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ornell Buffes, 22 Pearl sired, deag, Office, 247 Chamber of Commerce ov. York, Forms 13, 14 and 15, Trimme building, ublington, 43 Fourteenth street. COTTOESPONDENCE unications relating to news and edi-

DUSINESS LETTERS. wade parable to the order of the company, with their Publishing Company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION George B. Tauchuck, 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, 1891, was as follows:

.722,320 ductions for unsold and re-19,474 23,673

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of February, 1891. (SEAL.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. Quorums in the lower house of congres

average net circulation.

are quoted at a premium in these days. If busines in Omaha had not gone democratic the school board would have not

found it necessary to fight for a 31/2-mill Even after the lapse of nearly a century since his death, George Washington still remains first in peace, first in war and first in

The rivalry of the various senators for the privilege of reading George Washington's farewell address in the senate today is something that must make every patriotic citizen's breast thrill with pride.

the hearts of his countrymen.

How can Congressman Bryan be spared for his well advertised lecture tour when free silver democrats are in such demand in Washington to make up a quorum for the consideration of the Bland seignoriage bill?

Now what has become of the electric lighting bids? The first Thomson-Housier contract expires in May, and if a new company is to be awarded a contract with the right to string its wires, it must have ample time for getting its plant ready.

While the administration organs are accusing the republicans in the senate of causing the rejection of Hornblower and Peckham, why not also give them credit for the confirmation of Mr. White? The republican minority is about as responsible for the one as for the other.

The mayor is having almost as much trouble in getting the council's consent to his selection of a building inspector as did the president in securing the confirmation of his nominations to the supreme court va- it will not solve the problem. The only cancy. Try a third time and see if the desired harmony is restored.

It is said that Justice White will be assigned to the southern circuit because of his knowledge of the Napoleonic code. This is probably all right, but we hope that Uncle Sam's code will not be entirely lost sight of. It has been a long time since Napoleon figured in the jurisprudence of Louisiana,

The stockholders of the World's fair who put up a fabulous sum of money as the basis of the great enterprise will share in a dividend amounting to \$1,500,000. The hotels, car lines, shop keepers and concessionaires scooped in all other profits. Any way you figure it Chicago got the best of it by all

The legal salary of a Douglas county commissioner who devotes all his time and attention to the duties of the office is none too high. But it is too much for any man who plays commissioner and also draws a government salary for junketing about the country in observation cars and feeding out of a well stored locker at the expense of a railroad.

We are glad to see that the Commercial club has lost no time in taking up the question of | celebrating the quarter-centennial anniversary of the completion of the Union Pacific, which occurs in May next. The event is worthy an appropriate commemoration. A creditable celebration will be desirable even when viewed solely from the commercial standpoint.

The official organ of the United States, which at this time means the democratic administration at Washington, Iampoons Mr. Cleveland and kicks Mr. Morton in a most unmerciful fashion. This would indicate that the official advertising for this year is about all done and the crumbs from the cabinet table do not set well on the independent stomach of the organ-grinder.

The people of South Omaha do not know today whether that presperous suburb is a city of the first class or of the second class. A mass meeting was called to discuss the question. It would be a good plan to lay the whole matter over and direct all energies toward annexation with Omaha. In that event there would be no question about states. Everybody would know "where he is at."

A close corporation of high salaried and overfed fire underwriters in Chlcago has ordered a sweeping advance of 25 per cent in rates on mercantile risks. By this action 150 fire companies will rake in an extra \$375,000 for the year. Nothing has been done, however, looking to the reduction of the salaries of insurance officials, underwriter association figureheads and supernumeraries. The people pay the freight.

The Chicago Herald is referring to the democratic aldermen who voted to override the mayor's veto of a gas franchise ordinance passed by the council in that city last week as tramps, vagabonds, irresponsibles, bummers, disreputables and other names which must be equally delectable to the average aldermanic car. It asserts that the honest man who gets into the city council on the democratic ticket in hicago in these days is a rarity. What an elevating creed democracy is becoming!

STATE DEPOSITORY LAW UPHELD. The decision of the supreme court of Neof public moneys prayed for by a bank which had qualified under the state depository law overthrows almost every contention made by the state treasurer with regard In his Interpretation of the term "current funds." The state treasurer maintained that the law required him to deposit only the noneys that came into the general fund of he state and that it left him free to deal with all other public moneys that might come into his possession as had been the custom ever since the institution of the state government. He therefore refused to hand over to the depository banks the moneys in all of the following funds: Sinking, relief, permanent school, temporary school, permanent university, library, agricultural college endowment, normal school endowment. temporary university, normal school interest and sating. The decision of the supreme court exempts from the operation of the law mly the permanent school and trust funds,

In arriving at this conclusion the court has gone with considerable detail into the intention which actuated the legislature in enacting the state depository law and has attempted to give it the full force which that body expected it to have. It was clearly the purpose of the law to include more than a single fund, otherwise it would not have spoken of the several current funds. To require only a small portion of the state moneys o be let out at interest, while the remainder continued to inure to the benefit of private persons, would have been as senseless as it would be inconsistent. From this it must be inferred that the act is to be construed so as to include all the public funds over the disposition of which the legislature can constitutionally exercise control. The reason why the permanent school funds cannot have been affected by this law lies in the provision of the constitution that declares such funds trust funds, to be held forever inviolate and undiminished and not to be invested or loaned, except on United States or state securities or registered county bonds of this state. The deposit of moneys in a bank and the payment of interest thereon the court holds to be a loan, and since loans of this kind out of the permanent school fund are prohibited and beyond the power of the legislature, that fund cannot

be subject to the depository law. This reasoning of the court is logical and indicative of a disposition to give the law its widest possible scope within the limits of the state constitution. It makes clear the duty of the state treasurer to immediately place on deposit all moneys which he has withheld under a mistaken notion that they are not to be viewed as current funds. Further willful violation of the law wills leave him liable to the severe penalties prescribed in the fourth section. Into the validity and legality of this section the court refuses to go until that question shall be properly brought before it. The reference to it. however, seems to throw some doubt on this point, but even were the criminal character of its violation removed it would afford no excuse to the treasurer for not living up to the plain intention of the law. With respect to the permanent school funds the treasurer is in a greater dilemma than eyer. The court declares distinctly that those moneys are not to be loaned except on the securities designated in the constitution. Furthermore, that the ordinary deposit in any bank is a loan. If the treasurer continues to loan out or to deposit this money he violates, not an enactment of the legislature, but the constitution, which he has sworn to obey. A decision authorizing its investment in state warrants might prove a temporary relief, but permanent solution is to be sought by constitutional amendment.

VALUED POLICY AND CO-INSURANCE. A few days ago The Bee contained an editorial commenting upon the rights and wrongs of insurance companies and their policy holders. Exception is taken to our comments by Mr. Robert L. Reynolds, state agent for a New England insurance company. Mr. Reynolds encloses with his letter of exceptions a very lengthy document, from which he makes the following deduction concerning the valued policy law and the insurance companies' profit:

"From these articles," declares Mr. Reynolds, "you will see that the intention of the 80 per cent clause is quite different from the idea conveyed in your editorial, and that as a matter of fact insurance men do not dislike the valued policy law, but for the reason that it makes a wager contract which increases losses that in turn make necessary an increased rate of premium, and the attendant labor and un-

"You will also permit me to suggest that the figures of income in Iowa for 1890, 1891 and 1892, as given in your editorial, do not foot \$11,796,212.92; Instead they foot \$11,-495,212.02.

"This large income was not obtained without expense in the shape of taxes, commissions, auditors' fees and management expense, and if we place them at the minimum of 35 per cent of income we find that the outgo has been \$9,079,830.33, and that the profit of \$6,739,707.11, as your editorial puta it, is but \$2,415,382.59 for three years upon an invested capital of over \$150,000,000."

A study of the documents submitted by-Mr. Reynolds does not bear out the construction which he seeks to put upon them. The one, presumably, bearing on the valued policy law and company profits is an argument based on the assumption that when a policy is written the company has made a contract to pay to the assured so much money as may be named on the face of the policy, and must, therefore, make provisions for its payment. This is not true, for the company only agrees to pay the money, or such percentage of it as may be stipulated, in case the property covered by the policy is wholly or partially destroyed by fire. In this light every policy becomes a "wager contract." For instance, the cents, to return to the assured \$100 in case the property covered by the policy is totally destroyed. There is no mutuality about this. If fires come so rapidly as to wipe out an insurance company's assets, the policy bolders who have paid their premiums and have not suffered loss have no recourse or protection beyond law suits. And Mr. Reynolds will hardly contend that no insurance company exceeds its available as-

sets in assuming risks on property. In the other article enclosed by Mr. Reynolds a vice president of an eastern insurance company gives his explanation of the 80 per cent clause and its object. He sets forth at length that it is intended to require one to "earry a fair amount of insurance." In its working the 80 per cent clause operates this way: If your property is worth \$1,000, 30 per cent of which is \$800, and you insure it for \$500, in case of loss your insurance stands to your loss in the ratio of 5 to 8. That is, if your loss is \$800 you will get your \$500, but if your loss is \$500 you will only get \$312, five-eights of | lar discontent with the democratic economic

the policy, the company insisting that you have become a co-insurer by earrying a polbraska granting the writ of mandamus to | ley for less than the full value of your propcompel the state treasurer to make a deposit | crty. That is, you have paid the premium on \$500, but you only get \$312, having paid the insurance company the premium the other \$188 for the privilege of assuming the risk yourself. This is the ratio. You simply pay the insurance company the premium and it will give you the benefit of assuming that portion of the loss that falls to your share through the privilege of being a co-insurer, only attainable through the 80 per cent clause. It is to protect the company from the payment of the full face of the policy unless the property is totally destroyed. Under the valued policy law if a \$500 loss is suffered on property covered by a \$500 policy, the full sum must be paid. The supreme court of Nebraska held, in a recent decision, that this could not be modified by stipulations in policies, as any contract other than this was void for lack of consideration. This is the weakness of the 80 per cent clause, it being in effect so nearly allied to usury that a careful investigation is necessary to determine the line of demarcation between the two methods

PENALTIES FOR DISHONEST BANKERS. The decision of the judiciary committee of the house of representatives to report favorably the bill increasing the penalties for dishonest national bank officials will be generally approved. It is expected that the measure will be promptly passed and there does not appear to be any good reason why it should meet with opposition. It will certainly not be objected to by honest men engaged in banking, who it must be assumed are not onlywilling but desirous that every possible safeguard shall be thrown around the business which may be necessary to protect it against the dishonest, and assuredly no representative of the people will oppose a reposition which contemplates greater security to the interests of depositors in national banks. Of course the proposed legislation will not prove an absolute remedy for dishenesty, Embezzlement and other criminal practices by bank officials will not stop altogether after this bill becomes law But there can be no doubt that it would have a deterrent influence, and this is all that can reasonably be expected of any such legislation. The present law is undoubtedly too lenient in the matter of penalties, as well as in some other respects, and one feature of the proposed legislation which is especially to be commended is that requiring that persons arrested under the act shall receive no better consideration while in custody than is accorded to other violators of federal laws.

Dishonesty in the banking business is perhaps no more general than in other branches of business, but those engaged in it are subject to greater temptations, while the possibility of widespread injury from the dishonesty of bank officials is also much greater than in any other business. A bank ruined by the embezzlement of its officials invariably carries down with it many people, who are left helpless and hopeless by the disaster, such as the small depositors who have confided everything they possessed to the care of the bank. The deliberate robbery of these people, everybody will agree, can hardly be too severely punished, while the men guilty of such robbery, whatever their previous character or social position and influence may have been, should be given no better consideration than is accorded to any other class of robbers. It is a travesty on justice when the genteel bank embezzler, whose criminal practices have wrecked the institution of which he was a trusted official and brought disaster to hundreds, is allowed special privileges because he has wealthy friends or social or political influence. In other countries such rascals when discovered take their place with their kind and they should

do the same here. It is probable that the present congress will make other provisions for the greater security of the public doing business with the national banks, such as increasing the responsibility of directors, prescribing more stringent conditions under which bank officials will be allowed to borrow from the inand a stricter and more thorough system of examination. These provisions have been recommended by comptrollers of the currency for years, and they are demanded not from any prejudice against the banks, but in the interest both of those institutions and the public. Honest bankers will not object to them and the friends of the national banking system will approve of them as tending to strengthen the system in public confidence.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION. The election in Pennsylvania on Tuesday resulted as was expected, though some had thought that the majority for the republican congressman-at-large, Galusha A. Grow, would be even larger than it is. It was predicted that the veteran statesman would be chosen by a vote exceeding that of his democratic competitor by not less than 200,-000, and it must be admitted that there was reason in the prevailing conditions for such an opinion. Pennsylvania has suffered severely from the business depression. Her vast industries have been seriously crippled and tens of thousands of her wage earners thrown out of employment. Capital has suffered heavy losses as well as labor. Perhaps no state in the union has had a harder experience, if so hard, and the situation has but very little improved from the worst. Destitution prevails in the larger cities of the state to an alarming extent, making an extraordinary demand upon private charity and public beneficence. The outlook, if less dark than a few months ago, is still gloomy for the great industries of Pennsylvania. and yet the appeals of her working people have fallen upon deaf ears at Washington.

Under these circumstances it was not unnatural to expect a republican majority on last Tuesday not only unprecedented in the history of Pennsylvania, but exceeding any ever given for an elective office in any state company undertakes, on payment of 70 of the union. That this expectation was not fully realized is by no means inexplicable. The season undoubtedly kept many republican voters from the polls, confidence in an overwhelming majority for the republican candidate deterred others from voting, and some were perhaps influenced by the thought that the result would have no effect at Washington. It is not at all unreasonable to assume that at least 50,000 voters who would have cast their votes for Mr. Grow remained away from the polls for one of the reasons cited. But the republican candidate's majority, which will approximate 160,000, is the largest ever given in Pennsylvania, and is quite double what the democrats professed to believe possible before the election. It shows that since last November there has been an accession to the republican vote in that state of about 25,000. The result of last fall's election was supposed by many to establish the high-water mark of republican achievement in the Keystone state, but it is now apparent that those who assumed this to be the case had not fully measured the popu-

policy. They did not know how widespread and intense is the protest of the industrial classes against the determination of the

terprise and American labor. The lesson of Tuosday's election in Pennsylvania will probably have no effect at Washington, but it will not be lost upon the country. The appeal of the industrial hosts of the Keystone state to be heard in defense of their interests and their welfare was only last week denied by democratic senators and they will undoubtedly be heedless of the unmistakable message conveyed in the overwhelming republican triumph of Tuesday. But not so the country. The voice of Pennsylvania, leading in the elections of the cerned. year, will be heard in every state of the north and will arouse the people to a livelier sense of the duty that is before them to record at the ballot box their protest against a policy that contemplates the destruction of American industries and the degradation of American labor. Unfortunately this protest can have no immediate practical results, but it is none the less necessary that it be made. The election of a republican house of representatives this year will at least check the democratic movement toward free trade.

This is the one hundred and sixty-second anniversary of the birthday of George Wash ington. The natal day of the "Father of His Country" is no longer generally celebrated, as it was thirty years ago, and we have not observed that preparation has been made anywhere for its popular observance this year. Associations will meet to do honor to the memory of the illustrious patriot and in many of the schools throughout the land there will be commemorative exercises, but no public demonstrations. It must not be inferred, however, from the fact that the old method of celebrating Washington's highly has become almost obsolete that the American people are less appreciative now than formerly of that incomparably Illustrious character, or that they do not feel as profound a reverence for the lofty patriotism and the unequalled civic example of George Washington as was felt by the people of preceding generations. The memory of that supremely great man is cherished by every true American of today as fondly as ever in the past, and it will continue to be cher ished so long as free institutions survive with undiminished love and reverence There are many names in American annals which command the honor and affection of every patriotic citizen of the republic-the names of great political leaders, of splendid soldiers, of carnest patriots—but before them all is that of George Washington, now as ever "first in the hearts of his countrymen."

The Midwinter fair at San Francisco is no foubt a disappointment to globe trotters who saw the Chicago fair. But few people west of the Rockies were able to visit the World's fair and to them the great state exposition will be a revelation and a joy forever. The Midwinter fair marks a distinctive advance in state shows; it is far superior to the time honored, conventional state fair whose decadence has been watched for the past ten years. Californians have caught the spirit of the times and appreciate the fact that quite as much attention must be paid to the architecture of fair buildings as to the exhibits. Certain it is that if the gate receipts are to be swelled to acceptable proportions some real and genuine attractions must be provided at the Nebraska state fair

Congressman Bryan's proposed bill for in creasing the penalties for embezzlement of national bank funds provides that persons crested under that act shall receive no othe or better treatment or greater privileges while in custody than is accorded to persons in custody for the violation of other laws of the United States. Mr. Bryan evidently assumes that existing laws authorize greater privileges to such prisoners than is allowed other prisoners pending or after conviction. There is no color of legal authority for discrimination between prisoners accused of violating different laws of the United States. Although such privileges were enjoyed by stitutions with which they are connected, Bank Wrecker Mosher, this provision is entirely superfluous wherever the officials perform their duties.

Princess Colonna is now in America with her children, and rumor has it that her highness will emigrate to South Dakota and reside there long enough to enable the courts to cut asunder the bonds that tie her to a titled rake. The prince demurs and has followed her, not that he wants his wife and children, but because the courts of France decreed him \$400,000 of his wife's prospective inheritance and he wants the dust. We speak of this case as a warning to all Nebraska marriageable heiresses who may have shown a weakness for titled husbands for revenue only.

Cause and Effect. Denver Republican Prof. Wilson made himself sick working for free trade and has gone to Mexico in a special car to recuperate, but the unfortunate workingmen who have been made sick by the Wilson bill must look to the free dispensary and the soup house at home for medicine and food.

Bryan's Starring Tour. New York Sun. Hon. William Jennings Bryan, the boy orator of the Platte, has packed his bag and bought his ticket and got ready to pervade the west from Indiana to Colorado. He will speak, address, lecture, harangue

on many subjects and in many towns. No blizzard will dare to face him. The eagle from the Sierras await with billous envy his coming; and far out in the golden bays of the Pacific the sea-cow roars and the sea-horse laughs sea-horsily. McKeighan's Bray.

Chicago Tribune.

McKelghan of Mabraska made a speec McKeighan of Mahraska made a speech in the house a few days ago in favor of free silver and free trade. He claimed that a gold basis and high tariff were discriminating against the west in the interest of the east. He said; "If I had the power I would strike down the tariff that protects the east and force it into competition with the west. The east forces us into competition." And he pleaded for what he calls "the equality of gold and silver." * * Hoth the propositions made by McKeighan are utter nonsense. They are so completely absurd that only a "man" on the intellectual level of a donkey would lay them down in an assemblage supposed to the intellectual level of a donkey would lay them down in an assemblage supposed to include the law making wisdom of the great American people. No one who is not an entire ignorance in questions of political economy and finance could pretend to arrue that his state would be vastly benefited by increased competition from the east, or that any law-making power can legislate 50 cents' worth of silver up to "equality" with 100 cents' worth of gold.

HOISTING THE WHITE FLAG.

St. Paul Globe: Justice White is a sterling party in control of the government to inflict | democrat, and personally is above reproach Chicago Times: The happy termination of the incident will greatly strengthen the president before the country, showing, as a most damaging Blow upon American en-

does, that when he's whipped he's not too proud to run away. Globe-Democrat: The selection of Sen ator White of Louisiana for associate justice will be generally approved, and his appointment implies a happy solution of a difficulty that threatened to become chronic.

Chicago Tribune: Whatever his qualifications may be, or however his nomination may be regarded, the country will breathe more freely now that the disgraceful squabble be-tween Hill and Cleveland is at an end, so far as the supreme court appointment is con St. Paul Pioneer Press: The country is in

however, to be satisfied with any reasonably good man, since thereby the disgraceful fight over this appointment is ended. We hope it may not be necessary ultimately to name only a member of the senate to supreme judgeship in order to secure con

St. Louis Republic: Judge White is one of the very few masterly speakers in the senate. His appointment takes away from that assembly an example which might have shamed Stewart, Peffer and the other proxy fellows into brevity, if not silence. But we need a few great democratic justices worse than we need senatorial orators. There is very little to mar the excellence of the apintment.

Minneapolis Journal: It is gratifying to know that Senator White is a man of no second rate ability and experience. Louis-lana was selected, doubtless, as the favored state, because the president wants to strengthen himself in that state as he is aiming to do now in Virginia by liberal ap-pointments. It is well that the disgraceful contest is ever. It is only to be regretted that Senator Hill remains victor.

Chicago Record: Apparently the new asociate justice of the supreme court is a most worthy man and will make an admirable member of the supreme bench. But any one who has heard republican statesmer of the Hear stripe descant on the perils of consigning the constitution to the keeping of southern ex-confederates must be impressed by the celerity and case with which thee camel after straining vainly at a guat.

Chicago Post: Any comparison based upon fitness for the supreme bench between Hornblower or Peckham and White is incalculably to the latter's advantage. Mr. White has had the benefit of varied practice in a state noted for its excellent law He has had experience on the bench He has served his state in the senate with dignity and ability. He is a gentleman of courteous and conservative speech, and at 48 he gives promise of a career of much

usefulness. Chicago Herald: By thus allowing his esentment to determine a judicial appoint ment the president has punished, not the senators from New York, but the people of that state who have had no part in the controversy. versy. The greatest commonwealth in union—the Empire state—one that is entitled to and has had a representative upo supreme bench ever since the foundation of that tribunal, is passed over because of a controversy between the president and two senators-a controversy in which the president, unfortunately, does not appear to advantage.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mr. McKane affirms he is a democrat o the right stripe. The country is not particular whether

to quit.

Massachusetts has abolished the fast day. Ancient custom again surrenders to the assertive bean. Dr. Cyrus Edson of the New York Board

of Health says the grippe is likely soon to disappear for a generation or so. The consecrated spinal column may no unbend, but the owner shows commendable

discretion in running up the White flag. Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian author, loves wear his hair in the chrysanthemum Whenever a stray hair shows to combliness it is immediately thrown into confusion.

Boston aldermen receive salaries of \$1,500 the proper compensation. Chicago aldermen receive \$3 a week, but this meagre sum has such cumulative powers that poverty-stricken members have been known to acquire \$30,000 flats in less than a year. Cato may have accomplished a great feat in learning Greek at 80, but Mr. Gladstone has outdone him in attempting at 84 to acjuire the language of the Basques-a dialect that has long been a puzzle to philologists, t is alleged that Voltaire once said: "The Basques say that when they talk together understand each other, but I do not believe it."

A lame man with a gun induced a United States commissioner, a United States dis-trict attorney and two United States inspecors to elevate their plams in a room in the United States court house in Buffalo. He then backed out of the room, locked the door and reached Canada before his pursuers The western desperado is not sufficiently advanced to give lessons to his eastern com-

Mrs. Mary E. Schenley of London, England, has given \$10,000 toward the fund of \$110,000 needed to purchase land for a public park in Alleghany, Pa., and this nearly makes up the amount required. She owns undreds of acres in Pittsburg and has previously given to that city 279 acres for Schenley park, and sites for a newsboy's iome and an institute for the blind. She has also recently added \$1,000 to the charity fund and made a voluntary reduction of rent o all her tenants.

When Cardinal Manning was dying three years ago he spoke a few words for poster-ty into a phonograph, which was kept carefully preserved by Cardinal Vaughn until last Friday. A small company of distinguished persons, including Embassador Baytion of the cardinal, at the archbishop's residence, to listen to this revival of a voice that is still. The voice was very distinct and There were long pauses between the "To All Who May Come After Me-I hope that no word of mine, written or spoken in my life, will be found to have lone harm to any one after I am dead "HENRY EDWARD MANNING, "Cardinal Archbishop."

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

A local irrigation society is to be organized

Kearney poultry raisers ship chickens and turkeys to the Pacific coast by the carload. There is talk of bridging Box Elder creel at Georgetown if the times are not too hard The Maccabees of York have completed Parties at Clarks have signed contracts to raise beets for the Grand Island sugar fac-

York proposes to have a farmers institute March 1 and 2. It is hoped to make the institution permanent Over 100,000 sheep have been fed at Shel-

ton this winter and \$200,000 in cash has been disbursed in the town by the feeders. Miles Asher and Harry McCannon, 16-yearold Pleasanton boys, have run away from home and no trace of them can be found. The Hay Springs Democrat is about to change its politics, its name and its owner. E. E. Humphreys will make the paper populist and will call it the Leader.

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



ABSOLUTELY PURE

CHEERY CHIPS.

Texas Siftings: The hog is an easy and mal to cultivate. He takes root in any soil Buffalo Courter: Though a drunken man's argument is usually weak it is always de-livered with full force.

Rochester Post; Chicagoans are awfully angry because the wind did the blowing there during the recent sterm.

Boston Transcript: Laundry machinery really seems to have reached the stage of perfection. It can destroy a collar in a single wash.

Chicago Tribune: "Remodies for tooth-ache, my boy," said Uncle Allen Sparks, "will be found to afford instant relief in every case but yours."

Elimira Gazette: Jagson says his neigh-bor's daughter, who is learning the plane, cannot be accused of fraudulent practice-it's all sound. Philadelphia Ledger: A man who is driv-ing a horse car in Brooklyn claims to have been a throat specialist in Vienna. He doesn't look as much down in the mouth as

Indianapolis Journal: Watts-I understand that Lushforth has the impudence to call himself a periodical drinker.

Potts-So he is, He gets full once every twenty-four hours.

New York Press: "I wonder what the ef-fect would be on Moses if he could hear bob Ingersoil lecture on his mistakes?" "The lecture would probably give him an "Well, since he cannot hear it, he misses that infliction, and that's a missed ache that Robert doesn't mention."

PER ENAMPLE. Cleveland Flain Denler

He wildly paced the attic, With manner quite dramatic, As one who never knew life's sweetest With "yoop" and "yow" and wrangle— Ah, how he longed to strangle That sprawling, squalling young one in his

arms.
But in the parlor sitting.
Her brows in anger kutting.
And dreamy eyes just peeping 'neath their

His wife, in all her glory,
Was writing up a story
r syndicates, on "How to Bring Up
Kids," For

> A Swiss Municipal Reform. Philadelphia Leiger.

The city government of Haverhill, Mass., as formally petitioned the legislature to imend the city's charter so that it may apply the Swiss initiative and referendum vistem to local legislation. As Haverhill the first city in this country which is bout to adopt the system, and as the republican and democratic parties of Massa-thusetts have endorsed the system as a romising method of reforming municipal overnment, the pioneer experiment in this ne will attract attention.

The Haverhill plan provides that all ordinances passed by the council shall be dassified as "urgent" and "non-urgent." The urgent ordinances are these referring public health and peace and those which opriate funds in any department greater han the average sum appropriated for the preceding three years in that department. Such measures do not fall within the operation of the referendum and take effect at All other ordinances are "non-urgent."

and become operative in thirty days, unless, in the meantime, a petition, signed by 15 per cent of the voters of the city who voted at the preceding annual election shall be filed with the city clerk asking for the sub mission of the measure to a popular vote for adoption or rejection. If adopted it is thereafter a municipal law. The Australian voting system is in use in Massachusetts, and the title of the proposed measure will be inserted in the official ballot. The mayor cannot veto a measure thus submitted, and he is thus shorn of an ancient prerogative.

To avoid frequent special elections all the non-urgent ordinances are voted upon at the annual election. An ordinance passed by the council immediately after the annual election must therefore await the action of the people for an entire year. This would be a tardy method of municipal legislation for a great city. In the course of a year the ordinances passed by the councils of a city like Philadelphia would ccumulate until their titles would swell the size of the official ballot to very unwieldy dimensions, while numerous special elections to dispose of ordinances would entail vast ex-

Harverhill has a population of about 30,-00. The referendum may work satisfactorily in a town of that size, but its suc there would not justify its introdution in the greater city communities. As a phase of municipal reform the system de serves a trial under the most favorable conditions. The great parties in one of our mos ulightened and progressive states have mitted themselves to the adoption of the plan, and that of itself may win favor for I in other parts of the country.

WASHINGTON.

New York Journal and Patriotic Register, Feb 25, 1732. Ye bells! be hufh'd! thou voice of flattery Can you applaud our chief in war and peace? E'en be the cannon's thunder heard no But let each heart with gratitude adore t power, who governs air, and earth, That and fea—
He gave us Wafhington, who made us free!
Such be the ftrains on this aufpleious day,
As may evince, with reason we obey;
And let this truth the folemn, page adorn,
That Washington for all the world was
born!

PEFFER AND SUGAR BOUNTY

Kansas' Populist Senator in Pavor of Government Encouragement.

HIS REPORT ON THE NEEDS OF THE WEST

Surprises the Senate, Especially the Free Traders, by the Array of Facts on Which His Cenetusions

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE. 513 Fourteenth Street, WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

Were Based.

Senator Peffer, a member of the subcomnittee of the senate committee on agriculture appointed to investigate the causes of depression in agriculture, etc., has submitted a report to the full committee. Senator Pener's report is very exhaustive and is confined largely to the corn, wheat and sugar interests of the country. He devotes a great deal of attention to the question of sorghum and beet sugars, and shows that the practical effect of the bounty has been to cheapen sugar to consumers in the aggregate of over \$200,000,000 in three years, that it is wise to diversify farming industries and that the sugar industry increases the value of the lands. The great populist fully endorses the sugar bounty system and adocates federal encouragement to our industry which will be sufficient to fully

Senator Peffer treats the sugar question from a purely agricultural and business standpoint and fully endorses the views of Senator Allen as expressed recently in The Bee. Senator Peffer visited Nebraska and other augur producing states during the reess of congress last summer, called the farmers and saw the factories, and his oport is based upon information secured by SOUTH OMAHA'S PUBLIC BUILDING. -

The house committee on public buildings and grounds, which reported with favorable recommendation today Mr. Mercer's bill appropriating \$200,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a federal building in South Omaha, pays the thriving annex to the metropolis of Nebraska a splendid tribute. The committee says that South Omaha is the third largest city in Nebraska; that ten years ago not a town lot was in sight in it, while today it has 15,000 souls and is the third largest market in the world. The packing house employs 5,000 persons, paying them \$3,000,000 annually. Over 1,000,000 logs and 500,000 cattle were killed in 1893. The stock yards cover an area of seventy-five acres, South Omaha continually grows; she never stands still; within a few years she will be vastly larger than at present. The committee quotes a column of statistics recently given in The Bee as to the interests and inestments in South Omaha and also the response in behalf of South Omaha ivered by John S. Knox at the recent Commercial club banquet. The committee also inserts in the report the postoffice statistics furnished by Postmaster J. M. Glasgow under date of September 29 last. Altogether the report is a most laudable one and there is every prospect of early favorable action upon he bill at the hands of the house. PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. Pickler, wife of Representative John A. Pickler of South Dakota, was among the vomen who addressed the house judiciary ommittee today in favor of an amendment to the federal constitution granting woman suffrage. Mrs. Pickler declared that the only opposition to woman suffrage in the northwest came from foreign-born citizens, and that the only hope the country had of moral reformation was in woman's ballot. Mrs. Pickler showed wonderful familiarity with the land laws, and proved herself a great friend to

the rugged settler upon the public domain. If representative John A. Caldwell is next week nominated by the republicans of Cin-cinnati to be mayor of that city, as is generally expected, he will immediately resign the hairmanship of the republican congressional campaign committee and Representaconsin district, one of the largest lumbernen of the country, will be chosen chairman

C. W. Thomas, Deadwood, S. D., is at the Oxford Gril B. McFall of Oskaloosa, Ia., is at the Hamilton, manager of the Oxnard

ugar interests at Grand Island, is in the Frank Byrne was today appointed post-

master at Piedmont, Uinta county, Wyo., and James Henderson at Oneida, Bannock county, Idaho. The funeral services over the remains of

Mrs. Anna Schrader, wife of Fred F. Schrader, formerly of Omaha, were conducted by Rev. J. G. Butler, paster of the Memorial Lutheran church. The pall bearers were a number of well known newspaper orrespondents, professional and personal friends of Mr. Schrader. Second Lieutenant H. E. Wilkins, Second infantry, has been ordered to duty nection with the national guard of Iowa.

Mr. John Hyde of Nebraska, who has for over three years been in charge of the farmng statistical division of the census bureau has completed his work and is now a private citizen. He has considerable work in his line to do for private individuals and after this is completed he will return to Nebraska. He has made a splendid recor here. PERRY S. HEATH. here.

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spring our spring hat stock on the reader. It's coming in daily now. There's a nice stylish hat for \$1.50, and new spring Fedo-

ras at \$2.50 and \$3, both black and brown, hat stores get \$4 and \$4,50 for them. Then there are Yachting caps. (These will be worn a great deal during the next two months.) They are in blues and light shades, and the prices are 50c, 75c and \$1. The first lot of the Stetson '94 styles in soft and stiff hats have

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