed.

PROMINENT politicians who care for life or health will probably send their regrets when invited to banquets given by the New York Commercial club

hereafter. Secretary Windom dropped dead at its banquet a year ago; Secrebut particularly of Satur- tary Blaine was taken very ill after

attending another, and Secretary Foster has been sick abed ever since his recent speech on silver to the banqueters who, with himself, were its SENATOR CARLISLE has already dis-

covered that the old rule that a politician should never write a letter is a good one. All candidates for speaker excepting Roger Q. Mills are gnashing their teeth at the ex-speaker, and Colonel McMillan of Kentucky has almost burst a blood-vessel in his rage. Senator Carlisle will never hear the last of that ill-timed letter.

ALTHOUGH Minneapolis has St. Anthony's Falls and the entire Mississippl river at her back door subject to call, her millers complain of want of water power. Minneapolis will in all probability kick at the republican convention because it is not the World's fair. It takes a good deal to satisfy the Minnesora metropolis.

The Ingalis of Brazil.

Chicago Tribune. General Ponseea is also a statesman out of

> The Kickers Are Dead Denver Sun.

In these days of revolutions and counter revolutions, what is the matter with Hayti?

Boliver Only and Eldest. New York Eccuting Post.

Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton, earl of Lytion, was the eldest and only son of the first lord, * * * Edward Boliver Lord Lytton.

Post Mortem Reflections. Chicago Mail. Farmer Ingalls says the alliance is dead, and he ought to know, since he had a lively personal experience with the corpse before it

was ready for burlal. Sympathy at Long Range.

New York World.
Poor Japan! It is a terrible story, that of the fearful earthquake, and though we may not have opportunity to render assistance to those who are bereft and impoverished by the

fearful calamity, our tenderest sympatny is their due as our brothers.

He is Not Outclassed. Fremont Tribune, The Omaha delegation which went to Washington after the national convention called on President Harrison and begged him to appoint John L. Webster as secretary of war.

than Omaha and not do as well as Webster. Kansas City Civilization.

The president might go a good deal further

It is telegraphed from Kansas City that the 2-year-old child kidnaped there was "regarded by both parents with great favor." This is an encouraging sign and gives hope that Kansas City people are capable of attaining a higher civilization than Omaha has given them credit for.

Not Without Consolation.

York Times. Everybody in Nebraska is sorry that Omaha falled to secure the national convention. It is in every way a proper place for it. Its location is central, its surrounding territory needs the encouragement and stimulus. and Omaha itself is entitled to the distinction, but we are not without consolation. The great central west won the prize.

They Prosper on Poverty.

Grand Island Independe t. The calamity shouters prey upon and profit by the poverty of the people. Their beyday of success always falls in periods of calamity and distress, and they themselves are most distressed when the people as a whole are most prosperous. Good crops and good times re poison to them, and they wish a world to uffer that they may fatten upon the misery

Russia's Loss, America's Gain.

New York Tribune.. The czar's ukase, which does not seem to nave been expected in western Europe, proves that the failure of the barvest in Russia has en more serious than has been generally apprehended, and that immense areas of the empire are deprived of their ordinary food supplies. One country's loss is another's gain under nature's system of compensations. The export of American food products during the next six months promises to be unprecedented.

Our Beet Sugar Attracts Attention.

Sinux City Journal. The beet sugar experiment in Nebraska has proved a grand success so far as it has progressed. The farmers do well by raising the eets, although they have not yet had the necessary experience to achieve the best re-sults. The experiment is in its very infancy. but it demonstrates that sugar can be profitably made from beets in Nebrasica. The soil s adapted to beet culture. The probability is that in a few years beet culture will be a large lepartment of the agriculture of Nebrask and other western states.

UNDER A FIERY TEST.

Grand Island Times: THE OMAHA BEE is tiving the inspection of illuminating oils in h s state quite a shaking up. Friend Telegraph: THEOMAILA REE is making it hot for the Nebraska oil inspection law. The people are paying out a large amount of money for oil inspection and practically receiving no benefit therefrom.

Schuyler Herald: Nebraska is by grace of the influence of the Consolidated Oil Tank Line company, and the duplicity of its legis-lators, constituted the receptacle of all the coal oil that has been refused an abiding place in lowa.

In lowa.

Hastings Independent-Tribune: The OMARA BEE is after the oil and oil inspectors of Nebraska. It fears there is a big African in the wood pile and is after him. The BEE concluded that Nebraska needs illuminating oil and is of the opinion that the said oil should be the best. To secure the genuine article it seems to be necessary to have honest inspectors. But The BEE thinks there is more rain and politics than real service to the gain and polities than real service to the state on the part of the inspectors. state on the part of the inspectors.

Schnyler Quill: Nebraska has a law which requires all our coal oil to be tested and allows (?) none to be sold which tests less than 10.5. This department is supervised by a chief oil inspector and a number of deputies who draw big salaries. They are not house politicians who know about as much about oil except that used by the lobbyists in the legislative oil rooms as a pig does of heaven. Other states hav similar haws which require oil to stand a test of from 10° to 13°°, hence Nebraska gets the refuse of other places in the shape of oil. Further, the oil is not inspected, the officials neglecting to attend to the duties.

the duties.

Sloux City (i.a.) Journal: They are agitating the matter of the inspection of lituminating oils over in Nutruska. It is time. The Nebraska oil inspection is positively worthess. It is not the suppliest guarantee of the safety of the oil. One trouble is that the official test, even when it is honestly made by the denuty inspector, is absolutely worthiess. official test, even when it is honestly made by the deputy inspector, is absolutely worthless. The machines are who by unreliable. Their indication is twenty or thirty degrees below the official lowa test. The most dangerous oils will pass the Nebraska test. Oil rejected in lowa or in almost any other state in the union will pass the Nebraska test. Whatever other changes should be made in the Nebraska law, the very first change should be in the test and in the testing machines.

Washington Star: Whatever may be said about the unwillingness of gracers to trust it cannot be denied that some of them enjoy weighting for their money. New York Herald: "Will you think of me then I'm gone, love?" asked the dying hus-

ind.
"Yes," sobbed his inconsolable wife, "every
me. I'm compelled to light the morning.

Kate Field's Washington: "There's a start-ling novelty in the announcement of Patti's next visit to America." "What is it—the fact that this—is positively her last far-well tour" "No-the fact that it isn't."

JOCULAR INSINUATIONS.

THE DESCENT OF MAN. Indianapolis Journal,
Man's brief and bootless journeying adowr
this vale of tears
Reminds me of the numerals we learned for
childhood's years:
He starts out filled with confidence, the race At least to him it seems 2 be, though really scarce regun; With 3-sounding speech and daring deed he tries his name to score In bolder, brighter blazonry than ever man be-4; Yet soon, if 5 misjudged him not, nor estimate him wrong.

His world-6 soul remands him that this life is not for long.

His 7-ly prosperts seem to him in quite a shaky state.

As he penders o'er his ways he groweth less And satur-91 ecomes, and sad, concludes his day is past. Gives up his breath, and eke the ghost, and comes to at last.

New York Press: "What is your son doing now, Scribbier?" "He is running a newspa-paper." "Ah, Indeed! What is his polities?" "Independent." "Independent." I didn't know your son was a democrat."

Galveston News: The trouble with many people is that they get into a quandary as soon as they get out of a dilemma.

Puck: Mr. Mercer-Do you think advertis-Mr. Mercur -It didn't pay me; I lost money y it. Mr. Mercer-What did you advertise? Mr. Mercur-I advertised for a wife and got

Washington Star: Mr. McInley-Nevermind: every cloud has a silver lining.

Mr. Dromedary (defeated candidate)—That was the trouble with the cloud. It had a free silver lining.

EALL PICTURES. Boston Courier. Now an opplescent veiling Crowns the hills: the dead leaves sailing On the streams do tell the failing Autumn tide.

Frosts have wrought their old destruction; Gnats are powerless for suction: And the pumpkin vine's production Now is pied,

New York Herald: He-Women are always envious of each other. Miss Flyaway isn't half as big a fool as she is painted.
She-There! I wouldn't have said anything half as mean as that.
He-As what?
She-That she painted.

"What do you think of Miss Blank as an actress?"
"Well, her carriage is bad."
"That's so. And it's a fault that is hard to remedy."
"Oh. I don't know. She might get coached for it."

A MOVING SPECTACLE. Allanta Constitution. Now in the parlor meet the pair, The old folks still to shun; Two brogans coming down the stairs— Two feet that kick as one.

New Orleans Picayune: Statistics go to show that but one man in six who emigrate is cenefited thereby. It means that the man who goes off is not always the best off.

Chicago Globe: Dr. Gatling says his famous gun is a peacemaker. Any one who has ever seen a victim of it will eatch on to the doctor's

WESTERN EDUCATORS.

Representatives Meet in Chicago and Discuss Plans.

Curcago, Ilt., Nov. 28.—A notal ence of western educators will Newberry library today. The matic discussion was: "University Extension, or Bringing About Special Education to Persons Who Cannot Attend Universities." There were present President Harper of the University of Chicago, President Rogers of the Northwestern university, President Chamberlain of Madison university, President Eaton of Beloit university, President Coulter of the University of Indiana, President Burrill of the University of Illinois Profs. Moss and Forbes of the University of Michigan, Prof. Turner and Freeman o Madison, Prof. Young of the Northwestern university, and Dr. Poole of the Newberry

library.

The conference, after a long discussion, resolved itself into a Beard of College Professors, to consist of a president and two professors of each college. The duties of this board will be to chose lecturers for the various courses and to decide on a system of credits for work performed.

There was also appointed an executive sourd, composed of President Rogers, of the Northwestern; Roberts, of Lake; Forrest and Coulter, of Indiana. This board will attend to the active work of the directing the extension plans. While working in harmony, the work according to its own methods.

IN LOVE WITH A SINGER.

Henry S. Ives, the "Napoleon of Finance," in a New Role. Lockpour, N. Y., Nov. 28.—The "Napoleon

of Finance," Henry S. Ives of New York, has been here for the past few days. He has endeavored to keep his movements quiet, but it is generally known that he is in attend ance on Gertrude Sears, the handsome singer, formorly with the Bostonians, and a year ago with J. C. Duff's company in New York. Mr. Ives has been very attentive to Miss Scars for the past two years. She returned this summer from Paris, where she has been studying for the grand opera stage. She was taken quite ill in New York and returned home here, where she has been convalescent. Miss Sears and Mr. Ives take drives to-gether when the weather is favorable. Mr. lves comes down every morning from Buffalo. where he is stopping, returning in the even ing. His smooth, boyish face and glasses make him look like a stylish college profes-

FRUITION.

Edgar L. Wakeman in Chautauquan, The clouds may hang too low, too low; The ice-bound streams refuse to sing The cold, bleak blasts may bitter blow But, true as truth, at last comes spring!

That our poor world may brighter yield; We see no blossom on the land; Bring's summer sun and golden field,

We toil and till with brain and hand

Down where the reaper's sickle rings We look and yearn for harvests o'er; Our hearts are full of murmurings; As true as Time, its treasure store.

All, true to God's good time, are done: All true as truth, despite our fear; Each cycle rounded out in sun Or shade; all sweet fruition won— O weary hearts! have cheer, good cheers

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

