PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION Daily Bee without Sundayi One Year. \$ 8 00
Daily and Sunday, One Year. 10 00
Six Months. 5 00
Three Months. 250
Sunday Ree. One Year. 200
Saturday Ree. One Year. 150
Weekly Bee, One Year. 100
OFFICES.

Omaha, The Bee Building. South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets. Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street. Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce. New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department. BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company. Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be 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 THE BER-sublishing company, does solemnly swear that he actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending February 11, 1893, was as

Sunday, February 5.... Monday, February 6.... Tuesday, February 7... Wednesday, February 8. Thursday, February 10. Friday, February 10. Saturday, February 11. 23.810 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in presence this 11th day of February, 1893. [Seal]

Average Circulation for January, 24,247

IT is not surprising that stolen property should be found concealed about the hovels on the river bottoms. The squatters should be dispersed.

TOMORROW evening Dr. George L. Miller will tell of the early days of Omaha in his address before the Sundown club. On this theme the doctor is always interesting.

IT IS estimated that 700,000 pounds of coffee will be consumed by the World's fair visitors at Chicago this year. Arrangements should be made at once to pipe the necessary water from Omaha.

THE revised tax ordinance reduces the levy for 1893 from 524 mills to 44 mills. This means a saving to the taxpayers of \$170,000 for 1893. So much for THE BEE's remonstrance and the mayor's

IN SPITE of a stagnation of business, caused by prolonged cold weather all over the country, the number of business failures during the past week has been smaller than during the same period last year.

HARDLY a day passes that something does not transpire to suggest the need of a freight bureau. The business men of Sioux City and Kansas City pool issues and get what they want of the railroads. Omaha business men get rebates on the viuiet to assuage their grief.

THE president of the Canadian Pacific Jailway, in discussing the recent recommendation of the president of the United the "animus of this antagonism" as if be influenced by any more dignified mo- an honest livelihood. tive than that of spite and resentment. Plain, simple justice is all that is demanded on our part, and that must be secured at any cost.

No LESS than four of the great ccean liners have lately broken their shafts in midocean, and yet they have all made port in safety. A broken axle on a railroad train would in nine cases out of ten cause serious loss of life. The perils of the sea are rapidly diminishing so far as the passenger service goes, and it is now about as safe to be on the sea as on the land.

IT WAS stated before the Douglas County Farmers institute by a member of the Canal and Water company that the canal by which water is to be brought to Omaha from the Platte river will be completed in thirty-six months. It is a big enterprise and if it is finished within three years Omaha will have a quarter of a million population before the advent of the twentieth century.

THE transfer and departure of Colonel William B. Bughes, who has filled the position of chief quartermaster Department of the Platte for the past five years will cause sincere regret, not only among the officers of this department, with whom he has been so intimately associated, but among a large circle of civilian friends, whose esteem and respect Colonel Hughes enjoyed in an eminent degree. Business men who came in contact with Colonel Hughes always found him courteous, attentive and impartial. While never swerving from the strict enforcement of contracts and regulations Colonel Hughes gave Omaha dealers fair play in any competition between them and those of rival cities. In his social intercourse Colonel Hughes is always a gentleman of the old school and by his culture and refined bearing made himself a favorite in the best of Omaha society.

THERE seems to have been a misunderstanding regarding the fees which Judge Eller declines to account for and turn into the county treasury. The prevailing impression caused by the controversy between the county judge and the commissioners has been that Judge Eller refused to include among the fees collected by him the marriage license fees which are fixed by. law and properly belong to the class of fees that the county judge is accountable for. In reality the controversy has arisen over the fees paid by parties who request the county judge to perform the marriage ceremony. These fees are not prescribed by law, nor does the county judge enjoy a monopoly of splicing couples that apply for a license. Whatever they see fit to pay for this nonsectarian ceremony is purely voluntary. It is a perquisite and not a fee, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether the county has any legitimate claim against the judge for these gifts from bridegrooms. THE BEE has no disposition to place Judge Eller in a false light, and cheer fully accords to him this explanation.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOLS. A fruitful cause of complaint among skilled workmen in this country is found in the fact that they are often compelled to compete with unskilled men who have only half learned their trades, but who are yet able to command regular wages and supply the places of thoroughly capable and skillful hands. It has been, claimed, and not withuot good reason, that this has tendency to degrade the competent workman, to diminish his earnings, and to put a premium upon ignorance and incompetency in the ranks of skilled The trades unions have in some measure corrected this evil, but its existence is still recognized everywhere.

The development of industrial education in this country, which is now rapidly going on, promises to do much toward recruiting the ranks of labor of the higher class with thoroughly capable men, while at the same time it will go far toward removing all cause of complaint against abuses of the apprentice system. The recent annual report of the United States commissioner of labor gives someinteresting facts concerning dustrial training in this and other countries, and shows that the plan of training young men in the trades requiring high skill and knowledge is proving very successful wherever it has been put in practice. It is comparatively a new thing in this country, but there are in the United States a number of incorporated manual training schools of a higher grade and showing a better quality of work than any to be found in Europe. But the system has been practiced longer, and is more extensive in Europe than here, and for reason the commissioner has sought for its results abroad more than at home. He finds that the graduates of the industrial training schools of Europe are regarded by their employers as the equals of the regular workmen in every respect. Information concerning more than 3,000 such graduates was obtained, and they represented 206 different trade schools. Of this number it was found that more than 2,000 were fully prepared to begin work at once on leaving the schools without serving any time as apprentices, and in most of the cases the employers preferred the graduates of these schools to those who had learned their trades in

the ordinary way. If any prejudice against this system exists among workmen who have learned their trades as apprentices it will soon disappear when they consider the matter in all of its aspects. In the first place it must tend to diminish the number of workmen who have only half learned their trades, for young men who are not competent to take up the work for which they have attempted to prepare themselves will not be recommended for employment. The records presented by Commissioner Wright show that there are scarcely any exceptions to the rule that the graduates of these industrial training schools are competent to take their places by the side of workmen who have been trained to their trades in the usual way. The manual training school is destined to States in regard to that road, speaks of exert an important and wholesome influence among the young men of the counhe conceived that this country could not | try who are seeking the means to earn

TAXING INHERITANCES.

The principle of taxing inheritances has prevailed in England for a century or more. It has long been in vogue in New York and some other states. There is a growing sentiment in this country favorable to it, as shown by the fact that the adoption of the principle has been proposed in the legislatures of several states. A bill in the Ohio legislature provides for taxing all direct inheritances in estates of \$1,000,000 or more 5 per cent. In Minnesota a proposition to tax inheritances has been favorably acted on by the senate.

A bill for an act to tax inheritances

has been introduced in the Nebraska legislature. It provides that on estates of \$50,000 and not exceeding \$100,000 a sum shall be levied and collected equal to 1 per cent on the value thereof; on estates of \$100,000 and not exceeding \$200,000, 3 per cent: on estates of \$200,-000 and less than \$500,000, 5 per cent; and on all estates in excess of \$500,000 and less than \$1,000,000, 10 per cent. On estates exceeding \$1,000,000 the sum of 20 per cent shall be levied and col-Such taxes shall be a lien upon lected. the property of the deceased whether the hands of the direct heirs or their grantees, shall constitute the entire levy on the estate for the given year, and shall be paid into the general county fund of the proper county. Objection may fairly be made to the measure of taxation proposed by this bill, but the principle it embodies is just and right. An inheritance tax is unquestionably a legitimate source of revenue to the state and there are the most cogent reasons in support of it. It has been said by so eminent a jurist as Judge Cooley that "succession to an inheritance may be taxed as a privilege, notwithstanding the property of the estate is taxed," that is, those who inherit property may justly be held to owe something to the state beyond what they are called upon to contribute under the general system of taxation. As the beneficiaries of wealth accumulated by reason of conditions in the creation of part which the whole people participated, there can be no injustice in requiring them to yield up for the general good a reasonable proportion of such wealth. The privilege, as Judge Cooley has stated it, which they enjoy in succeeding to an inheritance carries with it an obligation to the state, or to the community, that can be best met so as to serve the general wellfare by giving back to the whole people a share of what has been obtained rom them. The duty or obligation to make such a return is recognized by many wealthy men in various public bequests, and an inheritance tax would simply be the general enforcement of this idea. If those who make their wealth acknowledge a debt to the public, certainly those who inherit it cannot reasmably complain at being required to

It has been said in connection with this subject that the time has passed

may have had no part in creating.

give to the public a portion of what they

the extravagance or lessness of descendants can counted upon to dissipate the great fortunes which have been gathered in the last thirty-five years. They will remain and grow in the hands of those who receive them. It is obviously just on every ground that the recipients of this wealth shall restore a percentage of it to the state, so that the whole community shall be directly benefited by it. The principle of an inheritance tax is wise and sound from every point of view, and although its application in Nebraska might not result in adding materially to the revenues of the state for some time. there is no reason why it should not be at once adopted here.

AN UNDESTRABLE "SPORT."

Omaha is not ambitious to become a ougilistic center. It has no feeling of envy toward those cities that have gained an international notoriety as patrons of pugilism. The great majority of its people do not believe that it would be to the advantage of the community, materially or morally, to emulate the example of San Francisco and New Orleans in this particular. But there appears to be a tendency to place Omaha n the list of pugilistic towns, and it is timely to call attention to the fact in order that the tendency may be checked. The authorities of Sioux City having refused to allow a fight to take place before the athletic club of that city it appears that the men have signed an agreement to have the battle in Omaha, and the fact has been widely advertised. What will the authorities of this city do about it? Peize fighting is unlawful in Nebraska and the proposed meeting between Daly and O'Donnell cannot be fairly described as anything but a prize fight. It is to be for money, it is to be carried on to a "finish," and the gloves to be used will do as severe execution as the naked fist. It is not, therefore, to be simply an exhibition of skill to demonstrate which is the more scientific boxer, but a contest in which each man will do his very best to "knock out" the other. In a word, it will be a fight in which all the brutality incident to such a contest will probably be displayed. There can be no question that the effect of this sort of thing is demoralizing, and therefore it ought not to be telerated. Legitimate athletic sport is always to be encouraged. The act of boxing is not in itself objectionable, but on the contrary is a healthful, invigorating exercise. A sparring exhibition intended morely as a display of skill can do harm to nobody. "Slugging matches," however, are capable of doing a great deal of harm, the more so when they are countenanced and patronized by men of good social and business standing. It is to be hoped that Omaha will not get into the way of cultivating this sort of socalled sport. The community will be in every way better off without it.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL CRIME. At the last meeting of the Prison Reform congress the statement was made that capital crime is steadily increasing from year to year in this country. Judge Parker of the United States district court at Fort Smith, Ark., recently in the course of a charge to the grand jury presented statistics showing that such is the case. He stated that in 1889 the known murders in the United States were 3.568. In 1890 they reached 4,290, in 1891 5,908, and in 1892 the number was 6,791. In four years there were committed in the United States over 20,000 known murders, certainly a startling record. Some other facts presented by Judge Parker are no less startling. These are that during the three years of 1890, 1891 and 1892 there were but 337 legal executions for murder, while the number of lynchings were 558. Such facts must cause a sense of humiliation to every American citizen who takes pride in his country.

What is the explanation? Judge Parker finds it in the laxity of the laws. He says there is too much indifference. too much sympathy, too much influence and too much corruption. Doubtless this is largely true as explaining why so few murderers are convicted. There is a great deal of morbid popular sentiment against the infliction of the death penalty, which is exerted more or less forcefully at every trial for murder. Men whose hands are red with the blood of their victims are made the recipients of solicitous attention from people whose first duty it should be to uphold the law and aid in its proper enforcement. With some of this class the most brutal murderer may become a sort of hero as soon as he is put on trial for his life. Juries are affected by this influence and in a majority of cases where there should be conviction of capital crime a verdict is rendered that will involve only imprisonment. Herein the public and the juries are at fault. The courts are not blameless. It is too commonly the case that judges are indifferent and do not show that zeal and earnestness for the enforcement of the law which they ought to manifest Delay, teleration of all the technical devices of which wily and astute criminal lawyers are capable, and other obstructions to the expedition of justice. are far too common in the courts of this country, and they are in no small measure responsible for the failure of the law in cases of murder. Perhaps corruption plays a part, but it is only a very small

With regard to the increasing number of lynchings, Judge Parker thinks it is due to the popular unwillingness to wait for the slow processes of the law. Doubtless in many eases this is so, but by far the greater number of lynchings take place in the section of the country where race hatred is still strong with the whites and where there is no regard for the life of a colored man. Referring, in his last annual message, to this form of lawlessness, President Harrison said: "The frequent lynching of colored people accused of crime is without the excuse which has sometimes been urged by mobs for a failure to pursue the appointed methods for the punishment of crime, that the accused have an undue influence over courts and juries." Lynchings sometimes occur elsewhere than in the south, but they constitute a very small percentage of the annual total.

been asserted, that public unconcern at great crimes is growing. To admit this is to concede that the influence of all the moral forces of society is waning and that we are drifting backward toward barbarism. Great crimes are as shocking to the masses of law-respecting people as they ever were, but there is a too general listlessness as to the enforcement of the law. In this respect the public feeling and conscience need to be vigorously aroused.

In his testimony recently given before

the English labor commission, Robert Giffen, an eminent statistician, estimated that during 1890 and 1891 the wage-earners of England lost \$12,960,000 by strikes, besides a large indirect sum by the diversion of trade into new channels. He also estimated that there are 13,000,000 people in the working class of England, of whom 7,000,000 are adult males, while the membership of the trades unions is only 871,000, so that not in twenty is connected with union. This will correct popular impression the unions are in absolute control of labor in England. No doubt every labor demonstration and every demand for the amelioration of the condition of the workingmen comes from the unions, but there are many thousands who simply suffer in silence and patiently wait the coming of a better day. Hence it may be that English people do not fully realize how vast is the army of laborers whose wretched condition demands a remedy. There is a great chance for labor reform in that country and if an effort were made to effect it the dependent poor class would be greatly reduced.

IT REMAINED for the collector of customs in Omaha to secure, in behalf of a local publishing house, the first interpretation of the provision in the McKinley tariff law in relation to the duty on imported books printed in a foreign language. The customs authorities at New York held that the printed sheets unbound are dutiable; though if bound they would be free under the tariff law, and the local publishing house was asked to pay a large sum in duties upon a recent importation of such sheets intended for binding here. Acting Secretary Spaulding of the Treasury department has decided the mestion in favor of the Omaha firm. and the reasons which he gives are so convincing that it is difficult to see how any other conclusion could be reached. This is a vindication of the Omaha collector's views, and will prove very important to the Swedish-American Publishing company of this city as well as to all other importers of books printed in foreign languages.

The wholesale and retail merchants of Omaha insist that it is the duty of every railroad running into Omaha to sell World's fair tickets with the privilege of stop over at this point. It means the sale of a great many dollars worth of goods that, otherwise would purchased in Chicago, thereby giving the railways the longer haul in the shipments. The railroad managers will look at this matter from the standpoint of business, which means that if they have their way about it Omaha merchants will get the worst of it. By concerted action our business men can get a concession. What is the Board of Trade here for?

THE state labor convention which is booked for Omaha this week is engrossing the attention of all labor organizations. No little importance will attach to its proceedings. It is within the power of the leaders to pave the way for harmonious relations between contractors and mechanics preparatory the beginning of work in the spring, or they can by their action intimidate contractors to such an extent that little work can be done in Omaha during the season. Every mechanic, every laborer, every retail merchant and every property owner in Omaha is interested in this subject. The labor leaders hold a club in their hands and they should be mighty careful how they wield it.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER WILLIAMS advocates an eight-foot roadway with "turn-outs" at intervals for county reads. Douglas county is about to expend \$150,000 in the construction of roadways, and of course the people who voted this money will insist that it be wisely expended by the commissioners. They will not, in the opinion of THE BEE, approve of eightfoot roadways on the principal highways through the county. Most people will be disposed to conclude that if the county authorities cannot provide paved roads of at least sixteen-foot width with the money at hand it will be better to wait until they can.

THE Grand Army encampment will be held at Fremont this week for the annual election of officers. A strong movement is on foot to have the reunion held in Omaha next fall. Grand Army men in this city particularly are actively at work with this object in view with some prospect of success. While Grand Island has the past two years entertained the Grand Army boys handsomely and may have some claim on the organization, yet if it is deemed wise to favor Omaha next time there is no doubt that the grandest reunion in the history of the state will be the result.

THE question as to the payment of the salaries of the training school teachers has been settled ifor the present in a curious way through a misunderstanding of the situation on the part of the treasurer, but what is to be done about the matter in the future? The legality of maintaining the teachers' training school with the public school funds ought to be determined in order that there may be no further complications.

ONE of the wealthy citizens of Cleveland, O., John Huntington, died recently, leaving to the city where he made his fortune bequests exceeding \$1,000,000. The principal one is for the endowment of an art and polytechnic school, for which purpose he bequeathed \$800,000 in cash and his valuable art collections. Mr. Huntington came to this country from England a poor boy and he We are not disposed to believe, as has

amassed a fortune of several millions, mostly from oil investments. If his bequests are carried out the city of Cleveland, which is now the educational metropolis of Ohio, will have one of the finest schools of art in the country. A city that has such citizens as John Huntington is to be envied, and Cleveland has a number of wealthier men than he was, who may be expected in time to be equally liberal with their bequests for the public good.

OMARA, Feb. 9.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Why don't you take Representative Ricketts to task for refusing to support the republican caucus nominee, Senator Paddock, on the final ballot for senator last Tuesday?

THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN. Representative Ricketts justifies his action on the ground that Senator Paddock was not entitled to the support of any colored republican because he opposed the confirmation of Governor Pinchback and twice helped to defeat the federal elections bill that would have given the colored voters of the south protection from bulldozers, and made their votes count in congressional and presidential elections. This explanation being substantially correct, The Bee cannot censure Mr. Ricketts for showing his resentment of what he believed to be rank injustice to his own race.

THE BEE has repeatedly shown that he oil inspection law of Nebraska should be amended in order to insure the full measure of protection to oil consumers. There are many good points in the law, but it can and should be improved. The test prescribed for all oil sold in this state is not severe enough. The result is that oils rejected in Iowa and other states are dumped into Nebraska and our people are forced to buy oil of inferior quality. It is said that seven-eighths of the kerosene shipped into Nebraska could not be sold in Iowa, where the test is higher than that of this state. A standard test of 115 degrees is demanded and the state legislature can do no greater service than to amend the law in that respect.

THE Manufacturers' association met at Lincoln last week and decided to hold an exposition in that city on February 20 to 25. It will be under the auspices of the Lincoln members of the association and is expected to be a great success, as a great deal of interest is manifested in it by members of the association all over the state. The regular annual state exposition of the association will be held in Omaha in June and it is believed that the Lincoln exposition will greatly stimulate interest in that event. An increasing appreciation of the value of the Manufacturers' association as a means of promoting the trade and manufacturing interests of this state is shown on every hand.

A STRONG fight is being made in New York City against the extortionate telephone charges. A bill is before the egislature providing for a state commission to deal with the subject and efforts are being made to bring about a strong pressure from the business men of the city in behalf of legislation that will put a check upon the extortion. But New York is not the only city that is paying too much for telephone service. Omaha is one of the cities in which there is a great deal of discontent. The telephone subscribers here are not paying too much as compared with rates charged in other American cities, but the service is far from satisfactory.

IT IS claimed that a recent invention by an Englishman completely solves the problem of coal smoke consumption, which has not been entirely disposed of by any previous invention, though there have been many designed to accomplish that end. This device requires that the coal be reduced to fine dust, which is easily done, and that it be fed into the furnace in a strong current of air. Mixed with the air it is entirely consumed, creating a hot fire without a particle of smoke. Many large consumers of coal have adopted this device and have found it very successful.

ABOUT three hundred carloads of the great German exhibit for the World's fair have arrived in New York and Baltimore and there are several more shiploads on their way. Two shiploads of the French exhibit are expected in a few days and other shipments from that country will continue to arrive weekly for some time. Both of these countries will be represented on a magnificent scale at the exposition.

IT is not easy to see how France can continue to maintain her standing army at its present size many years longer when the deaths within her borders exceed the births by 10,000 annually. At this rate Germany can afford to passively await the depopulation of her most formidable enemy.

A Feature of Annexation. Washington Star There is little doubt that the annexation of Claus Spreckles would be a conspicuous addition to our Napoleon of finance supply Solving the Indian Problem.

Washington News. The Pine Ridge Indians again. The true solution of the Indian problem will doubtiess be offered by the coroner in the course of

Casting About for Tone. New York Tribune John Quincy Adams is now prominently mentioned as a candidate for secretary of state. This, two, after four years of demo-cratic twaddle about "Grandfather's hat."

For Mr. Adams is guilty of the political crime of having had a distinguished grandfather, and even a great-grandfather as well The Artful Dodger. Globe-Democrat. Hill has been on about every side of the silver question which he could find. No-body knows exactly what side he will take

next, or, in fact, what side he was on when

he proposed to take up the bill to repeal the present law. There is a strong suspicion that his object in dealing with the question

now is to show the country how little the democratic party cares for Cleveland's wishes Away with School Fads.

Chicaga Tribune All the fads must go. They are excres-cences and should be uprooted. They form no part of a common school education for bread winners. The studies which are need ful for the children of the masses, constitut The studies which are need ng 90 per cent of the whole people, are (1 spelling and reading. (2) writing. (3) arithmetic. (4) geography. (5) American history and (6) English grammar—the latter for children over 14 years of age, as under that age they are not likely to comprehend it.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Chicago Mail: Brother Talmage has disvered that a fish diet will make a man live to be 900 years old. St. Paul Ploneer-Press: Preachers in the east are getting a triffe too finical, it seems Here is a dispatch from Rochester, N. Y. announcing the resignation of a pastor be-cause he opposed the holding of a dog show

in the church. Chicago Dispatch: The Pastors union in Columbus has struck. Its members won't pray for the Ohio legislature unless it comes down with the scads. That's right. It's worth double funeral rates to pray for any Ohio legislator.

N. Y. Commercial: Father Cushing of Plainfield, N. J., who denounced waltzing as scandalous and demoralizing, has been waltzed out of his pulpit by Bishop Wigger. It is understood that he still holds waltzing n great disfavor.

St. Paul Globe: It looks very much as though the Presbyterian church will have to get a brand new creed or a brand new set of preachers. The divines of the church who are rebelling against the articles of faith are becoming legion. Every little while we hear of some pastor who is dethroned for heresy. Chicago Dispatch: The Rev. L. G. Stevens, lately of St. Luke's, St. John, N. B. in a letter to the wife of one of his for-

mer parishioners, calls her "you radiant-browed, unique-faced, musical-voiced, kis-sable, delectable, thrilling armful of contradictions, yet queen of my loving heart." Even Solomon in all his glory was unable to attain a standard of mushiness like that. Detroit Free Press: The cry of heresy does not seem to appail the college youth of the land, even though they may be among the students of theology. Dr. Smith was given an ovation by the boys after his retention by Lane someone.

tion by Lane seminary, and now Dr. Briggs, also accused of heretical utterances, is to address the university students at Ann Arbor, where his advanced views are said to be held in high favor by those pursuing biblical studies. What do the older heads hink that all this portends for future gene-San Francisco Chroniele: The religious

in Michigan known as the Carterites should be suppressed by law. If one half that is related of the doings of these cranks be true there is ample justification for proceedings against them. The latitude given to Schweinfurth, the vulgar Illinois fraud who styles himself a "Messiah," has probably dimulated Carter to imitate his plan of ounding a community and living upo credulity of the dupes he may entrap. These creatures should be taught that they cannot swindle the weak-minded and maim and tor ture women and children without falling under the hand of the law.

THE TENDENCY OF THINGS.

Uncle Sam's boys have \$30,000,000 of capital

nvested in Hawaii. A Minnesota politician has sued the Western Union Telegraph company for \$100,000 for having delivered to him on the day of his defeat a jeering message, to wit: "Slippery Sam, your name is pants."

The Manhattan "L" road stock in New York is said to be watered to the extent of the trifling sum of \$46,000,000. That's noth-ing. The whole earth is said to have been covered with water once. Newspapers have some rights in England.

The journal that was sued for libel because it printed three exclamation points after a communicated article has been pronounced guiltless of wrong doing by the court. A bill is before the Illinois legislature re-

quiring drivers of teams to turn to the left on meeting other teams in a public highway, a failure to do so being punishable by a fine of from \$20 to \$100. The member introducing the bill is lefthanded. A fine mess of chow-chow would come into the United States with the annexation of Hawaii, 15,302 Chinese, 12,360 Japanese, 8,602 Portuegese and 34,436 Kanakas. Talk about the fun to be found in a box of mon-

They are deliberate and conservative peo ple, those Kentuckians. A live electric wire was allowed to lie across a Louisville street for five hours the other day, during which time it knocked down several horses and killed one man. The company could find nothing in the new constitution compelling

keys is idle in comparison with this invoice

it to pick up tallen wires at once. A patent right man has recently been canassing interior towns in Pennsylvania to sell territory for "a burglar exterminato self territory for a burgant externible tor." The exterminator is really a window guillotine. When the burgar projects himself across the sill the machinery, set in motion by the act of raising the sash, drops a heavy knife, which cuts him square in two. Greeley's advice, "Go west, young r vest, young woman, go west. more young men west now than they know What they want is young women of the best class. When Philadelphia has "a surplus of 23,000 girls" the demands from San Francisco and the Pacific slope should be promptly met.

AS ENGLISH IS WROTE. Kansas City Journal. She was wooed by a handsome young Dr.
Who one day in his arms tightly lr.;
But straightway he swore,
He would do so no more, Which the same, it was plain, greatly shr. Detroit Free Press.

There was a young man in Ann Arbor, Who studied to be a fine barber; He cut quite a dash.
And used up his cash.
Then shaved all his friends at Ann Arbor. Walf.

A maid who is slightly antique Was grossly insulted last wique; Her best fellow said, "It is time we were wald!"
And now, it is said, they don't spique. SENATOR ALLEN.

Grand Island Independent (rep.): Allen is said to be a man of very good is ment and sterling integrity. From all th ent and sterling integrity. From all the ports about the new senator it appe that he is a man a great deal more acceptable than Thurston, the railroad chief lobb list, of whom the republicans tried to make resentative of our people's interest in

Weeping Water Republican: Republican will have no explanations to make in 1805 regarding a senatorial combination, and the may be worth more to the party than the senator who, at best, could do but little with a democratic majority. Let us hope that Senator Allen may represent Nebraska in : more able manner than she is at present ceiving at the hands of our congressmen.

Gothenburg Star (rep.): Allen, though nan without a state reputation, is said to a man of acknowledged ability and a cle personal record, and his selection is the fore regarded as one of the best that could have been made from the populist rank and much more acceptable to the repub-licans than any other candidate that was named by the populists during the contest. In what respect the democrats will benefit by Allen's selection is not yet apparent, but it is evident that they have been promised; me special favors for their assistance.

Nebraska City Press (rep.): Senator-elect Allen's antecedents are anything but reas-suring to democrats. He will hardly assist Cleveland in his crusade against silver, for he is himself a free silverite. Nor will he be useful to the administration when it their pensions, as already planned, for he an old soldier. And when it comes to re-modeling the tariff, if it ever comes to that Senator Allen will be a stone in the way of Cleveland's modified greform," for he is probably an unqualified free trader. So, what have the democrats galacd!

Fairmont Signal (rep.): Judge Allen is a remarkable man. Leaving politics out of the consideration, all who know him will admit that a better choice could hardly have een made. There is no spot upon his char acte or record. He is able, honest, and fear Until two years ago he was a stanch. stalwart republican; but, like many others in the party, he saw that the party was too often ruled by the cohorts of monopoly—that the railroads were robbing the people, and For years he worked within the ranks to se cure remedies for the evils, but became con-vinced in his own mind of its futility.

Fremont Herald (dem.): If he couldn't be a democrat—and there never was any personal belief that it could be, at least with a combination with republicans—the selection tion of Judge Allen was the most natural and ctory out of all the dist of propose candidates among whom, by conceselection must be made: for there had to be a concession somewhere, or no election could ver be made. A condition of democrats and re sublicans, on a pronounced party leader, and order the present conditions, was a physical and moral impossibility. Such a bargain could not be made without the appearance of dishonor and a cash consideration, whether or not it was real. The longer the contest remained open the more the suspected scandal flourished. Suspicion rested everywhere One thing only was certain—by going to the independent candidate there can be no taint of bribery in it-they had nothing in cash or offices to give.

VALENTINE.

Kate Lee Bates in the Indevendent. Good night, True Heart! If we could part 'Twere night indeed. But go Not yet, not yet, lest we forget The saint's puncillo.

If my earliest sight by the morrow's light
Be the pearl of thy tender face.
St. Valentine will assure thee mine
For another twelve moons' space.

How else, mine All! When these eyelids fall. They fold thy beauty in; And when the light calls home my sprite, And the mists of dreamland thin,

I awake to thee, tho' land and sea, Ay, the the sides delar,
I awake to the grace of thy visioned face,
My southfast morning star.

TERSE AND TICKLISH.

"Foreign powers," exclaimed the orator, concede to us the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of Sandwiches."

Indianapolis Journal: Mr. Gotrox-That onfounded rheumatism is making my leg onfounded rheumatism is making my leg che awfully. His Nephew-Er-you better have it pulled! Brooklyn Life: Cittleus-I wonder how it is hat so few women stutter when they talk? Wittiens-They haven't got time

Kate Field's Washington: Husband-But I Wife-I gave up my weeds for you, and I think you may do the same for me.

Washington Star: "I have in my mind a good subject for a poem," said the young man. "And so have I," replied the rude editor as he glared at the poet, "for an obituary poem." New Orleans Pleayune: There is no miss-giving in the marriage of a widow,

Binghampton Leader: On washday pater-familias feeis that he is subject to wring rule. Dansville Breeze: It's no open question which is the more objectionable, a bolsterous girl or a girlstrous boy.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: It wasn't really a punster who introduced in the legislature a bill to cod-ify the fish laws.

Philadelphia Record: A contenporary gives the startling information—that persons should "dress quietly when attending the funeral of a dear friend." Brandon Bucksaw: Mrs. Muscovado—The Newriches are people who don't know who their grandparents were. Mrs. Rockoll—Oh, yes, they do, but they hope that no one else does.

BROWNING, KING Largest Manufacturers and Retallers

It must go



have left to get our goods out of the way before that wall goes down. When the carpenters and other workmen go at that wall there'll be dust and we'd rather sell you a good suit or overcoat for less than its value now, than to wait till the wall

Shorter and shorter gets the time which we

goes down and sell it to you at the same price, because they're dusted. When the wall goes down the hats will get the worst of it, as we'll have to tear out all that part of the building. For \$1.50 you can now get a splendid, good style, stiff hat. No old chestnut, but a genuine, properly made hat, that is warranted not to rust nor look dingy. The underwear department is close by and will have to go with the rest, so we've anticipated the damage by cutting down the price.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Store open every evening till 6.31 Saturday till 10

S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas St