Omaha, The Bee Building.
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CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and oditorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION, Etate of Nebraska ss. County of Douglas. ss. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Ber Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dally Ber for the week ending January 23, 1892, was as follows: Sunday, Jan. 17.....

Monday, Jun. 18 Turesday, Jan. 19 Wednesday, Jan. 20 Thursday, Jan. 21 Friday, Jan. 22 Baturday, Jan. 22 Baturday, Jan. 23 Average GEO B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 23d day of January, A. D. 1822.

Notary Public.

The average GEO B. TZSCHUCK.

Section 1. Sectio

The growth of the average daily circulation of The Ber for six years is shown in the fol-

| 1880 | 1887 | 1888 | 1889 | 1890 | 1891 | 1891 | 1892 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 | 1893 |

THE SILVER DEBATE.

Arrangements have been perfected for the joint discussion of the silver question between E. Rosewater and Jav Burrows. The debate is to be conducted through the

columns of THE BEE and Farmers Alliance, published at Lincoln; each paper publishing in full the presentation of both sides, and each side limited to two columns of space in any single issue of the respective papers. The opening arguments will appear in

both editions of THE DAILY BEE of Wednesday, as well as in its weekly edition of the same date, and in the Farmers Alliance of the present week. The discussion will be published once a

week, and it is estimated that the points at issue can be fairly covered in three issues. Parties desiring to secure copies of the entire debate should send in their orders promptly.

AMERICAN missionaries have finally been given the right to acquire real estate in Persia. It is not expected. however, that this will stimulate a real estate boom in Persepolis or Teheran.

A REPORT comes from Washington that McKeighan's intellectual ability entitles him to the leadership of the independent nine. This is not very complimentary, to the associates of the Red Cloud statesman.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN made a temperance speech in Tacoma at a Murphy meeting, having previously taken the later he was himself again and offering to fight Slavin or Mitchell or anybody

SENATOR MORGAN'S suggestion that ex-Senator Edmunds or some statesman of like standing be sent to Chili as ambassader to investigate the difficulty which has arisen between the two governments possesses the merit of excellent sense.

ENGLAND finds that she has captured something of a Tartar in Egypt under the new khedive. She would gladly withdraw from that country if it were practicable and yet to remain in control is certain to breed trouble with France and Turkey. England's possession of Egypt reminds one of America's possession of the Itala when the Chillan war ended.

THE Salvation Army has forced its way into parliament. Not by securing memberships, however, but through the persecutions of the authorities of Eastbourne. Sir Charles Russell will make a fight for a bill which is to protect them and the chances are that the harmonious connection between the big bass drum and the angels of grace and mercy will be duly defined by parliament, and the Salvationists will be permitted to enjoy their noisy religion without let or hindrance.

THE New York World's Washington correspondent is taking a mean advantage of the standing democratic candidate for the presidency to announce his withdrawal, when Cleveland is hidden from sight in the bayous of Louisiana shooting ducks. Cleveland may not deny the rumor of his withdrawal from the race, but he will not confirm it, and he will not give up his ambition until the fact is made very clear to him that a nomination is impossible.

NORFOLK and Hastings will be de lighted indeed to read in the official Omaha organ of Messrs. Kem and Me-Keighan that these two brilliant congressmen will do just as little as possible to secure the passage of the appropriations for public buildings at the cities named. The Broken Bow statesman speaks in particularly indifferent tones. He tays unequivocally that he will not introduce the Norfolk bill in the house and does not even promise to help Senator Manderson's bill through when it reaches the house.

THE report made by the assistant secretary of the treasury to the ways and means committee, regarding the condition of the national treasury, was of a nature to dispel apprehension as to the ability of the treasury to meet its obligations, out it also suggests the necessity of judicious economy in government expenditures. It is plain that there will be no margin for extravagance, and whenever it is practicable to retrench the duty of congress to do so. This is recognized by men of both parties.

GIVE THEM AN OBJECT LESSON.

Two or three rural republican leaders profess to be deeply concerned over the alleged inactivity of the state central committee. They warn that committee of impending disaster next fall unless an educational campaign is begun at once. THE BEE seconds the motion. Let the educational campaign begin with an object lesson to the embattled farmers.

A reduction of freight rates by the State Board of Transportation would be a more effective argument for restoring the party to power and popular confidence than any amount of cheap talk by political educators.

But why don't the men who clamor for an educational campaign begin on their own hook, and give the discontented republican farmers something to think about? There is nothing to hinder any man who wields a pen or wags a tongue from enlisting on behalf of the party. providing always that he is sincere and brainy enough to instruct those who are on the off side how to reach sound conclusions on the living and vital issues.

JUST AND REASONABLE. The railway postal clerks of the United States, acting in conjunction with the Postoffice department, have appealed to congress for a revision of the laws regulating the railway mail service which will restore the classification and pay that obtained in that service ten years

This demand is both just and reasonable. No class of men in the federal service are exposed to such continuous danger and none are subjected to such an intense physical and mental strain when on duty. On many of the trunk lines the railway postal clerks are often on duty from twelve to twenty hours and every minute of their time is occupied in assorting and distributing mails. Comparatively few men acquire prociency in this work and those who have devoted years of time to the service are certainly entitled to as good pay as that received by expert bookkeepers and expressmen in the service of large basiness houses and express companies.

The bill which is now being prepared by the department for a re-classification of the ranway postal clerks has been carefully drawn with a view to improve the efficiency of the railway mail service by grading the force according to the length of service and qualification of each employe. The bill does not fix the salaries but confers that power upon the postmaster general, who is in position by and with the advice of the general superintendent of the railway mail service to classify the force under the civil service rules and establish an equitable standard of pay that will compensate the men for the risks they run and the service they render.

LOCAL OPTION FOR TOWA.

The license bill introduced by Mr. Grosvenor of Pottawattamie county in the Iowa senate appears to meet the situation admirably. Instead of working a positive repeal of the present pro hibitory law it proposes amendments whereby it may be possible to place the traffic under the control of the authorities in counties where the law is not enforced, and to all appearances cannot be enforced. Under the proposed law the board of supervisors will be required to submit the question of license or prohipledge at Butte. However, a few days bition to the voters in any county upon petition of two-fifths of the qualified electors. A majority vote will determine whether license or prohibition shall provail.

In case license is voted, the petitioner for license to vend liquors must file a bond in the sum of \$2,000 with two competent sureties as a guarantee that he will comply with all the conditions imposed by the law in case a permit shall be granted. The conditions are somewhat more severe than they are in Nebraska, and the fees for license are about the same. A perpetual injunction may be obtained in the courts against any person selling without license.

To all intents and purposes the Grone weg bill will enact local option with high license for Iowa. The bill leaves prohibition undisturbed wherever prohibition is backed by public sentiment, and it gives the privilege of license in counties and cities where the present law is a dead letter. The effort is made to abolish the bootlegger and place the liquor traffic where it is carried on into the hands of responsible dealers. This is the most effective method for cheek-

ing intemperance. The bill will doubtless meet with the active opposition of ultra-prohibitionists. They cannot be made to see that restricted and regulated traffic in liquors is better than free whisky. For the good of the people of Iowa, who have for years been distracted by prohibition without achieving any beneficial results, it is to be hoped a majority of the Iowa legislature will pass the Groneweg bill or some other high license bill.

GETTING ANXIOUS TO NEGOTIATE. There are indications of a growing anxiety in Canada to secure more satisfactory trade relations with the United States. Trustworthy advices say that the effect of our tariff in excluding the agricultural products of the Dominion. the successful trade negotiations of this country with the British West Indies after Canada had failed to secure an extension of trade with those colonies and the commercial depression under which Canada is suffering through the absence of natural markets for her products have led Canadians to speculate with considerable interest, if not serious concern, in the result of the long-promised trade negotiations with the United

States regarding reciprocity. Within the next few weeks a number of by-elections are to be held in the Dominion, and it is thought these may have an important bearing on the future commercial policy of Canada. In the elections to take place the present week in the province of Ontario the straight issue is to be reciprocity with the United States. The liberals expect to carry these elections and a sufficient number of those to follow to greatly reduce the majority of the government in the next House of Commons. It is unquestionable that the liberal party, with reciprocity without injury to the public service it is as its leading issue, has been stendily gaining adherents of late, and it is not doubted that its strength in the next

increased.

The success of the United States in making commercial arrangements with the British West Indies is taken very seriously by the Canadians, their efforts to extend thuir trade with those countries having entirely failed. It is felt to be a significant step in that fiscal disintegration of the British empire which commenced when an Australian colony asserted its right to lay protective duties on British goods. So good an authority as Mr. Goldwin Smith deciares that nothing now remains of the fiscal unity of the empire except the understanding that no colony or dependency is to discriminate against the mother country, and even this applies only to specific articles, not to aggregate trade, in respect of which Canada already discriminates against Great Britain. The Toronto Globe predicts that Canadian trade will suffer in consequence of the arrangement of the United States with the British West Indies, and says: "The Dominion is isolated in a commer cial sense from the continent to which she belongs even more completely than France from the rest of Europe. We' are in a ring fence, cut off from all participation in the commercial and industrial life of America, yet ministers pretend to be surprised at the unrest and discontent which are abroad.'

There has been no intimation of a sentiment at Washington favorable to opening negotiations with Canada, and it is probable that the administration is not giving itself any concern whatever on the subject. Nor does it appear that there is any general popular sentiment favorable to reciprocity. Still negotiations are to be expected sooner or later, but the proposal for them will not originate with the United States.

PREPARE FOR THE COMING MULTITUDE

Do the citizens of Omaha realize that the winter is rapidly slipping away and that almost before we are aware of the fact the three important mouths of April, May and June will be here?

On the 10th of April the committee on plan and scope of the proposed panrepublic congress to be held in some prominent city of the United States in 1893 will meet in Omaha. The committee itself is a distinguished body of men, and is entitled to distinguished attention at the hands of our people. The question of the location of the pan-republic congress for 1893 will be considred at its session. It therefore behooves Omaha to make the best impression possible upon the committee, if she has any ambition to entertain the 2,000 or more leading men of the world who favor free selfgovernment as the best system for all civilized nations of the earth, who will make up the great congress.

In May the Methodist Episcopal general conference will convene in Omaha. During that month Omaha will be the center of attraction to the adherents of the faith of John Wesley. The Wesleyan commission represents 25,000,000 people in this world, and the great Methodist Episcopal church is so strong and vigorous that the religious people of the world, regardless of creed, will closely scan the proceedings of this great quadrennial conference. Omaha has been highly complimented by this church in being selected as the place of holding the international conference, and we must spare no effort to make the occasion memorable.

In June the National Drill association will hold a week's meeting in this city. The actual value of the drill meeting to Omaha is far greater than a meeting of a national political convention. It will continue longer than any national convention and will attract almost as many people. We owe it to ourselves and to the association to make every possible preparation for the entertainment of all who participate.

We must spare no time, means or effort to create a favorable and lasting impression on the multitude of people who sojourn in Omaha in these three coming months.

THE HOUSE RULES.

The democrats of the house of repreentatives would have done wisely if they had adopted the rules of the Fiftyfirst congress, instead of wasting more than a month in framing new rules which are certainly not an improvement upon those of the last congress. It was not necessary for the majority in the present house to protect itself by the 'present but not voting" rule which so exasperated the democratic minority in the Fifty-first congress, because legislation does not depend upon the will of the minority. Were the two parties, however, as nearly equal in numbers in the present house as in the last it is not to be doubted that the majority would have to be provided for counting a quorum. It is now very generally admitted that such a rule is entirely fair and just, and it is only a question of time when it will be generally adopted by deliberative bodies.

But the democratic majority does not intend to permit the republican minority to have unrestricted privileges. The new rules make provision against filibustering, and this is done by a departure almost as radical as any made by the preceding congress. One of the rules provides that only one motion to adjourn shall be allowed pending the consideration of the question of adopting reports presented by the rules committee. In former democratic houses a motion to adjourn was always in order. Another rule, also designed to prevent filibustering, provides that on days set apart for the passage of bills under a suspension of the rules only one hour shall be allowed for the introduction of bills. The practice down to the Fifty-first congress was that a member, on introducing a bill, could have it read, the entire day being sometimes used in this. It was a very effective way of filibustering and it

is well that it is done away with. Having framed the new rules, the want of which has held legislation in check, it is to be presumed that the house will now settle down to business and accomplish something. There is no lack of subjects for its consideration. A great number of bills, relating to nearly everything that congress has authority to legislate on and some things which it has not, or at any rate should not meddie with, has been introduced, and all

house of commons will be very materially | the committees are | well supplied with | claimed, "My Gawd! Is he really dead? Then material for reports. The time wasted could dcubtless be spared, but there should be no further delay if congress does not intend to remain in session until next fall. With a presidential campaign ahead it would seem that the politicians would desire to close their congressional labors as soon as possible.

> WHILE the farmers alliance of Nebraska never tires of holding up Iowa as model for railroad regulation for low freight and passenger tolls the farmers and merchants of lowa are anxious for something more substantial than fluctunting freight schedules raised and lowered at the pleasure of a railroad commission which has been playing hideand-seek at the beck of the railroad mar agers. Half a dozen maximum freight and passenger rate bills have already been introduced in the legislature. But if the representative of THE BEE at Des Moines is correctly informed the senate committees have been packed in the interest of the corporations, and all railroad rate bills are destined to be pigeonholed or amended to death. This only goes to show that Iowa as well as Nebraska is afflicted with the same difficulties in dealing with the railroad problem and keeping the lawmakers out of the meshes of boodling corporations.

THE committee on privileges and elections of the United States senate has reached the conclusion that the claim of Colonel Clagget to the seat now occupied by Hon. Fred T. Dubois is baseless, and the senate will doubtless concur. Senator Dubois is fairly entitled to represent the state of Idaho in the upper house of the national legislature. He has served Idaho with conspicuous ability during two consecutive terms in the lower house and the admission of Idaho into the union is largely, if not chiefly, due to his vigorous and effective advocacy of her claims to statehood. Although one of the youngest members of the senate, Mr. Dubois has already taken front rank among his colleagues from the transmississippi states.

IT HAS been discovered that the alien contract labor law is no obstacle to the importation of laborers for the coal mines of Pennsylvania, Investigation has disclosed the fact that large numbers of foreigners have been brought into the country in violation of the law, and the unlawful business is still carried on. The anthracite monopoly, than which there is no monopoly more unserupulous and exacting, is the chief offender. The unfortunate foreigners who get into its power could not be worse off if they were slaves. It is to be hoped that if a case can be made out against this monopoly the government will be unsparing in seeking an enforcement of the penalties for violating the law.

THE three tailors of Tooley street resolved that they were the people. Messick, Morrow, Golden and other heavy taxpaying ward strikers of the Sixth ward have issued a protest against tax reduction. Their resolutions are ridiculous and carry on their face the evidence that they were gotten up by professional office seekers.

OMAHA has one comfortable reflection not enjoyed by Kansas City in this matter of national conventions. Omana helped the winning city to secure the republican convention and Omaha's candidacy helped to locate the convention west of the Mississippi river.

COUNCILMAN MCLEARIE being elected by the city at large will hardly feel that the half dozen ward politicians calling themselves the Sixth ward club have any right to instruct him in his official duties.

RETRENCHMENT is one of the issues upon which the present city government was elected. It must not ignore the will of the people as it was expressed at the ballot box last November.

THE Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway will come to Omaha. The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway is exhibiting good judgment and will find a warm welcome.

ROASTING asphalt is the harmless postime in which the Board of Public Works indulges at its weekly meetings.

The western railroad brakeman who renained at his post until frozen into insensibility is worth a score of fancy presidents and

New York Recorder.

boards of directors. The Universal Passion. Cheyenne Tribune,
The Omaha Bee publishes a column editor-

al on "how to use wealth." How to get it is the little conundrum that is bothering people in this neck of the woods, A Moral Phenomenon.

inationstands appalled at what he must have

St. Paul Ploneer Press. The manager of a Paris theater has been finea for "outraging public deconcy." Imag-

presented on the stage to have such an effect on the Parisians. Philadelphia Ledger The law's delay in Nebraska has resulted in a convict being granted a new trial after he had served the term of his sentence. As

the result of a new trial is uncertain, the released prisoner desires only to be let alone.

Carnes and His Oil Inspection. Platte County Sentinel. Ed Carnes is still drawing the salary of state oil inspector, but evidence accumulates going w that the illuminating fluids shipped to Nebraska are not undergoing the rigid in

spection which the law demands. This is not as it should be. Now Let Chill Quake,

Chegennic Leader, Cheyenne is resting over a secthing home-made volcano. Let Chili, therefore, beware, for though naturally a peaceful and law abiding community there is that in many of our fellow citizens which, when once aroused, makes draughts of hot blood indispensable to their comfort and happiness.

Speaking Their Little Peace.

Chicago Inter Gecau.

Those dear "million women" who propose to sign and circulate petitions against a war with Chili" had just as well continue their good work in the home. The administration will not declare war unless compelled to. Chill must make the amends demanded or take the consequences. The nation can submit to nothing less

Auglomaniae Intelligence.

St. Paul Pinner-Press.
When Ward McAllister was apprised by a breathless and almost brainless reporter of the New York World that the duke of Clarence was no more, the faithful scribe says he ex-

Prince George will be king." It is astonishing how much that man McAllister knows. It might have been too much to have acquainted him at the same time with the death of an American ruler, to wit, the chief of the Shoshones, but had be been so apprised the great man would have gasped, "Alas! Then No Pants will be chief."

Growing Snobbishness.

Indianapolis News. For plain, republican people we are getting o be very snobbish. We break out into all orts of aristocratic conjeties, designed to cultivate exclusiveness, and parade titles and insignia with all the zest of denizens of the effete monarchies. The latest of the brood is the Colonial Dames of Maryland, composed of ladies who are descended from some ancestor who came to this country prior to 1774, and who rendered efficient service to the country during the colonial period. This would take in all the convicts who were sold into Virginia and the Carolinas during colonial days and who, doubtless, rendered efficient service.

The Admission of Ctab.

Chicago Tribune There is but one safe course for congress to tursue in this matter. The gentile population of Utah is opposed to admission. Until that population dominates the territors beyond any possibility of doubt there should be no consideration of the question of admission. In all other respects Utah has long had the essentials of statehood, but until it can be shown that Mormonism has been oversome, that polygamy is dead, and that the Mormon church has been stripped of all politleal power the admission of Utah would be tautamount to a crime.

It Was a New Year's Resolve.

Chicago Merald. The Nebraska farmers alliance in its recent state convention resolved that, as heat was a accessity, the government should own and ontrol the coal mines and sell the product at est to the people. The Nebraska althance is ather thuid, isn't it? It takes more than coato make heat available. Self respectful coal. sold at cost by the government to the people. would refuse to burn in a stove purchased from a grasping merchant at a profit.

His Patience Exhausted.

Philadelphia Press. There is no reason why a public man should abmit in silence to attacks upon him which re outside the line of criticism of him as a public man. Mr. Quay has submitted to this o an extraordinary degree, but the celerity with which the Beaver case has been brought to a conclusion indicates that he will not be dent when unjustifiably attacked.

Modesty, Thy Name is Pulitzer,

The newspapers of the entire country, reubilean and democratic, following the lead of the World, spoke for the people and spoke for peace. The effect of this influence became apparent instantly. President Harrison could to to war without an adequate army or navy out not without the newspapers, and so the war ended.

TICKLISH TID-BITS.

New Orleans Picayone: No well bred barber Binghamton Republican: Persons on pleasure bent often get badly doubled up.

New York Sun: "This is an unusually full meeting of the Writers c uh isn't it?" "Yes. The secretary said in his notice that every one present would be asked to read one of his own poems."

Cloak Review: Kingley-I thought your wife was coing south.

Bingo-She was. But I found it was cheaper to buy her a sealskin cloak.

> CALLING THE ROLL. Minneapelis Tribune.

Incle Sam-Jim, you get the powderhorn. Here. Jim, you get the powderhorn, And. Steven, bring the guns. I guess we'll mave to have a scrap With these ere Chiliums; Uv course ye never ought to fight Ef ye e.n do without it. But when yer goin' to fight, why fight And not be footh! bond it. And so you take the rifle, Jim. And I will take my "navy." And lam it to en rough b gosh, Until they yell peccay.

Boston Transcript: Fozg is inclined to hink that a cocktail is not an unmixed cyli-Bereaved Wife (to nurse)—Do you think my nusband will live till ton orrow? Nurse—I am afraid not, madam, and I would advise you to order a mourning dress Wife (wringing her hands-This is terrible, How would you have it trimmed:

Washington Star He went to the play In a critical way

And at technical talk made a guess;

And it wasn't a joke

That he negant when he spoke

Of the mob as a howling success.

New York Herald: Carrothers-Daube is certainly an artist.

White-You but he is! Why, I've seen him draw a straight flush to one eard twice in suc

Yarmouth Register: The man who shows too much of a Christian spirit is apt to ge

Danvil'e Breeze: Woolen shirts and a broken five-dollar bill must be made of the same material, judging from the way they

Binghamton Leader: When you want to cultivate a man it isn't a good thing to har-row his feelings and plant the seeds of hatred in his breast. Baltimore American: The Texas border ought to become very clean after the unusual amount of scouring at is now receiving from the troops of Uncle Sam.

Philadelphia Record: A wildcat has been seen in the woods at Swedesboro, N. J. An ap-pleinck distillery has recently been put in operation near there.

Lowell Citizen: It is the man who has plenty of "sand" who displays the most grit.

Kate Field's Washington: Brown-I say, Jones did you hear about Smith having a fit Jones-No. A fit? He must have changed his tallor, then!

New York Heraid: Jessle-You must be a mrd worker, Mr. Chapley. Chapley.-What makes you think that, M'ss Jessie--George told me yesterday that you

Washington Star: "Now don't you think that the policy of dis rown am bad?" asked one colored man of another. one colored man of another.

'Yes, san: de policy am putty bad, but crap

"JUST A MOMENT, DEAR." Cloak Review, She stopped to fix her hat on straight, And place those hair-plus right And that is why, her husband says.

Brooklyn Life: Her Mother--I saw him kiss you. I am terribly shocked. I did not suppose he would dare to do such a thing. Herse f--Nor I. In fact, I bet him he didn't

Washington Star.

Stoppery and stippery, Grievous and grippery! People are paddling along through the street. Wet from their heads to the soles of their feet Getting more cold Than their systems can hold, Feeling more pain than can ever be told. Pray, Uncle Jorry, How can we be merry

When with dryness and warmth you're so woe-fully chary? The populace asks—and it isn't in fun--'Pray, what have you done

Yankee Blade: Tom--Jack is continually getting caught in a rain storm.
Will--Yes, poor fellow, he reads and follows the weather forecasts in the daily papers. Chicago Post: A race horse starter has just been engaged at a sulary of \$25,000 her annum, but it is the man who can arrange a good flu-ish who makes the fortune.

Pittsburg Chronicle: "He stole a watch, said the policeman, referring to the prisoner." Then he shall do time," replied the judge. Datias News: The auctioneer is the accomo-dating man who comes and goes at our bid-ding.

Arkansane Traveler Pure as the light from he aven's vaulted dome She seems—and ever will—to me, Rullnz with lave and sympathy The faithful subjects in her happy home. SHEDDING RED INK.

New York Tribune: The meanest partisan that crawls in the sume of politics is be who makes use of either war or poace as a party issue.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Edison wants t. wash Chill down with a nose that will pour out 20,000 volts of electricity. Do you hear that, Chill?

Chicago Post: War with Chin with our ow women against us would mean certain an ignominious defeat. But, bless their souls they would not be igninst us.

Atchison Globe: If Kansas can induce Brennan and Judge Botkin to go down to hill, to heap patch up a peace the trouble with that country will not have been in value Increased Wages and Decreased Hours of Labor-A Great Problem Working Out

Boston Globe: Chill cannot be permitted to add insult on insult to injury. If her true-lent leaders shall force upon us the issue of war or national dishonor the administration will have the bearty support of democrats, republicans and patriots of every party in its maintenance of the dignity, good name and inalienable rights of those United States.

Minnearolis Lourest, Sanators Kyle and Minnespoils Journal: Senators Kyle and Peffer are opposed to a war with Chill and so are the majority of Americans. But, unlike Kyle and l'effer, the majority are not in favo of lotting a little argregation of conceit and bombast run all over us, punching and slapping and pricking us just for devilment. With Discaell, Americans believe in peace with bomor: not otherwise.

bonor; not otherwise. Let us have arbitration with misguided Chili. This is not the era of throat-enting. If our differences with Chill cannot be adjusted by a board of intelligent, butmane citizens of both countries, then turn loose the dogs of war. Our land will then be filled with glory and mourning, and, if we are fortunate, we can collect the cost of the war from a ruled and conquered people. This is not a nation of bullles. We have an example to set before the human race. We say to President Harrison, emphalically. Stop this nonsense! Settle this misunderstanding with Chill in an intelligent, honorable, manly way.

SHORT BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Backstiding seldom happens in time of trial radversity.

The best medicine for self-concelt is to be rell introduced to yourself. No matter how much religion a man pro-lesses, all that counts is what he lives. The devil has a hard light to hold his own in the home where there is a praying mother. The real worker for God never hits any harder because there has been a raise in his

There are people who pray, 'Thy kingdom' ome,' who do it on the condition that it is to come their way.

The testimony of a man who hasn't heard the voice of God for twenty years is a terri-ble strain on any prayer meeting. Plety that never justs on its hat to go out and try to help somebody, does not attract much attention in heaven. There is a great deal of seillshness going up and down in the world that goes by the name

When a preacher has trouble to get his salary, you can generally set it down as true that he hasn't been doing the kind of preach-ing the Lord sent him to do.

FICES WITHOUT FRIELS.

bible 200 years old, which is two feet long and about the same in width. There are about two and one-half gallons of whisky now on hand for every man, woman and child in the United States. When Columbus discovered America h found that the Indians possessed dows. They were direct descendants of the wild coyotes

A resident of Manchester, Eng., has a

The gold medal given to Virchow on his 70th birthday is the largest ever made. It weighs nearly six pounds and the metal alone The greatest glutton of antiquity was

of the plains.

Albinus, the Roman, who at one breakfast ate 500 figs, 100 peaches, ten melons, 100 small birds and 400 oysters. Thousands of men, women and children in the mountains of Spain and Portugal are busied in cutting cork. It is a domestic trade

and it occupies whole villages The speaker of the British House of Commons receives a salary of £5,000 a year, and when he retires he is raised to the peerage, with an annual pension of £4,000. Among the most extraordinary pieces of

symbolism known to have been used by the early Asiatics was a figure of a donkey's head used as a representative of the Deity. Waves exert a force of one ton per square inch when they are only twenty At Cassis, France, granite blocks of fifteen ubic meters have been moved by wave force, A recent eruption on the sun's face was shotographed, and lasted for fully minutes. Its angular height showed it to be disturbance causing the vapors to ascend

fully \$0,000 miles. The size and growth of the city of London is shown by the mileage of the streets. Should they be placed together they would measure about 2,500 miles, or nearly the distance across the Atlantic ocean.

In Texas there is a stone about twenty feet in diameter that has wonderful magnetic power. It is said that it will draw a hammer or an ax to its surface even when placed ten or fifteen feet away on the ground An engine and tender weighing sixty-eight tons were begun to be put together at 9

o'clock in the morning at the great works at Stratford, and by 7:15 the following morning they were run out of the shop complete. The Mormon temple at Sait Lake City built in the form of a true ellipse, and well constructed as regards acoustics that a person standing in the focus at one end can

carry on a conversation in a whisper with anyone in the focus at the other end. Three miles an hour is about the average of the Gulf Stream, though at certain places it attains a speed of 5% miles. In the Yucatan channel, for instance, where it is ninety miles wide and 1,000 fathoms deep the current is not over a quarter of a mile an hour. In the straits of Bemini the current is so rapid as to give the surface of the water the appearance of being a sheet of fire.

A French experimenter has tested the strength of fifty robust men and fifty healthy women, all of the middle class of society and between 25 and 45 years of age. The strong between 25 and 45 years of age. est man was able to give with the right hand a pressure equivalent to 187 bounds weakest one 58 pounds. The short men were nearly as strong as the tall, the average dif-ference being less than seven pounds. The force exerted by the strongest woman was only ninety-seven pounds and that of the weakest was but thirty-five pounds, while

the average was seventy-two pounds. HIGH LIFE IN THE QUAKER CITY.

Philadelphia Record. Saurkraut is still a delicatessen. Pepper hash is getting out of season. White is much worn abroad for street wear.

Olive oil baths are peneficial to delicate The old time carpet slippers are rarely cailed for now. The kim drying process has superseded

soggy sweet potatoes. STATESMANSHIP, Ciactimati Commercial. "Make me a district safe and stronz," The legislator cried;

One with a sure majority of Two thousand on my side." They made him a district long and slim, Crook'd like the letter S. Or an angle worm, on a Displaying dire distress.

The legislator hied him home. Rejoicing in high gice. Repeating merrily the refrain: "A congressman bit be."

But the people rose up in their might, And on election day They straightened out the crooked scheme In their own righteous way. The would-be statesman, shelved at home,

(As any one might guess)
Lay doubled up, like an angle worm,
In the shape of a letter 8.

DAWNING OF BETTER TIMES

Views of Commissioner Carroll D. Wright on the Labor Outlook.

PROSPECTS WERE NEVER BRIGHTER

Its Own Solution-Influence of Strikes.

Carroll D. Wright, national commissioner of labor, reviews the labor situation as follows, in the New York World:

In my judgment the condition of the wage vorkers of the United States, viewed in all workers o aspects, is better now than at any previous period in our history. There is a continual obb and flow of the tide of general prosperity which for the time affects more or mea and women who toil. For this reason it is not easy to make a comparison of a sin gie year with another preceding or following it. But taking a period of, say, twenty-five years, and striking a general average, so to speak, we may reach a fair conclusion. Doing this we see a marked and gratifying improvement.

Wages are higher, and while in some re spects the cost of living is also increased, considering what a man gets for his money, the advantages he has of education, the general diffusion of intelligence and social en-joyment, the relative value of wages over the cost of living has materially advanced. A very important consideration is the fact that while wages have increased, there has been a general decrease in the hours of labor. Where this is taken into account the large compensation the artisan and the laborer receive for their time becomes even more apparent. The reduction in the hours of labor gives more time and opportunity for recreation and intellectual culture, and these are potent influences in bettering the condition of the wage-carners.

None will deny that in the United States the workingman-popularly so called is at this time more of a social and political factor than ever before. Labor is more respectable—If may use the expression without being misunderstood. Education develops in the workingman all that goes to make good citizenship, and this commands confidence and respect. In our own country the conditions are radically different from those of any other. Here the great body of workers are not composed of a continuous line or race. In Germany, for instance, they are substantially all Germans and have been so for centuries. In England, France and other countries it is much the same. Comparative conclusions are therefore much more easily reached than here, where we have a heterogeneous mass made up from all the civilized intions of the globe. The great wonder students and publicists should be that this great body of people, so constituted, should be so intelligent, so well paid and generally so orderly.

Comparing our own with foreign countries it is an indisputable fact that the condition of the working people is immeasurably bet-ter. What is most demanded now, in my opinion, is a wise and just regulation—per-haps the word restriction would be un-Amer-ican—of foreign immigration. Well considered measures to this end would promote the interest of our wageworkers. What those measures should be I will not attempt to say. There has always been some legislation tend-ing in that direction. This is in some degree experimental and may lead to something more tangible and definite

I believe the social and moral condition of all people in all countries is growing better. I am not a possimist. I do not think the world is going backward. I am what might be called a conservative optimist, looking always to the better side of things and se improvement and progress wherever they can be found.

Speaking in a general way, the working man has always had a hard time of it. He has never received his legitimate share of the product of his labor. This has been the re-suit of existing conditions and not of any fixed purpose on the part of his employer to defraud him, or of presumed hostility between capital and labor. So many factors onter into the price of labor that it is hard to say why a man is paid so much or so little.

The chief question in the labor problem of today is: How shall the worker receive his just and equitable share of production? That we are nearing a point of a fairer distribu-tion I firmly believe. Just what the changes will be by which this most desirable condition may be brought about it is quite impossible now to define. The problem must solve itself in its own way. Legislation cannot do it. There are unwritten economic princi-ples and laws which must determine. There has long been a gradual narrowing of profits to capital, resulting from the increase of wages, competitive rivalry and other causes Interest is lower than formerly, and this is in the line of equalization, being to the advantage of the borrower at the expense of the lender. There is at the same time a general cheapening of many manufactured articies, which helps the consumer. All these elements enter into the question and foster

the hope of a solution at no distant day This is the plain logic of events.

It is a favorable sign of the times that never before has been such a general, sincere and deep-seated sympathy with the laboring class, and a desire to better their condition in every practicable way. There will always be misfortune and vice, poverty and want, but we may regard hopefully the work of legistators, the press and the putpit for the improvement of mankind. Employers are more considerate of the men and women who toil for them. Everything is in the line of elevating labor instead of degrading it. With this in view, the department of labor is, as I said at the beginning, an educational force. It does not put dollars directly into the pockets of the workingmen, but it does give

im material aid in ways that are quite as effectual. I believe the era of strikes in this country for the present practically over. They have been expensive educators, exacting large tuition bills, but they have taught labor and capital each to respect the rights of the other. Much as they are to be deprecated, they have not been an unmixed evil. They have had their part in working out the perplexing

industrial problem. HOBNOBBING WITH RIP.

Washington Post: Mr. Cleveland has also cone on a southern hunting trip. There is evidently big game in the south. Globe Democrat: Cleveland's trip to the

south for fishing purposes is worth noting, principally because he has beretofore done most of his fishing on Decoration day. Toledo Bee: Ex-President Cleveland has gone to spend a week hunting and fishing with Joseph Jefferson on his Louisiana plan-tation. No possible politics in this, but lots St. Louis Chronicle: Grover Cleveland

has run away to Louisiana for a fish with Charles Jefferson, a young gentleman who has the famous misfortune of being Joseph Jefferson's son. In the meantime Dave Hill will manipulate the machine for the demo cratic nomination and Harrison will imbroll Philadelphia Bullotin: Grover Cleveland

has mysteriously and suddenly departed to Louisiana with the great actor, Joseph Jefferson. Is no going to prepare for the stage, learn the part of Hip Van Winklo and go to sleep till the angel of tariff reform wakes him up! It will be a long nap, and on awakening he will be able to say with real "And are we so soon forgot?

Philadelphia Times: Manya man not afraid to call a spade a spade is unaccountably backward in calling for the snow shovel at times.

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



ABSOLUTELY PURE