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George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bez Pub shing company, does solemnly swear that the shing company, does solemnly swear that stual circulation of Tun Danly Ben for the we biling January 20, 1894, was as follows:

orday, January 20. GEO. B. TESCHUCK Sworn to before me SEAL by prosence this goth day of January N. P. Fett, Notary Public.

ABOLISHING the entire sugar schedule of the Wilson bill only emphasizes Its characteristic as a tariff for deficit

only.

Average Circulation for December, 23,335.

Up to the present moment it may be said that Governor Mitchell of Florida is not a believer in the policy of noninterference.

THERE is raw material enough at our doors to make Omaha a manufacturing city of 300,000 people if the necessary capital is properly invested.

What became of the 44,647 barrels of oil that were rejected by the state oil inspector during 1893 because they failed to come up to the test fixed by law?

THE ways and means committee won't be able to recognize the disfigured Wilson tariff bill by the time the committee of the whole gets through dealing with it. It's a wise father that knows his own offspring.

THREE columns of Louisiana lottery advertising on one page and an editorial on the violation of the gambling laws on the opposite page shows a jewel of consistency fit to ornament the snoat of the biggest hog ever slaughtered in a South Omaha packing house.

CONGRESSMAN WHEELER displays a commendable frankness in acknowledging that he intends to vote for the Wilson bill, however "nefarious" that measure may appear to be in his personal view. Mr. Wheeler knows upon which side his bread is buttered.

THE Brazilian correspondents report · - - that both sides to the little controversy desire to put an end to the fighting. This is the first intimation that the Brazilian revolution had reached the fighting stage. Heretofore the fighting has been done over the cable lines.

IF THE Brazilian government really wants to come to an agreement with the insurgents, why not each stake his fortunes with one of the principals in the proposed Florida prize fight? Such an arrangement would have the merit of ending two wordy fights at one blow.

THE proposition for a national boulevard stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and lined with shaded shrubbery, was probably conceived in the breast of the philanthropist who desired to make the return home of the disappointed office seeker at Washington as cheerful as possible.

WHILE we are about it confiscating dice boxes and wicked slot machines located in cigar stores, don't let'us forget the prize popcorn and candy packages that our confectioners are selling. There is a newspaper, as also several theater programs, which tell how to get rich for nothing by patronizing certain lotteries.

EMPEROR WILLIAM is a shrewd monarch, in spite of his many peculiarities of character. Nothing could so add to his popularity with the masses as a reconciliation with Prince Bismarck resulting from overtares first made by him. The emperor has been moved to action none too soon if he desires to avail himself of the opportunity before it shall have passed beyond his grasp.

A YEAR has elapsed since the Capital National bank at Lincoln closed its doors and thus enabled the public for the first time to become acquainted with its financial methods. The president of the bank has been sentenced to the penitentiary for five years, but there is a well founded belief in Lincoln that all of the men connected with the swindle have not been exposed. There is still an opportunity for justice to exert itself in the Capital City.

THE suggestion that Senator Hill is organizing another cabal to defeat the confirmation of Wheeler H. Peckham to be associate justice of the supreme court will hardly create much enthusiasm in the country, either among democrats or republicans. The interests of litigants before the court are of too much importance to be hampered, even at the desire of politicians who desire to increase the discomfiture of the administration. There is such a thing as too much factious opposition.

IT MUST be a nice quality of oil which the Standard Oll company is attempting to pan off upon unsuspecting patrons in Nebraska when 41,647 barrels out of 122,325 inspected, or over one-third of the total, is found to be below the low standard demanded by the Nebraska law. If the product of any ordinary factory showed one in every three defective, customers would begin to suspect that something was radically wrong. The persistence of the company in sending dangerous oil into Nebraska can only mean that it is willing to take its chances a having it pass a lax inspec-

THE POLICY REGARDING SUGAR. The action of the house of representatives in committee of the whole, in deciding to place refined sugar with raw on the free list and to abolish the bounty, was a distinct triumph of the radical element of the democracy and the men who are advocating an income tax. If this action is sus ained by the house, as there is every reason to expect it will be, and is allowed to stand by the senate, it is perfectly easy to see that it will be fatal to the domestic sugar industry. No one familiar with the conditions will for a moment contend that it is possible to maintain and develop sugar production in this country without the fostering support of either a duty or a bounty, and of the two it has been sufficiently shown that the latter is the more effective as a stimulus to the development of this interest. With both removed our sugar producers and refiners will hardly be able to long withstand the destructive foreign competition that will follow. It is estimated that the capital in-

vested in the sugar industry in the

United States is not far short of \$200,-000,000. Probably at least one-fourth of this sum has been invested since the bounty went into effect. It is now proposed to strike a deadly blow at this great interest, and what compensatory benefit is to be hoped for from such action? Will the consumers of sugar derive any permanent advantage from it? Putting refined sugar on the free list may have the effect of breaking up the Sugar trust and this would undoubtedly be a benefit, but after our sugar plantations are abandoned and the promising industry of sugar beet cultivation is given up, putting our people entirely at the mercy of the foreign producers of this necessity, is there any assurance that our people will not then have to pay as much or more for sugar than they are now paying? It is true that we have been producing only about one-tenth of the sugar consumed in the country, but even this small fraction has exerted a wholesome influence in the interest of the consumers, and with the growth and development of the domestic sugar industry this influence would have become more marked. Cut off this supply and who can doubt that the foreign producers of sugar will take advantage of it? This effect of the proposed legislation will not be felt at once. It may be a year or two before it is realized. But that it will ultimately come as the consequence of striking down our sugar industries scems inevitable. The utter recklessness of proposing to at once reject a means of raising revenue when the government is so greatly in need of revenue and to withdraw all support from a growing industry representing a vast investment of capital is almost incomprehensible and startlingly illustrates the spirit and purpose which dominate the party in power. There is another thing not to be lost sight of, and that is the fact that in abolishing the bounty the contract entered into between the government and those who have invested in the sugar industry since the bounty went into effect will be violated, but a little matter of this kind has no weight with

obligations nor the danger of disaster can deter them. Mr. Harter, democratic representative from Onio, said in the house that an income tax was the necessary alternative of a duty on sugar. The chief exponent and champion of an income tax has persistently opposed a duty on sugar. The action of the house regarding sugar may therefore be accepted as indicating very strongly the success of the income tax proposition, so far as the house of representatives is concerned. Yet there is some reason to hope that enough democrats will refuse to obey the party whip to defeat this most obnoxious measure.

the cheap politicians and self-seeking

demagogues who are at the front in

congress, even though ruin should come

to hundreds of enterprising citizens.

With their minds intent upon an

economic revolution neither sacred

LET THEM MAKE A REPUBLIC.

Resolutions were presented in both branches of congress Tuesday proposing that this government shall permit the provisional government of Hawaii to do as it pleases. The senate resolution recites that the provisional government having been duly recognized the highest international interest requires it shall pursue its own line of policy. In the house the resolution presented proposed to extend the sympathy of this government to the representatives of the Hawallan islands who are making an effort to establish a republic there. The provisional government of Hawaii appears to be pursuing its own line of policy regardless of public opinion here or elsewhere, but inasmuch as there seems to be a lingering hope with the men who overthrew the monarchy that there may be a change of feeling in the United States that will permit them to realize their desire to become a part of this country it may be expedient that congress should make some such expression as is contained in the resolutions introduced. In that case the senate resolution seems to be the more judicious, since it simply proposes to commit the government to a let-alone policy, at the same time warning foreign nations that any intervention on their part in the political affairs of the islands would be regarded as an act unfriendly to the government of the United States.

As to the proposed expression of sympathy the American people are not called upon to take any such position with respect to any of the efforts and designs of the Hawaiian provisional government. Our policy should be to simply let that government go along in its own way, as it seems quite able to do, only keeping a watchful supervision over American interests there. If President Dole and his adherents desire to establish a republic and succeed in doing so there can be no doubt that the American people would cordially extend their sympathy, but they can very well wait until the result is attained. They do not now know that the provisional government wants to establish a republic or that anybody connected with the party that deposed the queen is making any sincere effort in that

suspicion that some of these men, once fully convinced of the impossibility of annexing the islands to the United States, would not be eager for a republican form of government that the American people could sympathize with. That would involve giving rights of citizenship to a great many of the people of the islands who are not now in accord with the provisional government and who might exercise their rights in opposition to its policy. A so-called republic which ignored the rights of these people and rested upon the favor of a small minority of the population of the islands, as is the case with the present government, would have no claim upon American sympathy. It is extremely difficult to have any faith in the men in political control in Hawaii. Their professions of high patriotism and of devotion to the cause of civilization and Christianity do not carry with them a conviction of sincerity. Nevertheless the American people will not discourage any efforts they may make to establish a republican form of government, and if they succeed in doing this on a bassis of justice to all the people of the islands who have rights that ought to be recognized under such a government the sympathy of this country will not be withheld. Such a consummation, however, does not ap-

pear to be probable in the near future. REPRESENTATION ON THE BENCH. One phase of President Cleveland's recent nomination to the supreme court vacancy deserves more than mere passing notice, and that is the fact that the president has evidently felt himself to a certain extent constrained to make his choice from among the attorneys practicing in New York, or at any rate in the judicial circuit over which the late Justice Blatchford had been accustomed to preside. The feeling that the different sections of the country should be represented as nearly equally as possible upon the bench of the supreme court has been manifested in the highest judicial appointments for some years past, and the tendency to look upon that court as a representative body seems to be gradually becoming more and more confirmed. In the latest instance, for example, there was nothing whatever to limit the president's freedom of selection over the whole United States, but in fact he confined his search for an available candidate to the leading city of a single state, as if able and experienced men residing elsewhere were not to be considered within the requirements of the

emergency. The existence of this tendency to view the supreme court as a quasi-representative body has secured some recognition on the bench itself, whether as a resuit or cause of the popular impression it will be difficult to say. In assigning the different justices to different circuits during the recess of the court the residence of each is taken into due consideration, and whenever possible each justice is given the circuit which includes his own home. Thus the circuit under Justice Brewer extends over Kansas. from which state he was appointed, and that under Justice Gray extends over his state of Massachusetts. Where two justices accidentally hail from the same place, as do Justices Harlan and Fuller, the principle of representation has to be held in abeyance, but it is recognized so far as the circumstances permit. This system of circuit assignment undoubtedly adds to the incentive to select new judges from vacant circuits, for only by such a method can each secure a circuit comprising his own

That no such system was contemplated by the framers of the constitution needs scarcely to be emphasized. The supreme court, in the minds of those early statesmen, was to consist of the ablest jurists of the day, without reference to party lines or sectional representation. Justice is the same wherever the same laws are in force and requires no different interpretation from federal judges whether the case arises in Maine or Texas. For this reason they observed every precaution that was calculated to secure an independent, able and impartial judiciary. Life tenure, with undiminished salaries, appointment by the president, subject to the confirmation of the senate, removal only on impeachment, such were the means by which those ends were sought. Other things being equal, it may be policy for a president to distribute even judicial nominations in rough accordance with geographical lines, but once accept the representative principle as a binding precedent and the court will lose an important factor in its claim to absolute independence of responsibility outside of the constitution and the laws.

NO NEED OF AN INCREASE. The Board of Education has decided to ask the council for an increase of the school tax levy to 31 mills, in the face of the fact that property owners are groaning under the weight of existing taxes. Now if there was any disposition on the part of the board to retrench and prune down where the pruning knife could be used without impairing the efficiency of our system we might acquiesce without grambling. But the fact is patent that the board is squander ing money on supernumeraries and poitical hangers-on. Every corporation and business firm in the country has been obliged to retrench by dispensing with employes that are not absolutely needed, and readjusting salaries within

the bounds of their earning capacity. The board has done some pruning but it does not exhibit a disposition to curtail expenses where curtailing would involve favorites or dispense with fads. There is no law, for instance, that would justify the admission of children under 5 years into the schools. The city is not presumed to supply free nurseries at the expense of the taxpayers. There is no reason why the city should supply thousands of dollars worth of stationery to patrons of the public schools, and it is doubtful whether the free text book policy should extend into the High school. Nine-tenths of the pupils in the High school are sons and daughters of men and women abundantly able to pay for their books, maps and supplies. direction. There is ground for the These who cannot afford to bear the ex-

pense of text books, and stationery used | the public burdens. It signifies direct and in the High school cannot afford to have their children take the High school

course. A round sum might also be saved by making principals of schools teach a class wherever it is practicable. In many of the smaller and medium-sized schools the principals have not enough to do to occupy their time. In any event the tax lery of last year should be ample for this year.

COUNCILMEN do not differ from other people by reason of any perpetual lease on life and they are subject to the ravages of disease without reference to political faith or official position. Vacancies may occur in the membership of the council and there is no telling in advance whether the first victim will be republican, democrat or independent. It is clearly the duty of the council to provide a method for the filling of councilmanic vacancies whenever they may arise. Because there happens to be no vacancy at present offers no valid reason for leaving this important matter to be decided upon the spur of the moment and under circumstances that may foster a resort to underhanded tactics. The city charter instead of providing for this emergency itself leaves the details to be prescribed by ordinance of the mayor and council. There is a call for the passage of such an ordinance, not only to fill the gap in our frame of city government, but also to avoid unpleasant entanglements in the future.

POPULIST congressmen are not disposed to accept the income tax proposition offered by the ways and means committee as a sufficient surrender to the demands of their platform, and threaten to oppose the whole scheme unless the measure is made to provide for a system of graduated taxation. It is not so much the principle of the income tax that they desire to be recognized as the principle of progression in the rate. Of course the democrats in congress dare not go further than they have gone with this unpopular revenue policy, but this will only serve to add the populist votes to the forces already conspiring for its

A TEMPTING spread of mental pabulum has been prepared for presentation before the annual meeting of the Nebraska Press association to be held at Lincoln this week. The list of oratorical dishes, however, fails to include several timely topics to which some of the promised attendants are peculiarly fitted to respond: "The postoffice and the press; how the two may be profitably combined," "Federal grand juries and how to excite their ire," "The railway job office the only lucrative adjunct of the corporation organ." Perhaps it is not too late to revise the delectable program.

THE self-appointed organ of the moral and religious sentiment of these parts clamors for the passage of the resolution by the fire and police commission instructing Chief Seavey to close all gambling houses, pool rooms and billiard halls. Why not also instruct Chief Seavey to enforce the law against lottery advertising? No law-abiding citizen can defend gambling in any form, but the money lost in Omaha gambling ens is spent in Omaha, while the money for Louisiana lottery tickets goes out of the state never to return, except as a balt for suckers and more money.

TWO HUNDRED millers are holding a convention at Kansas City for the purpose of devising ways and means to widen the market for western flour. A memorial requesting congress to adopt reciprocity as soon as possible was adopted. The millers should remember that there is a market at home for their product. Lower transportation rates from the west to the east would more than treble the consumption of flour It is the cost of the freight that pre vents thousands of families from eating white bread, and enough of it.

THE Wilson bill is a trifle disfigured but still in the ring.

> What They Lost. Globe-Demcerat.

It is safe to assume that the lobbyists who have just lost \$250,000 by Cleveland's eto of the New York bridge bill are all Hill men.

Business Resumption. New York Commercial Bulletin.

Fortunately, however, we are now dealing with past facts rather than present condi-tions. So surprisingly rapid has been the resumption of work in all our industries n the past two weeks that estimates are to be regarded as largely historic. It may be taken as a fair estimate that of those who had been thrown out of industrial employ-ments during the last half of 1893, from 50 to 60 per cent are now at regular work, and although they have in most cases had to accept reduced wages they are receiving compensation in a lower scale of living ex-

Summing Up the Record.

New York Sun Eighteen months have elapsed since the emocratic craft set sail for the economic Eidorado of revenue duties and larger mar-kets. The business outlook is not reassur-ing. The things most confidently promised have not taken place. Many of the demo-cratic crew are in revolt, and the demand for turning the ship back toward the pro ection coast is loud. Pretexts and arguments are heard in support or such a sur-render to cowardice, and Prof. Wilson, the coxawam, has a chart whereby he thinks the crew can all get back into port by sail-

Is there no Columbus on board of the democratic craft to Stand up boldly and insist upon keeping straight ahead on the course marked out by the last democratic national convention?

The Proposed Income Tax.

The principal objection to the income tax which the democrats are seeking to impose, is that it conflicts with the fundamental idea of an equal and uniform distribution of

buoxious discrimination against a certain portion of the population, and that the most thrifty and useful portion. In other words, it is open and deliberate class legislation, and no ingenuity of sophistry can make any-thing else of it. These citizens who are capable and industrious enough to earn over \$4,000 a year are to be taxed for the support of a government from which they derive no protection or assistance than those fail to earn that amount

who fall to earn that amount.
The only form of taxing incomes
that can be logically defended or
morally justified is that which includes all ncomes, without regard to their relative ecounts, and thus exacts tribute from each individual in proportion to his earnings and profits, be they large or smail. That kind of a law would at least be consistent and impartial, though seriously objectionable in other respects. But the plan now proposed is equivalent to the arbitrary selection of a given class of people as the proper ones to pay the whole of a tax levied for the benefit alike of those who may it and those who There is certainly no are exempted from it. justice and no fairness in such a method of

raising revenue.

It is to be observed, furthermore, that the bill prepared by Mr. Wilson's committee, while estensibly intended to be free from oppressive and inquisitorial features, is really more edious in that relation than the one passed during the war, which proved to be so very distasteful in spite of the necessity that warranted it. Under this new plan, the citizen who fails to report his in me when it reaches the taxable limit is to be held guilty of a criminal offense, punish able by fine and imprisonment. Men sus pected of having earned as much as \$4,000 a year may be pursued by detectives and re quired to prove themselves innocent of such an iniquity. The tax on salaries, not only of those holding public offices, but also of thos s to be deducted from the last payment for he year by the party making such payment That is to say, employers are to be made agents of the government for the collection of the tax by taking it out of the wages of the employes. There are other equally of fensive provisions in the measure, all calculated to invade the ordinary rights and privileges of citizenship, and to promote perjury and evasion of all kinds as the only leans of antagonizing and defeating a man ifest wrong. The people of this country do not want a law of that sort. They are willing to pay all necessary taxes, but they are not willing to have taxes imposed according to monarchical methods and in contempt of the rules of propriety and decency. party that gives countenance and support to project thus discredited will be driver from power at the first opportunity by tremendous majority, whatever its excuse may be for its iit-advised and unreasonable

> Some Rallway Questions. Chicago Tia es.

conduct.

Twenty per cent of the mileage in America is in the hands of receivers, and perhaps 20 per cent of the remainder ought to be. There are said to be over 170,000 railway men out of nployment. The table of stock quotations shows an apparent loss in "values" since the panic set in of some hundreds of millions. It was indeed reasonable to assume that the public would be interested to know why nese things are thus.

The immediate cause of railway misfortunes is, of course, the hard times. Partial suspension of industry and commerce is followed at once by a corresponding curtail-ment of the revenues of common carriers. But the shrinkage in railway "values" and usiness, the failures and receiverships, have been altogether out of proportion to the failures in business and manufacturing. is this circumstance which prompts the inquiry. What is the special grievance, malor weakness of American railway properties! The answers made to this question by

say, a dozen of the most important railway men of Chicago show an amusing unanimity upon several points. It is practically agreed by these disinterested experts that if rail ways were subject to no laws, or could make their own laws; if they could fix their own charges and the wages of their employed especially if, above all, they abolish the interstate commission, the rail way situation would be ideal-from the rail-way man's point of view. It may as well be conceded that American railways have suffered some injustice at the hands of state legislators, especially in the west. But to the lay observer it is pretty clear that the railways have brought this hardship on themselves. The hostility of they complain did not disclose itself until the people were persuaded that a railway corporation was not merely heartless, but thoroughly dishonest and lawless and would rather buy a legislature or corrupt a court than obey the law. Nor is this popular prejudice without foundation, as our statute oks and the records of our courts abundantly show. The supposed honor of American railway companies is a byword and a reproach, at home and abroad. Not only are the corporations guilty of bad faith to the public, but of bad faith to each other; the history of almost any of the "pools" and associations is a record of agreements made only to be wantonly and cynically broken at the first opportunity. Some of the com-panies are doubtless worse than others and some may be altogether guitless, but all

must suffer like poor dog Tray.

Having acquired in the popular estimation the status of felons the railway corporations are morally estopped from complaining of "hostile" laws. But even granting that they are sinned against as well as sinning, the railway experts who have given views to the public must not complain if the public distrust their competency quite as much as it denies their good faith. Here, again, to be sure, exceptions are to be made. As a general proposition it may be said that the roads have maintained their solveney and effectiveness in proportion as they have been administered upon business principles. The "good" roads are those whose property has been managed for the future as well as the present, whose road beds and rolling stock have been renewed and kept in repairwhose managers, in a word, have recognized that they owed a duty to the property, its owners, and the public as well as to Wall street. The "bad" roads are those which have been "skinned," as the saying is, at the behest of the gamblers behind the scenes. These properties, being in effect so many counters on the tables of the Wall street dead falls." have naturally lost their at-

tractiveness in times like the present. But the underlying cause of disaster in the railway world is one which, naturally enough, railway managers are most reluctant to admit, namely, that they are incompetent, unable to cope with the task set before them. And this is their misfortune quite as much as their fault. They are as a rule, very able men and quite as respectable as the nature of their employment will admit. Probably they do as well as any other body of men similarly circumstanced could do. But in the nature of things they must work at cross purposes or to no real purpose so long as they and the properties they control remain as they are. The railway interests of America, properly considered, are so losely interwoven as to be one fabric. They should be administered from one head for a common purpose, not the least factor of which should be the welfare of the people who created them. Instead, they are for the post part so many private enterprises, hoslie to each other and to the public, and financed" by a body of gamblers who know ittie and care less for the public and whom the public in turn cordially hates and distrusts. This is unfortunate and may involve, as

our railway friends complain, a great injustice to them. But it is nevertheless true. Nor does the published table of railway finances serve to mitigate this feeling, for it appears that even in the calamitous year 1893, when the managers found it necessary to discharge 171,000 men and curtail other expenses in proportion, the net earnings of their roads were more than \$10,000,000 in excess of those for the prosperous year of 1892.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The enginess are calling Willia. 'Tis a wise professor who knows his own

Cleveland's slide down Hill promises to be nore precipitate than he bargained for. The vigor of the Manitoban plast enables

cople to comprehend the policy of free raw The party of free sugar will need considerable of that article to effectually coat the

The inefficiency of Cal Brice's pull at the white house enables the senator from two

states to dispense with curl papers. Pictures representing Uncle Sam stretch g the legs of his pantaloons with straps are a cruel travesty. Just now he is decid edly short.

"Drop it!" shout democratic organs in chorus, referring to the Hawaiian policy. It is evident the administration has taken a

Mr. J. A. Battles has just been elected by he city council of Fitchburg, Mass., superatendent of streets for the aftieth year in succession. "The small still voice" so oft apostro

phized by poets and preachers probably refers to the telephone charmers who whiser, "They're talking now." A young woman in Greenford, Long Island.

been fined \$5 for seissoring off the tail of her father-in-law's horse for spite. hould have docked it for fashion's sake and saved the \$5.

Abe Slupsky is not a myth, but real flesh and blood. Not long ago he kept a second-hand furniture store in St. Louis, but since the newspapers picked him up he has become a full-fledged politician. Major Burke, Louislana's treasurer who mbezzled \$3,000,000, is now managing mine in Honduras belonging to a New York yndicate. He says he will return for tria

when he gets enough money to defend his It is explained by way of St. Louis that he periodical fail of a stone from the Board of frace building in Chicago is due to the siesmic disturbance occasioned by the Chi-cago woman putting her foot down with

emphasis. L. E. Gaffey, the new associate justice of the supreme court of South Dakota, com-menced the study of law at the age of 14, while on his father's farm in Wisconsin, reading from borrowed books. He was state's attorney for Hughes county Dakota, and is considered one of the best read lawyers of the far west.

The influence of American ideas is marchng on. General Crook always insisted that the way to soothe and subdue rambunctious warriors was through the alimentary canal. Evidently Emperor William had that idea in mind when he forwarded a bottle of old value of the remedy. The exite of Fred-ericksruhe immediately bottled his wrath.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Superior millers shipped seven carloads of lour to Glasgow, Scotland, the other day. A Lincoln man offers to locate a normal chool at Grand Island for a big-sized bonus. R. L. Cornwell, a teacher in the DeWitt schools, who has been in failing health for some time, is dead.

The haif-breeds of the Santee agency gave hop the other evening that was attended by many white people as well as the clite of the reservation mixed reds.

Rev. C. W. Savidge of the People's church of Omaha has sturred up the animals in Nebraska City. He taiked in a church there the other night, and advised all church nembers to keep the body clean as well as the soul. He succeeded in getting four old chewers of the filthy weed to give up the nabit; told them to go home and take a bath and be clean.

The contest between O'Connor, republican, and Hemmett, independent, for clerk of Garfield county, has been settled by the county judge at Burwell. The ballots and eturns were examined and passed upon by the judge, who decided that each candida. had received an equal number of votes, aggregating 185 each. They then cast lots, O'Connor, the contestant and holdover, win-

The second annual meeting of the Douglas County Farmers Institute will be held at Valley February 1 and 2 and it promises to be a session of more than ordinary interest Among the papers of especial value to be read on the occasion will be: "Sugar Beet Culture and the Douglas County Factory," by Count Lubienski; "A Proposed Method ming Good Roads in Douglas County by C. C. Turner, and an address by Chancel-lor Canfield of the State university. Other papers of great interest to the farmer will e read by experts. A large attendance is expected.

Cleveland Plain Dealer (dem.).

Now we have great respect for great men especially when they are in authority, but we have greater respect for great principles when they constitute the foundation of great party like the democratic party; and we profess to be just as able to understand these principles and to teach them to our fellow men as a secretary of state who has peen a republican all his life, or a chairman of a ways and means committee who has been a professor in a small university town in the mountains of West Virginia. We would like to know by what divine right these men can claim to be infallible have never seen their credentials, but we have seen the principles of the democratic party created by God and written in the hearts of men, and they are the only political infallibility that we accept or bow to.

THE CLEVELAND-HILL SCRAP.

New York Times: We repeat that Prestlent Cleveland has made a very serious mistake, and in vetoing this bill has fallen far short of the breadth of view and soundness

of judgment that the people of his own state and a rightsto expect of him. Buffalo Express, Fresident Cleveland may give reasons why the bridge bill should have been vetoed till the cows come home. His countrymen will continue to believe that there was only one reason for his conduct, a desire to get even with Senator

Hill for the rejection of Hornblower. Philadelphia Press: Possibly President Seveland would have vetced the North iver bridge bill anyhow, but it is extremely probable that he was aided in reaching his onclusion by Hill's success in procuring the rejection of Mr. Hornblower. The president is not above retallating on his enemies, and republicans will not regret to see the breach between him and Senator Hill yawn wider.

Chungo Post: A pridge across the Hud-son river from New York City to the Jersey son river from New York City to the Jersey shore was wanted. The bill was favored by New York and New Jersey. Tammany wanted it, Murphy wanted it and (or but) Hill wanted it. The bill went up to the president and he vetoed it before the triumphant shouts of the Hill contingent over the Hornblower defeat had ceased to echo shout the country. cho about the capitol.

New York Tribune: In vetoing the New York and New Jersey bridge bill, which was returned with a message to congress from the white house. President Cleveland may be considered to have repaid his quondam ally. David B. Hill, for the leading part taken by the latter in bringing about the rejection of Mr. Hernblower. The New York York and New Jersey bridge bill is well known to be one of the pet schemes of the enior senator from this state, and, in spite of the reasons which the president gives in support of his vato, it will be difficult to remove the popular impression that he was actuated in the matter largely by a desire to get even with Mr. Hill.

LIVE THOUGHTS IN JEST.

Philadelphia Ledger: The king of Italy is not much over five feet in height; Uncle Sam, also, is rather short at present.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The only time a man can perfectly control himself under ex-citement is when he is bunting a burglar.

Hinghamton Republican: Original sin was the cause of the fall of man, and now when a man falls it is the cause of a good deal of orig-

Chicago Tribune: "In the matter of family," sighed the poor man who had married a widow with nine children, "I seem to have bitten of more than I can shoe."

New York Herald: Clara-I don't think Carrie-Sloper's husband has much of an opinion of himself, Maud-No. He has been reading over all the love letters he wrote her before they were

New York Tribune: Baggs-What's in a Jaggs-Lots. I know a farmer that is so mad bill that he won't ride in a

democrat platform wagon. Atchison Globe: Tue white folks spend a great deal of time and money in trying to curl their hair, and the colored people patronize every peddler who sells a decection warranted

Philadelphia Record: Muzzins-Did you hear how young Mrs. Baker's cooking had saved Baker's life? Buggins-No; I had no idea she was a good cook. Muzzins-She isu't. lea she was a good cook. Muggins—She isn't, aker ate some of her biscuits yesterday, and after was struck in the stomach by a trolley car. The car was badly wrecked.

Indianapolis Journal: "Who is that talk. ing in the next room in such a high key?"
"That's McChatter. He's trying to negotiate a loan."
"What a pity it is that a man can't raise money as easily as he can raise his voice."

Somerville Journal: Estelle-Mr. Regle invited me to go to the theater last night.

Belle—Did you have a box?

Estelle—Oh, yes; Mr. Regle never buys less
than half a pound of candy at a time.

THE MUFF.

Town Topics. Since Eve first blushed behind a leaf And with the serpent firted, The fan has brought our sex to grief And lovers disconcerted;

Poetical attention: I think it time my lady's must Had honorable mention. It is not for the ball room made But for the winter outing, Then in her snuggest furs arrayed The fearless flirt goes scouting. It hides the hands we fain would press

With slient adoration, Yet gives the charmer's leveliness A varied fascination When pressed against her chilly ear

When pressed against her chilly ear
It looks so warm and cozy,
It makes her glowing face appear
More dimpled, soft and rosy;
And when she sinks her pretty nose
In its recesses farry,
Forth from her eyes a rapture glows
That's sure our hearts to flurry.

In short, it is an instrument
Offensive and defensive
That maids can use, on flirting bent,
Or when they're feeling pensive;
Whenever we our love confess
They blush and sigh behind it,
And when their lips we'd fain caress
Right in the way we find it.

It rouses, teases, tortures, charms,
And fills with perturbation;
Just like the fan it thrills, alarms,
And aids our subjugation.
Wherefore of all love's weapons sweet
These two must rank together—
The for for summer evenings meet. The fan for summer ovenings meet, The muff for wintry weather.

fine clothes on Earth

Your money's worth or your money back.

After the Storm is over

Then comes a nice day—a nice day to buy

trousers - especially nice because you can buy them of us now at a discount of 25 per cent, any mens' trousers in the house -some fine ones, some finer, all good, this season's goods-reliable as any mademore reliable than most trousers. It's a

big lot to take off of a \$6 pair of trousers. It makes the price pretty small for a \$3 pair. No matter. 25 per cent off goes. We will be pleased to also sell you a suit or an overcoat. On these we are making very nice hard times prices. You can't afford to miss this sale for it will be money saved in your new trousers' pocket to take it in.

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