THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors
THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska } ss.
County of Douglas. }

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending January 16, 1892, was as follows:

Sunday, Jan. 10	28,230
Monday, Jan. 11	23,570
Tuesday, Jan. 12	23,562
Wednesday, Jan. 13	23,337
Thursday, Jan. 14	23,365
Friday, Jan. 15	23,446
Saturday, Jan. 16	23,784
Average	24,186

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 16th day of January, A. D. 1892.

SEAL. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

The growth of the average daily circulation of THE BEE for six years is shown in the following table:

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
January	10,378	16,296	15,206	18,574	19,555	28,440
February	10,366	14,198	15,952	18,996	18,791	25,312
March	11,537	14,400	19,686	18,851	20,815	24,065
April	12,191	14,316	18,741	18,559	20,564	23,028
May	12,459	14,227	17,181	18,699	20,180	23,849
June	12,298	14,147	19,243	18,858	20,501	26,917
July	12,314	14,093	18,055	18,748	20,002	27,021
August	12,464	14,151	18,183	18,651	20,759	27,368
September	13,030	14,349	18,154	18,710	20,870	25,537
October	12,989	14,333	18,084	18,097	20,762	25,100
November	13,348	15,226	18,986	19,310	22,180	24,699
December	12,237	15,041	18,223	20,048	23,471	24,941

THE county clerk should pay his own newspaper subscriptions.

JUDGE STENBERG is on the right track in his efforts to enforce some sort of business method in the distribution of public charity.

WHEN two young men on a Nebraska farm can realize $4,309 net for a single crop on 360 acres of land, the men who preach the doctrine of discontent have an uphill job.

THE old members of the committee on ways and means are wickedly doling out rope to the young congressman from Nebraska. They are entirely willing that the eager youth shall hang himself.

VILAS is opposed to a 73-cent dollar and M. D. Harter of Ohio is death on free coinage. They are both for Cleveland for president, but how will they reconcile the rampant free coinage democrats from the south and west?

THE house will no doubt pass the resolution that embodies the amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. The American House of Lords will in all probability pigeonhole it.

THE grain men protest against the extravagance of the inspector's department. The protest should be given due consideration by the State Board of Transportation. The warehouse law was not passed in the interest of politicians out of employment.

CHILI has withdrawn the offensive note written by Matta in October, but she does it under duress and mutters some ugly words through her clenched teeth. Chili is mad, but as America is so large and powerful she will forgive America and apologize for herself.

SUGAR beet culture and beet sugar factories continue to be the leading topics of discussion all over Nebraska. The farmer who is not becoming informed upon the culture of sugar beets and the city which has no ambition for a factory are both falling behind the procession.

MINNEAPOLIS mills in the year 1891 manufactured 7,878,947 barrels of flour, nearly a million barrels more than the output of 1890. Minneapolis manufactures flour for Nebraska as well as the rest of the world, although we might just as well be her competitor as her customer.

CHIEF SEAVEY'S raid on the gamblers has given Judge Berka a good start in police court. But the question is, what will it all amount to? Since gambling has become a felony the police judge can only bind over parties caught in the act, and a conviction in the district court is almost impossible under the peculiar fast-and-loose sentiment that permeates the average jury.

DR. ROTTENBURG hit the nail on the head when he declared before the German Reichstag "If Germany expects to retain any share of the South American trade which reciprocity is giving to the United States she should be represented at the World's fair." Germany cannot afford to hold off in a pet because the American tariff pinches her manufacturing exporters.

THE State Farmers Alliance has passed a resolution denouncing the practice of railroads issuing passes and mileage to business men, public officials and editors, as subversive of public welfare and demoralizing to a high degree, and they called upon congress and our legislature to enact laws to prohibit the issuance of passes. We fully coincide with the alliance on this point, but how on earth do they expect to abolish the pass system when the congressmen elected by the independents and members of the late reform legislature not only accepted passes that were tendered them by the railroads, but have solicited them through railroad politicians? A striking example of this class of reformers is State Senator Poynter, who was acting president of the senate and has just been honored with the position of vice president of the state alliance.

OPPOSING THE OPTION BILL.

The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce has adopted a memorial to congress against the bill introduced in the senate by Senator Washburn of Minnesota looking to the suppression of speculation in grain and hog products. The bill provides for the imposition of special taxes on dealers in "options" or "futures" and makes the conditions to be complied with in order to go into this business so onerous that it is assumed the effect would be to put an end to the business.

The memorial of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce declares that legislation of this kind would be against the best interests of the producers and dealers in grain in the northwest and other agricultural states, and if accomplished will seriously depress business and interfere with the prosperity of this great grain-producing country. The memorialists represent that the Washburn bill would destroy some of the most extensive business interests of the northwest and would aid in establishing all the questionable classes of wheat speculation which the author of the bill declares it is his purpose to prevent. It is urged that trading in farm products for future months grew from necessity through the inclination of owners to sell, for forward delivery, property they could not get on the market for present delivery, and back of the necessity are several causes, the leading ones being the preservation of the buyer's credit and financial safety. Buyers of grain from farmers, says the memorial, must hold the grain in the country for an indefinite period, awaiting their ability or the convenience of railroads to haul it to market.

They are forced either to sell it for future delivery or carry it themselves as speculators. If they attempted to carry it as speculators they would at once destroy their credit, and would find great difficulty in getting money to pay the farmers for their grain. By making a law that no dealer could sell until the property would be actually in his possession would limit buyers, for none would be found to buy for forward delivery property that they could not sell again until it would be actually in possession. If there is a necessity for future sales there is a necessity for buyers of them, and any rule that prevents the unrestricted sale of what has been bought would surely limit buyers to such classes as would have to use the property for consumption or export. Another effect of the proposed law, the memorialists say, would be to destroy the competition of the many classes of buyers who are now continually in the market, driving all but the miller and the exporter from the now open and free grain markets, with the result of materially lowering the price of grain at country points as compared with seaboard values and making the business of dealing in grain insecure and purely speculative. The memorialists say that the claim that the future selling of grain tends to lower prices is not correct. The practice of future selling for speculation, pure and simple, tends rather to enhance values than to depreciate them. But the main contention is that future sales are necessary for the most economical movement of the crops from the producers to the consumers, and that to restrict buyers would be to break up competition, with the activity and higher prices which it stimulates.

It must be admitted that there is a great deal of force in these arguments, and farmers who are demanding such legislation as the Washburn bill proposes will be wise to consider them carefully. It is obviously to the advantage of the agricultural producers that there shall be the largest and freest possible competition among buyers of their products, and it is safe to assume that no intelligent farmer will desire that the demand for his grain shall be limited to millers and exporters. It certainly would not be to his benefit to be placed wholly at the mercy of these two interests. The contention of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce that the future selling of grain tends rather to enhance than to lower prices may be questioned, but the fact is that the practice does not influence prices one way or the other to the extent that is commonly supposed. Speculation in products that is nothing more or less than gambling cannot be made to appear a good thing, and if a practicable way can be found to do away with it its adoption is to be desired. The Washburn bill may not be such a measure as prevailing conditions call for.

BREAK UP THE TRIBES.

Senator Dawes of Massachusetts has been chairman of the senate committee on Indian affairs for many years. He is regarded as authority in the senate upon Indian legislation. The allotment bill bearing his name is the best piece of lawmaking on behalf of the civilization of the Indian which any man has ever formulated. But Senator Dawes is not infallible in his judgment and therefore falls into the error of supposing that no more general legislation is needed regarding the status of the Indian. He is particularly hostile to the idea of abolishing the tribal relations. He thinks it would be like turning a flock of sheep loose without shepherds to throw the 250,000 Indians out of their present tribal conditions.

The senator's experience should lead him to a different conclusion. He should know, if he does not, that the chiefs and medicine men are obstructing the work of the government in its efforts to educate and civilize the Indians. When Indians take their allotments, learn to read and write and become self-supporting, it is because the influence of the chief and the medicine man has been broken. The fact is that the government has always been wrong in recognizing chiefship as well as nationality among Indians. Instead of cajoling the savage chieftains, efforts should be directed toward retiring them from leadership. Sitting Bull was a medicine man and not a warrior or a chief. The government made him influential with his band by treating him as if he were an independent sovereign. The chiefs are the fellows who direct the dances, who keep up the traditions and make light of the progressive Indian who is disposed to break away from savagery.

The policy of taking old men who have resisted every advance of civilization among their people to Washington in order to impress them with the power of the Great Father, while the younger men in citizens' clothes who are actually striving for a better form of existence, are neglected is subversive of discipline and tends to retard civilization. If every Indian agent were instructed to ignore the chiefs, to humiliate the medicine men and to show especial favor to those who work and try to become self-sustaining, it would not be long until the chief's savage dress would bring upon him the ridicule it deserves, and the hideous orgies of the medicine men would be abandoned. The most speedy and effective solution of the Indian problem is absolute disintegration of all tribal and other aboriginal organizations. The reservation should not only be broken up, but clans, cliques and chieftaincies should be abolished. Let leadership among Indians as among whites depend upon intelligence and industry, and not upon habitual indolence and keeping alive of savage traditions.

HOW TO STOP LEAKS.

The way to keep men honest is to remove from them all chances and temptations to steal. The most common form of dishonesty among officials who are charged with the granting of permits or performance of work for which a fee is exacted is the habitual "knocking down" of the fees, or the exaction of higher fees than the law allows.

There is only one way by which these leaks can be effectually stopped. All city officials, except alone the treasurer, should be prohibited, under severe penalty, from receiving or handling any money due to the city from any source whatever. Every fee that is due to the city for any permit or for the performance of any work done by or under the supervision of any officer should be paid directly to the city treasurer. The applicants for building permits and all hucksters, hackdrivers, auctioneers, peddlers and parties who carry on any business that requires the taking out of a license should first pay the fee fixed by law to the city treasurer and present his receipt to the officer authorized to issue the license or permit, which receipt, returnable to the comptroller, would be a check upon the treasurer for the respective amounts.

Boiler inspection, sewer inspection, and, when established, electric light, telephone and motor wire inspection fees should be made payable to the treasurer in the same manner, as also the fees for copying public documents or certifying to the records in the clerk's office, and for plats, blue-prints and private surveys made by the city engineer and his assistants.

Such a regulation by ordinance will in a great measure do away with scandal and boodling on a small scale. It will also insure a systematic accounting for every dollar in fees collected by the various officials and enable the mayor and council to regulate the appropriations according to their income.

SHOWING A BETTER SPIRIT

The Chilian government has instructed its minister at Washington to disavow the insulting communication sent by Senor Matta, when minister of foreign affairs. This action indicates the growth of a better spirit in the southern republic. It is a step in the direction of a peaceful settlement of the complication which may have a mollifying effect at Washington, where according to all accounts a decidedly warlike feeling has been making progress recently. If, as is intimated, the Chilian government never had any other intention than to disavow the Matta letter, the knowledge of that fact will tend to create a favorable inference. That communication was a distinct and very insolent denial of the allegations and statements of this government, and its disavowal must necessarily involve a confession that our claims were not altogether unfounded. That they were not, but on the contrary were more moderate than the facts warranted, is shown by the testimony of the sailors of the Baltimore taken at San Francisco, which the Chilian minister endeavors to discredit.

The disavowal of the Matta letter, however, while important, is merely suggestive of the possibility that the Chilian government is giving friendly consideration to the demands of our government for an apology and for reparation. Such an inference is allowable, but it cannot reasonably be held to warrant our government in very greatly prolonging the time for a response to its demands. There does not appear to be any sufficient reason why, if Chili's intentions are friendly, she should much longer delay her answer, for if she means to maintain friendly relations an apology and reparation are absolutely necessary. This government cannot, with a due regard for its selfrespect, recede from the position which it has deliberately taken in this matter, nor will it do so. The Chilian government, it is to be presumed, fully understands this, so that it can have no valid reason for putting off its reply if it means to accede to the demands. It it does not so intend it will improve all the time allowed by this government in preparation for inevitable hostilities.

It is understood that the president will send the correspondence relating to the Chilian complication to congress this week, and he will doubtless accompany it with a message giving the views of the administration as to the course that should be pursued. There is said to be a very general feeling in congress favorable to giving the administration the fullest support in order to enable it to maintain the position it has taken, which men of all parties agree is wise, just, and essential to the honor and dignity of the nation. There seems to be no doubt that if Chili is disposed to provoke hostilities congress will not hesitate to provide the means necessary to carry on a war, and the government would have no difficulty in getting all the soldiers it might require, which probably would not be a very large number, as the contest would be chiefly one of navies. Meanwhile naval preparations are being pushed with the utmost vigor and the naval force is being located where it will be promptly available if wanted. It is to be hoped, however, that the withdrawal of the Matta note will prove to be an assurance that Chili does not want war.

MOST people will think a clerk to the Board of County Commissioners is unnecessary. The county clerk and county auditor ought to be able to perform all the clerical work required.

THE Omaha grain inspection department economically administered is already on a paying basis. The pets of politics should not be permitted to force the institution into debt.

WALKING continues good between East Omaha and Sherman avenue, and the unique boycott of the East Omaha motor has reduced the pressure upon the cars.

PUBLIC officials have no right to create sinecures for the benefit of their friends or relatives at the expense of the tax payers.

CUT off tax eaters everywhere and give us economic and efficient government.

Elegant in the Abstract.
Denver Sun.

Economy is an elegant thing to talk about, and is a glorious thing to profess. But it is not so pleasant to practice.

A Strange Omission.
Chicago Tribune.

We have looked carefully through Governor Boies' message again and have failed to find anything in it about Iowa farmers losing 67 cents on every acre of corn.

Meat for the Specialists.
Kansas City Journal.

Revolutionist Garza shows that he is a real live newspaper man. His movements have fattened the purses of his confreres on the Texas border and it is possible they may whack up with him.

Peculiarity of Grover's Grip.
Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Cleveland seems to be strong among the Pennsylvania democrats. In fact his strength is chiefly confined to states which will give their electoral votes to the republicans.

S'leep Year, You Know.
Cincinnati Commercial.

The democratic leaders in congress are afraid to attack the protective tariff, and do not dare announce a free silver coinage policy. The democrats are therefore a 'possum party, which is going to sleep in the hope of waking up in good condition next fall.

"We" Are the People.
Chicago Post.

The body of which Mr. Holman is a member is expected both to spend and to save, to give and to withhold. It will disappoint the people if he refuses to give the $5,000,000 which the people demand for the people's fair. Mr. Holman nor any other member has a right to stifle this strong demand.

The Prize Fool.
Globe-Democrat.

There are a good many kinds of fools engaged in the management of parties today, but the prize fool is the democrat who thinks to gain by appearing to halt now in the prosecution of a great reform which has already won a most notable victory, and by attempting to substitute for honest and open work on that line the stuffing trickery of the politician.

A Question of Morals.
St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The movement to induce this country to unite with the rest of the civilized world to stamp out the African slave trade is gaining in power. As the question is purely one of morals instead of politics the antipathy of our people to "entangling alliances" with foreign powers should not have great weight with the United States senate in considering the matter.

McKinley and the Gerrymander.
Washington Post.

It is to be hoped that the members of the Ohio legislature were duly impressed with the wisdom and justice of Governor McKinley's counsels, sufficiently so at least that in correcting the democratic gerrymander which republicans generally stigmatize as a wanton outrage upon the rights of the people, they may not be tempted to reiterate its irregularities and iniquities in the opposite direction.

A Calamity Averted.
St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

Jeffersonian simplicity in Maryland has narrowly escaped a black eye, and all on account of female vanity. Just as Governor Brown had completed arrangements to be sworn in with elaborate ceremony, he discovered that his wife had sent her magnificent diamonds to a jeweler to be reset for the occasion, and out of them the jeweler had built a crown for the lady's head! The newspapers described the royal gewgaw in flowing periods, and then there was a row. Governor Brown has revised the arrangements for his inauguration, and now there will be only such ceremonies as the law directs.

Give the Boys a Trade.
Philadelphia Press.

Ex-Mayor Vaux makes the statement, as the result of his fifty years' observation as an inspector at the penitentiary, that a useful trade is a better preventive of crime than a good education. This agrees with the observation of many other persons who have made a study of the question. The man or boy with an "education" and no trade or profession is poorly equipped for the world's battle. A false idea prevails that it is 'lowering" for a boy to be taught a trade. And that accounts for many of the crimes committed by men who think that "the world owes them a living." It is a pity that parents cannot be made to appreciate the truth of what Mr. Vaux says on this subject.

Touches a Tender Chord.
Globe-Democrat.

Every womanly heart will go out in tender and affectionate condolence today for the young woman who mourns at the royal deathbed in England the loss of one to whom but a few short weeks ago she publicly plighted her love and her hand. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," and there is enough of pathos in this case to shut out all the kingly and queenly trappings and leave to view an infinite sorrow that levels all social bounds. A case of the kind in the ordinary walks of our American life—but yesterday almost a bride, today almost a widow—would stir all gentle hearts, and the exalted rank and station of the bereaved woman across the water, while they may not increase, will certainly not diminish, her claims to sympathy.

ATCHISON GLOBULES.

Some people make their modesty ridiculous.

There are too many dwarfs with giant ambitions.

It is your friends who pick you to pieces; other people are indifferent, and let you alone.

Before doing anything mean, remember that the people who exaggerate the most will be the first to hear of it.

There are times in every man's life when the way to earn his fourpence and gratitude is to ask him no questions.

What avails it for a man to work hard down town earning money, while his wife at home is being heated by peddlers?

There is no use denying it; there is probably nothing more unsatisfactory in a quarrel then to not have the last word.

A man should never boast that he is right. It makes it so much harder for him to admit it if he finds out afterwards that he was wrong.

When a man tells a bad story on another man, with sorrow in his voice and tears in his eyes, the people think what a good man he must be, but the devil knows better.

The eye is the window of the soul, and the fact that many mean men look so innocent is convincing that it is a window to which most people have inside shutters.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Everybody gains when a bad man dies.

If you haven't much you can double it by being thankful.

Money lost can be recovered, but an hour lost is gone forever.

Nothing keeps a stingy man from stealing but the fear of the thing.

Religious selfishness is no better than any other kind of selfishness.

Ready money is a good thing to have, but a contented mind is better.

The man who starts out to use up the Bible will be too old to enjoy his victory by the time he gets through with it.

The people who would have done so and so if they had been there, never get there.

For a steady thing the light of a tallow candle is better than that of a sky-rocket.

A narrow minded man always closes the windows of heaven when he begins to pray.

People who never think of anybody but themselves are always little, no matter how big they feel.

When the devil gets a chance to pick out a preacher, he always sends one who doesn't believe in revivals.

God created the heavens and the earth in six days, but it took him forty years to get Moses meek enough for his use.

CHIPS THAT CHEER.

Washington Star: A Bernhardt performance is always an occasion of much Sarahmoney.

Yankee Blade: Jones—I say, colonel, your dog bit my child, and you've got to make reparation.

Colonel Brown—All right, Jones. I'll make suitable reparation. You (sadly) may have the dog.

Boston Post: Jamison—What's the matter, old man? You look as though you had struck luck.

Jenkins—I should say I have. My landlady had just warned me that I must pay up before I can leave.

New York Press: "He married a musician, I believe?" "Yes, and she gives more attention to her music than she does to his comfort." "In other words his cake is dog."

Detroit Free Press: "Nannie," called a fond mother to her young daughter, "get up; it's 9 o'clock. You cannot possibly need so much sleep."

"Mamma," called a muffled voice, "don't you know this is s'leap year."

THE LARK AND THE OWL.
Brooklyn Life.

The blithesome lark, on morning wing,
Rises to greet the light;
The owl, though, does the proper thing
In sitting up at night.

Wearied with early-rising cares,
The lark rests with the sun;
The owl the joys of darkness shares—
His lark has just begun.

Let bird that's up at daybreak kite
And carol as it may;
The bird that's humming round at night
Is wisest, all men say.

Washington Star: "Every time I see that man come into my office," said old Mr. Joondaby, who had just lent an umbrella, "I feel very thankful that my feet are large."

"Why?"

"Because these people who borrow on rainy days can't use my overshoes."

National Tribune: Keeper of Zoo—This female giraffe has a tongue seventeen inches long.

Crushed-looking Visitor—Where is the male giraffe?

"In the shed at the other side of the grounds."

"Believe I'll go over and shake hands with him. I'm married, myself."

Boston Transcript: He—How happy both of us are! But how much happier we shall be when we are one!

She—I don't know, Harry. Don't you think there will be too much happiness for one?

Binghamton Leader: "Well, that's queer," said the fellow, as he contemplated the bogus quarter the barkeeper had just refused.

Alton Telegraph: Girls are fond of fine turn-outs, but they do not show it when they go three abreast upon a sidewalk.

New Orleans Picayune: Necessity knows no law and is generally too poor to hire a lawyer.

Binghamton Republican: A pretty girl is a subject worth pressing.

Columbus Post: There's often true poetic fire in an editor's stove.

SUNDAY REFLECTIONS.
New York Herald.

It's the bracket lamp which holds out to burn.
A drum is hollow, yet it's sound to the core.
A feminine foot, however small, is equal to a yard—of stocking.

Where necessity mothers one invention it fathers two lies.

The reason a cat is not afraid of a mouse is probably because of its whiskers.

Lives of all men may remind us—a stern irony of fate—in what walk the world may find us, we alone will think we're great.

Lowell Courier: The banana has a great variety of uses. It is said that flour is now made from it. It is no secret that the skin makes low slippers.

Columbus Post: "Columbus upon landing discovered that the Indians had dogs." This discovery was perhaps made at dinner.

Binghamton Leader: A young fellow who pitched an adorer of his sweetheart into the creek said he couldn't brook a rival.

Somerville Journal: Man may want but little here below, but he makes an awful fuss because he doesn't get it.

"So dark, and yet so light!" as the man said when he looked at his new ton of coal.

CARDINAL MANNING.

Minneapolis Times: If it may be assumed that the death of any man is a permanent loss to the world the demise of Cardinal Manning justly stands in this position.

Chicago Tribune: As a cardinal he has made a profound impression both as a writer and worker, and he long will be remembered as an advocate of the rights of the people.

Chicago Mail: The loss of Cardinal Manning is not to the Roman Catholic church alone, not to the land of his nativity alone, but to the world, which is the better for his having lived in it.

Denver Sun: The dead cardinal was honored and respected no less as a man than as a prelate. He died regretted and admired alike by the whole English nation and the entire Christian world.

Denver Republican: Cardinal Manning's death has removed one of the greatest prelates of the Roman Catholic church. He was the head of that church in Great Britain and one of the most influential cardinals in the world.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: "Know ye not that a prince and a great man is fallen this day in Israel?" may be asked by devout men and women who have no fellowship in the church of which Cardinal Manning was a distinguished priest.

Chicago Herald: Aside from a few eccentric strains, his intelligence was as open and healing as the sun, and his activity ceased daily only with its daily light. England may well miss such men as Manning and Newman, for they are without successors in their generation.

New York Sun: In the estimate alike of his coreligionists and of his Protestant fellow countrymen, he has played a great and exemplary part in contemporary life, and his name is inseparably united with the history of Catholicism in the memorable period of its revival in Great Britain.

Denver News: Sorrow for the death of Cardinal Manning will not be confined to those of his creed, for as the apostle of the poor he was held in affectionate esteem by the millions, irrespective of creed. No man of the century has more faithfully exemplified practical Christianity.

Boston Advertiser: To say that his simplicity of life, his abstemiousness, his laboriousness, his candor, his unfailing efforts to minister unto the same class of suffering and downtrodden men to whom Jesus the Christ ministered, endeared this Oxonian devotee to the common people of England and made millions almost forget that he was a Catholic in their assurance that he was a Christian, is to say no more than the truth.

THE GOSSIPER.
Yankee Blade.

When people git to gossipin', sometimes
they'll set an' talk
Fer hours an' hours together, jest ez reg'ler ez
a clock;
I s'pose they think folks love to hear their
never-en-din' yawp,
But when Samantha's talked awhile, she
knows enough to stop.

When Mrs. Jones wuz tellin' et our place the
other day,
Thet Mrs. Williams tol' her thet her neighbor,
Mrs. Gray,
Said she never saw so big a story teller's
Widder Heath,
Samantha sit there quiet with her tongue between her teeth.

She ain't forever slingin' out sech everlastin'
gab;
She often sez "et's bad enough to hear the
neighbors blab;"
But she jes' stays at home tusted an' 'tends to
fam'ly cares,
An' never tells the neighborhood about her
home affairs.

We don't take any papers, but with news
we're well supplied,
For the neighbors tell us every birth an'
death an' suicide;
When Mrs. Jones comes up our walk a-squeakin' thru new shoes,
Sometimes Samantha'll say to me, "there
comes the daily news."

NEW HEIR PRESUMPTIVE.

Prince George a Jolly Good Fellow, Who is Well Liked by His Countrymen.

Prince George, the new heir presumptive, is quite a different sort of a man from his brother Clarence. In spite of his royal blood he has a most democratic spirit and is very popular with the English. He possesses another strong claim to favor in the sea circled island from the fact that he is an excellent sailor—a merit of high value in the eyes of the greatest maritime nation in the world. He shares in the fondness of the upper strata in British society for sports and is particularly fond of horses and horse racing. He never shared in his brother's infatuation for high collars, although he was what is known as a good dresser and is said to possess as many suits of clothing as his distinguished father. Sometimes his neckwear is rich and radiant, after the prevailing fashion, perhaps due to the influence of the turf, but he is much fonder of his naval uniform, and the London shop windows are filled with full-length portraits of him in this dress, taken in all sorts of attitudes. He is acquainted with a great many Americans, whom he has met in London, and while not "fast" in the larger sense of the word, he is a very lively young man, who finds a great deal of amusement in hunting the elephant in the big cities and in the most exclusive county resorts.

He has been in the British navy since 1879, passing through all the various grades up to his present rank, that of lieutenant. In 1881 and 1882, with his brother he made a trip around the world as an officer of the Bacchante. The ports visited were principally those of British colonies. At the end of the cruise the two young princes published a book about it. It was written partly by Prince Albert Victor, partly by Prince George and partly, so rumor hath it, by their tutor. The book bears evidence of this composite workmanship. Prince George writes like a fun-loving midshipman and speaks of his brother as "Eddie." Prince Albert Victor writes in a less frank and jolly manner and calls his brother "Georgie." The book is peppered, as it were, all through with statistics and more or less wise reflections on the state of trade in the colonies, which are taken to be the staid and rather pedantic productions of the tutor.

An anecdote is related in connection with this voyage which well illustrates his character. He attended a ball in the West Indies and selected pretty girls for his partners regardless of their rank. This offended Prince Albert Victor, and drawing his brother aside he remonstrated with him.

"Go into the corner and sing 'God Save Your Grandmother,'" retorted the royal democrat. "I intend to dance with whom I please."

His dislike for snobbery is further illustrated by his refusal to visit Newport in 1890 upon learning of the snobbish which characterized the elaborate preparations which had been made to receive them. The trip over was made in the Thrush, of which he was in command. He sailed for Canada in July, and it was the intention to continue his journey through the eastern states and perhaps see something of the far west before returning home. All Newport was in a flutter, and the hearts of the maidens went pit-a-pat, for in addition to being a real prince he was known to be a superb tennis player, a good man at the oar and, in the vernacular of the Marlborough house set, "a divine waltzer." The great social chief, Ward McAllister, led the procession of homage with which it was proposed to greet him, and the preparations for his entertainment were such as had not been seen since his royal father came over with the down of youth upon his imperial lip. Prince George, however, being advised of all this, changed his itinerary and left at the end of his Canadian visit, never once coming within eyeshot of the Newport belles and beaux.

It was during his stay in Canada that the report was sent out for the edification of the scandal mongers to the effect that his highness, while doing the town in Montreal with some congenial companions, got into a brawl, knocked down a policeman or two and was locked up before his identity was discovered. The story was afterward proved to be the work of a "fakir," who was arrested on the charge of libel, but subsequently released at the request of the prince.

The prince's full name is George Frederick Ernest Albert and he was born at Windsor Castle July 7, 1865. In personal appearance he very much resembles his father at his age.

Vacancies in the College of Cardinals.
Chicago Herald.

For unexplained reasons no successor in the papal college has been appointed to Cardinal Newman. Cordial relations established by Lord Salisbury with the vatican in relation to Malta, amounting in effect to a limited concordat between England and the papacy, may have led Leo XIII into illusion that diplomatic relations with England, including a nuncio at St. James and an English minister in Rome accredited to the holy see, would in time be brought about. Consistently with this chimerical expectation, selection of a successor for Cardinal Newman may have been put in abeyance until preference as to the man should be suggested by the English court.

Three red hats are now to be placed on heads in the British islands. Cardinal Cullen is still without a successor in Dublin. Although the power of veto proposed by Lord Castlereagh was never granted by the pope in relation to bishops subject to the British crown, it is certain that pains have been taken not to offend British statesmen by raising to the cardinalate obnoxious prelates, and there is no bishop in Ireland who would be acceptable at Westminster except the bishop of Limerick, who is related to distinguished English tories. Ireland will doubtless continue to be without a voice in the conclave. The Vaughans of England, five of whom are in orders, all men of ability, will probably furnish a wearer for one of the red hats in that country.

Indifference at Rome toward English-speaking Catholics could not be more distinctly expressed than by persistent failure to fill vacancies arising among them or to add to their number in the sacred college. No other proof should be needed of the folly and nonsense of an American pope or of any special interest at Rome in the affairs of this country. The suggestion that the pope, supposing Leo meanwhile should pass away, will be induced to come to a World's fair congress in this city, is preposterous. If Leo live the project would not be broached to him. His successor, whoever he may be, will be too much concerned with affairs in Europe to give time to any in America. It was hoped to the last moment that the gracious act of elevating to the cardinalate the venerable archbishop of St. Louis on the occasion of his recent jubilee would be performed; its performance would have made the reigning pontiff unboundedly popular with Americans of his creed. But Archbishop Kenrick has never been forgiven in Rome for asserting that the declaration of papal infallibility was inopportune.

Prediction that Archbishop Ireland will be the next American cardinal is also likely to remain unfulfilled. He is too pronounced in his views on temperance, on the equal civil and moral rights of the colored man and on the perpetuation of race barriers by foreign languages to the exclusion of English in parochial schools, to be in favor at Rome. Nomination of him to a red hat would be opposed by a large number of different and even antagonistic elements within the hierarchy. But for the McGlynn difficulty the archbishop of New York would be in line. It is scarcely within probability that greater representation in the conclave will be given to this country than it has now, which is equivalent to saying that the election of an English speaking pope and of the coming of a pope to the World's fair are equally absurd.

New York Tribune: He was a conspicuous figure in the literary and social life of the nation, and his personality was a tower of strength in all the great philanthropic movements that are so marked a feature of modern life. In thus wording for humanity, rather than for sectarian glory, most people will feel that he acted the nobler part.

CHASED BY INDIANS.

Story of a Nebraska Stage Driver Who Outgeneraled the Redskins.

The heroism and bravery of Robert Emery is an example to every schoolboy in Nebraska today. Gage county has the honor of being his home and Beatrice the abiding place of his posterity.

In 1864, Robert Emery was a stage driver along the St. Joe and Denver route. In August of that year occurred the great Indian raid, when so many settlers lost their lives. There were nine passengers in his coach—seven men and two ladies. Although exceedingly dangerous, he offered to drive to Liberty Farm where his brother Charles lived. The morning of August 9, 1864, was beautiful. The sky was clear and cool and a refreshing breeze came up from the northwest. The coach left the station of Big Sandy with its freight of human life drawn by four large and mettled steeds in which the driver had unbounded confidence and over them perfect control. The journey was without accident or unusual incident until about 11 o'clock, up to which time no signs of Indians had been seen. But, just as the lead horses had passed over the hill and were on a spur that led into the bottom land, or valley—this was narrow and bordered on either side by deep ravines, worn by the water—and before the coach had commenced the descent the driver discovered a band of Indians about thirty rods in advance. He wheeled the horses in an instant—two rods further on he could not have accomplished the turn—and, laying whip to their backs, commenced an impetuous retreat. The passengers were terrified, and were at once on their feet. Emery said: "If you value your lives, for God's sake keep your seats, or we are lost."

The Indians, about fifty in number, gave chase with their terrifying yell, and for about three miles, which were accomplished in about twelve minutes, pursued and pursuers made the most desperate efforts at speed. The savage yells of those bloodthirsty villains and the wails of despair of the men and women in the coach are past the power of pen to describe. But to the glory of the driver be it said that he was the only steady nerved and unexcited person in this memorable chase. The coach bristled with arrows, "like quills upon the fretful porcupine." They grazed young Emery on every side and cut the tarett off the head of the wheel horse, but the young man heeded nothing but his driving.

There were two points at which all would have been lost but for the driver's wonderful presence of mind. There were two abrupt turns in the road where the coach would have been thrown over had he not brought the team to a halt and turned with care. This he did to the dismay of some of the passengers, who saw escape only in speed, but their subsequent praise of his conduct was as great as his courage was cool and calculating. George Constable, who was conducting an ox train over the route, saw the coach about a mile ahead and at once corralled his twenty-five wagons. The brave driver drove his nine passengers into this shelter and safety. Words could not express the gratitude felt for their hero and deliverer. In the delirium of delight they embraced and kissed him, and thanked God that he had held the lines and that they were in a position where they could not interfere. The noble steeds were not forgotten. The passengers petted them and cast their arms about their necks with feelings of grateful emotions.

This memorable drive would never be forgotten, though not recorded here, for the story would be handed down to posterity by the successive generations of the saved. The hero of that day's chase won not his best laurels in that hour, for wherever he was known his gentle manner and kind deeds won for him a welcome in every heart, and wherever known there were praises heard. Devoid of boastful pretense, he wore meekly his well deserved honors and silently carried a hero's heart. His health was frail and in about a year he was prostrated with fever, and while upon his deathbed, yet still conscious, Mrs. Randolph, one of the number he had saved from a horrible death, placed upon his finger a beautiful gold ring on which was engraved the following: E. Umphry, G. C. Randolph and Hattie P. Randolph to Robert Emery in acknowledgment of what we owe to his cool conduct and good driving on Tuesday, August 9, 1864. Soon after this he passed away from these scenes of warfare to the silent and peaceful realm of the dead. The doctor who attended him in his last hours eulogized him as a silent hero and one of the noblest of mankind.

The Prohibition Question in Iowa.
Chicago Tribune.

The governor of Iowa is a democrat. The lower house of the legislature is republican. The senate is democratic. The question which excites the most interest in the state is whether the present prohibitory law, which prohibits only in those parts of the state where the majority believe in it, shall be retained, or be replaced by a high license and local option law, under which those communities which are prohibitory now would remain so, while the liquor traffic in those which are not would be regulated and taxed. This was the leading issue in the late campaign, and on it the democrats elected their governor.

A great number of republicans admit that if something is not done to settle this question by getting rid of the prohibitory law the vote for president in the state this coming fall will be very close. The democrats are of the same opinion. They are inclined to believe that if the law which has pulled the republican majority down from the 78,000 given to Garfield to less than nothing remains on the statute-books they may carry the state for their presidential candidate. It is not at all probable that they would, but there is no reason why the experiment should be tried. The wise course for the republicans to pursue is to do what they can for high license and local option, and thus have it in their power to carry the state beyond any doubt at all times.

Some of the republican papers advise the members of that party in the legislature to play a waiting game—to sit still and see what the democrats will do. The Council Bluffs Nonpareil is opposed to such a passive policy. It recommends that the initiative be taken by the republicans. It says:

But the house is republican. It is the first and supreme duty of the house, so far as it is concerned, to legislate upon this question; to say that it shall be removed from the political field. Prohibition, though it is the law of the state, is not enforced. It never can be enforced in the counties of the state in which the chief cities are situated. It is the duty of the republicans of the house to pass a law permitting those counties and cities which desire it to have local option under a high license; to enjoy the privilege of doing as they desire to do, under the law, and not in violation of the law. To do this will place the republican party of the state