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Average GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 16th day of January, A. D. 1892. N. P. Fett. Notary Public. The growth of the average daily circulat on of The BER for six years is shown in the following table:

| 10.77 | 16.296 | 15.200 | 18.574 | 19.555 | 28.441 | 10.205 | 18.156 | 18.506 | 18.506 | 18.701 | 25.415 | 11.577 | 14.400 | 19.680 | 18.566 | 29.815 | 24.085 | 12.191 | 13.416 | 18.748 | 18.559 | 20.855 | 24.085 | 12.491 | 14.227 | 17.181 | 18.769 | 30.180 | 26.847 | 12.298 | 14.147 | 19.248 | 18.559 | 20.091 | 29.917 | 12.414 | 4.671 | 18.185 | 18.768 | 20.097 | 27.021 | 12.414 | 4.151 | 18.185 | 19.651 | 20.769 | 27.021 | 12.464 | 4.151 | 18.185 | 19.651 | 20.769 | 27.021 | 13.683 | 13.683 | 14.449 | 18.154 | 18.710 | 27.027 | 25.537 | 12.289 | 14.333 | 18.084 | 18.710 | 70.727 | 25.537 | 13.488 | 5.298 | 19.310 | 22.316 | 24.699 | 12.237 | 15.041 | 18.225 | 20.048 | 23.471 | 24.041 | 18.225 | 20.048 | 23.471 | 24.041 | 18.225 | 20.048 | 23.471 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041 | 24.041

JUDGE BOTKIN announces that he will not retire. The judge belongs to the class that die but do not resign.

FRANCIS MURPHY has knocked out

John L. Sullivan. He got him to sign the temperance pledge and to make a temperance speech in Tacoma. PERHAPS some fiat money fatalist can

see something gloomy and foreboding in the financial fact that the weekly bank statement shows the New York banks now hold \$24,579,000 in excess of legal. requirements.

Dr. SPAULDING was graciously permitted to sign the bonds for school buildings and sites in his capacity as president of the Board of Education. Small favors from the school board combine are no doubt gratefully received by the doctor.

Some of the cities which last year made merry over the demoralized weekly clearing house reports from Omaha are invited to watch 'the process of complete recovery which the weekly reports will evidence from this

THE Chilian situation has developed the patriotism of a number of southern brigadiers to such an extent that they ask congress to remove the prohibition which makes it impossible for them to be appointed to any position in the United States army

CONGRESS should blush at the thought that an Englishman is endeavoring to raise by private subscription among ship owners, a fund sufficient to convey the gifts of the American people for the Russian peasantry from New York to the desolated provinces.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD has the grip and could not lecture at Trenton, N. J., Friday night. Whether his victims were refunded their money or otherwise is not stated. The experience of Omaha people leads to the conclusion that the money remained in the box office.

IN THE first of the railway cases to enjoin the city clerk from listing railway property outside the right of way the people win. It is to be hoped like success will be experienced in the United States court when the Union Pacific makes its fight against the proposed assessment.

THE Metroplitan club has opened its new rooms on Harney street. The Athletic club is in running order and a success. The Omaha and Union clubs are about to purchase the lot on which they propose to erect a \$100,000 club house. These are evidences that Omaha is growing metroplitan.

THE general public will be satisfied with a Board of Health even if Dr. Clarke Gapen is not a member. The floctor's ability need not be questioned, but it goes without saying that almost any other respectable physician can do the work and draw the salary of the commissioner of health without friction.

THE activity of the government in all the navy yards and ordnance factories and the Sunday cabinet meeting are fairly conclusive evidence that the government is preparing itself for an emergency. However, we are still of the opinion that war with Chili is improbable. A giant cannot fight a pigmy.

PRESIDENT HARRISON is to have a cabinet meeting today. This meeting is not religious in character either. It will discuss important state affairs. As the president is a consistent Presbyterian, the sabbatarians who will be disposed to criticise his action should be satisfied that the meeting is a military

JUDGE IRVINE having decided that nothing but the High school can be legally maintained in the building on the capitol grounds, the Board of Education should now direct its energies toward providing proper facilities for the grades in the central part of the ity. Dr. Towne and Judge Tiffany deserve the thanks of the community for bringing this matter into court and to a final settlement.

HOW TO USE WEALTH.

The present era has witnessed a marvelous increase of wealth. Every large city has its millionaires and some of the population centers have men who count their wealth by the tens of millions. The Vanderbilts, the Astors and the Rockefellers, Jay Gould and Leland Stauford are reputed to have amassed more than one hundred millions each.

How are these millionaires to use their wealth for the benefit of humanity and posterity? This question has been discussed by several eminent clergymen and philanthropists through the columns of the New York Independent.

Rev. Dr. Buckley suggests to our men of wealth to select from the three classes for which the state does not and cannot make adequate provision-the hospital. the orphanage and the home for the aged. Mr. D. Willis James would have money expended in great churches in which not architectural beauty but capacity and methods of attracting the people should be the desideratum of mission work. He would -have billiard and pool rooms and other forms of innocent amusement, perhaps not in the basement of the church but, next door, Then he would pay men good wages to devote their time to the religious effort.

Mr. Kellogg, the secretary of the New York Charity Organization soclety, regards soup houses, coal and clothing societies and "other contrivances for supplying able-bodied persons with what the good Lord intended they should earn for themselves," as a means of demoralization. In his opinion money expended among the degraded and destitute in founding libraries, lyceums, lecture courses, schools, elevating amusements, clean resorts, missions and other provisions for religious, mental and moral culture is far more advantageous to the deserving poor than if used for physical relief. He excepts from this generalization the really helpless people, children, aged, cripples and imbeciles.

The discussion covers a wide range, and coming from a variety of sources is interesting as a study of the methods of charitable work to which the funds of the rich may be applied. It is strange, however, that among all these eminent men, not one comes forward with a suggestion for public parks, or institutions where healthful physical recreation is possible. Swimming baths in cities, breathing spots in the crowded tenement sections, floral gardens to cultivate the love of the beautiful in nature, publicart galleries, children's playgrounds and pure air excursions are all omitted. But one of the writers refers to kindergartens, industrial schools and similar institutions. The contributors almost without exception lose sight of the natural side of public charity in their zeal for religious training. All are strongly of the opinion that

wealthy men should distribute their surplus accumulations during lifetime. One of the laymen thinks the giving should be lavish enough to make the giver feel the sacrifice, while another calls it cant to speak of sacrifice and would have the giving appreciated as a privilege. Both are generous practical philanthropists, and therefore their opinions are worthy of attention. It is noted, also, that wealthy men are coming more and more to regard their riches as trusts, to be used, not for selfish ends, but for the public good during their Vassar, Rockefeller, Colgate and Carnegie are cited as examples.

It is gratifying to thoughtful people to know that men of our day are far more generous in their benefactions than were the men of the preceding generation. This is doubtless chiefly due to the fact that great fortunes have been more readily made within the past fifty years. The men who have amassed these fortunes are for the most part selfmade. Some of them have already set the example for other men of wealth by establishing museums, public libraries and charity hospitals, and erecting library buildings, music halls, and endowing colleges, manual training schools and other institutions of learning. Others have immortalized themselves by donations of parks, public bath houses and great resorts for the recreation of the common people.

Such a distribution of wealth during the lifetime of the men who have accumulated fortunes, and bequests for benevolent and charitable institutions, are the most effective arguments against communism and anarchy. They are, moreover, the most lasting monuments to the possessors of wealth, which in most instances is certain to be dissipated by their heirs within the lifetime of the third generation.

ARBITRATION IN SIGHT. It appears probable that within the next thirty days the Bering sea controversy will be submitted to arbitration. The recent causes of delay, it seems were the requests of the British government for increasing the number of arbitrators. It was originally intended that there should be three, but Lord Salisbury asked that the number be increased to five, and after this was agreed to be made another request that the number be enlarged to seven, which the United States government also acceded to, with the condition that three of the arbitrators shall be selected from the countries which have no interest in the questions at issue. This being settled the matter of choosing the three disinterested arbitrators cannot be very difficult, so that there is reason to expect that the issue may be presented to arbitration within a month, or at any rate in ample time to get a decision before the opening of the sealing season in

May, if that be desirable. The fact is made apparent that the Canadian government has been exerting a good deal of influence in this matter and is largely responsible for the delays that were a source of considerable annoyance to the government at Washington. Canada has never been favorable to arbitration, and it is understood endeavored to induce Lord Salisbury to abandon that plan of settlement even after he was fully committed to it. Failing in this the Canadian government demanded representation and will be allowed one of the arbitrators. There is perhaps no reasonable objection to be made to this, but it furnishes another illustration of the policy of interference and obstruction which has been uniformly pursued by Canada in relation to

all questions between the United States and Great Britain in which Canada had any interest, and this country 's fully justified in regarding this policy as an expression of hostility. It ought to be obvious to Canadian statesmen that they have nothing to gain by persisting in a course which induces a belief that they are unfriendly to the United States. Certainly such a policy will not tend to promote a feeling here favorable to commercial concessions which a very large number of the people of Canada regard as most essential to their prosperity and welfare. The interests of Canada will be best subserved by cultivating the most friendly relations with the United States, but her tory government seems incapable of appreciating this fact. There is a growing party in Canada, however, which in the not remote future may effect a material change in the attitude of that government toward the United States.

A BUREAU OF JUSTICE. The conditions which make the suggestion of a bureau of justice timely are, of course, regretable. They exist, however, and hence in Chicago such a bureau has been successfully maintained for three years. The purpose of the organization is to employ competent attorneys, who shall give personal attention to cases where poor people, especially working girls, working women and working orphan boys, are subjected to impositions by employers or others, and in general to teach those who would oppress the poor do so at their peril. The bureau also takes cognizance of the workings of existing laws and methods of procedure and is expected to suggest improvements, to propose new and better laws and to make efforts toward their enactment.

The Chicago bureau in its first year conducted 1,164 cases; during the second year, 2,497, and during the third year, 8,783. During these years it collected \$20,000 in wages, which has been placed to the credit of those who earned it. The experience in Chicago has demonstrated the importance of the bureau. The poor in every large city suffer from the greed of conscienceless employers and the usurious interest demanded by chattel mortgage sharks. Again, it is the observation of most men that the poor are frequently forced to accept a mere pittance of the wages they earn, because they cannot afford to enforce their rights in the courts. Not infrequently innocent persons are convicted before our justice and police courts chiefly because they are unable to secure proper defense at the hands of honest attorneys. Cases where people borrow money at exorbitant rates of interest, and, after paying the principal two or three times over, finally lose all and are turned helpless and homeless upon the streets to beg or steal or worse are not uncommon, even in this city.

Denver has recently organized a bureau of justice with two leading clergymen and one of the best known attorneys of the city at its head. The bureau is supported by private subscription. The idea is one which will take root in all large cities eventually and will tend in a great measure to remove one of the just causes of discontent among the bread winners.

THE FAIR AND AN APPROPRIATION. The outlook for the proposed \$5,000,is manifestly unfavorable, though congress may still be induced to give some additional financial assistance to that enterprise. The resolution adopted by the house by a decisive majority declares that no money ought to be appropriated by congress from the public treasury, except such as is manifestly necessary to carry on the several departments. The democratic majority is thus distinctly committed to the policy of limiting appropriations by the present congress to the absolute requirements of the departmental service, and aithough the author of the resolutions, Mr. Holman, chairman of the appropriations committee, expressed the opinion that they were broad enough to permit any and all appropriate and legitimate legislation, it is to be noted that he prid no attention to the suggestion that an appropriation for the fair might be considered such legislation. At the same time he indicated that private pension bills and the like, as they all belong to the departments of the government, would be so consid-

It is altogether probable that the feeling of the New York democracy, or more properly the Tammany faction of it, regarding the World's fair is exerting an influence upon the democrats of the house. It is well known that the former do not desire the success of the fair, and therefore will undoubtedly spare no effort to prevent any further aid from the government, whether in he form of a loan or otherwise. The leading organ of the dominant element of the New York democracy has persistently opposed the proposition that the government shall do anything more in a financial way for the Columbian exposition, and it is not to be doubted that it voices the general sentiment of those it represents. The force of this influence must not be underestimated. The democrats in congress will not consider this matter independently of political considerations.

The World's fair will not be a failure if congress shall refuse to give it the financial and which it is proposed to ask for, but without such aid it must fall short of the magnificent proportions now contemplated. It may still be the greatest exhibition of the world's products and achievements in science and art ever made, but without more money a part of the grand design will have to be abandoned, inducing a sense of regret that all could not be accomplished which American enterprise and ingenuity have suggested. It will be unfortunate if political rather than patriotic considerations shall have the greater weight in determining the question whether the government should lend further financial support to this great enterprise, to which we have invited the world with the promise that it shall surpass all previous undertakings of the kind. It may be that the request for \$5,000,000 is extravagant and that a much less sum would be sufficient for every reasonable requirement, but at any rate there should be a general and sincere desire

to provide whatever may be found necessary to the complete success of the fair. The character of the nation for enterprise, as well as its honor, is involved, and it would be a losing economy that for the sake of a few million dollars would permit these to be impaired in the estimation of the world.

OFFICIAL NEPOTISM. The departments at Washington recently found it necessary to call a halt upon the system of appointing relatives of department officials to important positions. The nepotism practiced by public officials is demoralizing. Commissioner Raum's troubles came largely from the fact that his son occupied a confidential position in the pension office. Congressman Springer has appointed his son clerk of the ways and means committee, and relatives of congressmen and senators, as well as department officers, are scattered all through the civil service.

Governor Thayer's son is his private secretary. Superintendent of Public Instruction Goudy's wife is his deputy. Chief Grain Inspector Blanchard has appointed his son to a position in his department. A district judge proposes to name a nephew as court stenographer. Other instances will occur to the reader if he is familiar with the organization of the state and local offices, all of which go to show that the public service is made too often a matter of family profit and conventence

It is suggested that some of the new city officials propose to practice this same vice of nepotism. It should not be allowed. If necessary to protect the public offices of Omaha from the demoralization which so often follows its practice, stringent ordinances should be passed prohibiting any city official from appointing a relative to a clerkship, deputyship or any other position of trust or profit. A rule of this character should be likewise adopted by the Board of Education. Unless something is done we shall soon find our city, county, district and state offices converted into asylums for the benefit of the relatives of the people whom we select to perform official public duties.

A CLOSE CORPORATION.

The annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture will take place next Tuesday. On that day the hornyhanded bankers, political posey gardeners and agricultural walking delegates composing a majority of the board of managers will proceed as usual to perpetuate themselves in office. The presidents of county agricultural societies will participate of course; that is they will vote upon certain propositions, but they will be mere lookers on so far as the actual business of the board is concerned. A select coterie known as the state board of managers, a self propagating society of very shrewd gentlemen who know a good thing when they see it, and enjoy the special privileges their positions afford, will ordain what the board shall do. In other states the Board of Agricul-

ture is made up of practical farmers and stock growers, who conduct the affairs of the society under state supervision for the promotion of the interests of land tillers and cattle raisers. In Nebraska a self-seeking close corporation of shrewd wire-workers conducts the | estimable value. business of the board. They were created by a territorial law which has been so manipulated that rings of politicians have controlled not only its affairs but its membership. With the exception of Governor Furnas, the secretary, there are go men on the board who can lay claim to eminence in agriculture, horticulture or stock growing. Bankers, broken down politicians and men with political ambitions to subserve make up the organization. A gentleman closely associated with the B. & M. road and two or three Lincoln manipulators carry on the business, and by proper discrimination in issuing passes manage to have their friends present when they are needed and to shut out those who are not in the ring.

The financial affairs of the board will not bear close inspection if rumors are correct. There is said to be a shortage of several thousand dollars standing against a former treasurer. A few years ago when the total receipts from the annual fair reached less than \$25,000 the board had a balance of about \$10,000. Since that day the gate receipts have doubled but the cash balances each year are nominal. The whole thing is open to suspicion. There is no law for the government of the state board. It is doubtful whether or not it has any legal existence. There is no proper check upon its expenditures. It is a profitable sinecure for a number of gentlemen who are not farmers or stock growers, and a good thing for the passenger business of the railways centering in Lincoln. There should be some new blood injected into the board of managers, and the secret mechanism by which it perpetuates itself year after year should be exposed.

BISHOP NEWMAN'S SUGGESTION.

Bishop Newman, who has just returned from Oklahoma, makes some suggestions with regard to the opening of the Cherokee strip which should commend themselves to the secretary of the

The strip is a fine tract of land and has long been coveted by the whites. There will be a great rush of speculators, as well as home seekers, to the strip when it becomes possible to obtain the land. Unless something is done to check them border desperadoes and conscienceless speculators will by fair or foul means endeavor to get possession. The bishop would avoid bloodshed and downright fraud in the inevitable scramble

parties who can establish their right to acquire a homestead, and each ticket holder to be given equal chance by lot for the land to be opened for settlement. This does not imply a lottery in any sense of the word, but a division of the land in quarter sections without favoritism. Precautions would of course have to be taken to prevent fraudulent manipulation by the officials to favored land seekers or speculators.

Under such conditions there would be no chance for claim-jumping. Each parcel of land would be recorded from the outset as the property of the ticketholder who had previously established his right to settle upon the land. The desperado who would gain possession by force would be ousted in due time and the speculator could not acquire title until after the legitimate homesteader had see red his patent at the end of five venrs' residence.

There is, however, another way of preventing a bloody squabble. If the Cherokee strip subdivided into quarter sections was put up at public auction to the highest bidder who must likewise be an intending settler would not only take off part of the wire edge of enthusiasm, but prove profitable to the government. Some means should be devised at all events which will prevent a repetition of the scenes when Oklahoma was thrown open.

FOREST RESERVATIONS.

A law passed by the Fifty-first congress authorizes the president to set apart and reserve, from time to time, in any state or territory having public land-bearing forests, any part of the public lands wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations. Under this law the president last year proclaimed a reserve about the Yellowstone National park, and also the reserve of the White river plateau in Colorado, embracing the head waters of the White, Grand and Yampa rivers, Referring to this authority the secretary of the interior said in his annual report that if it is freely exercised it will anticipate many applications for licenses to cut timber, and he urgently recommended that congress take proper action to have the reservations that are proclaimed by the president established as national public parks, or granted to the states to be preserved unimpaired and used for the benefit of the public only.

There is an earnest effort now being made in Colorado to have a game and forest reservation established in that state running north to the south line of Wyoming. A number of temporary reservations, embracing over 3,000 square miles, have been established in Colorado, all of which it is expected will be made permanent, and petitions are now in circulation asking for several others, among them a reservation to take in the forests which protect the headwaters of the South Platte. A Denver paper says the establishment of such reservations is of great importance in its relation to the preservation of the forests and the future of Colorado agriculture. Perhaps as much progress has been made in this matter as could reasonably be expected since the passage of the law, less than a year ago, but a great deal may yet be done in establishing these reservations that will prove of in-

It is the most effective plan that has preserving the forests, and it should be applied, with as little delay as possible, wherever there is necessity for forest protection. How general this demand is the statistics of timber destruction show, and while this was not so great last year as in some previous years, it continues to be large enough to warrant the fear that if not checked the next generation of Americans will not be able to learn from personal observation in their own country what a forest is. The American Forestry association, at its last meeting, formulated in a bill to be presented to congress some valuable suggestions which if adopted would secure very complete protection to the forests in the public domain, but experience hardly warrants the expectation that they will be adopted, particularly in view of the fact that they will involve some additional expense to the government. In the meantime the reservation plan offers a very safe and satisfactory expedient, so far as its application is practicable.

THE suggestion that Nebraska manufacturers make an organized effort for an exhibition of Nebraska made wares next fall cannot, if carried into effect, fail to stimulate the patronage of home industries. An exposition of the products of our manufactories and mills will not only be an instructive object lesson but a genuine surprise. Few people realize the magnitude and variety of our industrial establishments and fewer still have any conception of the opportunities which Nebraska holds out to men who intend to embark in transforming her raw materials into merchantable commodities that are now imported from other sections.

A CORRESPONDENT asks: "In case no candidate for president receives a majority of the electoral vote and the election is thrown into the house, how many votes is each state entitled to?" Article 12 of the constitution of the United States provides that in choosing the president by the house of representatives "the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice.31 Of course, a maby a system of tickets issued only to jority of the representatives of a state

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



would determine how its vote should be east, which would be according to the political division of the representation. Thus, if the choice of the president should devolve upon the present house of representatives the one vote of every state a majority of whose representatives are democrats would be cast for the democratic candidate, and the states having a majority of republicans in the house would east their votes for the republican candidate. In case of a tie in the political division of a state's representation it loses its vote. In the present congress thirty-two states have a majority of democratic representatives and twelve a majority of republicans.

THE United States having become r party to the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade in Africa, it may be expected that active measures will now be taken to carry out the object of the convention, to which sixteen European nations have given their assent. The delay of the senate in ratifying the trenty was due to a reluctance to recognize the justice of a partition of Africa among the nations of the world, and the act of ratification is accompanied with the declaration that the United States is not to be understood as expressing any opinion as to the lawfulness or justice of the colonizing proceedings that have gone on in Africa, nor as sanctioning any further operations of that sort, The terrible barbacities of the African slave traffic have long appealed to the moral and humane sentiment of the civilized world, and it is eminently proper that this country should unite with other nations to suppress a system, the crimes and cruelties of which are almost incredible, while avoiding "entangling alliances." It is something of a departure from the historic policy of nonintervention in the affairs of the eastern hemisphere, but it is justified by the righteousness of the cause.

IF THE State Board of Agriculture, or rather its board of managers, were earnestly engaged in advancing the agricultural interests of the state, they would not have missed the opportunity afforded by the state convention of the alliance to enlist that organization in behalf of the World's fair exhibit. It is generally accepted that the state meeting of one year ago killed the sugar bounty. On agricultural topics the local alliances take their cue from the state organization and the State Board of Agriculture, as well as the Nebraska World's fair commission, must share the blame for the failure of the state alliance to give an expression on the subject. By the way, President Powers is a member of the Nebraska World's fair commission and he should have brought the question of an additional appropriation before his organization.

TOM PATTERSON of North Platte is almost too clean and honorable a republican to expect the appointment of register of the North Platte land office. An oil room politician from-some other part of the district, who has been disowned by his neighbors, is more likely to succeed.

Signs of the Times.

A business boom for 1892 like that of 1889 and 1881 is predicted. This may not be full: realized, but the outlook is certainly encour

Telephonic Triumphs

San Francisco Chroniel The possibility of telephoning whispers from San Francisco to Boston sounds like a great riumph of science, but in the interest of people with nerves it is to be hoped that the system will never be so perfected as to bring long-distance telephoning into common use. The telegraph has its disadvantages, but there is no "hello!" about it.

Russia and Indiana.

New York Tribune. The Indiana white caps are up to their oranks agam. Last week a man was taken from home and whipped until he had fainted wice, and a defenceless woman was ducked in a creek until she could neither stand nor The man may die and the woman is likely to. Meantime the good people of the state accept the situation calmly, and pass resolutions denouncing Russian barbarity.

SPIRIT OF THE STATE PRESS. The meeting of the State Parmers alliance at Lincoin the past week has stirred up a good deal of interest in independent politics. The Ben's reports of the proceedings and its talks with the leaders on the situation have been closely watched by the papers of the state and largely commented on. for the distribution of candidacies for the fall campaign have drawn out a few paragraphs of interest. In referring to the scal whereby it is said Van Wyck is to stand for overnor, Powers is to run for congress in Mes Keighan's place, and Burrows is to attempt o jump into Paddock's shoes, one editor says: Of course all such reports are the merest noonshine, for are we not assured upon high authority that the alliance is not a political

ork aniration?"
Another editor remarks on Van Wyck's alleged future candidacy: "Had the independents put him up to 1880 the question of Boyd's citizenship would still be sleeping." The appointment of Burrows and Van Wyck as joint delegates to the alliance con ference leads a public opinion moulder to say "This looks like harmony, but it isn't-it is simply a scheme to put these two dictators where they can watch each other."

Speaker Elder's candidacy for the United States senate causes a good many caustic remarks. One democratic sheet says: "Should be be successful be can join with Peffer and make it a two-ring circus."

Tom Majors seems to have been putting imself en rapport with the republican editors of the extreme southwestern part of the state. The Culbertson Republican has deciared for

The rumor that L. D. Richards has organized a bureau to boom himself for the gubernato-rial nomination, while not absolutely confirmed, has been given the color of truth by the report that he will take personal charge and pay all expenses of the state editorial convention which meets at Fremont January 28 and 29. The four editors who have already joined the bureau will undoubtedly be on

Appropos of the Fremont statesman's candilacy the Grand Island Independent remarks: Richards would be a plaything in the hands

According to a Lincoln paper. Church Howe by Charlie Shrader of Logan, "whom Church represented in the last legislature. This was therefore simply an exchange of courtesies."

John C. Santee, who has been a republican and democrat by turns, according to what there was in it, is again at the front, this time in barmony with the national administration. The reason for this may seen to some to be apparent when it is stated that John wants to be postmaster at Butte City, the county seat of the new county of Boyd.

Bushnell of the Lincoln Call, who is boom ing Jesse Strode for the congressional nomination in the First district, is accused of being ungrateful. The query is sprung: "What has become of Uncle Erastus Brown, the standing candidate for that lob, and why is he passed over sliently in this matter?"

The democratic Howells Journal has seen G. W. E. Dorsey's name mentioned as a candidate for congress in the new Third and it makes the editor's wrath to rise. "Can it be tion. The late meeting would undoubt- possible," he says, "that there are fools enough edly have given a suggestion re gording we doubt it very much. To be sure, his non-the Nebraska exhibit careful considera- plantion would be a good thing for the democrats and independents, as it would virtually place the republicans out of the race. It was a revolt against Dorsey that brought about the election of Kem.

> The latest name mentioned for the nomination for attorney general is that of Λ , D. Mo-Candless of Wymore.

The York Democrat announces that it expeets Celonel Colby to bob up as a candidate for compress, and it declares itself in favor of the republicans nominating him

SMILING POINTS.

Washington Star: "Curlous," remarked Jinkinson, "how many people it takes to do one thing. When my landlord raises the rent I have to hustle around and raise it too."

Philadelphia Ledger: The unusual absence of wittleisms about the plumber this season is due to the fact that the weather is out of joint. No freeze, no bust, no bust, no bill. Boston Transcript: Emma-How coarse it sounds to have a teamster shout out "HI?" to you when you are crossing the street. Mary— Yes; it does sound low.

Boston Courier: A pickpocket may be very expert at his business and yet be considered as just "getting his band in."

MISTAKEN ZEAL.
New York Herald.

There was a young man of Paducah Who set out to gather in lucab. He bet on the ace With innocent grace And found the result was a cuchah.

Indianapolis Journal: He-I am rather in favor of the English mode of spelling. She-Ye-es? He-Yes, indeed! Take "parlor" for instance. Having "u" in it makes all the dif-ference in the world. Detroit Free Press: He was profoundly in-

Detroit Free Press: He was profountly in-terested in writing a letter.

"Weren't you up to see your girl last night?" asked the man next to him.

"Yes. I'm writing to her father now."

"That so? Asking him for her?"

"No. Asking him for my overcoat and hat he didn't give me time to get as I went out."

Washington Star; "Didn't I hear one of your mon executing a Tyrolean warble?" asked the benevolent stranger of the foreman of a gang of laborers. "Sure," was the answer, after some hesita-tion, "this ain't tie rollin'; this is lor heavin', this is."

BROWNING, KING

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Going to Change Shirts---

We've closed a contract with another factory to make our white shirts



this year. The shirts we have are excellent goods, good as the new ones, but as we don't want them in the way when the others come in, we will sell Monday only, our No. 150 regular \$1.50 white launder-

ed shirt, open back, also open back and front, all sizes and length of sleeves at \$1. Our \$1 shirt, almost like No.150, open back only, at 75c. Our three popular lines of 50c, 75c and \$1 unlaundered white shirts in one lot at 50c a shirt. Monday only.

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