THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

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

1	20,869	16	20,511
2	21,157	17	21,769
3	27,285	18	22,173
4	24,525	19	20,434
5	21,537	20	20,512
6	21,173	21	20,159
7	24,260	22	20,434
8	28,958	23	20,254
9	24,505	24	20,598
10	21,408	25	21,790
11	22,480	26	20,123
12	20,897	27	20,076
13	21,001	28	19,968
14	20,562	29	20,020
15	20,570	30	19,982

Total	659,654
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies	11,282
Total sold	648,372
Daily average net circulation	20,612

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 31 day of December, 1894.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Remember those suggestive figures—$446,446.60.

Secretary Morton has evidently abandoned his presidential aspirations or he would not be indulging in the pastime of prodding the farmers.

Just six days more for Cunningham R. Scott to hand in his resignation so that the republican governor can fill the inevitable vacancy on the district bench.

A most extraordinary verdict was rendered at Peoria the other day. A coroner's jury found a railroad company responsible for the killing of two men who were run over by one of its passenger trains.

The annexation of Cuba is said to be the next scheme on the diplomatic carpet. Unless we can annex Cuba without taking in the Cubans we had better let the Spaniards keep it for another generation or two.

The State Board of Printing has as yet not favored the public with an explanation why the price of legislative printing has been advanced from 50 to 100 per cent over last year's prices under the new contract with the Burlington Journal.

Among the standing advertisements in one of the Kansas City papers is a card in big type, "Liquor for Kansas, by the leading druggist, opposite the Union depot." The query is what is the object of advertising the liquor for a prohibition state.

Senator Wilson has expressed himself as decidedly opposed to the Carlisle plan of currency reform, and more especially to the issue of state bank currency. That means that all the currency bills now pending will be pigeonholed or talked to death in the Fifty-third congress.

The price of the average Chicago councilman is below $1,000 in job lots of twenty-five. Single members can be had on contingent retainers all the way from $250 to $500. This is all owing to hard times. Before the World's fair from $1,000 to $5,000 was readily obtained and no questions asked.

Bellamy, who started the wheels in motion which were rattling around in the heads of thousands of people who were not well balanced, is writing another book, with a story about Christmas in the year 2000. The people of this generation would much rather know how they will make ends meet so as to celebrate Christmas in the year 1895 outside of the asylum for the indigent.

The great department stores of Omaha have enjoyed liberal patronage the past two weeks. Proprietors express satisfaction at the total sales. Merchants of smaller stores are inclined to complain, attributing dull trade to hard times and to the unfair competition of the large establishments. They forget that the merchant who advertises his wares in a dull season is the merchant who wins. When times are flush and prosperity reigns it is not so necessary to advertise. The great department stores advertise their goods for sale.

The true inwardness of the passage of the railroad pooling bill in the house is given by the Chicago Times when it says that when congress convened the railroad lobby entered the lower house and found disgruntled and unhappy members of congress defeated at the last election willing now, since they have no further chance of employment by the public, to pocket railroad bribes. But the disgruntled defeated were not the only members that obeyed the behests of the railroad lobby. This class of representatives will at no distant day discover that they made a very serious blunder.

The work of relief for destitute settlers should be confined to the local authorities in each county wherever it is possible to do so. Every precaution should be taken against imposture, not merely on the part of alleged sufferers, but more so even against charity fakirs who make a living out of professional benevolence. This was the experience during the grasshopper devastation of 1874-5, and again in 1891, when certain western counties were depopulated by drouth. Most of the professional relief agitators are working the relief business in their own interest and diverting charity contributions into their own pockets.

DRAWING TO AN END.

The investigation of the New York police department by the Lexow committee will be concluded this week. It has been a most remarkable investigation and its promoters merit not only the gratitude of the people of the city and state of New York, but of the entire country. The disclosures of corruption in the police department of the nation's commercial metropolis have been startling, showing a systematic and persistent prostitution of the police power which could not have been carried on anywhere except in a city ruled by Tammany. The most sensational of these exposures have taken place within the past ten days, in the evidence furnished by captains and ex-captains of the police. One of these related how for years he had systematically levied blackmail upon the gamblers and keepers of policy shops, pool rooms and houses of ill repute in his precincts, collecting a stated sum per month from each. A certain percentage of this money he kept for his own use, the remainder being paid to the collector and inspector, the latter his superior officer. He also testified that he had paid a portion of the money collected in that way to the police commissioners, and not only that, but he said that he had received orders from Superintendent Byrnes not to arrest violators of the excise laws.

These statements naturally threw some of the high police officials into something very near a panic, and probably none of them were more frightened than Superintendent Byrnes, who has an international reputation for successful police work. It appears that the committee has shown a disposition not to put the superintendent on the witness stand, and this has subjected it to some unfavorable criticism, but it is now understood that Byrnes will be called upon to testify this week and it is quite possible that more sensational disclosures will be made. Senator Lexow has promised that the examination of the superintendent will be such as to satisfy everybody as to its thoroughness, and if that shall be done there ought to be elicited a considerable addition to the interesting history already disclosed. It is the opinion of Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, by whose efforts chiefly the investigation was brought about, that the career of Byrnes has not been above reproach.

The committee has unquestionably accomplished a great work, the results of which, there is every reason to expect, will be of the greatest benefit to the city of New York. It has given Tammany a blow from which it will not recover for years, if it ever does.

TO TREAT FOR PEACE.

The Chinese government has appointed imperial commissioners to treat with Japan for peace, and of course there will be no delay so far as China is concerned in instituting negotiations. That country, or rather the government, has been slow to realize the hopelessness of its cause, which has been apparent to the rest of the world almost since the first battle was fought on Chinese soil and the cowardice and worthlessness of the soldiers of China were demonstrated. It is true that China some time ago sought to obtain mediation, but she did not go about that in the right way, and consequently her victorious foe, filled with justifiable confidence in his power to crush China, would not listen to any proposal of mediation. Had the Chinese government then taken the course it is now pursuing and gone directly to Japan to treat for peace it is more than probable that the conflict would have been stopped and a satisfactory settlement reached. By prolonging the contest China has not only made a settlement more difficult, but she has given Japan a warrantable claim for a very much heavier indemnity than that country could have fairly demanded before the invasion of Chinese territory. The blind fatuity of the Peking government, in the face of uninterrupted defeats, seems almost inexplicable.

It is reported from Tokio that the Japanese government is still skeptical in regard to China's peace overtures. There appears to be no reason to doubt, however, that the Manchu dynasty has reached the conclusion that in order to save itself from complete overthrow it is necessary to sue for peace. The occupation of Peking by the Japanese would mean the end of the ruling dynasty in China, and it is to save itself rather than any patriotic motive that it desires the one-sided conflict to be brought to a conclusion. It is, indeed, somewhat questionable whether the Manchu dynasty will be able to maintain itself in any event. It has many enemies in the empire, some of them of great influence and power, who are all the time plotting and intriguing for its overthrow. There is a secret organization whose sole object is to compass the downfall of the dynasty. Of course the defeat of the government and the humiliation it has brought upon the country will have a tendency to strengthen its enemies at home and render them more aggressive. It is therefore quite possible that even after the war with Japan is ended the reigning Chinese dynasty will have serious trouble to retain its hold on power.

It appears that the question of indemnity is already being discussed by the Japanese and the disposition seems to be not to consider the matter from a magnanimous point of view. Unquestionably Japan is entitled, according to all precedent, to a most substantial and splendid recompense, and there is no reason to doubt that she will exact it. Probably the pecuniary indemnity that will be demanded will not be less than $250,000,000, and of course China will have to give up some of her territory in order to secure a settlement. It is in this matter of territorial aggrandizement that a danger to Japan may lurk. It is possible for her to so overreach in this matter as to encounter the protest of European countries, for some of these are not disposed to countenance too great an extension of Japanese power in the east. The sympathy of pretty much the entire civilized world has been with the conquering empire, so long, at any rate, as the war was declared to be in the interest of civilization and not one of conquest. That sympathy will not be so general if it shall be shown that the motive of Japan has been changed to one for territorial expansion.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

A resolution has been introduced into congress by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire in favor of inviting Canada to enter into political union with the United States. The advantages, political, industrial and commercial, which both countries would gain by the union, are set forth in the preamble, and if both countries could be persuaded that the benefits described by the New Hampshire senator could be realized there would be little sentiment in either opposed to annexation.

Perhaps this is as propitious a time as any to introduce a resolution of this kind in congress, but the probability of favorable action on it is very small, while even should it be adopted and the invitation extended it is not at all likely that the Canadian government would give it any consideration. So far as appears there is no longer any annexation sentiment to speak of among our northern neighbors. Since our present tariff law went into effect the party in Canada which before that time was clamoring for annexation seems to have faded away, or if there is anything left of it, it is of so little consequence as to command no attention. It is true that now and then a voice is heard from the Dominion in behalf of annexation, but it does not create even an echo. As to anything like an organization for the purpose of promoting union between the United States and Canada, if one exists anywhere, it is inactive. The people of Canada who under other conditions desired annexation to this country, and they were always a small minority, are less numerous now than ever because the changed commercial relations between the two countries are so satisfactory to them that they see no reason for seeking anything more. These are the agricultural producers, whose products have been let into our markets in almost unrestricted competition with our own producers. They are not anxious to live under the American flag, so long as they can have the American market. It was the market and not the flag which inspired them to seek annexation or commercial union in the past, and only when they are again deprived of the market will the demand for commercial or political union with the United States be renewed. That may not come for several years yet.

So far as the American people are concerned the annexation idea is not widely regarded with favor. In the states of the northern border there is a considerable sentiment in favor of it, but elsewhere the people have either given it no thought or are opposed to it. Canadian annexation is not a thing to be effected in a day, nor could it be brought about without having to overcome very great and grave difficulties. Great Britain would not give up her North American possessions, perhaps more important to her now than ever before, so long as there remained even a strong minority of the people of the Dominion loyal to the imperial government, and the time is remote when there will not be a majority faithful to the British government. Whenever there is a majority in favor of renouncing that government Canadian independence will be sought before annexation to the United States. The dream of this republic absorbing the Dominion is a brave and pleasing one, but its realization, if it be ever realized, is in the far future.

We do not want to go into any controversy with the defunct Mr. Richards or his home organ, but we deem it proper to set him and his man Friday right on another one of their periodic fabrications. When they make the assertion that Rosewater made a junketing tour to Alaska and return by Union Pacific courtesy to pay him for his advocacy of the cancellation of the government mortgage on the Union Pacific road, they are guilty, in the language of Horace Greeley, of lying deliberately and maliciously. In the first place, Rosewater paid $240 cash for his junket to Alaska before he started from Omaha. In the next place he only traveled on the Union Pacific one-third of the way out and not a single mile coming back. His position on the foreclosure of the government mortgage is the same today as it was in 1884, when he remonstrated against the Pacific railroad funding bill before the United States senate judiciary committee, and again in 1886 before the senate Pacific railway committee, and in 1887 before the Pacific railroad investigating commission. The cancellation is not to be a donation, but a foreclosure proceeding, to wring out the water and put the road on an actual value basis in the interest of its patrons. That plan is diametrically opposed to all funding schemes. This fact is as well known to Mr. Richards and his tin can as it is to most of the readers of The Bee, but that makes no difference to these poor creatures that have been afflicted with Rosewaterophobia for several years.

The redoubtable political weathervane who poses as a great statesman and oracle has had himself interviewed again, this time at the Golden Gate by gushing girl reporters for a Christmas edition. According to Sir Oracle Clarkson the name of the next republican candidate for president is sure to be McKinleyreedharrisoncullomlincolnspoonerdavisallison, with a possibility that if this personage slips a cog another man with fewer syllables to his first name will be the lucky man. Great is Clarkson and Mohammed his prophet.

It costs one dollar a ton to transport Rock Springs coal to Omaha. The cost of mining and handling is less than a dollar a ton. Yet the people of Nebraska have for years been compelled to pay $7 a ton for it. When the Sheridan mines were opened by the B. & M. road it was hoped that legitimate competition would compel a reduction of price at the hands of the Union Pacific, but it has ended in a vain hope. Four dollars a ton would be a fair price for Wyoming coal laid down in Omaha.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION IN IOWA.

Cedar Rapids Gazette: If the next republican convention is not a double track affair there will be a great many collisions.

Iowa City Republican: The republicans expect to elect their next legislature, but they do not intend to carry any liquor issue. This statement is not made in a dogmatic spirit, but is the opinion of the editor of the Republican.

Iowa Capital: Democratic papers seem to be wonderfully anxious to get the prohibition question stirred up into lively politics again, but republicans have not been very accommodating lately in arranging the issue to suit democrats.

Sac City Sun: It seems to the Sun that republicans have no occasion to borrow trouble over the liquor question next year. Just let it alone for the present as a political matter. The legislature has marked out the necessary course by taking the first steps for resubmission. Prohibitionists and opponents of prohibition can unite on this.

Spirit Lake Beacon: The operation of the mulct liquor law enacted by the Iowa legislature last winter has been a surprise to reasonable opponents and really exceeded the expectations of practical friends of the measure. It has brought the saloon into no prohibition territory. It has reduced to a marked degree the number and much improved the character of drinking places in localities where the saloon already existed. The more lawless cities have one by one come under the operation of the law, and the restraint of the same has been beneficial to the morals of the community. In prohibition localities the mulct tax feature has made prohibition much easier of enforcement by throwing the burden of the proof upon the seller.

Sioux City Tribune: Iowa republican newspapers which incline to political expediency are engaging in an effort to supress Editor John Mahin of the Muscatine Journal and Editor Welker Given of the Marshalltown Times-Republican. The offense of these men is that they insist, from the standpoint of prohibitionists, that the mulct law in its present form is not satisfactory, and that the provision which provides for the suspension of the penal features of the prohibitory law should be repealed by the next legislature. But your real prohibitionist is a hard man to squelch, and it is a safe wager to lay your money on this brace. Editor Given, so far as Iowa is concerned, was the original proposer of the mulct, but the mulct he wanted was merely an additional penalty for the violation of the prohibitory, without any suspension clause in it. When the so-called mulct law was passed he discovered that some one had dropped a strange egg in his nest, and he has never been happy since.

Precedents Do Not Scare Him.

Globe-Democrat.

Speakers and ex-speakers have hitherto been in hard luck in their attempts to reach the presidency, but Tom Reed is going to accept the office again nevertheless and challenge fate to do its worst.

Give Us the Academy.

Blair Courier.

The suggestion of The Omaha Bee that a new military academy be established and located west of the Missouri rather than enlarge the West Point academy is a good one and should receive careful consideration at the hands of congress. There is a wealth of good argument in favor of two academies.

Observations of John Burns.

Philadelphia Ledger.

John Burns, the English labor advocate, has seen very little of America, the bulk of his observations being confined to the noisy and acrimonious convention of the Federation of Labor, but he has already formed opinions about the country. Our schools, libraries and jails are good, streets and drainage bad, newspapers too sensational, railway traveling excellent, and corporations, of course, "exacting, tyrannical and extravagant." He has magnanimously determined not to write a book about us.

New Decision on Newspaper Libel.

New York Recorder.

New decisions on the law of newspaper libel are of interest to the press of the entire country. The Recorder, therefore, calls the attention of its esteemed contemporaries, far and near, to a decision just given by the New York court of appeals, and in which a new principle of law has been laid down.

It has been held heretofore that any apology or retraction published after the beginning of the suit could not be offered in evidence, and was without any effect to mitigate the damages. The court of appeals has held, however, in the case of Turton against the Recorder, that any retraction published within a reasonable time after suit is brought is a proper matter to lessen damages. They say in substance that upon suit being brought, if no retraction has been before demanded, the paper shall have a reasonable time in which to make an investigation, and that if such investigation shows that an injustice has been done, a full retraction should be published, and that this fact may be used before the jury, and that the courts shall instruct the jury that it will lessen damages. The court also expressly decides that a mere offer to apologize will not do; that the plaintiff or person aggrieved must be given no option whether to have an apology or not, but it is the duty of the newspaper spontaneously to apologize regardless of the tastes of the plaintiff.

Farmers and Sugar Bounties.

Inter Ocean.

A few of our friends of the country press are displaying less than their usual perspicacity in their articles concerning a possible restoration of the sugar bounties.

"If bounties are to be paid on any agricultural product," say the gentlemen whose articles are under consideration, "we demand wheat shall be the recipient of a bounty, for wheat now is grown at a loss, or, at least, at a very trifling profit."

Let us remind our friends that the prime object of protection, whether by tariff or by bounty, is not to put a profit into the pockets of the producer, though that is a necessary incident of its effect, but to simulate the production of something that this country can produce, but which it does not produce at all, or not in quantity adequate to the home demand.

Sugar bounties answer to both of these tests. They stimulate the production of a crop that is more profitable to the farmers than wheat. They stimulate the production of a crop that demands very costly machinery, a reasonable modicum of highly skilled labor, and a large quantity of unskilled labor for its conversion into marketable sugar. All the makers of machinery, all the men employed in sugar works, all the men employed in the transportation of sugar are purchasers of wheat that they do not produce. So that the effects of sugar bounties upon the farming interest are, first, stimulus to production of a crop more profitable than wheat; secondly, reduction of the wheat area by reason of the production of the beet or cane sugar crop, and consequently increase of the price of wheat by limitation of its production; thirdly, increase of the demand for wheat by increase of the number of persons who consume it, but who do not produce it, and consequently to a further tendency to increase of its price.

Now wheat is a crop already produced in excess of the home demand. To stimulate its production certainly would be a folly, possibly a financial crime. The price of American wheat can be raised, in so far as protective policy can raise it, by bounties to such farm products as are not now raised on American soil, but which can be raised upon it, and which, if raised, will be more profitable to the farmer than wheat is, and which, therefore, will tend to diminution of the wheat area. A further advantage will be gained if the bounty be paid on the production of some crop that will require a larger expenditure of capital and a larger employment of labor upon its conversion to a finished material than are necessary for the transmutation of wheat into flour.

These arguments bear exclusively on the farming interest. The argument as to the interest of the country at large is plain; if we produce all our own sugar, as after a very few years of the operation of bounties we shall, we shall keep the price of 1,669,911 tons of sugar in circulation in the United States, this being the amount imported during the last fiscal year. There is no ground for reasonable doubt of this outcome, for the output of American sugar, which was but 287,490,271 tons in 1889-90, the year prior to the passage of the McKinley bill, rose to 750,000,000 in 1893-94, and would have reached 1,000,000,000 tons in the year 1894-95 had the bounties of the McKinley act not been repealed. And it is to be kept in mind that the price of sugar fell under the bounty system to a degree exceeding that of the bounty paid, so that the bounty did not have the effect of increasing the taxation of the people.

IOWA'S NEXT GOVERNOR.

Cedar Rapids Gazette: Major Samuel Mahon of Ottumwa is also prepared to stand one shock of gubernatorial lightning.

Sioux City Times: New entries in the race for the governorship—Eugene Secor of Forest City and P. W. Burr of Charles City. Books will remain open for some time.

Des Moines Leader: I. S. Struble of Le Mars announces that he does not want the republican nomination for governor. Brer Strubel proposes to lay very low and make another grab for Congressman Perkins' scalp in 1896.

Ames Times: Story county should trot out a candidate for governor. Most every county in the state has one. What's the matter with "Tama Jim Wilson." If Story county could go to the convention with him for a candidate some of the boys would get the dust knocked out of their coat tails before the thing was over, and they would all know there had been a fight.

Sac City Sun: Ex-Congressman J. S. Struble of Le Mars has been suggested by hosts of friends, especially in western Iowa, as a candidate for governor next fall, and the fact that he was becoming besieged with inquiries and requests impelled him to define his position in the Sentinel, his home paper. His friends regret to learn that he positively declines to be a candidate.

Davenport Democrat: The West Liberty Index is not a paper of world wide circulation, but that is no reason why, when it makes an excellent suggestion, the point should not be heeded. The Index names Colonel Henry Egbert of Davenport as the republican candidate for the office of governor of Iowa in 1895. There is fightnig timber in Colonel Egbert. What republican paper seconds the motion?

Cedar Rapids Republican: A number of gentlemen are now engaged in declining to become candidates for governor. For a while it looked as though there would not be rooms enough in the Des Moines hotels to provide headquarters for the various aspirants. By the time the convention meets there may not be more than enough to make it interesting. The people of Iowa never did take much stock in the favorite son folly.

Oskaloosa Herald: The man for governor whom the democrats should name is Hayes of Clinton. He is well known in the Second district, and was recently walloped by a gentleman named Curtis. This would give a chance for all Iowa democrats to express their endearing love for him! Joe Elboeck could take the stump then for Hayes, and there would be just lashings of real fun for all the boys—all colors and conditions of political servitude! Here's for Hayes!

THE SUGAR DIFFERENTIAL.

New York Times: We think it will be admitted that the effect of this discriminating duty was not forseen by those who imposed it. The makers of the senate tariff bill reenacted the discriminating provision of the McKinley act. In that act, however, it was applicable only to refined sugar, and we presume the democratic senators did not realize that the application of the same provision to raw sugar would have a very different and a far reaching effect. Whether they did or not, however, everybody knows that now, since the German protest has been made formally and the dangerous commercial hostility of Germany has been exhibited, nearly all of the democratic senators are willing and ready to repeal the duty.

Chicago Herald: Congress ought to repeal it at once. All that is necessary is to repeal the discriminating duty of one-tenth of a cent. Germany protests only against that. The 40 per cent uniform on sugar of all grades and the one-eighth of a cent differential for the protection of the trust can stand, for they apply like to all sugars, no matter from what countries imported or whether they are bountied or not. All just ground of complaint can be removed easily, and it ought to be removed so that Germany can have no excuse for discriminating against American products. If such discrimination should be continued after the removal of the cause of complaint the question of retaliation could properly be considered.

Chicago Tribune: The west has been hit hard by the action of Germany, and there seems to be no way to get over the difficulty except by retracting the inciting cause. Every western senator ought to stand up for the interest of his constituents in this matter, regardless of previous notions as to expediency, and there can be no question of right to interfere with his voting to remove the cause of the trouble. If he does not do that he will fail in his duty, and subject himself to sharp rebuke from those for whom he will have failed to act in the hour of need. In the presence of such a menace to western interests the wishes of the Sugar trust are not worth a moment's consideration, but it hardly is probable the trust would oppose the change, since the discriminating duty now is levied on both raw and refined sugar, and to abolish it would not lessen the protection received by the trust.

SHARPENED TO A POINT.

Philadelphia Record: A Locust street colored gentleman rejoices in the name of Asa Spades.

New York Tribune: There are more fish than dollars in the banks of Newfoundland.

Chicago Tribune: "Your daughter, Mr. Hunker," said the young woman's teacher, "will make her mark. She has decided talent as an elocutionist."

And Mr. Hunker went out to the woodshed, sat down on the saw-horse and wept.

New York Press: "Are you going out of town, Mr. Henpect?" "Yes, I am going away for a week or two's rest." "Is your wife going with you?" "I said I was going away for a rest."

Buffalo Courier: Mrs. Youngwed—The fellow you sent up here to work said it was in the agreement that he was to be treated like a man. Youngwed—Humph! What did you do? Mrs. Youngwed—Sent out and bought him the beer twice.

New York Herald: Bagley—That pawnbroker bowed to your wife; does he know her? Brace—I presume he feels that he does; he has seen her picture so often inside the case of my watch.

Atchison Globe: The first week in January is usually observed as a week of prayer. The women attend and pray for a change in their husband's dispositions. The bills for the Christmas presents have come in, and the men need praying for.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Hostess—If you would favor us with a song, Mr. Scales, the guests would be—

Mr. Scales—Sing! Why I only know one old song.

"That doesn't matter. No one will pay the least attention after you are seated at the piano."

BEFORE AND AFTER.

New York Recorder.

Oh, I would be the ribbon bold
That nestles 'neath her chin,
That I might kiss her, just below
The dimpling curves therein.

They're married now, and if he were
The ribbon 'neath her chin,
He'd try to hold it tight enough
To keep the talk therein.

THE WEDDING MARCH.

New York Truth.

The wedding march from Lohengrin the organ loudly plays,
The groom and his supporters greet the gathered public's gaze,
The swelling music trembles as are touched the polished keys,
But the tremble isn't in it with the shake in Freddy's knees.

Down the aisle the blushing maids proceed with stately tread,
And each regrets the day is not the day for her to wed,
But there's a silver lining to the cloud that hovers o'er—
They know they never looked so sweet in all their lives before.

And now the organ thunders forth a welcome loud and clear,
A hundred heads are turned to see the blushing bride appear,
Her father, who supports her down the long and dizzy aisle,
Will support her and her husband, too, in just a little while.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

The Deuel County Teachers' association will meet at Big Springs January 12.

The Deuel county jail at Chappell now has a steel cage awaiting the reception of prisoners.

An Odd Fellows' lodge is to be organized at Dodge early in the new year, with a large membership.

Editor Fedrea has sold the Cedar Rapids Commercial to Myron Dings of Grand Island and will remove to New Mexico.

While Thomas Hitchcock of Blair was working in a well a pump fell down on him from a height of fifteen feet and struck him on the head. He was severely injured, but is now on the road to recovery.

Pleasant Ridge neighborhood, in Thayer county, has quite a little social sensation on tap, which is furnishing much talk for the gossips. Thomas Opie was engaged to marry Miss Dicie Ellsworth, and the date of the ceremony was fixed for last Sunday. It was announced that they would go to New Jersey for a wedding tour, and Mr. Opie went to Fairbury several days before the event was to occur, presumably to say goodbye to his folks, who live near that place. As the hour for the ceremony approached preparations were completed and the friends began to arrive, but no groom made his appearance. After waiting some time a messenger was dispatched to the postoffice, where a letter was received from Opie, dated at Kansas City, and stating that he had left his horse and buggy at Fairbury, but failing to state what address would find him. He had paid the license fee, and had also paid the preacher for performing the ceremony. Mr. Opie was quite prominent in Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor circles, and was a very active worker in the Christian church.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Several eminent politicians in New York prayerfully beg to be let alone.

The adage that a green Christmas means a fat turkey seems to be well founded.

From Sioux City comes the cheering intelligence that the walls of the Woodbury county poor house were left standing.

There isn't much said about the coming innovation in fashion in New York, but it is quite certain that zebra stripes will follow the check patterns.

Prince Poniatowsky, who recently married a fortune attached to a California girl, proposes to start an international magazine. A magazine is peculiarly equipped for blowing a fortune.

Another effort is to be made to rescue the Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ill., from its disgraceful condition. It is now mismanaged by a society, and it is proposed to transfer it to state control.

London is said to be shocked by the alleged atrocities committed by the Chinese at Port Arthur. Ever since King Loganbula and his tribe were Maximassacreed, London's tender heart has throbbed unceasingly for humanity elsewhere.

An advanced woman in Boston declares that unpleasant feelings create narmful chemical products in the body, while benevolent and cheerful thoughts have a beneficial effect. A practical illustration of the new science may be had by striking an acquaintance for ten ($) these merry times.

The prospecting tour of the Boston Herald in the drouth sections of Maine resulted in the discovery of from 400 to 500 liquor sellers in Lewiston, a city of 25,000 people. The supply is apparently equal to all demands of a prohibition town. It is absolutely impossible, according to the New York Sun, to obtain a drink in any Maine town unless you go into a place and ask for it.

The Christmas number of Leslie's Weekly is superior in wealth of illustrations and literary features. The illustrations are meritorious works of art, particularly a two-page drawing of "The Annunciation," printed in a delicate shade of blue. Of the literary features the most notable is the opening chapters of Dr. A. Conan Doyle's latest novel. Under the management of W. J. Arkell the Weekly has become the foremost of its class.

Edward Dudley Duncan of Washington county, Tennessee, has been elected a member of the Tennessee legislature, and the railroads have supplied him with passes to and from the state capital. But Mr. Duncan resolved to be under obligations to no railroad, and has decided to walk from his home to Nashville, a distance of 300 miles. He has already started, and expects to arrive in time for the first roll call, on January 7.

John G. Whitter was greatly loved by strangers, who not only called on him, but thriftily insisted on putting up with him all night. "Thee has no idea," said his sister, "how much time Greenleaf spends trying to lose these people in the streets. Sometimes he comes home and says: 'Well, sister, I have had hard work to lose him, but I have lost him. But I can never lose a her. The women are more pertinacious than the men; don't thee find them so, Maria?"

Opposed to the Funding Bill.

Denver Republican.

Government Director Anderson of the Union Pacific is evidently in favor of giving the road back to the company and paying the government only 2 per cent on its debts. There doesn't seem to be any good reason why the government should do any more lending to the Union Pacific. There is nothing in the history of the road to make the old owners worthy of its charity.

Short Salary Has No Terrors.

Cedar Rapids Gazette.

Candidates for the Iowa governorship multiply in spite of the "hard times" salary.

AMNESTY FOR REBELS.

Brazil's New President Rapidly Effacing the Scars of the Revolution.

QUARANTINE, Dec. 25.—Dr. J. Tonner, late surgeon of the Brazilian cruiser Nictheroy, arrived home this morning per steamer Delcomyn from Rio Janeiro. The doctor states that he was present at the inauguration of President Moraes and was a guest at a reception given by the president the same evening. He describes him as being a tall, spare man of dignified and serious expression and of broad and liberal views. He has every reason to believe his administration will be peaceful and prosperous. There appears to be no indication of a revolt in the army and navy. The navy is in a great measure hostile to the army, and no insurrection can succeed without the concerted action of both the Brazilian army and navy. The president is quite popular with the whole people.

He has already granted amnesty to nearly all participants in the late rebellion excepting Admirals Mello and Da Gama. Mello is still reported to be at Montevideo. The editors of the principal Rio newspapers have been pardoned and have returned to the capital.

The sanitary condition of the city is excellent, very few cases of yellow fever being reported. The reported outbreak of cholera or cholerine took place at a small town about two hours' ride by rail from Rio Janeiro. The sanitary authorities took prompt measures to stop the spread of the disease. The town was quarantined and communication cut off with Sao Paulo and other adjacent towns. Some twenty cases of the disease were reported, of which three were fatal. All the rest recovered, including a Chinese immigrant, who was suspected of having first brought the infection from the south.

FATAL WRECK IN OREGON.

Passenger and Freight Trains Collide as the Result of a Brakeman's Error.

THE DALLAS, Ore., Dec. 25.—A wreck occurred on the Oregon Railway & Navigation company's road eight miles west of this place this morning in which Engineer Joe Reedy lost his life. Two freight trains were to meet the westbound passenger No. 1 at Summitt station. The side track being too short to accommodate these trains a brakeman was sent east to flag the passenger train, but he forgot to turn the switch to the main track. No. 1 dashed around the curve and crashed into the engine on the side track. Engineer Reedy was sitting on his box in the freight engine and was thrown under a heap of coal and the tender overturned on that. The other trainmen escaped with slight wounds and no passengers were hurt. A track was built around the wreck and the train was delayed only about six hours.

HARRY MENIER'S PERILOUS FEAT.

With a Parachute He Jumps from the Poughkeepsie Bridge.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Harry Menier, the English bridge jumper, leaped from the top rail of the Poughkeepsie bridge with his parachute at 1:13 this afternoon. The parachute worked successfully, and Menier struck the water in just eight seconds after he started. He was picked up by his friends, J. W. Hite of New York and S. J. Hanlon of Brooklyn, who were in a rowboat under the bridge. They rowed to the west shore, where they got into a wagon that was waiting for them, and were driven to Milton, four miles south of the bridge. There they took a train for New York. Menier showed no apparent injury from his perilous leap. Poughkeepsie bridge is 212 feet from the base of the rail to the water, which is about sixty feet deep.

SYMPATHY FOR DEBS.

Judge Woods Condemned as a Tyrant by Colorado Knights of Labor.

ASPEN, Colo., Dec. 25.—The local assembly, No. 4,401, Knights of Labor, has adopted resolutions condemning the "recent usurpation of power and the tyrannical despotism" shown by William Woods while sitting as United States district judge in the city of Chicago in his refusal to grant to President E. V. Debs of the A. R. U. and other defendants a trial by jury in the recent trial held before him. Judge Moses Hallet is also condemned for the "same usurpation of power and his tyrannical and unwarranted imprisonment and his imposition of fines upon our fellow citizens without a semblance of a fair and impartial trial."

COLORADO'S ARSON LAW.

No Statute in the State Prohibiting a Man Burning His Own House.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Dec. 25.—Justice P. M. Wall, in the case of the people against Ryan for arson, has rendered a decision dismissing Ryan and holding that there is no law in Colorado prohibiting a man burning his own house.

Ex-Slaves Weep for Their Old Master.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 25.—The funeral of ex-Senator Alcorn at Eagle Nest, Miss., presented one of the most wierd scenes ever witnessed in this country. The funeral was attended by thirty negroes, the majority of whom were the former slaves of the deceased. The negroes were inconsolable in their grief and gave vent to their feelings in shrieks, religious songs and prayers. At the grave the old gray-haired colored men threw themselves upon the coffin and finally had to be removed by force in order to allow the body to be buried.

Equal Suffragists Active in New Mexico.

ALBUQUERQUE, Dec. 25.—During the session of the legislature which meets next Monday a meeting is to be held at the capitol, to which a large number of representative women have been invited, for the purpose of organizing the "New Mexico Equal Suffrage league," and arranging for the organization of branch leagues in every county in the territory.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back.

A Turk Without Turkey—

Some people don't have any Christmas; don't know what it is to feel the mellowing influence that hovers around the Great Day; are strangers to our old friend Santa Claus. Look at those feet—no sox—Santa stands no show there. Look at the rig he has on. Can you contemplate anything more harrowing than the thought that Browning King & Co. must ever be a stranger to that fellow with his horse blanket of a suit. You can tell a progressive people by their clothes. Where styles change there is progress.

Full soon the year of '94 will pass through time's wide open door. 'Twill be no loss, but rather gain, for '95 may bring us rain. And that's a change we ought to get, from dried up crops to fields all wet.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Reliable Clothiers, S. W. Corner Fifteenth and Douglas Sts.