forced.

### THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year...
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George B, Taschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Dally Morning, Evening and Sun-day Bee printed during the month of February, 1894, was as follows:

638,604 

Total sold. Daily average net circulation .....
• Sunday. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. to before me and subscribed in m.
this 3d day of March, 1894.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

President Diaz of Mexico will present his annual message to the national congress upon April 1. But it will not be a fool's message. Lean men who want to get fat should

apply without delay for a place upon a Chicago jury. All the jurors in the Coughlin case recommend the treatment highly.

What a shocking disregard for the demands of senatorial courtesy is manifested in Senator Peffer's resolution calling for an inquiry into those senatorial sugar deals!

It is to be hoped that the visiting city school superintendents will take home with them a favorable impression both of Omaha's schools and of Omaha's hospitality. Omaha takes no little pride in both.

Read the announcement of the Century war book in this issue of The Bee. It will tell you how to secure the best series of war papers that has yet appeared in any language and in any country.

It is now proposed that in future issues of postage stamps the size of the stamp be made to vary proportionately to the denomination. People who lick one 10-cent stamp instead of ten 1-cent stamps would not complain of failing to get their money's worth.

The city is still paying rent for the quarters of the public library, while at the same time it is paying interest on the money invested in the new library building. Moving day is fast approaching, but the signs of moving are not yet visible at the public

Admiral Benham's persistency in remain ing within the harbor of Rio Janeiro in spite of the danger threatening from the yellow fever outbreak cannot but redound to his credit. The United States has good reason to place confidence in its naval commander's devotion to duty.

Don't neglect the opportunity offered by The Bee to secure the great Century war book in portfolio form. The illustrations in this book are unequaled, even in the most expensive histories of the civil war. It is a rare chance to be allowed to obtain them in connection with The Bee coupons.

The people of England have not yet begun to appreciate the significance of the epochmaking events which they have witnessed during the past ten days. When they read about the retirement of Gladstone in the histories of the future they will wonder that they were so little disturbed by it at the time.

We notice that our friend Allen Root has gone into court to seek a little judicial assistance in straightening out a transaction in which he and his partner in a stock commission business have been involved. Is this the same Allen Root who has been posing as an unsophisticated farmer these many years? How can a devoted populist consistently sell other people's live stock on a margin?

According to the latest estimates the amended tariff bill will produce \$484,000,000 annually, as against \$454,000,000 annually produced by the McKinley bill. The platform of the democracy in the senate seems to have been amended so as to read: We favor a tariff for surplus only. This is about as far from the "for revenue only" standard as is the for deficiency only platform of the house democrats.

Isn't that bill for the loan of \$1,000,000 by the United States to be applied to the support of a college for the education of the daughters of the war of the rebellion veterans a triffe late in making its appearance? The veterans' daughters of school age were much more plentiful a decade or so ago than they now are, although a census of their ages might fail to reveal a single one who is not still in her teens.

Young men who wish to rise in politics are admonished by the New York Sun to avoid the journalist's business, because very few editors ever get elected or appointed to any great office in this country. The young man who wants to rise in politics wants to become a lawyer. There are mulitudes of offices to which the lawyers have secured a vested right, and they come in for a fair share of the others to which a layman is eligible but seldom chosen. Editors, perbaps, do better than aspirants of some other occupations, but a scant law practice offers the greatest leisure to dabble in politics.

Governor Flower of New York is certainly to be recommended for his prompt order that no pains should be spared to bring the guilty ones in the Troy affair speedily to The governor has steadfastly refused to interfere in behalf of any of the influential prisoners who have recently been convicted of practicing election frauds in New York City and in Brooklyn. His motive for so doing is to most people imnaterial. The example set by these instances. where political pull has been unavailing to the offender, must have a wholesome effect upon oversealous partisans in many elections

TO PERPETUATE THE MONOPOLY. The American Bell Telephone company is to enable the company to extend its business. In presenting the request to a committee of the legislature the counset for the company, ex-Governor Long, made a plausible argument designed to show the necessity for the increase of capital stock asked for, painting it with an adroit appeal to self-interest. He said the business of the corporation was constantly increasing and this growth benefited Massachusetts. The corporation is now paying \$150,000 a year to the state in taxes and this would be largely increased if it was allowed the additional capital stock asked for. Figures were presented showing what the company had expended in extending its business, amounting in the aggregate to a very large sum, but the amount of the company's profits was not stated in this way. It was merely remarked that it has been paying in the neighborhood of 15 per cent dividends, which would be about \$3,000,000 annually, while as a matter of fact the profits are undoubtedly not less than double this amount yearly and are probably equal to half the capital stock. Governor Long said that the stock of the corporation is now worth 170, whereas if it were allowed to increase its capital stock as requested, so that the public would feel certain of its success, the stock would be worth on the market 300 per cent What a splendid thing this would be for the already wealthy stockholders in the com-17,503 pany, who as soon as the legislature author ized the increase would have 130 per cent added to the market value of their stock. Could there be a cooler or bolder scheme for making money by legislative enactment. The company's counsel concluded his statement which had of course been very carefully prepared, with the threat that if the legislature refused the petition the company would not stop, but would leave Massachusetts and go to a state where it could increase its capital stock to an unlimited extent. The legislature, it is pretty safe to say, will decide to let the company remain in Massachusetts,

> everything it asked. The real object of the American Bell Telephone company in asking that its capital stock be increased 150 per cent is to be prepared to crush out any competition that may arise. The company was incorporated in 1880 with a capital stock of \$10,000,000, and being secure in its patents against competition it went on for nine years with that capital. Then it asked to have its capital stock doubled and this was allowed by the legislature, the company being still safe under its patents against competition With this capital it has established tele phone service wherever there is demand for it. Why should it now, only five years since it received permission to increase its capital \$10,000,000, come forward with a petition asking for an increase of three times that amount, when the field still to be covered is far less than that occupied? The shrewd attorney of the company says it is because it would be idle to ask for this sum in installments, one-third now and the other two-thirds four and eight years hence, and that the wise thing to do is to give it in a lump at once. This argument will not deceive anybody. The Bell Telephone company does not need any such increase of capital stock at this time as it asks for to enable it to extend its business, but it may need it, or at any rate it would be very convenient to have it, for the purpose of strengthening the telephone monopoly. With all the advantages it possesses an increase of capital stock to \$50,000,000 would render it absolutely impregnable, and it would be ured control of the telephone business of the country for an indefinite time. This is what the shrewd and able managers of the corporation are aiming to achieve in asking for this extraordinary increase of capital stock, and it is to be apprehended that their scheme will carry, for they exert a most potential influence in Massachusetts. If they are successful the American people

where it has been able thus far to secure

will continue to pay exorbitant charges for telephone service for years to come. DECLINE OF THE A. B. DEGREE. So much has been said and written concerning that portion of President Eliot's recent report to the overseers of Harvard university relating to the abuses of college athletics that one of the most important subjects treated by President Ellot has almost entirely escaped the public notice. This is the rapid decline in popular favor that has in the last few years evertaken the A. B. degree granted by the different American colleges. The facts in the matter are concisely stated by President Eliot. The number of students applying for the A. B. degree has fallen off most alarmingly, while the number applying for scientific and literary degrees has increased at more than a compensatory rate. These latter degrees are therefore gaining both absolutely and relatively at the expense of the degree in arts. To substantiate his statements President Eliot gives a table showing the number of students studying for different bachelor's degrees and the number of such degrees granted at six of the leading institutions for higher education for eight years just passed. With two or three exceptions the figures show a steady decline of the A. B. degree relative to the other degrees. As if this were not sufficient to make the case plain, the report adds that in order to get a complete view of the position of the A. B. degree in the United States it is fur ther necessary to observe that the numerous schools of applied science or technology which are not connected with universities have thriven during the past twenty-five

gree of A. B. Two principal reasons suggest themselves to President Eliott why the degrees in applied science are being the more sought after. First, because both in universities and in technical schools the requirements for admission to candidacy for degrees in science are decidedly lower than the requirements for admission to candidacy for the A. B. degree. Secondly, because the student who has completed a course leading to a degree in applied science finds himself ready to commence work in his chosen field, while the average bachelor of arts, unless he wishes to embark in mercantile business. must spend several years at a professional school before he is ready to earn his own living. Add to this the fact that as a rule there is more of the spirit of hard work in the scientific courses than in the college departments, while waste of time in sports, social enjoyments and desultory reading is by custom tolerated more in colleges than in technical schools. In other words the scientific degrees represent the bread and butter side of a college career, while the A. B. degree has come to be chiefly an orna mental title signifying that the recipient has spent a prescribed number of years in a

years and that none of them give the de-

literary and educational atmosphere. The A. B. degree, thus eclipsed by its rivals is also being hard pressed from two other directions-by the secondary school

professional school to which it is supposed to lead up. Each of these is amplifying asking the legislature of Massachusetts to and improving its course in a way that tends increase its capital stock from \$20,000,000 to | to eliminate the college course as the con-\$50,000,000. The extensible reason for this is | necting link between them. The secondary schools hold their pupils longer and give them an education that is to a considerable extent complete in itself. The professional schools, too, have lengthened their courses so as to discourage students from spending four years in collegiate work. One can pass without difficulty from the secondary school to the professional school, despite the increasing requirements for admission to the latter. It is plain then that the A. B. degree cannot long hold its own on the basis upon which it is now granted in American universities. President Ellot seems to favor curtailing the course required for that degree to one of three years, but it is doubtfu if even this step would check the decline that is plainly visible. The old A. B. degree is being crowded out by the recent expansion of the secondary school and the impending improvements in the professional school.

UNDER THE NICARAGUAN FLAG. Late advices state that the government of Nicaragua has taken possession of the Mosquito territory and that the flag of that country now waves over Bluefields, where the British naval commander was reported to have landed a force of men either for the protection of the Mosquito chief or for the purpose of assuming a protectorate over that region. If the latest report should be confirmed there will probably be no further necessity for the government of the United States giving any attention to the situation down there, since it could have no objection o the assumption of authority over the territory by the republic of Nicaragua. Only in the event of the action of that government encountering British interference would the United States have any reason to interpose, and no such thing is to be expected. It is said that Premier Rosebery is somewhat inclined toward jingoism and believes in the policy of extending the British empire by colonization, but it is hardly conceivable that he would risk the disturbance of friendly relations with this country by adopting a course in respect to this matter hostile to well

known American policy. Doubtless Great Britain would like to have control of the Mosquite coast for stragetic easons, but she must clearly see that this would not be tolerated by the United States and that any effort she might make with this end in view would be a very costly failure. This country would be compelled to assert the Monroe doctrine against any such pretension on the part of the British government and it could do this with all the more reason since American interests in that region have been largely increased by reason of the projected Nicaragua canalan enterprise which, although it now languishes, the American people have not altogether given up the hope of seeing completed at some time in the future. It can be predicted, therefore, with absolute certainty that if the government of Nicaragua has extended its authority over the Mosquito coast the government of the United States will sustain that action in the event of it encountering British opposition. The territory will be of value to Nicaragua, being well supplied with timber and possessing resources which the ignorant and indolent people occupying it, a mixture of Indian and negro largely, have made no attempt to develop, and besides it will be protected against the incursions of marauders from Jamaica and elsewhere, who have given British and American traders great trouble and annoyance. It seems likely that it will not be necessary for the State department to give itself any further serious concern over the report of the landing of a British force at Bluefields.

WORK FOR INTERSTATE COMMISSION. In an interview shortly after the decision of Judge Grosscup denying the authority of congress to so amend the interstate commerce act as to compel witnesses to testify upon matters which might, in their opinion tend to incriminate themselves, Mr. Morrison of the Interstate Commerce commission was very careful to state that this ruling would not materially lessen the usefulness of the commission. He went on to say that prosecutions for violation of the inerstate law could be instituted now as beore, the only inconvenience being that the evidence would have to be secured from voluntary testimony. Yet, although the commission has since its very inauguration had this opportunity for gathering evidence at hand, the law has continued to be violated by every railroad in the country with

mpunity, if not with encouragement. In no field have these violations been so frequent and so undisguised as in the issue of free passes to influence traffic. The free pass offers a substitute for rate cutting and rebates and has been utilized also for the purpose of evading adherence to the regular passenger tariffs. The recent pass agreement is itself indisputable evidence that the law has all along been violated

by the roads whose officials concurred in Why draw up an agreement in writing by which each road is pledged not to issue passes to attract business if it had not been the custom to issue such passes? What is the sense of adopting a resolution declaring that the agreement is at an end and that the obligations of all parties thereto have terminated if it is not to make formal announcement that the practice of violating the law is to be renewed, if it was ever discontinued?

But the railway managers evidently went step too far when in the same resolution they ventured to take the receivers of the Atchison company to task because upon them was placed the responsibility of breaking up the "eminently wise and beneficent" agreement not to issue passes already forhidden by law. Without pretending to deny the accusation hurled in their faces the Atchison officials have been quietly gathering evidence to show that the agreement was never more than nominally in effect and that all the roads have been issuing the proscribed passes without interruption. If we are to believe the counter charges of the Atchison managers, not a road party to the wonderful pass agreement had paid the slightest attention to it. It was broken both in letter and spirit by every road, by some more than others, thousands of passes being issued, to recall which no attempt had been made. One list of names procured by the Atchison to which one road issued passes under the pretense that the owners stood in the relation of land agents to i included the names of over sixty bankers, jobbers, merchants, traveling men, farmers live stock men and men of every occupation who could in any way control or influence traffic. And this was merely one example in many.

If the Atchison officials can get evidence such as this to justify its own violation of the law, what is to hinder the interstate commission from getting the same evidence in the same way? A case under the interstate law can be worked up just as cases under any other criminal law if the commission that is supposed to lead up to it and by the | will only exert the effort required. This dis- paign as they have in campaigns gone by.

graceful pass episods offers a good place for the commission to begin. There ought to be no difficulty in procuring the evidence, Let the commission make a few experiments to show whether princt the law can be en-

THE CENTURY WAR BOOK. The Century Markeine a few years ago sublished a series of articles upon every hase of the great war of the rebellion, to which more than to any other one feature that nagazine owes the commanding place in the front rank of American monthlies which holds today. These war articles were written by the most prominent leaders upon both sides of that memorable contest. They include accounts of all the decisive battles. sketches of all the conspicuous participants in the war, anecdotes of famous men at trying times, descriptions of places and events by eye-witnesses, who write from personal experience and not from hearsay Most valuable in these celebrated war stories are the innumerable pictures which accompany them drawn by eminent artists from photographs or detailed data and gotten out in the Century's best style. So popular were these papers that to satisfy the great demand they were republished by the Century ompany, together with many additional Hustrated articles, in a serial called "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," which bound together formed four large and expensive volumes.

Wishing to still further popularize these war papers and give everybody the benefit of an accurate history of the war at first hand, with the best illustrations attainable anywhere, they are now being slightly abrigded and condensed and published in portfolio form to be distributed through reputable journals at prices within the reach of all. The Bee has made arrangements for the benefit of its subscribers for the exclusive right to these portfolios within its territory Our readers will learn from another page just how they can secure this invaluable work. Remember that it is published by the Century company. Get the first number and you will not fail to get them all.

INNOVATION IN LIQUOR LEGISLATION. A year ago the governor of Massachusetts appointed a commission to make a thorough investigation of the Swedish and Norwegian system of regulating the liquor traffic, one of its members visiting those countries for that purpose. The commission has just submitted its report and with it a bill adapting the essential features of the system to Massachusetts. That state now has a local option law and it is not proposed to do away with this, but to supplement it with the Norwegian system, so that when the towns vote on the liquor question they will decide whether they want that system of licensing or the one now in vogue or desire prohibition. The bill provides that the question shall, on petition of a certain number of voters, be submitted by the town selectmen, as follows: "If licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors are granted in this town, shall they be granted under the Norwegian system?" Accompanying the petition there must be a bond in which not less than five citizens obligate themselves to form a corporation to receive the licenses which may be granted under the act and to carry on the liquor business for three years from a specified date, the question of license or no license not to be submitted to popular vote during this period. Five per cent only of the profits of the corporation is allowed to be divided among shareholders. These liquor corporations must be organ-

ized under the state law, just as other

corporations are, and subject to the super-

vision of state officers. The number of

places where liquor may be sold by such a

inhabitants, but a town having less than that number of inhabitants may have one licensed place. A license fee of not less than \$1,000, nor more than \$2,000, is required from each house where liquors are to be drank on the premises and all laws now in force forbidding the furnishing of liquors to minors. etc., are made applicable to the new system. The commission was impressed with the advantages of the Norwegian system. "The theory of the system," says the Philadelphia Ledger, "Is that inasmuch as the profits of the liquor business are restricted to a fixed percentage, there is less temptation to push the business. In Norway and Sweden, we are informed by other authority than the Massachusetts commission, the liquor trade has not grown to the great proportions which it has reached in some other countries." It appears, however, that the testimony to this effect is not unanimous, a report of the English consul general in Norway being referred to, in which it is stated that the system had not diminished the use of intoxicants to any notable extent, and further more that the disposal of the surplus profits for public purposes was seized upon as an opportunity to secure political and social influence. These statements, it should be added, were officially denied by the Norwegian government, and it seems fair to assume that if well founded the fact would have been discovered by the Massachusetts commissioner who visited Sweden and Nor-

Should the proposed law be enacted, as is thought to be probable, since the people would be free to choose between the system it provides for and that now in vogue, its operation would be regarded with curious interest generally. It is not apparent, however, notwithstanding the favorable view taken of it by the Massachusetts commission, that it would be any improvement on our most approved systems of high license and local option.

A FAINT HOPE LEFT. Probably the last hope for a change of

the Iowa policy of dealing with the liquor traffic as a thing wholly beyond regulation is not yet gone. The tone of the debate during the last three days in the legislature at Des Moines is indicative of a disposition to repudiate the monstrosity put forward under the appellation of "mulct." As the legislators come face to face with the responsibility of voting for a proposition so utterly repugnant to all sanse of fairness they show a disinclination to put the thing on the statute book. There-are many among them who, while they would rejoice to see the present prohibitory law enforced in spirit and letter, feel the utter futility of encum bering the statute book with further dead-let ter laws. They realize that a moral failure can never be vivified by the addition of a "law" that is itself immoral. The mulct law is immoral from the prohibitionists' standpoint, because it aims at a cowardly compromise with what the honest prohibitionist holds to be a mortal sin. It is dishonest from the standpoint of the conscientious legislator. because it in no way looks to a redemption of the promise on which the republican party was returned to power in the state. It can only suit the purpose of the political tricksters who contend that the platform of last summer meant nothing, and who hope by a sort of legislative legerdemain to put through a measure that will be void before it is signed, and then to face both ways in the next cam-

Before the end of the present debate "mulct" will be buried deep in lowa.

Again, thousands of conservative repub-

Heans, men who have stood by the party through thick and thin, whose allegiance to it has held the organization from collapse under the struggles of the extremists on both sides, are going before the legislature with petitions, asking that the present law be repealed, and that the right to make wine and beer be restored to the citizens of the state. Their petition calmly and categorically recites all the conditions that have prevailed before and since the enactment of the law, which is described as "an absolute curse" to the state; dispassionately discusses the obligation of the present legislature to the people as well to the party, and forcibly argues in favor of the request it makes. Iowa's peculiar situation in regard to commerce and manufactures is set forth, and with it statistics that ought to carry much weight with them. On the matter of the making of beer it is set forth that while millions of gallons are consumed in the state annually under the present farce of prohibition, and much more would probably be under any modification of the law, there is none made, and no bill contemplating the permission of manufacture is pending. The utter failure of the law as it stands is presented conclusively, and the fallacy of further standing in their own light is plainly put to the obdurate individuals who are obstinate in their opposition to the change.

There is so much of force in this movement which is backed by the business men of the state that it seems almost to encourage the hope that some good will yet come from the present sitting of the general assembly. The desperation with which the prohibitionists are now fighting for their peculiar theories indicates that they feel and fear the logic of events.

It is noticed that in the spring campaigns all over Nebraska there is a lively demand for municipal reform. Corruption in city government seems to be as common in the smaller cities of the state as in the larger ones. The problem of good city government is not hard to solve, but it is difficult to demonstrate. The best city government is the one in which the expenditures are kept within the receipts, where contracts for supplies and public works are let upon an honest competitive basis, where the fire and police departments are effective, where the street cleaning department actually keeps the streets clean, where the water, gas and light companies are kept in subjugation to the municipal authorities, and where the laws on the ordinance book are scrupulously observed. And yet where is the Nebraska city, large or small, that can claim the distinction of filling this ideal? Extravagance seems to be the rule, public contracts are simply vehicles for jobbery, franchised corporations exert a controlling influence in the deliberations of city councils and laws seem to be made only to be ignored or evaded. Such conditions will prevail as long as business men continue to permit the dishonest elements to exert a controlling power in city politics.

And now it is Lancaster county that will be involved in a law suit over the funds deposited in the defunct Capital National bank. The Lincoln papers, which have been so severe in their criticism of the state for attempting to recover its money lost in the same failure, will now protest against a similar effort on the part of the county officials. Or do they draw a fine distinction between state and county money?

Nothing more tritely illustrates the subserviency of the weekly press of Nebraska newspapers over the efforts of the governor to recover the amount lost to the permanent school fund by the failure of the Capi tal National bank. The permanent school fund is short to the extent of \$236,000 and the men who are endeavoring to collect it meet with but little sympathy.

A man convicted of menacing the queen's life was the other day adjudged a criminal lunatic by a British court of justice. It might not be a bad idea to import the criminal lunacy sentence into the United States. The crank might not be so anxious to expose himself to the possible penalties of the law were such the case. Where the Line is Drawn.

Washington Post. The Nebraska people don't mind an occa-sional lynching, but they draw the line on hanging in effigy.

What is Left of It. New York World. The courts have whittled away at the In terstate Commerce commission until ther is nothing left but the salaries of the com

Timely Advice. Chicago Times.

The advice of the Times to its subscribers and friends is to avoid speculating in Sugar trust certificates unless they have trustworthy connections in the United States

Springfield Republican. The railroads at Chicago, it is reported, have decided to pay no more attention to the interstate commerce law. As they never have paid much attention to it, the situation is not changed. Reform as is Reform.

New York Tribune.

Josiah Quincy as a reformer becomes more and more renowned as each new example of his reforms comes to light. With the ex-assisstant secretary it has undoubtedly been to paraphrase the remark of a democratic congressman, "What is a little thing like reform between friends?" Vindicating the Administration.

Indianapolis Journal.

It affords several democratic organs no little gratification that a jury has fined a man in Nebraska for hanging the secretary of agriculture in effigy. It is the nearest an indorsement a member of the administration of the secretary indorsement as member of the administration of the secretary indoorsement as member of the administration of the secretary tration has got.

> Yes, Away Off. Boston Globe.

One of the queerest cases recently brought before the courts is that involving the Omaha girl who pawned her diamond engagement ring to get money to pay her father's life insurance premium. Her lover learned what she had done and promptly replevined the ring. Meanwhile the engagement is off—in all probability forever. Shinning the Tree of Fame.

New York Sun.

An Omaha youth has determined to shin up the tree of fame in a new way. He avers that he will walk all the way to San Francisco with a dozen Leghorn chickens walking in front of him. We don't know what service to the state it will be to demonstrate the capabilities of chickens as long-distance pedestrians, but the Omaha youth might have chosen a less useful career. It is better to lead a pilgrimage of pullets than to be a populist or a cuckoo.

The Irrigation Convention.

The Irrigation Convention.

Kansas City Times.

The Commercial club of Omaha has prepared for an important meeting of the Interstate Irrigation association at that place on March 2! and 22 to which no county, town or commercial body interested in the subject should fall to send representatives. A great change is taking place in Irrigation sentiment throughout the arid west, it is precisely the change that has moved the cotton planters of the south to raise less cotton and more corn and meat, and broken up the immense cattle pastures of Texas into thrifty and fertile tracts for the farmer. The sentiment now is for each man to go slowly and start for himself, and, although not so attractive as the theoretical system by which the aridity of years is dissipated at one blow, it is of speedier effect and infinitely more profitable.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Henry Labouchere has no rival as a poerless radical The riot of blood and booke at the Troy election ought to create a lively demand for

prison stripes. Courtlandt Palmer is a blooming planist in New Jersey, but his hopes of rising to eminence are sadly marred by a tendency to baidheadedness.

The name of the reporters' tug which eted Cleveland's return from the Dismal Swamp was a delicate rejoinder to the

'epidemic of mendacity.' James Barr of Chester, Pa., who holds the position of disbursing agent for the public building in that city at the munific compensation of \$150 a year, is required to give a bond of \$20,000. George C. Platt. who, still hale and

athletic

state Grand Army of the Republic encamp ment, is the last survivor of Sheridan's daring headquarters scouts. A Kansas City paper appeals to local phil anthropists for a donation of land suffi-cient for a library building. Land may be had for a song in that section, but the diffi-

for drawing and recording the deed. Cold weather makes the Kentucky justices merciful, even to colored Thirty days and a pair of shoes, was the sentence pronounced on Lige Withers and Matt Hawkins by Justice Caldwell of Dan-The magistrate paid for the shoes himself

Mrs. U. S. Grant has decided not to pub lish her memoirs of her husband, as it is her wish that this book shall not be pub-lished until after her death. Several publishers have had the opportunity to look i over, and it is said that one has offered \$50, 000 for the work.

The possibilities of future statesmanship in the senate may be judged by the state ment that definitions in dictionaries under the letter A have increased from 2,836 in 1840 to 19,621 in 1894. A corresponding in crease in the remainder of the alphabet shows how futile even today is the task of sitting out a muscular talker in the senate.

When the brave army of Massillon, commanded by the Cyclonic Coxey, camps he east front of the national capitol on May 1 patriots may confidently look for prolonged hemorrhage of the lungs. whirlwinds that toy with odors of Foggy Bottom or the congellating zephyrs frisk about the white house will affrighted when the Massillon evelone settles down to business. Coxey, old boy, here's looking at you.

General Early, who achieved distinction in marching up Cedar creek and then down again, and subsequently acquired notoriety as a lottery supervisor, was a southerner of rish descent. The original family name was McGuichie, which means "early rising."
"I presume it was given our people," he once said, "from the fact that they were always among the first to rise in any of the out breaks which were so frequent when Ireland was an independent nation Earlys lived in Donegal, where they are very numerous to this day,"

#### SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Galveston News: If all the devils were cast out of some people they would look like walking skeletons. Cincinnati Enquirer: Lord Chief Justice Coleridge of England refuses to accept clergymen for jurors in criminal cases. He should make another trip over here and meet Rev. Parkhurst.

meet Rey, Parkhurst.

St. Paul Globe: Mrs. Maggie Van Cott, the professional evangelist, has arrived at Chicago with the avowed purpose of getting up a revival there. She has tried it before, but Chicago remains as wicked as ever. Her perseverance in the face of adverse circumstances is, however, worthy of all examination. of all commendation St. Louis Republic: Parson Talmage has had a revelation which commands him to

withdraw his resignation as pastor of the Tabernacle congregation in Brooklyn. I may have been a coincidence that Russell Sage had a revelation about the same time commanding him to withdraw his claim for \$125,000 against the Tabernacle.

\$125,000 against the Tabernacle.

Kansas City Star: Rev. Dr. Darlington of New York, who criticises what he calls the "size of the drinks" the members of the church take at the communion, is impertinent, irreverent, meddlesome and umhistorical. What would he have had to say in the early days of the church, when Christians gathered as at a family table to eat and drink the bread and wine, and give the remainder to the poor?

Chicago Herald: Dr. Henson says that Chicago Herald: Dr. Henson says that the prophet Daniel should be the model for young men on account of his bravery, but the young men of Chicago could give Daniel the young men of Chicago could give Daniel cards and spades and then beat him. Daniel has a reputation because he once got into a llon's den and came out alloe. Plenty of young Chicagoans walk into the tiger's den every night of their lives and sometimes—but not often—pull the beast's tail out by the roots.

New York Sun: The unbridled priest, McGlynn, has the full right, as a citizen, to preach in Protestant churches every Sunday of the year, and take up collections for his benefit after the sermon. But there are many Protestants unable to understand how a priest who, after undergoing discipline for disobedience, has solemnly renewed his yows of allegiance to the church of Rome vows of allegiance to the church of Rome and its laws, can go about preaching in Methodist, Unitarian, Congregationalist and other churches, and at revival camp meetings. McGlynn must be a very shifty kind of a chap. He cannot have two tongues, for the church of Rome does not permit its priests to have two.

Incidental Comment. Chicago Times.

Chicago Times.

Omaha does not recognize the aristocracy of Boston. A doctor of the western city will not forgive his daughter for having married a scion of the bas bleu 460. As Beau Brummel asked Sheridan of a certain George IV., "Who is your fat friend?"

MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

That the Best is Always the Cheapest is The Bee has made a compilation of the mount of matter printed the past week leading papers by the three Nebraska-The Box, the Wor'd-iterald and the Lincoln Journal-exclusive of commercial news and advertisements.

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 measurement 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 was present at the Pennsylvania columns of The Bee. It is easy to see that the best is the cheapest. The figures are as

were the columns of these papers of the

follows: DAYS OF WEEK H-W Monday, March 5 Chesday, March 6 Verinesday, March 7 Chursday, March 8 Friday, March 19 latorday, March 10 42 30 38 29 3 35 26 30 25% 25% 27% 25% 25% 27% Total for week Measured by Bee Standard

TRITE THOUGHTS.

Elmira Gazette: You seldem get cold facts in a heated argument Vogue: In Lawyer's Office Senior Part-ner: Shall we go out and take something? Junior Partner-From whom?

Buffalo-Courier: Jillson says he has no-leed that some men are a great deal like ivers. When their heads are swelled you

realize it from their mouths Truth: Low Comedian—Why don't you ntroduce a cyclope in the third act? Author—What for? Low Comedian (edging away)—To bring down the house.

Indianapolis Journal: Tommy-Say, paw. Mr. Figgs-What do you want? "Is race meets and horse flesh the same thing?"

ife: "The Girl I left Behind Me" war THE SADDEST THOUGHT. Atlanta Constitution

Children comin' Home from school, Sad-eyed stranger Ridin' mule.

"Happy children— Full of loy— Just like I was When a boy!" Wipes his wet eyes With his coat; 'They ain't old Enough to vote!"

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

We punish ourselves when we hate other Indecision is a robber with a dagger under its cloak. Washing a pig will not make it stop liking mud.

In most cases the man who has riches has a master. Starting for heaven on a gravestone is risky business. The biggest coward is the one who is

afraid to do right. No wound can be so deep as the one inflicted by a friend. It is hard to understand how a grateful man can be a stingy one. The man who succeeds as a hypocrite has to devote his whole time to it. No religion can do us any good that does

not make us try to do good to others. A warm-hearted preacher will generally find a way to warm up a cold church. A feather from the dove's wing sometimes guides the arrow that pierces her The devil is not throwing any stones at

the church that raises its pastor's salary by public entertainments SUMMER SUGGESTIONS.

Journal of Education. That he in that self-same light cance
Afloat on a mountain lake,
And a mad idea shot wildly through
The brain of her lover (who sat there t
That he in that selfsame light cance
A stolen kiss would take.

Now the maiden sat there unaware Of the plot that he had hatched, And the mountain breezes played with her And fanned her cheeks and her brow so fair,
As she sat there still, quite unaware
Of the kiss soon to be snatched.

Then the lover awaited a real good chance To capture the longed-for kiss, When, watching the wimpling wavelets dance. She turned her head with a quick, shy glance, And, leaning back, gave him a chance That was really too good to miss.

So he bent to meet her and tried to steal
The kiss that he burned to get;
But he bent so quick in his ardent zeal
That the craft upset like a whirling wheel,
And he missed the kiss that he tried to steal, And they both got very wet.

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point of comfort and general usefulness. We would like to have you look at them, whether you " wish to purchase or not just now. Our spring overcoats have been in for some time and are gems of style and beauty. All colors, all prices.

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