

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday) One Year \$3.00...

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation figures for various months and years.

Average Circulation for November, 24,110.

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

IF THERE is any lack in the figure record, one of the seven acknowledged candidates for the position of United States senator from Iowa will certainly secure the plum.

"THERE is a tide in the affairs 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 pre-eminently as the safest and surest place for the investment of money.

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

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

EVEN the elevation of its patron saint to a position in the cabinet of the president of the United States was not able to prevent the Morton house at Nebraska City from closing down under the stress of hard times.

THE railroads are said to be more strongly entrenched this year in the Iowa state legislature than for many years back. Watch out for bills proposing to emasculate the existing railroad legislation.

COMMISSIONER UPT 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 aggressive, lest it degenerate into a farce.

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

ONE pound of oleomargarine is manufactured 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 fellow citizens makes up for his omission by consuming more than his own share.

COLONEL J. HAMILTON HOGE will continue to patronize American dispensers of liquid refreshments. That Chinese consular would have been a welcome reward for his persistent party loyalty, but the colonel will gallantly defer to the opinion of his superiors. Next time he will not begin to celebrate his good fortune so early.

THERE is no truth whatever in the charge that parties employed on THE BEE have been sending sensational reports to a Chicago paper concerning crop failures and general destitution on the northern boundary of the state. The authors 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 service rules must be first enforced with regard to the patronage that now exists before we run the risk of destroying what has already been gained in this direction by adding a large number of income tax collectors. It's a pity that the patronage in sight is what makes the southern democrats so anxious for the adoption of the income tax measure.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS SEYMOUR proposes to publish for the benefit of the public not only a list of patents granted 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 monopoly price be correspondingly reduced upon articles that have lost the character of an exclusive possession of some favored manufacturer. Such a publication could not but be of advantage to producers and consumers alike. It is to be hoped that the commission of patents will refrain from taking out a copyright on his list.

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 one 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 \$45,000,000 on the imports of the last fiscal year. Says one of these organs in advocating a sugar duty: "There could be no simpler, surer, more economical or more equitable source of revenue than this. What is the use of fooling with wild schemes of inequitable taxes that the people hate? Grant that the demands of the sugar states have to be met, 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 cane sugar in Louisiana and beet sugar in Nebraska and California would be protected incidentally to the extent of 1 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 existing tariff law. Our pork products were practically excluded from those countries while the embargo existed, but under the reciprocity arrangements our exports of those 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 Netherlands over 6,000,000. Germany received nearly 1,000,000 pounds of ham, Belgium nearly 2,000,000. The Netherlands 627,000, and France over 100,000. Germany and The Netherlands bought over 700,000 pounds of pork 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 those commercial agreements can be nullified in the way contemplated by the Wilson tariff bill, but there can be no doubt if they shall be the countries affected will adopt whatever policy of retaliation they may find expedient. The European countries with which we have these arrangements and from which we imported last year over 400,000,000 pounds of beet sugar would be very likely to restore the embargo on our meats as soon as we should place a duty on their sugar. Take the value of our meat exports last year 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 one cent a pound on raw sugar 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 domestic sugar for the last fiscal year was less than \$10,000,000. These figures make an impressive argument in favor of the existing policy, to say nothing of the fact that the abolition 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 regulations against our pork products to re-establish the embargo. 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, serious as it is, does not justify.

THE DISORDER IN SICILY.

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 proclaimed and the large garrisons have been strengthened by reinforcements 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 ostensible cause of the uprising, but, as in all such cases, the rioting has been marked by a brutal 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 burdens. The condition of public sentiment affords an opportunity to the lawless elements which are embroiled in the Mafia and other secret societies and they appear to be improving it to the fullest extent. Sicily is thus a hotbed of brigandage and it is this that doubtless is chiefly responsible for the arson and murder which have made the outbreak in Sicily a reign of terror.

The source of the trouble, however, is undoubtedly in the odious tax, which furnishes the shibboleth of the riotous element. "Down with the odious" is their cry. For a long time the people had been murmuring their hostility to this tax and vainly appealing for relief. Generally ignorant, indolent and vicious, they felt the tax as a peculiar hardship, and when the authorities not only failed to accord the relief they asked for, but threatened to increase the burden in order to meet the requirements of the government for more revenue, the people determined to see what could be accomplished by revolt. It was an easy thing to arouse the poor and oppressed peasantry to take this course, and there was not lacking leaders with a disposition to make the uprising as disastrous as possible. The fishermen 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 support 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 menaces 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 increasing taxation. A very large proportion of the people—perhaps a majority if the popular sentiment could be fairly tested—ask that those 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 Secretary Morton at the farmers' congress 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 government.

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 frosted 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 complimentary to the secretary, uncalculated 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 upon 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 his tenor are at liberty to withdraw their support from him. Secretary 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 haphazard 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 quality 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 annually. It would not be a bad idea for the Board of Purchase and Supplies to study the methods of the War department and thereby learn the principles of economy in the purchase of supplies for state institutions.

OMAHA is spread over a large area. The town is not less 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 no greater population than Omaha that have branch post stations at prominent outlying points within city limits which have proven of great convenience to the people. If our delegation in congress could induce the Postoffice department to establish branch offices at, say, Cumington and Twenty-fourth streets, at Vin-ton and Thirtieth streets and possibly at Leavenworth and Thirtieth streets, lasting benefits would accrue. 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. GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS, the constitutional lawyer, is out with an open letter favoring the admission of Utah 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 Mormons. When they first established 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. Those 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 bring hundreds of thousands of dollars to our coffers, but will afford employment to thousands of men and women. 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. Omaha wants this proposed enterprise, and wants enough men from Europe or anywhere else to tell us how to make the culture of sugar beets profitable and the manufacture of sugar a sweet-scented success.

WASHINGTON is the only city in the country where the old New Year's ceremonial is kept unaltered. The etiquette of the city has been to display at least once a year of the various government employments 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.

Tariff Reform Denied.

Global 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 Hoax Demolished.

Rhetoric is to lose another flower from its bouquet and another fact of natural history becomes more delusive fragment of some imaginary realm. The English privateer does not hide his head in the sand when pursued in the absurd belief that its whole body is hidden.

The World's Greatest.

Chicago Herald. There is not the slightest reason for supposing that the world's greatest man will continue to grow older and grander in the service of his country, for unlike his neighbor and frequent enemy, he possesses the tranquility and elevation of spirit that is the best assurance of longevity and health.

Mastery of Language Wrecking.

Detroit Free Press. The allegations made in the petition for the removal of the receivers of the Northern Pacific railway are so extravagant, so either woefully incompetent or wilfully extravagant, if not both, increasing its indelicacy to the tune of \$600,000 in one year, and the biting sarcasm of the clouds which the directors said to have been the sellers, and on which they placed their own price, suggest a more judicious management and a more lenient punishment more than is inflicted by the mere removal of the receivers.

Light is Breaking.

New York Sun. Perhaps there will be better times, before long. There is no doubt that in the past there was a white age in Colorado, Minnesota and other states beyond the Missouri; there is not very much in Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine and New Brunswick; there was in the states of the south, including old Kentucky; there is not as much here as in the north, but there are some 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 Nebraska from the distance, even though the attraction be betwixt the land and the resources of the people, and the majority of the flag and the beneficence of the skies are indestructible. We should not wonder if 1894 should bring us a good many more than 1893 has been. The whirligig of time never stops, not even when obstructed by hobnobbing.

What Nebraska Needs.

Nebraska needs more people, and, as a consequence, more capital. We have thousands of acres of the most valuable agricultural lands to be found anywhere, open to cultivation, with our inexhaustible resources either by the government or by private enterprise. We have a city of 15,000 people, and a population of 1,000,000. We have a great many cities of no greater population than Omaha that have branch post stations at prominent outlying points within city limits which have proven of great convenience to the people. If our delegation in congress could induce the Postoffice department to establish branch offices at, say, Cumington and Twenty-fourth streets, at Vin-ton and Thirtieth streets and possibly at Leavenworth and Thirtieth streets, lasting benefits would accrue. 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.

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PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The city of Detroit marketed \$50,000 of 4 per cent bonds at a premium of \$1,083.

Nature has many base imitators. Her work we less often see turned before they fall.

Patrick Punch is an applicant for office and a Kentuckian. Of course he is in high favor at home and with his party.

Eastern makers of collars and cuffs are having their hats taken off by the new collar and cuff trade.

Mrs. Martha Swain, who was born December 17, 1772, and died change her name when she married, celebrated her 104th birthday Sunday in Lee, Mass. She is remarkably bright and active.

Donjon's greatest mistake was in choosing Washington whence to utter his threatening letters. He should have hooded Greeley, or Oregon, or California, or some other territory and enjoyed executive immunity.

A bad man in Pennsylvania, who swore profusely, was stricken dumb, but, subsequently, he became a preacher. If this process of infusing piety should become general the picturesque quality of explosive rhetoric would soon find shelter beneath the folds of the pulpit.

Captain Gerry Bassett of Hyannis, Mass., can remember an exciting incident of the war of 1812, when the English privateer captured a cotton-laden schooner into Hyannis harbor, where the captain ran his vessel 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 Bassett was 14 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 was not returned and became a valuable relic. Grant's remark when he saw the picture 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, and are applied to lamps of ten or seven ampere, high tension lamp, the latter to a nine or ten ampere lamp (low tension). I have added this, as it is apparent from statements by the inventor of the lamp, that he intended to say this is the first time I have had the pleasure of hearing this definition of candle power out of the mouth of Mr. Schurig will go to the trouble of visiting the public library and inquire for Fred H. Whipple's work on 'Municipal Lighting,' No. 215, and turn to page 76, 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 volts e. m. f. per lamp, and the low tension system of eighteen ampere current and twenty-five volt e. m. f. per lamp.' * * * High tension—1200-450 watts; low tension—1800-450 watts. My judgment makes it clear that high and low tension has nothing to do with the high and low candle power. I wish to make the statement that it is impossible to use 45 volts in an arc light when the same is poorly adjusted and will get 200 candle power out of it. And when properly adjusted can be made to show as high as 1,300. * * * As a spherical measurement of candle power is, however, but an assumed 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 Weber photometer he probably would 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 the trade light and one from the colored rays of light of one-twentieth of 1 per cent. He says that 'The terms 1,200 and 2,000 candle power 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, 'The candle power has become a success they have lowered the candle power of an arc light, and therefore manufacturers consider that they run no risk in guaranteeing the candle power, as it will be almost impossible for the purchaser to ascertain whether the light came up to the standard or not.' This book was written in 1882, probably before the present improvements in photometric work were known. M. J. Cowling.

Exaggerated Labor Statistics.

Philadelphia Times. Dealers in stories treat upon the army of the unemployed should come together and settling out their goods. The statements vary so grossly from the facts as to be valueless to those who require facts rather than tales. Even the accepted authority known as Bradstreet's either has been imposed upon or has been guilty of manipulating returns to suit a set purpose. The various and comprehensive attempt published by Bradstreet's less than a week ago has all the earmarks of the latter. The various and comprehensive attempt published by Bradstreet's less than a week ago has all the earmarks of the latter. The various and comprehensive attempt published by Bradstreet's less than a week ago has all the earmarks of the latter.

Cora's Wandering Domain. St. Louis Republic. There was a time, and it was only a few years ago, when very little corn was either produced or consumed in this country. But Europe's corn buyers over 1,000,000 bushels from us every week. And from our exports of corn shelled to India and China the great America staple must be a favorite article in some portions of Asia. One American factory has shipped 100 cars of shelled corn to India and China, and has an unfilled order, from China for 100 more.

JUDICIAL SANDRAUGHING.

Chicago Herald: The injunction does not forbid employes to quit work at such times and places that they will not be interrupted. Its main force is in forbidding them to interfere with new employes, of 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 United States government represented by its courts. That, however, would not be exactly a strike. It would be rebellion, which is a very serious matter.

Dover News: The order issued by Judge Jenkins of Milwaukee at the instance of the receivers of the Northern Pacific, restraining the employes of that road from "contingency" in considering to quit or to strike, is another encroachment of the courts upon rights of working people, which are now out generally conceded by the civilized nations. It indicates a tendency which, if not checked, will end in making the United States government an arbitrary form of despotism to which there will be no limit short of congressional legislation.

Chicago Record: A still more vital point brought up in 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 circumstances would justify an arbitrary and arbitrary reduction in the wages of employes. When they learned that the latter were on the point of protesting with a strike they organized themselves into a union, and forbids the railway men to quit work, but enjoins the workmen a conference committee from ordering a strike and the leaders of the union to advise the railway men from lending any aid in case a strike should be made.

Philadelphia Ledger: An extraordinary step in the history of the law has been taken by the receivers of the Northern Pacific railway. To anticipate the withdrawal on January 1 of more than 3,000 men in the employ of that road, the receivers have ordered wage reductions in the wages of employes. When they learned that the latter were on the point of protesting with a strike they organized themselves into a union, and forbids the railway men to quit work, but enjoins the workmen a conference committee from ordering a strike and the leaders of the union to advise the railway men from lending any aid in case a strike should be made.

Michigan has 583 convicts, all males. The convicts of New Hampshire number 137. Maryland has 674 convicts, of whom 497 are unmarried. Minnesota has 312 white convicts, sixteen colored and one Indian. Nevada has 104 convicts, employed in making boots and shoes. The North Carolina penitentiary contains 262 convicts, of whom 101 are colored. Of the 1283 prisoners in California 760 are American born and 464 are foreigners. The Rhode Island penitentiary has 124 convicts and is run at an annual loss of \$30,000.

PRISON STATISTICS.

The United States has 335 prisoners at Fort Leavenworth, 229 of whom are debtors. Indiana has 619 convicts. Of the Indiana convicts 28 are single, 200 married, thirty-one widowers. The California penitentiary has one prisoner 98 years old, two aged 75, one 74, one 72 and two 71. Maine has 135 convicts who are employed in the manufacture of carriages, harness, brooms, furniture and clothing.

The New York state prison at Albany has 158 inmates. The expense of the institution exceed the income over \$100,000 a year.

Illinois has 1430 convicts, 56 per cent of whom are under 40 years of age. Of the Illinois convicts only 10 per cent are uneducated.

The convicts of Massachusetts number 556, employed in making shoes, brushes, beds, trunks and harness; 885 were under 20 years of age when admitted.

Iowa has 402 male convicts and twenty female. Their social state was: Single, 151; married, 82; divorced, 5; widowers, 1; widows, 2; grass widowers, 4.

Among the Hawaiian prisoners last year, 2,508 were Hawaiians, 280 English, American, 209 German, 88 French, 16 Portuguese, 212 Chinese, 1,063; Japanese, 267; South Sea Islanders, 33.

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

Of 285 prisoners in Arizona thirty-one were committed for murder in the first degree, thirty-five in the second, sixty-five for manslaughter, forty-eight for murderous assault and killing with deadly weapon, and twenty for assault with deadly weapon.

SPECULATIVE Chicago Times. The Aquilaban and Nictheroy are likely soon to meet. And when they do the sentence will be lively, short, and sweet. It can be prophesied ahead who'll win; the rebel Meigs. Has hopes, but they exploded may be by the other fellow.

A NUTSHELL NOVEL.

Literary Digest. Vol. 1. A winning wife. A sunny smile. A feather. A tiny talk. A pleasant together. Vol. II. A little doubt. A playful pique. A merry miss. A stolen kiss. Delicious. Vol. III. "You ask mamma." "Consult papa." "With pleasure." And both repeat. This rash o'ert. At leisure.

BROWNING, KING & CO. The largest makers and sellers of fine clothes on Earth. Your money's worth or your money back. We're in it. This invoicing business is no snap—it's more work than we thought—but we are culling out some elegant bargains and next Saturday, January 6th. we begin our Grand Sweeping Out Sale. Full particulars Friday. BROWNING, KING & CO., S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.