AFFICER. Omake. The Dec Indiction.
South Orania, carrier is and Twenty footh Sta.
Council Hulls, It from street.
Chicago Office, 31 Chamber of Commerce.
Lees York, rectus 11, 14 and 15, Tribune building.
Wastington, 515 Fourieranth abree.

CORRESPONDENCES. All communications relating to news and edi-torial number should be addressed. To the Editor. RESTRICTED LETTERS. All leaviness betters and remittances should be addressed to The Toe Fullishing company. Ornsia. Practs, checks and positoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company. THE BESS CUBLASHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complets copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Ree printed during the month of January, 1884, was as follows:

s for unsold and re-

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed ny presence this 5th day of February, 18 (SEAL.) N. P. FEHL, Notary Public

Keep your eye upon the free list. Be

fore the senate gets through with the Wil-

son tariff bill you may need a microscope

Daily average net circulation.

to discover it. The adoption of the new commercial treaty between Russia and Germany will add a large number of ambitious war correspondents to the army of the unemployed.

While President Cleveland is in the arbitration business why not proceed to arbitrate the differences between himself and his friends, the democratic senators from New York?

The printing of the soldiers' roster in Wisconsin resulted in a steal of \$25,000. The padding in the Nebraska roster cost the state only about \$300. We do these things more modestly in this state.

Mr. Bryan should not despair. He bas endorsed one applicant for office and failed to secure his appointment. Senator Vest says that he has endorsed forty-two candidates and secured the appointment of but one of

It costs \$10 to kies a pretty woman in South Omaha, and the plea that the enchantress so posed her head as to invite the caress, will not be received in extenuation of the offense. People seeking bargains in kisses will henceforth fight shy of the South Omaha market.

The election to fill the vacancies in Pennsylvania's congressional delegation occurs a week from today. The democrats acknowledge that it will be only a question of how near the 100,000 mark the republican majority will reach. New York republicans set a good example. Pennsylvania will go New York a few better.

> It looks as if the insurance lobby at Des Moines was getting in its fine work in de feating all measures pending in that body to protect the policy holders. People who survey the size and extent of this lobby will not be at a loss to account for the necessity of raising the insurance rate to balance the expense involved.

Brooklyn is undergoing the stimulus o being the seat of the greatest religious revival in recent years. Most people would imagine that the City of Churches offered a poorer field for evangelization than almost any other city in the country. Evidently the number of churches is no adequate indication of the extent of religion among the members of the community.

The National Farmers alliance is not at all modest in its demands for reform. It wants free and unlimited coinage of sliver national currency, a graduated income tax, postal savings banks, reclamation of lands held by railroad companies and allens and government control of all telegraph, tele phone and railroad lines, and they want, above all things, the retirement of Secretary Morton from the cabinet.

Minister Thurston was applauded for his address on Hawall at Washington Sunday evening, while the opposite view of the Hawalian situation was applauded in the same city when the McCreary resolution passed the house a few days before. Whether the applause is on one side or another depends on whether the sentiment is expressed in a church gathering or in congress. President Cleveland still rules the roost in the house of representatives.

Amateur democrats insist that the repeal of the safeguards thrown around the federal elections amount to a declaration that such elections are perfectly safe in the hands of state officials. How much protection will be extended to frauds in New York City when Tammany controls the executive power of the state? To what length may the state authorities of Mississippi go to protect the right of colored men who are denied the privilege of voting for congressmen?

Josiah Quincy's frequent trips to Wash ington are now explained by the announce ment that he has been retained to represent the Argentine republic in its boundary dispute, which President Cleveland is to arbitrate. This work does not prevent Mr. Quincy from giving the administration the benefit of his advice upon intricate points of patronage dispensing. He would have found an excuse to be near the president even if the Argentine case had not come

Major Paddock wants his brother county commissioners to cut down their own sal aries 20 per cent. This is only another sam ple of the major's frequent efforts to gain cheap popularity by posing as a reformer If the major is in dead carnest, let him set the example and turn into the county treasury the 20 per cent of his own salary. There is nothing to hinder him from scaling his own satary, whatever the other commis sioners might do. In fact, it would be emit nently proper for him to hand back 20 per cent for the last year in view of the fact that he has devoted a good share of his time to junkets and drawn pay as government di-

rector of the Union Pacific road.

THE CURRENCY SUPPLY. In the course of the debate in the house of

representatives a few days ago on the subject of coining the silver seigniorage Mr. Bland declared that the trouble with the country is there is not currency enough. This is a stock argument with the men who champion the cause of silver and they employ it regardless of circumstances or conditions. Every body knows that there has been for months a heavy accumulation of currency at all the money centers of the country and that the banks of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago are supplied with currency largely in excess of the legitimate demand. While business has been greatly depressed for a year past and the cull for money restricted the circulation has gone on increasing, having reached at the beginning of the current month the largest amount per capita in our history. According to the last monthly treasury statement there was a net increase in the circulation during January of \$19,765,245, the total circulation on February 1 being placed at \$1,729,783,511, a per capita of \$25,66, or \$131,825,072 more than on February 1 a year ago. This was a large increase for a year of great business depression, quite enough, indeed, for a period of active prosperity, and in view of these figures it is manifestly abourd to assert that there is

not money enough in the country.

It is not more currency that is wanted,

but more confidence, and the financial plans of Mr. Bland and his adherents are not helping to create the latter. The tendency of their schemes is rather to delay the restoration of confidence. When congress repealed the clause of the act of 1890 requiring purchases of silver by the treasury it was reasonably hoped that there would not be another serious attempt for some years to thrust more allver upon the country in any form. Such an attempt, however, is already being made in the proposition to coin the so-called silver seignlorage, first insulne certificates upon it in such amounts from time to time as the secretary of the treasury shall consider advisable. In other words, it is proposed to give authority to the financial officer of the government, in his discretion, to add to the currency what would be practically flat money, no special provision being made for maintaining the parity of this money, which would be just as much an obligation against the gold reserve as any other form of currency which the government is pledged to maintain at a parity, and which public policy requires shall be maintained. It is not surprising to find that in view of the possibility of this proposition becoming law financial circles are again disturbed, and that there is danger of a relapse into the feeling of distrust from which they had nearly recovered. There is a belief that the president would not approve a bill to coin the seigniorage if passed by congress, but there is uncertainty about this. It. seems that Secretary Carlis'e is not unfavor-

able to the proposition, and this fact warrants the inference that the president may be willing to assent to it as a means of relieving the treasury. It is expected that a vote will be taken on the Bland seigniorage bill this week and its passage by the house would not be surprising. If that should happen it would be almost certain to pass the senate. There can be no doubt that such a result would be damaging, for it would go far to defeat the good effects of previous legislation in the interest of

sound and stable currency. The country has an ample supply of cur rency for the demands of business and all that can be maintained on a sound basis with the present gold resources of the government. Inflating it by the addition of \$55,000,000 of flat money would be a most unwise and dangerous expedient.

TO MAKE IT A REVENUE BILL.

As the Wilson bill stands it contemplates a deficit in the revenues. This the supporters of the measure do not pretend to deny, though they profess to believe that after the proposed law shall have been in operation for a time, how long a time they do not venture to say, it will produce more revenue from customs than has been obtained under the present law. In order to do this either the consuming capacity of the country would have to be largely increased or there would have to be a considerable reduction in the amount of domestic-made goods. No rational person expects an inerease of consumption when the wage earners in all departments receive reduced incomes, so that those who talk about larger revenue from customs under the tariff policy represented by the Wilson bill as it passed the house must believe, if they do not talk at random, that American industries will be forced to yield to foreign competition. There is no other explanation of their position.

It appears that the democrats of the senate finance committee do not accept the theory that the government may in time derive the customs revenue it needs from the operation of the Wilson bill and they propose, it is stated upon what seems to be good authority, to make sure of its being a revenue measure. In order to do this some things must be taken from the free list, where the ways and means committee put them, and made dutiable. Thus it is gegarded as probable that iron ore, coal and wool will continue to pay duty, though of a lower amount than those articles now pay. It is also stated that the senate is likely to place a duty on raw sugar, perhaps retaining the present duty on refined. A duty of half a cent a pound on raw sugar as well as on refined it is estimated would yield a fiscal revenue of \$20,000,000 a year without increasing the cost of sugar to consumers. A duty of one cent would yield a revenue of \$40,000,000 to the treasury, afford some protection to domestic producers and do away with all excuse for an income tax. At the same time it is urged that a uniform duty on imports of sugar, whether of one cent or half a cent, would completely break the power of the trust. It is understood, also, to be the intention of the democrats of the senate finance committee to increase some of the duties in the Wilson bill. These promises indicate that the bill will be modified in a number of important respects, and while the prediction of a democratic senator some time ago that when the measure came fron the senate its author would not be able to recognize it may not be fully true, there is

satisfaction, but it must be viewed with anything but complacency by the house democrats who voted for the Wilson bill. It involves a serious reflection upon the wisdom and judgment of the framers and supporters of that measure in the house. However, no consideration of this kind ought to interfere with the senate making the new tariff law one for revenue instead of for a deficit, and the chairman of the senate finance committee has very plainly said that this is

what the democrats of the senate expect It does not appear likely that the bill

reason to expect, if present reports have

any substantial foundation, that it will be

very materially changed. This is a pros-

pect which those who are concerned for the

interests of the treasury will regard with

will be ready to report to the senate at an early a day as was predicted when it was sent to that body. A delay of a few days or even weeks will, however, make no important difference, for the work of industrial readjustment is now in progress and will doubtiess go forward regardless of what may be done with the tariff bill. This readjustment is taking place with reference to the effects of the Wilson bill as it passed the house. If the senate removes some of the more dangerous and mischievous features of the measure it can do no harm to industries that have been adjusted to meet the new conditions.

DRUGS AND DRY GOODS. If we are to believe the numerous advertisements which hold up to the public particular patent medicines as the only and exclusive remedy that will relieve mankind of the ills that flesh is heir to, the health of the country is on the point of being consigned to the tender mercies of a newly formed medicine monopoly. For many years the druggists imagined themselves secure in the trade in cureall nostrums, scented soaps and delightful dentifrices which they took so much care to cultivate. The prices of these specialties were fixed on a plane sufficiently high to richly remunerate all concerned in the manufacture and sale, while the innocent purchaser remained in dense ignorance as to the real value of the ingredients. How much of the price was set over against patent, how much to manufacturer, how much to jobber, how much to retailer and how much to plain everyday water were points with which he did not attempt to rack his brain. This golden age of the druggist is no

nore. Since the advent of cut-rate drug shops, cheap dry goods houses and department stores the prices of patent medicines have been in a most demoralized condition. Soap for which the corner druggist asks 15 cents can be had in the basement of the dry goods palace for 5 cents. One-dollar bottles of sarsaparitla sell on the bargain counter for 69 cents. The cut-rate patent medicine dealer is not required to keep an experienced pharmacist as his clerk and saves expenses n a dozen different ways. At the same time he takes one of the most lucrative branches of the retail drug trade into his own hands, while the so-called "reputable" druggist waits for physicians' prescriptions. This, at any rate, is the story told by the Interstate Retail Druggists association at its recent meeting in New York, at which it was de cided to resist the encroachments of the common enemy. The plan adopted is simply to secure the co-operation of the manufacturers and to prevent any one who cuts rates from renewing his stock in trade when it be comes exhausted. Eighty per cent of the druggists in any one place are to be authorized to agree upon a schedule of prices to be maintained for all standard commodities. Any one who dares to sell below the established tariff rates will have his name entered upon the blacklist, and when he seeks to purchase goods will find himself practically boycotted. Jobbers who break the rule are to be blacklisted by the manufacturers, and if prices don't rise to their former figures it will be because there is a leak some-

This new scheme to throttle competition may promise very well for the retail druggists, but it bodes no good for the consumers of patent medicines and will run up against the laws against trusts in almost all of our states. The reason why patent medicines and druggists' sundries have been sold at cut rates is that experience has shown that they can be profitably manufactured and sold at those prices. If the druggist cannot compete with the dry goods store he might retinguish this part of his business and confine himself to the legitimate compounding of medicines. A retail medicine monopoly will not be tolerated at this late day.

WORK FOR ORGANIZED CHARITY. The spasmodic relief bureau has closed its doors and remanded the destitute and needy people to the tender mercies of charity as sociations and individual benevolence of the eve of the heaviest snow fall of the season and the severest winter weather. This is just what might have been expected. While some good has doubtless been done by the bureau, its organization was manifeatly superfluous. The task of systematic relief of the destitute unemployed that were not being cared for by the county had been assumed by the Associated Charities. The columns of the daily press were at the disposal of every charity organization, and appeals for aid could and should have been made through the press whenever it was deemed necessary. Instead of promoting systematic work the bureau has hindered distracted and disorganized. Instead of promiscuously plling up and scattering edibles, provisions and clothing, there should have been a judicious distribution of these things to avoid having a feast for one weel

and a famine the next week. No outside agency or bureau should have been permitted to intrude itself upon the community for work that devolves upon regular charity organizations. This is not said because the defunct bureau was established by another newspaper. The Bee had warned charity associations against spasmodic outbursts before the bureau had been thought of.

Now that we are confronted by the reac tion that follows all such efforts we deem it our duty to appeal to the charity organizations to redouble their efforts. The rigors of winter are only half spent. We are liable to have six weeks of severe cold weather and hundreds of families that have held out up to this time will be added to the number that have been dependent upon charity this winter. To meet the pressing want for fuel and food is the grave problem. The funds of the associations, which are nearly exhausted, should be replenished and arrangements made for storing, handling and delivery of the articles needed most. The distribution should be based upon actual wants and no wastage permitted. This is no child's play. All the energies of organized benevolence will be taxed to cope with the manifold wants of the impoverished for

the next six weeks. The figures presented by the statistician of the Interstate Commerce commission to illustrate the effects of the business depression which swept over the entire country during the summer of 1893 are almost startling when considered as a whole. The commission shows that during the year there were 15,560 commercial and mercantile failures, with an aggregate liability of \$402,-427,188. These figures do not include the bank failures. The aggregate liabilities of the banks that were compelled to suspend, even with their assets exceeeding their liabilities, was \$80,000,00. And yet, in spite of the immensity of the figures the country is in a comparitively favorable condition. The banks seem to have recovered entirely from the effects of the stringency, and there is a hopeful., bouyant feeling which augurs well for the near future. The eastern banks hold large sums in excess of legal requirements, and the western and southern banks have

fortified themselves against a possible repetition of the deasters of last year. The industrial circles slone seem to be feeling the effects of the general stagnation and the number of mills and factories that are idle is greater at the present time than for many years. The readjustment to meet the new conditions is going on rapidly, however, and before many months most of the idle fac-

time and lower wages. The workingmen of the country will feel the results of the era of depression the most keenly, and it may be several years, before wages are restored. Mr. Cleveland's opposition to a personal

income tax is undoubtedly sincere, but he seems to have lost the opportunity to make his manifestation of it of any practical value. He should have brought his influence to bear on the democrats of the house, for the income tax proposition having been incorporated with the tariff bill it must remain there unless removed by the house, the senate having no authority to take it out of the bill, though that body may practically dostroy it by amendment. It is true that it was known to the house democrats that Mr. Cleveland was not in favor of a personal income tax, the suggestion in his message relating only to a tax on incomes from the stock and securities of corporations, but the extent of his influence with the democratic representatives in the lower branch of congress is shown in the fact that only seventeen voted against the tax on the final test of loyalty to the party decree. That his influence is not greater with the democratic senators has been demonstrated. The indications are that the income tax proposition will be retained in the tariff bill without material change, and that Mr. Cleveland will have to give it his approval with the rest of

Age proposed to give to the Interstate Commerce commission has fallen at last and the commission still survives. The editor of the Railway Age has made the last annual report of the commission the object of his especial displeasure. He finds fault with it because it draws favorable conclusions from the statistics. The commission seems to have fallen into disfavor be-

The long-promised blow which the Railway

cause it declined to make an unfavorable comment upon a favorable showing for the period embraced in the report, but even conservative business men will not be misled by the specious reasoning of the paper referred to. But the fulminations of the Rallway Age have called attention to one necessity, and that is for some system of report that will bring the statistics up to date instead of permitting them to lag a year behind the report.

Tin-horn charity having blown itself out, now is the time for prosecuting real relief work. The unemployed must be assisted to secure employment and to become once more entirely self-supporting. No one should be compelled to suffer for want of necessities of life while the victims of misfortune. Systematic charity is as much in demand as

> A Touching Scene Cleveland Plain Dealer.

That was a peculiarly touching scene at the tabernacle fr Nashville, Tenn., when in answer to the call for repentant sinners ex-Senator Ingalls went forward and received the blessing of Sam Jones. The spectacle of Sam Jones praying for Ingalls suggests the idea of Boutelle pronouncing a diction upon Tom Reed.

> Economy is Possible. t Louis Post Dispatch.

Detroit, which is about to establish a municipal electric lighting plant, gets it for less than the estimate of the commission appointed to carry out the project. Every electrical concern in the country bid for the job except the trust. This goes to show that economy is possible in municipal work when really multic-spirited citizens show that economy is possible in municipal work when really public-spirited citizens are in charge. It also shows that compeare in charge. It also shows that compe-tition may be relied upon to insure the best

Prosperity on the Farm.

In twenty-two of the states and territories sixty-eight out of every 100 farmers own the farms they cultivate and seventy of every 100 of these farms are free from incumbrance. Of the 30 per cent mortgaged the average mortgage is for 35 per cent of the value. Of the total mortgages, 75 per cent represent deferred payments on money borrowed to make improvements. But these figures will never be seen in a calamity paper. calamity paper.

FARMER PERKINS ON VALENTINES.

Harper's Bazar

I tell ye times has changed a pile sence I was in my teens.
Young fellers had a way them days of livin' 'thin their means.
They didn't squander all their stuff while courtin' of a girl.
But saved a bit for startin' in the matrimonial whirl.

These days a man with hardly 'nough for lodgin' an' for board
Pays out the surplus cash he has—the cash he'd ought to hoard— A-takin' girls a-drivin', and a-buyin' theeter And sendin' flowers to 'em 'long with oney books and sweets.

But wust of all the stravagance I sees in these here days.

Is in the valentines they send, got up in splendld ways.—

Huge boxes made o' colored plush, with real lace for a frill,

That must o' cost ten dollars if they stand That must o' cost ten dollars if they stand 'em in a mill.

Nd one girl that I heerd on got silver bunbuneer That must ha' cost her feller half his wages for a year. He sent it in anonymous, in reg'lar old time style—
I'd laugh 'f some other feller got the credit
for a while!

But what's the use o' them there kinds?
That's what I'd like to know.
A ten-cent paper lace one used to make our pulses glow.
An', for a fact, the way I got my Betsy for Away, 'way back in years gone by-I think 'twas fifty-eight-

Warn't by no gaudy chromo thing with po'try on the back, A-showin' Cupids flittin' round in clothin' ruther slack, But by a common comic one, of personal rival, old Hill Wilkins of Canarsie,

He thought she'd think I sent it, but that's where old Bill was downed.
For he forgot to saall it, an' his brother brought it 'round.
And said he had a mossage from his brother for Miss Beast' And did it knock old Billie out? Well, I should ruther guess!

And that is why I frowns upon the gaudy There ain't no life's been happier than this too short span of mine;
An' when I think that comic won a wife that time for me.
I'm goin' to stand by that there kind as long as I can see.

THE COURTS AND THE TOILERS.

St. Louis Republic: Congress cannot act oo quickly in this matter, action being con nt with a proper investigation of the law and facts, to serve the ends of justice. If the Jenkins roling is authorized under any nterpretation of the present law when the bill introduced by Senator Allen of Nebraska some similar measure, should be defining and limiting the powers of United States courts in such cases. The emergency s one to be promptly met.

Milwaukee Sentinel: It is fortunate for Judge Jenkins, in view of the uproar over his order, that he has always, under all circumstances, voted the straight democratic ticket, and that he was appointed by a democratic president. If he had happened to have been a republican, and appointed by a republican president, his chances of escaping impeachment by the present congress of cranks and demagogues would be small indeed. The opportunity of holding up a re-publican as the enemy of labor and the too of corporations would be too tempting to

Denver News: If the Associated press orrectly reported the opinion of Circuit Judge Caldwell on Judge Jenkins' order in the Northern Pacific case, that jurist is tain to maintain the ruling of Judges Hallett and Riner on the petition of the Pacific receivers to reduce wages. If he the Colorado and Wyoming judges will hold good not only in these two states, but in all the Eighth judicial circuit, which comprises the states of Arkansas, Missourt, lowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, rado and Wyoming, and, we believe, the two

Denver Republican: Judges Hallett and Riner of the United States district courts of Colorado and Wyoming evidently do not pro-pose to let the "friendly receivers" of the Union Pacific construe the law to suit them-selves either in their treatment of the Gulf evatem or the employes of the Union Pamatters will be heartily sustained by intelligent public opinion. The "friendly re-ceiver" abuse ought to be stopped as soon as possible. It is a modern innovation not based upon statutory enactments, but patched up from odds and ends of court decisions and the time has come when direct legislation is needed to define its limitations, and also, we think, to lessen the frequency of its becurrence.

Chicago Post: It is becoming increasingly evident that nothing short of a United States supreme court decision will settle finally the aw and the equity of the railway wages schedule controversy. Judge Jenkins taken one view of the question. Judge Dundy holds an opinion which is not on all-fours with that of Judge Jenkins and has emodled it in the Omaha injunction relative to striking employes. Judge Woolson of Iowa sustained Judge Dundy. Judges Hallett and Riner of the Colorado and Wyoming disricts distinctly condemn the Dundy decision as inequitable, inferentially repudiate much of the reasoning that led Judge Jenkins up o his injunction, and laid down the broad proposition that the employes of the Union railroad are entitled to "ample of any proposed change affecting notice' wages and to "full and fair hearing by the receivers of the road before any change i made.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS

Boyd county property will hereafter be as ssed at its full valuation. Sarpy county's twelfth annual fair will be held at Papillion September 4, 5 and 6. The twelfth annual fair of Otoe county will be held at Syracuse September 25, 26,

The proprietor of the Chadron opera house has offered the use of the building free for charitable purposes. P. A. Westerberg of Oakland has been arrested and held in \$300 bonds for selling

beer in his pool room. A. Trimble, a prominent stockman of Boyd arrested on the charge of selling mortgaged cattle. Twelve Burt county farmers

eave for northern Texas in a few days, where they will purchase land. It is probable that Andrew Sorenson of Oakland, aged 75, was fatally injured by down stairs at his son-in-law's residence.

The contest for the treasurership of Boyce county hasn't ended as yet. Although ruled out by the court, Contestant Chambers has filed a new petition and will keep up the bright and handsome young lady.

start in fife, and the other grooms were taxed according to statutes in such cases made and provided. John Doe and Richard Roe will not play an extensive part in police court at Grand Island, for the mayor has issued an order

that where a prisoner's real name is known

to the officers, it must be properly entered on the records. The rumor that Judge Rhoades of Custer county married a couple pecently and had to wait for his fees reminds the editor of the Mason City Transcript that while he was serving his country as justice of the peace he married eight couples. Of the eight pairs whose hearts were made to viwith the same motion, one stood him off for several months for the fee, but he was man enough to pay it another chap had only \$2 to pay for the \$3 job, but the magistrate kissed the bride and called the account square; one sunofagun skipped out and never even thanked the squire for splicing him to

LENTEN BUBBLES.

Texas Siftings: It is supposed that a hen lays an egg because she can't stand it

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Woman may be the weaker vessel, but it's always the hus-band that's broke. Detroit Tribune: The fact that a woman is flighty by no means indicates that she is growing wings.

Elmira Gazette: Speak gently to the erring or you won't get an invitation to the killing of the fatted calf.

Atlanta Constitution: "How do you manage to live in this dead town?" "Fine; I'm the undertaker."

Binghamton Republican: Generally the nore aimless a boy is the better he likes to run around with a shotgun.

Philadelphia Times: One successful ex-hibitor at the New York poultry show is a negro. This is important, as contradicting the tradition that chickens have no show

Puck: Mrs. Blinks—Why do you stay at the club until 2 o'clock in the morning? Just tell me that, will you? Mr. Blinks—So you'll be too sleepy to talk very k ng about it, my dear.

Judge: The New Salesman (on trial)—Say, lady, I've only been at dis job for t'ree days. I'm used to drivin' a car. I've showed you all de stuff in my department, an' I ain't sald nothin'. I'd like to stay till der week's up, but I'm afraid if you keeps on askin' questions I'll have to talk a little—job or no job! CONGRESS AND ART.

New York Sun. When St. Gaudens' medallion figure met

his piercing eye, Clad only in a pleasant smile, "Content" to typify, called a consultation of his colleagues in distress.

And all agreed the artist was dead wrong to scant the dress.

For at least a pair of trouser legs its beauty would enhance.

So they passed a resolution that

It Must Pants!

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



NEW DEAL WANTED.

Wahoo Wasp: The Wasp is glad to note that a number of republican papers in the state are of the same opinion it is in regard to dropping off all the old office seekers from the state ticket this fall and taking up new and younger men. With the exception of Bartley and Moore, who deserve and are ento see the state ticket composed of new tim-

Bloomington Echo: Aiready in this state are the old heads scheming on fixing up slate for the state campaign. This is noth ization of the state. Year after year the oliticians in the old gang have sel fellows to be apminated, and then called the convention and let the delegates from the country come in and endorse their little Times, however, have changed, and would wag the tall instead of the tail wagging the dog. An entirely new set of men will have to be selected this year in order to secure the full party vote. The Echo will not support any old politician for office this fail, no mafter who he may be. Give us a

Lincoln News: The bane of the republican party of Nebraska is the horde of office seekers who are no sooner out of one office than they are after another. If they get disappointed in that ambition, they wait for next opportunity to get in under the official canvas. To serve the public is an honorable ambition to which any man is justified in aspiring, but when men make public office their principal support in life -are in it merely for the money there is in it-it is time for the rank and file of the party to turn them down for all time. acceptably fill the position of governor, sonstor or other high office requires a training or at least a thorough knowledge of publi affairs and the administration of govern-mental functions, and men who can fill these requirements are wanted. But this does not mean that public office should be a private pursuit with them. Too many of them pursue offices and nominations until they be-come eye-sores, and the News hopes to see this sort of revenue republicans turned down effectually this fall.

THE SUNDAY THEATER.

OMAHA, Feb. 12 .- To the Editor of The Bee: We hear much nowadays regarding gambling vices, the social evil and the dangers of a continental Sabbath, etc., but as yet no one has raised his voice, publicly at least, against the victous tendencies of the Sunday theater. In my humble opinion the Sunday theater is a very seductive school of vice, and, because it wears a garb of semirespectability, it becomes a powerful factor in promoting a growing disregard and disre-spect for the Christian Sabbath. Are not six days sufficient for theaters and theater goers? Why should it be necessary to open any theater on Sunday where there are so many ably filled pulpits? The Sunday the ater is growing in popularity with actors and managers because it is the best patronized of any in the entire week. This is certainly humiliating to Christian feelings COMMON DECENCY.

Washington's Birthday.

The American Institute of Civics is a na tional institution devoted to the promotion of good government through good citizenship. In accordance with its annual custom, it seeks to secure the widest possible observance of patriotic holidays, with addresses and exercises promotive of its objects. We take pleasure in presenting the insti-

tution's plans for the observance of Washington's birthday. As the subject for addresses on the 162nd anniversary of the day, it suggests the following words from Washington's farewell address: "Virtue or morality " " a necessary spring of popular government." It is proposed that the children of the

public schools be assembled (preferably at about 10 a. m., so as to interfere as little as possible with holiday plans) in large audience where brief addresses shall be delivered by popular speakers, with suitable recitations by the children, patriotic music and the salutation of the flag in accordance with the manual provided by Colonel George Balch of the New York City Board of Education.

Presidents of colleges and academies are asked to interest students in a special ob-servance of the day and pastors of churches are urged to set apart Sunday evening, February 18 or 25, for a popular patriotic service calculated to awaken among church young and old, a deeper sense of obligations resting on citizens who profess to be guided by the exalted moral teachings of the man of Nazareth.

The institution solicits information as the observance of the day, and will award a suitable prize for the public school program which is deemed best calculated to effectively promote good citizenship. grams, accompanied by reports of meetings, may be sent to Henry Randall Waite, president of the institution, 38 Park Row, New York. The manual for the salutation of the flag will be at once sent to any teacher upon receipt of 5 cents in stamps, the cost upon receipt of 5 cents in of printing and mailing. Dr. Ridpath, the of printing and mailing. Dr. Ridpath, the historian, speaks of the cause represented by the Institute of Civics as "one of the by the Institute of the support of which men have ever put themselves side by side;" and Dr. John Le Conte expresses the conviction "the time has come when an institution like this is absolutely necessary. Those who share in the conviction that the way to good government is through good citizenship, will be interested in reports as o the objects and plans of this institution which can be obtained by writing to ita

WHERE TO FIND THE NEWS.

Comparison Between Papers Printed Vesterday by The Hee and Would-Be Rivals. The daily comparison between the amount of reading matter, exclusive of commercial news and advertisements, printed in The Bee, World-Heraid and Lincoln Journal, gives the following figures for yesterday:

Morning Bee, long, wide columns.... 43 Morning W.-H., short, narrow columns 31% Lincoln Journal, short, narrow columns 27 DEFECTIVE ELECTRIC WIRING.

SHERIDAN, Wyo., Feb. 12 .- To the Editor of The Bee: The fact that several large cities have recently suffered a great number of costly fires, and a large per cent of such fires having had their origin from improper wiring, it seems a suitable time to call attention to the defects in the present methods of installation and inspection of electric light wires.

The writer has been called on several oc-

casions to make a special inspection of wiring which had already been pronounced safe by the regular inspectors, and in almost every case there has been found some very dangerous work which had never been looked into by such inspectors. One of the most common defects in wiring is found in the connections or "splices" as they are called. The splicing of two wires together or the insertion of a tap on the mains should always be well done. In tapping the small wire should be tightly wound around the main wire and then thoroughly soldered, using as a flux a dilute solution of muriatic acid and gine and the remaining acid removed from the wire. This is reason that this solution still This is for the free acid which if left will the wire down to such a some eat the wire down to such a small size that it will not carry the current "which the wire has been calculated for" without becoming so heated as to fuse the wire, which on separation would establish an very quickly burst into flame and extend to any inflammable material near it. It can be found that the acid has not been removed in nine cases out of ten from soldered connections, and this very thing has caused many of the fires originating from improper wiring. Any one who will take the pains to remove the tape fro connections will almost always find the wire

The use of rosin as a flux in soldering splices should not be permitted, as very few wiremen know how to make a properly soldered splice with it. It will as a rule run in between the wires and just allow enough contact to cause heating and consequent

The use of rubber tape on unsoldered joints is also a cause of many poor splices, as the free sulpher remaining in the rubber corrodes the tape and causes poor contact. By first wrapping the splice with paper this trouble will be removed. But I want to call attention to the fact that this is a thing that very seldom receives the attention of the average wireman or inspector.

Another matter to be given some attenion is the fact that all men engaged in this kind of work should be familiar with electrical calculations used in determining the proper size of wires. But as a rule know nothing of such calculations and resort to the use of wiring tables, which are only gotten up to sell, and are very seldom reliable-which results in very unsafe work.

Proper attention is not given to safety devices. The only desirable point seems to cheapness, which often proves very costly economy. rosettes and all safety appliances should be made the subject of most thorough inspec tion, and should be so installed as to insure positive action at the proper time, and so constructed as to prevent the fused metal from dropping on inflammable matter. The use of cheap qualities of wires should

I have only called attention to some of the lost important points bearing on this mat-There are many others which deserve ter. the attention of the public, and the sooner The boards of underwriters in the better. almost every city have found it impossible to depend upon the inspection reports of pub-lic officers and have employed, in addition to their regular staff, an electrical inspector, who makes a complete survey of each and every building insured, as to the electrical conditions and wiring, and the result has been a greatly decreased number of losses

The electric lighting companies are in a great measure responsible for the poor and defective wiring done by employing incompetent workmen. The only requirement is the display of some knowledge of circuits and connecting lamps, etc. There should be some way of compelling the electric light companies to employ only men who are thor-oughly familiar with the work and able to pass a rigid examination before the proper

The electrical business has made such rapid progress that it is fast losing the mysterious ideas with which it has been surrounded, and I am happy to say is being looked upon in its proper light and with increased intelli-gence. Electricity, with a properly installed system, is perfectly safe, but under certain conditions can do great damage. F. J. PEARSON,

Manager Sheridan Electric Light Company.

Takes His Medicine Like a Man. J. D. Cathoun.

There is necessarily a good deal of disappointment among the friends of unsuccessful candidates, but Mr. Harley will make a first class official.

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