# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1891-SIXTEEN PAGES.

# THE DAILY BEE. E ROSEWATER, Eritor.

FUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. The KMS OF SUBJECT (One Year, but y Boe without Sunday) One Year, but y and Sunday, One Year, standay hee, One Year, Sunday Ree, One Year, Sunday Ree, One Year, Weekly Ber, One Year,

# OFFICES.

Guaha, The Bee Building, South Onaha, Forner N and 26th Streets. Council Bings, 12 Pearl Street Unlearn Office, 317 thumber of Commerce, New York, Rooms 17, Hand 15, Tribune Building Washington, 313 Foorteenth Street.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and entorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

## RUSINESS LETTERS.

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# The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors

THE BEE BUILDING. EWORN STATEMENT OF CHECULATION, Hate of Nebraska County of Douglas. Ss. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The B r I ublishing rompany. does solemnly sweak that the actual circulation of The Daux Res for the week ending December 25, 1831, was a follows: HOWBI 28,04 25,450 23,265 23,265 23,265 25,24 unday, D/c. 2) ..... londay, Dec. 21 ueaday, Dec. 23 Wednesday, Dec. 23. Thursday, Dec. 24. Friday, Dec. 25. Baturday, Dec. 25. 21,245 

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to l efore me and subscribed in my presence this 25th day of December, A. D. 1891. SEAL. N. P. FRIL. Notary Public. The growth of the averace daily circulation of The Bac for six years is shown in the fol-

	[ 1586 ]	1887.	1858	1880	.1890.	1891
January	10.578	16,200	15,207	18.574	19,555	28,410
February	10,885	14,198	15,9901	19,906	18,791	15,012
March	11.537	14,400	19,680	18.:01	20,815	24,065
April	12,191	14,016	18,744	18:550	20,564	23.003
May	12,410	14.227	17.161	18,6204	20.180	23,841
June		14,147				
July	12,314	14,803	18,033	18.735	20.062	27.021
August	12.464	14,151	16,185	18,051	20.559	27,303
Feptember	13,030	14.549	18,154	18,710	20,570	13,517
Cetober	12,965	14,72,63	18.084	18,907	50.762	25,101
November	13,344			19,310		
I ecember	12,237			20.649		

CONTRACTS do not amount to much in the transactions of railway corporations with each other. They are made to be broken.

ADULTERATION costs more than pure sugar now than ever before, hence few fatalities are recorded against the Christmas candies.

CINCINNATI has caught the annexation fever, and proposes to increase her area and her population by taking in the most of Hamilton county.

OMAHA is the natural grain center of this state, but it is hardly fair to expect the Omaha inspection fees to pay the expenses of the Lincoln department.

ONE-THIRD of the union is denominated arid land. This ought to be sufficient reason for dealing with the irrigation problem through national legislation.

LELAND STANFORD IN university of California, opened with this scholastic year, now has 440 students. The founder of this institution will achieve more glory by endowing this seat of learning than by his 2 per cent land loan bill or his candidacy for the presidency.

PROFIT-SHARING with employes is not

BUILBOID TIX SHIRKING. The amended charter for cities of the metropolitan class directs the city clerk to list for municipal taxation all lots and side of their right of way, which the charter defines to be fifty fact of land converge in this city. These lots and lands have been assessed a fraction over \$300,000, which in reality is about one-tenth of the actual value of railroad property within the city limits of Omaha. But the railroad managers do not know when they are well treated. Although the taxes that were to be collected under this assessment were a more bagatelle they have invoked the powers of the courts to enjoin their collection under the pretext that this would be double taxation since these properties are alleged to be neluded as part of the railroad right of way returned to the state auditor with the whole plant and appraised at so

much a mile by the State Bourd of Equalization. This action strikingly illustrates the old adage, whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad. The vast area of real estate which the

railroads own and occupy in Omaha has for the most part been an outright donation. The railroad companies have been given the free use of our streets. alleys and thoroughfares for their tracks, and several of our principal streets have been illegally closed for their benefit and without a dollar of compensation either to the city or owners of property that has been damaged. Any other individual or corporation that had been so generously treated and enjoyed such valuable privileges at the public expense would have cheerfully paid their proportion of city taxes. especially on the property which was required as a free gift. Not so with the

railroad companies. For twenty years these railroads have been permitted to shirk their city taxes in definance of the plain mandate of the constitution. Section 6, article ix, entitled, "Revenue and Finance" reads as follows: "The legislature may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns and villages with power to make local improvements by special assessments, or by special taxation of property benefited. For all other corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may (shall) be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes, but such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same."

Now the constitution plainly declares in so many words that all property, personal and real, shall pay taxes for corporate purposes, and these taxes must be uniform. Any law or system of taxation that exempts railroad property from municipal taxation or relieves such property from assessment is void on its face. There is no doubt that the city of Omana could legally compel the railroads to pay their city taxes, even if the legislature had not enacted a specific law to that effect. They can and ought to be taxed, not only upon the property outside of the right of way but upon every inch of ground they own within the city limits, whether it is used for railroads or has been leased by the railroads to other corporations or individuals. Mr. Desty's "Digest on Taxation" lays down the following rule as regards railroad taxation, as sustained by numerous decisions by various state courts as well as by the federal supreme court: "The real estate of a railroad is taxable in the county, city or town where it is situated and their personalty at the place where their principal office is situated. The rails, sleepers, bridges, etc., of a railroad company, together with its easement in the lands within the located limits of the road, are real estate, and as such are liable to taxation in the towns where they are situated." This view was also sustained by a very eminent authority, Judge Dillon, now general solicitor of the Union Pacific railroal company, while he occupied the United States hench of this circuit And why should not the railroads pay city taxes exactly on the same method of assessment and levy as prevalis with regard to the property of other corporations and individuals? Do not the railroads enjoy all the benefits of municipal government? Do they not receive equal protection from our policet and our fire department? Do they not enjoy the use of our five hydrants and our street lighting? Why, then, should they be permitted to shirk their city taxes? Why should they invoke the power of the courts to uphold them in perpetrating a high handed imposition on other taxpayers?

pitient of her BOX and 14.1 indispensable to good fortunate so long that we have come lands owned by railroad companies out- to pity her longliness and make light of her because she was left over. She is not always to blame, and should not be abutting on each side of the main tracks | taxed with it when such is the case. She of any railroad. In compliance with is always useful, generally contented this provision of the charter the city and being inevitable, so long as only ten clerk has recently placed upon the tax out of eleven of her sex are mated in the list some 600 lots and parcels of land be economy of nature, we should cherish he longing to the various cuitroads that and take her into our homes and our confidence to help the other ten with the excess of burdens which society and nature have consigned to their sphere.

ARE OUR SENATORS OF ZRWORK 3D?

The recent rather sudden death of Senator Preston B. Plumb has been ascribed by leading journals and public men to overwork. This may literally be true. Senator Plumb was a man of unusual activity and his health may have been undermined by unremitting exertion. But the question is: Was Mr. Plumb really cut off in the prime of life by the performance of the arduous duties that devolve upon our United States senators? Are our representatives in the uppar house of the national legislature really. overburdened and borne down into premature graves by great montal and physical strain superinduced through the cares of state and service required by

their constituents? On this point we take issue with those who insist that a scat in the senate is almost as fatal to the health of the man

who occupies it as would be a six years' confinement in a penal institute. It is hardly necessary to point to the late Father Hamilin, Simon Cameron,

Senator Anthony, Senator Morrill of Vermont and other members of the American iouse of lords, who attained four score years and more in spite of the terrible ordeal to which they were subjected during three, four and five consecutive terms in the United States senate.

The life of Senator Plumb, who is cited as a victim of overwork in the senate, furnishes the most effective negative to the assumption that his untimely death was due to the torrible pressure which he had to undergo in the active discharge of his senatorial functions. It has been announced, and will doubtless prove true, that Senator Plumb leaves an estate of over a million doolars. That fact speaks volumes. When Mr. Plumb entered the senate in 1877 he was not rated at more than \$59,000. In thirteen years he had accumulated a round mil

lion, while holding a position with a salary of \$5,090, and living at the national capital where it costs from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year to maintain a modest household. Mr. Plumb was a bright business man who always kept many irons in the fire. He was largely interested in National banks, in cattle ranches, land deals, mines and various enterprises that kept his mind constantly on the rock and required unremitting care. His senatorial lutics were comparatively mere child's play. It did not require great mental strain to dictate from fifty to 100 letters to his constituents

society, in Chicago valued at \$2,000. His beirs but she has been called an un- at law ares his widow, residing in Germany,"his brother, living in Chicago and a gitizen of this country, and another relative residing in Germany. If the law is valid the b other will get

one-fourth of the property and the residue will go to the state. The widow applied for a division of the estate, and a brother and sister of the deceased were made party defendants. The attorney for the widow held that the allen act was contrary to the constitution, and therefore void. He maintained that, there being a trenty between the United States and Germany to the effect that nonresidents in either country could hold property for three years, this stipulation could not be changed by the act of a state legislature. The judge of the circuit court acquiesced in this view and rendered a decision declaring the act unconstitutional and void. The supreme

court will pass upon H. Another instructive lesson regarding egislation of this kind comes from Texas, but quite unlike the one above noted. Texas adopted an alien land law only last spring, but the people are already tired of it and among the things which the legislature will be asked to do at the extra session is to repeal this law. Some of the conditions of the Texas act are rather more radical than is common to such legislation, but the effect everywhere is practically the same, A large amount of capital is kept out of states having such a law. One of the first results of the Texas law was to stop the loaning of money on mortgages in the state, as no firm, one member even of which was an unnaturalized citizen, could obtain title to land on which money had been loaned. This withdrawal of capital has had the prompt effect of revolutionizing public sentiment regarding the law and creating a general demand for its repeal.

Both of these circumstances furnish instructive and suggestive lessons. The demand of the last few years for laws to restrict or prohibit alien ownership of land had its origin in a sound principle. but it was carried too far. There is wis dom in legislation that prohibits the acquisition of vast areas of agricultural lands by aliens, and the misfortune is that such legislation was not generally adopted many years before it was, but laws such as that of Texas can only prove an injuzy to the state, as the people of that commonwealth have already discovered.

#### STICA TO THE FARM.

The rush of young men from the farming districts to the cities is to be deplored and should be discouraged. Especially is this true in the fertile prairie states of the west, where lands are comparatively cheap and the soil practically inexhaustible. Only three out of every 100 men who emburk in mercantile pursuits are successful. Less than 10 per cent of the farmers who are reasonably industrious, sober and skillful are liable to lose their livelihood by foreclosure of their farms. A farmer has more leisure than any man in meccantile life who is obliged to center all his energies to meet the constantly increasing competiin the daily routine work of the contion. Labor saving machinery has taken gressman. It was not a terrible ordeal away a large part of the drudgery of physically or mentally for him to walk farm life. The hardest work comes now in the season of preparation, cultivation and harvest. Nearly four months of every twelve are a period of ease to the successful farmer. Of course there are three classes of farmers in every country-land owners out of debt, land ownees in debt and tenant farmers. The typical agriculturist is the one who has paid for his land and has brought it into a state of perfect cultivation, who has built comquestion of the bounds to be set upon fortable houses, barns and granaries. such instruction in the schools of the and who has all the necessary labor savpeople need not present any great diffiing implements and stock incident to culties. successful farming. Thousands of such BETWEEN the advices from Chili and farmers may be found in Indiana, Illithe information from Washington, the nois, Minnesota, Iowa and in the older public is kept in a continual state of unsettled portions of Kansas and Nebraska. certainty regarding the real status of The farmer in debt is striving to overthe complication and what the possibilitake his move successful neighbor. Ha ties are regarding a settlement. is the judividual who suffers most when crops fail, because he owes money, pays Every warlike rumor that comes from Valparaiso is quickly folinterest and is in danger of sheriff's lowed by assurances from Washingsale. The teacht farmer, as a rule, has ton that there is not the slightest only his muscle as his capital and often ground for apprehending serious little expectation of ever becoming a land owner. These grades blend into trouble, but on the contrary that there is every reason to believe that a peaceeach other, but are more or less distinct able adjustment of the difficulty between in every community. the two countries will be reached at an The experience of every farmer in the early day. The latest information goes older sections of this state and Iowa is so far as to say that assurances that when he once "gets on his feet," have been received at the State that is, clears off his indebtedness, comdepartment that Chili will make pletes the necessary buildings, owns his reparation for the murders of implements and has a little stock, he is almost sure of a surplus each year. American seamen. It is to be hoped this The farmer in debt who is frugal, is true, but the next telegram from the south may intensify the uncertainty. thrifty and skillful in management will The American people are not losing conin due time step into the ranks of indefidence in this matter, but they are findpendent unmortgaged land owners. The others will fall by the wayside and eventually drop back among the tenants, leaving eventually but two classes of agriculturists-the farm owner and the tenant farmer. The health of the farmer is a capital which the overworked city man must often forogo. Often the farmer lad, with a specializignalias for some urban occupition, "succeeds against bitter opposition by arguson of the physical endurance ha possesses, as a result of his outdoor labor in the field in his youth. The value of health cannot be overestimated, will no success will remunerate the individual for its loss. Farmers, as all ars, possoes independ-once, health, contentment, hope and

United States, died, leaving real estate and Iowa farms will be little fortunes to their possessors in tifteen years and the boy who sticks to the larm, or rather returns to it when he has completed his alue and Nebraska eight. education will have no occasion to The republicans have not failed to recorregret his choice of occupation.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

A contemporary remarks that there is no dispute that the number of American workingmon trained in the knowledge of the highest industries is small com pared with the workingmen of those countries of Europe whose schools are workshops for all who have an aptitude for industrial and artistic pursuits. Hence it comes that with all our education and superiority it is neces sary to frequently invoke the aid of foreign immigrants in industries requiring a thorough technical knowledge and training. Undoubtedly every extensive employer will attest the correctness of this statement, and it is unquestionably true that by far the greater part of the skilled labor in this country is performed by men of European birth. The advantages enjoyed by the youth of Europe for acquiring an industrial education are well known. They begin to learn the industries in the school, and after they have ac quired all they can learn there they are not confronted with the obstacles to completing their education which meet and often balle the efforts of American boys. The industrial system in this country long ago ceased to be invorable to teach ing trades, and there is hardly a possibility that the old conditions regarding apprenticeship will ever be restored. Perhaps it is not desirable that it should be. But it is not only desirable, it is absolutely necessary that the youth of America be given the largest possible opportunities for industrial training, and that they be encouraged in every practicable way to desire and seek such training. The

physical independence, the moral growth, and the conservation of the mantiness and dignity of American boys, all essential prerequisites to a genuine patriotism, demand that greater attention be given to litting them for industrial pursuits and enabling them to attain the highest technical knowledge and skill.

The trend of popular sentiment in this lirection has been growing vigorously during the last few years. The best educators of the country have been interesting themselves on the subject, studying particularly the question of how far the public schools can expediently be made to contribute to industrial training. Peactical men have given the matter serious consideration, and philanthropists have given substantial aid to the solution of the problem. There has just been opened in Philadelphia an institution dedicated to industrial education having a capacity for 2,000 pupils, the largest and best equipped school of the kind in the country. More such institutions are needed, and in time more will be provided, either by private liberality, or by the people themselves, because the demand for industrial education will have to be met. Meanwhile there are the public schools in which to make a beginning, and there are few who now question the wisdom or expediency of utilizing them, within necessary limita-

and sixty-eight. Then Illinois had sixteen votes; now it has twenty-four. Then Kansas had three; now it has ten. Then Michigan had eight, Minnesota four and Nebraska three; now Michigan has fourteen, Minnesota

alze or appreciate the importance of these considerations, except on one occasion. Every compaign since the war they have taken their leader from the west, except in 1884, and every campaign they have won except in 1884. They met defeat only when they node an exception to their general rule.

#### The Leaven of Reciprocity. MINUSCIPOLIS TER

American shippers testify that the adoption if the reclaracity noticy has given our export trade a marked impetus. Our manufacturers and lobbers are sending agents to every West India and South American market: while the merchants of Mexico, Central and South America and the Indies, are now docking to the United States, instead of to Europe as heretofore. The yeast of what democracy calls "the reciprocity humbug" is working. With every democratic cry of "fraud and numbing" come reports of American grain and nork being admitted under reclorocity nto Germany, France, Italy and the Netherlands, and of Amer.can breadstuffs, cottons, provisions and machinery going into Cuba. San Domingo and Brazil.

#### Carter's Compliments to Charley. Chicago Thurs.

Editor Dana is still assalling the fair with a realth of picturesque epithet and an opulence of imaginative falsification. It might not be ubad idea for the directors to appropriate ut of the treasury the moderate sum of \$10,000 wherewith to reimburse the venerable at peppery editor of the New York Sun for ils unfortunate investment in New York World's fair stock.

#### A Practical Duty. Glabe-Demo.ra

Colonel Clarkson's navice to the lowa republicans to drop prohibition is equivalent to request that they proceed to do what experimee has proved to be a serious and practical duty.

### REFLECTED SUASHINE.

Detroit Free Press: "He married a clairoyant. I believe?" "Yes. If was a case of love at second sight." Clouk Review: Wife-I've got a little New Years surprise for you, my dear. Husband-Is that so? Pray what is it? Wife-I've made you a present of a beauti-ful sealskin cloak. See how nicely it hts me.

Puck: Judge-Well, officer, who is this per-

on and what is she charge i with? Officer-Sore, it's the "Magnetic Girl." your ionor, and she's charged with electricity.

Washington Star: "If time were noney," ald one artist to another, that pleture of ours would be a great investment." "Do you think so?" "Yes; you spent about three hours on it and you ought to get about ten years for it."

# THE SAME.

Puck. The hand that rocks the eradle As the years go speeding by. Is the hand that spanks the bab And that makes the biby cry. Kate Fleid's Washington: Hawwy (admir-ingly)-Isn't Cholly the very mould of form? Prisellta-Ves, indeed, and the eye-glass

She asked her hub if her new gown Was pleasing in its hue: -He said it might please others, but It made him feel quite blue

N.Y. Herab': Client-What makes you so ertain that you will be able to break th Lawyer (in a whisper; -1 drew it.

"There's plenty of room at the top," he said. As he stood by the mirror there, With a brush and a towel in either hand, And parted his seldom hair.

Boston Transcript: It is difficult for the average man to hear it said that man was made in God's own image without feeling that he is the man referred to.

Texas Siftings: People who have seen two lovers say goodby never have any trouble afterwards in believing in eternity.

Elmira Gazette: There is a good illustration of reciprocity in the hishwayman. He holds you up while you give his a lift.

Columbus Post: There's nothing in sizewhen a nint both e can exert more influence. a than a church suire. aken to the county jail. laid down their arms and came out of the house, when the men were put in Binghampton Republican: The pretty planstriking. frequently a distracting air. irons and the women under guard and all of them started for Butler, the county Yonkers Gazette: The highwayman is enough of a financier to know how to draw on a fellow at sight. while the party was enroute a mob of Choctaw county men overpowered the guard and hanged three men-Hob Sims, Tom Savage and Young Savage, It is He loved her with a love intense. That had no equal quite: But when he saw her bills for gowns. He drifted out of sight. reported that another of the Savage boys was hanged at the same time. This is in addition to John Savage, who was hanged ATCHISON GLORULES Christmas eve.

AGREED TO SEPARATE.

The Carroll Divorce Proceedings Compromised.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26-The counsel and felends of Mr. and Mrs. John Carroll have succeeded in perfecting an agreement of separation and divorce proceedings have

been stopped. The agreement was signed and recorded Thursday just before the clerk's office at Towson was cloved. Mrs. Carroll brought suit for divorce on account of cruelty and drunkenness and Mr. Carroll filed a cross oili, charging his wife with splitting in his face theowing water over him while in had. going to Newport with persons to whom he objected and leaving him to care for the

children. An examiner was appointed to take testimony and most of it had been submitted when it was proposed to compromise. To this Mrs. Carroll would not consent. It was then explained that the testimony was not ufficiently conclusive to induce the court to grant a divorce. This, with the argument that the scandal would be aired and must reflect on the children, induced Mrs. Carroll to ousent to a separation.

The terms were practically agreed upon last month, but objection had been raised to the disposition of the two youngest children and also of allowance. All this was finally arranged. The agreement entered into recites that the parties "not being able to live happing together" have agreed to live separately during the balance of their lives, as though they had been separated by a

Both relinquish their marital rights in the state of each other and Mr. Carrol binds bimself to pay Mrs. Carroll \$50 a month for the support of two children until they shall arrive at maturity. The children remain with the mother in the city nine months of the year and with the father at "The Caves" in the country three months, each parent baying access to them at reasonable hours while in the others custody. The agreement takes effect at once.

WODED HER FOR THREE WEEKS

#### Fate of an Elderly Lady Who Married an Engaging Stranger.

CLEVELOND, O., Dec. 26 - A St. Louis bride, somewhat elderly, is stranded in Cleveland minus her husband and a reat sum of hard cash. A little over three weeks aco. John Auderson, a proad-shouldered, six-foot man, with a black moustache, and the most charming broken English, made the acquaintance of Mrs. Ellen Purcell, an trish grocerykeeper and a widow, aged about 50 years, who lived at 328 Montrose, St. Louis. Mrs. Purcell was prosperous and so she thought Anderson to be, for he said he was a wealthy ranch owner with a magnificent tropical residence at Sau Miguel, Cal. He wooed her for three weeks and last Wednesday they were married. The bride gave her grocory business to her sister, sewed \$1,200 cash in an underskirt, and the happy couple started for California via Cleveland, Anderson claiming that an excur sion rate from this city would save them He was evidently considerable expense. headed for the tide water in the east, how-ever. They arrived in Cloveland and lodged at the Forest City house yesterday. This morning at breakfast Anderson hurried with his meal and left his bride at the tuble. When she went to the room she found their trunks gone and her skirt rinped open and the \$1,200 missing. The police were notified, but Anderson had lost no time and had de parted on a train for the cast with a licket

SIMS SURRENDERS AND IS LENCHED.

for Boston.

#### The Alabama Outlaw and Three of His Followers Killed.

MODILE, Ala., Dec. 26 - A telegram via DeSoto, Miss., was received this morning giving the news of the surrender of Bob Sims on Christmas afternoon to the sheriff's posse, the sheriff having obtained a cannon and trained it upou Sim's house. The outlaw offered to surrender if the sheriff would guarantee them protection from the members of the posse. Finally it was agreed that the Simsites should be carefully guarded and

Killed by a Chicken Bone.

MERIDEN, Conn., Dec. 26.-Henry A.

Kifmire, a buffer employed by the Meridea

Brittania company, died here yesterday

morning in consequence of swallowing a

chicken bore on Sunday last. It gave him

no inconvenience at first, but during the day

he began to feel great pain and applied to a

physician, who endeavored, unsuccessfully

to remove the bone. Mr. Kifmire's coudition grew worse, and a further examination

Flags for Public Schools.

SALT LARS CITY, U. T., Dec. 26.-Yester

day, with much ceremony, twenty-five flags

were presented to the pupile schools of this

city by the Patriotic Sons of America. The

exercises took place in the tabernacle, and

were participated in by the leading citizens.

speech, after a presentation address by Rev. William Lane. Brief speeches followed from

many leading men of the city, including Chiof Justice Zane and Bishop Leonard.

The tabernacle is now being used frequently

for many public gatherings, and is the only

building large enough to hold the turn out on

SHORT BLASIS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Mayor Scott received the flags in

ntrance to the stomach, and had ruptured a

The Simsites

brief

losing ground. A western railway comnany has concluded to make the experiment. If Wall street influence can be withdrawn from railway manipulations profit-sharing may act as a counter irritant to the agitation in favor of government control.

For subtle cruelty and ingenious wickedness the French criminal annals furnish the largest number of extreme examples. The murder of the Baroness d'Ellard is a case in point. It should be added too that the keenest and most remarkable detective work performed in this world is also credited to France.

AN ELEPHANT ranch is projected in Southern California. The growing of white elephants was a very active industry in that lovely elimate a few years ago. Some of the old stock is still on hand and a large part of the animals belong to eastern speculators who are anxious to unload at almost any price.

THE marriage of Albert Victor and Princess Mary Victoria is announced for Fabruary 27. If the English people were a little more shrewd in driving bargains they would insist upon a postponement of two days. This would reduce the cost of the celebrations of the wedding anniversaries by bringing them once in four years.

EARLY in January the legislature will determine whether John Sherman shall continue to honor Ohio in the senate, or retire for the brilliant but less distinguished Joseph B. Foraker. For the good of Ohio and the nation it is to be hoped Mr. Foraker will be permitted to wait until the expiration of Senator Brice's term of office.

THE city attorney is placed in an embarrassing position by the Ketcham furniture injunction suit. The contract was originally awarded, although he held that it was illegal and disapproved the methods pursued in putting it through. Being the attorney for the city council, however, he must make as good a defense as possible. Mr. Poppleton has the sympathy of the community if he is forced | que to the great stream of immigration | sion, by his official duty to argue against his 1 in which the males preponderate. In convictions.

IN THE death of Colonel T. J. Pickett the press of Nebraska loses a venerable representative and the fraternity a companionable friend and associate. After a long life-time of active work in Illinois and Nebraska upon county newspapers, he retired a short time ago and was spending his declining years with his children, three of whom are following In his footstops and publishing newspapers. Colonel Pickett was a friend of President Lincoln, and the best authorities accord him the distinction of being" the first man to suggest the martyr president's name for the highest office in the land. He was a man of some influence in his time and died full of years, with the affectionate regard of a host of acquaintances.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE GIRLS? In great Britain there are 900,000 more females than males. The number | They should cut loose from the distribuhas increased within the last ten years tion of patronage and relieve themselves by 200,000, notwithstanding Great Britain has been at peace with the in foisting upon public service perworld and very few of her men have sons who, in most instances, are been killed in the military service. In | unable to gain a subsistence in any Germany there are 1,000,000 more branch of business. Such a thing as a women than men. In Sweden and Nor- member of Parliament taraing office way the feminine majority is 250,000 and in Austria-Hungary the excess of various associants for positions in the fem dos aggregates 600,000. In British civil service should bi given prethe United States men are still in the forence, is never thought of, and would majority, but this is doubtless largely ; be regarded as an unwarranted intru-

New England there are more females than males, and it is only a question of

time when the male population of this country will find itself in the minority. The more we investigate the cause of acts relating to ownership of land that the discrepancy between the sexes the have been passed in other states. Legless likely are we to reach conclusions islation of this kind varies only in its as to effect and cause which can be denominated scientific. We are in every case. An inferior court of brought face to face with nothing Illinois has declared the alien but the well established fact.

As a natural consequence of these concrease in the number of spinaters. It is were of a nature to suggest whether all simply impossible to provide one man for like statutes are not unconstitutional. every woman on earth, even with a larger. The law in question provides that nonmortality among married women than resident aliens shall not be capable of single ones of the same or any ancertain acquiling title to or taking or holding age. The old maid has long been the any lands or real estate in lilinois by

or ride back and forth between the departments, the capitol and the white house. This work afforded him the only chance for exercise that senators take

while they are at Washington. It was the outside work of the capitalist and speculator, that no secretary or clerk can do for a senator who is striving for wealth or who has millions already invested in speculative schemes, that brought on the fatal consequences, coupled as this strain always is at Washington with unsensonable hours and indigestible dinners.

The present session had only begun two weeks before his death, and no rational person will contend that the first twelve days of a session had imposed such unbearable tasks upon Senator Plumb as to have literally worked him to death.

Such theories are misleading, and inculated to create a false impression. The truth is that our statesmen are not overworked, unless they are trying to carry on three or four lines of outside business, any one of which requires the uncemitting attention of a min of iron constitution. There is not an editor in the country at the helm of a first-class daily who does not work harder in wrest-

ling with the issues of the day, while supervising the various depart ments that go to make up a great modern newspaper, than any senator. And there are many other professional men who are mentally and physically taxed to a greater extent than the average senator. If the senators are really overworked

they have nobody but themselves to blame. It is within their power to rid themselves of the harassing importanties of office seekers

from the pressure exerted peraiciously beoker, or even suggesting who among

ALTEN LAND LAWS.

In 1887 the general assembly of Illinois enacted an ailen land law, the general character of which is similar to conditions. The principle is the same land law of that state unconstitutional, and the circumstances ditions we are yearly witnessing an in- which gave rise to the decision

freedom from the harassing cares of mercantile or other commercial and professional pulfits. What more can

the farmer's boy want? Why should the farmer's sons abundon the calling that is honorable and cortain to be remunerative for the disappointments and dispators experienced by a so large a percentige of those who engage in other occupations? Why not rather aim at scenning eighty or one hundred and sixty acres of land with good dwolling, barns, granacies, imp empats, stock and a balance in bank? Any strong, clear headed, indusirious young man in Nobrasks or lows under twenty-five years of age who will putiently, par-

sistently and carefully devote himself to the effort can coust upon all these, with the comfort and independence they butt of undeserved vidicule. She is descent, devise, purchase or otherwise, include, with morel certainty by the often the sweetest tempered, most | Last July one Schultze, a citizen of the | time hats forty years of age. Nubraska

ions, for this purpose. The experiment, so far as it has been tried, has been entirely successful and it is not now a question of introducing industrial training into the schools, but simply how far it should be car-

ried in them. It being granted that for an industrial, mechanical and artistic people common school opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of industries, mechanics and arts are essential, the

> The ugiler a man is the more money he has The very nicest girl in the world is the girl he toys are most afraid of.

ing her that her photograph flatters he roman that a good dinner has on a mad

there When a man resolves to be good and pa-lent, the next pair of shoes he buys are sure

showed that the hone had lodged acress the pinch him It is often the case that the man who fiddles blood vessel. The physicians were not able or the autoement of others, has a wife whose only music is that made by scraping the pottom of the flour barrel. to dislodge it or check the hemorrhage and he bled to death.

when they are older that suggests a rabbit that is chased by the bounds.

# THE ELDER'S SERMON

Sam Foss in Yankee Blads

and forgive; The de ir, sweet, precious words he spake like heavenly manna fell; The perfect peace they brought our hearts no human words can tell.

"Love brings millionial peace." he said: and though my lips were dumb. I still kept shouting in my soul, "Amen. and

So love your neighbor as yourself." he then

begun neath. And Silas Fitz, across the aisle, he should out, "Ament" What right had he to yell "Amen," the low-toned measly hound! What cook my cow, my new mileh cow, and locked her in the pound?

The low-down, raw-boned, homely crank, a junkhead and a lout.

If been rusted out-To sit there in the sanctuary and holler out

"Amen!" If I could choke the rascal once he'd never shout agein!

One day his dog came by my house. I called the brute inside. Gave him a chunk of meat to eat, and he crawled off and died. He just crawled off and died right then. Says I. "T'll bit him see. No one-legged simpleton like him can get the best of me."

preached again, About forgiveness, charity and love of fellow should have felt as if I basked in Heaven's

especial snile. If that blamed villain. Silas Fitz, hadn't sat

across the aisie.

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



Whenever the devil he ds up a church mem-ber for any of his crowd to look at, he alway picks out the scrawniest looking one in sight

special occasions.

There are some people so blind that it would take them a long time to find out that they have a mose on their face, if, they didn't now and then have to blow it.

Some of our modern divines pray until haif the people in their congregations have the backache, and when they get through they have not asked the Lord for anything.

True prayer never stops looking for an We will never know our right names until to be always looks on the bright side, and always finds a bright side to look on. The devil very often knocks a revival in the lead with one of the Lord's hommers.

The higher the standard of piety is raised, the hotter will be the devil's fire against it.

Only three rich men are referred to as such a the New Testament, and two of them were No real prayer can ever come out of the

eart of the man or woman who has a heart with a welcome sin biding in it. It will not make the fires of helt, any cooler

to remember that you were called "a pretty gool sort of a feilow" on earth.

Young man, write it down where you will see it every day, that unless you seek your treasure outside of this world, you will never c truly rich.

ing it harder every day to decide where to place their confidence. THIRTY-THREE out of the forty-four states in the union have already adopted the Australian ballot system more or

less modified. But ballot reform cannot be considered complete until the new system is applied to primary elections as well as to regular elections. In fact, ballot reform should have begun at the primary election, where most of the fraud and corruption have been practiced. It is utterly impossible to purge our election machinery from the peralcious influence of the boss and the paid ward heeler so long as its fount in

head, the caucuses, primarios and conventions, can be packed through repeaters and dishonest voters.

OMAHA's weather service is in good hands. The successful predictions made

since the forecast official was assigned to this station have done a great deal toward establishing it in the confidence of the business community. Next to its reliable and exhaustive market reports, no dally report published in THE BEE possesses more interest to the railway and business community. It is growing in favor and deserves the commondation received on all hands.

## Striking Political Facts.

New York Herald. In issis twelve western states, not counting Missouri in the list, voted in the electoral colere: in 1802 the number will be nineteen. In this the west east direty-five electoral votes in '9? it will be entitled to cast a hundred

You can always make a woman mad by tell-A good cry has the same effect on an angry The trouble with rising to the top of the adder is that life is so short and the ladder so

Your great grandfather's greatness may take you into society, but it won't keep you

A great many women who are gay when they are young, have the look on their faces

Our elder told us yesterday, we had not learned tolive. Until we learned how blessed 'tis to pardon

and let it come!"" "When men forgive all other men, the year of

Will dawn upon the world," he said; I said, "So lgt It be."

Whose love and grace and heart and soul have

But, oh, that sermon-I would love to hear it