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Building. Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street. CORRESPONDENCE. communications relating to news and rial matter should be addressed to the

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, maha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders a. Drafts checks and postoffice order made payable to the order of the com

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of Tur Bre ablishing company, does solemnly swear that

blishing company, does solemnly swear that netual circulation of The DALLY BEE for week ending December 31, 1892, was as

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 31st day of December, 1892. [Seal] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. Average Circulation for November, 26,059.

THE LEGISLATURE.

THE BEE has completed arrangements for printing the fullest reports of the legislature during the coming session. These include a full staff of efficient correspondents at the state capital and an exclusive wire from the state house, running into Tug. Bug editorial Froms, with operators at both ends. In this way THE BER will be in constant receipt of news from the state capital and will be able to print in its several editions, each day, the reports up to the last moment before going to press. It is the intention to print the proceedings and matters of interest connected with the legislature more fully than was ever undertaken bylany Omaha paper. The reports will not be confined merely to the proceedings of the senate and house, but will include inside information, as far as it can be obtained, concerning the plans and purposes of the rings and combines that may formed, as well as the designs and nctions of representatives of corporations who may desire to promote or defeat any pending measure. The undercurrent of news and gossip relating to the senatorial contest will be given to BEE readers as no other paper can give it. For sale by all newsdealers.

BY DILIGENT practice any intelligent person can learn to write "1893."

CITIZENS of Chicago who are not prepared to die should keep away from the grade crossings.

THE London and Paris anarchist fiends who have sought safety in flight will do well to keep away from this country.

IT WOULD not be very surprising if that Jacksonian club banquet next Saturday night should develop a "Crisp incident."

country more than three times as much champagne as she uses herself, which shows that France is very wise.

THE new Columbian postage stamps are fully as good for souvenir purposes as the Columbian half dollars and are within the means of the poorest.

THE latest thing in the way of trusts is the salmon trust in Oregon. It is proposed to limit production and advance prices. This may seem fishy, but

it is strictly true. IT is positively declared by Health Officer Jenkins of New York that cholera will not enter this country next year. Dr. Jeukins is too sanguine to be

a safe guardian to the public health. IT is hardly necessary for eastern people to go to South Dakota to secure divorces. In three counties of Pennsylvania there are now forty-six divorce cases in different stages of litigation.

THE state of South Carolina has gone into the saloon business, having official agents to sell liquors, and the profits will go to the state and the county. The experiment will be watched with some interest.

THE American swindler operates as successfully in Europe as at home. An institution called the "National University of Illinois" is selling degrees to British subjects at ten to twenty guineas meh and driving a thriving trade.

THE poor of New York, who buy their coal by measure, are now paying \$12 a ton for it, while the retailer only pays \$4.90 a ton. If the poor of Omaha were preyed upon by the same kind of sharks they would have to pay about \$20 a ton.

THE Yellowstone park is the nation's great pleasure ground, and in future years it will be much more attractive than it is now. It should not be despoiled by railroads or by any other means, but should be perpetuated as the grandest natural park in the world. This is the sentiment of the whole people and congress cannot fail to heed it.

IT is not always safe to count with perfect confidence upon the softening influences of the holiday season upon the human heart. An Indiana young man who robbed his father a few years ago and has since been a wanderer returned to the parental roof on Christmas day, a weary prodigal, and his father landed him in jail with the utmost promptness.

THE University of Chicago has received another lift of \$1,000,000 from John D. Rockefeller, making a total of 83,600,000 which he has given to that institution. The millionaires are doing very well now in the way of dividing up their accumulations among the peopleor at least a very few of them are. Mr. Rockefeller has done a great deal for the cause of education, and he certainly could not put his money to better use.

THE STORY OF A TEAR

Omaha has reason to feel highly gratified over the record of 1892. It is a story of steady and substantial growth in every branch of industry and artery of commerce. The compiled statistics gleaned from reliable sources which cover two pages of this issue afford proof that Omaha is steadily and surely forging ahead and maintains her rank as the commercial metropolis of the Missouri valley.

The most conspicuous fact about the magnitude of Omaha's commerce is the clearing house record for the year which aggregates \$295,619,726, or nearly \$6,000,000 a week. The increase in clearings over the preceding year was \$81,472,539, or nearly 40 per cent. Only one or two cities in America will be able to boast a heavier increase in

clearings than Omaha. Next to the clearing house record comes the bank exhibit. With a combined capital of \$6,085,500, the banks of Cmaha have on deposit at the end of the year \$25,510,934, an increase of \$3,010,000 over last year. Omaha's savings banks have an aggregate deposit of \$2,772,395, a gain of \$170,773 during the year. Seventy per cont of our savings banks deposits are owned by wage earners. Their deposits now average \$150 per capita or \$18.75 more than they averaged twelve months ago.

The jobbing trade of Omaha has been steadily increasing in volume. In 1891 the sales of 152 Omaha jobbing houses aggregated \$40,100,000. In 1892 the number of jobbing houses increased to 169 and their aggregate sales are computed at \$49,710,000.

That Omaha is rapidly becoming a great industrial center is manifest by the exhibit of our mills, factories and packing houses. .The product of Omaha's factories, mills, smelting works and meat packing houses during the year 1892 is computed at \$79,265,085, of which \$45,160,185 represents the sales of South Omaha packing house products. The increase in the value of meat products during the past year is over \$10,000,000.

The number of workmen employed in 125 inqustrial establishments, including Union Pacific machine shops and South Omaha packing houses, is 9,894. Their earnings for the past year are computed to be over \$5,000,000.

The enlargement of the plants of the great packing houses within the past year will, within the next eighteen months, make Omaha second to Chicago only as a pork packing center. The receipts of hogs at the South Omaha stock vards in 1892 were 1,705,000, as against 1,460,000 the preceding year. The number of hogs packed in 1892 was 1,320,386, as against 1,216,376 for 1891. The number of cattle slaughtered and packed in I892 was 553,113, as against \$23,660 for 1891.

The amount expended for buildings erected and improvements made during the past year will aggregate \$7,784,918. FRANCE annually exports to this Of this sum \$6,359,562 represents the cost of new buildings, including packing house extensions, factories, storehouses and dwellings; \$650,061 was expended for public improvements, including paving, sower construction and grading, and \$428,290 represents expenditures of corporations that operate street railways, water works, gas works, electric lighting and telephone plants.

This is certainly a splendid exhibit for what was considered a very quiet

A fair index of the business of the city may be found in the postoffice receipts. The business of the Omana postoffice during the year exceeds \$2,000,000, an increase of more than 10 per cent over the preceding year.

The receipts of the internal revenue office show an increase of \$500. 000 during the past year, which proves conclusively that 1892 has witnessed a marked improvement in all classes of traffic.

Taken all in all, the year 1892 has left Omaha several lengths ahead in the race with competing cities of equal population.

WHAT EDUCATION MEANS. In his address before the Indiana State Teachers association the other day, Prof. Andrew S. Draper of Cleveland O., one of the most prominent educators in the country, said that "the best education is the harmonious and equitable distribution of human power," and his remarks showed that he has little respect for the kind of education that is ornamental without being practically useful. The educated man "who comes so little in contact with the world that he doesn't know which side of a motor to get off" is, in the opinion of Prof Draper, somewhat lacking in the kind of training that is really useful in the practical walks of life.

There are theorists who go to extremes in all directions in regard to the proper scope of the public schools and higher institutions of learning, but the American schools as they exist today approach very close to perfection, so far as their mingling of the practical and the theoretical is concerned. While it is true that no person can be said to be thoroughly educated who knows nothing but books, it is equally true that the young man or young woman who does not become perfectly grounded in what the text books teach can never make up for that deficiency in after life. Practical knowledge of life and its affairs may easily be added to an equipment of scholarship, but the scholarship itself is rarely acquired after school days are over. But it is nevertheless important that the eyes of the student should be opened to the outer world and that some practical knowledge should be assimilated with the knowledge of text books. This is the aim of the

school system of this country as it is now

managed, and it is producing good results. No other country in the world is doing so much for the education of its youth as the United States, and the improvement of its school system is steadily going forward. In no other state in the union is it more rapidly advancing toward perfection than in Nebraska. 'The harmonious and equitable distribution of human power," of which Prof. Draper speaks, is the aim and purpose of the public school system, and it is admirably accomplishing that end.

THE NEW YEAR.

Although none of us can know what the new year may have in store, still we give it welcome. It is but a change of dates, after all, and yet the civilized world has learned to attach a particular significance to it. And this not without reason. In the financial and commercial world it means a great deal in the balancing of accounts and the closing up of books. To a very great number of people it conveys an admonition, rather more impressively than on ordinary occasions, of the wisdom of some reform in their methods of living-an admonition, it may be observed, that only in very rare cases begets any permanent benefit, yet not to be disdained because not always heeded. To all it brings the suggestion that the tide of time is bearing them ceaselessly onward to the shore of that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns."

The American people step into the new year with the conditions more favorable than those which affect the people of any other country on earth, There is nothing in this republic that threatens its peace or its perpetuity. From one end of the land to the other there is but one spirit, and that is of loyalty to American institutions. While the nations of the old world are looking to the future with doubt and distrust. there has never been a period in our history when the American people had a heartier love for their government

than they have today. Looking out upon the industrial world at the beginning of the new year, no other country presents such a condition of general prosperity as the United States, and no other people as a whole are so happy and so comfortable. Every fact in our history is a vindication of republican institutions, and every stage of our progress is a vindication of the policy of the conservation of American rinciples and American policies.

The new year opens auspiciously for the nation. It opens with glorious promise for Nebraska and for Omaha. THE BEE, in hearty sympathy with the spirit of the day, extends to all its readers the greeting of a Happy New Year.

PRESERVE YELLOWSTONE PARK.

The press of the country should raise its united voice against the proposals, embraced in bills pending in congress, to make radical changes in the boundaries of the Yellowstone park and to allow a railroad to be built through a portion of that national reservation. Several influential journals in the east have earnestly taken up the light against the speculators who are seeking to convert this great national park to their personal aggrandizement, and the press of the west, which is certainly no less exertes the most general regret and deeply interested in the preservation of the park, should take an active and its spoliation.

The scheme presented in the measures before congress is not a new one, the parties interested in it having been working at it for a number of years. Cooke City is a small mining camp located just beyond the northeast corner of the park, and it wants a railroad. The claim is that the only feasible route is through this corner of the park along the banks of the Yellowstone and East Fork rivers and Soda Butte creek. There are two bills in congress bearing on the matter, one granting right of way for a railroad within the park and the other designed to overcome the objection to a railroad within that domain by changing the park boundaries so as to cut off the corner to be invaded by the railroad. Both schemes should be defeated.

. The truth is, as has been repeatedly pointed out, there is no reason why Cooke City should have a railroad. The mineral resources of the place are not of sufficient importance to warrant the Northern Pacific in constructing a branch to it. Besides, there is a more feasible route than the one proposed. But the park route would favor the boomers of town lots at one or two points and this explains their urgency to have the road take this course.

The objection to the proposed railroad is not stronger than the objection to the change of the park boundary. The present boundary, it is properly urged, is a natural one, presenting natural barriers to poachers. Moreover, the particular corner which it is proposed to cut off contains some of the park's greatest attractions, including, among other things, the finest game pasture. To hand only one-half of this over to the population hovering about the park would be to invite the extinction of all the game which winter thera. But a railroad without a change of boundary should not be allowed in the park upon any condition. It would be a destructive agency that would soon render the park worthless as a pleasure resort.

The duty of congress is to keep this magnificent national pleasure ground intact so far as its boundaries and any such railroad invasion as is proposed are concerned. It is the property of the whole people, set apart for their enjoyment, and it would be a public outrage to permit any part of it to fall into the hands of speculators to serve their personal aggrandizement. if the newspapers of the country will unite in fighting this scheme there is reason to believe it can be defeated.

THE NOTABLE DEAD OF 'NINETY-TWO. The necrology of 1892 presents a list of distinguished names whose influence was great upon their own times and will continue to be fult in the generations to come. In literature, in law, in religion, in medicine and in practical affairs the men who died during the past year made a distinct mark upon

lasting place in the history of the times in which they lived.

In the realm of literature the most dis-

tinguished name arrong the dead of the

old year is that of Alfred Tonnyson, Eng-

land's greatest postin the Victorian cra,

who has no successor worthy to wear the lawre's he laid down. No less great in his department of literature, though perhaps less widely known, was Ernest Renan, the great French scholar and writer whose works rank among the greatest productions of the human mind. In our own land literature lost the dear old Quaker poet John G. Whittier, whose muse though not attaining the loftiest heights, exercised a great and wholesome influence upon the moral and patriotic sentiment of the country. Auother bright star in the literary firma ment of the country whose light went out during the "old year" was George William Curtis, editor, essavist and orator, whose life work was improving and elevating to his countrymen. Walt Whitman, the "good, gray poet" of strange genius, the worth of whose work must be ieft to the verdict of future times, WAS among the notable personages in literature who died in 1892. Among the less widely known in literature embraced in the necrology of the past year are Dr. Shea and Edward A. Freeman, the historians; Amelia B. Edwards, the novelist and Egyptologist; Rose Terry Cooke, the best known authoress of New England.

The legal profession numbers among its dead several of national fame, of whom were Associate Justice Bradley of the supreme court of the United States; Daniel Dougherty, the brilliant orator; Edwards Pierrepont, who achieved distinction as a diplomat, and Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, a man of great acquirements in his profession. The church lost saveral eminent men.

perhaps the most widely known among them being Cardinal Manning of England, distinguished not less for his interest in the welfare of the common people than for his great learning and influence in ecclesiastical affairs. Almost as well known to the Christian world was Charles H. Spurgeon, the leader of the nonconformist clergymen of England, whose extraordinary powers as a preacher made him worldwide fame. Cardinal Lavigerie, whose greatest work was done for Christianity and civilization in Africa, Cardinal Simeoni, and Bishop Bedell of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Ohio are other distinguished churchmen who died during 1892.

Death invaded the political world sparingly during the old year, the only Americans of any prominence in polities who died in 1892 being Senator Barbou of Virginia, Senator Gibson of Louisiana, and James W. Husted of New York. The army lost General Meigs and General John Pops. The railroad world lost William H. Vanderbilt and Jay Gould. The medical profession parted with Sir Morell Mackenzie of England and the no tess distinguished Dr. D. Hayes Agnew of the United States. Of royal personages the most notable who died during the year were the eldest son of the prince of Wales and Grand Duke Constantine, a brother of the czar. The death which sympathy in this country was that of Mrs. Harrison. It will thus be seen that the seythe of the destroyer was not idle in the year that has just closed, and in its sweep cut down many whose lives had been rich in benefit to humanity.

THE BOYD COUNTY DECISION. The decision of the supreme court in the Boyd county contest, which involves the right of the citizens of that county to representation in the lower house of the legislature, is based on the fundamental principle that there shall be no hindrance or impediment to the right of a qualified voter to exercise the elective franchise. This principle is clearly enunciated in the bill of rights which forms article I of our state con-

The right of every citizen to cast his vote at any election carries with it the right to cast his vote for every candidate from presidental elector down to constable and road supervisor.

The right of every citizen to a vote for national, state and county officers carries with it the right to have that vote counted as it was east.

Concede that the citizens of Boyd county had a right to vote for presidential electors, congressmen, state and county officers, and it is palpable that they had also a right to cast their votes for a representative in the legislature and they had a right to insist that every vote thus cast should be counted. The only point involved in the contest was of which representative district Boyd county is legitimately a part.

The constitution directs that representation in the legislature shall be apportioned according to the population, ascertained by national or state census returns. The apportionment under which the legislature was elected in 1892 is based on the state census of 1885 and was enacted in 1887. Under that apportionment the county of Knox constitutes the Twentieth representative district. The apportionment of 1837 also designates that the unorganized territory shall be attached for purposes of representation to the district adjoin ing said territory on the cast. It stands to reason that a division of territory into counties does not disfranchise the citizens of the unorganized territory in the matter of legislative representation after it has been carved out and organized as a new county. If the unorganized territory out of which Boyd county was formed was attached to Knox before Boyd county was organized the votes cast in Boyd county for representative should by rights be counted together with those cast for representative in Knox

This is the view held by the majority of the supreme court in its order directing the clerk of Knox county to have the returns of Boyd and Knox counties canvassed conjointly and the certificate issued to the person receiving a majority of the total vote for representative. It is a grave question, however, whether or not the court has overstepped the their generation, which insures them a boundary of its judicial function in is a well known fact that the average of

issuing this mandate. The court fire losses in this city is small, that the soon have potted every fish to be found doubtless was in duty bound to interpret the statutes relating to the apportionment of representation and incidentally to designate to what district Boyd county is legally attached, leaving the legislature to determine which of the contestants, under the court's interpretation, had a clear title to a seat. The order of the court is by no means binding on the legislature, which is made the sole judge of the election and qualification of its members. It is doubtful whether upon a clear showing of the facts a majority of the house would dare to go on record in favor of disfranchising Boyd county, even if the court had not rendered its format de-

It is said that more grain is now go-

upon the opening of navigation next spring. Increased facilities are being provided at Buffalo for handling coal on a larger scale than hitherto, and at the shipbuilding ports on the great lakes there is uncommon activity in anticipation of enlarged shipping demands next season. The lake trade has grown so rapidly in recent years that the facilities have not kept up with it, and it is expected to increase more during the coming year than ever before. This wonderful development of lake commerce is attracting attention on the Atlantic seaboard, no less than in the west. The New York Commercial Bulletin says: "The grain, lumber and coal trades properly attach very great importance to the plans for the improvement of navigation throughout the chain of lakes and to the scaboard. Agitation of the subject will help to bring out the expression of competent opinion on the engineering features of the various plans, and should lead to a better public understanding of what is feasible." This is the object of the discussion now going on, and while there have been few expert opinions as to the engineering features of the different ship canal plans proposed, there has been a great manifestation of public appreciation of the advantages that would accrue if the great lakes were connected with the sea by a deep water way. Public interest in the subject has grown rapidly during the past few months, and there is no longer any doubt as to the sentiment of the people concerning it. They want the doep water way and the reduced cost of transportation which it would bring them.

GREAT relief is felt everywhere in consequence of the safe arrival at New York of the Cunard steamer Umbria. She was long overdue and great anxiety was thereby caused. Hundreds of passengers were aboard and their friends had become very apprehensive as to their fate. Disabled machinery was the cause of the delay and the great ship was compelled to lie at the mercy of continuous storms while repairs were being made. Such accidents are, of course, to be expected, but the great speed at which the ocean greyhounds are now driven across the Atlantic exposes them to special dangers from this cause. If a railroad locomotive breaks down the usual result is a mere delay, but when these huge ocean steamships loss their propelling power they are at the mercy of the wind and waves, and if they happen to be near a ice shore they are very likely to be destroyed, carrying down to watery graves hundreds of helpless human beings. But the world is in a hurry now and the fast driving of steamships, with all its attendant dangers, is in accordance with the spirit of the time.

A BROAD and liberal view of the value of good wagon roads as feeders for railroads is taken by H. M. Flagler, president of the Jacksonville, St. Augustine & Halifax River railroad company. He proposes, if the projectors of good wagon roads will load and unload cars, to haul free all material necessary for making a wagon road that will be a feeder to his line. Considered as an act of generosity this may not amount to much, for the railroad will more than get its money back, but it shows a proper appreciation of the usefulness of good wagon roads. Public roads that would allow the farmer to haul his products to market at any time of the year would be an advantage to the railroad companies, for it would make the volume of their transportation business much more uniform than it is now. It would in great measure do away with car famines and blockades.

IT is a singular fact that most of the fools who commit suicide at Monte Carlo do so because they have gambled away money belonging to somebody else. That was the case with the young American who took his life there the other day. The money which he had lost had been entrusted to his care by his mother. It would have been much more sensible for him to have gone to work to earn money by honest labor to repay the loss; but the young simpletons who get fleeced at Monte Carlo are not of that kind. Perhaps the world is about as well off without them.

THE brotherhoods of railway employes who are taking measures to prevent strikes on railroads during the World's fair deserve the approval of the public. Now let the railroad companies be governed by the same spirit and refrain from giving any occasion for dissatisfaction among their employes during the exposition year. Let the comfort and convenience of the traveling public be protected during a period when the lines of travel will be taxed to their utmost capacity even under the most favorable conditions.

THE Pacific Mail Steamship company now has a formidable rival in the North American Navigation company, which has recently been formed with a capital of \$3,000,000. That is the kind of competition that the American people like

IF INSURANCE rates are raised on account of the Continental block fire, will they be lowered again after the city has enjoyed a long period of freedom from fires? And if not, why not? It is a poor rule that does not work both ways. It

protection afforded by our splendid fire department and reliable water supply is ample, and that the city is very liberal in the expenditure of money for the purpose of preventing fire losses. Under such conditions rates should not be advanced on account of the burning of one block.

THE citizens of South Omaha who are

now earnestly discussing charter amendments besitate about making certain changes involving increased expense because they think that the legislature. influenced by other cities of the same class which do not wish to pave the way to such changes in their own charters, will defeat the proposed amond ments. There ought not to be any opposition of that nature. If the people ing into the elevators at Duluth than of the Magic City, after thorough ever before and unusual preparations and free discussion of the subject are being made for grain movements | wish to make provision for sal aries of sufficient size to insure the service of good men in offices of growing importance, they should be allowed to do so. No other city of its size in this state stands upon exactly the same footing as South Omaha. Its great business interests, its rapid growth and its proximity to Omaha are to be considered. There seems to be a disposition to make the new charter a good one, representing the wishes of the people, and it is to be hoped that when the amendments are agreed upon they will meet with no opposition from any source.

It is reported from New York that "Old Hutch" has again been caught in the stock market and has lost several thousand dollars. The old man ought to have stuck to the restaurant business. "When a man begins to go down hill," said Josh Billings, "everything seems to be greased for the occasion.

JUDGE DUNDY'S summary clearing of the law docket of the federal court by dismissing a lot of old cases that have been dragging along for years for want of prosecution will be approved by all lawyers who like to see law business carried on in a businesslike way.

THE January output of the anthracite coal companies, as fixed by the New York sales agents, will be 250,000 tons greater than that of December. If it, were necessary to reduce the output to keep prices up the combine would do it.

History Will Repeat Itself,

Eight years ago, at the beginning of the first Cleveland administration, when the democrats "looked over the books," the found 2 cents missing out of the thousands of millions of dollars which the republicans had handled and guarded since they went into power with Lincoln in 1861, and the cents was found subsequently

> Step Aside or Perish. Globe-Democrat.

The Navajoes protest against the invasion of the San Juan country by the white men who are attracted by the stories of gold dis coveries in that region, but nobody listens to Nobody has ever listened to an Indian under similar circumstances. The aborigine who is rash enough to get into the path of is looking for gold is always either brushe aside or crushed.

Great Scheme, This. Philadelphia Record, This is an era of magnificent schemes, n the least imposing of which is the propose ship canal to connect Lake Eric, Montre and New York Vessels of twenty-two fee draught are to sail along this great water such triffing obstructions Niagara Falls, the Lachine Rapids and the Adirondack hills are to be surmounted cans of steel locks of cighty feet lift. Es mates of cost have not been furnished, bu these will naturally be on the dous scale as the rest of the details of the ported by state aid, such an enterprise migh ecomplish the ends desired; but private capital could scarcely venture as yet upon an international undertaking so unique and

> Protecting Salmon Haunts. Philadelphia Ledger.

President Harrison has issued a proclama on which, though attracting little tion, may have a great effect in the nea future upon the resources of the countrimore especially the supply of food fishe The fishermen of the Pacific coast are exten minating the salmon as rapidly as possible leaving future generations to take care emselves, after the usual manner of fishe men everywhere. But the president's clamation reserves for timber and fish cultur rposes the island of Afognah, Alaska, and its adjacent rocks and territorial waters.
This great reservation is so well stocked
with salmon and trout that it may be made a breeding place for all the waters of Alaska and the rivers of the United States, whereas if it had been left open the canneries would

B

The Star-Eyed Loves Privacy.

Lauriscolle Courier-Jo There is no office whatever, either elective or appointive, to the acceptance of which Mr. Watterson would give a moment's consider-ation. He has the vanity to believe that if away from home to get it. But he long ago ismissed from his mind the thought of such thing, having never had the desire for it He expects to die as he has lived -a journal ist pure and simple, unpurchascable and un-ambitious, except to render honest service to he people and to edit a good newspaper.

A Prize for a Poor Man.

"To him that hath shall be given." Mr. present a natural nugget of ore containing \$1,000 worth of gold and \$3,000 worth of sil-ver. The denor was Mr. Damin of Durango, ree. The denor was Mr. Damin or Darrage, Mexico, who owns mining properties of fab-ulous richness. Mr. Damin would have done an act more appropriate to the season had be converted the suver and gold in the nuginto pesos and distributed them among wretched peous who work in his mines nd Mr. Huntington us a sensible man would o doubt have thought more of him for loing so.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

People who think too little are sure to talk

When you pray for a good meeting don Give a lie the right of way and it would wreck the universe.

For a steady thing, the light of a tallow dip is better than that of sky rocket. A law-breaker is always a coward in heart's to matter how brave he may look

The smell of tobacco on a Christian's breath never does the Lord any good. You can't tell much about the prayer neeting by the size of the church steeple Every time a sermon is heard without re-pentance the devil gives his fire another stir.

self is not the one who smokes on a street ar platform. A good way to find out how much religion have is to watch them when they onn't have their own way.

The man who loves his neighbor as him-

It you want to have plenty of coal in your own cellar, do something to keep your neigh-bor's fire from going clear out.

THE DAY WE SWEAR.

Put away your "skates." Remember you made a stagger at it last Don't make any "calls" unless your hand

s stiff A "full hand" may cost you more than a "tlek full." If you feel that aching void take aqua without a stick.

The good die young. So do many New A standoff in some things is desirable. Bad labits for instance

Be cautious in turning over new leaves Resolve not to apply for an office un ler the emocratic administration.

If you are determined to swear off, put it on paper and date it "1893." Too many place If you resolve at all, resolve not to con ribute a mite to the region said to be paved

with good intentions. If you are compelled to take a little for the stomach's sake, don't take a load. Give

SENATORIAL POTPOURKI.

Dodge County Leader: Majors' friends expected to make Crounse senator, thus placing Majors on the throne of the state, but the supreme court saved the state from further disgrace. It is well,

Fremont Herald: It is announced that Tom Majors has a full-fledged senatorial bee in his bonnet—that he is willing to enter into a combination that will make him governor if he can't be senator; but he wants to be senator first, and let Crounse look out for himself. There are few things that Ton wouldn't take, if they were lying around

Papillion Times: If the republicans elected to the Nebraska legislature are in harmony with the member from Sarpy county. Senator Paddock will not be the re publican caucus nominee for the senate. Mr. Keyes says there are many Nebraska republicans more able, more deserving than Paddock, and chief among them is Governor Crete Vidette: One frequently hears the

ame of Judge Crounse mentioned in con nection with the senatorship, and it is generally admitted that he would be a strong candidate. So he would; but Mr. Crounse was elected to serve as governor, and if he should accept a seat in the senate all the good accomplished by the republican party this year in this state would come to naught. The party has been pulled out of the old rut and let Governor Crounse stay by it until it gets well under way on its new road.

Plattsmouth Journal: The latest possi bility for senator, by a combination of popu lists and democrats in the legislature is Judge Broady, and it is confessed that there a strong probability of its winning. J. H. Broady is recognized as a strong man, of c cellent character, great learning, conserva tive spirit, broad moral and mental vison, with views of public questions in harmony with the more conservative independents and democrats alike. He is a popular man with the masses, chiefly because of his rugged honesty, his firmness and decision of character. As district attorney and district judge he has shown qualities of character and fitness that have won the confidence of

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