THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

-	E. ROSEWATER, Editor.
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RUSINESS LETTERS. as letters and remittances should be of the fee Publishing company (business and postoffice orders to be made

THE REE PUBLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George P Teachack secretary of THE BEF Pu listing company, does solemnly swear that the actual extendation of THE DAILY BEE, for the week ending December 16, 1893, was as follows: Sunday, December 10, Monday, December 11 Phesday, December 13

Average Circulation for November, 24,310. THAT 5-cent bridge motor fare doe not seem to be coming very fast.

SEAL | my presence this 19th day of December N. P. Fen. Notary Public.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK

DOTHE people in Hawaii have time to devote to any other business than nolities?

COMPERS still hangs on as president

of the Federation of Labor, but he will

miss the rivalry of Powderly sadly. A FEW well assorted federal offices would be received by Nebraska democrats as the most timely Christmas gifts

to be hado n the markets. EMPEROR WILLIAM has again beaten the record for shooting hares. But President Cleveland still holds the lead

as a duck demoralizer and a fish fetcher. Boss Croker resents the imputation that any of his suddenly acquired wealth was procured by other than strictly honest methods. So did Boss Tweed.

What are you going to do about it?

THE cailroads will not issue transportation to enable the workmen thrown out of employment in Chicago to reach their homes. But the annual passes to lawyer lobbyists and political heelers will be duly delivered by January 1.

INFLUENZA is proving almost as destructive of life in Europe as did the cholera epidemic. The next great benefactor of mankind will have to invent some means by which we can establish an effective quarantine against the importation of influenza gorms.

A DEFICIENCY of \$200,000 is anticipated in the appropriation for the expenses of the government printing office. Too much wind in congress and too many investigations out of congress must account for the strain on the resources of the government printer.

street viaduct have gotten as far as the submission of plans to a council committee. This viaduct was declared dangerous months age. The safety of the people forced to use this viaduct demands its proper restoration within a reasonable period of time.

CONSISTENCY in the matter of ad valorem duties would be a jewel if it were but found in the democratic ways and means committee. It insists upon placing a specific internal revenue tax upon playing cards of 6 cents, per pack. This means a tax of 60 per cent upon a pack that now sells for 10 cents and of only 12 per cent upon one that sells for 50 cents. This does not look like equalizing the burdens of taxation among the rich and the poor. The poor man's amusement is to be leaded down with taxation, while the rich club man's private game goes almost free.

THE new democratic postmaster at one of the smaller New York towns is described as the most thoroughly distiked man politically in the city. All this, simply because he happened to be one of the latest converts to the Cleveland democracy in New York. The appointment of any other candidate, it is said, would have given general satisfaction but President Cleveland, here, as on so many other occasions, has had the misfortune to choose between two factions and to satisfy neither. As distributed by the present administration, the patronage is rapidly vindicating its reputation as a source of weakness to the party in power.

WHATEVER be the report of the Maclead investigating committee the investigation has shown conclusively that Macleod has employed men, incurred expenses and disposed of public property quite at his own volition without the slightest regard for the rules and regulations established by the Board of Education. He obeys these rules when they suit his fancy and disobeys them when he thinks they hamper his actions. Such a man is not a desirable employe for the people who prefer to have the school funds expended so that the responsibility therefor may be traced and enforced. Macleod's services are no longer needed by the school board.

MR. HITCHCOCK pleads in excuse for his attempt to hold up applicants for liquor license that his object is to make the law odious. The truth is, and it is as plain as can be, that his motive is to chisel 275 men and women out of \$3.25 apiece. It is pure and simple blackmail. Hitchcock knows that the Slocumb law has never been amended and is not likely to be. He knows that the law cannot possibly be changed before January, 1895, and if it does not pass both houses by an emergency vote it cannot possibly be changed before April, 1895. If he was honest in his claims and was entitled to the amount allowed by law for publication he would exact the full legal rate, which is \$13.25. If he was not playing an audacious blackmailing game he would not pocket the money he exacts by his threats.

NO STATE BANK CURRENCY.

The latest information as to the feeling in Washington regarding the proposed repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues warrants the conclusion that there is not the slightest danger of congress restoring to state banks the privilege of issuing currency. This is given upon the authority of Mr. Springer, chairman of the house committee on banking and currency, who undoubtedly knows as well as any other man in congress the sentiment on this is said, probably be reported to the house, but even this is not assured in the opinion of Mr. Springer, and he is quoted as saying that even if reported it would be as good as dead. The proposition to federalize state bank issues has been abandoned, being manifestly impracticable and in any event unacceptable to the radical advocates of such issues, who insist that the federal government should not interfere in any way with the states in this matter, claiming that they have a constitutional right to authorize banks to issue currency which cannot be restricted or controlled by congress. These people maintain, notwithstanding the opinion of the supreme court to the contrary, hat the imposition of the tax on tate bank issues was without constitutional authority and nothing will be acceptable to them but the unconditional repeal of the tax. As Mr. Springer says, a proposition of this kind would be opposed by the practically manimous vote of the representatives in congress from the northern states. The chairman of the banking and currency committee is also authority for the statement that President Cleveland does not look with favor upon the proposal to repeal the tax, and expresses the opinion that if a bill were passed by congress for this purpose it would encounter the executive veto." The disposition seems to be to let the question be disposed of in congress, and undoubtedly this is the best course in order to put an effective quietus to the agitation.

When this issue is disposed of, as it eems likely to be within a short time, it will become an interesting question as to what new policy the democrats will propose for obtaining an additional supply of currency. It appears that the chairman of the house banking and currency committee has not been idle, and he promises that as soon as the house passes the tariff bill he will have ready to report a measure dealing with security for national bank circulation. From the brief reference made to the character of this proposed bill it is not altogether an original policy that is contemplated. It will provide that the government shall accept gilt-edged state, county and municipal bonds as security for national bank circulation, and as the supply of such bonds is almost boundless and is constantly being added to, it is argued that their use by the banks as a basis of circulation would give the country an elastic currency the national

without impairing its quality. Inasmuch as the national banks cannot for many years longer have government bonds as security for their circulation system is to be maintained as at present, perhaps there is no better plan for doing this than Mr. Springer suggests. But it would need to be fortified by the strongest possible safeguards in order to maintain public confidence in the bank currency. There is a very considerable element in the present congress, largely composed of members of the dominant party, which is implacably hostile to the national banks and would vigorously oppose such a measure as the chairman of the banking and currency committee says will be reported. It is therefore prob-

carried through congress.

lematical whether this plan of giving the

country an elastic currency could be

COST OF THE LEHIGH STRIKE. The passing of the customary January dividend of the Lehigh railroad is not the only place where the results of the disastrous Lehigh strike are manifesting themselves. Not only will the January dividend be passed, but many months are likely to clapse before the road again reaches a plane of profitable operation. The outcome of the strike has been not only an impairment of the road as an income-bearing investment for its stockholders and bondholders, but also diminution of its capacity to continue to employ its former labor force at the old rate of remuneration. The cost of the Lehigh strike has been a heavy one, but its burden will have to be shared by

owners and employes together. In a special report to the directors of the road, President Wilbur has made estimates of the loss involved by the recent labor disturbance. The damage to the property of the company he catculates to be \$77,000, made up of these items: Damage to locomotives, \$46,000; damage to cars, \$19,000; damage to freight in wrecks, \$9,450; damage to perishable freight by delay, \$2,550. These losses, traccable largely to the work of inexperienced or incompetent train crews which were engaged to supply the places of the strikers, are but the smaller part of the injury received by the railroad company. During all the time that the strike was pending the road was to a greater or lesser extent lying idle, despite the daily reports that the usual trains were moving on all branches of the lines. The decrease in net earnings during this period is authoritatively estimated at over \$700,000, making a total loss to the company of nearly \$800,000-a figure that will no doubt be considerably augmented when the demoralization of business that will run well into the new

year comes to be considered. The positive loss to the strikers is of course far less than that which must be borne by the railroad company, but it is sufficiently large to make its want felt It is estimated to be not less than \$80,000. This sum, however, merely represents what the strikers would have earned had they continued at their work. They are already reaping more of the whirlwind in the reductions of wages that have been ordered in all the branches of the Lehigh service, and the delay that must ensue before the read regains its due share of truffic will necessarily tend

will be restored. And no computation can be made of losses sustained by laborers in allied industries which were

hampered by the tieup on the Lehigh. While these estimates make no pretense at exact accuracy and in their nature must be only approximations to the truth, they go to show that the cost of the Lehigh strike mounts up well toward \$1,000,000. This is a positive loss to society and one that can ill be sustained at a time of general business depression. It is a powerful argument subject. A bill to repeal the tax will, it | in favor of some device or legislation that will enable us to avoid this unnecessary waste, to say nothing of the inconvenience to commerce and the danger to life and property involved in every such labor conflict. In this, the Lehigh strike is not peculiar. Society will be an immense gainer, measured solely by the materialistic scale of wealth, when the era of strikes is once and for all time behind us.

DEMANDS HIS \$100 REWARD. A few days ago Chief Oil Inspector Hilton requested THE BEE to offer \$100 reward in his name to any party that would furnish proof of a single instance of coal oil explosion in this state within the past six months. The first claimant to this reward sends us the following letter:

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Dec. 15 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: Regarding the offer of the state oil inspector to pay \$100 for proofs of lamp explosions, etc., I wish to say that on the evening of December 1 a coal oil lamp in my office exploded, resulting in considerable damage. The explosion was seen by a policeman and other parties. They broke into the office and extinguished the fire. There could have been no other cause for the explosion than bad oil. I can prove the facts above stated. DR. A. SRIPMAN. P. S.-I refer to D. H. Wheeler, sr., H. T.

Clarke and F. Colpetzer. If the statements herein made can be substantiated it affords tangible proof that explosive oils are on sale in this state. While the test by the Foster cup under our state oil inspection law is very low, it is claimed by experts that it is high enough, if inspection rules are rigidly enforced, to protect consumers from the dangers incident to explosions. The Plattsmouth case should by all means be looked into, and if the oil was bought from a Nebraska dealer out of an inspected barrel an investigation should be made as to the mode of procedure on the part of the deputy who made the inspection. If the oil was not certified to by an inspector the dealer should be hauled up for violating the law.

THE DEMOCRATIC PENSION POLICY.

A discussion of the pension policy of the present administration was precipitated in the house of representatives on Saturday by the proposed appropriation for special examiners in the pension service. While not objecting to the appropriation republican representatives vigorously attacked the course of the administration in its treatment of pensioners. The democratic defense was not strong and was more apologetic than anything else. It is to be noted, also, that it came from southern men, one of whom had been especially bitter in his hostility to the and there is a strong popular hostility last republican commissioner of pento the government issuing more bonds. | sions and who has otherwise manifested at every opportunity a deep-seated dis like of the whole pension system. Those democrats whose judgment is

not utterly warped and distorted by their

prejudice against the policy of pensionng union soldiers realize that the administration has made a grave mistake in dealing with this matter, and they are not anxious to invite or encourage discussion of it. The charge of wholesale pension frauds was proclaimed vociferously as soon as it was known that the democratic party was successful in the last national election and the country was told that a thorough policy of purgation would be instituted immediately after the democracy entered into control of the executive department of the government. Nobody objected to this policy if conducted fairly and justly. There is not anywhere a union soldier who desires that a pensioner be retained on the rolls who has no right to be there. It is the wish of every good citizen that the pension roll shall be a roll of honor, bearing upon it only the names of those who faithfully served their country and are justly entitled to its bounty. But the present administration began the work of purging the pension list upon the theory that fraud was the rule rather than the exception, and instead of proceeding to correct the alleged wrong against the people by adopting a course which would have given every suspected pensioner an opportunity of defense against the assumption of fraud before being cut off from the bounty of the government, it went to work upon the hypothesis that all suspected pensioners were guilty until they could prove their innocence. It condemned them in advance of giving them an opportunity to be heard in their defense, and administered punishment before conviction. No criminal charged with the most heinous offense against the law is thus treated. This utterly indefensible outrage called for and received the reprobation of all fair-minded citizens and the administration was forced by overwhelming public opinion to recede from its unjust and unwarrantable policy. But this did not alter the belief created by its course that it is distinctly unfriendly to the nation's pensioners and it is hardly possible that anything it may hereafter do will remove that belief. Nor will any explanations or apologies which the defenders of the administration may offer suffice to do so. Its true animus was

ceiving. There are democrats who have the candor to acknowledge the grave wrong ommitted by the administration in this matter. Senator Voorhees has done so in unmistakable terms, and the demoeratic candidate for governor of Ohio at the late election has condemued the pension policy of the administration in terms as strong as any republican has used against it. But it is not to be expected that the democracy will be into delay the time when the old wages | duced to show a more friendly concern

shown in the order suspending thou-

sands of pensioners in advance of a hear-

ing, the great majority of whom were

able to prove that they were entitled to

the government bounty they were re-

for the men who, are the recipients of the national bounty,

THE New York Sun wants to know whether the settlement between the people and the democratic party is likely to be satisfactory to the latter; if the people believe they have been gulled and that the Chicago platform was only a confidence man's flash roll? Examine the election returns of 1893 and you will find an indication of the answer. Wait for the elections of 1894 and 1896 and you will have the answer itsolf.

A LAW requiring railroads to post bulletins of the arrival and departure of all trains over ten minutes late has just gone into effect in Connecticut. It is difficult to see how this law can increase the speed of delayed trains, but it will have the effect of emphasizing the irregularities of the train service. More punctuality and fewer bulletins would be far more appreciated.

Counting the Cost,

Philadelphia Times. If all its available assets were disposable the Iron Hall could pay 25 cent on the dollar. When they were taken in its victims didn't think they were to get such quarters.

Cigarettes Along with Silver. Fremont Leader . THE BEE suggests that the third party insert a plank in its platform against the sale of cigarettes. It suggests it in a velu of pleasantry, but we accept it in earnest.

Dimensions of the Rout.

Globe-Democrat. The majority of 101.064 against Maynard in New York, as shown by the official returns, is the best thing that has been done by that state since it went for Harrison in

No Cut There.

Chicago Times Wages have been cut at Pullman, but the traveling public will continue to pay Mr. Pullman the same price for an upper berth as for a lower, and to dispurse enforced tolls to his servants under the name of tips.

sauce for the Goose and Sauce for the Gander. Papillion Times. In view of Judge Dundy's determination to

drive obscene language from public places, it will be dangerous for the press to reproduce any more of the after-dinner speeches made by John L. Webster or Tom Majors.

> Patriots for Office Only. Washington Post.

The Cleveland administration is over nine months old and not a single anti-snapper has declined an office. It was all along sus pected that the anti-snapper movement was not merely a health-producing enterprise.

> That Long-Feit Want. Nebraska City News.

And now comes the rumor from Kansas City that John J. Ingalls is to accept the edstorship of a new evening paper at that place. This is surprising, as we thought all process of the start and the start are publican paper, with Ingalls as editor, at Omaha and drive THE BEE out of business.

Inspection and Protection.

Chicago Record. Inasmuch as the building and cloan asso ciation seems destined to absorb a notable percentage of wage carners' savings, the wisdom of the system of state inspection and the necessity of making it as nearly as possible a perfect sateguard, is at once apparent. There are opvious reasons why the societies allure the investor of small means, and it is just such investors who have little possibil ity of redress when swindling has been

Only a Blackmailing Boast. Blair Pilot. It seems too incredulous for belief that after the flat failure and jump-the-track tricks manifested by the Omaha doubleender in its last year's controversy with The Bre over circulation its editor should have the consummate gall to jump into the arena again and shout his defiance on the same points as if the subject was entirely Hitchcock can hardly fool anybody at this stage of the game, on the question of World-Herald circulation. He dare not Come to any sort of a showdown with The Brg, but he continues to try by the quib-bling of a dishonest trickster to keep his paper before the public as a competitor.

> John Develops a Pull. Washington Star.

At last the Chinaman is started on the road to a comprehension of the goodness and greatness of this country's institutions. appointment of Wong Chin Foo of New York to act as Chinese inspector is at least a start in the direction of bringing the Ce lestial under the civilizing and soothing in fluences of the government pay roll. If John could be given to understand that he is eligible to the police force or to other depart ments of employment, it is very possible that the representatives of his race in this country would at once cut off their cues, wear commonplace clothes, learn to vote and even to write legible laundry tickets.

Give Us a New Uncle Sam. Detroit Journal. It is high time that a new conception of Uncle Sam should take the place of the li-belous carreature that has had its run for a century or more. Where is the artist who seeks fame? Let him give us a picture of Uncle Sam more liberally endowed with meat on his bones, with better fitting clothes and a trifle handsomer face, if possi-Cut his hair, trim up his whiskers and give him an eagle eye-two of 'em. Make his figure a sculptor's model of strength and beauty. Place in his right hand the declaration of independence, the constitution of the United States as it is, and the Monroe doctrine. Then put a chip on his shoulder and let him alone.

Mecca of the Bum Kansas City Star. The tramps are responding vigorously to Governor Lewelling's call and are hastening to the torders of a commonwealth the governor whereof greets them with a reful gent and paternal smile. The travelers moving in search of work which they never have the fortune to overtake will march in the governor's highway across the length and breadth of Kansas. In the meantime the good people of Kanas will exercise reasonable discretion and will extend assistance on what appears to be the facts of the case, rather than on the governor's signa-ture and the broad seal of the state. The woodpile will continue to be the touchsto of genuineness and preliminary to break-

A Timely Ruting. Chicago Herald.

In these naturalization times a certain fact should be known. A late decision was given in a Nebraska case, in which a clerk of the court had taken his book and official seal and had traveled through the country deal-ing out naturalization papers to such aliens as the local politicians indicated would vote for the party to which he belonged. These naturalization cortificates were decided to be fraudulent and avalid. A man can be be fraudulent and lavand. A man can be made a citizen only in an open court of record before a judge at the usual place of holding court. A mere clerk or deputy cannot hold a constructive term of court at a country tayern or under a cottonwood tree by the roadside and issue to local crowds law-lui naturalization papers. PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Castor bread upon the waters and garner the pastry. ice the birth of the daughter of Countess Herbert Bismarck the ex-chancellor is a grandfather six times.

The political temperature is so hot in Chirago that blizzards shrick as they pass by and sink into the lake. There are no "infant industries," shouts the bourbon free trader. Great Casar, the fellow should be born again.

Gladstone is said by his opponents to have one leg in the grave. The other member is doing a regular business curing tory hams. The most delightful of Colorado's products ust now is the newspaper accounts of gol-

iscoveries and a corresponding decrease in the rage against goldbugs. Charles L. Poole of New Albin, Ia., rounded out 107 years and passed away three

days ago. His remarkable pull is a mystery He was not raised in Ohio. The Georgia legislature declares for fre oinage, wildcat money and an income tax The reported appearance of the ple wagor

in that section is a clever Hokes Should the Louisville plan of boycotting corpse become general it behooves prospect ive stiffs to square accounts before creaking and get under ground with decency and dis patch

The makers of threshing machines ar forming a combine to limit production, paternal strap and maternal shingle continue business unrestricted at the old

The Coney Island boss will languish in jail for a brief period and it is expected his in voluntary voluntary retirement from Sunday school leadership will prove useful and profitable to the Sunday school Siddhu and Linda Ram, two Hindoos who

were assistant commissioners at the World's fair, have gone to St. Louis to convert that city to the tenets of the Arya Somaj. The progress of these Rams will be watched with interest.

Mr. Neary of Newark, N. J., has received from the Treasury department a new \$5 note for one that was eaten by his goat, which he killed to recover the fragments that acompanied his affidavit. Neary is in a \$5 bill and out a 22 William. Mrs. Hattie Gottrie of Lowell, Mass., is

probably the youngest grandmother in the country. She was married before she was 16, in 1876, and her daughter, born in 1877, also married before she was 16. The grand-child, Eva, was born in September last.

Virginia, "the mother of presidents, and Mahone, has suffered another wrench f her proud soul. Even the hallowed name of Lee was dragged in the political dust. A senatorial caucus turned down Fitzhugh and elevated one Martin. How the mighty has

That all women, both great and small, love sugar and sweetmeats is true. There's Fanny Davenport, who must have her peppermints along with her Mare Antony and cated snakes; Florence Rockwell, who de lares she cannot play Ophelia to Keene's 'Hamlet' unless she has her peanut brittle, and Etlen Terry, with her passion for pre-

served pears. BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

It lightens a duty to resolve to perform it cheerfully.

Some men are more afraid of criticism than a woman is of a shotgun. It is much easier to be contented without iches than it is with them. The man who lives only for himself is en

gaged in very small business. The man who would have done so and a if he had been there, never gets there. There is more help in an ounce of encoun agement than there is in a ton of advice. The man who repents on a sick bed from which he recovers generally backslides be-

fore he pays his doctor's bills. The man who unconsciously does much to sour the milk of human kindness is that fellow who snores in the sleeping car. The father who does not put good reading matter in the hands of his children has never done any real praying for their salva-

A Rank Injustice.

As the facts in the matter of the management of the Burlington Voluntary Relief department become known it is very evident to take the matter in hand and compel it to ncorporate as an insurance company, sub-ject to the wise rules and regulations governing companies of that character. While t may be true that in forming this depart ment it was the aim of the company to afford its employes, who belong to either the prohibited risks or are compelled to pay exorbitant premiums for accident protection companies, an opportunity to get the benefits of accident insurance at cost yet the operations of the department will, if the position it takes be sustained by the

courts, be a rank injustice to the employes. The statement has been frequently made, and the News believes it has not been contradicted, that, despite the name it bears he company requires every employe to be a member of the relief department and to conribute a certain portion of his earnings each nonth to the accident and death benefit fund. The company in return guarantees to pay all expenses and all claims. If the payments for benefits are greater than the receipts the company makes up the difference. This would on its face appear to be most magnanimous on the company's part were it not for the fact that one of the clauses in the agreement which the employe must sign provides that the acceptance by him or any member or representative of his family of the amount of his claim against the department acts as an estoppel of any action at law for money to recompense him for his in-juries or his family for the loss of his sup-port. While it is yet to be decided by the courts whether this in reality acts as a bar to a suit at law, yet the fact that it is in their agreement has prevented the company being made defendant in numerous

Suppose, for instance, that through no fault of the employe, but by reason of de-fective apliances or lack of the proper numper of men to handle the company's cars, an employe loses his life or is injured so badly as to prevent him from working any more According to the regulations of the relief department he would receive a certain stipulated sum, \$500 or \$1,000. He would have received a similar amount if there had contributory negligence on his part, but because he accepts from the relief department what is his due on his accident policy the company claims that he should by the courts be refused an opportunity to compel it to recompense him or his family for the loss of his earning capacity. The company's posi-tion would be an equitable one were it not for this fact. In fixing the amount of dues or premiums which shall be paid the officers of the depart-ment undoubtedly calculated it so that as near as possible the disbursements equaled the receipts. In other words, that all the funds that are paid by the depart-ment come from the employes. The com-pany claims that at the end of each period there is a deficit which it is compelled to make up, but nevertheless, the conclusion is irresistibly forced upon the investigator that it is a very cheap way for the company to liquidate all damage claims.

Another feature that distinctly operates to the benefit of the company is that there is nothing in their agreement which pre vents the company from discharging a man after he has been injured, and thus shutting off his sick benefits, although it is but fair to the company to state that there is but one case on record where this was done. This case is still pending in the courts as a

On the whole, the man who investigates the Burlington Voluntary Relief department must be impressed with the fact that it is a good thing, a very good thing-for the company.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Baking ABSOLUTELY PURE

OH INSPECTION

Papillion Times: It has been proven time and again that the oils sold in Nebraska are such as are not allowed to be sold in other states. THE ONARA BEE is making a splendid war on the Standard company, and

it is to be hoped, with salutary results. Winside Watchman: THE ONAHA BEE TO cently had a three-column expose of frauds by state oil inspectors. If THE BEE is right, one is never safe while a lamp is burning to the house. Not only this, but the consumer is being cheated by the retailer, who is on tirely innocent of any intention to commit fraud. Though Rosey is cursed for innumerable things, it cannot be denied he is not afraid to expose rottenness wherever he

finds it. Cortland Herald: Tag Onana Bee is making a vigorous fight for a better oil inspec-tion in Nebraska. The Bee says it is the farmers and the residents of the smaller towns and villages who are obliged to con-sume oil for lighting and heating purposes. they are entitled to have what they pay for A state law aims to protect consumers of oil from injurious and dangerous mixtures strict enforcement of the present law is the least that is demanded until better legislation can be obtained.

Bloomington Echo: THE UMANA BEE IS doing meritorious work in showing up the poor quality of coal oil on sale in the different towns in the state. From The Bee's investigations it looks very much as if Nebraska had become the dumping ground for all the dangerous, worthless oil the Standard Oil company had to place on the market. The proper officials should lose no time in going to the bottom of the affair and bring the lawbreakers who endanger the lives of whole families promptly to time. We would like some vigorous prosecution under our law if the facts are as bad as repreented. The oil law does nothing more than furnish employment for a few political rene gades who belong to the party for revenue

principally. Blair Pilot: THE OMAHA BEE is printing a series of articles showing up the fraud practiced upon the people of Nebraska in the matter of oil inspection, and it is truly said that "these disclosures of bogus oil in-spection are meeting widespread approval throughout Nebraska." The public rests under the presumption that the law gives t protection from dangerous oils, and it is fair to presume that it was so intended by he enacting power, but under the system practiced it is shown that oils rejected by the inspectors of other states are dumped into Nebraska and sold broadcast. Numer ous specimens secured from various parts of the state have been tested, and almost uni formly they prove far below the established grade that can lawfully be sold and are inlammable and dangerous in the extreme. The BEE is doing a good work.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Philadelphia Press: A religious society in Europe hopes to abolish anarchy by prayer. The most effective prayer in such cases is the one that is uttered by the clergyman one minute before the drop falls. Chicago Record: A preacher in Maine has

astonished his congregation by saying that he can always preach better when he has : few dollars in his pocket than when he has none. The dollars give him confidence. If this peculiar trait of character were general among clergymen it is to be feared the world wouldn't hear as many fine sermon

Kansas City Journal: Two plous young ladies of McKinney, Ky., engaged in a horse-whip fight in church, and lashed each other's ulders and backs some time before being separated. The dispatch adds: "As a re suit ten additions have been made to the church." If the fair combatants had been allowed to fight it out the entire community might have been saved.

St. Louis Republic: It is rarely that a religious newspaper of any denomination brings to the discussion of any public or quasi-political question that degree of fairness and impartiality to be expected from journals which assume to act as censors of the secular press. It is not too much to say that the secular newspapers, as a rule, are more mindful of the equities in any given ease than are their religious contemporaries It is not often that the religious journalist invades the field of politics, but when he does it is as a destroying angel bearing fire and sword.

Minneapolis Tribune: Rev. Edward Stephens Wright, pastor of a prominent church in Brooklyn, is out on a put on his coat, so to speak, and walked out last Sunday. His strike was not for a raise or against a cut. He had not been compelled to work with a nonunion choir or a scab sex ton. The gentleman who passed the hat and the boy who rumped the organ were per fectly satisfactory from the standpoint of trade ethics. There was no dispute as to hours, scale or overtime. The whole difficulty prose from the neglect of the spectre to preambulate at the customary intervals. n other words, his satary had not been paid

Chicago Herald: Rev. Wilbur G. Warner is pastor of the Grace Methodist Episcopal church at Indianapolis. He prepared re-cently a spectacular display for his pulpit. He had delivered some sermons on the evils of card playing and gambling, and he illus lustrated one of his recent discourses b shuffling a pack of monte cards in the pul pit, a deacon playing the part of the green horn betting on the game. The exhibition occurred Sabbath evening. It attracted the greatest congregation that ever had appeared in the church. Immense was displayed, and the failure of the deacor to win on the designated "sure card plause. It was a delightful and instructive Sunday evening entertainment.

UTAR AND STATEBOOD.

Chicago Record: Perhaps it would be just as well to let Uncle Sam see that polygamy is thoroughly suppressed before allowing Itah to take control of herself.

Globe Democrat: The fact that Utah can pe relied upon to give a democratic majority outweighs all the serious objections to her dmission as a state in the eyes of the present house.

Denver Republican: The republicans did right in supporting the bill. If, as a party, they had opposed it, it would have hurt them in the far west, more especially in riew of the attitude of eastern republicans

upon the coinage question. Kansas City Star: Republican opposition to the admission of Utah may be due to the insufficiency of population, but in the light of history it would seem that the probable political complexion of the new senators cuts an important figure. It would be absurd to say that state making has not been and will not be a measure for partisan advantage-no less in the admission of the Dakotas, Wyoming, Idaho and Washington than of It is augnificant at least that the republicans did not cry a halt until all sure republican territory had been gathered.

Boston Advertiser: The refusal to admit statehood for the present violates no right of anybody or of any section. Statehood is a boon to be given, not a right to be demanded. A territory is a creature of the states, is their property in a constitutional sense, to do with as they please. If they choose to make states, it is their right, if they choose not to make states, it is their pleasure. No one has the privilege of ap-pealing from their decision. No good or pealing from their decision. No good or pressing reason has been given why they should hasten to make a state in this instance; while there are very grave and un-answerable reasons why statehood should not be granted to Utah at present.

Buffalo Express: The territory of Utah contained in 1890 a population of 207,905. In 1880 it was 143,963. The rate of increase was about the same as in New Mexico and less than in any other state or territory, except Nevada and Arizona. The democratic party claims to object to pocket boroughs, but, by passing the bill for the admission of Utah yesterday, the democratic house took steps to create a new one. Utah is a desert. It can expect but little immigration except Mormon converts. If the power of the Mormon church is broken Utah as a state would become a second Nevada. If it is not broken that is reason enough for compelling Utah to

SEASONABLE CHEER.

Boston Courier: A barber has no right to lather his wife. Florida Times: It's a wise cow that knows

Toledo Commercial: A miner may be ever so well off, but he can't help getting in a hole occasionally.

Buffaio Courier: "Thickhed's ignorance has got him into a box at last." "Has, eh? What kind of a box?" "Jury box."

Atlanta Constitution: "Here is a little Christmas ode," said the poet, timidly: "You're off," cried the editor. "Paid the last cent I owed yesterday."

Detroit Free Press: He did little jobs of collecting. They kept him all time on the run, although it was plain to the knowing that his doing was always dun. New York Sun: Victim-I'll give you 50 ents not to talk while you shave me.

Binghamton Republican: The burglar is not inclined to be talkative, but he is a great bore when he finds the safe locked.

Barber-Reg pardon, sir; I can earn my money easier than that.

Life: Miss Westend—Then you don't believe that Adam and Eve really lived in paradise? Mr. Murray Hill—Oh, yes, they must have lived in paradise—they didn't have to keep

Puck: The breath of suspicion is generally scented with cloves.

Indianapolis Journal: Hungry Higgins— It's pretty tough when a felier asks for bread and gets a stone. Weary Watkins—I remem-ber oncet when I didn't have no kick comin'. But then you see, there was a little rye went along wit' the rock that time.

Kansas City Journal.

The school in which to learn, he said, Was that which nature taught: He often traversed field and wood, And useful knowledge sought. ne day while he was walking out, A cloud came up and rained; le scrambled through a barb wire fence And many new points gained.

THE MONARCH.

New York Sun. I do defy all humankind. When once I have made up my mind. To move me, standing like a cliff that mocks Ake some vast cloud-enshrouded sea

rapt in my own immensity, brood and swash. My thought surges and Within myself, an awful shrine, I work, I plan, devise combine. Have all the craft of state and government down fine.

Customs and precedents I make, The laws I lightly bend or break, Inspired by my great Self, award Myself the

cake. I live above all party cries. In my high air their clamor dies. Shamed by my sacred Seif, whereon there are

I need no counsel but my own, I sit sublime upon my throne, Self-centered, self-revolving, absolute, alone.

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