## THE DAILY BEE.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors

THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION, ttate of Nebraska County of Douglas. St. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bur Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending Junuary 2, 1892, was as follows: 24,01

24,060

Seat. N. P. Feil.

The growth of the average daily circulat of the Bee for six years is shown in the following the control of the sea of the se

2	1886	1887	1884	1590	1550	1991
January	10.578	16,200	15,206	18,574	10,555	28,44
February	10,395	14, 196	15,990	18,006	18,791	25,31
March	11:537	14,400	19,680	18,854	20,515	24.06
April	12,191	14,316	18,744	18,550	20,564	23,025
Mny	12,439	14.227	17,181	18,400	20,190	26,840
June	42,298	14.147	19,243	18,653	20,301	26,017
July.	12.314	14,003	18,000	18,734	20,042	27,021
August	12.464	14,151	18,183	18,651	20,750	27,303
Feptember	18,030	14,349	18,154	18,710	20,870	25,537
Cetober	12.989	14,333	18,084	18,997	20,762	25,100
November	13,348	15,226	18,986	19,310	22.180	34.60
Lecember	12.237	15,041	18,123	20.048	23,471	24.041

Republican State Central Committee. OMAHA, Jan. 2 .- The state central committee will meet at the Millard hotel at 7 o'clock, Thursday, January 14. The executive committee will meet at 4:30, same date and S. D. MERCER, Chairman.

THE supreme court of the United States appears to think illuminating oil in Nebraska should stand the flash test of 100° Fahrenheit.

THE clizens of Douglas county care a great deal less as to who shall be president of the county board than who shall be superintendent of the poor. They have had enough of the present style of poor management and will welcome a change.

THE adulterated flour shipped from St. Petersburg to the Russian famine sufferers is said to have created a municipal scandal. On this side the water it is regarded as a contemptible swindle and a national scandal of which Russia may well be ashamed.

AWARDING contracts without advertising for proposals is an expensive way of performing public work. This appears, however, to have made no difference to a city council renowned for its reckless disregard of law, honesty and the best interests of the public treasury.

THE trouble on the Texas border promises to be more serious than it appeared at first. Garza is to all appearances merely the figurehead, and he has back of him money and men enough to make a revolution if he were on the farther side of the dividing stream. His presence in Texas endangers our peaceful relations with the Mexican republic.

GENERAL MEIGS, who died in Washington yesterday, was one of the most useful soldiers in the service of the government during the rebellion. As quartermaster general of the army his duties were of the most arduous and important character, and he performed them with distinguished ability. His services to the country covered a period of fortysix years, and few soldiers made so honorable a record for fidelity, devotion and usefulness.

JUDGE THOMAS C. GRIFFEY'S death will recall the memorable contest betweed him and Hon. E. K. Valentine for the judgeship in 1876. The supreme court managed by the appliance of the differential calculus to figure Valentine elected by a majority of two and a half votes. This was the turning point of Valentine's career. Judge Griffey never afterward sought any political prominence, though he remained an influential citizen and was recognized as a lawver of ability.

CHINA will be represented at the Chicago exposition, and her envoy promises that her exhibit will be large, novel and picturesque. Legislation will be necessary to provide for the temporary admission of Chinese artisans and laborers in connection with the exhibit; and it will be an interesting task to frame such legislation so as not to give offense to the Chinese government and at the same time not discredit existing law relating to its people. Perhaps the situation will suggest to many that the action of the Chinese government is something of a rebuke to this free and enlightened nation.

YEAR by year the court business of this judicial district has increased. The docket which thirteen years ago one man could easily dispose of has grown until two, then four and finally seven judges were required to keep the legal wheels in motion. The greatest growth has of course been in Douglas county, but Washington, Burt and Sarpy have also enjoyed great material prosperity. It has for several years been the claim of these out counties that the business of Douglas was rushed through the courts and they were neglected. Unfortunately there has been some ground for the complaint. It has been felt so keenly by the adjacent counties that a very unpopular candidate from one of the counties last tall received a very large vote in the outside countles. The proposition, therefore, that one of the seven judges should be given charge of the country business should meet with

A PERPLEXING PROBLEM.

One of the most perplexing problems which confronts social retormers is the juestion whether all breadwinners can promote their mutual interests by concerted and united political action. Me. Powderly, who is only a surface thinker. has reached the conclusion that the interests of the farmer and laborer are identical, and their future welfare can be best promoted by uniting their forces and pooling issues in a new political party composed entirely of the wealth producers. If Mr. Powderly had been a lose student of political economy, and had familiarized himself with the history of the labor movement in foreign countries, he would realize that there always has been and always will remain a broad line of demarcation between the and tiller and the laborer in the work-

This has been the experience of past ages and is the situation at this time in England, Germany, France and other European countries. Far from pooling issues the workingmen and farmers of those countries constitute opposing political parties that can never be parmonized.

Prof. James Bryce, the author of "The American Commonwealth," a liberal member of the British Parliament, writes to the editor of THE BEE under date of December 21, 1891, among other things, as follows: "Am I right in thinking that the [American] labor party has for the moment fallen into the background and will not distract the issue between democrats and republicans next year? Am I also right in the impression that its strength lies still chiefly among persons of foreign nationality, and that it does not gain ground among native Americans? Here in England the rise of the separate labor party, hostile specially to the liberals, is the most threatening phenomenon; if it should go on it might damage liberalism very seriously and even snatch from Mr. Gladstone his anticipated victory."

Now the liberal party in England is largely made up of farmers and small land holders. In Germany the labor reform party, known as the social democracy, is solidly arrayed against the farmers and land owners, for whose benefit an embargo had for years been maintained against American pork and other American food products.

But we are told that these conditions do not prevail in America. One of the advocates of the proposed new farmers and workingmen's party declares that "the interest of one is the concern of all. When the farmer is receiving good prices for the products of his farm he is able to buy manufactured goods. This gives more work to the city people and surely betters their condition. When the farmers are receiving very low prices they are unable to buy the products of the factory, thereby throwing the city people out of employment. When farming is unprofitable the sons and daughters of farmers flock to the cities and help to beat down the wages

and therefore creates a profitable

market for what the farmer has to sell.

But does the farmer want to pay good

wages and high prices for the products

of factory and mill? Do not the third

party independents insist that the Amer-

ican farmer shall not be hampered in

his desire to sell in the dearest market

and buy in the cheapest-in other

words, to get the highest price for the

products of his farm with the privilege

of importing all the products of the mill

and factory from foreign countries where

they can be bought cheaper? Is it not

also true that when workingmen's wages

are low by reason of over production or an

over crowded labor market the sons and

daughters of the workingman flock to

the country and enter into competition

with the farmer in the struggle for sub-

A more serious phase is presented by

one of our labor reform organs, the Lu-

bor Ware, which in support of Mr. Pow-

derly's appeal for a political union be-

tween working men and farmers in the

impending national campaign declares:

men and loving brothers, we have agreed

that "an injury to one is the concern of all:"

that when we shall have knocked off the in

direct taxes which now oppress us, scotched

every franchise under the sun, stopped the le-

gal filchings of monopoly and taken possession

of our estate-the earth-that then a man will

receive all that he earns and no one will suf-

This is very sentimental, but it will

not stand the crucial test of practical

politics. Our breadwinners are all lov-

ing brothers, but they do not all have

the same wants and are not all willing

to share the product of their individual

toil. There is no doubt that the farmer

who can see no advantage in a home

market, and does not realize that the

marvelous growth of America is chiefly

due to the building up of her manufac

turing industries, would like to get rid

of indirect taxes and substitute free

trade for our protective policy. But

how would the American workingman

fare with free trade and the consequent

collapse of our industrial system? There

is no doubt that the repeal of the patent

laws and all franchises would cheapen

certain commodities which are con-

sumed or used by the farmer and work-

ingman, but even that proposition has

two sides to it. The assumption that

the earth belongs to all men in common

and should be shared in common by all

will not strike the American farmer

We want the earth, cries the cham-

pion of labor reform. We have the

earth, responds the farmer, but we do

not have any land to give away. There

are thousands of farmurs who profess to

believe in the doctrines of Henry

George and Edward Ballamy, but if

anybody proposes to organize a new

party, pledged to the abolition of land

ownership or the division of all lands

among the inhabitants of the country.

the farmers will ask to be counted out

The interests of the farmer and Inbore

diverge in many other respects. The

workingman demands shorter working

works from twelve to sixteen hours :

day and has no sympathy for the eight-

hours and better wages. The farme

either west or east, very favorably.

fer that another may prosper.

Not as farmers nor as knights, but as

sistence?

Omaha. of workers in cities." P. S.-Saturday evening's telegraph This is very plausible and in the main page of the f. f. was a reproduction, alcorrect, but let us put the boot on the most verbatim, of all special dispatches other foot. When the laborer is receivprinted in THE BEE of Saturday morning good wages for the product of his ing about the gubernatorial matter. skill and toil he is able to pay the farmer a good price for the products of the soil,

beat b-1!"

The only reliable information the f. f. did have on this subject up to Saturday morning was gleaned from the early Saturday edition of THE BEE, which still holds its place at the front as a news gatherer and ranks with the great New York and Chicago dailies in its extensive special telegraphic service.

BUTTERINE DISPATCHES.

up out of clippings and news letters is

cept up by the Om tha Fake Factory at

its old stand. A fair sample of its en-

terprise was exhibited in Saturday's edi-

tion of the morning Fake in its alleged

dispatches concerning the forthcoming

decision of the United States supreme

The first edition of THE BEE, which

goes by special train and connects with

the Burlington flyer, contained a

comprehensive epitome of the text

of the pending decision, which was

transmitted for its exclusive use from

the national capital. The early edition

of the f. f. (otherwise known as the

World-Herald), which goes out to the

South Platte country, did not contain

one word about the Boyd-Thayer case.

The second edition of the f. f., however,

gave great prominence to a garbled and

bungling report of the Boyd-Thayer de-

cision purporting to come from Wash-

ington by way of New York. To cap

the climax, this butterine dispatch was

supplemented by a telegram concected

in the fake factory and dated from Lin-

coln. That bogus telegram reads as

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 1.-Republicans were

paralyzed when told of the news from the su-

it, but it was clear that hope was father to

the unbelief. Mr. Thaver could not be seen,

owing to the lateness of the hour. Among

appointive state house officials the con-

sternation was widespread and some

began making instant preparations

to depart from the capitol. The

wires were kept hot between here and

Washington trying to get some definite in-

formation on the subject, but no satisfaction

was received. An employe of the auditor's

office received the following from a relative

in Washington: "It is the general belief that

that will be the decision," wheraupon the

employe remarked: "Now, doesn't that

This is a dead give-away. Nobody in

Lincoln had heard a word of the Boyd-

Thayer decision until 5:20 a. m. Satur-

day, after THE BEE containing this im-

portant and startling piece of news had

reached the capital. Nobody in Lincoln

was paralyzed, and nobody in the audi-

tor's office had received any intimation

about the decision. Moveover, Governor

Thayer could not be seen at Lincoln, be-

cause he spent New Year's day at

prome court. Many professed not to believe

court on the Boyd-Thayer appeal.

OUR INTELLECTUAL STATUS.

Our English cousins from Charles Dickens to Sir Edwin Arnold are quite sure that there is nothing distinctively great about American literature. They concede us the genius of invention and admire our remarkable energy, but insist that because of these our literary efforts are not equal to those of the authors of the old world who are never in a hurry and do no work under pressure. Prof. Bryce. in "Social Institutions of America." a very clever review of his observations on this side the ocean, is of the opinion that the term American is not properly applied to our literature, because we speak the English language and are given to buying and reading English books. This criticism is not aimed so much at individual Americans or the comparative youth of our nation, but is generally intended to prove that our democratic institutions and form of government are not conducive to the development of that style of intellect which produces poetry, fiction and history which shall outlive conturies.

We have become quite indifferent to these opinions of our neighbors. When Dickens satirized everything but Boston we were righteously indignant, but we forgave him because he could not place himself in sympathy with our institutions. We have generally treated all succeeding generations of English literary critics with even greater kindness and of late years to be carreatured by British writers has caused us more

amusement than irritation. The fact is that we can afford to be indifferent to this superficial judgment of our neighbors As time goos on our writers will be more and more appreciated. England has her Robinson Crosoe read by all peoples, and America pleases the same peoples with "Last of the Mohicans," "Uncle Tom's Cabin' and "Ben Hur." These are three distinctive types of fiction which the world's literature has not surpassed. Don. Quixote and Boccaccio are no greater than these three and Les Miserables will live no longer. We had no Dickens, but our Washington Irving's stories will be read by our grandchildren with fully as much interst as the voluminous works of the greatest of English story tellers. There is no merrier soul in any literature than Otiver Wendell Holmes and no deeper essayist than our own Emerson. Longfellow and Whittier will be the poets of the people as long as Tennyson. James Russell Lowell is entitled to a place in any library. Nathaniel Hawthorne is as graceful a writer as ever penned a romance. Our bistorians, Bancroft and Prescott, will be read with just as much interest in the future as Tume, William Cullon Bryant's genius

will shine as long as our language

smile when Butler's Hudibras is powerhour movement or a raise of wages on less. Bayard Taylor ranks with the the farm. The workingman wants the greatest of thivelers as well as story dollar he earns to have as large a purchasing power as possible, while the tellers. Agossiz achieved his most marked success in America. Audubon leaders of the fint and free silver movewas and is the first of ornithologists and ment are trying to debase our currency and thereby hope to increase the price Asa Gray led the world of botanical re-Dana and Winchell are not of the commodities which the workingsenrch. equal to Darwin, but they have carved man is obliged to buy from the farmer. their names on the enduring rocks of Between such conflicting interests, harmonious political union is out of the every age from the cozoic to the day of judgment Henry Ward Beecher, question, even if it were possible to bring about the reforms and remedy the Channing and Simpson were as charming pulpit orators as Spurgeon. Noah grievances of the two classes of wealth producers by any conceivable political Webster is the greatest lexicographer of the English speaking world and Joseph Emerson Worcester stands next. Justice Story and Chancellor Kent are The fabrication of imaginary disaccepted as authority upon English as patches and butterine telegrams gotten

well as American law. The fact is, without particularizing further, that America, young as she is, has made her mark in poetry, art, fiction, history, travel, science, theology, law and medicine, as well as commerce, oratory, statesmanship, war, invention, and the development of a wildorness. The American who blushes because we have produced no great men is simply ignorant of the literature and history of his country. We say these things not boastfully, not offensively, not in anger, but in pride and because our foreign visitors, especially from Great Britain, force us to correct their errors of judgment and their misstatements of fact.

FOREST PROTECTION.

The American Forestry association, which held its tenth annual session in Washington the past week, will cause to be presented to congress a bill providing for licenses to cut timber under regulations adapted to the necessities of the locality and for protection of the forests on the public domain against fire and theft. The association was addressed by the secretary of the interior, who assured it of his full sympathy with the purpose to preserve the timbered lands and give to them proper care and protection from spoliation at the hands of greedy and unscrupulous people. He pledged himself to co-operate in all ways to protect the forestry resources of the country, and spoke of the trouble that had been experienced in putting a check to the indiscriminate destruction of all forests, both by unscrupulous men at home and the invasion of men from abroad.

Referring in his annual report to this important subject, Secretary Noble said that the safety of the public timber was greatly impaired by a provision of the act to repeal timber-culture laws, which makes it lawful, subject to the rules of the Interior department, to cut public timber in a number of the states and territories for agricultural, mining, manufacturing or domestic purposes, which, as the secretary remarks, embraces all the purposes for which any one could cut timber unless it were in mere wantonness. The law thus gives every license for feiling the forests, and this in states not very abundantly supplied with timber at best, so that with the increased value of forest products it will take but a small percentage of their population to exhaust every possible claim. The secretary of the interior is authorized to make restraining regulations, but it is wisely suggested by the present secretary that it would be better that the statute should be so made as itself to prevent this result than that so important a matter should be left to the secretary of the interior. This officer changes with each administration, and so long as there is anything to give. says Secretary Noble, he will find it difficult to refuse to some that which has already been granted to others.

The statute authorizing the president to set apart and reserve, from time to time, in any state or territory having public land bearing forests, any part of such lands as public reservations, under which last year a reserve was established about the Yellowstone National Park and another in the White river plateau in Colorado, affords a method of postponing the worst results of forest demolition, but something more is needed, and the secretary of the interior and the Forestry association have pointed out what this is. In the opinion of the former the laws should authorize details from the army, in the discretion of the president, to guard the reserves. made from early spring to late autumn, or the employment by the Interior department of a police force under a superintendent, and there should be penalties against the violation of any of the rules and regulations made to govern the reserve, to be enforced in any court of competent jurisdiction. In view of the fact that this matter of forest protection, the importance of which cannot be overestimated, has been urged upon congress at every session for many years, it is most remarkable that there should still be a demand for legislation that is obviously necessary,

A FREE PASS DECISION. Some time ago complaint was made to the Interstate Commerce commission against the Boston & Maine Railroad company, charging that corporation with giving free transportation in violation of the interstate commerce act. A very strong case was presented, and the complaint was fully justified by the answer of the company. This showed that it has been giving free transportation to no less than ten classes of persons, among whom were included the higher officers of state in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, and certain prominent officers of the United States. like collectors of customs, the members of the railroad committee for the time being of the tegislatures of Maine, New Humpshire, Vermont and Massachusetts; and "persons whose good will is important to the corporation," which would embrace all legislators willing to sell their influence and votes for free passes. It was thus made evident that the rail road company was acting in utter and flagrant disregard of the second section of the interstate commerce law.

In constraing this section the commission held that where the service of the carrier subject to the act is "like and contemporaneous" for different passengers, the charge to one of a greater or less compensation than to another constitutes unjust discrimination and is unlawful, and this is not affected by the face that such passengers held unlike or Mark Twain is inimitable as a laugh | onequal official, social or business posi-

they ordinarily exist in a community or are arbitrarily created by the carrier. This decision clearly denies to railroad companies the right to give interstate passes to state officials, members of legislatures, officers of the United States government, and "persons whose good will is important to the corporation,' and its enforcement will do away with a large share of the free transportation that is now almost as extensive and general as before the interstate commerce act went into effect.

Of course the decision does not affect the giving of free transportation within a state. That is a matter which must be dealt with by state legislation, and it is one regarding which public sentiment needs to be thoroughly aroused and educated. But, nevertheless, the decision will go far toward correcting the evils connected with the free pass system, and it ought to have an influence favorable to state legislation against the system. The Boston & Maine Railroad company is not the only corporation that has been violating the law in this particular and profiting by the unlawful practice. The wrong is general, and so long as it is permitted to continue it will embarrass efforts for railroad regulation. The Interstate Commerce commission has given a clear construction of the federal act in relation to this subject, and if the states will act in the matter as sound policy dictates the free pass evil can be reduced to a minimum, if not wholly destroyed.

A WORLD'S PAIR SUGGESTION.

The Nebraska World's fair commis doners have a great work before them and can accomplish a vast amount of good for the state if they perform their duties with energy and intelligence. There must be no politics either in their deliberations or their methods of preparing for the great occasion. The first and foremost idea should be to make the best possible exposition of Nebraska's resources and products with the money available, and to secure as much financial assistance as possible in addition to the present appropriation. The duties of the board are simple enough, and it should not take much time or much money to elaborate a plan of campaign which shall make the Nebraska exhibit memorable for its completeness and attractiveness.

The commissioners having voted to expend \$15,000 for a building, and having already used the \$5,000 allotted to them for the year 1891, have left \$30,000 of last winter's appropriation for the good of the cause. Certain specified portions of this sum should be set aside for the use of the county officers and local associations which must depend upon private subscriptions mainly for their contribution to the state exhibit. Such organizations as the State Agricultural association, State Horticultural society, State Dairymen's association and State Teachers association, with funds of their own, ought not to expect any portion of this small sum to aid them in their efforts. The ruling of the national board of control, which proposes that the exhibits of these organizations shall be located in buildings provided for that class of displays, will hinder the state from massing its products under one roof.

The more necessity exists, therefore, for using the public money exclusively for the state building, leaving the class exhibits to their proper societies to be prepared under the advice and in a measure under the supervision of the state commissioners, but in large measure independent of the state exhibit. In this way each representative organization interested can solicit and secure a goodly sum, in addition to what may be spared from its own treasury. from its public-spirited members and their friends and thus the aggregate for the state be made to reach proportions which shall enable Nebraska to be creditably represented in all the departments of the exposition as well as in the independent building.

THE NEW EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT. A conference that ought to have interest for all persons in sympathy with educational progress was held in Philadelphia during the past week. It was the first annual meeting of persons interested in the cause of university extension, and there were present well known educators from nearly all parts of the country, not a few of them being men of the highest distinction in their profession. It is only necessary to mention such names as that of Dr. Pepper, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. MacAllister, president of Drexel institute, Bishop Vincent, chancellor of the Chantauoua system, and Hon, William T. Haeris, United States. commissioner of education, in order to show the high character of the conference and the kind of men who are leading the new educational movement University extension originated in England, and the most important address delivered at the conference was by Prof. Sadler of Oxford. This distinguished educator said of the work that it reconciles culture and labor. The very political future, he observed, makes work of this kind important. "What can be more important than that men of all classes and stations, with their varied experiences, should most together in the university extension class and frankly explain to one another their respective views?" The best way of obtaining true equality, said Frof. Sadler, is to give the best people in every rank of a nation every educational advantage.

The progress which this movement is making furnishes gratifying evidence of the carnest and zealous interest that is taken in the educational advancement of the people, and contains the promise of most beneficent results. There are problems of more or less difficulty connected with the work that are yet to be solved, and more are likely to arise as the movement grows, but it is not to be doubted that all of them will receive a proper solution and that university extension will be found practicable everywhere-in the cities and larger towns of the west as well as in those of the east. The American University Extension society, under whose auspices the Philadelphia conference was held, has entered upon this work with a determination to achieve success, and the results of its efforts thus far are of the most encouraging character. The maker. He can make an Englishman | tinar, or belong to different classes as | movement mortis the heart, support of

all friends of education, and none should be more ready to promote the work than educators in the west, where the opportunity for conferring its benefits is so great. It is advancing in this direction, however, and when it comes it will not fail of an earnest and enthusiastic reception. The people of the west are not behind those of any other part of the country in devotion to whatever will advance popular enlightenment.

THE organization of the Chilian cabinet having been completed, it is reasonable to expect an early official announcement of the position of the new government regarding the difficulty with the United States. If there is a sincere desire to reach a just settlement of the issue little trouble will be found in doing so, but the indications are that our government will not be disposed to permit the controversy as to terms to drag on interminably. A withdrawal of the impertinent note of Senor Matta would be a good thing for the new government to do as a beginning, though of course, it has no responsibility for that enunciation. As to arbitration, it would be a singular proposition to come from Chili after her refusal to agree to the policy in the pan-American conference, but, in view of the position then taken by the United States regarding arbitration, it is not easy to see how this government could justify rejecting the proposition to arbitrate if Chili should make it.

THE report that President Diaz fears the revolutionary leader, Garza, now making bandit raids on the Mexican border, for the reason that the president is not popular with the masses of the Mexican people, is not entitled to credence. It is true that Diaz maintains a strong government, as must be done to maintain any government in Mexico, but he has been three times chosen to the presidency with practically no opposition, and the more intelligent portion of the people at least justly regard him as the most enlightened and progressive executive the republic has ever had. He has amply attested his patriotism and statesmanship, and at the same time he has shown a character for great force and firmness. The country will doubtless give him all the support he requires, and there is small probability of the Garza revolution attaining very serious proportions.

THE Banana Belt, which is one of the wildest freaks of the imagination of a gifted but retired railroad advertising romancist, has just emerged from its snowbanks. Our great central region, which takes its weather as it comes without grumbling, has been "enjoying the most delightful winter possible. The people of the Banana Belt must harp upon something more tangible than climate or they will slip up on their own banana peels.

THE prevailing impression at the naional capital, among parties who are usually well informed, is that the rumor concerning the agreement of a majority of the United States supreme court on the Nebraska gube natorial contest is wetl founded. We do not deem it proper, however, to comment upon the pending decision before a formal announcement has been made by the court. Will He Tan 117

thicago News.

Mr. Blaine announces himself as being in

favor of free hides-President Montt's pre-As to Blaine's Strength.

It is not sufficient that Mr. Blaine shall be

strong enough to go through a presidential term." The question is, is he strong enough to be elected to a presidential term? The Rio Grande Flea.

Philadelphia Ledger,

Garza, the revolutionary gnat who is anoying Mexico and people on the American frontier, is not an entirely worthless person. resident Diaz has offered \$30,000 for him, living or dead.

> Manifest Destiny. Globe-Democrat.

Manifest destiny has, as Henry Labouchere ays, decrees that Canada shall before many more years pass "become a new member of the United States," but it should be distinctly understood that the big end of this combination is not prompting or harrying destiny in

Shocking the Saints.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press. Rev. Lyman Abbott told his nearers in New fork last Sunday that the bible was a work of evolution, that it had jots of mistakes in it that a man might keep all the ten commandcents and not be fit to circulate in decent ociety, that it was a vile sin to Sham belief in that in which we had no faith, and a whole lot of other things which would have no tendency o comfort or edify the samts, if any of them had been in his doxology works while he was anking the rafters ring.

Not a Fit Subject for Pardon.

It was generally thought that Commander McCalta's full sentence was insufficient for the offense for which he was convicted. harm he did was not chiefly to his victim, but to the navy. The whole penalty he has paid is the loss of nine numbers on the navy list. As this will retard his promotion to captain probably two years he will doubtles; on be found seeking relief from congress. It is really a pity that he ever was tried at Such a travesty of Justice as the commutation of an originally inadequate sentence does more harm than would have realted from no trial at all.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

A little religion is a hard thing to keep. A lie in the heart is black as it is in a horse To love an enemy is the only possible way of destroying him.

When you go to enurch to belp the Lord, on't wear squeaky shoes. Long prayers in church generally make heaven seem a long way off. Refore the devil can make people quarrel-ome, he has to first make them unhappy. There is a good deal of praying for mis-ions that never puts any money in the bas-

There is something wrong in the preaching that drives children away from the church. The only real courage is that which comes

from knowing that we are right. Rogues are It is doubtful whether the Lord ever made a man who could be a church sexion and please the whole congregation.

The religion that proposes to sell cyster

soup by the dish whopever the church wants money is not the kind that the devil is afraid The congregation that will pay its pastor well for teriing them the truth about themselves is one like would be watched with a great deal of interest by the aureis.

The devil never puts a straw in the way of the man who preaches against the sins of scople in the next county, but how he does combard the man who draws a bead on siners in his own concrecation

MERRY NEW YEAR FOICES. Washington Start It is a geometrical fact

Chleago Tribune: "If you think you're going to have the grip, Marin," observed Mr. Billus, peevish y, "of course you'll have it. Any doctor will tell you that a constant if read of any d sease is likely to make you catch it."
"Not always, John," replied Mrs. Billus, "You might live for sixty years in constant dread of a brain disease and you'd never get it, Lohn."

Kate Field's Washington: Bromley-I haven't the eash this morning. Fil give you my note for thirty days. Darringer-I protest. Bromley-Don't! The notary will do that.

THE OLD, OLD STORY. Browning, King & Co.'s Monthly. With hands so soft the ivories she Fingers in time to her fond your, Wondering where her here can be. "On! Why does my darling toll so long?" With "hands" so tough the ivories he

Indianapolis Journal: "You are another poor victim of circumstances. I presume," said the charitable nonsekeeper, "No'me," replied Mr. Hungry Higgins, proudly, "I sin't I'm a seif-made man, I am, even if I sin't much of a job."

Chips up as ever his luck goes wrong "second-sight" was hers there'd be Waiting for him a liveller song.

Binghamton Leader: Humanity appears to be very unequally divided between those who an't stand prosperity and those who can't get

Boston Courier: Even Washington's grace-ul carriage didn't make as fasting impres-on on history as the hack he took at his father's cherry tree.

Browning, King & Co.'s Monthly: Ned visibly agitated—Really now, Miss Dalsy, I don't know what I have done to merit your displeasure. Won't you please tell a fellow what's gone wrong?
Miss Dalsy-Why. I heard you whistling 'Miss Dalsy-Why. I heard you whistling ust now. Don't you know that we came to lorida to escape that particular tune?

Pittsburg Press: There is always a hand of welcome ready to be offered to the strange ambrella.

Washington Star: A resolution of economy s one of the most natural New Year's succesors of the Christmas season.

Boston Post: The snare of a drum is not dangerous. It is the snare of the wily aran-mer that you want to look out for.

Indianapolis Journal: "I am afraid that George is tirms of me," "Why, dear?" "He has been telling me that I am too good woman to be the wife of such a man as he is." Washington Star: It was in the hall where "Who are these people?" said the college

friend, "Oh," was the reply, "they are chestawis from my family tree." Puck: Miss Lovina Cottedge—Oh, Mr. Squeer am so much please; with your beautiful bristmas gift! Christmas gift!
Madison Squeer—I am very glad you liked it,
(Thinkin; of his rival.) Er-r-r, did you get
anything from Shippen Clarke?
Miss Cottedge—No: I told him that he had
better save the money.

St. Joseph News: "Talk is very cheap," said Patchem, reflectively.
"I don't think so," said Patsy, the tramp, sadly: "a judge gave me a little talk once and it cost me \$10."

New York Herald: Trotter-1 hear that Miss hear's father didn't approve of your suit. Barlow—No: he's too biamed or tical. Made is money as a tailor, you know.

Rochester Post: Blecks-Well, old man, are you going to swear off this New Year's? Kleeks-No; I'm going to leave off. Blecks-Leave off what? Kleeks-Swearing off. [They smile.]

Washington Star; "The deadly parallel again," said the convict as he gianced at the tripe's on his new suit of ciothes.

Vessels Still Awaiting Orders.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 2.—The cruiser San Francisco and Charleston are both in the harbor here. Captain Remy of the Charleston said he knows nothing of the Chilian situation. He was ordered to come here to receive ammunition and supplies from the San Francisco and await further orders. The cruiser Baltimore is expected here Mou-

day. Iron Workers Strike. JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 2.-A strike was inaugurated in the blast furnace No. 2 at the rolling mills yesterday afternoon, throwing out 25% This is the only furnace that has rebeen in operation here. The difficulty grose over a matter of wages and the allow-

Indian Kills His Wife's Seducer, Brownsville, Minn., Jan. 2.—Half Cat, an Indian on the Sisseston reservation, w.s. found in a compromising condition with the wife of Red Bird, who kitled him.

MY PHILOSOPHY.

James Whiteomb Riley. I ain't ner don't p'iend to be, Much posted on philosofy; But there is times, when all alone, I work out ideos of my own. And of these same there is a few I'd like to lest refer to you— Pervidin' that you don't object To listen clos't and rickoffect.

I alius argy that a man
Who does about the best he can,
Is pienty good enough to suit
This lower mundane institute—
No matter of his daily walk
Is subject for his neighbor's talk,
And critic-minds of ev'ry wh m
Jest all git up and go for him!

I knowed a feller one't that had The valer janders mighty bnd, And each and every friend he'd meet Would stop and give him some receet Fer cuorin' of em. But he'd say lie kind o' thought they'd go away Without no medleine, and boast That he'd git well without one doste.

Ho kep' a yalierin' on—and they l'erdictin' that he'd die some day Before he knowed it. Tuck his bed, The felier did ant iost his head. And wandered in his mind a spell— Then railied, and it last got well; But ev'ry friend that said he'd die Went back on him eternally.

It's natchuratenough. I guess. When some gits more and some gits less, For them 'uns on the simmest side. To chain it ain't a fair divide:
And I've knowed some to lay and wait.
And gir up soon and set up late.
To getch some felier they could hate.
For goin' at a faster gait.

The stins is bad when folks commence A findin' fault with Providence. And balkin' 'cause the world don't shake At ev'ry pranch' step they take. No man is great till be can see How loss than little he would be, Ef stripped to soif, and stark and bare He hung his sign out anywhere.

My doctern is to lay aside Contecsious, and be satisfied; Jeat do your best, and praise er blame That foilers that, coints jest the same. I've alius noticed grate success Is mixed with troubles, more or less, And it's the man who does the best. That gits more kicks than all the rest.

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

