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Westkip Ben, One Year Church The field theilding . Senth Courts Streets and Twenty-fourts Streets Scattle Country, secrets is and four-comment Hinffe. 12 Four-latent sections are Charago Office, 317 Chamber of Commission, here Took, recent 23, 14 and 12, Tribune building Wantington, 513 Four-teenth attent. CORRESPONDENCE

All communications relating to news and turing matter should be addressed. To the Ed DESIGNATIONS LETTERS

THE REE PUBLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CINCULATION.

ting company does estimate ewest first to one discriminate of The Berth Res for the we ling Incommend to 1863, was as follows

GEORGE B. TYRCHUCK.

Average Circulation for Suvember, 21,310

Tirk prices of standard bicycles have taken a fall. They will have to drop t good many times, however, to eatch up with the record of their riders for falling.

Ir THERE is any luck in the figure seven, one of the seven acknowledged candidates for the position of United States senator from lows will certainly secure the plum.

"Presents a tide in the affales of men which, taken at its flood, leads on to fortune." Right now is Omaha's time to take advantage of a favorable tide which is about to set in.

INTELLIGENT observers are forced to the conclusion that of all the cities of the great west Omaha stands out preeminently as the safest and surest place for the investment of mency

RESIGNATIONS are coming slowly from republican incumbents of federal offices, and the dates for the expiration of the four-year terms are still pretty far off in many cases. It's a long time to

A MODIFICATION of the liquor laws was promised in the republican state platform upon which the new lows state officers were elected. The party cannot justify any refusal to live up to its plat-

EVEN the elevation of its patron sain to a position in the cabinet of the presidon't of the United States was not able to prevent the Morton house at Nebraska City from closing down under the stress of bard times.

Tur railroads are said to be more atrongly intrenched this year in the Iowa state legislature than for many years back. Watch out for bitls proposing to opposed ate the existing rail road logislation.

COMMISSIONER UTF cannot serve two masters. He must make a positive fight for Omaha and keep everlastingly at it. or nothing will come of it all. A freight bureau must be active and aggres sive, lest it degenerate into a farce.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND returning from his hunt without duck may have had a feeling somewhat akin to these experienced by the place hunters returning home without an office. If so the work of doling out the parronage may be expected to proceed a little faster from now on.

ONE pound of electraryarine is manu factured in the United States for every man, woman and child included within its boundaries. If one person consumes less than his pound of oleomargarine, he may have the consolation that some one of his follow citizens makes up for his omission by consuming more than his own share.

COLONEL J. HAMPTON HOGE will contime to patronize American dispensors of liquid refreshments. That Chinese consulatip would have been a welcome reward for his persistent party levalty, but the colonel will gallantly defer to the opinion of his superiors. Next time he will not begin to colobeate his good fortune so early.

THERE is no truth whatever in the charge that parties employed on Tur-BEE have been sending sensational reports to a Chicago paper concerning prop failures and general destitution on the northern boundary of the state The author of these reports is known to be irresponsible and is not connected with the press of this city.

ONE of the latest arguments against the introduction of a federal income tax is that it would require an immense addition to the present number of government employes in order to provide for its collection. It is said that civil servico rules must be first enforced with regard to the patronage that now exists before we run the risk of dostroving what has already been gained in this direction by adding a large number of mecono tax collectors, i'. haps the patronage in sight is what makes the southern democrats so anxious for the adoption of the income tax measure.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS SECMOUR proposes to publish for the benefit of the public not only a list of patients granted as heretofore, but also a list of patents expired. This will enable people to keep track of the expiration of patent rights and to insist that the moneroly price be correspondingly reduced upon articles that have lost the character of an exclusive nonsenten of some favored not but be of advantage to producers and consumers alike. It is to be haped that the commissioner of patents will pofrain from taking out a copyright on A REVENUE DUTY ON SUGAR.

The eastern democratic organs are

urging congress to put a revenue duty on sugar and abolish the bounty at once. They all unqualifiedly oppose an income tax, and, while favoring an increase of excise taxes upon certain articles, insist that the true policy is to impose a duty of at least I cent a pound on raw sugar. Such a duty, they say, would have yielded #35,000,000 in revenue on the Imports of 1892 and \$37,000,000 on the lmports of the last fiscal year. Bays one of these organs in advocating a sugar duty: There could be no simpler, surer, more economical or more equable source of revenue than this. What is the use of fooling with wild schemes of inquisitorial taxes that the people hate? Grant that the demands of the sugar states have to be regarded, a reasonable duty would give them all the protection they have a right to ask." It is further said in advocacy of this policy that a duty on raw sugar does not protect the Sugar trust, and that the producers of case sugar in and California would be protected incidentally to the extent of I cent a pound, while the bounty would be saved to the treasury. It appears that this matter has been

receiving consideration at Washington and that one of the objections urged against the restoration of duty on raw sugar is the danger that it would lead to the re-establishment of the embargo against American pork and pork products by Germany, France, Belgium and The Netherlands, which was removed under the reciprocity clauses of the exbilling tariff law. Our pork products were practically excluded from those countries while the embargo existed, but under the reciprocity arrangements our exports of these products have become very considerable. During the year ending with last June the exports of bacon to Germany reached over 8,000,000 pounds and to The Notherlands over 6,-000,000. Germany received nearly 1, 000,000 pounds of ham. Belgium nearly 2,000,000, The Netherlands 527,000, and France over 100,000. Germany and The Netherlands bought over 700,000 pounds of peck each, Belgium nearly 100,000. The free admission of sugar also enabled this government to make a reciprocity treaty with Spain under which we obtained concessions in favor of American breadstuffs exported to Cuba and Porto Rico that have been of material advantage to our agricultural producers. It is a debatable question whether these commercial agreements can be nallified in the way contemplated by the Wilson tariff bill, there can be no doubt if they shall be the countries affected will adopt whatever policy of retaliation

meats as soon as we should place a duty on their sugar. Take the value of our meat exports last your to those countries and place against it the amount of the sugar bounty and it will be easy to demonstrate whether our people would gain anything by the proposed policy, A duty of I cent a pound on raw sugar would mean that the American people would have to pay at least \$40,000,000 more annually for this necessary than with sugar on the free list, The bounty paid on demostic sugar for the last fiscal your was loss than \$10,-000,000. Those figures make an impressive argument in favor of the existing policy, to say nothing of the fact that the abelition of the bounty would discourage the domestic sugar industry and that the imposition of a duty on raw sugar would almost certainly lead the European countries which were induced by the reciprocity clauses of the present tariff law to remove the prohibitory

they may find expedient. The Euro-

pean countries with which we have

those arrangements and from which we

imported last year over 400,000,000

pounds of best sugar would be very

likely to restore the embarge on our

regulations against our perk products to re-establish the embarge. A revenue duty on sugar and the abolition of the bounty would unquestionably go far toward giving needed relief to the treasury, but it would do so at a cost to the American people which the exigency,

THE DISORDER IN SIGHLY.

serious as it is, does not justify.

The popular outbreak in Sicily has assumed proportions which give it a very serious aspect. The disorder extends to almost every part of the island and although martial law has been everywhere preclaimed and the large garrisons have been strengthened by cinfercements of soldiers from Italy little effect seems to have been produced in allaying the popular spirit of revolt against prevailing political and economic conditions. Opposition to oppressive taxation is the estensible cause of the uprising, but, as in all such cases, the rioting has been marked by a bental sacrifice of life and a destruction of private property which show that a great many who are engaged in these hostile demonstrations against the government are actuated rather by the spirit of anarchism than by the desire to secure relief from tax burdons. The condition of public sentiment affords an opportunity to the lawless elements which are em braced in the Matia and other secret societies and they appear to be improving it to the fullest extent. Sicily is the hotbed of brigandage and it is this that doubtless is chiefly responsible for the arson and murder which have made the

outbreak in Stelly a reign of terror. The source of the trouble, however, is undoubtently in the edious tax, which farmishes the shibboleth of the riotous "Down with the octeoi" is their cry. For a long time the records had been murmaring their hostility to this tax and vainly appealing for rollof Generally agnorant, indolont and victors, they felt the tax as a peculiar hardship, and when the authorities not only tailed to mesond the relief they asked for, but threatened to increase the burden in order to meet the require ments of the government for more revenue, the people determined to see what could be accomplished by revolt It was an easy thing to reduce the poor and oppressed possantry to take manufactures. Such a publication could this course, and there was not lacking leaders with a disposition to make the unrising as disastrons as possible. The firshrand and the dagger have thus far played an appalling part.

and the indications are that more re-

mains behind. The Italian government is meeting the demands of the situation with vigor and firmness and has the sopport in Parliament of the most advanced radicals, but the task before it is manifestly a serious one, for in the application of an extreme remedy, which is the only way to treat the case, there is danger of arousing trouble in other portions of the kingdom through popular sympathy with the Sicilians.

The fact is that the Italian monarchy is facing a crisis which strongly monaces its existence. The ministerial crises through which the country has recently passed, have demonstrated the serious nature of the problem that awaits solution. The treasury is bankrupt, the credit of the government is exhausted, taxation is enormous, and for several years the country has not been prosperous. The monarchy desires to maintain the army and navy establishments, which will necessitate in creasing taxation. A very large proportion of the people-perhaps a majority Louisiana and of beet sugar in Nebraska | if the popular sentiment could be fairly tested-ask that these establishments be reduced. This is the situation that is sorely perplexing Italian statesmen and causing King Humbert no end of anxiety. The disorder in Sicily is evidence of a popular discontent that is very general in the kingdom and may have more widespread manifestation before the government shall have reached a solution of the troublesome problem that confronts it.

> AN INDEPENDENT CABINET OFFICER. We acknowledge receipt of a neatly printed pamphlet containing the two addresses delivered by Sceretary Morton at the farmers' congresses at Chicago last fall. The pamphlet has been printed by a private firm in Baltimore. It is enclosed in a patent envelope, decorated with a Columbian 2-cent postage stamp, and addressed in the secretary's own characteristic hand. Farmers certainly cannot complain that Secretary Morton is using the government printing office to strike off his addresses, that he is consuming stationery furnished by the government for private purposes, that he is trying to beat Uncle Sam out of the postage to which he is entitled or that he is having his own mail matter addressed and sent out by clerks drawing salaries from the gov

To show further his independence and his imperviousness to the poignant criticisms that have been aimed indiscriminately at some of the remarks made during the course of his addresses, Secretary Morton has had the cover pages of his pamphlet frescoed with extracts from the comments of different newspapers, chiefly of those purporting to be devoted to agricultural interests, and with verbatim copies of numerous condemnatory resolutions passed by different granges in various sections of the country. Some of these are extremely uncomplimentary to the secretary, uncalled for and offending against good taste and none of them deserve the wide circulation which they are securing as appendices to Secretary Morton's addresses. They have been reproduced textually, according to an explanatory note which accompanies them, for the purpose of enabling the reader to compare the address with the criticisms bestowed upor it and, we infer, with the firm conviction that in any such comparison the address will come out ahead.

Still another evidence of the secretary's independence is to be found in that obnoxious paragraph describing the foes of the farmer, in which he has taken pains to have the phrase "farms the farmers" conspicuously printed in capital letters. Secretary Morton wants no one to be mistaken as to the exact terms which he employed. He is willing to stand upon the platform which he himself has built, and all who take exception to its tenor are at liberty to withdraw their support from him. Secre tary Morton is an independent cabinet officer.

SHORTLY after the close of the last session of the state legislature, THE BEE pointed out the necessity for better business methods in the purchase of supplies for state institutions. The fact was developed that no uniformity of price or quality was maintained on the same class of goods used at all the state institutions. Estimates were accepted in a haphagard way, Iron boilers were purchased of druggists at prescription case prices, and goods were bought, as a general rule, when and where most convenient-the qual ity and price being matters of secondary consideration. It is true that some improvement has been made in this regard the past year, but there is yet a sad lack of system, which costs the state many thousands of dollars annualty. It would not be a bad idea for the Board of Purchase and Supplies to

study the methods of the War depart-

ment and thereby leavn the principles

of economy in the purchase of supplies

for state institutions. OMARIA is spread over a large area. The town is not loss than seven miles long and four miles wide. The post office is not centrally located nor can it be easily accessible to all residents. There are many cities of ne greater pop ulation than Omaha that have beauch postal stations at prominent outlying points within city limits which have proven of great convenience to the people. If our delocation in congress could induce the Postoffice department to establish branch offices at, say, Cuming and Twenty-fourth streets, at Vin ton and Thirteenth streets and possibly at Leavenworth and Thirtieth streets, lasting benefits would accros. It may not be possible to bring about this innovation in Omaha at once, but no harm could come from submitting such a proposition to the postal authorities.

MR. GROBER TICKNOR CURTS, the constitutional lawyer, is out with an open letter favoring the admission of Usah to the union and gives his personal assurance that the practice of polygamy has been discarded and discouraged by all in high repute within the Mormon church itself. He calls attention to the peculiar inconsistency which has marked the dealings of the federal government with the Mormans. When they first retablished themselves as a separate com-

munity people cried; Let them alone; let them have their institutions and practices, as they will not be in contact with our American civilization. When they were organized under a territorial government Brigham. Young, the head of the Mormon church and a man with fifteen wives, was made territorial governor. Only after his death were repressive measures enacted against polygamy. The Mormons have accommodated themselves to the situation, although not without a struggle. They have the requisite population, stability, resources and there is no longer reason for keeping the residents of Utah in a state of territorial bondage.

IF A best sugar factory is established in Omaha it will be necessary to import a number of expert sugar makers and growers from Europe to teach our people the art of sugar-making. These experts will not take the place of American mechanics or laborers, but, on the contrary, will assist in making places for hundreds of them. A new industry is to be created here in Douglas county which will not only being hundreds of thousands of dollars to our coffers, but will afford employment to thousands of men in a distinctively new field of labor. It would be a physical impossibility to import one-tenth the number of men necessary for the work contemplated. This fact must be patent to every intelligent mind. Omana wants this proposed enterprise, and wants enough men from Europe or anywhere else to tell us how

WASHINGTON is the only city in the country where the old New Year's ceremonial is kept up unabated. The etiquette of officialism has to be displayed at least once a year or the various government employes might forget the exact order of precedence so scrupulously arranged for them to observe whenever they have an opportunity to appear publicly on dress parade.

to make the culture of sugar beets

profitable and the manufacture of sugar

a sweet-scented success.

### Tariff Keform Defined.

Globe-Democrat. Cleveland's phrase, "Exploiting a theory at the expense of the American people," is the best definition of the democratic tariff policy that has yet been furnished.

A Rhetorical Idol Demolished. St. Paul Globe, Rhetoric is to lose another flower from its bouquet and another fact of natural history becomes a mere delusive figment of some imaginative reamer's imagination. The estrich

#### sued in the absurd belief that its whole body The World's Greatest,

Chicago Herald. There is not the slightest reason for sup-posing that the Grand Old Man will not continue to grow older and grander in the service of his country, for, unlike his poevish and truculent enemies, he possesses the tranquility and elevation of spirit that is the best assurance of longevity and health.

Masterly Bauroast Wrecking. Detroit Free Press.

The allegations made in the petition for he removal of the receivers of the Northern either woofulty incompetent or willfully extravagant, if not both Increasing its indebtedness to the tune of \$50,000,000 in one year, and the buying of worthless roads of the sellers, and on which they placed their own price, suggests a kind of management which deserves a punishment more severe than is inflicted by the mere removal of the receivers.

Light is Breaking. New York Sun.

Perhaps there will be better times before ong. There is already less depression than there was a while ago in Colorado, Minne sota and other states beyond the Missouri there is not very much in Vermont, New Hampshire or Maine; there is less than there was in the states of the south, including old Kentucky; there is not as much here as there was even a month ago. The clouds that lower over the country do not look so black as they looked at the setting in of the winter. The Americans never settle down in the dumps, even though the administration be heletudinous and congress fatuous, and legislation nugacious. The energies of the people, and the resources of the country, and the majesty of the flag, and the beneficence of the skies are indestructible. We should not wonder if 1894 should urn out to be a far more satisfactory year for a good many people than 1806 has been. The whichiele of time never stops, not ever when obstructed by hebetudinosity,

What Nebraska Needs. Beatrice Times.

Nebraska needs more people, and, as a consequence, a greater diversification of in-There is ample room within our state and unexcelled advantages for a wide operad expansion of our industrial demain. The agricultural and stock-raising resources of Nebraska are unexcelled anywhere, while he climate is as desirable as it could be But there are yet thousands of peres of excellent lands, right in the heart of the most fertile and productive sections of the state, that are still undeveloped. In the place of section after section of choice land lying title there should be a farm house on every quarter. The ideal and really true Netraska from an industrial point of view will not be realized till this state of population is reached. What is true of the agricultural advantages is true of almost every other industrial enterprise. But does the world know this! Is there a systematic effort being made to scatter the ntelligence breadcast that Nebraska offers nducements to producers of any kind not equalou anywhere che!

Take the situation as it is in Bestrice and Gage county, for instance. We have thousands of acros of the most valuable agricultural lands to be found anywhere, open to cultivation. With our unexcelled water power we offer inducements to manufact uring industries not more than duplicated anywhere. We have a city of 15,000 people, with their varied property interests de-pendent upon the development of these latent resources. Morehants have been attracted here and have invested their means. expecting that these resources would be deoped and their business made profitable No one will contend for a moment that Beatrice can grow an lota, or even maintain her ground, unless producers of wealth are attracted here. Our numerous closing out, bankrupt and mortgage sales have no un-certain meaning. They tell us memistakably that there are not smouth buyers; not enough mon who produce, hence they must either lose ther investment or seek another

This can all be overcome by an organized and systematic effort to place the facts Nebraska Min the hands of inteligent and thrifty homeseekers. Each county of the state should maintain an active wide-awake and com-prehensive board of trade. Moetings might be held at stated times with repreentative delegates from each recal enganizaion, and plans might be devised for a coorted offers that could not fall to awaker

It is a notable fact, while deplorable in the otherne, that the financial crodit and in-tegrity of the state has of late years been score detramental. In fact this state of affairs makes it absolutely necessary that an occommon thems as to our character and to a service of specific and a people to dispelled to the service of a service of servic

the mooner light. squestion is, have our real estate men and extensive preserve holders sufficient in-terest in their figure welfare to inaugurate looking to the development and scillement of our state.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The city of Detroit marketed \$850,000 of 4 per cent bonds at a premium of \$40,085. Nature has many base imitators. Observe now new leaves are turned before they fall Mary Lease and John J. Ingalls substantially agree that political reform is "an irri

The main opjection to the nomination of Hornblower is the suspicion that he belongs to the tin variety.

There is a large, juicy deficit in the Chi-cago treasury. Ditto in the national treas-ury. Both are democratic. Patrick Punch is an applicant for office and a Kentuckian. Of course he is in high flavor at home and with his party.

Senator David Hill says he will never strive for the democratic presidential nation again. The Maynard lesson has made an impression.

Secretary Carilale brings to the deficit alliteration's artful aid." He says cigars, 'alliteration's artful aid." cigarettes, cards, cosmetics and cologue should be taxed. Eastern makers of collars and cuffs are

nention is made of the exactions of the cuff and colur trust. Mrs. Martha Swain, who was born Decem ber 17, 1792, and didn't change her name when she married, celebrated her lotst birth-day Sunday in Lee, Mass. She is remark-

bawling loadly against tariff reductions.

ably bright and active. The senatorial inquiry into the Hawalian muddle will not command public confic in certain quarters unless it is established Blount eats fish with his knife.

Donjon's greatest mistake was in choosing Washington whence to utter his threatening letters. He should have heeded Greeley. gone to Oregon for instance, secured a gov ernorship and enjoyed executive immunity A bad man in Pennsylvania, who swore

profusely, was stricken dumb, but sequently recovered, and became a revivalist. If this process of infusing plety should become general the picturesqueness of explosve rhetoric would soon find shelter beneath oblivion's languid wing." Sir George Mivart's disquisition on "Hapomes; in Hell" is not based solely on theory

Although his conclusions have been con demned and recanted their substantial corrections have been demonstrated out west. The governor of Colorado professes happiness, though he admits "hell's a poppin" in his vicinity. Within the large house in Washington oc-

cupied by Archbishop Satolli there is not a woman to be seen. All the servants are men, speaking Italian, and only his interpreter speaks English. Satolli has but one ad, and that is a fondness for birds. In almost every room of the house there is a cage of birds, and the whole residence seems like a mammoth aviary.

Captain Gerry Bassett of Hyannis, Mass., can remember an exciting incident of the war of 1812, when an English privateer chased a cotton-loaded schooner into Hvan nis harbor, where the captain ran his vess ashore. Some of the townspeople secured a cannon and fired several shots from the shore, which frightened the invaders away without the coveted prize. Captain Basset! is 84 years old and the son of a revolutionary pensioner.

George W. Childs in a recent talk said that there was never any jealousy between Grant and Sherman, though there have been reports that such jealousy did exist, and related Grant's criticism of Kaufmann's painting, the "March to the Sea," which hangs in the hall of the editor's house at Long Branch. In the picture Sherman is represented seated before his tent devoid of coat and vest, but clad in a fine white shirt. Grant's first remark, when he saw the paintng, was: "It's excellent and looks just like Sherman, but I never saw him with a boiled shirt on.

MEASURING ELECTRIC LIGHT,

OMAHA, Dec. 29 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: In THE BEE I notice an article on How to Measure the Candle Power of Electric Arc Lights," signed by Edward Schurig, who terms himself an electrician. He states "The terms 1,200 and 2,000 candle power have become at the present time merely trade names, the former being applied to a six or seven ampere, high tension hmp, the latter to a nine or ten ampere lamp" (low tension.) I have added lamp' this, as it is apparent from statements following that is what he intended This is the first Lime I have had the pleasure of hearing this def-inition given to low or high tension lamps. If Mr. Shurig will go to the trouble of visit-ing the public library and inquire for Fred H. Whipple's work on "Municipal Lighting. No. N 2156 a, and turn to page 75, he will find the following statement in regard to high and low tension arcs: "The high tension system, to be of ten ampere current and

forty-five voit e. m. f. per lamp, and the low tension system of eighteen ampere current and twenty-five volt e. m. f. per lamp. tension-10x45-450 watts: low tension-18x25-450 watts." makes it clear that high and low tension has nothing to do with the high and low exacte power. I wish to make the statement that impossible to use 450 watts in an arc light when the same is poorly adjusted and not get 100 candle power out of it, and when properly adjusted can be made to show as high as 1,300. Not as a spherical measurement of candle power, however, but as measured from the angle of the most intense light. If the author of the article referred to had gone to the trouble of calling on the city electrician and asking him to show and explain the Dr. Webber photometer he probably never have written the part of his letter pertaining to the difficulty of measuring lights of different colors. I wish to state as a check on the instrument that I have been able to show an accuracy between the use of a plain, straight light and one from the col

ored rays of light of one-twentieth of I per He says that "The terms 1,200 and 2,000 candle nower have become at present time merely trade names." Then before the photometer became a success they were furnishing the full amount of candle power, but since it has become a success they have lowered the candle power. I think Whipple very aptly put it when he said, "It is difficult and unsatisfactory to measure accurately the can-ule power of an arc light, and therefore nanufacturers consider that they run no risk in guaranteeing the candle will be almost impossible for the purchaser to ascertain whether the light came up to the standard or not." This book was written in 1889, probably before the present improvements in photometric work wer known. M. J. Cowetta.

Exaggerated Labor Statistics.

Dealers in stories treating upon the army of the unemployed should come together before sending out their guessos, as their statements vary so grossly from the facts as to be valueless to those who require facts rather than imagination. Even that accepted authority known as Bradstreet's either has been imposed upon or has been guilty of manipulating returns to suit a set purpose. The "careful and comprehensive attempt" published by Bradstreet's less than a week ago has all the earmarks of the bungler whose instructions led him too far. It is surprising to learn from this careful attempt that in the city of Detroit the reports show 75,000 idle men. This might pass investigation if the neures were a third less than one-half, but Detroit has only 203.876 population, and this means that ess than 17 per cent have anything to do. To have 75,000 idle men also means 50 per cent more than there are believed to be in Philadelphia, and more than the number in Chicago in a population of 1,080,830, while New York only claims \$1,000. The wistest of wild-eyed calamity howers has failed as yet to creep into such a palpable fliritation

Corn's Widening Domain. St. Louis Brymbier.

There was a time, and it was only a few wars ago, when very little corn was either roduced or consumed outside of this conti-ent, but Europe now buys over 1.030,000 bushels from us every week. And from our experts of corn shellers to India and China And from yer the great American staple must be a prime favorite also in some portions of Asia. One American factory has shipped 100 era seedlers this month to Imnia and about as many to China. It has at too, from China for 800 more. as many to China.

The core producing countries of Spanish America durit buy much core from us, cacept when their own crops are short, but for our corn shellers we can always find a market in Chill and Argentine, as well as in Mexico and

JUDICIAL SANDBAGGING.

Chicago Herald: The injunction does not forbid employes to quit work at such times and places that traffic will not be interin forbidding Its main force is them to interfere with new employes, whom thousands can be procured and are ready to go to work. If there is a strike now it will not be against individuals, nor against a corporation, but against the nited States government represented by ts courts. That, however, would not be exactly a strike. It would be rebellion, which s a very serious matter.

Denver News: The order issued by Judge Jenkins of Milwangee at the instance of the receivers of the Northern Pacific, restraining the employes of that road from bining and conspiring to quit the service of the road, with or without notice," marks another encroschment of the courts upon rights of working people, which are now all out universally conceded by the civilized but universally conceded by the civili nations. It indicates a tendency which, not checked, will end in making the United States courts reflect an arbitrary form despotism to which there will be no limit short of congressional legislation.

Chicago Record: A still more vital point brought up by this interesting case is the old question of labor's right to organization. If such a right be conceded it will probably seem to most workmen that no circum-stances would justify its infringement. In the present case the railway men, who are o party to the financial embarrassments of the road, find themselves suffering therefor and forbidden either to relieve themselves of the burden imposed or to get aid from their natural allies. The peculiar nature of the case will give it wide interest to students of industrial problems.

Chicago Record: A document of extraordinary character is the injunction issued by a judge of the United States court in Muwaukee on petition of the receivers of the Northern Pacific road. It appears that the receivers, finding the finances of the road in bad condition, have ordered several successive reductions in the wages of employes When they learned that the latter were on the point of protesting with a applied for this injunction, which not only forbids the railway men to quit work, but enjoins the workmen's conference committee from ordering a strike and the leaders of national organizations of railway men lending any aid in case a strike should be

Philadelphia Ledger: An extraordinary step to prevent a strike has been taken by the receivers of the Northern Pacific rail road. To anticipate the withdrawal on Jan mary 1 of more than 3 000 men in the employ of the receivers, because of a reduction wages authorized by the court, the receivers applied to the United States circuit court at Milwaukee and secured an injunction restraining these employes from conspiring to quit work, with or without notice, for the purpose of crippling the operation of the road and from interfering with the receivers or their agents in any manner in the move The action was taken upon the refusal of the representatives of the employes to accept the new schedule.

PRISON STATISTICS.

Michigan has 563 convicts, all males. The convicts of New Hampshire number

Maryland has 674 convicts, of whom 497 re unmarried. Minnesota has 312 white convicts, sixteen

Nevada has 104 convicts, employed in naking boots and shoes. The North Carolina penitentiary contains 200 white and 921 colored convicts.

Of the 1283 prisoners in California 769 are American born and 464 are foreigners. The Rhode Island penitentiary has 124 convicts and is run at an annual loss of \$20,-

The United States has 395 prisoners at Fort Leavenworth, 229 of whom are deserters. Indiana has 619 couvicts. Of the Indiana onvicts 398 are single, 200 married, thirty

The California penitentiary has one prisoner 98 years old, two aged 75, one 74, one Maine has 135 convicts who are employed in the manufacture of carriages, harness,

brooms, furniture and clothing

one widowers.

The New York state prison at Albany has 1963 inmates. The expenditures of the in-stitution exceed the income over \$100,000 a Illinois has 1420 convicts. S6 per cent of whom are under 40 years of age. Of the lili-

nois convicts only 10 per cent are un-The convicts of Massachusetts non-bor 656 employed in making shoes, brushes, beds, runks and harness; 303 were under 20 years

of age when admitted. Iowa has 402 male convicts and twenty fe nale. Their social state was: Single, 161 married, 82; divorced, 5; widowers, 15; widows, 2; grass widowers, 4.

Among the Hawaiian prisoners last year, 2,503 were Hawaiians, 286 English, American, 509; German, 98; French, 16; Portuguese, 212; Chinese, 1,063; Japanese, 267; South Sea Islanders, 33

On holidays Illinois convicts have reast turkey and roast pig, cranberry or apple sauce, pickled cucumbers, nuts, biscuits, ginger cakes, apples, coffee with sugar and cream, and cigars.

Of 285 prisoners in Arizona thirty-one were mitted for murder in the first degree thirty-five in the second, sixty-five for manstaughter, forty-eight for murderous as sault, ten for bodily assault and twenty for assault with deadly weapon.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

A young Swede who had both hands rozen while husking corn near Lincoln has been sent to St. Joe, where he has relatives. Hunger is given as the cause of loss of reason by Mrs. W. E. McCune, wife of a Lincoln county farmer. She has been taken

to the Norfolk asylun Six weeks after the death of his wife from typhoid fever L. Grimm of Norfolk succumbed to the same disease. He tacked one day of being 50 years old.

The farmers of Cass county, who formed mutual insurance company, only paid \$40 n losses last year, though \$90,000 in new insurance had been placed during the year. Harry G. DeMerritt, the Custer county man who shot John Sanderson last week, was given a hearing by Judge Shion of Broken Bow, and was then discharged with a reprimand.

it was because his father objected to his wife that John Vavra, a Saunders county farmer, committed suicide. He had loaded up on whisky before he fired the shot that ended his life. Vavra was 24 years old. He had recently sold his farm and was going to Canada. He was the oldest son of Frank Vavra, one of the pioneers of Saundors county. He leaves a wife and baby.

Fred Smith, a 16-year-old Kenesaw boy accidentally shot his mother. Mrs. J. D. Smith, Sunday. He was fooling with a 38caliber revolver preparatory to a celebration of New Year's eve, and his mother being in he same room when the gun was discharged. the ball entered the right side, passing through the lower tobe of the lung and lodg ing just under the skin under the left shoulder blade. Medical aid was summoned, but the physician says that owing to her age doubtful. The husband, two daughters and the son are nearly insane with grief.

M.S. Luebben, cashler of the First Na-tional bank of Sutton, has returned to his home from Des Moines, where he went to marry Miss Maude Orvis, a pretty school eacher. But he didn't marry her, for after he license had been issued and while the wedding party was preparing to go to the church the bride-elect changed her mind and refused to let the ceremony go on. gave Luebbeo no reason for her sudden secount for her action unless there is an other man she cares more for. prepared a home for his bride and takes the matter hard.

#### LAST VEAR'S CROP.

New Orleans Picayune: There are a great nany men of note who have no ready cas

Puck: "When Greek Meets Greek."-Wife-There is a burglar going through your pants! Husband (unconcernedly)-You two fight it

Lowell Courier: A drum-major can't get up half as big a racket as a 10-year-old minor Rochester Democrat: Boarder-Is this genu-ne vegetable soup? Walter-Yes, sir; fourteen carrots fine.

Philadelphia Record: It is rather hard for a bachelor who lives on the tenth floor of an apartment house to settle down.

Elmira Gazette: My son, observe the postage stamp—its usefulness depends upon its a ity to stick to one thing until it gets there. Indianapolis Journal: Tomray-Paw, what

vorking for a living Judge: Conductor-Now, then, why did you flag this train?

Native—I wanted t'ask yo', sah, ef yo' knew enny gemman on boa'd dat wanted t' buy a good coon dog.

es it mean when a man runs on a ticket as a

aboring man?
Mr. Figg—It means that he has got tired of

Philadelphia Record: Muggins-Hello, Bug-tins! What are you doing now? Buggins-I'm i mall carrier. Muggins-Mali carrier, eh? Buggins-Yes, my wife had twins a few days

New Orleans Picayune: The thief who stole a trembone was not a high-toned thief.

Lowell Courier: Affairs may be strained at Hawaii, but they are by no means clear. Indianapolis Journal: Young Mr. Fitis-that pie you gave to the Commercial club for the poor has been one of the most successful he poor has been one of the most successful outributions of the year. Young Mrs. Fitts— ndeed? "Yes, indeed. It has been presented o no less than seven poor families so far."

SPECULATIVE. Chicago Times. The Aquidaban and Nictheroy are likely soon And when they do the seance will be lively, short, and sweet.

It can't be prophesied ahead who'll win; the rebel Melio Has hopes, but they exploded may be by the other fellow. A NUTSHELL NOVEL Literary Digest. A winning wile,

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