THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee delinout Sunday) One Year
Daily and Sunday One Year
Six Months
Three Months
Sanday Bee, One Year.
Saurday Bee, One Year.

OFFICES. Omaha. The Ree Building.
South Omaha. corner N and Twenty-fourin streets.
Council Bluffs. 12 Pearl street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune building
Washington, 513 Fourieenth street. CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed. To the Editor BUSINESS LETTERS. Payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska. retary of THE BEE Pub George II. Tzschifek, secretary of THE BEE Pub-lishing company, does solemniy awear that the actual circulation of The Dalty Bee for the week ending January 27, 1894, was as follows: Sunday, January 21 22,595 22,897 22,893 24,881 26,192 25,443 GEO. B. TZSCHUOK. Friday, January 26,..... Saturday, January 27....

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres-nce this 27th day of January, 1894. [SEALS] IN. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for December, 23,335

WE WONDER if there are any prominent men left in Servia who have never had a cabinet portfolio offered to them. Now that Emperor William and Bis-

marck have kissed and made up it will

be in order for Grover to embrace the Iron Duke of Tammany. Nor a single Nebraska plum in a whole week! If those federal appointments don't come soon no democrat in

this neck o' the woods will be able to

survive the next Nebraska blizzard. SAN FRANCISCO is the most cosmopolitan city in America, and the opening of the Midwinter fair on Sundays is therefore in accord with the prevailing sentiment of the great majority of San Fran-

ciscans. THERE is still a good deal of money in the state treasury that could be loaned out at 3 per cent for the benefit of the taxpayers if it, cannot be invested in state warrants that are drawing 7 per cent interest.

THINGS are getting awfully dult in Omaha. We have heard nothing for a whole week about the anti-vice crusade. the impeachment of the mayor or the luscious plums in Grover's fruit basket in store for Jacksonian patriots.

THAT was a mean trick to increase the diamond schedule of the Wilson bill. The faithful will be compelled to postpone their hopes of wearing diamonds until the protective duty enables some enterprising American to open up a diamond factory.

ARTIST ST. GAUDENS is gaining more notoriety through the rejection of his design for the World's fair medal than from the best piece of work he has heretofore accomplished. After all this advertising his services ought to be in greater demand than ever.

When the Brazilian war dogs are chained and muzzled we may confidently look for a belligerent outbreak in Chili, Paraguay, Bolivia, Uruguay, Peru or Mexico. Those hot countries still believe that frequent blood-letting is necessary for the preservation of good health.

THE Brazilian war is likely to collapse within the next ten days, and by that time the fighting crews on the dynamite cruisers and torpedo boats will be ready to make a desperate and terrific onslaught on the American sea biscuit and English ale that has been kept in store for an emergency.

"TALMAGE preaching doesn't pay," is the way the news of Mr. Talmage's prospective retirement from the pulpit of the Brooklyn tabernacle has been heralded through the press. We are not quite so sure of that, however. It has evidently paid Talmage. The great trouble has been that Talmage has not been able to bank up the fires of sheol so as to keep the Brooklyn congregation cool in the summer and comfortable in the winter.

THE telephone patent expires with the end of this month, but the local telephone rentals will continue to be charged as usual upon the monthly bills. After paying the royalty upon the patent during the years of its natural life the people have almost come to the conclusion that they ought to have the benefit of cheaper rates when the claim to that royalty shall have been extinguished. But they cannot expect cheaper telephone rates to come of themselves. They will have to make an effort to secure them.

Douglas county secures as its quota of the state school money apportionment \$31,992.75 out of a total of \$309,508, or a triffe more than 10 per cent. Douglas county at the same time contains over 14 per cent of the entire population of the state. The only way to account for the divergence in the two ratios is to assume that the other counties have been more successful in developing a supply of children of school age. Nothing so stimulates the industry of discovering children between 5 and 21 years old as the apportionment of state school moneys upon that basis.

THE Boston Advertiser takes Secretary Morton severely to task for reprinting what it calls a respectful remonstrance against his utterances in such a form as to exhibit its bad spelling, incorrect grammatical construction and other faults of language, evidently for the purpose of holding its authors up to ridicule. Incorrect grammar is necessarily a great shock to any one who haits from Boston. and the secretary has inexcusably offended its good people in giving circulation to such barbarous literature. The Agriculture department should furnish an editor to revise the resolutions which local granges may propose to adopt.

A ROYAL RECONCILIATION.

CONTRACT LABORATED TO THE PARTY OF

During the somewhat sensational and erratic career of Emperor William since he ascended the throne nearly six years ago nothing he has done was so creditable to him as his self-sought reconciliation with the great statesman who effected German unity and established the empire which for more than twenty years has dominated the political affairs of Europe. When Bismarck resigned the chancellorship which he had held under the rule of the grandfather and father of the present emperor, forced thereto by the anomalous plans and the imperious will of the latter, the world believed that the young emperor had made a mistake pregnant with grave danger to the empire. It was felt that without the guiding wisdom and the firm hand at the helm of state of the wonderful mau who had directed Germany to such splendid achievement there was great possibility of the imperial structure he had reared disintegrating and falling to pieces. The enemies of Germany looked forward to the time when its influence and power in European affairs would be greatly weakened or disappear altogether. Patriotic Germans feared that the young ruler, who had not attained his 30th year when he came to the throne, who had little knowledge of polities or diplomacy and who was thought to have an inordinate military ambition, would, if left to the unrestrained exercise of his own will, plunge the nation into difficulties that might

Germany stands today as strong and firm upon its imperial foundations as when Bismarck gave up power, and the credit for this is due wholly to that great statesman. The nation he constructed was so firmly built up, was so well fortified at every point, that although subjected to some hard strains there is nowhere in the magnificent structure a crack or a crevice. Imperial caprice and folly have had no effect upon it and the popular patriotism which Bismarck inspired and fostered remains as ardent and as earnest as when he guided with almost infallible wisdom the affairs of the nation. That the confidence and homage of the German people have continued with the veteran statesman in his retirement the events of the past few days abundantly attest. From the moment it became known that the emperor and the ex-chancellor were to become reconciled all Germany was filled with a patriotic enthusiasm and the popular greeting accorded to Bismarck in Berlin, which he had not before visited since his retirement, will always be memorable in the experience of the German capital. It was indeed a proud day for the man of "blood and iron" and not less so for Emperor William if he rightly appreciated the popular approval of his magnanimity to the greatest of his subjects.

result in disaster.

It is not important to inquire what motive induced the emperor to bring about this reconciliation. It is pleasing to think that it was entirely unselfish and prompted solely by a desire to show the world that Germany's foremost statesman, although banished from official place and power, still holds a place in the respect of Germany's ruler. It is easy to believe that in celebrating the anniversary of his birthday yesterday William II found an added reason for bappiness in the fact that he had again bound to himself with ties of mutual esteem the firm friend and loyal servant of his grandfather and father-the great statesman whose fame imperial neglect could not impair and imperial favor cannot render more illustrious.

WILL STOP IMMIGRATION.

One of the most remarkable propositions advanced in support of the democratic tariff policy is that of an Illinois representative that it will stop immigration. It is presumed that this idea was intended to commend the policy to the laboring classes of this country, who are supposed by certain demagogues to be practically unanimous in desiring that the growth of population here shall be confined to natural increase, and who are ready to fall in line with the party that will adopt a policy having this result in view, regardless of the conditions. A very good comment on the theory of the Illinois representative was made by a Pennsylvania member, who remarked that there was no doubt the democratic tariff policy will do more to stop immigration than all the other legislation of congress in recent years, because foreigners will no longer have the inducement to come here. They will remain in Europe and manufacture goods for us there.

As a matter of fact the tariff policy of the democratic party has already had the effect to check immigration by producing a condition of business in this country that has greatly reduced the demand for labor in all branches of industry. Europeans are not uninformed as to the situation of affairs here. They know that hundreds of thousands of American workingmen are idle and that there is danger of many of them continuing without employment for a long time to come. The people abroad read these things in their papers and they hear of them through correspondence with friends in this country. Hence they are coming here in smaller numbers than for many years. Last year the number of immigrants entered at New York was a little over 352,000. It is highly probable that not to exceed half that number will come in at that port this year. This is what the tariff policy of the democratic party has already done with respect to immigration. At the same time that it has closed mills and factories it has struck a blow at the growth of population.

But it could not have been supposed that anybody would advocate this policy on the ground that it would prove to be a barrier to the increase of population by accessions from foreign lands. That is a phase of the problem which is altogether novel. Yet from what has already been experienced there is reason to think that the consummation of the poticy may have such a result. Indeed, it may possibly go further and cause an emigration from the United States of

here by the higher wages and the better opportunities for employment which protection to home industries afforded. There are infinite possibilities of mischief in the democratic tariff policy and in checking industrial progress it cannot fail to also restrict the growth of population. It is important to know that for this view there is democratic author-

INCOME TAX THEORIES.

Much of the confusion noticeable in popular discussions of the income tax is traceable to a failure to distinguish between the two main theories upon which that form of taxation has been defended. The great object of every system of taxation is to so distribute the burdens of government as to promote justice among the several parties from whom payment is exacted. The starting point is the necessity of raising a large revenue to defray the legitimate expenses of government. This revenue can be secured in a progressive country only from the annual increase in the wealth of the inhabitants. That system of taxation must then be best which brings into the treasury the required sum with the least inconvenience and injustice to those who contribute it.

The most common idea of the income tax and the one most often borne in mind when its justice is referred to is that of the income tax as the sole system of taxation. It is the simplicity of the income tax as a single tax that is attractive. If all government revenue must in the end come out of individual income, why not apportion the whole amount among the different citizens in the ratio of their annual incomes? Adam Smith's first canon of taxation demands that the subjects of every state contribute towards the support of the government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities-a principle which many writers on finance have construed into a plea for the income tax. The latter, in other words, make income the best test of ability, and, as there can be to their minds but one best test of ability, there can be but one just tax and that the income tax. But the income tax as a single tax has never existed outside of theory, nor has the attempt ever been made to put it into practical operation.

A second theory of the income tax re-

gards it not as a single tax, but as a part of a system of taxation. To do this we must give up the conception of income as the only real test of ability and acknowledge that there are other data by which a just apportionment of taxation can be attained. This theory recognizes the futility of raising the huge revenue of a modern government by any single tax, and seeks to distribute the burdens of government in accordance with the abilities of its subjects by means of a diversity of taxes, which, taken all together, will give an approximation to the desired justice. The place of an income tax in any tax system then is to remedy the inequalities that might arise without it. As to just how these inequalities may arise two explanations have been offered. The one is that our taxes upon property, real and personal, fail to reach many sources of income which owe the same duty to the community. Our property tax, for example, neglects entirely the remuneration of the professional it and invests it in taxable property. An income tax supplementary to the property tax would, it is argued, place the salaried man and the business man deriving similar incomes upon equal footing. The other explanation is that the income tax is designed to offset the taxes laid upon the consumption of the poor, who are supposed to expend relatively greater amounts than the wealthy upon goods subject to revenue duties. The logical development of this theory is toward a graduated income tax, for divergence in the amounts expended for goods for consumption by the poor and the rich must become greater the higher

in the scale we ascend. It may be stated that no prominent writer on finance accepts the first theory of the income tax or urges its imposition as a single tax. Those who favor it in any degree advocate it only as a part of a larger system of taxation designed to remedy existing inequalities, and wherever it has been adopted in practice it has been with this object in view. Even for this purpose the question of its desirability resolves itself into a mere matter of expediency. It involves, aside from its theoretic instability, so many practical difficulties that various authorities rely upon other kinds of taxes to effect the reforms in question and deny to the income tax any place whatever in the ideal system of taxation for a country such as ours.

THE SOUTH BETTER FOR DEFEAT. Judge Speer of the United States district court at Savannah, Georgia, in an address a few days ago to the grand jury, gave utterance to sentiments which have attracted attention, not only because extraordinary for such an occasion, but for the further reason that the views expressed regarding the defeat of the confederacy are remarkable as coming from that section of the country and from a judge who did what he could for the success of the confederacy. Judge Speer called attention to the fact that he is an ex-confederate, as are the federal district attorney and marshal, but he declared that they are none the less devoted to the laws of our common country and none the less resolved to do all they can for their enforcement. Having pointed out the strength of the claim of federal laws on the south, the judge proceeded to consider what the condition of the people

ernment in the south. Upon this point Judge Speer said that in all the light which the lapse of years has thrown upon that struggle and upon its results, it cannot be denied by thinking and philosophic minds that the condition of the south would be much worse than it is had the confederacy been successful. "We would have been a strong military government, as a matter of necessity," said the judge. "Those of us who are of the ap-

of that section would be if they had

succeeded in the effort to disrupt the

union and establish an independent gov-

in the standing army or in the navy. Our boundaries would have bristled with forts. Opposed as we would have been by the spirited people of the northern section of this country, a people noted as well for courage and determination, we would have had constant wars. We would have been taxed into a condition of poverty which the people could not have borne." Proceeding, Judge Speer referred to the fact that the mese who attempted to separate the country are now taking a patriotic interest in its councils, extolled the magnanimity of the government, and declared that such a government, with such laws, deserves the full, free and unreserved support of all its people.

There can be no question of the soundness of the sentiments expressed by Judge Speer, but it appears that they were not received with favor by the people among whom the judge is living and who supported the confederate cause. They do not like the candor with which he acknowledged the inadequacy of the reasons for the attempt to destroy the union, the characterization of his own act in firing on the flag of his country as "impudent" and his confession that southern success in the war would have meant a military oligarchy. This manifestation of feeling shows how devoted the men who were identified with the "lost cause" still are to the doctrine which prompted the attempt to disrupt the union and militates against the assertion of Judge Speer that these people are now taking a patriotic interest in the affairs of the nation.

The south has advanced since the war

with a rapidity it never experienced before. In the last quarter of a century that section has realized a greater material development than in all the preceding period from the foundation of the government. Its people have learned the lesson of self-reliance and the value of industry and thrift as they never knew it before. These things ought to have taught them to renounce utterly the old state rights and secession heresies, and to give an unqualified devotion to the union, but nobody will venture to claim that they have generally done this. There are thousands of men in the south today who believe that the attempt to destroy the union was justifiable, that its failure was a great misfortune, and that the doctrine upon which the attempt was grounded was and still is right. They probably do not expect that it will ever again be asserted, at least in their day, but none the less it is a part of their political faith, and as such it operates as a restraint upon their full and unqualified devotion to the union. Judge Speer represents a small minority, there is reason to believe, of those who supported the confederate cause, but it is an influential minority because superior in intelfigence. Hence there is warrant for the hope that the next generation of southerners will develop patriotism as sincere and wholehearted as that which characterizes the people of other sections of the union.

TRANSATLANTIC POSTAL SERVICE. With the improvements in ocean steamships which enable them to make faster and prompter voyages between Europe and America it is only nature to expect corresponding improvements in he postal service that is expedited by those vessels. So far as the United States and one or two of the continental countries are concerned, this has in fact been the case. Advantage has been taken by the postmaster general of every opportunity to better the system of transmitting foreign mails and no expense has been spared to make that service as satisfactory as circumstances permit. Thus Germany and the United States each maintain ocean postoffices on board the great mail steamships that ply between the two countries, in which the mail is assorted and distributed ready for immediate consignment to its destination the moment the landing is effected. The fastest vessels are utilized for postal purposes, without reference to the flags which they fly or the countries in which their owners happen to reside.

The British government, on the other hand, pursues a narrower and more exclusive policy in reference to transatlantic postal facilities, with consequences of inconvenience alike to merchants on each side of the water. Proceeding on the assumption that British vessels are the best to be had and that British interests are alone to be consulted, it transmits its American mail by British steamship lines only. The result is, of course, that these exclusive contracts retard the improvement of the postal service, and compel the people of both countries to put up with facilities inferior to what might easily be had. It is urged on behalf of the British postal authorities that they are quite justified in favoring British shipping interests with this Incrative traffic, but this argument must meet the ready objection that if they wish to assist the ship owners with a subsidy they can do so without holding letters over two and three days in order to send them by the favored vessels. There is no reason why merchants doing business with the United States should be subjected to the nconveniences of a slow transatlantic service just to uphold the precedent that has been set by the British post-

This question of international postal acilities does not affect the British pubic alone. The United States authorities should see to it that it is brought before the next congress of the Universal Postal union, which ought to have jurisdiction over the case. The chief purpose of the union is to improve postal facilities the world over, a purpose which would be materially advanced by remedying the defects in the transatlantic service.

A BILL introduced in the Iow legisalature provides that all parties desiring to use intoxicants shall incorporate in clubs of 100 members each. County auditors may furnish liquor to such clubs and issue coupon tickets at 10 cents each, good for a twist at the club locker. The idea is perhaps no more impracticable than others advanced and if put on the statute books would be as effective as the prohibitory law, skilled laborers who have been drawn propriate military age would have been which has been used as a foot ball wrong.

in that state for the past twelve years. Under the provisions of this wonderful bill it is indeed interesting to contemplate the increased importance that would attach to the office of county auditor, especially in a local political campaign. His possibilities for usefulness would popularize him beyond compare. He would be the state's annointed and select bartender, with a pull. Such a system would at once throw the South Carolina paternal grogshop into the shade. Just how and where the state would buy its liquors is not stated. Perhaps the author of the bill would have that proud state establish breweries and distilleries and thus get its supply at first cost. When the lawmakers of Iowa quit toying with such absurd expedients and adopt the provisions of the Nebraska license law they will have learned wisdom and gained that peace of heart that passeth all understanding.

DURING the year 1892 fire insurance companies drew out of this state \$1,653,-754 in premiums on risks taken. Out of this vast sum only \$679,408 was paid in losses. The total receipts of Nebraska companies from risks taken in the state amounted to \$464,225, while the total amount paid in losses was but \$165,107. The managers of all insurance companies agree that the total cost of getting pusiness is 33 percent of gross premium receipts. It is easy to compute the enormous profits that have been pocketed by them, and it is also easy to see the absurdity of their claims that the recent advance of rates was forced upon them by reason of poor business and actual loss on business originating in Nebraska. We have heretofore intimated that insurance people are sowing the wind only a little later to reap the whirlwind. We predict that if they do not soon reverse their policy our legislatures will retaliate and put laws on the statute books that will protect their patrons

against further imposition. FIVE ex-governors of Massachusetts sat down to dinner together in Boston the other day. It seems as if the ex's of high official life were becoming quite as numerous as retired army officers. The chief difference between the two classes, however, is that the former are always ready to return to public service while the latter are content to draw half pay for the remainder of their lives.

THOSE workingmen who went to Washington to protest against the passage of the Wilson bill are complaining of rather brusque treatment at the hands of several democratic congressmen to whom they ventured to address themselves. They now feel quite assured that they cut a smaller figure with the democratic politicians after election than before.

> Cause for Regret. Globe-Democrat.

General Master Sovereign is advertising himself in a way that is calculated to make the Knights of Labor look back upon Powderly with greatly increased respect for that gentleman's capacity.

> The Advance of Science, St. Paul Globe.

A scientist has discovered that people cat more in cold than in warm weather. He may have also observed that they wear more clothing in winter than in summer, and that they maintain fires more constantly. Science is constantly making discoveries, out it sometimes overlooks very common

Charming Candor. Cincinnati Enquirer

General Sickles of New York exhibits a charming frankness in his declaration that he has been studying the tariff question for forty years and yet thinks that he does not sufficiently understand it to justify his making a speech thereon. And yet there are scores of callow statesmen in congress who think that they have mastered the whole subject in six easy lessons.

Stand from Under. New York Sun.

National bankruptcy is too powerful a force to put into the hands of the wildheaded statesmen who come to congress wearing the democratic uniform while parading as populists. If the democracy is to be led into the halls of populism, let it be taken in at the front gate, with its eyes open. No tariff bill for deficiency as a whip to force the populist principles of in tax or any other absurdity thereafter!

A Costly Convenience. Philadelphia Record

The telephone is a great convenience, but it has been a costly one. Since 1880, when the first company was organized to introduce it to public use, the dividends declared have iggregated \$23,106,093. It was a great invention and the reward of the inventor has been proportionately great. Now that the patent has expired the public should be accorded a service that bears some reasonable relation in the price exacted for it to the cost of plant and maintenance.

Regulation the Remedy. Minneapolis Journal.

The Iowa supreme court reaffirms its decision that the prohibitory amendment is not a part of the state constitution, not hav-ing been legally adopted. Under such decision the way is open for the repeal of a law which has never been enforced except in communities where a majority favor total abstinence, and for the substitution of county option, which will give prohibition countles what they want and make the liquor business, which has flourished in other counties, pay a heavy license tax and be placed under restriction.

Decline in Big Incomes.

Philadelphia Times. It is more than likely that reduced revemes and incomes will bring back to Philaloiphia very soon quite a number who have been living in luxury abroad upon the earnngs of properties and investments built up several such cases have happened aiready. One very wealthy lady sold her house furniture and shook the dust of Phila phia from her feet, declaring she would never again set foot in the mean, until old place, where her father built up his fortune out of rags. Within six months she was back, hustling around to look after the in-vestments she left behind her. In anothercase several titled personages have come pell-meil from Italy to find out the meaning of the lessened revenues from Philadelphia properties which they acquired by marriage.

The Scandal of speed Premiums. New York Tribune

It is preposterous to assume that the govornment, after twelve years of construction for the new navy, during which the genius and officiency of American designers and ship builders have been triumphantly viadicated, cannot contract directly for a ship of nineteen, twenty or twenty-one knots and get precisely what it asks for. It is wholly mecessary, and now well nigh scandalous to invite proposals for a seventeen-knot ship and then to pay \$200,000, in addition to the contract price, for the artificial record of a nineteen-knot ship. We say "artificial rec-ord," for it must not be forgotten that the rials occur under conditions which will never be reproduced, and that the machinery s subjected to a tremendous strain for the sake of forcing a speed which can never be made again in actual sea service. That rec-ord is not worth what it costs. The system unbusinesslike, wasteful and radically

THE MINISTER AND PUBLIC EVILS.

Bu H. T. F., in the Mid-Continent. This was recently the subject of discussion n the Ministers Alliance of Kansas City. Events seem to be giving it an immediate practical importance. does not a need miscroscope to evils in our city administration. Lake most other cities we are blessed with the "Push" and the "Ring" and saloon politicians, and the sly soft hand of the cor poration which on occasion becomes man All these are expensive luxuries We are probably neither better nor worse than other cities in these particulars. In the loose irresponsible talk of political orators and newspapers these evils get protty well ventilated and sometimes perhaps exaggerated. Ministers and churches are giving con-

siderable attention to the city government. Just now the Congregational churches are

Just now the Congregational churches are in the lead in this matter, and the Method-

ists next in order. One church has a com-monwealth club, which gives attention not only to city affairs, but broadens out into the general subjects of economics and en-tertains socialistic lectures of the most proiounced type. Another church has a club whose duty it is to take charge of the Sab bath evening service. Under its direction its new pastor is pouring hot shot into the city administration. Another pastor gives us papers and lectures pretty strongly tinc-tured with socialism. Another young pastor has recently come to one of our churches, with theological views, we fear considerably unsettled by modern "advanced thought," who has intimated his intention of making economies the subject of his teaching. Another pastor preaches pretty sharply on the duty of managers of the cable cars to enclose the gripnen in glass, to protect them from the cold Possibly he has not investigated its possi-At all events the men in control are iot by any means inhuman or carcless o their employes and they say it is impossi-ble. The ministers of Kansas City seem to be at the head of a league to enforce crimi-nal laws and clean out the lotteries and gambling dens and saloons of the city. Dr. Parkhurst seems to have started a move-

ment which is spreading over the country.

The duty of the minister and the church in relation to city government and political matters generally will bear a little discrimi-nating study. It may be possible for them to undertake to cure great evils in a way to bring their own certain defeat and to react disastrously on the religious work of the church. We need to take counsel of our religious principles and go by the book "to the law and the testimony. Every minister and every Christian holds

a double relation to society and has to act in two very distinct and alverse spheres of He is a citizen under civit govern ment and he is a member of the church and under the divine government. As a citizen he may and must use methods adapted to ivil government. He may and must maintain the civil law and use force to do it. In the church and in his office as a minister, and character as a Christian, and in the promotion of religion, he may not and must not use force. Here he that takes the sword shall perish with the sword. The of our warfare are not carnal. He that winneth souls is wise. Force always proves a boomerang in religion. If ministers in their pulpits and churches, as religious organizations, undertake to force people to stop sin-ning and to live righteously, they miss the mark and fail. If the church organizes and leads leagues to reform city government and to forcibly abolish all the great evils and cancerous growths in city life, it is pretty certain to fail in its attempt and to stir up a great deal of enmity to religion.

It is very easy for ministers to use the positions they hold behind the pulpit to scold and berate city and national governments, and politicians, and social evils and economic conditions. It is very safe and may for a time, while its novelty lasts, be quite popular and elicit an occasional cheer, but what becomes of the gospel and religion meantime? We once knew a woman to walk alone on a dark night, and over muddy roads four mites, under deep conviction of sin to learn what she must do to be saved. Would the pastor have been in the line of duty if he had spent that evening berating the city government? If the minister can bring men into God's moral kingdom and get the law of God into their hearts, city governments will take care of themselves. As citizens we can use the civil law, police, and the army if need be, to reform the evils of society, but not as churches. May it not be possible that

mistaken his calling? DE ASTS FROM ELWIN HILE

The pieus whine was invented in the pit. A genius is never taken to be one by his

a minister at the head of the police force re-

forming the immoralities of city life has

It isn't the biggest horn that makes the best music. Starting to heaven on a gravestone is

If you wear religion as a cloak your soul may freeze to death There is as much kill in ma selfish heart as there is in a musket.

A preacher's usefulness is not measured by the size of his salary. Perseverance can accomplish wonders, but

t cannot make a bad egg hatch. It takes more than philosophy to make a man smile when he has the toothache. People have to be living in a high state of grace to enjoy their own faults pointed

A preacher with dyspepsia has to keep very close to the Lord to preach the gospo

ANOTHER ODIOUS COMPARISON.

Figures that Plainly Tell Their Own Story Without Added Detail. Once more THE BEE has made a little comparison that will be highly gratifying to readers of this paper, but will be slightly 'odorous," to use the exact language of Mr. Shakespeare, when viewed from the standpoint of certain other alleged newspapers The comparison has again been made between The Bre of yesterday and the World-Herald and Lincoln Journal of the same date, to ascertain the amount of matter, ex-

> One and a haif columns of matter in the Journal were stolen from The Evenning Bee of the night before.

clusive of commercial news, printed in each

paper. Here are the figures:

The papers last evening sized up as folows:

The best is the cheapest. Appreciated at Beatrice. BEATRICE, Jan. 26 .- [Special to THE BEE.]

THE BEE correspondent hears many favorable comments relative to the complete report of the Corbett-Mitchell affair furnished in last evening's issue of THE BRE. Agent Cullen, who is always looking after the interests of his customers, took the precaution to order 200 extra copies of the issue mentioned and had nearly all of them sold before their arrival on the 8:16 train. THE BEE's competitors were not "in it" this time.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The disorderly proceedings in the house is steadily transforming alleged reform into

loyer will remove much gayety from the life

Mr. Blount insists that his name is pro sounced Blunt. That corresponds with av For the first time in his long and windome career the bruiser of Birmingham

was obliged to "close his face." A bottle of rare old wine from President Dole to President Cleveland would certainly provoke extraordinary comment. Hopes of continued populist ascendancy in

Kansas are seriously menaced. St. John is attempting to break into the party. Prof. Wilson should not repine because his labors reduced his weight fifteen pounds. The tariff bill is a reduction measure

If the diagram of Governor Mitchell's face now going the rounds is true to life he could have stopped the argument by shying his mug in the arena. The homeliest pug in the crowd was nandsome in comparison.

PLEASANTLY PUT.

Chicago Tribune: "That young lady seems to be practicing her Delsarte lesson uncon-sciousty." "Who? Miss Blithers? That isn't Delsarte; that's St. Vitus' dance!"

Boston Transcript: Fogg-Come Figg, have a smoke. Figg-I'll die first. Fogg-Oh, well, every man to his liking. I'll do my smoking

Truth: Bostwick-So you followed my advice, Jagster, and tried the gold cure. You found it effective, didn't you?
Jagster-Very. It took all my money and left me nothing to get full on.

Indianapolis Journal: Watts-Doctor, what do you think of the water cure for fits? Doctor Bowless--It might work sail right on ready-made clothes.

Philadelphia Record: Wigwag--Two heads are better than one. De Tanque--I don't know about that. One was quite enough for me when I woke up this morning. Detroit Tribune: "Jumpersly is getting to

be a horribly profane man, isn't he?" "Yes, poor fellow, he bought a patent fuel-saving device last fall." Indianapolis Journal: Mrs. Wickwire-What

is that story you are reading?
Mr. Wickwire—The Mad Bride."
Mrs. Wickwire—What was the matter?
Wasn't her veil on straight? VERY MYSTERIOUS.

Chicago Recard. Among the many mysteries Revealed in the histories, Or told another's sister is There's none like this, we say; Why, it's thought meritorious r college men vainglorious To pace the streets victorious
And clant this witty lay:
Rah, rah, rah!
Rab, rah, rah!
Siss, boom, ah!
Wow! ay! e-ce!

NO DOUBT HE WAS A FOOL.

Letroit Tribune No doubt he was a fool, but then, He went all smiling through his life. Though wrong, he no er distrusted men, Nor filled his heart with bitter strife.

No doubt he was a fool! His wit Could never fully understand The world, and so, quite out of it, He, dreaming, found another land.

No doubt be was a fool! When change And loss fell on him he but smiled, And then they thought it passing strange, He seemed so like a simple child.

No doubt he was a fool! They said He had no grasp of earth's affairs, But when he lay before them dead Their tears fell unawares.

BROWNING, KING

The largest makers and sollers of fine clothes on Earth

Your money's worth or your money oack.

Foreign or Domestic.

It makes but little difference to the purchasers,



but when the Lewis full fashioned underwear, that sells never for less than \$3.50 to \$4.50 a piece, goes at a straight \$2 a garment; or when Dr. Warner's well known health underwear that retails for \$5 and \$6 a suit goes for only \$1.50 a garment-then it does make a difference. We won't do it long, because we'll be sold out-then we

won't buy any more-can't afford to sell such fine goods and sell them at such ruinous prices for any length of time. Also some awfully low prices on broken sizes of other underwear. We will, also, give choice of a fine selection of our \$1.50 and \$1 neckties at 50c a tie. As drawing card we have put in all our 50c four-in-hands and tecks at a quarter a tie. You know when we say double value, it's so. No such chance again. You may be too late if you wait.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Will pay the express if you send the money for \$30 worth or more | S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.