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EWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. County of Douglas. Ss.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The B. Jubilshing company, does soleronly swear that the actual circulation of The Darry Breforthe week ending becember 2s, 1801, was as follows:

Average GEO, B. TZSCHUCK. 24,077 Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 26th day of December, A. D. 1891.

N. P. FEIL.

Notary Public.

Scale is also in the presence of the control of the c The growth of the average daily circulation of The Bee for six years is shown in the following table:

12,314, 14,070, 18,033, 18,738, 70,052, 27,0 12,484, 14,151, 18,183, 18,651, 20,75,97, 27,3 12,089, 14,349, 18,154, 18,710, 20,759, 25,5 12,089, 14,353, 18,084, 18,097, 20,752, 25,1 18,348, 15,766, 18,989, 19,310, 21,18, 24, 6 12,237, 15,041, 18,223, 20,048, 23,471

November

Lecember

IT is not surprising that cordage and twine manufactories should combine. It is their business to make tie ups.

A COMMISSION of \$3 is paid on every emigrant ticket west of Chicago to the selling agent. It ought to be deducted from the overland fare instead.

CHRISTMAS in 1891 is especially memorable because it occurs within a fortnight of the date when the present boodling council will go out of business.

SENATOR PLUMB died just one week ago Sunday and the political arena in Kansas presents the disgusting spectacle of a fierce and frenzied scramble over the senatorial garments.

THE last few days of December each year are phenomenal for the number of destructive fires. They come apparently as a warning to owners of buildings and combustible personal property to renew their insurance for the coming year.

WHEN London papers have no other news from Chili they fall upon Patrick Egan, upon the principle which actuated he miner in a Rocky Mountain town who advised the preacher to give the Mormous h--l, they had no friends in

KENTUCKY prohibitionists have decided to hold a state convention for the more thorough organization of the third party. The effect of this movement on the blue grass region distillers and the moonshiners in the mountain districts is not perceptible so far.

SPANISH America from the Rio Grande to the straits of Tierra del Fuego is in an eruptive state. There is a disturbance brewing or existing in every nation south of the United States. Spanish America has a great deal to learn before its people shall successfully govern themselves.

THERE is no loss without some gain. Michael Davitt's defeat at Waterford saves him the embarrassment of being refused a seat in the English House of Commons. Although Davitt's stripes were honorable he was technically a convict, and being an ex-convict he would in all probability have been declared ineligible.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD'S suggestion that Garza and his band can be punished individually for violating the neutrality laws and for murdering a United States soldier recalls the laconic response of an early American patriot to a threatening message from one of the British commodores in the revolutionary war-"Catching comes before hanging."

WHETHER the cruisers San Francisco and Charleston are or are not bent upon a bellicose mission to Chili is not materfal. The fact is there will be no war. A nation with 65,000,000 people cannot afford to pick a quarrel with one of 3,000,-000, especially when the latter has barely recovered from a disastrous civil war and its weakening incidents. It is all right to spank a baby but not to black its eyes.

SAMUEL B. REED who died at Pasadena, Cal., will be remembered by many of the pioneers of Omaha as the chief construction engineer of the Union Pacific between Omaha and Cheyenne and, for a time General Superintendent of that road under the Durant regime. Mr. Reed was one of the oldest and ablest railway engineers in the country and; next to General Granville M. Dodge, perhaps has had more to do with the other one man.

OUR people must not forget that the Omaha City Mission and Co-operative Charities is a permanent organization. Its good work is not confined to giving Christmas presents to the poor. It proposes to feed the hungry and clothe the needy throughout the winter, and it knows that this good work will require constant effort. Charitable people, and we are all charitable if approached in a proper manner, are expected to continue their contributions as long as the winter lasts. The giving season for this good cause will end only when every worthy destitute person in Omaha is made comfortable.

POWDERLY'S APPEAL

Mr. Terrence V. Powderly's appeal to he workingmen of America to join hands with the farmers olliance in a third party movement is the weakest document that has ever emanated from Powdeely's pen. Mr. Powdeely Insists that the interests of the workingman are identical with those of the farmer. Mr. Powderly insists that when the farmer is prosperous the luborer is prosperous, and when the farmer is pinched and hard up the laborer is also in dis-

Even the most ignorant wage worker

aust pronounce this truism as inapplic-

able to the relative condition of the two

classes. Mr. Powderly might as well

say that when the crops are abundant the farmer is prosperous and abundant crops also insure prosperity to the railroads; hence the interest of the railroad is identical with that of the farmer, and the farmer and railroad nonopolist should join hands politically. Nobody ought to know better than Mr. Powderly that the factory wage worker, the skilled mechanic, and the tay laborer have little or nothing in common with the farmer. It is the increst of the workingman to buy his peef, his flour, butter, eggs, potatoes and other products of the farm as cheap as possible, and to sell his time as wage worker as high as possible. It is the interest of the farmer to market his products at the highest price, and to buy the wares that are fashioned in the work shop and factory as cheap as possible. In other words, the farmer is as a capitalist who wants the largest income upon his investment in land, and wants to the spen all commodities he is obliged to buy for himself and his family. The laborer lives from hand to mouth and

economic and honest government. If American workingmen could under any circumstances be induced to rally en masse to the support of any particular party they would find greater promise of success in organizing an American labor party, pure and simple, with labor reform as the rallying cry, than with a party made up of elements whose aims are almost in direct conflict with their own interests.

consequently has nothing in common

with the man who is interested in rais-

ing the price of the necessaries of life-

except, possibly, in a stable currency and

A FAVORABLE OUTLOOK.

The consensus of opinion among the bankers and leading capitalists of Omaha is that we are on the eve of good times. Business is improving; money is becoming plentiful and confidence is gradually being restored. When bankers talk favorably of trade conditions and trade prospects, it is safe for business men in other vocations to expect a commercial revival. Bankers are so proverbially conservative that they are the first to see a danger signal and the last to agree that the obstructions are removed from the track. Bankers are nearly always croakers. They are always cautious and they discourage anything like speculation. They sometimes err on the side of their own safety and bring on financial difficulties which a little liberality might have avoided. They all agree however that the situation now is vastly improved over that of a year ago and predict that money

will be easy about February. Eastern financiers agree with ours and the impression is general that 1892 will be a year of marked business prosperity. The New York banks hold \$19,000,000 more than the required reserve. The barance of trade has been steadily and increasingly in our favor for a year. The crops have never been excelled in quantity and price and the certainty of a heavy foreign demand for American ments and breadstuffs has seldom if ever given more assurances of steady and remunerative prices. Nebraska is just beginning to feel the new impulse, because she depends largely upon her corn crop and that has not begun to move to market until within thirty days. The country merchants and bankers have already experienced the revival of confidence and the benefits of crop receipts. They in turn are giving tone to trade in the city. Nebraska is all right.

What we now need is to stop the hoarse music of the chronic croaker. Instead of retarding the return of good times every citizen should contribute what he can to increase confidence, awaken enterprise and encourage invest-

ment.

STANFORD'S SCHEME. Senator Stanford of California is again engaged in endeavoring to secure support for his crazy and impracticable land loan scheme. It is said that he is trying to persuade the alliance people to support it as a substitute for the equally absurd subtreasury proposition. Mr. Stanford's bill provides for the establishment in the Treasury department of a bureau to be known as a land loan bureau. The treasurer of the United States is directed by the proposed act to have printed \$100,000,000 of greenbacks, and such additional amounts from time to time as shall be necessary to meet the requirements of the act, which would of course depend on the amount of money loaned. Every person who is a citizen of the United States or has declared his intention to become such, and who owns agricultural lands, can have advanced on such real estate one-half of the assessed value for a term of not exceeding twenty years, the interest on the loan to be 2 per cent per annum. If the owner of the land owes for any part of it the government is to pay off the debt and loan the remainder of extension of western railroads than any / the money, the whole amount not to exceed its cash value. In case of failure to pay the loan or interest the government shall foreclose in the usual way for fore-

closing mortgages. The mere statement of the provisions of this measure ought to be all that is necessary to condemn it to the ridicule of intelligent and practical men, and yet its author presumes to say that it will secure many votes in the senate, though he does not expect it will become a law. When Senator Stanford introduced this demagogic scheme to the attention of the last congress he made a ridiculous argument in support of it, and it is understood that he will again endeavor to show that it merits consideration, citing

lar law in Russia. The American people will hardly be convinced of the expediency of adopting a policy which may be quite compatible with the character of the Russian government, but which is entirely obnoxious to our republican system, even though it had been found to work well under autocratic institutions. As a matter of fact, however, this has not been the experience there, the law in Russia from which the California senator apparently obtained his suggration having proved to be an agen for oppressing the people in the inter st of the government rather than helping them. Here the conditions would probably be reversed and the government would in the end be the sufferer. The scheme has not a single feature to commend it, and it is a reproach to the common sense of the senate that such a measure is allowed to be seriously presented to its attention. It is the proposition of a demagogue who has no real concern for the interests of the people, but who seeks to win the favor of that element which is ready to accept any scheme, however foolish or dangerous, that promises more money.

WARNING ADMONITIONS.

The eastern democratic organs, with a few exceptions, are vigorously admonishing the representatives of the party in congress not to take the party out of the course it has been pursuing for the last haif a dozen years. One of these papers remarks that some of the managers appear to have lost their bearings and 'are apparently determined to alter the course of the political craft of which they are in temporary charge, and to steer it straight upon the shoals of free coinage," and it says if this course should be persisted in the attempt to win the presidency in 1892 might as well be abandoned. These journals very properly regard the effort to give the party movement a new direction as having for its object the defeat of the nomination of Grover Cleveland for the presidency. The Philadelphia Record says: "A more desperate political maneuver than the attempt to defeat Cleveland by dishonoring democracy has seldom been undertaken," and it declares that "from henceforward the standard of tariff reform and honest money must be the democratic battle cry."

It remains to be seen how much influence the warning admonitions of these democratic organs, mainly in states sure to east their votes for the republican presidential candidate next year, will have upon the men in congress who have assumed the task of altering the direction of the democratic party. It cannot reasonably be supposed that these men failed to make due account and weigh the possible importance of the criticism and opposition they are already encountering from this source. When Gorman, Hitl and others made their combination to drive Cleveland off the presidential race course they did not fail to properly estimate the influence and power behind the ex-president, and when they won their first victory in the election of Speaker Crisp they were prepared for the assaults that have been made upon them. It is not certain that the combination is entirely harmonious at present, except as to the manifest purpose to defeat the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, but this will be sufficient to hold it together at least until after the next democratic national convention. If it sustains defeat there the party will keep on in the old course, but if the combination succeeds in compassing the defeat of Mr. Cleveland the party will take the new direction, which means that it will attempt a gradual revision of the tariff and urge the policy of free and unlimited coinage of silver, to which a large majority of its representatives in congress are now

committed. The indications are certainly favorable to the success of the element that elected Mr. Crisp speaker. The advantage is with that element at present, and if it can be held together there is little reason to doubt that it will be able to keep its advantage. In any event the struggle between the democratic factions during the next few months will be full of interest.

THE eagerness with which the princinal countries of Europe are seeking commercial alliances, taken in connection with the departure which the United States has made in the matter of trade reciprocity, suggests that the world is likely to experience something in the nature of a commercial revolution within the next few years. The treaties consummated between Germany, Austria and Italy, the conventions entered into by Belgium, the commercial plans that are being discussed by France and Spain, all contemplate very radical changes from the conditions that have long prevailed, and the effects of these upon the several countries will be watched with anxious interest by the students of political economy. Thus far England plays no part in this very interesting movement among the commercial nations of Europe, but it would seem that she cannot long remain in her position of isolation without losing ground. It is not to be doubted that the commercial policy of the United States has had a good deal to do with starting this movement, and there is no reason to believe that the results will be at all detrimental to the commercial interests of this country.

THE business men of Omaha will please remember that they have a large responsibility for the future of Omaha laid upon their shoulders to be discharged the present winter. If Omaha shall grow in 1892 as she ought it will be because of work accomplished for the city by her business organizations between this time and April 1, 1892.

THE Builders and Traders' Exchange opposes the consolidation of the city building and plumbing inspection departments, but recommends a common office and a common secretary. Perhaps this is a fair compromise, but to the average tax payer it looks as if one head could better direct the business of these departments than two.

BILLY BRYAN, as his Illinois constituents affectionably speak of the congressman from the First Nebraska, is remarkably affable. He tells his organ for this purpose the operation of a simi- in an alleged telegram from Salem, It patches. They will hardly regard his course

man, he is also a warm admirer of Colonel Mills and received a conspicious courtesy at the hands of Speaker Crisp and yet he is Marcely 30 years of age.

The Boon of Cheap Sugar.

Assy York Reconster, Cheap sugar is one of the boons secured by republican tariff legislation which the democrats would defeat. The voters will stand by the republican idea of cheapening what the masses need while protecting the wages of their labor.

The Kid candidate.

Minnexcolis Journal. General Forager is fighting Senator Sherman's forces in Ohlo with desperation. His strength lies in the fact that he has worked up the enthusiasm of the kid element, who are persuaded that Sherman is too old to represent them. Like other kids they think that wisdom was born with them.

The Ohio Senatorship.

New York Tribune. The news from Columbus that Senator Sherman is practically certain of re-election will be gratifying to the country at large. Mr. Sherman is too valuable a man to be lost to the senate. The people of Ohio by a large majority desire to have him returned, and the legislature will undoubtedly carry out their wishes

Cleveland as a Filgrim.

New York Morning Advertiser. Grover Cleveland now claims to be a horoughbred New Englander. He says that all his ancestors were New Englanders, though he was born in New Jersey, but he does not say wnether he belongs to the Pilgrims or Puritans. He rests his case upon the fact that his father was born on Bean Hill in the state of Connecticut. Does this in any way account for Mr. Cleveland's popularity in Boston !

Great Country This. San Francisco Chroniele. The value of breadstuffs exported from this country last month is the highest on record. The figure is \$34,588,979, an increase over the corresponding month of 1890 amount ing to \$16,996,975. The exports of breadstuffs, mineral oils, cotton and provisions reached the enormous total of \$87,708,409. There never was another nation on the globe that could spare so much and still retain, as the United States does, enough to feed its population about three times as well as that of any other country in the world.

The Western Rustler.

Kansas City Star. Senator Plumb died at 11:50 a. m. Within two hours Senator Warren had filed an application for the dead Senator's seat, and in his haste to get ahead of the other sena tors who coveted it, walked a mile to the postoffice rather than to use a letter box at his door. His rivals used the letter boxes and lost the seats Having performed this act of generalship, Senator Warren visited the dead senator's lodgings and paid his respects. Warren hails from Wyoming and learned the value of a few minutes' time in filing mining claims.

Gallant Captain Bourke.

Washington Post. It wasn't a very great battle, but it seems to have been a gallant and decisive one, the engagement reported from Starr county, Texas, between Cantain John G. Bourke. with nineteen men, and sixty Mexican freebooters of Garza's command. It was not without loss, one of Captain Bourke's men being killed in the fight; but the revolutionists, as they are called down in that country, were put to flight, and will not be likely soon again to extend their revolutionary movements across the Texas line.

The story goes, however, that in order to mount his command, which consisted partly of cavalrymen and partly of infantry Captain Bourke was obliged to put two soldiers on each horse, which, to say nothing of its being a somewhat, novel mode of war fare, implies a sad lack of equipment for active military operations.

It might be in order to suggest that if the American troops in Texas are expected to prevent that state from being occupied by Mexican revolutionists as a base of descent upon Mexican cities on the other side of the river, they should be furnished with at least one horse apiece, where cavalry movements are required. Still, Captain Bourke is entitled to big credit for proving equal to the emergency.

CRISP'S CABINET.

New York World (dem.): The house committees as made up by Mr. Crisp will be on the whole fairly satisfactory to the demo cratic party in and out of congress. St. Louis Republic (dem.): Boss Gorman has organized all the house committees except the committee of the whole. The decratic party will have something to say in

Washington Post (ind. rep.): When all of the circumstances are taken into consideration, and all personal ambitions eliminated. it must be conceded that the new speaker has ione remarkabiy well. New York Tribune (rep.) : Speaker Crist

had a bal job on his hands, and has chosen to get through with it as quickly as possible Of the result it may perhaps be truthfull said that it was no worse than was expected St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.); Crisp's theory of the distribution of patron age is that to the speaker belongs the spoils for the payment of his political debts and the gratification of his personal spites and preju-

Denver Sun (rep.): The appointments signify the advancement of the Hill in fluence. It signats the return of the demo-cratic party to its old position of equivoca-tion, clusiveness and indefiniteness on the tariff question. Detroit Free Press (dem.): On the whole

Mr. Crisp has made what any fair critic will say is an excellent committee list, though, as was pechaps to be expected, he has leane toward the members to whom he was in debted for his nomination in the caucus. New York Morning Advertiser (dem.): It

is sufficiently evident that the speaker n committees largely as he himself wanted them and without undue pressure or assistance from outside. Of course the com-mittees are "the very best that could be selected -they always are. Kansas City Star (ind. dem.): If the

working politicians of the democratic party have been persuaded by recent successes that they can resert to their old method: and ride rough-shod over the army of reformers, they are digging a grave for the iemocratic party'so deep that resurrection will be out of thorquestion.

Boston Globe (dem.): A radical departure from procedent has been taken by the speak-er of the national house of representatives in making up his committee appointments. New congressmen receive a much larger share of honors and responsibilities than it has been customary to allot them under the regime of Mr. Crisp's predecessors.

New York Sun [dem.): The committees announced yesterday by Speaker Crisp will we think, meet the approval of the country. They are, on the whole, composed with judgment as well as independence. If they work well and turn out no mischievous legislation, who will complain of them! We thank the speaker for potting Mr. Hotman in he right place.

New York Recorder (rep.): Fortunately it is beyond the reach of the nostile representatives to interfere with the estargement of our commercial relations to American advantage through the exercise of the treaty power, which is subject only to the inquiry of the secate. The performances of the Five Cent Congress" will not be worth a sayune, even to the democratic party. New York Times (in), dem): On the distribution of the honors involved in the an pointments, to committees, our readers on form their own coming on the circful analy sis of the facts given in our Washington di-

linois, that although he is a Springer as strengthening the party where it most needs strength, and where strength would be ost useful to it.

Minneapolis Tribune (rep.): The idea of Tammany Wharf and the solid south gobbling the chairmanships of thirty-three congressional committees and leaving only nineteen for the rest of the nation does not sit well on the democratic stomach. ore or less audibie arise in all parts of the nation-except, of course, in those quarters where the Hill-Crisp thumb holds things

St. Paul Pioneer-Press (rep.): sincerely any man might believe in the truth of the old sarcasm now passed into a proverb of weight, that the democratic party could always be trusted to run itself by blunders. we venture to say that the bitterest enemy of that party would refuse to believe, one year ago, that it would stand by its own act where it does today. In that brief time it has, purely of its own volition, without the slightest pressure from without, yielding only to the impulse to evil that is so strong within it, traveled from what republicans confessed to be a practical assurance of vic-tory to an equal or greater certainty of defeat. That is the meaning of the house com mittees as they have been organized by Mr. Crisp; a meaning not only asserted by republicans, but confessed by democrats with grief and shame and anger.

Rise of the West.

New York Heralt. The growth of the west since the war has seen the boast of the nation and the marvel of the world. History affords no parallel to its increase in population, development in agriculture, advance in material prosperity, magic rise of great cities and addition of new states. In 1870, when the first federal census after the war was taken, there were, properly speaking, twelve western states. Today there are nineteen. Then the aggregate population of the west, cluding the territories, was 13,000, 000, or about a third of the total population of the country. Now, it is more than 25,000,000, or nearly half of the whole Since 1870, Illinois has increased in the num bes of its people from two and a half to nearly four millions, Michigan from one to more than two millions, Minnesota from less than half a million to 1,300,000, Nebraska from 122,000 to more than 1,000,000, Kansas from 364,000 to 1,400,000, California from little over 500,000 to 1,200,000. Twenty years ago Chicago had less than 300,000 inhabitants. Today it boasts of more than 1,000,000, while the west is dotted with great flourishing ities where insignificant towns appeared in 870. Not less striking and even more sig nificant has been the political growth of the west. In twenty years—from 1868 to 1888—the popular voto cast in the United States for president in-creased from 5,700,000 to 11,300,000. No part of the country contributed so much to this increase as the west. In 1868 twelve western states, not counting Missouri in the list, voted in the electoral college; in 1892 the number will be nineteen. In 1868 the west cast ninety-five electoral votes; in 1892 in will be entitled to cast 168. 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 nine and Nebraska eight. It is true that the east and south have more electoral votes than they had in 1868. But it is not less true that the west has gained far more largely than any other part of the country in electoral representa tion, and consequently in political power These facts and figures are pregnant with significance to the democrats. They show where the balance of political power has been looming up in striking proportions. They render obvious the advantage of a western over an eastern candidate. publicans have not failed to recognize or appreciate the importance of these consider ations, except on one occasion. Every cam paign 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 made

aniexception to their general rule. BLUE MONDAY RIPPLES.

Texas Siftings: A Christmas story - " didn't expect anything this year." Danville Breeze: A cornfield is one of the things that is often greatly shocked without the aid of electricity.

Puck: Mr. Jolliboy—Well, I must say that college does a boy a great deal of good.
Mr. Sakesalive—Is that so?
Mr. Jolliboy—Yes. My son came home for Thanksgiving, and between betting on foot ball and playing poker the young raseal won enough from me to keep him in pocket money for a year.

LEAP YEAR SCENE. Buffala News. The clock struck 12, he said "Good night!"
"Good night, my dear," said she.
Then to the door the pair as journed
And parted just at d.

Rochester Post: "What can I do? All of my plays have been rejected, and I have ny piays have been rejected, and I have reverhed any success, anyway." "You can still go to New York and become : dramatic critic.

Yankee Blade: Mr. Callthere-I love yo Mamie: will you be—
Miss Carefulle—Why don't you speak a little
louder. Tom? The phonograph is at the other

New York Herald: I think of you while passing the silent watches of the night.

Ethel-What is there about a policeman to emind you of me?

ON THE SLEIGH RIDE. Cloak Review. She felt so cold, she said, although, Her cloak was lined with fur:

He straightway took the hint and made Washington Star: "Do you know," said going woman, "I think that Johnny Jorwigg!

coung woman. "I think that Johnny Jorwiggle nast be a wonderfully elever conversation-list."
"Clever?"
"Yes. It's wonderful to see how he gets dong without any ideas." Kate Field's Washington: Smith-Like your ew position? Brown—Regular snap Smith—What are you doing? Brown—Sorting rubber bands.

The gas man isn't feeling blue Since days are growing longer He knows a cunning trick or two— He'll make the pressure stronger.

Philadelphia Times; Identifying Norcross from a single trousers' button is not unprece-dented. Often by the absence of shirt buttons married man really first begins to find out

Yonkers Gazette: At this season of the year ce matters

Detroit Free Press: "My ancestry are away above par," announced Mr. Oldfam proudly, "And mine," said Mrs. O., conclusively, "are away above grand par,"

Do you love me still?" said the chattering To her husband, "tell me Phil."
And he promptly answered, "You bet you life! I love you still."

CUORED O'SKEERIN'. James Whiteomb Riley.

Lish, you rickelled that air
Dods burned skittish old bay mare
Was no livin' with; 'at skeered
'Tever thing seed or heerd?
Th'owed Ves Anders, and th'owed pap,
First he stendaled her, k'slap!
And Iyory, well, th'owed her
Am't no telling just how far;
Broke her collar bone, and might
Jest'a kilt the girl outright.
Well Til heerd 'em make their boast Jest'a kilt the girl outright.

Well, I'd heerd 'em make their boast
Sne't th'ow any fellow, most.
Ever backed her, s.l. ''l know
One man 'at she'll never th'ow."
So I rid her in to mill.
And, jest comin' round the hill.
Met a traction en line. Ort
Jest a heerd that old mate snort.
And lay back her yeers, and see
Horn tryin' to throw me
Course I never said a word.
But thinks I. "My I dy bird
You if we to nord, right here and now,
Of yer dyanes, anghow." Of yer dydoes, anyhow. You know what I done? I just Sauck her, telshe'd done her best; Then Falldas off: strips the lique Over her blamed head; and finds Me a little santin' god 'Side the road. And there we had Our own fun. Just were her out— Mounted her and faced about. And lest ma te her mose that air Little traction on the there.

Kate Field's Washington: "fust see how he chickens mind the old hoe, Robby," said des. Norvis to her son. "Watch them run I suppose the sat on them when they were tle." remarked the infant phenomenon, re

EDUCATIONAL AND MUSICAL.

L.wa's Capital City Preparing for a Week of Active Work.

INTERESTING PROGRAM OF EVENTS.

Annual Meeting of Teachers' Associations-Prominent Educators Who Will Be in Attendance-Subjects to Be Discussed.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 27. - [Special to THE BEE. |-The coming week will be a lively one n Iowa's capital city, especially in educational and musical circles. The last three days of the year will be devoted to the an nual neetings of the State Teachers association, the Iowa Music Teachers association and the Iowa Academy of Sciences. The first named organization has some 1,230 or 1,500 members. and at least a thousand of them attend the annual meetings. Included in the membership is every degree of educator, from the state superintendent and leading college president, down through the ranks of counry and city superintendents to the common, ever-day teacher. The body is too large and unwieldly for effective work as a whole in the short time allotted to the meeting, hence there are several departments all in sesson in different places at the same time, and each liscussing subjects peculiarly interesting to tself. An elaborate program has been propared, and the following are the chief sub-lects to be discussed:

EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL "How Shail We Diminish the Waste in Our Present School System in Graded and tilish School Work?" Prof. R. A. Hark-"What Shall Precede the American Uni-

rity!" Prof. A. N. Currier.
"Shall We Make Utilitarian Knowledge, or General Culture, the Objective Point in Education! "The Library-For the Teacher, For Pu-

oil, For the Public." Prin. F. E. Stratton. GENERAL ASSOCIATION. "The Home and School; How Far and For What is Each Responsible in the Education of he Child " On behalf of the school-Prof. C. M. Grumbling, Mt. Pleasant. On behalf of the home—Supt. S. F. Fiester, Waverly.

Discussion participated in by twenty leadng superintendents and principals. "The Public School System and General Education." State Supt. Andrew S. Draper, LL. D., Albany, N. Y. "The First Four Years of School Life."
Supt. A. W. Stuart, Ottumwa. Discussion
led by Prof. Cooper of Des Moines.

"The lowa School Exhibit at the Columbian Exhibition." Prof. T. H. McBride, Iowa City. Discussion led by State Super-Intendent Henry Sabin, Des Moines, and President William F. King, Mt. Vernon. COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY.

"The Educational Value of the Study of Science." Prof. S. C. Hainer, Ames. Dis-cussion, led by Prof. A. H. Conrad, Fair-cussion, led by Prof. A. H. Conrad, Fair-arrested and they are now locked up. "Is There Need of a Reorganization of Higher Education in America?' President George A. Gates, Grinnell. Discussion, led

by Prof. C. M. Grumbling, Mount Pleasant. SECONDARY DEPARTMENT. "Should Instruction in the Normal School be Exclusively Professional?" Prof. W. O. Riddle, Woodbine, Discussion, led by Prof. J. F. Hirsch, Lemars.
"Specialized Instruction to the High

School." Miss Ida L. Snell, Fort Dodge. Discussion, led by Miss Helen Clute, Cedar Falls. ELEMENTARY AND GRADED "A Continuous Course of Study," Superinendent A. W. Stuart, Ottumwa.
"The Use and Abuse of Blank Books in Our Graded Schools," Principal Ella Malone,

"What Can We Do for Our Grammar Superintendent E. N. Coleman, Lemars. "Educational Embellishments," Principal Walker De Witt, Carson. "Additions and Eliminations Which Will

live Us an Ideal Graded School System

Superintendent Clarence M. Boutelle, De PRIMARY SECTION. "Hard Work in Primary School," Miss Kate E. Palmer, Oskaloosa. "The Individual in Primary Tea ning," rs. E. C. Farrand, Davenport. "Literature for Primary Pupils," Miss

Clara Banks, Knoxville. COUNTY SUPERINTESDENTS. "Closer Relations of County Superintendents," John Carr, Webster county; George Phillips, Wapelio county.
"Some Needed School Legislation," W.

Baldwin, Johnson county. "How to Obtain It," C. O. McLain, Jasper county. "The Columbian Exhibit," Superintendent CITT SUPERINTENDENTS AND PRINCIPALS. "Where Must We Look for Teachers for

Our Graded Schools!" Superintendent William Wilcox, Mason City, Discussion, Superintendent J. T. Merrill, Cedar Rapids, "The Clerical Work of the Superinten-Principal M. A. Reed, Woodbine, ssion, Superintendent Sherman Yates ida Grove. PENMANSHIP AND DRAWING.

"Drawing a Factor of the New Educa-tion," Miss Etta M. Budd, Indianola, Discussion, C. H. Pierce, Keokuk; D. W. Hoff, "Drawing in Public Schools; What it In-

ctudes and How it Should be Taught." Miss C. E. Foster. General discussion, led by Miss Ida E. Boyd, Sloux City. The lowa Music Teacher's association will also hold sessions for three days, and it is expected will attract between 300 and 400 persons in regular attendance. The leading teachers of the state will take part in

the program.

During the meetings several leading writers will read papers on subjects of interest to musicians. Dr. Woods rtutchison, of Des Moines, whose recent articles in the North American Review have attracted so much favorable comment, will speak on "The Physiology of the Vocal Organs;" Mr. A. Rommel, A. C. M., of Mount Pleasant, on "Bach;" Dr. William Beardshear, president of the lowa Agricultural college, on "Music as a Factor in Liberal Education," Mr. F. A. Tuobs, of Bloomfield, on "Modern Helps in Developing Teaching and Modern Improve-ments. Five concerts will be given, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings and Wednesday and Thursday afterings and Wednesday and Thursday after-noons. Tuesday evening, Iowa talent; Wednesday afternoon, George Elisworth Holmes, of Chicago; Wednesday evening, the Ovide Musin company, Thursday after-noon, Iowa talent; and Thursday evening. the Philharmonic society, of Des Moines composed of a hundred voices. Altogethe

gatherings of musicians over held in the state. The sixth annual session of the Iowa Academy of Sciences will occupy two days— Tuesday and Wednesday, December 29 and

promises to be one of the most notable

 The following subjects will be presented: "Systematic Zoology in Colleges," Prof. C. C. Nutting. "Some Experiments for the Purpose of Determining the Active Prince Making," Miss Minnie Howe. Principles of Bread "Striation of Recks by River Ice," further Notes on the great Central Plain of the Mississippi, J. E. Todd.

"Bacteria of Milks," with exhibitions of cultures. "Report of Committe on State Flora." "Phrenological Notes." "Experiments in Prevention of Corn Smut," L. H Pammel. "The Action of Disinfectants on Nutrient cats." "The Orthopterous Fauna of Iowa."

'Notes on Certain Iowa Diptora," Herbert "Notice of an Arrow Point from the Loesa in the City of Muscatine." "The Gas Wells near Letts, Iowa," F. M. Witter. "Should Iowa Have a Legal Mila Stand-

"Sugar Boots in Iowa," G. E. l'at "An Appormal Ovoid Bone in the Human

Subject," with exhibition of specimen, R. E. Call.
"Notes on Life History of Agalila San-guinelenta," Herbert Osborn and H. A. Gos-

"Geological Structure and Relations of the Coal Bearing Strata of Central Iowa. Brick and Other Clays of Des Moines. 'Aluminum in Iowa,' Charles R. Keyes. Politically the week will probably be dull, though there will likely be a sprinkling of legislators-elect and legislative candidates about the hotels. There will not be a great amount of activity, bowever, in this direction until New Years, the general assombly not convening till January 11.

MISSING GIRLS.

Nothing Has Been Heard From the Misses Who Yearn to Be Actresses. CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27 .- No tidings, either good or bad, have been recived by Mrs. William Van Schock of her adopted daughter Dora and granddaughter Alice Parker, who disappeared Monday night and went to New York. A. F. Parker, father of Alice, started for that city last night to find the girls and bring them back.

The escapade was quite eleverly arranged, and from the story told by the man who helps about the boarding house at 105 and 107 Dearborn avenue, seems to have been planned some time ago. About two weeks ago the servant was sweeping the hall near George Cortis' room on the first floor when little Dora slipped In and began talking to him. He was still in bod, not yet having recovered from his illness, "Woll, I have made up my mind to go," she began," and just as soon as you can arrange it I will "I am glad of that," answered George.

am nearly well now, and you can go in a few days. The scheme that was arranged was to send Mrs. Van Schock to the theater Tuesday evening, leaving the girls at home so that, with no obstacle in the way, it would be an easy matter to slip out of the house with the trunks and get to the train before the lady's return. Mrs. Van Schock did not go to the theater, however, but gave the tickets to the zirls, who went to the play. Hawley came to the house estensibly to see his friend Cortis and finding that they could not remove the trunks without attracting attention they stealthily transferred the girls clothing to two valises, skipped out of the house and

drove in a cab to the theater. When the girls failed to return from the theater search was made in vain for them. The next day Hawley called again to see ortis. He asked where the girls were and seemed surprised and shocked when told of their disappearance. He called three times during the week, dining with the family each time, and always inquiring whether the missing ones had been heard from. In the meantime Mrs. Van Schock had discovered

Said Mrs. Van Schock tonight: "This story about sending the girls to New York to study for the stage is a very good excuse, but the real motive was not this. Hawley and Cortis were to follow them in a couple of weeks, Mr. Parker started for New York last night with the firm determination to bring the girls back with him. They have had their heads filled with the beauty and splendor of the city, but probably by this time they have found out that things are not what they seem. I think that they will not make any objection to com ing back when told the true state of affairs." Hawley and Cortis were still locked up at the station early last night, being unable to secure bail. Cortis' brother visited him sev eral times and each time held an extended conversation with him.

WANTED VANDERBILT'S BRAINS.

Oneer and Startling Request Made by a Caller on the Millionnire. New York, Dec. 27.- Last night at 10:30 Colook, while Mr. Cornelius Vanderbitt was entertaining a number of friends at his Fifth avenue residence, a good looking, well dressed young man, apparently a German, rang the door bell. To the page who answered the summons the visitor said he had called to see Mr. Vanderbilt personally to get his praints, which he proposed to have sub-jected to an expert analysis in order to determine why he (Vanderbilt) had been able to amass a fortune while he (the caller) was practically penniless. The page summoned an officer who took the young man to the station house. In his pockets was found a card bearing the name John J. Lingman, 616 East Eleventh street, also a membership card of the Young Men's Christian association. The prisoner was taken to the Yorkyille police court this morning and committed, pending an examination as to his mental condition. He was uncommunicative and is doubtless insane.

WIDOWED ON HER WEDDING NIGHT. Murder of a Newly Married Man By

this Unsuccessful Rival. MERIDIAN, Miss., Dec. 27.-News of a most diabolical murcer has just reached the city. On Thursday night Will C. Wright and Miss Philtips were married at the residence of the bride's father, twelve miles northwest of Meridian. After the ceremony the bridal party were in the parlor making merry, when a young man named Johnson crept up to the window and fired the con of a double-barrel shotgun, with buckshot, into the body of Wright Wright fell forward without a groan, dying instantly. In the confusion that ensued the assassin escaped, but a constable captured

Johnson and Wright were rival suitors for the nand of Miss Phillips, and Johnson often threatened if she married Wright he would kill him, but she paid no attention to his threats

DYING IN DUBANGO. Terrible Suffering in Mexico for the

Want of Food. City of Mexico, Dec. 27 .- The governor of the state of Durango telegraphs that in that state people are actually dying of starvation. Corn is being sold at cost to the poor, and money or orders for the purchase of corn are being distributed by organized charity. The president has ordered the charity. The president has ordered the proper federal officials to aid the poor in Durango and also in other states where there any suffering because of scarcity of pro

On a Tour of Investigation NEW YORK, Dec. 27 .- M. Paulo Deschaud, deputy of the department Eure-et-Loire, France, arrived here today on the steamer La Champagne. He was appointed by the French government to investigate the social destions and the condition of the working nen in this country. He will meet T Powderly and several other labor leaders, nd will visit Baltimore, Philadelph Boston, Chicago, New Orleans and San Fran-

ciaco. Will Dose Him With Whisky. NEW YORK, Dec. 27.-E. M. Field still persists in refusing to eat. He drank three glasses of whisky today. Warden Duniap is siarmed at his prisoner's actions, and has asked the physicians' advice. They advised him to dose Field with whisky.

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

