# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1894-SIXTEEN PAGES.

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

# PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION Daily Bee (without Sanday) One Year Daily and Sanday. One Year Six Months Sunday Bee, One Year Sanday Bee, One Year Sanday Dec, One Year Weekly Bee, One Year

#### OFFICES.

12

omnha, The Bee Building. Bouth Omain, corper N and Twenty-fourth streets. Council Builts, 12 Pearl street. Chicago office, 317 Chamber of Commerce. New York, rooms 13, 14 and 15. Tribune building Washington, 513 Fourteenth street.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed: To the Editor

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and resultances should be ddressed to The Hee Publishing company, Omala, traffs, cheets and pestofflee orders to be made ayable to the order of the commany. payable to the THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

# STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of January, 1894, was as follows:

$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		10 M
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1	17
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	A	00.729
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	23.018	18
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	A	10 001
	4 00 274	90) 22.617
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	9	AND THE R. P. S.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	00.000	01 #24.590
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6	92
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		00 807
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7	23
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0.00 0003	00,007
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Salasser and an and an and an a first the	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	91 921
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	BARRARE AND ADD ADD ADD ADD ADD ADD ADD ADD ADD	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	00 200	97
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	11 99.899	23,443
13		#04 Z0Z
14	12	28
14	244 AVA	100 724
15	13	and a
15	10.00	NA 89 795
15		
16	15 00 095	91
16	Advesses	OV
Total for the month	16	
Total for the month	A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR OF	#140 000
	Total for the month	and a state a state a state a state of the street

Less reductions for unsold and re-19,474 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of February, 1894. (SEAL.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

A New York bayber announces that he will shave the unemployed free of charge at certain hours on specified days. It's the boot black's turn next.

Mr. Bland really gives utterance to some very sensible views when he qualifies himself by saying that he is speaking from the standpoint of the gold monometallist.

In these dull, wintry days do not forget that every dollar you spend for the purchase of Nebraska-made goods is kept within the state and is turned over again to men who are citizens and taxpayers of this commonwealth. We must bring all the money to the state we can and then see that it is kept here.

With a committee on the revision of foot ball rules hard at work to abolish the abuses that have sprung up in this game, the outlook for the rapid extinction of the foot ball fiend is not very promising. Brutality is no necessary adjunct of the game of foot ball. Under revised rules the sport is sure to be more popular than ever.

St. Gaudens, the sculptor, offended the artistic tastes of a few squeamish prudes residing in Boston, which takes such pride in her reputation for art culture. This time as in the case of the Columbian medal, a nude male figure is the immediate occasion of the storm of indignant objections. Isn't It about time for Boston to come into the civilized world?

Here is a chance for a new speculative enterprise. The Chinese on the Pacific coast are said to be taking out duplicate registration certificates by the dozen, which they hope will acquire an uncarned increment of value as soon as the penalties of the exclusion act go into effect. A corner in Chinese registration certificates might mean a fortune for its manipulators.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA. This week will witness the completion of the twenty-fifth year of the existence of the State university of Nebraska. The significant event is very properly to be commemorated by appropriate ceremonies on Thursday and Friday of this week, and is an occasion well calculated to call the attention of the people of Nebraska to the work which this great aducational institution is performing. It must be remembered that the university is part and parcel of the public school system of the state, supported wholly by public funds. It might perhaps trace its origin back to the policy enunciated in the famous ordinance of 1789, providing for the encouragement of schools in the northwest

territory-a policy consistenly adhered to by congress, and one to which must be ascribed abusive tirade against Mayor Bemis when he the grant made in the enabling act of 1864 was cited as a witness in a case some of seventy-two sections of land for the use and support of a state university, to be appropriated and applied for that purpose and for no other purpose. It was in pursuance of case. this grant that the legislature in 1869 passed an act establishing a state university and providing for its maintenance and govern-

the previous year or failed to comply with From practically nothing this institution any of the conditions precedent to the issuhas grown in the short period of twenty-five ance of a license. In the exercise of this years beyond the most ranguine expectations discretion the license board has as much of its founders. It has attracted students right to its opinion as to the merits of the from all portions of the state as well as remonstrance as the judge has to his from surrounding states, until at present opinion. its capacity for accommodating those who The supreme court has a right to overrule apply for the privilege of the advantages the decision of Judge Scott, but what would

which it offers is tested to the utmost. At Judge Scott think if the supreme court, in infrequent intervals reluctantly made appassing final judgment, should go out of propriations have enabled it to add to its its way to inject into its decision a tirade equipment in buildings and apparatus, but against him and denounce him for misconnot fast enough to keep up with the destruing the law. Does not the course of mands made upon its resources. From a Judge Scott in this case invite reprisals on bare handful of instructors the teaching the part of the mayor, who might, through corps has increased in correspondence with the city attorney in his appeal brief, roast the increase of students until it constitutes Judge Scott and denounce him as an arroa small regiment in itself. One by one adgant demagogue or anything else short of a ditional subjects have been added to its criminal charge.

curriculum, until it now offers to those To be sure the line of propriety as to what who desire a liberal education an oppora judge may say concerning co-ordinate tunity to make a good beginning in any one branches of government has not yet been of the great fields of literature, science and legally defined, but the ethics of the profession and the respect which courts of law It is not fair to compare the State uniseek to maintain contemplate the repression versity with any of the munificently endowed on the part of judges of displays of personal institutions of the east, although in such a spleen and intemperate talk tending to procomparison it would not fail to hold its own voke the contempt of court and public distaking all circumstances into consideration.

### respect for courts and law. STOP SPLITTING HAIRS.

Twenty-five years are but as a day in the A little more backbone is what is needed life of these centers of higher education in Iowa just now, especially at Des Moines. The University of Nebraska has only begun It has been agreed that the prohibitory statits career; it has yet many years to grow ute has not been the unqualified success its before it will lay claim to having attained advocates had claimed for it when it was its majority. The state officials, the legisforced into law ten years ago. It is even admitted by some of the prohibitionists that the law will never be enforced in some localities in the state. From the people a cry for relief has gone up. This cry has been heard and last year the republican party promised relief. Now what is needed is statutory expression of that promise. This must be given or the republicans of Iowa must go back to the voters and admit that the political green goods game has again been enacted. It will not do to longer waste time in hair-splitting over the meaning of the somewhat ambiguous phraseology of the now famous "thirteenth plank." Either that plank meant something or it meant nothing. It was explained during the campalgn to mean that towns and cities where sentiment was in favor of legal control and direction of business whose suppression was proven impossible should be given that privilege. Now that construction of the plank is being buried beneath a heap of

petty quibbles and charges and counter charges between the two factions of the party. The weakness of the cause of the radicals is admitted in their efforts to force on the liberals a measure that stands as a

cosmopolitanism and that Omaha is rising with the colossal operations of the millionaire grain and produce gamblers, which are mainly responsible for the evils of speculation, and it is hardly necessary to say that a law which should fail to do this would fall far short of what the producers of the country desire. Pretty nearly everybody will agree that the backet shop ought to go, but

the wiping out of these establishments for the smaller gamblers in commodities will go only a short way toward curing what a great many people regard as a serious and demoralizing disease in our commercial system.

An anti-option bill is also to be intro duced in the senate, the details " which have not yet been made public, but it is said that it will avoid an constitutional objections made to the measures introduced In the last congress. It is safe to say, however, that no bill can be framed to which objections on constitutional grounds will not be raised. The discussion of this subject

in the last congress showed that there are two sides to it, and the coming discussion will undoubtedly find the opposition to the proposed legislation well propared to rinke a fight against it.

#### THE ARMENIANS IN AMERICA.

In his annual message to congress President Cleveland, referring to the relations of the United States with the Ottoman Porte, said that Turkey complains that her Armenian subjects obtain citizenship in this country, not to identify themselves in good faith with our people, but with the intention of returning to the land of their birth and there engaging in sedition. The president declared that "this complaint is not wholly without foundation," and he cited in proof of this that a journal published in this country in the Armenian language "openly counsels its readers to arm, organize and participate in movements for the subversion of Turkish authority in the Asiatic provinces." The

president stated further, in regard to the intention of the Ottoman government to expel from its dominions Armenians who have obtained naturalization in the United States since 1868, that the right to do this is an attribute of sovereignty and that "our minister at Constantinople has been instructed that, while recognizing the right of that government to enforce its declared policy against naturalized Armenians, he is expected to protect them from unnecessary harshness of treatment." So far as the requirements of international relations are concerned this position of our government probably cannot be impeached, but on abstract moral grounds there will be a widespread opinion that a great Christian nation like the United States ought to manifest a livelier interest in a people who are among the most earnest in the world in promoting the cause of Christianity and a higher civilization in the land of the Turk.

A number of Armenians residing in this country have issued an address to the president and people of the United States, in which they set forth the oppression and the wrongs to which the people of Armenia are subjected by the Turkish authorities. It is

a recital which is well calculated to evoke universal sympathy for those unfortunate people-peculiarly infortunate in having to submit to the despstie rule of the Ottoman government. The slory told by these Armenians in America. the truthfulness of which is not to be doubted, shows a state of affairs that ought to call out the earnest protest of the Christian world and unite it in a determined effort to relieve the Armenians from the cruel and barbarous persecutions to which they are subjected. One cannot read of the brutalities practiced upon the Armenians by the Turks without experiencing a profound feeling of indignation. The manifest purpose of the Ottoman government is to extirpate the Armenian race, and modern opinion seems to be in favor of

but this can only be regarded as a sign of bill that it contemplates any interference telephone company must eventually suffer the loss of a portion of its business, while the city will have to pass ordinances that will absolutely prohibit the stringing of wires on our principal streets, either by private partles or by corporations. This, of course, will force all wires under ground and when the demand for private lines becomes great the people will insist upon being permitted to use the conduits. On outlying streets, however, private lines will be run upon poles, and we predict that a great many such lines will be put in operation during the next twelve months.

> The Commercial club has scored another blg victory for Omaha. Commissioner Utt has succeeded in bringing about the abolition of discriminating live stock rates as between Omaha and Kansas City whereby all shipments from southwest Iowa and northern Missourl can be made to the Omaha market at a profit. The embargo that has heretofore existed on this business has been raised, the bridge toll having been absorbed in the through rate. This signal victory will be of inestimable value to Omaha. It seems strange, however, that in all these matters of railroad rates Omaha must fight for fair play. The whole traffic scheme of railroads in this territory is apparently laid out as against the commercial interests of this city, making it necessary for our people to sue for equal rights, which can be secured only at the end of a bitter contest. Omaha ought to be strong enough to compel railroad rate makers to take her interests into consideration when schedules are in preparation. It is becoming exceedingly wearisome to find that this city is invariably shut out of business naturally tributary to it. It is high time the tables were turned and that the railroad shall render unto Caesar that which is Caesar's.

Judge Ambrose has thrown out of court the case of a fireman who sued a hotel proprietor to recover damages for personal injuries sustained at a fire on the defendant's premises. The judge holds that when a man enters the public service in the capacity of a fire fighter he must necessarily assume the risks incident to the service. He puts the fireman on the plane of the soldier who enlists for civil war. This proposition in the abstract seems to have been disposed of by the judge on sound principles. Just what the evidence would have disclosed is another matter. If the injury sustained was due to defective building or to an oversight upon the part of the owner of the premises, there might be good grounds for a reversal of the court's judgment. If, however, the owner of a

burnt building shall be held responsible in such cases we cannot see how the city can escape a share of responsibility for the injury of its paid agents in the public service. The principle of law which enables the employe of a private corporation to recover damages for personal injuries would certainly argue that the municipal corporation cannot evade such claims. We are inclined to the beilef that Judge Ambrose's

#### decision will be affirmed.

Columbia college has just called Prof. Franklin H. Giddings to a newly created chair in sociology, the first we believe that has been established in any American university, and one of the two or three that exist anywhere in the world. The study of sociology by means of scientific methods is something that was absolutely unknown a few decades ago. It has been treated both as a separate science, a part of the larger study of social relations, and also as the collective social sciences regarded as a harmonious body of thought. At the same time there have been vigorous onslaughts upon the claim of sociology to the status of a science at all. The trend of the most

#### HERE AND THERE.

Bluffs don't work with the elevator boy. He is always ready to take you up.

A grandson of General Hancook has been appointed cadet- at-large at West Point. James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, gathers in \$30,000 a year. Noughty, but Unless the populists in congress spike the

maha platform, Senator Quay will run away with the planks. The Diamond Match company cleared 42 er cent on its capital last year. The stock-

olders made light of it. A millionaire policeman serves without pay at Quincy, Mass. Reflections on capitalistic

cormorants are rarely perpetrated on his beat A Philadelphia paper bravely attempts to explain "What is Democracy." It is a comsanion piece for the mystery of Charley

Since Congressman Simpson acquired the road Murray Hill style of enunciation his addresses are quite dialectable to his constit-

Heiresses with aspirations for titles of Eu-opean nobility should read the reports of Princess Colonna's efforts to get rid of her great "catch."

The assertions of the envious that Boston's glory as a literary and art center is on the wane are clearly unfounded. Artist Corbett ook in \$19,000 there last week. The problem is now being seriously dis-

ussed whether a supporter of Cleveland is cally a democrat. The solution cannot be ad while the pie counter is loaded. Admiral Benham is a son of Commodore lenham, who had a family mansion or Staten island, the admiral's birthplace. His

on Harry is a lieutenant in the navy. One Montreal man sued another for damiges for kissing his wife, but the judge disalised the case on the ground that the basis of the action was not sufficiently serious. George W. Childs neither drank, smoked r swore, but there must have been occaons when an obulition of sulphuric temper

by the religious editor struck a responsive shord in secret. Another Ohio army of 100,000 threatens to

nvade Washington to demand good roads. f the army was provided with a good road the high privates and commanders would txei demand tandem coaches with governnent equerries.

Mrs. Mary Huffman of Sabina, O., predicted last Friday that within three days shy would be dead and began making energetic preparations for the funeral. She was found ead in bed last Sunday morning.

A marked improvement is fairly visible in nunicipal finances in Chicago. A number of pertinent objections to the passage of a gas ordinance were successfully overcome by the upplication of a poultice of \$12,500. The ef et on the fifty city dads was magical. Fill ustering ceased and the ordinance went through with the rapidity of greased lightnig. As a specific for municipal friction the coin of the realm rarely fails.

# ODD BITS OF LIFE.

Denmark's Old Maid Insurance company nsions its members at 40 years of age. The name of the man who lights the statue liberty in Washington nightly is Mr. America.

A rattlesnake killed by James Graham of Columbus, Ind., measured nine feet in length and had thirty-nine rattles. In South America they boast of a beetle that averages a foot in length and butterflies fourteen inches from "tip to tip."

A powder made from a fossil shell known "the devil's thumb" is regarded both as a cure and a preventive of whooping cough in many parts of England and Ire-

By a remarkable piece of engineering nearly 1,500 acres of salt meadows at Bridgeport, Conn., have been ditched, diked against the tide, and are rapidly being got

into upland grass. It would be difficult, says the St. Louis Republic, to convince the average man that fir is a stronger wood than oak, but

such has been proven by actual tests that were made by a fair and impartial commite appointed for that purpose. The bers used were each 2x4 inches and four feet long, both ends solidly braced, and the weight applied in the middle of the span. Yellow fir stood a strain of 3,062 pounds, common Oregon oak 2,922 pounds. Fine grained yellow fir from near the butt stood a strain of 3,635 pounds and best Michigan oak snapped with a strain of only 2,428

pounds. The tests were made by the Northern Pacific Railway company at Ta-The tests were made by the

#### MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

#### That the Best is Always the Cheapest is Proven by Figures.

The Bee has made a compliation of the result of the daily comparisons published during the past week showing the amount of . matter printed by the three leading papers of Nebraska-The Bee, the World-Herald and the Lincoln Journal-exclusive of commercial news and advertisements. Even were the columns of these papers of the same width and length, and were the matter printed in the same type the patrons of The Bee would have a great advantage.

In the table below is given the actual neasurement of the matter in the three papers by columns, and in the last line is presented a statement of how the papers ompared when measured by the standard olumns of The Bee. It is easy to see that the best is the cheapest. The figures are as follows:

DAYS OF WEER.	Morning Bee	Morning W-H	Lincoln Journal	Evening Bee	Evening W-H
Monday, February 3 Tuesday, February 6. Wednesday, February 7. Thursday, February 8 Finday, February 0 Saturday, February 10	(37)# (34 (37	31 97 99 99 99 99 99 97 96	2974 2978 2978 2978 2978 2978 2978 2978 2978	35 32 35% 315% 315%	33 30 31 27 20 33
Total for week Measured by Beo Sian- dard	220	170	171 98		183

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Elmira Gazette: From the way some men ffer prayers it is difficult to tell whether they are ministers or auctioneers.

Chicago Tribune: In the suit of the Salvation Army vs. The Devil there seems to be an understanding that Colonel Bob Ingersoll stands in the relation of Richard

New York Sun: Our esteemed contemporary, the London Standard, says that Dr. Talmage is "without a serious rival in his line of oratory." Evidently the London Standard is not familiar with the steam cal-

St. Paul Globe: A Christian federation church has been organized in Chicago. Pro-hibition is the corner-stone of the society, but as prohibition is also inculcated by most of already established churches, the need of the new one is not very manifest.

Kansas City Star: Dr. Briggs says that the "denominationalism" existing in this country is terrible. Meanwhile the history of the "Congress of Religions" is selling rapidly, the great body of ministers declare that the barriers existing between the different churches are breaking down, and Mr. Barcham Harding, who is declared the most learned exponent of theosophy, and Colonel Mohammed Webb have both recently spoken from Christian pulpits. The world moves. Indianapolis Journal: President Harper of the Baptist college in Chicago, founded by Mr. Rockefeller, has publicly disavowed his belief in portions of the old testament narrative, and, consequently, some of the brethren who regard themselves as watchmen set upon the walls to defend the faith have assalled him. Fortunately for Dr Harper the year is 1894 instead of 1844 Fifty, or even twenty-five years ago, the head of a presumably Baptist, Presbyterian or other denominational college who should have been so rash as to make such an avowal would have been cast out with the utmost dispatch. Now, comparatively few even openly criticise. And yet there are more evidences of Christianity in the

land this season than were ever witnessed WIT AND WISDOM.

before.

Inter-Ocean: "Think of it, Josiah. There are people heartless enough to sell their own flesh and blood." "How do you know, Mandy?" "Right here in this paper I see an offer: 'Heavenly Twins' for 50 cents."

Binghamton Republican: Tramps (at kitchen door)-Muni, we're the last party what's comin' before Lent, and we're lookin' for a gorge-us menu.

Detroit Free Press: "How do you know that De Vere is not in love with Mabel Sweetbriar?" "Because I heard him tell her the other evening, when they came from church, that he knew of a short cut home."

Dallas News: The reasons of the talkative mortal are mostly sound

lators, the men and women active in educational work, the graduates who have passed out from its direct influence, the present students absorbing knowledge within its walls, the citizens of Nebraska, always interested in the welfare and advancement of their educational interests, all who gather at Lincoln to participate in the coming celebration, may regard with satisfaction the progress that twenty-five years has wrought in the University of Nebraska.

ment.

art.

AGE ON THE BENCH.

By the side of the other state universities

that of Nebraska occupies a high place

One of the objections urged against Mr. Peckham, nominated for associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. is that, he is too old, being in his 63d year It is contended that no man ought to be confirmed 'who! is over 60 and it is said there was an understanding reached among senators some time ago that any candidate for the supreme bench whose age exceeded

60 would not be confirmed. There is unquestionably some force in this contention and it finds warrant in the fact that there have been in the entire history of the court but four appointments of men' whose age when appointed exceeded 60 years. These were William M. Strong of Pennsylvania, 62 years old when appointed; Ward Hunt of New York, 61; Samuel Blatchford of New York, whose death created the present vacancy, 62, and L. Q. C. Lamar, 62. A majority of the appointnents were of men in the 50's, among these being Roger B. Taney, who was 59 when appointed, and Salmon P. Chase, who was 56. The men who acquired the greatest fame on the supreme bench were still younger. John Jay, the first chief justice, was 44 years old when appointed, the cele brated John Marshall was 46, and Joseph Story, one of the country's most eminent jurists, was only 32 when he became an associate justice of the supreme court. It will thus be seen that the practice has een to appoint men under the age of 60 to the highest judicial tribunal and it is option law. a practice founded upon sound reasons. Undoubtedly a man may be intellectually at his best at the age of 63, but the cases are extremely rare of men who long remain at their best after attaining this age. It is not judicious to put a man on the supreme bench whose faculties may be at the point of decline by reason of age and whose years of usefulness must in any event be few.

to the social plane of the larger cities of the sast. In all that betokens unostentatious pleasure the season just closed wil be remembered by those who took part in its gaities as one of real enjoyment, with little, if any, mere surface display. A JUDICIAL SCOLD.

A judge is expected to exercise his prerogative of interpreting the law and dealing out justice, but it is not the province of a judge to constitute himself a public scold upon every occasion when he is to pass upon the official action of an officer who may be offensive to him personally or politically. There was no excuse whatever for Judge Scott's

months ago and there is no rational excuse for Judge Scott's denunciad of the mayor in rendering his decision in the Kaiser license The licensing board is vested by law with discretion to grant or refuse license unless the applicant has violated the law during

Congressman Harter sees nothing wrong in the delineation of the democratic party as jackasses in the comic papers, but he does most decidedly object to watching his fellow democrats in congress making practical jackastical exhibitions of themselves on the floor of the house. Mr. Harter ought to be more lenient in his strictures. A jackass cannot help acting like a jackass.

Wayne McVeagh, the newly appointed ambassador to Italy, has finally arrived on the other side of the Atlantic. His friend, Mr. Van Alen preceded him by some weeks, but has not ventured to inform the public of his whereabouts for some time. Mc-Veagh ought to hant Van Alen up and deliver to him a vote of thanks for his kindness in releasing his title to the Italian ambassadorship.

Secretary Carlisle has deemed it to his advantage to fall in with the democrats who are demanding the coinage of the silver seignlorage in the treasury instead of relying on further bond issues under the old law of 1875. An empty treasury makes any expedient for securing money exceedingly tempting to a secretary already at his wit's end as to which way to turn. It is money, not consistency, that he is seeking.

President Cleveland must have a private detective force constantly employed to spy out mugwumps and converted republicans upon whom he may confer the rewards of the great democratic victory of 1892. He has succeeded once more in the case of the newly appointed postmaster at Lincoln. This cannot but edify all the good democrats who have staunchly stood by their party when there were no loaves for the fishes. Intending applicants for federal offices will at once see that their records show the necessary number of conversions from one party to another.

Objections are being raised to an experiment now in progress at one of the eastern colleges in which a number of rabbits are being subjected to an alcoholic treatment in order to observe the effects which the stimulants have upon different animals when given in different quantities. It is urged that this is an extreme case of cruelty to animals and ought to be stopped by the authorities. The scientific results may be secured from the abundant supply of voluntary subjects to be found among the human species. Then, too, just think of wasting the liquor on unappreciative rabbits.

Last year there were 361 business failures in Nebraska. Out of this number thirtyeight failures were due to the incompetency of the principals; twelve were the result of inexperience, and thirteen were due to extravagance and neglect. Fraud figured in twenty-eight of these failures, which means that the principals wanted to fail. This leaves but 270 failures during the past year attributable to legitimate causes. These figures have been compiled by Mr. Taylor manager of Bradstreet's, and they comprise the first analysis of failures that has ever been made covering an entire state. The record is considered a most gratifying one, covering as it does a period of business depreasion that has never been equalled in the history of Nebraska.

PASSING OF THE SOCIAL SEASON. The advent of Lent has brought to a close

a social season in Omaha that has been remarkable in more than one respect. It is distinguishable from other social seasons first in its brevity. Commencing late and ending early, it has allowed little time for intervening breathing spells and has comnelled its devotees to crowd into a few short weeks the entertainments which they would willingly have spread more leisurely over a longer time. But despite its sudden termination, it would be difficult to find many among the so-called swell set who are not ready to join in the exclamation, "How glad I am that it is all over!" Another feature of the season just closed

has been its utter lack of brilliant functions. Entertaining on a lavish scale has never been very prevalent in Omaha and has been iess so this year than for several years past. This is probably due in some degree to the depression of hard times, which have made people, rich as well as poor, more reluctant to spend their money on objects that may be dispensed with. This may explain the fact that entertaining has run largely to afternoon receptions, kensingtons, informal dinners, with a theater box party added now

and then, intended principally for the amusement of the young ladies in society. Excluding the Yale Glee club subscription ball, formal dances have been marked by their absence. Affairs in which the men have been invited to participate have been comparatively few and those for the older set almost entirely wanting.

The social season of 1894 has also been remarkable for the large number of Omaha debutantes launched upon the social world. They have held their own with any preceding bevy of buds in intelligence, appearance, dress and general attractiveness. The few visitors from out of town have been unable to supplant them as the center of attraction, and against their older sisters they have had everything their own way. They have perhaps been handicapped a trifle in their efforts to please by the fact that the society man has been a species in the minority, character of the new or revised anti-option

compromise with what the law now makes a crime. This will never be endorsed by the people. Honesty is just as essential to the success of a political party as to an individual. All that remains is for the honest republicans in Des Moines to come out square-toed and say where they stand. Bushwhacking and skulking behind verbal fogs raised for the purpose of obscuring the question at issue will no longer answer. If the republicans of Iowa are to be known as the sponsors of statutory prohibition let them honestly admit the fact; but if they intend to throw off the incubus and re-establish the party in the faith of the people of the state let them drop the discussion that is leading them into a morass of uncertainty and plainly discard prohibition by framing and voting for an honest high license local

THE NEW ANTI-OPTION BILL. The bill approved by the agricultural com-

mittee of the house of representatives and reported to that body differs in essential respects from the measure to suppress illegitimate dealing in options which failed in the last congress. The new bill is designed to bring revenue to the government. Its author, Mr. Hatch of Missouri, thinks that it will command almost universal support, reference being had, it is presumed, to the agricultural interest of the country and those who sympathize with the demand of that interest for legislation of this kind.

A statement regarding the character of this measure says that it distinctly protects the legitimate sales while taxing those establishments in which illegitimate sales are made. For instance, if a sale is made, and the article sold is not delivered within a certain time, then the tax will be imposed. It is stated that the treasury officials agree that the proposed bill can be readily administered, and it is also said that the exchanges of the country are now prepared to support the new measure and that some of them have gone so far as to suggest that they are ready to pay a tax of say \$10 per head upon membership. This, it is argued,

would bring them into closer relations with the government and tend to the protection of their rights and privileges. The author of the measure expresses confidence in its becoming a law. Perhaps an accurate description of the bill would be that it is one to tax bucket shops,

and so regarded it ought to have the support of the reputable commercial exchanges and boards of trade of the country. But desirable as the suppression of the bucket shops undoubtedly is the question suggests itself whether taxing these establishments out of existence, if that be practicable, will cure the evil of illegitimate speculation in grain and produce of which the producers of the country complain and which they have appealed to congress to remedy? It is well known that what is regarded as illegitimate speculation by those who ask for the pro-

posed legislation is not confined to bucket shops, nor does the worst of it, or that which is assumed to do the greatest damage, take place in or through these establishments. It is carried on in connection with the leading commercial exchanges, where men who can command millions combine to put values up or down. It does not appear from the brief statement regarding the it appears to be making good progress toward the attainment of this result, for that people has dwindled from 35,000,000 to barely 5,000,000, and every year the number decreases.

It is not apparent that the government of the United States can do anything to remove the evils from which the Armenians suffer. It must keep within the limits of international rights and obligations. But the American people may do something by appealing to the civilized world to unite in a protest against the oppressive and barbarous treatform.

ment to which the Armenians are subjected and demanding in the name of humanity that the abuses and cruelties and persecutions to which they are subjected shall cease. There can be little doubt that an earnest and well directed movement with this end in view would have a beneficial effect, and the duty

that rests upon Christian nations to institute such a movement is obvious and unquestionable.

General George B. Dandy, chief quartermaster of the Department of the Platte, closes his active career as an officer of the United States army on this his 64th birthday. Few army officers who have served in this department have rendered more distinguished services to their country and made for themselves a more enviable reputation or can point to a record of more than forty years continuous army life. Serving in the ranks as a volunteer in the war with Mexico when scarcely more than a boy, General Dandy afterward entered West Point, from which he graduated into the regular army in 1857. Although of southern birth, he firmly and loyally upheld the cause of the union when compelled to choose between his native state and the nation. He was in the field during the whole of the war of the rebellion, receiving repeated promotions for gallant and meritorious services, and at the close held the rank of brigadier general. After the disbanding of the great volunteer armies General Dandy was restored to the regular army and assigned to quartermaster's department, in which he has served for more than a quarter of a century, for the most part as chief quartermaster in one of the divisions or departments of the army. General Dandy secures a well deserved place on the army retired list, and carries with him the congratulations of his fellow officers, whose esteem he has won, and the heat wishes of the civilians

with whom he has come in contact, particularly among the citizens of Omaha, who are proud that he has in a measure identified himself with their city.

The lapse of the telephone receiver patent will not disturb the present telephone ex-

change monopoly, but it will be followed by thousands upon thousands of interior and private lines between residences and business offices or between suburban places and the city. Take, for instance, East Omaha, Dundee place or Benson. Residents there can connect all their homes by private lines and then pool on the expense of a line to the The expense of maintenance would be a mere trifle compared with the rental charge of the same number of Hell telephones Manufacturers of the most effective house and office system are said to be inundated with orders, while the demand is continually increasing. The logical outcome of this new condition is that 'he old

marking off a field to sociology and of giving it the name of a science, and to this result no one in this country has contributed so much as Prof. Giddings. A few more

years and the other universities will have to follow Columbia in establishing chairs of sociology, and a new science will have acquired a fixed place in the curriculum of all our higher educational institutions.

Omaha continues to reap a certain amount of free advertising overy time a people's party convention endorses the Omaha plat-

> Wait for the Senate. Cincinnati Enquirer.

The action of the house on the Hawailan question is not likely, from present appear-ances, to be insignificant. It is to the sen-ate committee, which has been investigatthe subject, that the country must look ng the subject. heaven because their wives belong to the church.

Two Points of View. Louisville Courier-Journal.

Coming out of Music hall after General Jordon's lecture last night, the wife of an stimable gentleman, an ex-confederate colonel, in talking to her husband of the

lecture, said: "It was a spiendid lecture, but I think it a little too much 'reconstructed.'" "Yes, madam," was the ex-colonel's re-sponse; "but you weren't whipped, and I was."

Bucking the Inevitable.

Bucking the Inevitable. Chicago Tribune. The duke of Devonshire has appealed to the tory peers not to force a conflict with the people over the parish councils bill. But the tory peers do not care much about the appeals of the sleepy duke. The occasion of the appeal, by the way, was the proposal of a tory amendment by Lord Salisbury, and the amendment was adopted. The par-ish councils bill is now so heavily loaded down with tory amendments that its rejec-tion by the liberals is inevitable.

To Whom it May Concern. Philadelphia Ledger

Philadelphia Ledger. The country could put a very big army in the field in the event of war requiring not only volunteers, but drafted men. Accord-ing to Secretary Lamont there are more than \$,00,000 men available for military duty in the United States, and at least a fourth of these could be relied upon to vol-unteer their services for any war which should arouse the patriotism of the coun-try. Happily there is no danger that they will be called upon. The sentiment of the country is against wars for conquest, and we are too strong to be subjects of an at-tack by foreign powers.

Benham Right or Wrong.

Chickin Post. Senator Hawley of Connecticut was met In the senate lobby by a newspaper man on the day the news came of Admiral Ben-ham's firing on the Brazilian rebel ship. He hadn't heard the news. But when he was asked what he thought of the Amer-ican naval officer's action, he promptly re-piled:

plied: "He did just right." "But," said the correspondent, "you don't know what he did, senator." "I don't care a — what he did,"the sen-ator repled. "He is an American in com-mand of our squadron. And whatever he did was right."

An Important Court Ruling. indianapolis .ournal

indianapolis .ournal. The setting aside of a verdict in a Chi-cago court by Judge Gary on the ground that the plaintiff's lawyer had abused wit-nesses must be a novel proceeding, but it is one which will commend itself to many people who have become accustomed to see or hear of witnesses being insulted by law-yers in cross-examination. Judge Gary made this ruling because the judges have so little control of the proceedings before them that there is no other method to enforce decorum toward witnesses and in the ad-dresses to jurers. If this is the case a re-form in judicial proceedings is needed. It should be within the power of a judge to protect a witness and to prevent an attor-ney from going outside the testimony to make appeals to the jury, as was the case in this state recently, when Grand Army men were appealed to on the ground that the accused, who was guilty of manslaugh-ter, was the son of a comrade.

coma, Wash. Albany Press: It takes the moon two weeks to get full and two weeks to get over it. Where's the fun in that?

tim-

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN. Milwaukee Journal: In many instances the man who spends his life waiting for his ship to come in wastes his time, because he originally omitted to send any ship out. Folks who hope are generally folks who help There can be no true politeness without the practice of self-denial Chicago Tribune: "Then we may count upon your beginning a series of meetings in our town two weeks from next Satur-day?" said the leading member of the com-Many a prayer for a revival has been defeated by a church entertainment. Some people never pray for a revival to "I shall be on hand," replied the distin-guished revivalist. "But, brethren, you must start your-ah-promoters at work right away." ome at a time when it will interfere with heir work. Daniel had time to pray three times a

day, but some church members think they are doing well if they pray once a week. Everybody knows that the sun has spots on it, and yet some people always expect a 10-year-old boy to be about perfect. Adam was put out of Eden for commit ting one sin, and yet there are Hars and thieves who expect to be made welcome in

Atlanta Constant L. Some of these days, When the country pulls through, There will be honey And money for you; But the best way to work, And the best way to work, And the best way to do, Is: Roll up your wristhands And pull her right through!

THAT'S THE WAY

Atlanta Constitution.



The largest makers and sollers of fine clothes on earth,

Your money's worth or your money back.

if

you

K

N

0

W

how

# It's so easy

Like everything else it took us some time to learn it, but we know now that if you want to do business it must be done with goods that are in style; that's the reason why when the season's well over we cut the life out of prices and let \$20 suits go at \$16.50 and \$12 suits at \$8.50 and so on. We don't carry over a thing, but let them out at any. price to have always a new this year's stock. Try it and see,



