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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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SIGUX CITY deserves encouragement in her determined efforts to recover completely from the financial blow suffered by her last spring. Sioux City's enterprise will not down.

IT is to be noticed that the ideal monetary system of Mexico did not prove sufficiently attractive to Senator Teller to entice him away from his permanent abode amid the free silver. enthusiasts of Colorado.

THE reincorporation of the Kearney cotton mills ought to put at rest the various rumors that those works were to be closed up or devoted to other purposes. The promoters of the cotton mill are not yet ready to confess their experiment a failure.

TOBE CASTOR disclaims the credit of having forced the summary resignations of the surveyors of the ports of Omaha and Lincoln, but he would glory in an achievement of that kind with reference to the postmasters in those cities, as well as in several other Nebraska towns.

NEBRASICA democrats will be chagrined to learn that President Cleveland has come to the conclusion that Nebraska got all the patronage to which it is entitled when he called Secretary Morton into the cabinet. Most of them would rather have many little plums than a single big plum. Not that they love Morton less, but that they love themselves more.

EX-GOVERNOR BOYD has interviewed the president, presumably in an effort to break the Morton-Castor slate for fed-"-eral appointments in these parts. It is not at all likely that the governor can successfully attack the combination now in control of Nebraska flesh pots, but that he has succeeded in increasing the anxiety of a number of aspirants in this city is susceptible of proof.

THE TARIFF REPORT. The report of the majority of the ways and means committee, submitted to the house of representatives yesterday, makes as plausible a defense of the proposed change in the taciff policy of the country as is perhaps possible. The arguments presented, however, will carry conviction to the minds of no class of the people and least of all to the hundreds of thousands of workingmen in the manufacturing centers who are idie because of the radical assault which the democrate are making upon a policy that for more than thirty years has given the United States unexampled progress and prosperity. These people, the great majority of whom are experiencing for the first time in their lives the privations and hardships incident to idleness will, not be induced by the theories of the democratic majority of the ways and means committee to believe that the proposed new policy promises them advantages and benefits superior to any they have enjoyed under the system of protection instituted by the republican party thirty-

two years ago. These hosts of labor are not theorists or doctrinaires. They reason from their own practical experience, and when they contrast their present position with their past they are not ikely to find any comfort or consolation in the assurance of the democratic tariff reformers that they have nothing to fear from the policy which these reformers propose to inaugurate. They are having a bitter realization of what this policy means for them, and they can no more be persuaded that it is wise and sound than they can be induced to believe that it is a good thing for the physical systems of themselves and their families to subsist on one-half or one-third of what they formarly had

The tariff measure for which the report of the democratic majority of the ways and means offers a labored explanation and defense, with a plentiful infusion of platitude, is unique in the fact that it does not entirely satisfy any class of the people. Indeed, it is not altogether satisfactory to its framers, who were restrained from doing certain things by the condition of the revenues. The obvious meaning of this is that they would have liked to have gone further in the direction of free trade. There is a great deal of democratic opposition to the measure, some because it is too rad ical and some because it is not radical enough, and the objection to it from the former is sure to be manifested when its discussion is entered upon. It will be general. shown in the house with considerable vigor, according to present indications, and probably with still greater vigor in the senate. The democrats of the ways and means committee have shown some deference to this opposition since the bill was first given to the public by making numerous changes in the schedules, but the measure will undoubtedly have to undergo a great many more modifications before it reaches the president There still remain in the bill numerou-

incongruities and inconsistencies which

will be pointed out as its consideration

proceeds.

The discussion of the bill will not bewell protected. Look for example at gin until after the holiday recess and it the probable outcome of the Denver is to be expected that the majority will fix a limit upon the time to be devoted to its discussion in the house. It is very likely, also, that this time will be shorter than the republicans desire. When the measure reaches the senate the republicans will have more latitude for its consideration, and it is very probable that the discussion will be much more pro longed in the upper than in the lowe branch of congress. The date-at which it is proposed the bill shall go into effect is June I, but it is by no means certain that it can be disposed of before that time. However, it is understood that the republicans will not have recourse to any filibustering tactics for the purpose of delaying action on the bill, but will simply ask a fair opportunity for its thorough discussion. There appears to be no doubt that a tariff bill will be passed, but the opinion is that it will differ materially from the measure just reported.

are thousands of them, but where are they? In their homes. Who will draw them out? They are ready to come when called. One call will be sufficient. Two or three women possessed of good organizing power can en-

roll hundreds of helpers in a short time. We believe that the readers of THE BEE will appreciate the necessity for immediate action in this matter. They are not asked to feed and warm a horde of worthless tramps. A majority of the men at Rescue hall clamor for work to buy bread. They are deserving of assistance now. We appeal to the liberality of the people. There is urgent need of prompt and generous responses to the call for help.

PROTECTING THE STOCKHOLDERS. In applying for the appointment of receivers for the various railroads that have recently resorted to this method of tiding over practical bankruptcy the principal allegation in each of the numerous petitions has been that such action is rendered necessary in order to protect the interests of the stockholders. It has been shown to the court that the railroad in question was operating at a loss, that it was unable to continue to pay the running expenses and the interest due upon its obligations, and that unless something were done to put the management in the hands of friendly receivers the bondholders might institute proceedings to secure possession of the lines. The theory, then, upon which the courts have acted in accoding to such petitions has been that by so doing they would be best serving the interests, not only of stockholders and bondholders, but also of shippers, the public and the railway employes.

But it is coming to be a serious juestion whether the interests of the stockholders are identical with the interests of the other parties concerned in the transaction. In the case of the Union Pacific receivership the federal authorities promotly protested and claimed that the United States government, to which the

company was largely indebted, should have representation on the board of receivers and representation in sufficient numbers to control any policy which might be inaugurated in the conduct of the road. Whether or not we agree that the government should have a preponderance of voices in the deliberations of the receivers, the principle that the interests of the government were such as to demand some sort of representation was acquiesced in by the court which appointed the additional receivers and has been agreed to by the public in

If in one case the interests of other parties than the stockholders have a just claim to protection from the courts, why not all the various parties concerned? Perhaps it would be unwise to let every one who could show a direct interest in the management of the road exercise a voice in the selection of receivers, but in appointing rail.oad receivers the coart should not confine its consideration exclusively to the stockholders. The assumption that they alone are to be protected is one that is as untenable from every point of view as the assumption that their interests being protected, the interests of all are equally

rate would exclude all commerce of the coarser grades, such as lumber and cereals, which would not be the case if the government guaranteed the bonds. Senator Morgan said 'It was important now to decide whether, this canal should be built by private subscription from all over the world, or whether the United States should at once begin to exercise a supervisory power and guarantee the money to complete It. It is understood that the house commerce committee unanimously favors the proposition of governmental control of the work, and it is probable that the supporters of this view are stronger in the present than in the preceding congress.

The estimates of the cost of this under taking have varied widely. At the outset the maximum estimate was about \$65,000,000, at which figure it was made to appear that it would be a highly profitable investment. The projectors, believing, it is presumed, that they would have no difficulty in disposing of bonds to this amount, proclaimed that no financial aid would be asked from the government. All they required was such recognition as would insure them protection and give the enterprise a national character, and this was accorded. But when they found that American capital did not eagerly seek this investment and turned to congress for aid, it was proposed to issue bonds to the amount of \$100,000,000 with the government as an indorser. Now it appears. according to Senator Frye, that the company cannot construct the canal for less than \$200,000,000, though he thinks the government might do so for less than 40 per cent of that amount. These wide differences in the estimates suggest that nobody really knows anywhere near what the cost of building the canal would be. The expenditure thus far has been between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000, and it makes very little showing in the work accomplished, although there seems to have been no extravagance or dishonesty. The fact is that the cost of completing this undertaking would be quite as likely to reach \$300,-000,000 as any less sum, and the idea that the government could build the canal for any considerable sum less than a private corporation is not warranted by experience. But in any event popular opinion, there can be no doubt, is strongly against the government becoming financially involved in this enterprise to any extent, and if there is no other way in which it can be consummated a majority of the people unquestionably will say, let it be abandoned. It is certainly to be desired that the Nicaragua canal, if it is ever completed, shall be under American management and control, but the work of constructing such a waterway, in foreign territory, is not the business of the government, and the people will not be induced to regard it as such by the threat

that if this government does not build it England or Germany will. THE BEE has occasionally commented upon the unique quality of Lancaster county justice only wherein men accused of robbing state institutions figured. A Lincoln paper, printed with new B. & M. type, resents our strictures and hurls back that time-worn story of election outrages at the close of the prohibition campaign. It alleges, among other things, that the Western Union Telegraph company divulged the contents of telegrams filed at the Omaha office for transmission to various points in the state. We do not remember ever to have heard this charge before. It is on a par with kindred fakes gotten up to array the state against Omaha. This is the first instance wherein the telegraph company has been accused of aiding or abetting an anti-prohibition fight. The story is an outrageous fabrication, and so are most of the charges made in the same sheet alleging criminal interference with the United States mails, Sunday prize fights, beastly habits of intemperance and flagrant immorality. IT NOW looks as if the income of the Board of Education from liquor licenses will be cut down by from \$25,000 to \$40,000 for the coming year. The question is, will the board try to make up the deficiency by increasing the school levy, or will it endeavor to make ends meet by adopting a policy of retrenchment? Our city taxes are already as high as they can be without confiscating property or forcing people to submit to having their homes sold for taxes. The limit has been reached, and unless a more equitable assessment is made and the men who have money loaned out on mortgages and men who have moveable property are reached an increase of cevenue cannot be had. The school board may as well understand that an increased levy will meet with opposition from taxpayers all along the line. INJUNCTIONS have been demanded of the courts for many and varied purposes but the order issued by one of the judges on our district bench restraining a husband and father from whipping or abusing his wife and children pending proceedings for a divorce is certainly a novelty in injunctions in this vicinity. Wives will soon be asking injunctions to prevent their husbands from becoming drunk, and the toper, instead of being hauled before the police judge on a charge of drunkenness, will be taken before the district court to answer for contempt. The injunction gives promise of so extending the jurisdiction of the distriet court as tolleave nothing to be passed upon by other tribunals. AS A measure of economy the new board of county commissioners can, if so disposed, send all the insane wards now being fed by this county to state institutions provided especially for their keeping.

UTAH AND STATEHOOD.

Minneapolis Tribune: After the admis-sion of Utan, New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma let us have the Indian territory and Alaska, and then the proposed division of Texas into four states. Let us have the What the Country Consumes Annually in agony over with now, rather than have it dragging along throughout three years of administration.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The ladies who are fighting the Utah admission bill declare that "polygamy isn't dead-it is only asleep." Polygamy asleep! Can all the energy of a Lease, the eloquence of a clou-gar or the ability of a Cady Stanton explain to an eager world how any poor fellow with seventeen lectures being fired at him at once is going to do any sleeping? Polygamy Nay, verily. asteen

Philadelphia Times: There is no party advantage to be gained or lost in the case of any of these, since no one can certainly pre-dict how their electoral votes will be cast, and experience has shown that expectations of this kind are very likely to be disap pointed. The great advantage to be gained from the admission of all these three states at the present session of congress is that if will end the whole business and remove the government of the territories and the organ-ization of states entirely from party controversy.

New York Sun: Should Nevada annex Utah, the two would have a splendid aggre gate of population and industrial strength The combined area would by no means form the largest state in the union. The country will do much for Utah in admitting her inte the union, and she would more than repay the obligation by helping to relieve our system of one of its rotten borough states. Nevada should, and presumably would, be delighted at such a means of escaping from the re-proaches of her neighbors, and becoming a worthy companion for the strongest and most promising of them. Let the senate think over these views.

Boston Advertiser: The power of the Mor mon heirarchy has been largely cut into the past few years; the church has outwardly get the benefit of our abstinence. assumed an attitude not so hostile to the decencies and morals of the century. This attitude the federal government has forced but whether the progress will be maintained after the Mormon priesthood gains the abso lute management of the new state and so be comes independent of federal interference i a debatable question. It the view of every thinking man the putting off of the aumis sion of Utah for a still longer period of cheroots, \$253,750,000; for characters and 332,000. This is apportioned: For characters and antipublicant, or 415 for bation would have been wise policy and a proper support for the "gentiles" who have been making the fight for public morals in that community. Utah, however, is practically now in the union; a sovereign state, which the high priest of the Mormon church will be ruler, no matter who signs his nam as governor. The hope is that an influx o population into Utah will efface the power of the Mormon church, but we are fearful that the reaction will set in as soon as the territory is free from federal supervision.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The fight on nonunion beer in Boston i mainly one of means to get around it. The Parkhurst reform method in No. York has all the odors of a tenderloin roast The common herd is no longer permitted to rub against the members of the senate

Oh. Lord! \$1,641,903,460. The mind is incapable It isn't the milk in the cocoanut, but the grasping the largeness of this total, but am in the Sandwich that provoke un than the circulating medium of the United States; that it is \$27 per head more than the seemly noise and clamor.

Albert Benton Pullman, brother of George M. Pallman, and designer-in-chief of the modern sleeping car, is dead. per capita circulation; that it proves that the head of every family, supposing he

Prohibition continues to hold first plac as a discoursive tipple in Iowa. Naturally the discussion improves with age. While the ant typifies industry in minia

ture, the enterprising man goes to the came and borrows inspiration from the hump.

"Bohanan kills another man," is the gist of a dispatch from Caddo, I. T. As a spell ing reformer Bohanan tolerates no opposi tion. According to recent discoveries New Jer

sey and Ohio are 25,000 years old. lows that the Jersey skeeter serenaded Eve while Adam forged the Ohio pull. Mrs Daniel Lamont has a music box con

cealed in a chair in her drawing room, which is so arranged that when any one sits on the thair a flood of melody fills the room and surprises the visitor.

Senator Shoup has a bill before the senate A New York county paper speaks of a committee on territories which authorizes Salt Lake City to become indebted to the aggregate of 6 per cent of the taxable departed citizen who was struck down b the hand of providence and not permitted a finish the French roof he had commence on his house." Providence moves in spicuous ways to affirm the policy of protec tion to home industries.

INTERNAL REVENUE FACTS Chester O. Moore, E. C. and T. J. Fitzsimmons. Fruitland, machine for setting plants; Edward F. Pittman, Cantril, devise for ap-plying wires to fence posts; Willis L. Sedg-wick and H. M. Erwin, Sioux City, overshoe,

the Way of Liquor and Tobacco.

ALL IN ADDR

to Adjust a Dead Man's Accounts-

Notes from Washington of In-

terest to Nebraskans.

WASBINGTON BUREAU OF THE BER,)

Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller

\$609,000,000 or \$50,000,000 more than all the

annual appropriations of congress. We con-

sumed over 80,000,000 gallons of whisky.

brandy and distilled spirits. This represents

a consumption of 100 glasses of whisky each

year for every man, woman and child be-

tween the rock-bound Pacific and the storm-

tossed Atlantic, or counting only male adults.

inhabitant. In the neighborhood of 250

glasses are charged up in this calculation

against each of us as our annual allowance.

If we do not average our daily glass with our

daily bread, we may be sure our neighbors

In the matter of cigars, cigarettes, smok-

wreaths of 3,176,693,000 cigarettes aid us

cighty-three to each inhibitant, or 415 for each male adult; cigarettes, fifty-one to

each man, woman and child, or 250 to eac

Expressed in Money.

Altogether, not taking stock of the money

we expend for champagne, whose sparking bubbles burst about the brimming goblet,

and the other imported and pative wine-

hich drive away care, the people of the

obacco the almost incomprehensible sum of

United States spend annually for drink and

when it is remembered that this is more

handles the purse strings, pays out \$195 an-

nually for drink and tobacco, and that every dollar in the United States goes each year

over a bar or counter of some tobaccourst, some idea can be obtained of its magnitude.

Two Rettef Bills.

Senator Manderson has introduced a bill

directing the proper accounting officers of

sistence and quartermaster's accounts upon the books of the treasury of Charles B. Smith, deceased, late first lieutenant in the

Fifth cavalry, and to pay to Julia A. Smith.

at the date of his death, notwithstanding the fact that the way and allowances have

ierctofore been applied to the adjustmen

f his subsistence and quartermaster ac

is widow, the pay and allowances due him

he treasury to readjust and close the sub-

663,036.

Smoking and Chewlug.

513 FOURTRENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

Protest from the Cudabys,

The Cudahy Packing company of Omaha has written Congressman Mercer protesting against the cut in the duty on extract of beef and blood albumen. The only blood albumen manufactured in this country is BILL TO RELIEVE LIEUTENANT SMITH made at Omaha. The protest states that unless a duty of 25 per cent is put on the imported article the factory at Omaha will Senator Manderson Introduces a Measure be obliged to suspend, as the foreign pro-ducers are able to place albumen in the Boston and New York markets far below the American prices. The Omaha factory has a capacity of 100,000 pounds a year

Personal Montion.

Willis T. Richardson of David City, one of the subcontractors at Fort Crook is in the city on departmental basiness. Mr. Hainer's 6 year old daughter, who has been dangerously 111 for some time past, is

figures that we consumed 6,090,000,000 glasses of whisky last year, for which we paid over rapidly recovering the bar the almost incomprehensible sum of Senator Manderson introduced a bill today

to increase the possion of Benjamin F. Chambers of Nebraska.

Colongi John H. Urake of Aberdeen, S. D. writes Tar Bin percendent that he will leave the consulate at Kent, Germany, about the lat of January and with his family proceed directly home. Colonel Drake was not officially notified of the appointment of his successor until about two weeks ago. Ho has been at his post of duty but one year. Mark Broadhead, heather-in-law of ex-

500 gallous for each. Of beer the figures are equally astounding. The consumption was Senator Van Wack, was seriously included the other day, being struck by a cable street 31,562,345 barrels, that is 12,785,169,200 glasses. representing an expenditure for this mode of car here. Edward Delaney was today appointed hilarity of \$617,258,460, or about \$10 for each

Falward Delanoy was today appointed postmaster at Davennort, Thayer county, Neb., vice Enoch Walker, removed, and James Clayton at Rawloy, Buchanan county In, vice W. H. Smith, resigned S. B. Courson of Yankton, S. D., has, through friends, applied at the Treasury de-methods friends, applied at the Treasury de-

partment for the position of supervising in-spector of steam vessels for that district. PERRY S. HEATH.

TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR.

ing tobacco and chewing tobacco, we are equally prodigal. The blue increase of 4.814, 202,000 cigars and cheroots, and the curling Lowell Courier: Lumbermen are not in our reveries and sooth us in our work. For this luxury we pay: For cigars and charoots, \$253,750,000; for cigarettes, \$22,necessarily loggerheads.

Chicago Tribune: He-This is a bird's-eye view of my home; it - She-has a kind of jay appearance. She-Yes, 1 notice it

Elidira Gazette: Jazson says you can'b blame a theatrical company from being spirit-less when the ghost won't walk.

male adult. All this goes up in smoke each year, while people are hungering for bread. But this does not include the millions of Buffalo Courier: Young Suffkins tells me he is a practicing physician new. Is he?" "Well, from the high rate of mortality among his patients 1 should say he is, just practicbowls of tobacco that are consumed in pipes. The figures for smoking tohacco cannot be separated from those for chewing tobacco.

combined, we consume 219,726,092 pounds o Atlanta Constitution: "Did the office seek the colouel?" "Yes, but he had three days start and there was increased out for him." the fascinating weed, which costs us \$139.

Dallas News. When you speak to a youth about book learning these d yes by thinks you are just in from the meetrack.

Youkers Statesman: The iron founder may be a large pronortioned man, but he never yet, a his business, ensecoded in easting a backs. shadow.

Chicago Telbane: "Cholly Lightpate seems to be a modest feilow" See how the blood rustes to his face when a young lady speaks to

"That isn't a sign of modesty. It's only an offort of nature to fill a vacuum."

Indianapolis Journal: Torany-Paw, why do parrots live so long? Mr. Figg-To give them time to repeat, I

guess.

Truth: Husband-Who was that man I saw Truth: Husband - Who was that man I saw you kissing out on the balcony? Wife - Why, how dare you suspect me! It was ny brother. Husbanu - Ah, I remember now you promised to be a sister to Jack Dashing before you mar-

ed me. EPOCHS IN LIFE.

Kansas City Journal. At four she wanted boubons; At four she wanted banbons; At eight she wanted gum; At twelve she yearned for novelettes, At sixteen, beaux-yum-yum; At eighteen she became engaged, Like many other misses, And wanted spoony toto-n-tetes And scores and scores of kisses. At twenty she was married -Big wedding, rich and tony; At twenty-two, alas, alack, She wanted almony.

Chicago Tribune.



IT NOW appears that the chief results of the separation of the Denver, Texas & Gult railroad from the Union Pacific system will be to throw out of work a large number of clerks previously employed at this point and to give places to a greater number of men to be employed at Denver. This is supposed to be in the interests of the stockholders of the road. The interests of the employes are evidently not taken into the slightest consideration.

THE officers of the white lead works located in Omaha take exception to the lead schedules in the proposed Wilson tariff bill and have forwarded a protest against its enactment to Washington. The extent and diversity of Omaha's manufacturing interests are well brought to light in the many complaints against obnoxious provisions of the new tariff bill. No legislation that sacrifices their welfare will develop much popularity or support among the men dependent upon them for employment.

ATTENTION of the state oil inspectors is called to the account of a fire which occurred Sunday morning in the saloon of Fred Fuller at Twelfth and Capitol avenue in this city, published in yesterday's BEE. The proprietor explains the origin of the fire as due to the explosion of an oil lamp and all the circumstances of the case go to support his position. The state oil inspector insists that the test prescribed by the state iaw and applied by his assistants is amply high to prevent lamp explosions. The case cited deserves a thorough investigation.

THE Home for the Friendless squabble at Lincoln has finally reached the courts which will be expected to pass upon the question whether its managers or the statutes are to control in the expenditures of public moneys. The misfortune is that even though the court should decide against the contention of the managers of the home the latter may be relied upon to organize a lobby and carry their contest to the legislature. In that event we shall have another illustration of the demoralizing results of any policy which vests the conduct of what are properly state institutions in private hands.

EIGHTEEN thousand dollars per year appears to be gaining rapidly in favor as the proper som which should be set aside by federal courts as the salaries of railway receivers appointed under their orders. Following the precedent of the application of the Union Pacific receivers, the receivers for the Northern Pacific modestly intimate that their services are worth no less than the amount claimed by the former and ask that their salaries be fixed at that figure. Judge Jenkins, like Judge Dundy, has wisely held the petition for further consideration. The average railroad receives acts on the principle that receiverships are established principally to supply a ft borths for some of the receivers while the others do the work.

A CALL FOR HELP.

Fully 175 men, women and children are housed and fed at Rescue hall every night. The number of hungry and desregulated by the court as to protect all titute is increasing until the capacity of interested parties alike.

the hall is taxed beyond the limit. Most of these unfortunate men have made every effort to find work and failed. As a last resort they seek the shelter provided by the hand of charity. But the resources of Rescue hall are almost exnausted. There is not coal enough on hand to heat the rooms forty-eight hours. There is not food enough in store to feed the helpless women and children who gather there for protection. Something must be done to alleviate the suffering of these unfortunate people. Rev. Clark, who has charge of the work. is making heroic efforts to find work or food for all. But he finds the task too great. He appeals to the people of this city for assistance of any kind-provi-

sions, clothing and fuel, or employment for the men who come to him. Omaha is not the only city in which the number of unemployed and destitute seems to be larger than in former years. A great popular movement has been started by the good eltizens of Chicago, the object of which is to systematically provide for the helpless and deserving poor. Much has already been accomplished. The well-to-do are contributing to the fund and stores and many wrotched beings have been succored from starvation in that great city. The

Inter Ocean in treating of the subject said yesterday: But the women and the girls? They are less demonstrative than the men, but they suffer. Certainly there are not so many needy women and girls as there are men. but therefore their wants more easily can be relieved, and therefore will it be more shameful to the churches and the city if they are not relieved. The relief must come in more delicate form than for the men, for women are more delicate than men. You can not open dormitories, with mattresses upon the floor and the usual rough concomitants of gratuitous food and shelter for mon, for none but the duller, if not the worse, class of women will come to such places. A woman is sympathetic; you cannot relieve her unless you sympathize with her. Where are the sympathetic women who are ready to organize a woman's relief corps? There

Fexas & Gulf railroad receivership by which that line has been withdrawn from the control of the Union Pacific The separate organization of that road nay be in the interests of the stockholders despite the costly duplication of administrative offices and the unneces sary removal of the headquarters from one city to another. It may possibly be accomplished without positive harm to the patrons of the road. But to the employes who were previously at work in the accounting and other clerical departments it comes as a crushing blow. It deprives them of their places without any fault of theirs. Their interests in the road have quite plainly been left by the court entirely unprotected. Protecting the stockholders must not

be the only point kept in view in the appointment of railroad receivers, although their attorneys are at the court's elbows to press their petition while the employes and public are usually unrepresented. The interests of the latter, however, are none the less real. Re ceiverships should be so constituted and

BOOSTING THE CANAL.

The friendly interest manifested by the president in the Nicaragua canal project has had a reassuring effect upon the friends of that enterprise in congress. It will be remembered that in his annual message the president, referring to the financial embarrassment of the canal company, said that the United States are especially interested in the successful achievement of the vast undertaking this company has in charge. "That it should be accomplished under distinctively American auspices," said the president, "and its enjoyment assured, not only to the vessels of this country as a channel of communication between our Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, but to the ships of the world in the interests of civilization, is a proposition which, in my judgment, does not admit of question." This attitude of the president toward the project was unexpected and it has given those who are directly concerned in the undertaking and all who feel that it ought to succeed renewed hope that the government may yet be-

ome more fully identified with it. A joint resolution was introduced in the senate on Monday providing for the creation of a committee of three senators and three representatives to examine into and report on the condition of the Nicaragua canal. The house commerce committee last week heard addresses from Senator Frye of Maine and Senator Morgan of Alabama on the duties of the government toward the canal. Mr. Frye said that while it would cost the company \$200,000,000 to build the canal and bonds could not be floated for less than 6 per cant, the government could build it for \$75,000,000 and that the bonds would sell readily for 4 per cent interest. He also claimed that with governmental control a charge of \$1 per ton for toll would yield a profit, while the company would be compelled to charge a toll of \$3.50 per ton, and that

In withholding some of the Hawaiian correspondence, Mr Cleveland had in mine the reply of the Hibernian who was up braided for teiling a weary traveler the dis tance to a given point was but four instead of eight miles. "Sure," says he, "if I tould 'em all he'd be discouraged entoirely." George C. Hunter of Oakland, Cal., ha just come out of the surgeon's hands without a memory, His skull was fractured by flying bolt and the brain was injured. A though he is now otherwise perfectly well he cannot remember his wife or his mother Atthough he had a good education, he can now neither read nor write.

Dr. von Gneist, the famous professor of aw at the University of Berlin, and one o the greatest living authorities on the Eng lish constitution, has become president of the German society to prevent the spread o anti-Semitism. He delivered an eloquent speech a few days ago, lumenting the infuence of the anti-Semites in Germany

> A Literary Star Handicapped. New York Commercial.

Miss Adelia Stowe of Omaha thirsts fo fame, but has got it into her gifte nead that she will be seriously handicapped by the name of Stowe. She seems to thin that the public will be expecting an "Uncle Fom's Cabin" from her, and will be disap pointed if she does not supply it. From this point of view she petitioned the court to change her name to Kohnstamm, but the court, not caring, apparently, whether the world had another liferary star or not, delined to interfere. Miss Stowe should refuse to be crushed. She can affix to her immortal work the name of Kohnstamm, or even Constantinople, if she wishes to. There is no law against it outside of the editor's office.

> firesome Squeals. Chicago Record.

Young "Napoleon" Ives may be a very Napoleonic billiard player, but unless he learns how to take defeat in a manly way he will find his admirers turning cold. Whether or not the "anchor nurse" should to barred in the balk line game, it was, in the recent contest, open to both players. If, as ives seems to think, Schaeffer's phe nom-enal run was an easy trick and not an example of remarkable nerve and endurance, why didn't lves do the same thing? It is extremely tiresome to hear a defeated man try to belittle his opponent's victory.

Crushing Anarchy, Globe-Democra This new and drastic legislation in France

against the anarchists cannot be completely effective unless other nations take the same If those French conspirators be enabled to transfer their field of operations to Germany, Italy and England, France's crusade against them will not be altogether successful. Every nation in the world should outlaw those miscreants.

Silver Holds Its Own Cincinnati Commercial It remains for extreme silver men to ex-

plain why it is that the price of silver has not declined below the price current at the time of the repeal of the purchasing act, and that a great deal of silver bullion has been exported to Europe. Silver being left to take care of itself, as other commodities are, miners will probably discover that they do not need forced protection.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report. Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

operty values of that city Amendments to the Pension Bills,

ounts.

In the house today, while the deficiency ill providing for an appropriation for th Thus say the prophets of free trade: work of special pension examiners in th field was under consideration, the repub-licans compelled the democrats to accept a number of amendments which completely nullify Hoke Smith's anti-pension polici and put the Cleveland anti-pension record to shame. Nebraska's three republican mempers were in their seats and did some livel skirmishing and voting for the amendments ntended to preserve the interests of penioners. All of the opposition to the amend ients came from democrats. Protecting Genlus. Patents were issued to Nebraska inventor

oday as follows: Jake M. Bondrie and McManus Ruio, steam shovel; Samuel L Branton, Omana, link movement for loco-motives; Lambert Hennes, South Sioux City, unbined bookcase and washstand. Patents issued to Iowa inventors today ohn S. Braden, Chariton, washing machine Samuel Ferguson, Cedar Rapids, hay loader: George A. Hess, Maquoseta, trough for watering stock; John S. Kidd, Des Moines, scotching device for dumping platforms; Ed-ward J. Miles, Newton, pneumatic tire;

Thus say the prophets of free trade: "No thriff ever should be laid To benefit a favored fow. But solely, sirs, for revenue. Except, mayhap, in cases rare, To be solected with great care." This is their mystifying charge, And thus they leave the point at large. Each follower then to choosing goes. These claim one thing, another those. By some 'its said shoemakers' wax Should be protected by a tax, Otners, whatever you may say, Would keep all foreign Jays away. One loudly cries: "Protect my twine." His neighbor says: "Keep out all wine," While others at that doctrine rail And piously prefer pale ale. While others at that doctrine rall And piously prefer pale ale. Some howl for 45 per cent On axie grease, or liniment, And some would be contented quitte With duties laid on dynamite. And so it goes, clear through the list. On some protection all insist. Each tariff smasher, great and small, Wants his own little Chinese wall. All other folks must stand from under, Those who object ran go to thunder! "('th down the tariff.") is their cry. But each one grads for tariff ple. With conscience freed from every clog of They go the whole protection hog. They go the whole protection hog



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