## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.	
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liabing company, does solvenly awent that the actual eleculation of The Dally flue for the wee-ending January 0, 1894, was us follows:

| NEAL | niv presence this oth day of Jamary 1895 | N. P. Peri, Notary Public.

MILD winter weather may be a blessing for the destitute, but it doesn't help business materially.

Average Circulation for December, 23,335

THE battle at Washington is raging fiercely over the custom house, but Alexander the Great continues to hold the THERE is small hope of further distri-

bution of patronage in Nebraska until your uncle Tobias turns over a new leaf in his memorandum book. WITH an initiation fee reduced to \$1 no scalp-hunting democrat, however

hungry, can afford to remain outside the wigwam of the Samosets. The best is always the cheapest. THE Hon, Charles Goss was altogether

too previous when he gently insinuated to his friend that he was liable to be hauled up for violating the statutes by publishing the Louisiana lottery ads. MARY ELLEN LEASE, nominally of

Kansas, denies the report that she will

edit a populist daily paper in Omaha. The people of Kansas will not let her go. Without Mary's mouth life in that state would be monotonous indeed. For the benefit of a large class that does not patronize the Sunday paper

THE BEE will print in Saturday's editions extracts from an article in the January Forum by Rev. G. Monroe Royce on "The Decline of the American Pul-IF NEBRASKA'S representatives in congress wish to serve their constituents they will enter a unanimous and em-

phatic protest against any attempt to

strike down the beet sugar industry, which is just obtaining a foothold in the Platte valley. THE tariff debate is attracting more attention in Washington than usual. Still this fact does not prevent the pub-

lie from self-congratulation over the fact that the flood of oratory will be PRESIDENT CLEVELAND will not sum-

mon Senator Turpie for advice on his Hawaiian policy. After a speech in opposition to the administration's plans the senator need not expect Indiana patronage to fall his way with any great rapidity.

WE ARE pained to observe that the green goods swindlers of the east continue to find suckers among the people of this state. The insatiable desire of mankind to get something for nothing is largely responsible for the success of these flimflammers.

SPEND what money you have to spend with Nebraska merchants and thus traffic to San Francisco by any assist in securing a business revival in this state as early as elsewhere. All Nebraska industries should stand together. Patronize them and your own business will feel the beneficial results.

THE good features of the depository law are rapidly becoming recognized in Nebraska. Since the beginning of the new year many counties have commenced the observance of the law and the taxpayers will reap the benefit. The fact proves that a little timely agitation of the question has not come amiss.

Ex-Congressman Frank Lawler. whose lengthy petition failed to fetch the Chicago postoffice, is said to be still living on hope. Perhaps hope is a necessary antidote to that Jacksonian dinner which he helped to demolish in Omaha this week. But we fear that hope will be a poor diet until the next Jacksonian spread.

NO ANXIETY on the part of the congressional candidates in the Iowa sona torial contest to get back to their work at Washington at the earliest possible moment was strong enough to prevent a postponement of the caucus swhich is to decide their hopes. Public business is not in it when senatorial aspirations are at stake.

WHILE this is not expected to be a boom year for any city in America, Omaha is in a position to make very substantial progress in 1894 and place herself in position to have a genuine revival of prosperity next year. We must not, however, attempt too many projects at the same time. It don't pay to hammer down more than one nail at a time.

Young men, middle-aged men and men who sit in the front row when a ballet is on the boards will miss the opportunity of their lives if they do not go to hear the sermon on the social evil Sunday evening by our own Parkhurst We also desire to announce that the society reporter of this paper will make out a list of the gentlemen present, together with a synopsis of the thrilling portions of the sermon for persons of the proscribed sex.

THE SOUTH AND THE SUGAR BOUNTY. The sugar producers of Florida have united with the augar planters of Louis-

iana in opposing the proposed abolition of the sugar bounty. The people of Florida have unbounded faith in the capabilities of that state for producing sugar and they believe that with proper encouragement, such as is given by the moderate bounty under the present tariff law, this industry would become a source of immense wealth to the state. A writer in one of the leading papers of Florida presents some figures which are exceedingly interesting. He says it has been proven by careful surveys that there are in the state 4,000,000 acres of the richest land on the face of the earth, capable of producing from 4,000 to 6,000 pounds of sugar to the acre, and this entire territory can be reclaimed and brought into a condition ready for cultivation for \$20,000,000. This would be a trifling outlay to attain the results figured out by the writer referred to.

Stating the population of the United

States at 65,000,000, though it is larger than this, and estimating the annual consumption of sugar per capita at sixty pounds, it is seen that 3,900,000,000 pounds are required to supply the demand. The 4,000,000 acres in Florida at 4,000 pounds per acre would yield 16,000,000,000 pounds of sugar, or four times as much as the consumption of the whole country. Of course such estimates are very much exaggerated, but they are not wholly without substantial support. There is a sugar plantation of 1,000 acres at St. Cloud, Fla., which yields 4,000 pounds to the acre, and it is not to be doubted that there are other portions of the state which would do as well. Assuming that there are not more than 500,000 acres in the state capable of producing sugar and estimate the production at 2,000 pounds per acre and we get a possible annual sugar production for Florida alone of 1,000,000,000 pounds. An industry capable of such development is certainly deserving of encouragement and the people of Florida should spare no effort to secure it. If the sugar- producers of that state and of Louisiana will stand firmly together in defense of this most important interest they may succeed, with the assured help of the friends of the beet sugar industry in the west, in compelling congress to reject the policy which proposes to destroy by a gradual process the domestic sugarproducing interests.

What will finally be done with the sugar schedule cannot now be foretold with any degree of certainty. The democratic majority in congress is divided on this as on almost every other feature of the new revenue policy. The most likely thing, from present indications, is a duty on raw sugar and the immediate abolition of the bounty. A duty would not leave the sugar producers wholly unprotected, but it would not have as good effeet in encouraging the industry as a bounty, and, besides, a duty would increase the cost of sugar to the consumer. Nothing can be more certain than that the amount of the duty would be added to the price, and it is quite possible there would be something more, for it is highly probable that an export tax would be placed upon sugar by the foreign countries producing it, which of course the American consumer would effectually corked up at the close of the | have to pay. At a duty of not more than I cent per pound on sugar it is as certain as anything can be that the American people would pay from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 more for their sugar than they pay under the present

A TRANSCONTINENTAL RATE WAR. The breaking up of the transcontinental passenger meeting at Chicago without accomplishing a single step toward harmony, after a session lasting n whole week, is taken by many railway officials as a certain indication of an impending transcontinental rate war. The present situation has been precipitated by a demand on the part of the Canadian Pacific and its adjunct "Soo" line for differentials on all passenger route over its road. The Canadain Pacific has several outlets to the Puget Sound country and water route connections with San Francisco. Its officers insist that nothing short of a concession ranging from \$3 to \$10 on through fares would put their road on an equal footing with the American lines.

It is evident from the proceed ings of the recent meeting that the Canadian Pacific had determined not to yield its position before it promulgated its proposition. The American roads seemed anxious to prevent the precipitation of a rate war by some sort of a compromise and offered several counter propositions to the Canadian line, which, however, were unacceptable to the latter. To the full extent of the original demands they have refused to go, preferring war to the odious differ-

It is quite possible and highly probable than some further attempt to reach an agreement on transcontinental rates will be made, but unless the tempers of the parties thereto are considerably softened the prospects for successful negotiation will not be very bright. The American roads approunce that if the Canadian Pacific wants to fight they will let it have all the fight it wants. They promise to make corresponding reductions in the fares over their lines just as fast as the Canadian officials make public differentials for their patrons. The aim of every rate war is to secure for each party the best basis for a settlement, and in the test of endurance the road which holds out the longest at the lowest rate is bound to gain its point. To the public such a rate war is but a temporary advantage; it supplies low passenger fares for a brief period of time, but with the certainty that they will be raised as soon as one road or the other is forced to make terms. For the railways such wars are usually disastrons as regards revenue. There is nothing to stop them from cutting rates below the profit mark, and unless a new traffic is developed during the war the chances are that it will result in heavy losses to all

concerned. A transcontinental rate

war, then, cannot be regarded as desira-

differentials at the Chicago meeting. If there remains any way to patch up the difficulty it certainly ought to be exploited before the war is declared on.

TERMINATE THE CONTROVERSY.

The American people have grown tired of the Hawaiian controversy and would heartily welcome its termination, but an element in congress seems determined to keep it going, though it is clear that no useful purpose is to be accomplished by doing so. After the senate commission has obtained all the evidence it desires what is it going to do about the matter? No action of congress can bring about any change in the situation. The annexationists in that body cannot compel the president to return to the senate the treaty he withdrew or to enter into further negotiations looking to annexation. The administration policy has been clearly defined. It is opposed to annexing the islands or to extending a protectorate over them. This position will undoubtedly be firmly adhered to, and it is not in the power of congress to require it to be changed. That body may express an opinion, and that is as far as it can go.

What the senate should do is to pass the resolution introduced by Senator Turple of Indiana and there drop the subject. This resolution declares it to be unwise, inexpedient, and not in accordance with the character and dignity of the United States to consider further, at this time, either the treaty recently submitted and withdrawn from the senate or the project of annexation, and that the existing government of Hawaii having received recognition from this and other governments the highest international interests require that it shall pursue its own line of policy, and that foreign intervention in the political affairs of the islands will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States. An expression of this kind on the part of congress is all that is necessary. It would announce to the factions in Hawaii that the government of the United States would have nothing further to do with their difficulties and it would notify other governments that they are expected to keep hands off. Then the Hawaiian people could proceed to settle their domestic disturbance free from any outside influence.

Partisan feeling has entered too largely into the consideration and discussion of this subject, and this applies to men in both the political parties. There was involved in the question a principle vital to the character of our government and it should have been considered and treated in a broad and patriotic spirit, but party expediency and the chance of making political capital operated, as they do with respect to every question of public concern, to influence the judgment and direct the action of those in authority. But nothing can possibly be accomplished by continuing the controversy and its early termination would be hailed with pleasure by nine-tenths of the American people.

IN ONE respect It must be confessed that Omaha has been behind Kansas City. The men who have made the latter city have been wise enough to see the necessity for a system of railroads owned and practically controlled by themselves. They built the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf system, tapping the rich coal fields of southern Kansas and Missouri and traversing the immense forests of northern Arkansas. This oad has brought the commerce of large parts of three states to Kansas City. Then Kansas City men built the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern, striking boldly into territory that should belong almost exclusively to Omaha. The road has proven a valuable feeder for Kansas City in spite of its somewhat erratic career. Recently it has fallen into the hands of the Missouri Pacific, and it is now in the hands of men who will more than ever operate it for the benefit of Kansas City prosperity. The St. Joseph & Grand Island is now practically conducted in the interests of the city on the Kaw, and the little, despised Kansas City & Omaha road, starting as it does at Nowhere on the map and having its terminus at Nowhere, is all the same a feeder for Kansas City business. There s a lesson for Omaha in these things. Omaba should own at least one strong competing line to the west and northwest. She should also control one or two short lines which tap the coal fields of Iowa. These roads would give Omaha cheap fuel and also bring to her packing houses the immense herds of cattle in the northwest. Under her present system of railroads Omaha gets what the roads are pleased to bring her. With per own system she would get what she

THE attention of THE BEE has been called to the fact that the article recently printed in this paper showing the list of the counties which had observed the depository law, together with the amounts of interest received during the past year, does not credit the full amount of interest received. A closer reading of the article in question will show all interested parties that the amounts credited to the several counties were not for the entire year, but for the part of the year included in the reports of the county treasurers to the auditor. The amount collected by the counties for the entire year would swell the grand total by many thousand dollars.

FILING articles of incorporation does not build a railroad, as the projectors of the great North and South Interstate & Gulf road will learn before long. A capital stock of \$18,000,000 for a line with no other real backing than its paper plan is not forthcoming in a moment, particularly in these days of conservative investments. Make up your minds to wait a few years for the north and south railroad.

THE plan for setting idle laborers to work at beet farming may be very good, but it can not furnish present employment. What the unemployed want now is work. They will take to beet farming when the time comes provided that vo

ble just now from any standpoint, and | cation offers them desirable opportuniall must regret the ineffectual efforts to ties for earning wases. In the mean-reach an agreement as to the disputed time, however, empreed idleness is the great cause of comp wint. The remedy

> of the future. THE government at Washington seems to be keeping a vigilant watch upon the course of affairs in Brazil. Secret instructions were sent to Rio yesterday which are believed to be of a highly important character, though conjecture is at sea as to their purport. It would seem from the late dispatches that matters at Rio are approaching a climax, but whether in the interest of the government of the rebels cannot be determined. The reports of a few days ago that Peixoto had resigned turned out to be untrue, but it seems that there is a great pressure making by his friends to induce him to resign, conditioned upon Mello and his followers agreeing not to seize control of the government pending the election and installation of a new president. Mello has professed that he is not fighting against the republic, but solely against the military rule of a dictator, and if he is sincere in this he might accept the proposed arrangement, but it is hardly probable that anything will come of it, admitting the correctness of the report. It would appear that there is a great lack of energy and vigor on the part of the government, since according to trustworthy advices it has at its command a force considerably larger than that of the rebels. The government fleet now numbers twenty-one vessels and they are well equipped. A fierce naval battle, which will probably be decisive,

may be expected at any time. ECONOMY is the rule in all departments of government, regardless of consequences to the public service. Numerous instances are noted hereabouts. The force of whisky gaugers has been reduced and there are but three microscopical meat examiners at this point, where there were forty under Secretary Rusk. There may not have been necessity at all times for the latter number. but in view of the fact that our packers are increasing their export trade there is certainly great need of at least twenty meat examiners here if the government wishes to keep faith with foreign nations that have admitted American meats on express condition tha they shall be inspected. It is known to be a fact that there are not enough gaugers at the distilleries here to do the work properly or to protect the interests of the government. We believe that it is false economy to reduce the force of gaugers to a point where it is a physical impossibility for them to do

THE annual report of the state su perintendent of banks to the governor of New York comes out strongly in favor of a law forbidding any officer or official employed in any bank doing business under a state law from obtaining any loan from the bank without first having his application passed upon in a meeting of the full board of directors. The ease with which bank officers have been able to withdraw larger sums from the assets of the bank and to substitute worthless securities or entirely unsecured personal notes has been at the bottom of no few of the last season's bank failures. It is argued that if bank officials have to run the gauntlet of the board of directors every time they want to borrow money they will be more careful about the security they offer than when loaning other people's money to themselves. This is a subject which is by no means local in its scope, and every state will sooner or later have to make legal provision for its regula;

THE town council of Sioux Falls, S. D., has done for the unemployed there precisely what THE BEE has urged the county commissioners to do for the idle men here. That city contemplates the building of a city hall and out of the fund provided for that purpose laborers will be paid for taking the necessary stone out of the quarries. The men will be paid 15 cents per hour for an eighthour day. No better solution can be made of the problem that perplexes nearly every city in the west. The idle men want work, not charity. They can accept such terms as the county commissioners might offer without a sacrifice of pride or self respect incident to receiving alms. There can be no reasonable objection to the method proposed. In fact, public sentiment is largely in favor

THE oil fields in the neighborhood of Casper, Wyo., are being developed to some extent. If the railroads leading to that territory will reduce the tariff rate on lubricating oils a great industry can be built up in a few years. Tariffs heretofore in effect imposed charges on this commodity three times as high as the rate on cattle in carload lots. This is extortion in its most flagrant form. Omaha is interested in the development of the oil industry and it should be the policy of her people to work for a reduction of the unreasonable tariffs.

PHILADELPHIA merchants are raising heartrending cries in opposition to Postmaster General Bisseil's proposal to place the New York and Chicago postoffices in a separate class and to leave that of Philadelphia where it now is. If Philadelphia succeeds in pulling into the highest class Boston, Brooklyn and St. Louis will have their local pride aroused to make similar complaints of discrimination. The only way for the postmaster general to satisfy all of these sities will be to create a separate highest class for each one of them.

Belgium at the present moment is in the throes of a political crisis of a unique character. Some months ago the two Chambers must be a remedy of the present and not of the National Legislature, sitting in joint congress for the purpose of determining the revision of the constitution, accepted what is known as the Nyssen scheme of proportionate franchise, whereby every man who has attained the age of 25 is entitled to one vote, and to a second vote ten years later, or earlier if he chooses through matrimony to make himself the representative of others. This plan was embodied in the revised constitution which was promulgated by the king last year. It was left, however, to the two chambers sitting separately to devise the means for putting the electoral principles thus sanctioned into practice, and a conflict has now arisen between the ministry and its parliamentary majority in the Chamber of Deputies on the subject of this franchise bill, especially that portion thereof dealing with the representation of mmorities. Under ordinary circumstances a difference of opinion between the cabinet and its party might be met by an appeal to the country. But this is impossible in the present instance. A dissolution is out of the question, for, were Parliament dissolved, every man over 25 would be entitled by the new constitution to his one vote, and every married man, or one 35 years old, to his two votes. But how, when or where the votes should be cast no one could decide, seeing that the electoral law determining all these points has yet to be enacted.

In Austro-Hungary the two domestic

questions of superlative moment are con-

corned with the agitation for home rule in Bohemia, and universal suffrage in the Cis-Leithan kingdom. The demand of the young Czechs for the same powers of selfovernment as have been conceded to the Magyars seems, at first sight, plausible enough; but the analogy is imperfect, for the reason that the Hungarians have fought for their rights within the last half century, whereas the Bohemians, since the beginning of the thirty years' war, have not tried to make good by force their claim to autonomy. Then again, it is fraught with more peril to the Hapsburgs to grant selfgovernment to Slav people, which makes no secret of its liking for its Russian kinsfolk, than to yield like privileges to the Hungarians who are traditional enemies of the great Slavonic empire. As it is, the Czechs have a provincial Diet which deals with their local concerns; and, except as a result of a European convulsion, they are unlikely to obtain a larger measure of independence at the hands of the Vienna government. As for the close approach to universal suffrage proposed for the Cis-Leithan kingdom by Count Taaffe, this cannot be hoped for as long as the present reactionary coalition remains in power. The innovation was opposed even more bitterly by the German liberals, who are recruited almost exclusively from the middle class, than by the aristocratic landowners of Galicia and Moravia. It is certain, on the other hand, that an overwhelming majority of the Viennese favor a great extension of the franchise, and Count Taaffe, who still retains the confidence of the emperor, is said to be determined to effect it the moment he returns to office.

The government at Rome admits that the Sicilians have genuine grievances and promises that they shall be rectified. On the whole, the union with Italy has been a great blessing to Sicily. Illiteracy has been greatly reduced, the people enjoy more comforts, and even a few good highways as well as railroads now lead through the valleys and over the hills. We are too prone to derive unfavorable impressions of people from the evil repute of their worst elements. The Sicilians, as a whole, are industrious they have been unjustly estimated by many who think of their island chiefly as the abiding place of the Mafia and the home of robber bands haunting the southwestern regions. The fact is that in recent years the government has been making headway against brigandage and other unlawful practices. Sicily has been called by travelers an ugly island containing some spots of exquisite beauty and many objects and places of archieological and historical interest. Whatever its power to attract the traveler, it is certain the island has been fitted by nature to be the home of a numerous and prosperous people. For years Sicily has been growing in population faster than any other part of italy. With 128 people to the square kilometre, there are only three of the compartimenti of Italy that surpass her, rugged as she is, in density of population. If, for a time, the progress of Sicily is to be stayed, it is not the fault of her people, but of crimes of administration in high places and ow that have already involved many men of the public service of Italy in scandal. Although Switzerland has hitherto been

egarden as the cradie of liberty, and the post enlightened and progressive of Euro pean countries, yet it has just issued a decree of a singularly reactionary and arbitrary character. Henceforth every foreign newspaper sent into Switzerland will have to be addressed and stamped separately, and, although this will not interfere with the postal delivery of papers to individual subscribers, yet it will prevent dealers from handling them, as it will be impossible for them to get the papers in quantities. Strict orders have been issued to the postal authorities to prevent the entry into the country of any kind of newspaper literature in bundles, the avowed object of the government being to diminish as far as possible the dissemination of Italian papers in the Italian-speaking cantons; of French papers French speaking cantons; German newspapers in the and of German-speaking cantons. Nor is Switzerland the only foreign power which is thus manifesting a lack of liberality in dealing with foreign newspapers; for, according to a recent decision of the Paris courts, each foreign paper sold in France has to be stamped with the name of the French newsdealer by whom it is sold, and who is held thereupon responsible for every statement of a libelous character therein contained. Inasmuch as it is impossible to expect Freach newsdealers to act as the responsiple editors of the Euglish, German, Italian, Spanish and Russian papers that they handle, it practically puts a stop to the sale in France of foreign newspapers through dealers, a result which, in view of the large American colony established on the banks of the Seine, is not without interest to the press of this country.

The result of this dispute between Nor-

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



OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

way and Sweden may be of the most farreaching and important character. much, indeed, depends upon its peaceable settlement that it seems scarcely possible that an armed conflict will be permitted if it is possible to avert it. War between Norway and Sweden would probably mean war between the greater neighboring powers, and a war which might again radically change the map of Europe. Russia, if her traditions hold good, would like nothing better than an opportunity to seize the Scandinavian poninsula, and a conflict between Norway and Sweden might offer a temptation which she could not resist. England and the memoers of the Triple Alliance would not suffer Russia to acquire so important a vantage ground without determined resistance, and in the event of such a conflict France might imagine that she saw her way clear to revenge for the humiliation and defeat of the last German war. Even if hostilities could be confined to Norway and Sweden, the success of the former would scarcely be regarded with complacency by emperors and monarchs in view of its republican tendencies. Republics in that case would be becoming too ommon in Europe to be pleasing to absolute rulers. A republic in France, another in Switzerland and a third in Norway would furnish too many object lessons in democratic government. It seems likely, therefore, that the existing troubles between Norway and Sweden will be adjusted by outside intervention if they can be settled in no other way, for if they should come to the arbitrament of the sword the whole of Europe might feel the effects of the conflict.

a collision between France and Great Britain more serious than it would otherwise be. It is true that France has her own grievances against England, though they are in fact grievances against the French government of ten years ago, which missed the opportunity then offered to it of exercising a joint control of Egypt with Great Britain. If this grievance be both unreasonable and sentimental, Russian hostlity to Great Britain has a more solid basis. The dismemberment of the British empire would be a matter of congratulation both for Russia and for France. On the other hand Great Britain, as Sic Charles Dilke the other day reminded her, has no friends in Europe. The tendency of such incidents as that of Siam and as this of Africa is to force England into a virtual If not a formal membership of the Triple Alliance.

Louisville Courier-Journal and, therefore, station it at various foreign protecting our foreign commerce. We must for securing that than all the navies ever affont could do, even if they were owned by the United States and made every harbor on earth resplendent with the stars and stripes. Our merchantman, sailing under our flag with the unrestricted right to trade every clumsy warship in our navy.

### A Burning Question. Denver Republican.

Just at present many people in Massachusetts are taking a great deal of interest in the subject of cremation. A short time ago a crematory was built near Boston, and the body of Lucy Stone was cremated. event attracted a great deal of attention, for it was the first instance of cremation in Massachusetts. Subsequently the tody of Frederic A. Henshaw was incinerated. In view of all that may be said in favor of cre-mation, it is strange that it is not resorted to more frequently. The reluctance to adopt it is to be explained only by the strong hold which the customs and prejudices of ages have upon people. The argument fro and fairly orderly and law-abiding, but | itary grounds alone is sufficient to justify its general use.

> A boy 16 years of age is in jail in Dodge City charged with a probably successful atnot to assassinate an entire family comtheory in Kansas which mitigates its atroc state once heard of a tragedy equally horrible simply their intense way.'

> insult to President Cleveland, coming, as it does, from his old enemy, Hill. It probably marks the peginning of a long battle between the president and his own party in the senate. This battle, if it goes against the executive, will result in the nomination of D. B. Hill for the presidency in 1896.

Two hundred and eighty-five persons were killed by trains on the street crossing of Chicago last year. Hereafter all crossing murders are to be reported to the council the mayor expecting by this means to shame the council into domaining elevated tracks. There promises to be a very interesting contest for the position of state librarian to Kentucky. Six young women have alread, entered the race, and as most of them are gumarried and about equally endowed with physical charms, the problem of making as noice of candidates is likely to tax the legislative mind severely. Mr. David H. Sweetser owns and occupies an estate in Lynn, Mass, that has been owned by members of his family for 200 years. His ancestor, Hugh Alley, came to this country in 1685 and settled upon the farm. Most of the old homestead remained in the possession of the family until 1850, when Lynn became acity. Chleage altermen are confronted with an opulent condition. Astronomer Yerke's street railway company has just made a divyr of 115 per cent on last year's business and laid aside a reserve fund of over a million. His remarks, when addressed to the fathers, will have, therefore, a very im-pressive, metallic sound. If there is any thing in sight that he wants, he has but to James Wormley, son of the well known Washington hotolkeeper, while removing some personal effects which his father had

The French-Russian understanding makes

## Get a Merchant Fleet First.

It is all well enough, perhaps, now that we are getting a costly and ponderous navy on our hands to seek to put it to some use,

## Runsans' Intense Way. Kamsas City Star.

# Buffalo Express,

Engraved upon the head was the inscrip-tion: "Hon. Charles Sumner, from a ortizen of Liberia." The Massachusetts statesman

ports with the hope of stimulating and first, however, get a foreign commerce; and a simple free trade statute would do more where and how she pleases, would be worth more to our international commerce than

prising four people. The deprayed youth fired a load of buckshot through the window in such a way as to take effect on every member of the household. This crime would seem to be without palliation, but there is a ity. When a certain prominent woman of that she observed: "This does not signify that the Kansans are cruel or bloodthirsty-it is

# A Slap at Cleveland.

The rejection of Hornblower is a direct

put away in a closet many years ago, came across a curious relic. It was a coffeewood cane, highly polished, and with a gold head

> mark of friendship. It had disappeared and was supposed to be lost. All Jersey is enjoying the reports of Minister Runyon's gorgeous display at the New Year reception in Berlin. Runyon drove to the palace in great style. He had footmen galore, American eagles decorated the car riage, and his aristocratic person was decked in the trappings and bullion of a major general's uniform. All of which tickles Jersey. It is said Runyon was commission eral of volunteers and that when he struck the gait at the first Buli Run he kept the pace till he landed in Newark. Of fighting that was enough. But he preserved his com-mission and an unwavering affection for SPARKLING FLIGHTS.

had presented the cane to Mr. Worm!

Chicago Dispatch: One of the most popular public measures in South Carolina is the half

Chicago Record: His Wife as they start for the call)—That necktie of yours is horribly oud!

He—Well, no one will hear it while your hat

Elmira Gazette: Theatrical companies that do the least walking are those with the most

New York Herald: Actor-He can play "drunken parts" better than any one in the profession. Manager-Yes, but the trouble is he is too foud of rehearsing. Boston Transcript: "But how do you know

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Burglar (gruftly - Your money or your life.
Jones (sleepily)-You'll find some bills in the drawer there. They're all in but the butcher's. I might send you that. Good night!

Detroit Free Press: John-What did the old nan say when you asked him for his daugh-

Willie-He didn't say a word; he whistled for Philadelphia Record: "Keep your eye on that man," whispered the bartender in a Ninth street saloon to the proprietor last night. "Why, what's the matter with him?" asked the boss. "He claims to be a detective," was the startled reply, "and ordered a plain lemonade."

New Orleans Picayune: Half of Florida appears to be fighting for a fight, and the other half is evidently fighting to have no fight.

Indianapolis Journal: "Your salary has seen \$4,200 heretofore, Mr. Penns," said the employer.
"Yes." assented the head clerk.
"Well, we will just knock the two hundred off from now on. That will enable you to escape the income tax."

Philaderphia Times. And now tonight you're fairer still, Beyond the power of pen and ink To paint, as in the waltz you move, A witching harmony in pink.
I'd give the world to win a glance
But then, you see, I do not dance!

I watch your partner take your hand— What blessings on him I invoke! He bends and whispers in your ear; I think he makes a modest joke; You smile responsive. Happy he! But, ah, such smiles are not for me!

# THE GROWING DAYS.

Helen E. Starret in Interior. The days are growing long again;
Still later fall the shades of night;
Still earlier breaks the golden dawn,
And, darting through the subshine bright,
The sparrows strain their little throats,
To tell, in Joyous chirruping.
How signs in earth and air portend
The glad returning of the spring.

And as I note how winter's spell And as I note how winters specifies to broken, note the budding trees. And soft moist earth and balmy air, My heart draws sweet analogies. For in my life seems broken, too, The winter spell of grief and pain, And with the coming of the spring My days grow long and bright again.

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fine clothes on Earth Your money's worth or your money back.

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lovercoats and underwear for boys' and men ever shown in this city. Then we are giving twenty per cent off on our winter caps. Elegant suits that sold in December for \$10 and \$12 are now being swept out at \$8.50. The \$15 ones go at \$10. You can't get a better suit than we will sell you for \$16.50. They are our regular \$20 line. The same

proportionate cut maintains all over the store. Overcoats, underwear and the like are put down to such low prices that it is no trouble at all to sweep them out. Store open till 10 o'clock Saturday night.

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