THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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Sunday, February 5	26,110
Monday, February 6	25,644
Tuesday, February 7	23,845
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Thursday, February 9	23,582
Friday, February 10	23,695
Saturday, February 11	23,810

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 11th day of February, 1893.
[Seal]

Average Circulation for January, 24,247

THE Kansas double-header legislature is still sawing wood.

THE democracy will enter the promised land in three weeks.

THE keynote of the spring campaign at Council Bluffs will be the proposed reduction of the Omaha bridge fare to five cents.

THE new Nebraska senator will have the honor of heading the roll call, but he will quite often find himself embarrassed when his name, like that of Abu' Ben Adem, heads all the rest.

IT now looks as if Nebraska will have the only Allen in the United States senate. Senator Allen of Washington appears to be distanced in the race for reelection.

THE New York firms that have refused to make exhibits at Chicago because they cannot command all the room they want will be surprised if the World's fair proves a success in spite of their absence.

THE recount of the vote on senators in Douglas county will keep several clerks pretty busy for an indefinite length of time, but that is not a patching compared to the recount of the ballots of the whole state on legislature and constitutional amendments.

NEBRASKA was only slightly touched by the terrible blizzard that swept over Colorado on Thursday, and there were no avalanches within our borders. Upon the whole the people of this state have reason to be pretty well satisfied with the way the winter has dealt with them thus far.

THE people of South Omaha have petitioned the council of that city to pass an ordinance requiring coal dealers to weigh retail orders on the city scales and furnish a certificate of weight from the weighmaster. In Omaha any purchaser may have the weight of his coal certified to in this manner if he requests it, but not one man in a hundred ever takes the trouble to do this. The coal dealers of this city ought to feel flattered by this evidence of public confidence. The dealer who can be implicitly trusted to give full weight at present prices is fit to go to congress.

SATURDAY'S sun went down on the highest priced hogs ever sold in Omaha—one bunch of ordinary porkers going for $8.25 per hundred weight. At this rate it doesn't take much of a hog to offset a common steer. Nor does it appear that his porcine eminence has attained the full zenith of his popularity yet. As the days go on, and each succeeding week shows a decrease in marketing from the week previous, the gentlemanly speculators who confidently sold the market "short" some time ago begin to realize that census figures are not always the best basis on which to found calculations for manipulating prices. But so far the only kicking heard from the farmers comes from those who sold around the $6 mark.

FARMERS of Douglas county and others who live contiguous closed on Saturday a two days session of an institute at Valley. Many topics of vital interest to the farmer, stock breeder and dairymen were handled by men who know of what they talked, and were in turn discussed by those most concerned. It is through such gatherings as these, when opinions are freely interchanged, that the farmer gathers new notions of his work and ideas that are profitable when put in practice. Intelligent effort intelligently directed will yet do much for this great state, and man may well add his mite to aid nature in placing Nebraska at the head in the way of agricultural importance. The farmers' institutes are a means to this end.

THE charges of alleged bribery and offers of bribes during the senatorial contest should be thoroughly investigated. Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. It would be unfair to smirch members who had been pointed out by boodlers as vulnerable unless there is very positive proof that they made proposals or negotiated to sell their votes of their own motion. It was a matter of general notoriety during the senatorial contest that a number of professional lobbyists and political procurers professed to act as go-betweens for members whose votes they hawked about and offered to deliver for money. These vile boodlers doubtless did approach members with proposals of bribes and it is for the legislature to institute a rigid inquiry into the matter, let the consequences be what they may.

A HEAVY CONTRACT.

The bill to recount the vote on the constitutional amendments was rushed through the legislature and promptly signed by the governor. We shall presently see that the promoters of this scheme have a heavier contract on their hands than they bargained for. A recount of the ballots of two or three precincts is one thing and a recount of nearly 1,500 precincts is entirely another thing. The first thing in order will be to find a vault in the capitol building that will hold all the boxes with their contents of poll books, ballots and certificates. The Australian ballots cast by 200,000 voters will fill the largest vault in the capitol.

Next in order will be the recount. The advocates of the recount contend that it is not necessary for a constitutional amendment to receive a majority of all the votes cast at the election, but that it simply requires a majority of the votes cast for members of the legislature. On this slender thread hangs all the chance of finding a majority for one of the amendments after a recount. That chance is mighty slim. To ascertain how many votes were cast for members of the legislature would require a recount of all the votes cast for members of the legislature. That is a very tedious job, as has already been discovered in the attempt to recount the vote of Douglas county on senators alone.

Which is to be the basis of the legislative vote—the votes cast for senators or the votes cast for representatives? The senatorial and representative districts do not coresspond, neither do the returns for members of the upper and lower house. Suppose the vote cast for representatives is taken as a basis, how are we to ascertain the number of votes cast for legislature in Douglas or Lancaster counties? The names of thirty-six candidates for representative were printed on each ballot in Douglas county and the 25,000 votes polled in the county were scattered for these candidates. Are the recounting clerks expected to check off and tally each of the 25,000 votes as cast for the respective members and then divide the aggregate by thirty-six in order to ascertain how many votes were polled for legislature? If this process is not adopted what other method can be devised to furnish proof positive to convince the legislature and the governor that the amendments have been counted out when they should be counted in?

And while we are going through the farce of recounting the vote which has been canvassed and promulgated, why not recount the votes for congressmen and state officers? Is there not just as likely to have been a miscount of from eight to twenty thousand in the votes for these officials as there is in the votes on the amendments? And when we have got through recounting may there not be mistakes in the recount?

DEATH OF DR. GREEN.

Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph company, whose death is just announced, was in many respects a very remarkable man. He was one of the last survivors of pioneer telegraph ventures. He made a fortune in telegraph construction and forged his way to the head of the greatest telegraph company in the world by extraordinary business tact and capacity for concentration and combination. Shrewd, far-seeing and far-reaching, he was one of the few men that grasped the magnitude which the telegraph was destined to assume in the commercial and social affairs of the world and became a potential factor in its extension to every section of the globe. For years he was an invaluable coadjutor of Jay Gould in the development of the Western Union and contributed largely toward building it up in the broad domain, extending with its network not only over a whole continent, but forming a chain of communication between the remotest parts of the two hemispheres.

ANNEXATION SCHEMES THAT FAILED

Discussion of the proposal to annex the Hawaiian islands has naturally led to the consideration of other schemes in the past to add to the territory of the United States. Going back nearly forty years there is recalled the famous Ostend manifesto, issued by the ministers of the United States at the courts of London, Paris and Madrid. This was a recommendation to the authorities at Washington that Cuba be bought from Spain at a price not to exceed $120,000,000, and that in the event of Spain refusing to sell the island should be taken by force, if possible. This effort to involve the United States in a war of conquest failed, in spite of the political and official prestige of the men who were behind it, namely, James Buchanan, afterwards president of the United States, John Y. Mason, and Pierre Soule—the latter resigning as minister to Spain in consequence of the refusal of the government to consider the proposition.

The next attempt to annex territory to the United States by conquest was the well remembered Walker expedition to Nicaragua. The attempt of that adventurer to establish himself as the ruler of Nicaragua and the chief potentate of Central America was so fostered by the Pierce and Buchanan administrations in 1854-58 that it was evident that the ultimate design was to make the countries of Central America possessions or dependencies of the United States for the aggrandizement and glory of the slave power. Walker became actually the president and dictator of Nicaragua for a short time, but his reign was shortlived and his scheme cost him his life, with the end of which the plan of conquest perished.

The third instance of unsuccessful agitation for the annexation of a foreign country was furnished by the San Domingo negotiations, which ran along from 1869 to 1872 without any result of importance. We could then have easily gained possession of San Domingo, but there was a tremendous popular sentiment opposed to it, and this was asserted so strongly that the prize was rejected. There was exhibited in this case the deep-rooted aversion of the American people to taking upon themselves the difficulties and burdens of governing a distant country inhabited, for the most part, by an inferior race in a low state of civilization. The attempt to annex San Domingo was one of the most interesting events in our history. A treaty had been negotiated between President Grant and the president of the republic of San Domingo as early as September 4, 1869, looking to annexation, but it had been rejected by the senate, Charles Sumner being prominent in his opposition to the measure. He and Grant experienced a growing personal unpleasantness because of the president's attempt to negotiate a treaty without consulting Mr. Sumner, who was chairman of the committee on foreign affairs. Grant urged annexation for military reasons, but after the report of a commission which stated that the people of San Domingo were favorable to annexation the subject was dropped and has never since been revived. One of the most powerful speeches ever made by Mr. Sumner was in opposition to this scheme.

It will thus be seen that the precedents are not favorable to the annexation of the Hawaiian islands, although the conditions in all the cases noted were somewhat different from those now presented.

THE POPULATION OF HAWAII.

In a commercial way our strongest hold upon the Hawaiian islands comes from the enterprise of that great sugar king, Claus Spreckles. He is a monopolist and a money getter, without the slightest regard for the interests of the people, but it cannot be denied that he has done a great deal in the way of developing the resources of the Hawaiian islands.

When Spreckles began the culture of sugar cane in the islands he found that the native Hawaiian would not work unless he could be the boss of a gang or in charge of the crushing machinery, or have the management of the loading of vessels. So Spreckles began to import South Sea islanders, who signed a contract to work for three or five years for small wages with the express stipulation that they were to be returned free of charge for transportation at the end of their term of labor. This system proved very inefficient, as the black laborers would frequently mutiny under harsh treatment and many succumbed to hard labor and change of climate. Then several thousand Portuguese from the Azores were brought over. Many perished from the hardships to which they were subjected, and others ran away. Finally the sugar king decided to import Chinese laborers, and the result was all that could be desired. He brought the coolies over by the shipload, and they proved to be good workers. But the Chinaman was not slow to see his opportunities, and he soon perceived that he could make more money by less hard work. He quickly elbowed the small shopkeepers out of Honolulu, and started rice and sugar plantations, and the result was that Spreckles was again compelled to seek for laborers. He turned to Japan and it was not long before 20,000 Japanese laborers were imported to the islands. They proved to be good workers, though not as industrious as the Chinese. They have not mixed as freely as the Chinese have done with the natives of the islands, a large number of the latter having taken Hawaiian wives.

One of the important questions to be considered in connection with annexation is the disposal of the Mongolian population which is needed by sugar planters. This is one of the chief drawbacks to annexation, which in reality would be an extension of valuable territory whose population never will amalgamate with Americans and will not be fitted for self-government for many generations.

POLICE MATRONS.

There is a bill before the legislature which provides that in cities having a population of 8,000 or more there shall be a matron to receive and take charge of all female prisoners arrested by the police and charged with crime "during the periods of their arrest and before commitment for trial in the district court." Legislation of this kind ought to be adopted. Most of the principal cities of the country have police matrons, and the system has been found to work well. There are serious objections to placing women prisoners in charge of men. Police authorities generally understand this, and none are more ready to concede the importance and propriety of a change than they. Women who are old in sin may not need the care and sympathy of their sex when arrested, but those who are not of this class do. Many young girls taken into custody for the first time, upon some slight charge, might have the whole future of their lives changed if they were brought into contact with a sympathetic woman at the police station instead of being subjected to the harsh and unsympathetic treatment which is common to men in such cases. It has been well said that the morale of the place where prisoners are brought, detained because of the breaking of the laws, and that of the court before which they are tried and from which they receive sentence, certainly ought not to be lower than that which prevails in the ordinary walks of life. A woman who is compelled to subject herself to the control of a police officer, however careful he may be, if she have any sense of delicacy and refinement is likely to have it impaired, and she will go forth with a feeling of resentment and hostility that can hardly fail to be to her detriment. On the other hand, if she has to deal with a kindly and sympathetic member of her own sex the influence exerted cannot fail to be good, even upon the most hardened in sin.

The cases that call forth sympathy to the greatest degree are those of young girls arrested for the first time, not yet far gone into evil ways, or perhaps altogether innocent of any real wrong. This is the class that especially need the kind consideration and gentle counsel of their own sex. The proposed law is essentially humane in its purpose and only good can come from its adoption.

IN VETOING the 52-mill tax levy ordinance Mayor Bemis has once more shown himself to be the bulwark against municipal extravagance. With the exception of the sinking fund, which necessarily must be increased by reason of the addition to the bonded debt, there is no excuse for an increase in the levy for any particular fund. Forty-one mills was sufficient to carry Omaha through last year, and 42 or 43 mills should be sufficient for the year 1893, even if the council does not raise the assessment of corporations holding city franchises.

TO PROTECT RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

By a decisive majority the United States senate on Saturday passed the house bill providing for the safety of employes and travelers upon railroads. This measure has been under consideration for some time, and it has encountered the active opposition of the corporations, so that the action of the senate, which there is every reason to believe will be concurred in by the house, is a victory for the advocates of the proposed legislation.

The full text of the bill passed by the senate was given in THE BEE of yesterday morning, so that it is to be presumed that everybody interested in this legislation is familiar with its provisions. It applies, of course, wholly to railroads engaged in interstate commerce, and it requires that within two years such railroads shall have their locomotives equipped with a power driving wheel brake and appliances for operating the train brakes system, and also that a sufficient number of cars shall be equipped with power on train brakes that the engineer can control its speed without requiring brakemen to use the common hand brake for that purpose. Other provisions of the bill make it incumbent upon the railroads to see that the requirements are carried out or subject themselves to heavy damages for failure.

Argument regarding the necessity and expediency of legislation of this kind has been exhausted, and it is gratifying to find that the efforts of the corporations to defeat or postpone the desired legislation has been abortive. The record of railroad slaughter under present conditions is familiar to the country, and the general popular sentiment is that the time has come when the legislative authority must step in and put a check to the murderous business that is inevitable to the existing conditions. President Harrison has called the attention of congress to this subject in every annual message sent to that body, and in his last message he expressed the hope that the present congress would take some action upon the subject. The universal popular demand for some action of a practical nature has at last been recognized by congress, and the bill passed by the senate, which is the result of careful deliberation, will effect the desired object if it becomes a law, which now seems very probable. The corporations have vigorously combated the proposed legislation, but their defeat now appears assured.

THE reception given by Minister Lincoln in honor of Justice Harlan of the United States supreme court was attended by Chief Justice Coleridge and a number of the most eminent judges of Great Britain. The members of the supreme court of the United States take rank all over the world among the greatest jurists, and the attention paid to Justice Harlan affords striking proof of that fact.

Kyner Should Look for a Back Alley.
Kearney Hub.

The republican member of the legistature who voted for Paul Vandervoort for senator on the final round-up ought to hie himself to some dark alley and there kick himself to death.

Don't Get Gay.
Chicago Times.

The populist house of the Kansas legislature has decreed the republican, or rump house, a disorderly body and ordered its sergeant-at-arms to eject the members from the legislative halls. As the republicans are numerous, brawny and determined it would seem that the position of sergeant-at-arms is not exactly what might be denominated an "eider-down snap."

Billions and Bluster.
New York Advertiser.

We still hear an occasional yawp from a democratic source against the billion dollar congress, in which Tom Reed was the highly accomplished czar. But this sort of thing can last only a week or two longer. The present congress will, by the 4th of next month, have appropriated $1,038,000,000, while the fifty-first drew only $988,000,000 out of the public treasury.

Constitutional Objections to Water.
St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

A New Jersey woman has just been convicted, under an old law, of being a common scold. If Mr. J. S. Clarkson has any idea of visiting the east soon he should make a note of this portentous fact and keep out of that state. The penalty for this offense was formerly a game of seesaw on a ducking stool, and if there is anything in this world that Clarkson hates it is to be compelled to take water.

Old in Years, Young in Ideas.
Kansas City Star.

That was a bright and pretty aphorism made by the pope the other day. He said: "Mr. Gladstone and I, although the two oldest leaders, have the youngest ideas." There is truth, as well as wit and sentiment, in that saying. Reaching back to the old order of things, and touching the new and vital issues of the present with their helpful hands, these two venerable figures claim the homage of the civilized globe. The world has rarely witnessed a more impressive spectacle.

A Railroak Jobber as a Boss.
Indianapolis Journal.

One of the most surprising developments of the day in politics is the appearance of Mr. Henry Villard as a democratic boss and one of Mr. Cleveland's confidential friends and advisers. Mr. Villard is of foreign birth, a millionaire himself and the representative of a powerful syndicate of foreign capital in this country. For many years he has been identified with the management of the Northern Pacific railroad, in which he and the foreign capitalists he represents have large interests. No man in the country has had more practical experience in land-grabbing on a large scale, in booming railroad towns on paper, in manipulating terminal sites, etc., than Mr. Villard. That he should be one of the confidential friends and political advisers of a man who made his race for president as a representative of Jeffersonian democracy and sworn enemy of plutocrats seems very strange, to say the least, yet so it is.

SENATOR ALLEN.

Washington Post: The Nebraska populists very shrewdly selected a native of Ohio for their senatorial candidate.

Ashland Gazette (rep.): Judge Allen is a fair minded man. He is not a partisan politician. We have every reason to be thankful that we have escaped Green.

Holdrege Progress (ind.): In Hon. W. V. Allen the independents have secured the election of a brainy, honest and an honorable man who will be an honor to his party and a credit to the state.

Globe-Democrat: Cleveland's personal comfort will not be promoted by the information that the new senator from Nebraska, like the one from Kansas, is an uncompromising free coinage man.

David City Tribune (rep.): The Tribune rejoices, not in the fact that the republicans were defeated, but that defeat was one that all the republicans in Nebraska can take a just pride in, the fact that the defeat was an honorable one, one that no republican need feel ashamed of.

Madison Chronicle (rep.): With Judge Allen in the United States senate Nebraska will be ably and conscienciously represented, and while politically we would have preferred to have seen a straight republican elected to the office, personally we admire Judge Allen, and with all good citizens of Madison feel a pride in doing him honor upon this occasion.

Norfolk Journal (rep.): The impression seems to be general that Senator Allen will not reflect the wild and visionary elements of his party. It is pretty certain that he was not on the hot hunt for the office. Naturally enough he will feel under obligation to the party to whose contingent he owes his office, and there is strong suspicion of a contract, understood, if not written, with the powers that be in the nation. The hope is that he will be as much of an American and Nebraskan as it is possible for a demopop to be.

Hardy Herald: We are pleased that the republicans stood squarely for a republican rather than to compromise with principles foreign to their party. The party would have gained nothing in temporary success and whatever may be the different opinions regarding party management during the senatorial struggle the party has been preserved and the responsibility of sacrificing party principles for temporary success belongs to the victors. We are not partisan enough to adopt any road that leads to success, but prefer to choose our own way.

Auburn Granger (ind.): The victory is one for the right, and the Granger hastens to congratulate its readers on the fact that, as we believe, a United States senator has been elected by an impartial vote in which neither boodle nor the promise of official position has cut any figure. Mr. Allen has proven a power in the reform movement, and was one of three who were regarded as the choice for the position. As a man of honor and integrity he stands in the front ranks, and his ability is not called in question.

Crete Vidette: Judge W. V. Allen was the best man the populists could have elected to the senate. He is so much better than the general run of their leaders that the Vidette marvels how they came to select him. Where there was so much basswood as McKeighan, Kem, Green and Vandervoort, it is singular that they could find so straight a pine. He was a republican two years ago, and was a prominent figure in the convention that nominated Richards for governor. His political genealogy up to that time is at least of the very highest rank.

Beatrice Democrat: But Judge Allen is not a democratic senator, to the extent of attempting to dispense federal patronage. He lays no claim upon the favors of Mr. Cleveland. An honest, honorable independent would want a senator who would sell himself to democracy for plunder. Judge Allen is too big a man for that. His ideas of government are anti-republican, in that he regards the spoils of office as mere incidents to office holding. The democrats exacted no pledges from Judge Allen, other than that he had made no promises, and was free to act in the senate.

O'Neill Frontier (rep.): Judge Allen is a good man, personally, intellectually and physically, and will better represent Nebraska than would any other man the independents could have selected. The Frontier is disappointed, however. It wanted a republican, and was in hopes, when the caucus selected Thurston, he would be a winner. He is the Blaine of Nebraska. But when he failed to score within five votes of enough, and Paddock was given another chance, we hoped he would win. But as it is an independent, we are most awfully glad it is Judge Allen.

Philadelphia Ledger: Nebraska has at last elected as senator a populist. This is hard on the republicans, who had a greater number of senators and representatives than the new party, but not enough to control the election. The democrats, though few in number, hold the balance of power. They tried in vain to get the republicans to elect a democrat, and failing in that voted with the populists. It is now assured that the republicans cannot control the next United States senate, but it is not yet certain whether the democrats will control it or whether the populists are to hold the balance of power.

Syracuse Journal: There is no room or necessity for so many political parties in this state, and some of them must inevitably be swallowed up by others. But it will not be the republican which will be swallowed. By keeping the "middle of the road," at Lincoln, they have put an eternal quietus on the hue and cry that they were in cahoots with the democrats. Henceforth there will be no question about their relationship to the other parties. But with the others it is not settled. It may be the death flurry of the democracy or of the independents, possibly of both, and the creation of a new hybrid or mongrel affair, whose uncertain parentage will infect it with the seed of decay and speedy dissolution.

Madison Reporter (ind.): The election of Judge Allen marks another milestone—a stepping stone to the triumph of the people in the west, and the Reporter notes with a feeling of exultation that democrats and independents stood side by side to elect him and defeat the republican corporation tools. Had the democrats and independents done this in the last election, as was advocated by the conservative members of both parties, another congressman and all the state offices would be theirs. The western anti-monopoly democrats and independents are a unit in all essentials, and the election of Judge Allen will pave the way to a union and the ultimate triumph of the cause of the people.

Alliance Independent: W. V. Allen, the people's senator, though not so widely known as many others who were competitors for the distinguished honor conferred upon him, is a man of whom every independent in Nebraska may well be proud. We believe his election will give more complete and general satisfaction than the election of any other independent could have done. He is a large man in every respect. He is over six feet in height and magnificently proportioned. He has a large and well stored brain. He is broad in his views and sympathies. He has all the elements of power and popularity as a man among men. He is able to win respect and command attention wherever he may be. Even his political enemies, while they desperately fought his election, cannot help acknowledging his worth and ability.

Papillion Times: Senator Allen will for six years enjoy official honor which might have been conferred upon Governor Boyd or Congressman Bryan if the few democrats in the legislature had been democrats in fact as well as in name. Babcock and the other stock yards democrats never voted for Allen without first receiving pledges from Allen's independent supporters to kill stock yards legislation. Perhaps this may be considered a wild assertion, but the Times agrees to eat dirt if unable to prove the charge. It is with neither pleasure nor sorrow that the Times regards the election of Mr. Allen to the senate. Perhaps every democrat ought to be happy upon occasion of the defeat of a republican, and indeed we are pleased at the overthrow of such a nincompoop as Paddock, but we propose to cork our hilarity until we shall have been able to learn more about this man Allen, who has been so richly honored by our legislature. Perhaps he is a splendid man, worthy all honor. Perhaps he is a Vandervoort or an Edgerton. We do not know the man, and at the risk of offending Gillie Hitchcock and other self-appointed pilots of the Nebraska democratic craft, we shall refuse to dance a hornpipe over this senatorial event until we may discover better reasons for democratic rejoicing than we see today.

Beatrice Express (rep.): The office of United States senator is a dignified and commanding office, one around which all lesser offices revolve, one from which party influence and party counsel and support may be most advantageously administered, but the dependents in Nebraska have no such office under their control. The conditions attending the election of Judge Allen are such as to destroy all third party enthusiasm and hope and advantage that ordinarily attends this high office. Once a demo-pop always a demo-pop in this instance, with the larger percentage of demo, as will be fully realized before the end is reached. There will doubtless be sporadic attempts to revive and extend the independent party in Nebraska, but it has seen its best days and will soon become a reminiscence. Judge Allen and the demo-pops cannot save it.

Kearney Hub (rep.): Republicans have the best of it by all odds, though defeated. But the incomprehensible thing in the senatorial contest is that two-thirds of the republican members at one time so far lost their heads that they were ready to go to a democrat to prevent the election of an independent. Of course, in all the years to come they will continue to thank their lucky stars that cooler and wiser heads prevented the perpetration of that folly. Fusion is often attractive because it promises immediate results, but the end of it all is confusion most dire. It is a partnership based on spoils, in which each party wants the lion's share, and broken heads are the result when it comes to dividing the swag. The republican party of Nebraska is now in position to fortify itself for future campaigns, retaining its self-respect and commanding the respect of the opposition by pursuing a political course at once straightforward and unequivocal.

Niobrara Pioneer (rep.): The independents, by the aid of the democrats, have elected the best man they had in the field for United States senator. The selection of Judge Allen is certainly a great improvement over any of the others except John M. Thurston, the republican candidate, and since his associates have not been classed among the walks with Mr. Thurston it is to be hoped they will be better. As a judge he has been bold and aggressive. As a lawyer he is able and defiant. But as a politician he has played with subjects that he cannot by reason of his education and surroundings believe in. These by-plays, however, are the politicians' tricks and should not mark his future as a statesman. Rather does the Pioneer look for a good record for the people, in the meantime not forgetting that he will play the politician where it will win. Aside from politics, the location of Judge Allen being in northern Nebraska will mark a new era for this section of the state never before experienced. The South Platte country and Omaha have always had the honors since the organization of the state and the material interests of this section have suffered not a little in consequence. Being close to the people as well as the incoming administration he will have more to say respecting this locality than any other member from Nebraska.

LET'S TAKE A SMILE.

New York Journal: Generally gorge-us—A fine banquet.

Inter Ocean: The coal dealer is now able to claim the honor as the champion light weight of the country.

Philadelphia Times: If the thief who broke that pawnbroker's window and stole the diamond rings was a drinking man, it's hardly a commendable way of taking the pledge.

Indianapolis Journal: "Call up my wife," said the absent-minded Chicago man.
"What number, please?" was the telephone girl's reply.

Horseheads Razoo: Rock-a-bye baby, in the top flat. Along toward morning we know where you're at; when the dawn breaks and we're longing to snore, down comes your ear-splitting voice through the floor.

New York Tribune: One of the commonest salutations in Hawaii is "A lo ha," which means "I love you." Just at present Hawaii seems to be saying "A lo ha" to Uncle Sam.

Cincinnati Tribune: A sailor says that the caravel on the 4-cent stamp has the sheet of the mizzen or "jigger" on the weather side. That's what we thought, but we couldn't express it in nautical terms.

Detroit Free Press: "Do you find it very hard to get your husband through the telephone?" inquired Mrs. Boggs of her friend Mrs. Scroggs.
"I never tried it," answered Mrs. Scroggs, "he weighs 200."

A SOUTHERN VIEW.
Atlanta Constitution.

Shall we take in Hawaii? Now what do you say?
We've a million "first Cleveland men" howlin' for pay,
And by clear calculation
'Twill take one more nation
To keep up the office supply for a day.
Just say—
Hear her pray.
That we will not forsake her;
And since she has offices—Please God, we'll take her.

THE COLLISION.
Philadelphia Call.

It was lonely in its loneliness,
And on the sidewalk lay
A careless boy had dropped it,
In his eagerness for play.

A dandy dude came on the scene,
Whose dress had not a flaw.
The orange peel upset him,
And this is what he saw:

* * * * *

PREMIER GRESHAM.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.): Judge Gresham is a good man against whom fate seems to have a peculiarly bitter and relentless grudge.

Chicago Post (dem.): If Judge Gresham be Grover Cleveland's "premier," will he not also be Cleveland's successor in the presidential chair?

Kansas City Journal (rep.): Judge Gresham positively declines to say whether or not he has been offered a cabinet position. This would indicate that he has accepted an offer and is ashamed to own it.

Chicago Times (dem.): If Grover Cleveland has invited Judge Gresham to his cabinet he has proceeded wisely, for the judge is one who is near the hearts of the people, because they recognize in him sterling worth as a citizen.

Chicago Inter Ocean (rep.): Again we congratulate the democratic president and the democratic party that they have secured the consent of a republican to pilot them over the shoals they are likely to encounter in the next four years.

Denver Republican: He might make an excellent secretary of state, but his appointment to that position by a democratic president would be an absolutely unprecedented act, whether viewed from a political or an official standpoint.

Chicago Herald (dem.): Judge Gresham's acceptance of the highest office under the administration of President Cleveland is understood, of course, as an assurance that he has become a democrat. He will go into office with the tacit understanding and agreement that his future party affiliations are to be democratic and nothing else.

Minneapolis Tribune (rep.): Mr. Gresham seems destined to be secretary of state under the Cleveland regime whether he wants the job or not. He is fully qualified for the position, but it is a great pity that, owing to the lack of talent among the veterans of his party, Mr. Cleveland is obliged to bestow the highest honor within his gift upon so young a convert.

Chicago Tribune (rep.): He is able, clear, prompt and courageous, a fit and worthy successor of that great secretary of state who was recently laid to rest at Washington. If Mr. Cleveland will borrow some more republicans as able as Judge Gresham, and will be guided by their counsels, there will not be any reason for finding fault with his administration.

St. Louis Republic (dem.): The story that Judge Gresham is to have a place in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet lacks authentication; but whether he enters the cabinet or not, Judge Gresham is one of the best men in the politics of the country. It would be a pity, however, to take him from the federal bench, where he is one of the few men who are above the suspicion of being the tools of corporations.

Chicago News Record (ind.): Judge Gresham should make an excellent secretary of state. He is naturally a diplomate. He has fixed ideas and is not like most public men—merely a political opportunist awaiting a chance to better his own fortunes. Of discriminating judgment, lacking nothing of courage or frankness, he should prove entirely successful in the high office he is expected to receive.

St. Paul Globe (dem.): The selection is a wise one considered by itself. It is a wise one in that wider view of partisan policy which Mr. Cleveland is accustomed to take. It comes to Judge Gresham under circumstances which put beyond question his motives. He felt the delicacy of his position; its liability to misconception as a reward for change of party. He only yielded to the urgent and repeated requests of Mr. Cleveland, who put the call on the plane of duty.

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Adams County Democrat.

THE OMAHA BEE voices the sentiment of Nebraska voters and taxpayers upon the question of abolishing the State Board of Transportation. It is a useless expense, costing the taxpayers $7,500 per annum, and the secretaryships of the board are used only to pay political debts. By all means let us abolish the appointive board and have one elected by the people.

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