

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas.

George R. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending December 10, 1892, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day and Circulation. Sunday, December 4, 26,080; Monday, December 5, 28,780; Tuesday, December 6, 29,914; Wednesday, December 7, 29,792; Thursday, December 8, 28,781; Friday, December 9, 28,779; Saturday, December 10, 24,963.

Average, 24,286. GEORGE R. TSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed to my presence this 10th day of December, 1892.

WE HAVE not heard a word since the election from the man who charged the responsibility for the cholera upon the republican party.

THE weather prophets who are predicting an old-fashioned winter do not seem to be aware that the campaign is over and that calamity howling is out of date.

THE attempt to sulce the populist and democratic parties of Nebraska will be about like coupling a mule with a thoroughbred filly. There will be no senatorial pro-jenny.

REPORTS from southern Nebraska are to the effect that three-fourths of the corn is now in the crib and estimates of the crop are somewhat reduced from those made before husking. Scarcely any of the crop of 1891 is now on hand.

UNLESS the democratic steering committee can manage to steer clear of the free trade platform pledges of their party, there will be a general smash-up of democratic crockery in less than twenty-four months.

THE fact that the Omaha Board of Trade has 225 members, while not more than sixty have ever attended an election, shows that it lacks the life that such an organization should have in order to be useful to the interests of the city.

THE royal family costs the British taxpayers \$40,000 a week. If at least four-fifths of that princely sum were spent upon the poor instead it would stop some of the mouths that are now clamoring for bread in England and still keep the royal family from want.

THE last presidential election was notable as being the first in thirty-two years when a third party has succeeded in getting into the electoral college. It is also an interesting fact that there has been no time in more than sixty years when so many states have divided their electoral vote.

EXPERIMENTS in the cultivation of sorghum have proved very successful in Cass county this year, and it is expected that a large crop of cane will be grown in that county next season. This is in line with the policy of diversified agriculture, which is constantly gaining ground in Nebraska.

THE question of electing United States senators by popular vote has grown rapidly in favor and undoubtedly has the support of a majority of the people. The principle is sound and consistent with our system of government. Its application would work a great improvement in the character of the senate.

BRITISH justice is stern, but it is not necessary in order to vindicate its character in this respect to keep in prison a dying woman as to whose guilt there is a reasonable question. Our government has instructed the American legation in London to intercede for the release of Mrs. Maybrick, and it is to be hoped the humane effort will not be fruitless.

IT is now generally admitted that the interstate commerce law is a failure and the demand that it be immediately revised is going up from all parts of the country. What the people want now is a law that will put a stop to the extortion of the combines and the systematic discrimination whereby favored shippers are enriched while their competitors are ruined.

IF MR. CLEVELAND desires that another than Mr. Crisp shall be speaker of the house of representatives of the next congress, it is not to be doubted that his wish will be respected. But it may fairly be questioned whether it is the right of the executive to engage in a contention as to who shall or shall not occupy this position, and certainly every consideration of propriety is against his doing so.

POLITICAL affairs in Europe are in a state of turbulence. A crisis is imminent in Germany, the new French cabinet is not expected to last long, in England there is a strong popular movement for reforms and changes of a radical character, republican sentiment is growing in Italy, Portugal is threatened with a ministerial crisis, and Spain has one, so that very generally there is political unrest. This condition of affairs may produce startling results in the not far future.

THE WORK OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

It would be a grave mistake to abandon the work of national defense so well begun and successfully carried forward under the present administration. Secretary Tracy says in his annual report that while progress in the reconstruction of the navy has been rapid, other national buildings upon well-established foundations have not been idle, and the United States is by no means yet in a condition of adequate defense.

The reasons for continuing the work of defense are found in the aggressive policy of foreign nations, which must sooner or later, as Secretary Tracy says, force this country into a position where it cannot disregard measures which form a standing menace to its prosperity and security.

Our commerce is threatened with a destructive discrimination on the Isthmus of Panama. The maritime status of Europe are extending their power and influence in the South Pacific by annexations and protectorates.

On the eastern and western coasts of Canada subsidized lines of steamers "are completing the circle of mail-time communication and fortresses daily increasing in strength and surrounding our coast upon the south and the east."

The nations of the old world are looking with eager eyes to the opportunities in this hemisphere and are not only determined to maintain what influence and power they have here, but to increase them. They are jealous of every advance made by the United States in enlarging its commercial relations with the independent countries of this hemisphere, the tendency of which is also to strengthen its political influence with those countries.

They have spared no effort to defeat our reciprocity policy, and they are persistently working to increase their advantages in American countries where we are striving to improve our relations.

So long as the contest is confined to fair commercial competition it will continue to be a peaceful contest, but the time must come when the country will find it necessary to oppose, under the principle of the Monroe doctrine, the aggressive policy of foreign nations.

Whenever that time comes we must be fully prepared to defend ourselves, for the nations of the old world will not meekly surrender any of the advantages they may have acquired. It is folly to rest our security upon the idea of our isolation. As a great commercial power, doing business with all the world and still far from the condition of full development, we are not isolated.

On the contrary the United States is an extremely important and active member of the family of nations, occupying the most commanding position in a quarter of the world whose possibilities are beyond the power of any one to forecast, and in this relation we have interests and obligations to care for that will not permit us to be isolated.

We cannot protect these if we are to defend ourselves against any power that seeks to interfere with them. Unfortunately there is little probability that much will be done under the succeeding administration to continue the work of providing an adequate defense.

Although one of the greatest democratic statesmen of his time, Samuel J. Tilden urged the duty and necessity of this policy the democratic party has never shown any disposition to adopt it, and it will not be likely to do so now.

A COMPREHENSIVE INVESTIGATION.

The committee on interstate commerce of the United States senate has referred to it a resolution introduced by Senator Peffer of Kansas, which provides for a most comprehensive inquiry regarding the railroads of the country. It requires the committee to ascertain the separate and aggregate capitalization of the railroads of the country engaged in interstate commerce; the original cost of constructing and equipping said roads; their present value, or what it would cost now to build and equip similar lines; the average number of salaried officers employed by the railroad corporations and the total amount of money paid to such officers annually as salaries, also the average yearly wages of conductors, engineers and firemen and other employees; what has been the general effect of the operation of the interstate commerce law on the business and net earnings of the road; the aggregate annual gross and net earnings of the road for the last five years; the average cost of moving passengers and freight during the last five years; the actual and relative cost of moving passengers and freight in different parts of the country; what would be equitable uniform charges for carrying passengers and freight in the United States, basing the estimate on the traffic of the last five years and allowing an annual interest rate of 5 per cent on the actual present value of the roads; whether it would be practicable to consolidate the interstate railroad business so as to establish and maintain uniform charges for carriage in all parts of the country and to fairly settle at one place all just differentials.

Regardless of the motive of the Kansas senator in introducing this formidable resolution, which it would be interesting to know, much of the information that the resolution calls for, if it can be obtained in trustworthy form, will undoubtedly be instructive. There is reason to believe that a great deal of the information now available regarding the railroad interests of the country is not accurate and therefore do not furnish a fair basis from which to determine the true condition of those interests. It is a question whether the interstate commerce committee of the senate will be able to get much nearer the truth as to some of the matters on which information is desired than others who have instituted like inquiries, but at any rate it can ascertain with reasonable accuracy certain things which will be of interest to the public.

For instance, it can learn what would be the cost now of building and stocking the lines of railroad engaged in interstate commerce, and by this measure the present value of such roads; what is the average cost of moving passengers and freight, and what effect the interstate commerce act has had on the business and net earnings of the roads.

Correct information on these subjects would be of practical value.

It would seem that the object which Senator Peffer has in view is the consolidation, if that be practicable, of the interstate railroad business so as to establish and maintain uniform charges for carriage in all parts of the country. It is pretty safe to say that the committee will report that a scheme of this kind would not be practicable. The diverse conditions affecting railroad interests in different parts of the country are against such a plan at present, and it is doubtful whether there will ever be a time when it can be made practicable.

BREAKING UP A BAD COLONY.

The authorities of Dakota county have awakened to the fact that the unrestrained license that has long prevailed in Covington, bringing reproach upon the county and inflicting injury upon every true interest in that section of the state. Having become convinced that the officials of the city are indifferent concerning the curse that rests upon it, if indeed they are not actually in sympathy with it, the county authorities have taken the matter up and will endeavor to put a stop to the riot of vice and crime that has made Covington a byword and a reproach.

It is well known that Covington has been made a sort of cesspool into which everything vile in Sioux City has been discharged. The two towns are only separated by the Missouri river and are connected by a pontoon bridge. Gamblers, thieves, thugs and wicked women use Covington as a rendezvous, and while they are in effect part and parcel of the population of Sioux City the Nebraska town has to bear the disgrace of their presence. They prey upon Sioux City and the whole surrounding country, enticing victims into their snares by the various means so familiar to their kind.

It is time to put a stop to this disgraceful saturnalia. For the reputation of the city, the county and the state the authorities of Dakota county should stand firmly upon the ground they have taken. If the gamblers and thieves are driven out of Covington they will have to get out of the country, for Sioux City will not harbor them and there is not a town in Nebraska that will tolerate any colonization of such characters. Gamblers and sharks there are in all communities, but when they become so bold and so numerous that they "own the town" it is time to wipe them out.

THE AGRICULTURAL WEST.

It is not easy to comprehend the enormous outflow of agricultural products from the west to the eastern seaboard or to realize the wonderful rapidity with which it is increasing from year to year. There is no means of accurately measuring this growing commerce, but some idea of its magnitude may be derived from statistics relating to the carrying trade on the great lakes. The vast quantity of freight carried eastward by the railroads cannot well be measured or even estimated, but as western products, chiefly grain, constitute the bulk of the freight carried on the lakes it is possible to form some conception of the volume of the western output of agricultural products by referring to the vessel tonnage of the inland seas. In 1890 the tonnage that passed through the Detroit river was 21,684,000 tons, and the greater portion of this was due to the grain traffic furnished by the west. It is estimated that the tonnage for the present year is about 25,000,000 tons.

The greater portion of the western grain that goes east by the lakes is shipped from Chicago, Duluth and Milwaukee. At Chicago alone the arrivals and clearances during 1890 reached about 9,000,000 tons, and in point of numbers they equaled those of New York and Boston combined. Many who have not yet reached middle age can remember when Chicago had no shipping of any consequence, and so recently as 1890 the harbor was thought to be of so little account that the legislature of Illinois practically gave it to a railroad company by the passage of the lake front act recently overthrown by a decision of Justice Field. Great changes have taken place since then in the lake commerce of Chicago and the development of the agricultural interests of the west has been chiefly instrumental in bringing them about. To that development is also due in great degree the addition of nearly 1,000,000 souls to the population of Chicago in a little more than twenty years and the building up of hundreds of towns and cities in the western states, among which Omaha stands as a proud example of the productive force of the agricultural west.

THE Philadelphia Press is in error in saying that the Australian ballot system was this year tried for the first time in Nebraska, but it is entirely correct in saying that it worked smoothly. "No one can, however," says that Journal, "shut his eyes to the fact that it is complicated and that under it the voter is likely to make serious blunders." We are not prepared to admit that the system is complicated or that any other system of secret voting that has yet been devised is less likely to occasion blunders. It is not easy to conceive of any method of making known the preferences of the voter that would be more easy to comprehend. True, it does require just a little glimmer of intelligence to make a cross opposite the name of the candidate whom the voter desires to cast his ballot for, but in this state at least, the intellectual strain involved has not been productive of insanity.

Look at the Glory.

The work required to get a federal appointment is greater than that which is necessary to secure and hold a more lucrative position in some regular business.

A Widespread Delinquency.

Senator Stewart's statement, "There is not enough silver now to supply the demand," is heartily indorsed by those citizens who have not yet secured their winter supply of coal.

Wyoming's Official Burglar.

The state canvassary of Wyoming has taken the not altogether unreasonable position that the fact of a man's having entered the state by means of a cooper and chisel does not entitle him to recognition as governor of the state.

The Crying Want in Kansas.

We observe that a doctor in Kansas has produced a plant called "potomato," which is a cross between a potato and a tomato, and will yield both fruits." Bully for Kansas! But her crying need is still a statesman who shall not be a cross between blatherskite and dumplum, nor yield the fruit of either.

Restricted Freedom of the Press.

According to the supreme court the freedom of the press is by toleration instead of by right in this country, since the postal authorities may, when authorized by congress, exclude from the mail every document, public or private, political, religious or social, whenever the courts or principles of dissemination are condemned by their judgment as injurious to the people. Under such a sweeping declaration the constitutional

amendment declaring that "congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press" does not amount to much.

Away With the Dance.

The populists of Kansas have raised objections to the bill which it is proposed to inaugurate their government on the ground that "the dance is immoral, degrading, and a disgraceful pleasure." So the bill goes for a new issue on which to build up a great national party out of the populists. The issue has been found. It is the dance. The mighty host of alliance statesmanship has fallen with crushing weight upon the light fantastic toe of plutocracy.

Not if J. E. Boyd Holds His Grip.

The endorsement of J. Sterling Morton for a cabinet position by the Jacksonian club of Omaha was well met. Governor Morton is worthy of any office within the gift of the president. He is capable, he is honest, he is faithful to the constitution. Moreover, he is in favor of checking off tariff thieves without a minute's delay. If Grover Cleveland wants a real western democrat in his cabinet J. Sterling Morton is the man.

Let Them Get Action.

The sentiment among leading democrats of the house, as developed yesterday, is in favor of checking off tariff thieves without a minute's delay. During the recent campaign the democratic contention everywhere, they say, was that the McKinley tariff was downright robbery.

THE GROVELAND SURPLUS.

Indianapolis Journal: The attention of Hon. Isaac Pusey Gray is called to the fact that Mr. Cleveland is to take a course of sparring lessons. Chicago Mail: Hon. Carter Henry Harrison wants to see the major side being formed that Grover Cleveland has gone into training and expects to be in condition about November 15th.

Cincinnati Commercial: Is it to reduce his fat.

Mr. Cleveland is going to train with Muldoon to reduce his weight. If he would only give them the chance the office-seekers would give him a round that would be quite as effective.

Buffalo Express: It is said that President-elect Cleveland is contemplating a course of athletic training under William Muldoon.

Why should Mr. Cleveland care to train now that he has knocked out everything in sight? Chicago Democrat: If he will postpone the work until next March the office-seekers will effect a reduction of weight without Mr. Muldoon's scientific assistance. From Missouri: The man who pressures enough to take at least twenty pounds off.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

There is a shepherd at Monor, Hungary, who is 100 years old and still attends to his flocks. His wife, who is the third partner of an old farmer, is 90.

Dr. Parkhurst has had three offers from lecture bureaus and two from newspaper managers, who believe that they can turn his "hammer" into money. George Eliot the woman is recalled to mind by the announcement that her widower, J. W. Cross, is to bring out some essays. They will be called "Impressions of Dante and the New World."

Over \$800,000 was bequeathed to the poor of Boston by the late E. V. Ashton of that city, but the money has only just become available through the death of his childless widow, at Turnbridge Wells, Eng.

Dennis T. Flynn, the republican delegate-elect from Oklahoma territory, was fifteen years ago an office boy in Mr. Cleveland's Buffalo, Pa. He subsequently studied law, and finally entered upon the practice at Kewna, Kan.

The mayor of the commune of Morten, France, enjoys the unique distinction of ruling over the smallest constituency in the world. He is mayor of only twelve inhabitants, and the yearly taxes, all told, amount to about 90 shillings.

Engine Field was delayed in reaching the church in which he was to give readings at Northampton one evening last week, owing to the committee's refusal to send a carriage for him to the railway station. This gave Mr. Cable a chance to introduce him as "the late Mr. Field."

John A. Mason of Lynchburg, Va., a very strong man, saw a bull attacking a colored woman in a field recently. He ran to the woman's assistance, and the bull, leaving the woman unharmed, turned on him, and he grabbed the bull by the horns, threw him to the ground and broke the brute's neck.

Sir Arthur Sullivan, according to a London account, went one night, after waiting for half an hour, to send a telegram to his wife in an adjoining room in which there was an organ. Upon seating himself before it he found the words which he intended to play, but which he finished before he arose from his seat.

LAMBERTSON'S APPOINTMENT.

Lincoln News: The nomination of Hon. G. M. Lambertson of this city, for the assistant secretary of the treasury, made permanent by the resignation of Judge Crouse, will be sent to the senate Monday.

Freemont Tribune: G. M. Lambertson, the well known Lincoln attorney, has been appointed first assistant secretary of the treasury to succeed General Nettleton. Lambertson is a good man and his appointment shows the high regard in which he is held by the Lincoln people.

Norfolk News: Hon. G. M. Lambertson of Lincoln has been selected for the appointment of assistant secretary of the treasury to succeed General Nettleton. When a first-class man is needed to take a public trust Nebraska is the place where the man is found, and the choice of G. M. Lambertson for this position is not only a wise one, but is very gratifying to his friends throughout this state, also those back in old Indiana, where he spent his earlier days.

Hardy Herald: Hon. G. M. Lambertson of Lincoln has a place as assistant secretary to the treasurer of the United States. For the past couple of years he has been assistant attorney for the Interstate Commerce commission, and his work was very satisfactory and is the real basis for this appointment. Lambertson is one of Lincoln's attorneys in whom the people have great confidence, and the honor he just received will be appreciated by many Nebraskans.

The honor bestowed upon Mr. Lambertson is a deserved recognition by the government of a distinguished republican, a man whose ability is known all over the state. The place was sought by many prominent republicans, and the tender to Mr. Lambertson is a decided compliment. The position is an honor, and should Mr. Lambertson conclude to accept the appointment, he would fill the place with much credit.

Nebraskans have every reason to be grateful to the government for the appointment of a distinguished republican, a man whose ability is known all over the state. The place was sought by many prominent republicans, and the tender to Mr. Lambertson is a decided compliment. The position is an honor, and should Mr. Lambertson conclude to accept the appointment, he would fill the place with much credit.

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts.

NATURAL FLAVOR FLAVORS. Of perfect purity. Of great strength. Economy in their use. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

HOUSE MEMBERS INDIGNANT

Speaker Crisp's Treatment at the Reform Club Banquet Denounced. HIS POSITION ENTITLED TO MORE RESPECT.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 619 FIFTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.

War, bloody war, between the Tammany hatchet and mugwump knife, between the regular democrat and what Mr. Cleveland called "his allies" the concealed jealousies and animosities of the discordant elements which have elected Mr. Cleveland to the presidency were revealed as by a flash at the Reform club dinner to the democrat leaders in congress. The slight put upon Speaker Crisp by E. Elery Alderson, the president of the Reform club, was the one topic of conversation at the capital today.

The feeling at about the insult to the speaker, and not only to the regular democracy but to the dignity of the house itself, found dramatic expression this noon when Mr. Crisp entered the hall of the house and stalked to his chair. A spontaneous burst of applause followed his appearance. It was noticeable that this applause came from the republican side of the house as well as from the democratic. The party enemies of Mr. Crisp joined with his own political associates in showing him most emphatically their personal esteem and their wish to rebuke the indignity which the mugwumps had heaped upon him.

Ex-speaker Reed, who has always been a personal friend of his successor in the chair, was conspicuous in leading the hand clapping on the republican side. Mr. Burrows of Michigan was equally vehement in his applause, and rushed forward to the speaker's dias and shook Mr. Crisp warmly by the hand.

Denounced by the House. Members of the house of both parties have been outspoken today in their denunciation of what they consider the inhospitable and discourteous conduct of the managers of the Reform club in their treatment of the speaker. The most frequent comment is that Mr. Crisp should not have been invited at all since he was not in political sympathy with the Reform club or else having been invited, those in charge of the feast should not have permitted representatives of the opposition to deliver addresses. The most frequent criticism of the speaker and his associates in the management of the house. Moreover, it is felt that having been invited to the dinner Mr. Crisp should not have been rebuffed by the Reform club. Hence ranking second only to the president-elect of the democratic party, should not merely have been requested, but urged, to make the speech which was not delivered. Now that his speech which was not delivered has been published, it is evident that it would have been thoroughly in harmony with the platitudes delivered by Mr. Cleveland himself.

Should the feeling which now exists among the members of this congress who have been re-elected continue, it is evident that the opposition to the re-election of Mr. Crisp as speaker has received a fatal blow. The members of the Reform club, who are within his own party have done him the best possible service by their insult. The opposition to his re-election which, while still unorganized, had begun to make its strength evident, and would have chosen as its candidate either Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, Mr. Dyer of Indiana or Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky, but today the regular democracy as represented in the house feels that the time has come to assert itself and to stamp the Reform club as a mere party machine. Mr. Crisp and his club friends had practically made certain the re-election of Mr. Crisp.

Thinks the Republicans will Win.

Senator Warren of Wyoming, arrived in Washington last night and was in his seat at the opening of today's session of the senate. When seen by The Bee's correspondent today the senator said that he had very little to say about the senatorial fight in his state, and that it might be concluded, if not decided, by the time he reached here. He was supposed to be a candidate for the seat he now occupies. The senator was emphatic in stating, however, that the legislature in Wyoming was republican on a fair and square vote, and if no unfair means were taken by the opponents of the republican party a republican senator would be returned to the United States senate. Senator Warren is here prepared to carry out the legislation that he has on hand in the interest of his state whether or not the present legislature decides to give him the honor of a re-election.

Republicans May Control the Senate.

The republicans will retain their control of the United States senate almost to a certainty. They will surely do so unless the democrats prepare political highway robbery, said Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota, who has just returned from New York after reading a press-dispatch from New York quoting Senator Gorman as saying that the democrats would elect United States senators in North Dakota, Montana, California and some other states. "The only

evidence of fraud or theft that I have heard of in my state," continued Senator Hansbrough, "comes from the democratic side. A prominent democrat went to a republican member of the North Dakota legislature and said that if the member would stay out of the republican caucus and refuse to act with the republicans in the senatorial election he would be given a good federal office under Cleveland. North Dakota's legislature is republican by eleven majority on joint ballot."

Western Pensions.

The following western pensions granted are reported by The Bee and Examiner Bureau of Claims: Nebraska: Original—Gideon Purburg, Joseph Keen, Asahel M. Corbin, Ellis C. Oiler, Commodore P. Lomas, Joshua C. Harrell, Seth W. Coss, John Jacobs, John Lafferty, John Wilson. Additional—John P. Riddle, Jesse Erb, Benson E. Wildman, William Pierce, Stephen B. Robber, Edward Goodall. Original widows—Emma R. Wheelers, Nancy J. Ward, Margaret Mathers. Iowa: Original—Jeremiah Yutzy, Joseph C. Harrell, Edward G. Starnes, Jacob H. Neff, Isaac F. Morgan, John L. Mellender, Charles H. Porter, William Mills, George Lasher, Josiah Bugans, Robert G. Ping, Henry Boker, David Wade, Samuel Flickinger, William R. Harkness, Ernst Mueller. Additional: George E. Griffin, John W. Masterson, Josiah Carter, Charles C. Robert, James A. Backer, James C. Early, Worthington Pierce. Original widows, etc.—Anastasia Annolis A. Eldridge, Harriet N. Black, Nancy McGreer, Della M. Goodale, minor of Thomas Still, Catherine Shipman, mother; minor of Nathan T. Stanley (deceased).

South Dakota: Original—James Dawson, George R. Knapp, Albert Davis. Additional—James M. Porter. Original widow—Anna A. H. Jones.

Wyoming: Original—George W. Knight, Henry S. Yount.

Miscellaneous.

S. H. Jones of Burlington and J. P. Harrison of Cedar Rapids are at the Elliott. Ex Mayor Frank P. Ireland of Nebraska City is here for a few days.

The national banks of the currency today approved the following national banks as reserve agents: Traillians National of New York, for the First National of Dubuque; Clear City National of Minneapolis, for the Iowa State National of Sioux City; Bankers of Chicago, for the First National of Rapid City, S. D.

A. Melhus was today appointed postmaster at Dunbar, Marshall county, Ia., and C. C. Snyder at Fairview, Lincoln county, S. D.

In the case of Ferdinand E. Thinsvold vs James Bell, application for a writ of certiorari from Chasron, Secretary Noble said today that he would advise the general land office to notify the applicant that if he will furnish the department a copy of the former decision and serve a copy of his application upon the opposite party, it will be further considered.

In the case of the United States vs James Keenan and Northwestern Cattle company, traders from McCook, Mo. the secretary denied the motion for review. Assistant Secretary Chandler has dismissed the application of the United States vs Campbell G. Barryman, from Huron, S. D., which favors the outryman. P. S. H.

LOOTED LEVITY.

The Irish question—Phaw?

Chicago Inter Ocean: When the small boy starts early for the pantry it isn't to avoid the jam.

Ringhamton Leader: "The spirit moves me," as the backsliding prohibitionist remarked.

Philadelphia Times: Talk is cheap. This is partly due to the fact that so much of it needs to be discounted.

Washington Star: "There is one thing sure," said the editor, who was reading the new report of the census, "and that is, the country is being troubled by a shortage in your accounts."

Philadelphia Record: Nell—I wonder why they wear gloves when they box. They don't make no difference. I've been boxing. An' most folks called him a jolly brack. "It's a tough world, no?" "I'll have it say: 'I'd just as soon be a jolly brack as a jolly brack.'"

Detroit Tribune: "Did you ever hear Landman sing 'Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep'?" "Yes, I have." "And he didn't act as though he felt the singing." "Life: She—I just had never met me would you have loved me just the same?" "He convincingly—More."

JIM DID NOT WORRY.

Chicago News Record.

Nobly never quite made out Jim; "I heard him they alters just thought him queer."

An' kinder cranky and laughed at him. An' Jim would tell 'em he'd been here. "Don't make no difference. I've been here many. An' most folks called him a jolly brack. "It's a tough world, no?" "I'll have it say: 'I'd just as soon be a jolly brack as a jolly brack.'"

I'd just as soon be a jolly brack as a jolly brack. "It's a tough world, no?" "I'll have it say: 'I'd just as soon be a jolly brack as a jolly brack.'"

Jim was minkely, no use to talk; "Folks wondered sometimes at the way he queer."

But I knew why he used to talk. An' give up suthin' he'd just begun. "I'd just as soon be a jolly brack as a jolly brack. An' give up suthin' he'd just begun. "I'd just as soon be a jolly brack as a jolly brack."

So Jim went a-laughin' right down to death. "I'd just as soon be a jolly brack as a jolly brack. An' give up suthin' he'd just begun. "I'd just as soon be a jolly brack as a jolly brack."

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