### THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION orgo il Tasahuok, secretary of The Bec ishing comiany, being duly sworn, says the actual number of full and complete so of The Dally Morning, Evening and Sun-Bee printed during the month of February,

.639,004 17,800 mily average net circulation ....

Sworn to before me and subscribed in m presence this at day of Murch, 1894, N. P. FEHL, Netary Public. The first year in the second reign of Gro ver the Only closes today and Lord Morton

still in the cabinet.

exacting congress.

GEORGE B. TESCHUCK.

It is not quite safe to count on the final disappearance of winter to have taken place. It takes more than one swallow to make a

The latest effort to help the poor is to furnish a funeral to deserving applicants at cost price. The deserving applicants in this case are the survivors, not the corpse.

Governor Waite of Colorado is to be disappointed in the banquet which the populist members of the legislature promised him and which has been postponed indefinitely.

Ex-Speaker Grow was admitted as a member of congress without waiting for the arrival of his credentials. A majority of nearly 190,000 is credentials enough for the most

Mr. Gladstone refuses to accept an offer of elevation to the peerage. The "grand old man" is all the title that he covets, and it is one that confers more lustre on his name than any peerage within the gift of the Brit-1sh sovereign.

The last explosion of Judge Scott has afforded another opportunity for eastern papers to give Omalia a black eye. The Philadelphia Ledger quotes Judge Scott's last harangue from the bench and moralizes over Omaha's depravity.

What an opportunity the present cabinet changes in England give to Labby to scream! If a new premier is selected from among the peers it won't be his fault that he is not duly warned of the prospective danger that awaits him when he shall have assumed office.

The New York Herald is still crying for the proposed popular loan by which the government of the United States may be made the custodian of the savings of the people We may expect to hear the Herald calling for the popular loan when Gabriel blows his horn-"in the morning."

The exorbitant prices which the city has been paying for electric lighting cannot be exacted much longer. The city engineer's report shows that Omaha is as well located for the economical generation of steam power as almost any other city in the country. Omaha should have its lights at as reasonable rates as other places.

If Omaha can't have the main Indian supply depot she will have to be satisfied with a branch of the Chicago station. Let us get the branch station now, and before long the branch will have outgrown the tree, so that the whole work of distributing Indian supplies will be centered here. A branch depot will be far better than no depot at all.

Do we have to have a woman's congress for improved dress? Is the only purpose of a woman in cladding herself in outlandish attire to attract the attention and comment of her sisters? If any woman wants to improve her dress let her set about at once to do so. She ought to be able to accomplish her object without the assistance of a whole congress.

By engaging ex-President Harrison to deliver a course of lectures before its students upon the subject of international law, the management of the Leland Stanford, jr., university certainly drove a shrewd bargain, even if they had nothing but the expected advertising to be gained in view. As an advertisement the new "school teacher" is preeminently a success.

Every one is glad to hear of the convalescence of Chairman Wilson. The country would regret having any one work himself to death in its behalf, even though laboring under the mistaken idea that the Wilson tariff bill is necessary to its prosperity. The assured recovery of Mr. Wilson restores hope that he may yet be won over to a more popular financial policy than his own.

The free silver men in congress assert that they are not surprised at the official announcement that England is not in favor of the reassembling of the international monetary conference. There is no particular reason why they should be surprised. They doubtless feel gratified at the result because an international agreement would hardly serve their purpose for the coming campaign.

The death of William F. Poole, librarian of the Newberry library at Chicago, removes a man who has been identified in a great degree with the great strides that have been made in the management of public libraries in the United States. Mr. Poele's name is most intimately associated by library patrons with an index to periodical literature which has saved them many a weary hour of laborious research by helping them to find exactly what they were seeking. Mr. Poole's work, of course, redounded chiefly to the benefit of Chicago, but the whole country will feel his loss.

THE BELLAMY PROGRAM. Mr. Edward Bellamy, who has written a

book that has had a very extensive sale because it had struck the popular fancy, has the founder of a new party which is destined able attribute. ere long to revolutionize our government. The fact that in the presidential election of 1892 more than 1,000,000 votes were cast for the people's party, the platform of which embodled the most important features of nationalism, is pointed out as conclusive proof by Mr. Bellamy of the marvelous growth of his peculiar dectrines. This geminds us very much of the fly on the great wheel that imagined it was revolving the wheel. The aggregate vots polled in 1892 exceeds 12,000,000, of which the popullat candidate re effed less than 9 per cent. Now now many of the 1.012,631 votes cast for General Weaver can truthfully be classed as Bellamyltes? There were in this conglomeration the remnants of the old greenback party, the free silverites from the silver producing states, the democratic fusionists of Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota, who allowed themselves to be counted with the populists to order to help elect Cleveland. There were the disgruntled southern democratic bickers against the rule of the plantation lords and the discontented working people, who wanted to resent the Homestead Pinkerton butchery. Of the simon-pure nationalists or Bellamy ites there were probably not more than 5 per cent of the total vote of Weaver. In other vords, out of over 12,000,000 votes cast about 50,000, a fraction over one-third of 1 per cent of the total vote, may be counted as converts to the doctrines of nationalism as proounded by Mr. Bellamy, Many of the reorms advocated by Mr. Bellamy were adocated by prominent men of all parties years before Mr. Bellamy had ever thought f "Looking Backward."

According to Mr. Bellamy nationalism procoses to deliver society from the rule of the rich and to establish economic equality by the application of the democratic formula to he production and distribution of wealth To bring this doctrine into practical effect Mr. Bellamy declares that the nationalists lesire to see organized as public business all he industrial and commercial affairs of the people so that they may be carried on henceforth by responsible public agents for the especial benefit of the citizens. In advancing this theory Mr. Belamy only reiterates the loctrines advocated by eminent socialists the world over for the last fifty years.

The essence of this doctrine is that all pro-

luction shall be for use and not for profit But how is this to be brought about in a free country? Mr. Bellamy not only insists that the government shall carry on all life and fire insurance, own and operate all the railroads, telegraphs, mines, steel rall mills, and lumber mills, but also manufacture all clothing, liquor and in fact all commodities in general use. That means, virtually, put ting all the ab'e-bodied workers in the country on the federal pay roll. When that comes to pass there will be no incentive for individual ambition or enterprise and no expansion excepting as the government would improvise government works. There might be great population centers like Pekin and Yeddo, but there would be no great world cities like London, Parls, Berlin, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. With all the commerce carried on from mammoth public buildings. there would be no use for stores, warehouses or other business blocks. A Bellamvite city would consist of a central railway depot, a grand portal and telegraph building, half a dozen mammoth store and warehouses, half dezen market buildings, a dozen liquor dispensaries, twenty or thirty great workingman's and working woman's dormitories and restaurants, thirty or forty school houses and a few thousand dwellings, built for use and not for ornament. Possibly there would also be public baths, theaters and resorts for athletic exercise. When all these were once erected the city could be fenced in. There would be no material growth beyond the natural increase and incidental immigration. There would be nothing for the building trades and precious little for artists and profes sional men outside of the schools and academies. This would be an ideal state, but not a state in which the masses would

remain contented. From a political standpoint nationalism would mean perpetual agitation and revolution. With hundreds of thousands of lucrative positions within its gift, there would be a fierce perpetual scramble by ambitious politicians to get into power. This greed for office and power might be curbed by life tenure, but it could not be kept down, because promotion to important public places would be the only avenue for gratifying

ambition. Another difficulty to be encountered at the outset would be in dispossessing the and owners and redistribution of their holdings to the landless. The men who own the soil will never yield possession without a bloody fight all along the line. Unless these obstacles can be overcome Mr. Beilamy's ideal republic will never materialize and nationalism, like all other isms, will find only a small number of adherents.

That does not mean that no part of Mr. Bellamy's program will ever be adopted in this country. Some of his ideas have already been accepted as sound and others will, if they are practical, be given fair trial. Municipal ownership of water works, gas works, electric lighting plants, etc., is in vogue in many American cities as well as abroad. The postal telegraph, telephone and postal savings banks exist in many foreign countries and will eventually be established in this country. The state dram shops have been tried in South Carolina and proved a failure, as any rational man might have known they would. Furnishing liquor at cost to consumers is not likely to break up the liquor traffic or diminish the use of liquor. On the contrary, the cheapening of liquor makes more drunkards. It will be many years, however, before the government will monopolize the lumber traffic, the iron industries and the mills, factories and business enterprises which constitute the arter-

ial life blood of our national commerce.

CONDITIONS OF OLD AGE. David Dudley Field, who has just entered hale and hearty upon the ninetieth year of a long and eventful career, when asked not long ago to what he ascribed the preservation of his health and the attainment of so advanced an age, replied that he laid It to three things. First, a good constitution. Second, hard work. Third, regular daily exercise. If we can take the experience of this sturdy lawyer as our guide these are the conditions of old age, and while there may be exceptions to the general rule, they will hold good in the great majority of indi-

vidual Instances. The first condition of old age, or a good onstitution, will be accepted as a matter of course. It is upon this that life insurance companies calculate their gains. They insist upon taking risks upon the lives of

cal examination at the time of taking out a policy, and thus take chances only upon future inroads upon the health of the Inundertaken to enlighten the world through sured. We often hear of men with weakly that of many political romanciats, is that he | structure should be built upon a firm founda-

There will be more inclination to dispute Mr. Field's second condition. People are apt to regard work as exhausting and excessive work as the pace that kills. "Hard work, my young friend," says Mr. Field, "never killed any one. Idleness has slain its thousands." Stated in this bold form, the rule is no doubt too rigid. The real substance which it contains is this, that some steady work is necessary to keep men from destroying themselves by enervating diver sions. The brain becomes active from use and the muscles grow stronger with temper ate exertion. The fear of overwork is merely an illusion. The danger from idleness and the train of followers which it leads is much the greater of the two and is one of the chief dangers that threaten the attainment of old age.

Mr. Field insists that exercise has helped him wonderfully. He has never allowed a day of his life to pass-hot, cold, wet, drywithout walking several miles in the oper air. Cabs and street cars he cannot ablde As for eating and drinking, he says he bano especial rule. He takes what he like and lets the rest alone and has found that policy to have agreed with him. The need of regular exercise follows from what ha been said concerning the necessity of a good constitution. A constitution is kept in good condition by means of exercise; it rapidly leteriorates when left uncared for. Where the line should be drawn is a matter which each person usually decides for himself many maintaining that it is the regularity rather than the amount of exercise which is helpful. Whether that regularity should be extended into a diet is a question upor which there is considerable disagreemenwith Mr. Field. Gladstone is said to reguate his meals and food with mathematica precision, while other noted men have carried the matter of diet almost to a mania Even Mr. Field would acknowledge that there are things which it is best to avoid and a ittle experimenting will soon show the am oltious what they are in his case. There is no royal road to healthy old age any more than there is to wealth. Yet the condition emphasized by Mr. Field afford some valuable hints to be utilized on the way.

4 MENACE TO JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE Not content with control of the two houses of congress and the executive department of the federal government, the southern democracy now turns its attention to the federal judiciary, against whose independence it has undertaken to lead an attack In no other light can the report be construed which Mr. Oates of Alabama has made from the judiciary committee of the house recommending for submission to the legislatures of the several states an amendment to the constitution fixing the tenure of our judges at ten years instead of for life during good behavior, as is now prescribed. The reasons advanced for the proposed change illy conceal the purpose of the amendment, which is to remove the bulwark that has stood up before the encroachments of the state's rights propa-

ganda. In behalf of a ten years term for federal judges it is urged that life tenure has not secured that independence and impartiality with which the framers of the constitution to endow the judiciary. Further more, that some of the judges have participated in politics and have seemed to be biased in their judgments; that they are so far removed from responsibility to any one that they do things from which they would abstain were they held responsible for their acts; that inefficient judges must be endured until they reach the age of retirement, and above all that the federal judiciary has proved to be "a corps of sappers and miners to undermine, distort and practically destroy all the checks and balances of the constitution and to convert our government into a centralism." Why the amendment should stop short with a term of ten years, rather than five years or three years or one year, its advocates have not taken the trouble to explain. Neither has it been made clear why, if responsibility is the thing desired, that responsibility is not made direct to the people by popular election rather than through the circuitous route of presidential appointment. Nor why, if independence is no longer required, independence of salary is still to be maintained. The framers of the constitution esteemed the independence of the courts so highly that they provided for it not one safeguard but many-the life tenure, the presidential appointment, the immunity from a possible diminution of salary -all of which contribute to the same end To say that the constitution has failed of its purpose in this respect is to ignore the palpable teachings of experience.

Ask any lawyer which state courts are most respected for their independence and whose decisions are most often cited as authorities and he will name the states in which the judicial tenure approaches most nearly to that of the federal judicfary. Massachusetts, New Jersey, Delaware and Rhode Island have judges who hold their offices for life. The term in Pennsylvania is twenty-one years, in New York fourteen years, in Maryland fifteen years. Recent changes in different states have almost without exception been in the direction of longer terms. The decisions of federal judges are looked up to not solely on account of the higher authority of the federal government as compared with the state governments, but also because federal judges are regarded as less liable to be influenced by considerations other than the demands of true justice.

If it is objected that life tenures have not completely abolished the political ambitions of a few judges, how will a fixed term remedy the svil? Look once more to the state courts and see if their judges offend less against the rule. The very fact that a judge is to lose his position after a short period on the bench requires him to continue in politics if he would seek a reappointment or a re-election. It requires him to be subservient to the powers whose favor he must cultivate. It exerts a powerful influence upon him to let policy rather than principle guide his judgment. Close responsibility and absolute independence are

those only who can pass a prescribed physi- power of congress to legislate upon questions not result in any increase of revenue it of legal tender, interstate commerce, taxation and so forth. The state's rights element would like to get immediate control of the supreme court to reverse all these important feelsions, to accomplish in this way what t falled to attain by rebellion. Renewal of the supreme court by the process now in force is too slow to satisfy its eagerness for his result. The people must be awakened o the danger which threatens the independence of their judges and through this independence the continued supremacy of the nation over the states. The independence of the fudiciary is to be guaranteed by the preservation of the life tenure.

### COMBATIVE CONGRESSMEN.

The incident in the house of representatives n Friday, when Mr. Meredith of Virginia shook his fist under the nose of Mr. Funk of Illinois and a fight was only prevented by the interposition of friends of both parties, was the nearest approach to bloodspilling made in this congress. There have been numerous scenes of disorder, the Fifty-third congress having already made a notable record in this respect, but while there has been a free indulgence in personalities and many severe and bitter things have been uttered, Mercelith of Virginia enjoys the exclusive distinction of having allowed his temper to so far get the control of him as to threaten o strike a fellow member on the floor of the iouse. It was a disgraceful proceeding which the house should have promptly and vigorously rebuked, but it was allowed to pass without a word being said in reprobation, as if such an occurrence were quite a matter of course. The halls of congress have in the past

been the scene of wilder disorder and

stronger expressions of pugnacity than have securred in the present congress, and on the whole the congresses of recent years bave been better behaved than were the congresses generally during a quarter of a century preceding the war. The conflict over slavery was a fruitful source of bitter controversy and of personal unimosity which frequently manifested itself in threats of ersonal violence. A writer in an eastern paper recently cited some of the more notaole instances or disorder in congress in the past. In the Twenty-sixth congress, 1839-41, the treasury note bill was to have been forced through the house without giving the minority a chance to be heard, the result eing a scene of disorder, vulgarity and personal abuse that lasted without intermission for twenty-nine hours. The special session of the Twenty-seventh congress, 1841, called by President William Henry Harrison, was even more disorderly, the defense of the right of petition by John Quincy Adams arousing the southern representatives to the highest pitch of excitement and fury. To such a height was this affair carried that a determined effort was made to expel the 'old man eloquent." With the Thirty-first congress, 1849-51, began those long contests over the election of a speaker of the house which were such a marked feature of the lecade before the war. Not only were personal conflicts common

in both houses between 1840 and 1860, but sometimes they were singularly disgraceful. In the former year Jesse A. Bynam of North Carolina called Mr. Garland of Louisiana a liar while another member was speaking. Garland struck him, whereupon Bynam drew a knife and was only prevented from using it by the interference of members. In 1841, while one of President Tyler's vetoes was under consideration, Mr. Wise of Virginia called Mr. Stanley of North Carolina "little and contemptible," and after an exchange of epithets Stanley called Wise a liar. Blows were struck and then other combatants joined in until it began to look as if there was to be a general fight on the floor of the house. A characteristic scene occurred during the first ression of the Twentyseventh congress. Mr. Dawson of Louisiana took a seat beside Mr. Arnold, to whom he applied the most abusive epithets, telling Arnold he would cut his throat if he moved and at the same time showing his bowie knife. In the house in 1844 a melee occurred in which a man named Moore, who was not a member, took part and discharged a pistol in the chamber. In the senate in 1850 a fracas occurred between the venerable Senator Benton of Missouri and Senator Foote of Mississippi. The murderous assault upon Senator Sumner in the senate chamber by Preston S. Brooks of South Carolina, in 1856, occurred after the senate adjourned, but a number of senators witnessed it. There were many other incidents in the earlier days showing that the congressmen of that period were quite as ready to turn congress into a "bear garden" as are those of today. Such incidents as that between Meredith

and Funk will be deprecated by all good citizens. They bring reproach upon congress and the country.

LUXURIES AND REVENUE.

The internal revenue statistics furnish ineresting and instructive facts bearing on the question of taxing articles in general use not now taxed, and increasing the tax on certain articles designated as luxuries. The statistics show that in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, there was a decrease of less than \$100,000 in the revenue from the tax on smoking and chewing tobacco, as compared with the preceding year, and an increase of \$750,000 in the revenue from the tax on cigars. It would appear from this that during the last fiscal year the tendency was to smoke the more expensive cigar in preference to the cheaper pipe. The beginning of the financial stringency was just before the close of the fiscal year of 1893, and the effect of the hard times was shown by a falling off of nearly \$1,100, 000 during the first quarter of the current fiscal year in the revenue from smoking and chewing tobacco, and of \$750,000 in that from clgars. In the same period the revenue from cigarettes increased nearly \$50,000, showing that the cigarette was substituted for the cigar to a considerable extent. The large falling off in the revenue from smoking and chewing tobacco is good evidence of the stringency of the times, a large proportion of the unemployed workingmen having been compelled to give up their tobacco or to use much less than formerly.

The revenue derived from the beer tax was nearly \$2,500,000 more than for the previous year, and during the hard times of the first quarter of the current fiscal year the revenue from this source increased nearly \$40,000, showing that despite the general depression there was no diminution

may be regarded as certain that a higher tax on whisky and beer would not check consumption and would yield considerably more revenue.

A moderate tax on ten and coffee has bee

urged, but the proposition has not received any consideration in congress, nor is it likely to do so. None the less, these articles could be made a source of considerable revenue, and it has been suggested that it they could be brought under as strict supervision as are beer and whisky an internal revenue tax would be somewhat of a blessing to consumers. During the last fiscal year there were imported into the United States \$8,131,088 pounds of tea and 532, 246,193 pounds of coffee. This would give each inhabitant 1.33 pounds of tea and 8.5 pounds of coffee during the year. In the previous fiscal year, ending June 30, 1892. the consumption per capita was somewhat larger, but it is to be expected that for the current fiscal year it will be less. It appears from a comparison of records for twenty-five years that the consumption of coffee per capita has increased much more rapidly than that of tea. A tax on these articles would undoubtedly be unpopular, for even if it should not have the effect to increase the price it would operate as an incentive to adulteration. There is a strong teeling in congress and outside of it that whisky and beer should be subjected to the highest rate of taxation consistent with obtaining the largest revenue from these sources-that is, that the tax should only stop short of the point where it would operate to reduce consumption.

It is perfectly proper to appeal to the wealthier residents of Omaha for further con tributions to the funds necessary for the prosecution of the work of poor relief, and is no more than right that the amount of their contributions should be conditioned by the size of their incomes and the strengtl of their local pride, as well as by their purely philanthropic impulses. But it is of doubtful propriety for any soliciting committee to tell one man that he must give so much because some one else has given such a sum. Compulsory charity loses its charactor as charity. The people of Omaha may be relied upon to respond to every legitimate and reasonable demand for their co-operation with the organizations now devoting them selves to the relief of the poor. They will d this voluntarily, however, whenever the exigencies of the circumstances are brought to their attention.

A New York judge enunciates the doctrinin a decision denying the claim of a woman to marital relationship with a defendant in his court that "words of endearment in love letters are never to be taken literally; the extravagant use of such words therefore cannot be held to conclude the defendant to their literal meaning, even if he did write them." Won't this establish a cloak for men to hide behind when love affairs get to warm? How can susceptible women rely upon anything a man may write to them if his words of endearment are not to be under stood in their literal sense? The rule of in terpretation here laid down will tend to make love missives synonymous with deceit. It is cruel for a court to juggle thus with the recognized instrument for conveying expressions of admiration and affection.

On the twentieth page of this paper w present an illustrated description of the type-setting machine plant which has been in active operation in the composing room of The Bee during the past month. All the type work for this paper, saving alone the headlines and display advertising, is done by these machines, and the plant of twelve machines is not taxed to its full capacity. At some future day we shall take pleasure in extending an invitation to such of our patrons as may be interested in the marvelous mechanism of the linetype machines to visit our composing room when they are in full operation. The Pardee company has filed its bond in

the sum of \$25,000 to duplicate the electric are lights for which the city is now paying \$175 and \$140 per annum for the sum of \$112 a year per lamp, conditioned, of course, that the city shall give the company the right of way over its streets for whatever wires are necessary to carry out the contract. We shall presently see whether the council intends to give the taxpayers the benefit of cheaper light and more of it. While the mercury has been hovering

around the zero notch in New York, Gotham ice dealers have been lamenting what a bad season the present has been for ice. They say that the freeze came so late that the crop will have to be harvested with the utmost haste and consequently at a greater expense than usual. It is an extraordinarily cold day when the ice men can't discover some plausible pretext upon which to build a high price for ice.

Deserves Two Salaries.

Kansus City Journal. It has been authoritatively decided that General Sickles is entitled to draw two salaries, one as a retired officer and one us a member of congress. And the one-legged old veteran is not receiving a cent more than he deserves.

Titled Inferiors Without Rights. Minneap tis Tribune. Colonna, late husband of Mrs. Mackay's adopted daughter's \$175,000 a year, wants to fight a duel with some New York editor who has been telling the truth about him. The New York editor will probably decline, as a gentleman is not obliged, under the code, to meet his inferior on the field of honor.

Start the Reform. Louisville Courier-Journal. President Ellot's timely protest against the too great indulgence in, and the brutality of, college athletics is awaking favorable responses throughout the country. Now seems to be a good time to start the work of a much-needed reform in this direction. The average man has enough of the brute in him without "educating" its development at the expense of everything else.

Official Jaggerles Frowned Down-

Official Jaggerles Frowned Down.

Indianapolis Journal.

The ruling of the Michigan supreme court on the "jag cure" law of that state is in accord with common sense. The law provided that justices might, at their discretion, sentence disorderly drunken men to take the "gold" or similar "cure," after which they were permitted to go free at the pleasure of the medical institutions. This practically gave the authority over criminals into the hands of unofficial persons and opened the way to fraud and abuse of the law. Whatever may be the merits of the various cures for the whisky habit, the forcible application of the remedies under the conditions named is not to be commended.

Glory Awalts Genlus. Chica o Herald

responsibility and absolute independence are incompatible elements. The framers of the constitution realized this and chose to esteem independence higher than responsibility except for impeachable crimes. In this we have not yet progressed in wisdom from the position which they have occupied.

The real animus of the proposed constitutional amendment is hidden behind the total amendment is hidden behind the government into "a centralism." The southern democrats take exception to a long series of decisions upholding the constitutional of decisions upholding the constitutional constitutional of decisions upholding the constitutional of the proposed constitution in beer drinking. As to distilled spirits the statistics show that during the year ended June 30, 1893, the aggregate put into bond was 14,000,000 gallons more than during the preceding year, and in the first quarter of the current fiscal year there was also an increase in the output, though it was not so large as for the corresponding period of 1892. It seems that regardless of the times or other conditions distilling goes on without cessation or limitation. The suggestion of these facts is that while increasing the decisions upholding the constitutional of decisions upholding the constitutional of the proposed constitutions.

#### HERE AND THERE.

Senator McLauren's chin is decorated with a cigarette goatee. The March lamb is doubtless being fat ened for the lion's feast,

Perhaps the cataract in Gladstone's eye will develop into a peerless Ningara ere the ummer wanes. There are some microbes of truth in the

ussertion that the house of representatives s a sound body,

"A Fiery Orden!" was the title of a ser non in a Cincinnati church last Sunday some of the sparks fired the building, entail ing a loss of \$4,000. The "greater New York," which tickles

Gotham and annoys Chicago, is nothing more than a proposition to attach the bedroom to the main building. The house having decided to "coin vacuum," it is now in order to define the process of mastication whereby a man be-

comes "full of beard." Governor O'Ferrall of Virginia says be is considering the advisability of Bring shells at the Maryland pirates who infest Virginia vaters. He probably thinks that, as the take the oyster, they should have the shells,

Senator Cal Brice of Ohlo and New York has an income so large that he is able to spend, as reported, \$150,000 a year in main taining his Washington establishment. Brice is opposed on high moral grounds he income tax feature of the Wilson tariff

Ex-Speaker Reed was awarded the prize medal at the gridiron banquet in Washing-ton for devouring the greatest number of beefsteaks. In his boyheed days Tommy Reed was an enthusinstic leader in "Chaw beef" carnivals, and the experience thus called garners bonors in his maturer years The appointment of Mr. White of Louisiand to the supreme bench reminds the friends of that state that it has produced many eminent men, among whom may be mentioned Audubon, the naturalist; Morphy, he chess player; Gottachnik, the compo-Richardson, the architect; Cable, the

dist, and Heauregard, the confederate gen Thomas C. Platt, ex-United States senator from New York, never sits in a box when he goes to a theater, being of a retiring disposi-tion outside of politics. His chief theatrical lelight is a farce comedy, and the more about and inartistic the humor the more is cems to please the republican boss. He sits n a retired seat with Mrs. Platt by his side

omedy makers with perpetual good humor Sam Wah King, a Chinaman, has started cattle ranch in Montana with a capital of 110,000. He employes only Chinese on his anch, and white men are afraid that Ce estial competition means the ruin of the ousiness, as has already happened in other branches of industry in California. In the dd Black Hill days Sam was a cook in one of he mining camps. He was a docile servant out soon branched out into mining speculalon and lending money on real estate, and rom these sources has built up his fortune.

Six of the present members of the senate save served in the cabinet. Don Cameron is first in the order of cabinet service, having een secretary of war under General Grant. John Sherman was secretary of the treasury under President Hayes. William E. Chandler of New Jersey was secretary of the navy, and Henry M. Teller of Colorado ecretary of the interior, in the administra-ion of President Arthur, Mr. Proctor of Vermont was secretary of war under Harrison, and William E. Vilas of Wisconsin was both postmaster general and secretary of the interior at different times in President Cleveland's first administration.

#### SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Minneapolis Times: President Harper of Chicago university, who is giving lectures on the creation, objects to the newspaper reports. He says there are not three men in Chicago who could accurately report He doubts if he could do it himself. He is the man the reporters want to toy with. man who does not know what he is saying simself is their meat. Pioneer Press: The last Methodist confer-

ence in Wisconsin declared for prohibition, and Paster Clark of Fond du Lac has been preaching that doctrine. He recently de-clared that no man could be a Methodist and not be a prohibitionist. This statement was cepted to by Elihu Celeman, who United States district attorney under Harrion, and who is a member of the church Pastor Clark followed this with the state millionaire. Several men who are rated as millionaires belong to the congregation, and have called Bishop Joyce from Tennessee to suppress the too zealous preacher.

Chicago Herald: Three hundred colored people were baptized in the icy waters of a creek near Springfield, O., last Sunday. The converts were of both sexes and of various iges. Some of them, presumably, were not n vigorous health. It will be surprising if some of these people shall not have the lives shortened by the experience. Th were protected by the experience. They were protected from the cold water and the freezing atmosphere by the thinnest of garments. They had no opportunity of putting on dry, warm clothes at once. They were inviting pneumonia, bronchitis and kindred diseases. This performance sayors strongly of tomfoolery. There is no religion about it. It is a form of crazy fanaticism that goes beyond the faith cure in its mortuary possibilities. If the authorities of the colored Baptist church do not see the folly and the danger of it the law might properly be invoked to bring them to their senses. There is no room in this country for hamicide under the guise of religious ceremony.

#### MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

That the Best is Always the Cheapest is Proven by Figures. The Bee has made a compilation of the amount of matter printed the past wook 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 compared when measured by the standard columns of The Bee. It is easy to see that the best is the cheapest. The figures are as follows:



#### College Hoodlumism-New York Advertiser,

Every state legislature in the union should pass a bill to punish hazing. Not until the state does a little hazing on its own account will the merry maudin college student give up this highly humorous practice.

#### VERBAL PYROTECHNICS.

Galveston News: One sometimes finds n necessary to consult others in order to find out what his better judgment is.

Plaindealer: "I have an ambition," said the country congressman, "to make my prosence felt by my absence." Boston Transcript: Mary—Do you believe it persible for a girl to be so homely as to stop a clock? Jane—I don't know. You can easily find out, however.

Hallor Chicago Girl-Under the circumstances, what would you do if you were in my shoes? St. Louis Girl-Get lost.

New Orleans Picayune: More than words are needed to express a welcome. It is the teartfelt gladness of the dog that tells the

Life: Judge—Do you know snything fa-vocable about the prisoner? Witness—He

Buffalo Courier: The raffle isn't flourishing to a very great extent this winter. Times are too hard for the people to take many chances.

Siftings: Somehow a man feels much woose the day after he has lost an hour's sleep on account of the baby than he does sleep on account of the baby man he sleep on account of the baby man he sleep at the day after he has lest five hours' sleep at

Lowell Courier: "It is all very well for the minister to preach from the text, 'Re-member Lat's wife,' " said an overworked, discouraged matron, "but I wish he would now give us an encouraging sermon upon the wife's lot." WATCH OUT. Kansas City Journal.

#### When spring with music tills the valer And every poet's saul, And violets seem to scent the gales— Just keep shead on coal! And when the birds are primped for song Before the blizzard comes along, Just keep ahead on coal!

"Five years to wait!" Don't do it, My innecent blue-eyed maid. For the years may last a lifetime, While your youthful roses fade, While your youthful roses fade, While your eyes are red with weeping And watching the treacherous sea; Till you sing the song of the lone one "He never came back to me,"

DON'T DO IT.

Five years to wait, while others Are dancing the dance of youth, And the one perhaps you are trusting
Is breaking his vows forsooth.
"I shall wait for my love, my durling,
Who has sailed far over the sea,
Five years, or ten or twenty."
Said the blue-eyed maid to me.

So she wrote her sweet love letters, Or tended her garden flowers,
Or watched the restless billows
On the beeting cliff for hours;
While she turned her suitors pining
Away from the cottage door,
And waited, patiently waited,
One long, long year or more.

"'Tis very weary waiting,"
Said the blue-eyed maid to me,
And she glanced at her last new sultor
And then at the restless sea,
As she glanced at the roses fading
In her garden fair and bright;

Twice come, twice gone since he Two years before that night.

And she married her last new suitor
Before the winter speil:
And she wrote to her absent lover
On the day that she was wed;
"She hoped he would not suffer,
That the shock would soon be o'er,"
And the answer soon informed her
He had married a year before!

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