THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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

George R. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does colemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending January 21, 1893, was as follows:

Sunday, January 15 Monday, January 16 Tuesday, January 17 Wednesday, January 17 Thursday, January 18 Thursday, January 20 Saturiay, January 20 Saturday, January 21. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 21st day of January, 1893.
[Seal] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for December, 24,529

AN ENGLISH journal asserts that every president of the United States, except Harrison, has had blue eyes. This discovery ought to greatly simplify the work of our national conventions in the future.

IF SOME of those New York newspapers do not stop saying damaging things about the World's fair the public will begin to believe that the metropolis of the new world discovered by Columbus is not too great to be slightly envious of Chicago.

FRANCE should bear her disgrace with all the fortitude she can command and not make the wretched mistake of expelling the foreign newspaper corre-Panama scandal. Publicity means purification in this case.

A NEW gun has been invented by Dr. Gatling of Gatling gun fame which will shoot 2,000 shots per minute. At the present rate of progress in this direction it will not be long before a bloody war can be begun and ended within a space of twenty-four hours.

THE trade of England and other European countries with Central and South America during 1892 was less than in 1891, while that of the United States | of person and property. "And to help was largely increased. The credit is due to the policy of reciprocity inaugurated by the Harrison administration.

THE project to unify the towns adfacent to New York with the metropolis, making a mighty city of more than 3,000,000 souls, is now very seriously considered. It would result in a great centralization of municipal power, but would not much change existing conditions in other respects.

THE first year's results of the new income tax in Prussia show that out of a population of 30,000,000 only 2,435,858 persons possess an income of over \$225 a year. Only 10,698 persons have incomes exceeding \$7,000 a year. Prussia does not compare very well with the United States in the matter of incomes.

IT TAKES the whole judiciary committee of the council to carry a copy of the charter amendment measure to Lincoln for the purpose of having it introduced. The question naturally suggests itself whether Omaha has any representatives in the legislature, and, if so, whether any one of them could not be intrusted to take a copy with him down to Lincoln.

ENGLAND seems disposed to enforce her protectorate over Egypt without regard to the feelings of the young khedive, who is anxious to be ruler in fact as well as in name. He has lately brought about the appointment of an anti-English ministry, and Great Britain demands that this ministry be dismissed. There is no doubt that the demand will be complied with without interference on the part of other European powers.

A BILL has been passed by the Indiana legislature making it a misdemeanor for employers to threaten employes for belonging to labor organizations. Perhaps such a measure may not be necessary, as it certainly bught not to be, but in any event it is clear that an employer has no right to threaten his employes for anything that is not injurious to his interests. Membership in a labor organization does not in itself injure anybody.

THE idle workingmen of Europe, who are suffering for bread because they cannot find employment, will soon find that their case is greatly projudiced by the public demonstrations into which they are being led by the socialists. The latter are not content with street parades, which are perfectly harmless, but are constantly inciting the real workingmen to deeds of violence which have to be forcibly prevented by police intervention. This places the needy workingmen in a bad light and to some degree alienates public sympathy.

IT APPEARS that the prevailing sentiment among the members of the Manufacturers association is in favor of holding another exposition in Omaha next June, though the matter has not yet been fully decided. It would seem as if there could be no question as to the wisdom of keeping up these annual expositions, the initial one last year having proved successful beyond the expectations of its projectors. The question of a suitable building in which to hold an exposition this year is a serious one, the old colliseum building being in such a condition that it is thought to be hardly available, but it is to be hoped that this difficulty may be met in some way. Let there be no break in the series if it can be avoided.

PERMANENT TENURE FOR JUDICIARY. Justice Brewer of the supreme court of the United States delivered an address a few days ago before the State Bar association of New York in which he advocated permanence of tenuce of judicial office. The subject he discussed is certainly a most important one and the views of the distinguished jurist are worthy of serious consideration. After pointing out the conditions which render necessary a judicial establishment as a part of the powers of government, Justice Brewer said the quesis whether, in view of this exigency, the functions of the judiciary should be strengthened and enlarged or weakened and restricted. The great body of judges, he said, are as well versed in

the affairs of life as any body of men and they who unravel all the mysteries of accounting between partners, settle the business of the largest corporations, and extract the truth from the mass of scholastic verbiage that falls from the lips of expert witnesses in patent cases will have no difficulty in determining what is right and wrong between employer and employe, and other questions of public right. What ought to be done, in the opinion

of Justice Brewer, is to strengthen the judiciary, and this can be accomplished by permanent tenure of office. "And surely," said Justice Brower, "if the judges held office by a life tenure, and with a salary which cannot be disturbed, it would seem as though we had a tribunal as far removed from disturbing influences as possible, though if I were to perfect the judiciary system I would add a provision that they should also be ineligible to political office and to that extent free from political ambition." If it be said that this is practically substituting government by the judges for government by the people, the proposition involves, said Justice Brewer, a total misunderstanding of the relations of judges to government. There is nothing in this power of the judiciary detracting in the least from the idea of government of and by the people. The courts hold neither purse nor sword; they cannot corrupt nor arbitrarily control. They make no laws, they establish no policy. They never enter the domain of popular action. They do not govern. Their functions in relation to the state spondents who comment upon the are limited to seeing that popular action does not trespass upon right and justice as it exists in written constitutions and

> The impending social changes which must come from a wide popular unrest must be guided in justice to safety and peace, or they will culminate in revolution, said Justice Brewer. But as against all the schemes of anarchism or socialism, or any other plot or vagary of fool or fanatic, the eager and earnest protest and cry of the Anglo-Saxon is for individual freedom and absolute protection of all his rights and strengthen that good time," said the distinguished jurist, "we shall yet see in every state an independent judiciary. made as independent of all outside influences as is possible, and to that end given a permanent tenure of office and an unchangeable salary." It may be a long time before this prediction is realized, but there can be little doubt that at some period of the future the people will come to understand that the conditions to a pure and incorruptible judi ciary, holding all interests unswervingly true to the mandates of justice, are those which Justice Brewer sets

natural law.

COMMON OWNERSHIP OF STOCK.

The common ownership of stock among corporations ostensibly engaged in competition with each other may become under certain conditions as inimical to the interests of the people as trusts and combinations to destroy competition. This view is taken by Chancellor McGill of New Jersey in considering the case of the New Jersey Central Railroad company, which has recently announced its withdrawal from the Reading coal combine and appealed to the court for the discontinuance of the proceedings for the appointment of a receiver. Previous to this announcement the chancellor had filed his opinion on the application, deciding every point in favor of the attorney general and ordering that a receiver be appointed to enforce the decree of the court. But he has now appointed a master in chancery to ascertain whether the combination has in fact been given up by the New Jersey Central, and has deferred the appointment of a receiver pending the report upon this question.

The duty devolving upon the master in chancery will be to determine whether a common ownership of stock does not make the two systems practically one in interest, whatever their relations may outwardly appear to be. This is a question of fact not easy to decide. It will not be difficult for the New Jersey Central to make a showing of competition. or even hostility against the Reading while this inquiry is in progress, and after it is ended and the decision has been given in its favor it can easily get back into line with the combination, so far as the matter of prices is concerned, while maintaining an outward attitude

of independence. It is the belief of many that the efforts of the New Jersey authorities will, after all, prove unavailing, and that the coal reads will in future co-operate without any formal union, being held together by the common interest resulting from common ownership of stock. By this means the letter of the law may be evaded while its spirit is violated to the same extent as it would be if the leases were continued and an open combination maintained And if this plan would work in the case of the coal alliance, why would it not be equally practicable in the case of some other corporations in which there is or may be common ownership of stock? An obvious difficulty in the way of such an arrangement would be the dissatisfaction liable to arise at any time among individual stockholders, which might bring the matter into the courts; but it would doubtless be possible in some cases to cheat justice and rob the people by such a plan as that which the New Jersey Central is suspected of cherishing. It is to be hoped that the

master in chancery appointed by the

New Jersey court to sift this question of

good faith will go to the bottom of the matter and that strict justice will be done. The New Jersey authorities have shown that they are in no mood for triffing, and the most thorough and effective disposition of this case that is possible under the law is to be expected.

ART IN OMARA

Every citizen of Omaha who takes an interest in the progress of art here and appreciates its value as an educational influence will be gratified to learn that the Western Art association, which until recently has existed as a voluntary organization, has been incorporated and proposes to sustain a school and a public gallery. As will be seen by reference to an article elsewhere in this issue, the association has marked out a comprehensive policy for promoting the cause in which it is engaged. The Academy of Fine Arts has been placed under able directors, and its equipment is as complete as that of any other similar school outside of the larger eastern cities, while its course of study is as thorough as could be desired. The student will be given every opportunity to develop his or her talent, and a valuable feature of the instruction will be a course of lectures to which students will be admitted without charge. The establishment of a public art gallery is a most important part of the plan of the association, which it is promised will be put into effect in the near future, and the annual exhibitions of art will be made much more attractive by reason of the ability now possessed by the association to bring to Omaha paintings and other works of art from the art centers of the

The Western Art association ought to receive the generous support of our citizens. The gentlemen who are its incorporators have gone into the work in a wholly unselfish spirit. They are devotees who earnestly believe in the refining and elevating influence of art upon a community and who have faith that Omaha can be made an art center of which her people will be proud, and which will attract lovers of art from a wide region of country. We have no doubt that this faith is well founded and we expect to find it presently shown to be so by a hearty and generous support of the Western Art association that will enable it to earry out all of its plans at the earliest time practicable.

IN THE GRASP OF MONOPOLY.

The report of the congressional committee that investigated the Reading anthracite coal combination shows it to be one of the most complete monopolies ever established in this country. The process of absorbing the coal lands by the railroads has continued until the great bulk of the output, said to be fully 95 per cent, is directly or indirectly controlled by the railroad companies. Individual and independent mine owners do a very small portion of the anthracite producing business, and the tendency, says the report, with increasing force, is in the direction of the entire absorption of the anthracite coal fields and collieries by the common carriers which transport the product to market. Although the committee was not able

to develop any direct stipulation, contract, agreement or arrangement between the transportation companies, it could not do otherwise than reach the conclusion that the railroad companies engaged in mining and transporting coal are practically in a combination to control the output and fix the price which the public pays for this important and necessary article of consumption. There is substantially no competition existing between these companies. There can be no reasonable doubt as to the correctness of these conclusions or as to the fact that this rapacious monopoly, if something be not done to break its grasp, will in another year have the anthracite coal consumers of the country absolutely at its mercy. It will drive out the few remaining independent producers and absorb what little coal lands it does not now control, and this having been done it will plunder the public more relentlessly than ever.

The committee suggests that the only effective legislation which seems expedient would be, as far as practicable, to protect the individual and independent mine owners and producers from exorbitant and destructive discrimination, and thereby enable them to compete in the coal markets with the transportation companies. In order to do this the committee recommends that the interstate commerce law be amended to meet the effect of the Gresham Counselman decision, and that the long and short haul clause be made applicable to railroads which form connecting lines. These amendments to the law have been adopted by the house of representatives and will undoubtedly pass the senate. In that case the Interstate Commerce commission will be able to give protection to individual and independent producers to the benefit of the general pub-

An interesting portion of the committee's report, which should have the careful attention of law makers generally, refers to the acquisition by transportation companies of property not necessary to the business of a common carrier, which is characterized as a growing and dangerous evil. The fact that the railroad companies, says the report of the committee, are in one way or another absorbing the timber, coal and iron lands of the country cannot be disguised, and that such ownership tends directly to monopoly and oppression is apparent to every student of commerce. This presents a question which should receive the attention of state legislatures, which alone are capable of providing a remedy.

DOES IT PAY TO BUILD THEM? Specific examples of the benefits accruing from the building of good roads are not very plentiful in the United States, systematic road construction upon improved plans having thus far been but little practiced in this country; but in all instances where road improvement has been undertaken the results have abundantly justified the expense by cutting down the cost of transporting farm products to market and enhancing real estate values. A case in point is reported from Union county, New Jersey, where forty miles of good rock roads

were built in ISS9 and 1890, and this Illustration is in one respect peculiarly appropriate in the west, for the conditions affecting road construction in that part of New Jarmey, which is for the greater part flat, with a yielding soil. are much the same as are to be found on the prairies of Nebraska.

The forty miles of roads under consideration cost about \$350,000, or less than 1 per cent upon the valuation of the property in the county at the time they were built. Since they were completed farm lands have advanced from 5 to 25 per cent in value and building sites from 50 to 300 per cent. The addition in value to the taxable property through which the roads pass is said to have been not less than \$1,500,000 in a year and a half, and this embraces less than one-half the territory in the county. The increase in taxes upon this sum alone will pay the yearly interest on the cost of the roads and leave enough, if this important subject. The report will put at interest, to discharge the entire bonded debt as it falls due. The increase in the value of building

sites within a short distance of New

York City might be in part accounted for without considering the improved roads as a factor at all, but the general advance in farm lands is due almost wholly to improved facilities for marketing the products of the farm. In other words, the lands are worth more because they will yield a greater profit for the labor of the husbandman. But it is not alone the farmer who receives benefit. Chauncey B. Ripley, a prominent New York lawyer, who resides in the New Jersey county in which these road improvements have been made, has this to say of them: "The evidences of improvement are to be seen on every hand. We have come to regard the excellent roads of Union county as contributing incomparably more to our present prosperous condition than any other agency. To one unfamiliar with our road reform the transformations, which are real and substantial, would seem to be the work of enchantment. The husbandman, the mechanic, the merchant, the general citizen, whatever his calling or occupation, is satisfied and delighted with the new road system. He emphatically declares that the roads are worth more than they cost, and, therefore, that good roads pay. This is the opinion, so far as is known, of every citizen of Union county. There is no one who would substitute the old condition for the new and have his money back. This is the result of the work of three years."

There is nothing exceptional about this case. In the main it may be taken as a fair example of what road improvement is capable of accomplishing. Douglas county has \$150,000 to spend in road building this year and the taxpayers of the county are certain to derive a handsome return for their money. The country road movement is gaining great force all over the country Conventions are being held and organizations formed, and the agitation is proceeding with vigor and with promise of practical results wherever it has been started. Nebraska needs improved roads as much as any other state, and a more general awakening of her people to its importance is necessary. Counties, townships and school districts can carry this work forward without awaiting the issue of the present effort to establish a national road department.

While this country has less reason to anticipate war than any other in the world, it is gratifying to know that the war vessels of the United States carry the best armor ever made, our steel armor plates having been shown by repeated tests at home and abroad to be superior to any other. The London Engineer gives an account of a trial in which the American plate was brought into competition with four rivals representing the highest European advancement in armor construction and easily proved its superiority. Nearly every projectile had sent its point through European plates, but not one could penetrate more than a few inches into the American plate. In order to decide whether the latter could be perforated at all it was decided to employ a nine-inch gun with a projectile weighing 406 pounds. The journal referred to above says of this trial: "A nine-inch projectile, weighing 406 pounds, was fired with a striking velocity of 1,655 feet per second from the 35-caliber gun. This penetrated and broke up, fracturing the plate in fissures running from the previous points of impact, but no part of the plate fell, no bolts were broken, and only one bent. A second similar nineinch projectile was fired with a striking velocity of 1,889 feet per second This broke up, but brought down the whole plate in fragments, together with the woodwork and backing. The shell point, which was broken, just reached the wrought iron skin behind the backing." This test demonstrates that the American armor plates are incomparably superior to any others in the world. With such armor our battle ships have nothing to fear from those of other na-

BILLS have been introduced in the state legislature proposing a bounty for the production of sugar beets. We do not know what chance there is for the adoption of such legislation, but that it would have a good effect in stimulating an industry which it is desirable to promote there can be no question. The action of the last legislature in repealing the beet sugar bounty was a mistake. There is every reason to believe that if the bounty had been retained Nebraska would trow be growing double the amount of sugar beets that were raised last year and that we should have in the state several more sugar refineries than there are. Nobody who has given the subject intelligent consideration doubts that this can be developed into a most important and profitable industry, giving prosperity to hundreds of farmers and employing a large amount of labor, but it must have encouragement. What European countries found to be necessary in order to develop their sugar industry is no less essential here, and as all those countries have found great advantage from their policy in building up this industry there is every reason to believe that Nebraska would find a like policy

beneficial. This state is capable of producing sugar beets equal to the best in the world and in quantities sufficient to supply a large demand. It manifestly would be a great mistake to permit so promising a source of prosperity to be abandoned or to fall short of the development of which it is capable.

THE results of inquiries made in this country and abroad by the United States commissioner of labor and his agents concerning the advantages of industrial education will be made known in a report soon to be transmitted to congress. Commissioner Wright took up this work as a means of supplementing his statistical reports with Information relating to manual training as practical under different systems in this country and Europe, and with the view of contributing something of practical value to the discussion of present a detailed review of the progress of manual training in the United States and in Europe, and will show the results that have been achieved in the preparation of young men for occupations requiring skill that can only be attained by systematic education. Commissioner Wright has made several departures from the conventional lines of statistical work during the past year or two, not the least important of which is this inquiry into the subject of industrial training. The country needs and must always need skilled workmen, and so long as this is true there will be a public interest in systems of manual training and the results which they are accomplish-

THE penalty of civil degradation, which is likely to be imposed upon the deputies guilty of corruption in connection with the Panama canal frauds, provides that a man against whom it is pronounced cannot be either a juryman, an expert, a professor, a guardian, a member of a family council, a soldier or a witness at a trial, and in addition to these disabilities he may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding five years. While this may not seem very severe punishment for such an infamous crime as these men are accused of, it is in reality the deepest disgrace that could be inflicted upon a Frenchman to be brought under the operation of this law. The trial now in progress is daily exposing more rottenness. A list containing the names of those implicated shows that more than 100 of the deputies were beneficiaries of the Panama fund in amounts varying from 1,000 to 300,000 francs. The punishment of all who were concerned in this gigantic robbery will relegate a large number of precious scoundrels to disgrace and oblivion, but it will not restore their stealings to the pockets of

their poor victims. UNDER the provisions of the Geary law, which became operative last May, the registration of all Chinamen in this country is rendered compulsory under penalty of deportation to their native country. The time allowed by the law for such registration is one year, so that the penalty will have to be enforced in a few months in all cases of noncompliance. Thus far scarcely any of the Chinamen have complied with the law, and in nearly all cases where influences have been brought to bear to induce them to do so they have refused. It is estimated that the cost to the United States government of sending home the Chinamen in this country would exceed \$10,000,000. There is little probability that congress would provide such a sum of money for this undertaking, and it therefore looks as if the law would prove a dead letter. The Chinese problem is not yet solved.

Nebraska Fernishes the Stuff.

Norfolk News. Sioux City has made up its mind to have a corn palace this fall. Nebraska will help furnish the corn to decorate and contribute coin to help pay for the corn, as she has in

Cause and Effect. Chicago News, Mr. Edward Murphy, jr., has been duly elected to the senate from New York. Mr. Cleveland's smile as he takes his medicine is

expected to be one of the masteriy efforts of his administration. Henri the Popular. Kansas City Journal, If the United States senators were elected

by a vote of the newspapers, Colonel Henry Watterson would be unanimously chosen to represent Kentucky for the remainder Provoked to Bitterness Boston Globe.

The man who only a year or two ago an-counced that the gulf stream had turned to-

ward the coast of New England and that our climate was speedily undergoing tropicaliza-tion has not been heard from of late.

School Fads and Humbugs. Chicago Tribune Mr. Trude; ives assurance that he has no intention of compromising with the promoters of the fads in the public schools. This is most gratilying. The mud ple making fad isnow sure to go. The faddist cannot save it.

Warren of Wyoming. New York Advartiser

Senator Warren of Wyoming expresses confidence that the republicans will be able to defeat the democratic scheme to steal the senatorship from that state. The senator is young, ardent, honest and fearless. If any-body can overcome the wiles of the wicked in Wyoming, it would be just such a man as Mr. Warren. More power to him.

Liquid Persuasion in Italy.

It is not only in the United States that treating constitutes an important feature of elections. According to the statistics which have just been published in Rome concerning the cost of the recent general election in Italy, it appears that over \$2,000,000 was spent under this head. In some districts the peasants had meat and wine without stint at the candidate's expense for an entire week before the election, and one candidate is said to have spent no less than \$20,000 for electoral expenses of this particular character, view of the extraordinary cheapness Italian wine, the \$2,000,000 mentioned in the statistics represents a quantity of alcoholic liquid almost sufficient to submerge the entire city of Home.

> The Logic of Loves and Hates. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The best thing about old Ben Butler was his keen enjoyment of the hatreds bestowed ubon him, and the fact that he never went out of his way to placate an enemy. He had his faults, of course; indeed we know of no person outside of the Globe-Democrat office who is wholly without faults, or, what is the next best condition to that, has faults but does not acknowledge them; but when But-ler's faults are put in the scale against his virtues they seem quite trivial. Emerson did not tell the whole truth when he said that all the world loves a lover. He might have added that all the world loves a hater, too—that is to say, a good, strong, irrecon-cilable hater, like Benjamin F. Butler, and we may add, like U. S. Grant and Rescoe

Conkiling also. A man should love such enemies as he may have among women and children; indeed, he should have no enemies among women or children; but when it comes to his own sex and his own equals in life and station he should do no loving of his enemies until he has first got even with them. and hate are the obverse and reverse sides of the same medal, and the strong haters are always, under the necessary change of conditions and persons, the strong lovers.

Canada's Crushing Debt.

For a community which aspires to indendence the Dominion of Canada makes a sorry financial showing. It would seem the part of discretion, before attempting to set up in business alone, for the in business alone, for the country to ionstrate its ability to take care of itself, yet the official financial statement for the year ending June 30 last is as follows, as stated by the Ottawa Free Press: "An increase of over \$5,000,000 in the gross debt of the Dominion; an increase of \$3,322,403 in the net debt; a decrease of \$1,657,437 in revenue. while the expenditure was increased nearly \$500,000. The total expenditure last year \$500,000. The total expenditure last year, capital and ordinary, was \$42,372,348, and the total revenue was \$86,921,871. The gross debt on June 30 was \$205,333,000, and the net debt \$241,131,434." The debt of the Dominion is more than one-quarter as large as that of the United States, which is diminishing, while that of Canada is increasing. The population of Canada is about one-twelfth that of the United States. How could Canada get along if she cut loose from Great Britain! Self-support should go before statehood.

Sunday Laws and the Constitution.

It is perfectly clear to our mind that ec gress will grossly invade the liberties of the people and violate the spirit of the constitu-tion when it begins to enact laws prescribing ules of conduct for the individual. in this country is authorized to act as mentor for his neighbor; no lawmaking body can legislate men into church. The founders of our liberties fied from just such tyrannical and intolerable tyranny as Colonel Shepard and his coadjutors are now endeavoring Their blood will have been slied in vain if such an enterprise succeeds. Open the fair, or rather, leave the manager to govern it as they will. Postpone as far as may be the first blow at the sacred rights of

Valentine's Mission.

Washington Dispatch to the Globe-Democrat, Sergeant-at-arms Valentine of the senate has been sent out to Nebrasia by the repub-lican "steering" committee with the hope that he may be able to untangle the senatorial snarl in that state and bring ab election of a republican senator. Mr. Valen tine was formerly a member of the he representatives and upon his failure to be reected his friends, Senators Manderson and Paddock, succeeded in having him elected sergeant-at-arms of the senate. He has an dea that he may have more strength in the Nebraska legislature than either Senator Paddock or John M. Thurston, both of whom are struggling to get a majority of the votes by a combination with the populists.

Bring on Your Reform. Chicago Inter Ocean.

Colonel Watterson queries: there sacred about sugar that it should not be taxed?" Nothing, colonel, absolutely nothing. It is a sweet morsel which touches nothing. It is a sweet morsel which to the nation's tongue, but go right in, pop on the tax and "down the robber tariff that the tax and makes him pay nearly a quarter of a cent more for his little dinner pail." Don't wait to fool with aucets and bungs, but knock in the head of the barrel, and, as it were, scoop things ac-cording to the rules of the Chicago democratic platform.

Keep Them at Home.

Atkinson Graphic (rep.). While the Graphic does not believe in drawing the sex line too taut in the employ-ment of public servants, yet wise discretion would dictate that the state legislature should not debase the moral status of female purity by bringing it in contact with the moral microbes that swarm in the state use at every session of the legislatury Manhood is debased enough by such associa tions without dragging womanhood into the infected mire that biennially impregnates the moral atmosphere at the state capitol.

No Leeches Need Apply.

Lorenzo Crounse is governor of Nebraska, even though the bickerings of a spells-seek-ing legislature postponed the event for a few days. Now look for some good appoint ments—no hackneyed and warty leeches who have lived for years on public pap, but clean, upright republicans, honest and patriotic, and, above all, men. If it were otherwise the governor would be a great dis-

How Jersey Does It. Minneapolis Journal.

New Jersey imposes no state tax except for public school purposes. The revenue for public school purposes. The revenu-last year was \$1.873,881.15, of which \$1,500. was derived from the railroad tax and the tax on corporations. The collateral in-heritance tax yielded \$21,598.80. New Jersey makes very good use of her corporations if they do sometimes run her legislature.

> Earned a Reward. Globe-Democrat.

There is not a word being said about Cleve-land's duty to do something for General Weaver, and yet he is more indebted to that unique person for his election than to any other one individual in the country,

Dana on Old Jerusalem. New York Sun.

We can tell the American excursionists who are about to make a trip to Palestine that they will find it worth their while to

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spend a week or a fortnight in Jerusalem, spend a week or a forthight in Jerusalem, especially if, before going there, they take the pains to acquire a good fund of knowledge about it, and to become acquainted with the results of modern research in and near it. An erudite, thoughtful and upright dragoman may be of great service to an American stranger in Jerusalem. We could say more upon this subject, but it is not

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Chicago Dispatch: When a clergyman steps from his pulpit to mix into local poli-tics there is excellent ground for the belief that he does so more for personal advertis-ing than for the sake of municipal reform.

Detroit Free Press: A missionary and his wife who had spent years in safety among the savages of Africa were recently sandbagged and robbed in Omaha. When recovered they will doubtless roturn to Africa with propositional statements. Africa with pronounced views as to our modern civilization

New York Herald: If religious folk were in earnest they could wash the face of the world and make it clean. But why should the common people hurry to church on Sun-day morning when the church lets them severely alone during six days in the week then tells them on the seventh day that they are nothing but poor miserable creatures at the best!

Atchison Globe: Rev. Todd, the peoples party minister in the Topeka house, tries in his prayers to make a populist of the Lord. He scores the other side in his petitions, and winds up with a short stump speech for the populistic cause. When a man takes politics into his prayers, the people have a greater contempt for the man and his party, and a

less respect for religion. New York Times: It may be easy to overestimate the unpertance of the pope's ap-pointment of Mgr Satolli as a permanent apostolle delegate in this country, or wrongly to interpret the act, but it seems to us that non-Catholic Americans will see reasons for great satisfaction in the announcement that certain very un American tendencies in the church have been checked, and with a firm hand, from the vatican itself.

New York Sun: It is the length of the merely perfunctory sermon delivered in the purely perfunctory manner that congrega-tions finds fault with; and such, alas! is the average product of the pulpit. Though a sermon of this sort occupy only fifteen min utes of time, it will seem too long. The shortening of the sermon, then, is not the important subject for consideration. It is how to infuse genuine enthusiasm into the pulpit and sympathetic fervor into the hearts of the people

Chicago Times: Rev. Carlos Martyn, a pulpiteer of realistic tendencies, yesterday electrified a Chicago congregation by asserting that the 'devil furks in the Journalist's inkstand." Rev. Carlos apparently knows but little of modern journalism. In any well-conducted newspaper office the devil lurks in the composing room during working hours, and where it listeth his soul to lurk at other times. Realistic preachers should be sure of their facts, as should realistic novelists, painters and Realism and metaphor are to each other as oil is to water-they don't mix, and in the attempt to make them do so a grewsome mess is usually the result.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Give a lie the right to live and it will vreck the universe Faith without works is an engine without any fire under the boiler. The man who is mean to a child is a good

hand for the devil anywhere. The shortest cut to the masses is to get all the sinners in the church converted One trouble with the church is that there are too many babes in it from four to six feet

No man can sleep well in cloudy weather when he knows that he has a sandy founda tion under his house.

There are people who claim to be praying for the heathen who never take anything bigger than a 2-cent piece to church. The devil is well satisfied with his day's work whenever he has got some man to be lieve that money can make him happy.

The world is dying because there are not fore people getting such religion that those who live in the same house with them can The state of a man's spiritual health can

be more accurately determined by what he says at home, when things do not go right, than by what he says at prayer meeting.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SUPREME COURT.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 20 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: Under state law there should be established a board of arbitration, one-half the members of which should be chosen directly by organized labor operating within the state and half by capital employing such labor, or which employs a certain number or more of workmen in any or all branches of its particular business. Such a controversial board should be given supreme authority except in clearly defined cases of infringement on the rights of the supreme court. It should be seated in session during a period of each year to hear complaints, to pass conciliatory opinions and express decisions. A complaint made by any individual laborer, corporation or order represented should be filed in the office of the board within a certain period, otherwise this court within a certain period, other-wise this court will not attempt a hearing. Meanwhile all former operative decisions should by law be enforced. Any ruling made by this board should be the unanimous decision of all its parts and not the assumed authority of a mere majority of persons composing such board.

Any laborer or laboring order subject to decision and represented by this board who violates any decision not made null by action of the superior court, or uses force

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Up against the rear of our store is the room now occupied by Mrs. Benson, who is to vacate within a few weeks, when we will proceed to tear out the dividing wall, thereby giving us one of the largest and best appointed business houses in this entire western country. In the meantime we are closing out as much as possible of our present stock at reduced prices, so that we can be ready to start in new again in our new palace. Suits for \$10, \$12.50, \$15, \$16.50, and so on, have been reduced at

least a third. While overcoats are cut down in the same proportion. Boys' clothing has received a severe shock in prices also. The pants that are odd in size go at \$2.00 up to \$5.00 and a little more, any pair worth 2 and sometimes 3 times as much. Damaged goods will not now be sold cheaper than our perfect garments for the next few weeks.

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