Office of the Building of the State of the S CORRESPONDENCE.

communications relating to news and edi-matter should be addressed: To the Editor. BUSINESS LETTERS. usiness letters and remittances should be ed to The Bee Publishing company. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be payable to the order of the company. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3d day of December, 1894.

(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

tery have only brought additional haze over the tragedy. It is not the quantity but the quality of the bills fathered by members of the

legislature that counts. Did the members of the Nebraska State Board of Transportation ever do

them to do? Comparisons between the Iowa Railroad commission and the Nebraska State Board of Transportation are just now

This is not a particularly good time for raising the salaries of public officers, whether employed under the Board of Health or not.

particularly odorous.

Even if a currency bill should pass the house the chances of its running the gauntlet of the senate at this session are not regarded as worth taking into consideration.

We have not yet had an expression from Mosher giving his view of the South Dakota defalcation. He might be able to furnish expert opinion on this very important matter.

About nine out of ten of the bills introduced into the legislature are doomed to die a natural death in the house in which they first see light. Why not es tablish a legislative crematory.

Alley, will be once more consigned to ample for all commercial intercourse exthe more menial work of pulling rail- cept the newspapers. road chestnuts out of the legislative fire.

take up the question of imitation butter year. Should this expense be taxed and imitation cheese. From the subject of imitation statesmen, however, they are very much inclined to steer

The democratic members of congress still hope to get together on the question of money. They will certainly be together on that question after March 4, when their salaries as public officers cease to be available.

Every Tammany police captain, de tective and roundsman who has either been convicted or is under indictment for extortion and bribery denied under onth that he ever received money to which he was not entitled. Why should not the South Omaha gamblers' ring do as well by one another?

Robbery seems to be a very flourishing business all around us, from the holding up of an express train to the wrecking of banks and the looting of public treasuries. But it is not the kind of business that the people are anxious to encourage. A few instances of well-deserved punishment might prove valuable as a deterrent.

The fate of the South Dakota school legislature to institute a careful inquiry into the condition of the school fund in this state and to provide the additional legislation that may be needed to preserve it as the constitution directs as a perpetual heritage for the benefit of the school children of Nebraska

The Board of Health is starting out altogether too cautiously. It is asking for only \$14,000 to run the department during the coming year, although it is possible under the charter to make a 1 mill levy yielding nearly \$20,000 for sanitary purposes. It must have been difficult for the board to refrain from asking for the whole \$20,000.

Senator Brice is watching his chances to report the Pacific railroad funding bill, for which he has been chosen as chief pusher in the United States senate. Inasmuch as Mr. Brice is also employed by the reorganization syndicate the eternal fitness of things in selecting him as chairman of the Pacific railroad committec is discernible even to the uninitiated.

The biggest claims for legislative supwith the legislature. It looks very much nished truth is that the time of the as if the claimants would pursue the same policy that was adopted by the given up to political log-rolling and his their bills until the last moment and is concerned. then try to railroad them through. The present their bills within ten days to the accessible, but so far as can be ascer- make their industry a profitable one. pass upon their merits.

chorus of disclaimers, paternal warnings can ascertain, has the assurance to assert that Conagainst their own interest when they against special mail facilities for Chipostal expenditures \$9,000,000 a year below the receipts is a most striking exhibition of protectionism. "Why," exclaims the Post man in shrill voice, "shouldn't the infant industry of newspaper making in Omaha and Sioux City 11,282 of the Chicago press? Why should not the Chicago papers be compelled to re-

main in their own territory?" Here is free trade logic, indeed! The Chicago paper that goes into hysterics over bounties and tariff taxation unblushingly asks that the government pay Two weeks of the Barrett Scott mys a bounty to expedite the delivery of Chicago papers 500 miles distant by special train.

The Inter Ocean reminds Mr. Perkins that its publishers have during the past year shipped over 6,000,000 pounds of print paper by mail, and any railroad manager, says the I. O. man, "would make a considerable effort to seanything that the railroads didn't want cure 6,000,000 pounds of first class freight." This is an argument as is an argument! Suppose the railroad manager was sure of carrying every pound of this freight on his regular trains, would he carry it by lightning train a distance of 500 miles just for the pleasure of accommodating the shipper?

Now, what are the facts about this fast mail service? When the first fast mail was established more than ten years ago it was done under the pretext of expediting mercantile intercourse between the great cities. The march of enlightenment by rapid newspaper transit was a matter of secondary consideration. The newspapers of New York and Boston and the Chicago dailies chartered special newspaper trains for their Sunday editions, for presidential inaugural days and on other occasions that warranted such enterprise. These trains sion among the bidders for state were chartered at their own expense, however, and their enterprise was not saddled upon the taxpayers of the nation. Today eight fast mail trains run out of Chicago every morning at an hour when no business man can possibly make use of them for correspondence and in the face of the fact that mail With the adjournment of the federal trains go out of Chicago between 10 and

At a moderate estimate the cost of nese special trains, if paid for by the Some of our Nebraska solons want to publishers, would exceed \$1,000,000 a If Chicago is entitled to this special favor why are not St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Denver and Omaha entitled to fast mail trains? Why do these fast mails run from Chicago to the Missouri river and why do none run from the Missouri river eastward? Why is there not a single fast mail train running from Omaha, Kansas City or Sioux City westward for the enlightenment of the people? Why should the march of progress stop at the Missouri river? Why should not the facilities for reaching Illinois with papers that go out of Omaha, Kansas City or St. Paul and Minneapolis be as good as those that are mailed out of Chicago?

The vaunted enterprise of Chicago dailies is very cheap. The Bee ran a fast newspaper train to Grand Island with its Sunday edition several years at a cost of \$125 a trip, and it paid \$16 a day for years for a special train to connect with the Burlington fast mail at Oreapolis, and it has paid as high as \$3,600 a month for a fast mail train between Omaha and Lincoln.

The Bee can hold its own in its own field against all competition, but it should not be compelled to compete with fund ought to admonish the Nebraska rivals that enjoy special and exclusive privileges which are not accorded to it. What it objects to and what it has a right to remonstrate against is that under the wretched mail facilities placed at its disposal a Chicago morning daily of this date goes up the Elkhorn valley and into South Dakota side by side with Omaha dailies of the same date. That certainly shows rank discrimination on the part of the postoffice authorities which congress should remedy.

AS TO OIL INSPECTION.

The appointment of a state oil inspector in place of L. F. Hilton, who has held the position for the past two years, recalls the fact that the laws providing for the inspection of oil have for years been a dead letter so far as public safety is concerned. There have been valuable lives lost and a vast amount of property destroyed by fires that originated in lamp explosions. The tests of oils that had been branded as safe by the inspectors when made by competent and disinterested chemists have shown that the oils were dangerous and below the prescribed degree of combustion, although the Nebraska test of 100 plies bought without authority of law is ten degrees below the standard of by ex-Secretary Allen are yet to be filed Iowa and other states. The unvarchief inspector has been almost entirely

The law contemplates that the in-

Under the statutes the chief inspector The vigorous protest made in the is required to make and deliver to the continue the inlicy of the past without house of representatives by Congress- governor in the month of January of loss. When man Perkins of Iowa on behalf of the each year a report of the inspection by and wheat publishers of the Missouri valley against himself and deputies during the pre- is the dictars of ordinary business the costly diversion of postal facilities ceding calendar year, and turn into wisdom to turn attention to something for the special benefit of Chicago dailies | the state treasury the balance due, if | else that promises a better return. has raised quite a breeze in the vicinity any. Up to this time no such report of Lake Michigan. There is a perfect has put in an appearance so far as we

and preposterous protestations from the Now, the oil inspection law should that the entire expense has been borne try to stop the march of enlightenment by the consumers. There is, therefore, and progress by delaying the delivery of no demand or excuse for repealing the the Tribune on the banks of the Mis. law as a measure of economy. On souri by 2 o'clock every afternoon. The the contrary, the demand is for a test Chicago Post declares that this protest equal to that now prescribed in the older states. In Iowa the test is 110 when the treasury is bankrupt and the other states where inspection is hon-

estly conducted. comply with the law. That will not be a hardship upon anybody except the dealers who import oils into Ne- missed their calculation. .659.654 be protected against the pauper writers braska that would be rejected in other

VITIATED BY COLLESION. The legislative printing will cost twice as much this year as it did two years ago, when labor and materials were higher than they are today. Why is this thus? Why should the state pay \$1.60 this year for work which cost only 80 cents two years ago? The Burlington Journal, which is the chief beneficiary in the state printing steal, declares that the contractors lost money two years ago. That will do to tell the marines. But even if the contract two years ago had been 20 per cent too low. there is no other explanation for doubling the cost of legislative printing this year. There is manifestly only one rational explanation, and that is collusion among the bidders to rob the state. Collusion to raise prices, in court parlance, simply means fraud, and fraud vitiates all contracts. As a matter of fact, the contract for this printing has not been legally ratified. It is signed only by ex-Secretary Allen, one of the three officers of the board. Neither Mr. Moore, auditor of public accounts, nor Mr. Bartley, state treasurer, has signed that contract nor committed the state to it. The performances of Allen at the close of his term are so scandalous that nothing else can be inferred than con-

nivance with the printing job. The legislature should at once revoke this contract, as well as all the others that were made through manifest collu-

WHAT WILL NEBRASKA DO!

printing.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 13 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Both branches of the Colorado legislature have adopted a resolution instructing Colorado United States senators and requesting the representatives in congress to resist all efforts to reorganize Pacific roads, so as to perpetuate or reinstate their mangrand jury its foreman, the Hon. S. S. 12 p. m. in every direction and are agements or extend government credit to them, and to urge at once the appointment of an impartial sole receiver to manage the Central and Union Pacific roads in the interest of the government and all countil it can be determined what foreclosure or final adjustment should be made. It is rumored here that Senator Brice will call against the people under any pretext? Pacific railroad committee together this week to take action friendly to roads before other western legislatures can instruct senators. Would it not be of benefit to Nebraska if your legislature would act promptly in line with action taken here? For text of Colorado resolution see Denver Times of January 10. W. G. EVANS. Those resolutions have already been

published by The Bee. The question is, what are the members of the Nebraska legislature going to do on this subject?

COTTON AND WHEAT PRODUCTION.

A convention was held at Jackson, Miss., last week to consider the problem of how to make cotton raising pay. It does not pay now and the outlook for the immediate future is not promising, except, perhaps, for a few favored localities and a few individuals who can produce it cheaply. Among the propositions submitted to the convention was one for the reduction of the size of future crops. The plan for the accomplishment of this is to organize an assoclation of cotton growers which shall

cover the south and have state and county branches. Every cotton planter is to be brought into it and every member is to pledge himself to reduce his cotton acreage for 1895 at least onethird. When 75 per cent of all the farmers in 95 per cent of the cotton growing area of the country have agreed to this plan it is to be put into operation, and local committees are to be chosen to see that each planter keeps his agreement. If any one breaks his pledge the cotton he plants in excess of what he agreed to is to be destroyed by the committee. It is estimated that if this plan could be successfully carried out it would bring this year's crop below 7,000,000 bales, or from 2,000,000 to

3,000,000 bales less than the crop of 1894. It is probable a plan of this kind would not work with entire success, because the right of a committee to destroy a portion of a man's crop of cotton could doubtless be successfully contested, but the evident determination of the southern cotton planters to reduce production is a move that merits consideration. Such a step has been urged on them for some years, but without commanding much attention from them. Now that cotton growing is unprofitable and seems likely to continue so they

are preparing to change their policy. This may very properly be commended to the consideration of the wheat growers of the northwest. It is not possible for them to do anything now, because the wheat is in the ground and a larger area has been sown than usual, dealers in legislative supplies four and duties have been shamefully neglected, but the question of reducing the area two years ago. They will hold back except so far as the collection of fees is one that may be profitably considered for the future. The consensus of intelligent and practical opinton is that this proper thing for the legislature to do is spector shall have an office at the state will have to be done if the wheat to serve notice on all these claimants to capitol and that his records shall be growers of the United States are to state auditor and let him check up and tained there has been no attempt to With the formidable competition they comply with this part of the law, are compelled to encounter in the Euro-

pean markets it is evident they cannot be growing of cotton comes unprofitable it

THE IOWA RATE DECISION.

Iowa merchants and shippers of all and preposterous protestations from the beneficiaries of the fast mail incubus which these papers have placed upon the Postoffice department under high-sounding pretenses of Chicago newspassounding pretenses of the fast mail incubus cither be strictly enforced or repealed. The people of Nebraska desire and need the railroad complissioners of that state have had the railroad complissioners of that state have had the railroad complissioners of that state have had the railroad complissioners of the railroad complissioners per enterprise. The Chicago Tribune explosive oils, and they are willing to petition of the latter for a material inpay the expense of such inspection. The crease in the schedule of maximum gressman Perkins of Sioux City and the fact that the fees collected exceed the freight rates that have been in force editor of The Omaha Bee are fighting cost of inspection shows conclusively for over five years. The Iowa railroads under these rates have been just as him easily. prosperous, if not more so, as railroads in other neighboring states. It would naturally be supposed that they would have been content to accept without further protest the schedule under which their earnings, mileage and business had cago papers at government expense degrees, and that is the standard of steadily increased. But they seem to have thought that they could force the commission to do their every bidding The new inspector will be expected and were anxious to make hay before to start out right and make his deputies its personnel should change with the accession to office of the newly elected member. In this they have apparently The prospective increased financial re-

turns appear to have been only one of the reasons back of the railroads' petition for a raise of the Iowa rate schedule. The people of the states west of situation existing there as a most forcible and irrefutable argument for lower freight rates on the railroads that serve them. In Nebraska, for example, one of the most potent forces in the enactment. of the recent maximum freight rate law was the fact that the railroads in Nebraska were exacting charges approximately double those received for transporting similar classes of goods the same distance on the other side of the Missouri. The Iowa roads, in their petition to the railroad commission, alleged that lowa rates were considerably lower than those in the states east of Iowa, but they confessedly failed to substantiate their statement. If they could but say that Iowa had admitted that her rate schedule was unremunerative and unjust and raised it 12 to 50 per cent they might blunt the edge of the comparison of Iowa and Nebraska rates now so damaging to their contentions.

The decision of the Iowa commission is simply that the railroads have failed to make out a case. The commissioners could not perceive any duty resting upon them to see that the income of the railroads remain undiminished during hard times, while prices of every material and commoditys have fallen and the earnings of every other industry show a shrinkage. This decision of the commission will certainly command general popular approval.

What it is Good For. Globe Democrat:

The most that is to be expected of the present congress is the passage of the appropriation bills. A democratic congress can always be depended upon to vote away all the money in sight.

The Senatorial Drift.

Senator Wolcott declines to Senator Wolcott declines to go on record as favoring operation of the Union Pacific main line by the government. Within a very short time it will be found that most of the western senators, holdover and elect along the line of the road, will come pretty close to giving it whatever it de-sires. The Chamber of Commerce me-morial should be signed by every one in order that the voice of Colorado may be heard. Our senators will not speak for the state.

Calling Crisp Down. New York Sun.

New York Sun.

The spectacle of Hon. Charles F. Crisp, speaker of the house of representatives, boasting again in the democratic caucus that the democratic party in congress has "kept its pledges" displays the falseness of that boast with increased emphasis. Back of all pledges put into words, there was, before the democracy was chosen to office in 1892, other pledges still more solemn and imperative, unrecorded because fundamental and inseparable from the party's name and honor.

Borrowing Trouble and-Tears. Chicago Record.

That Colorado legislature will be worth watching. All signs point to the conclusion that the men in the body are going to have a period of storm and trials. The ladies are stubborn in their views, and they mean business. ibborn in their views, and they mean busi-ss. They will insist upon having things eir own way, and if the men will not give the ladies can melt and resort to wo-an's weapon—tears. If the male members Colorado's governing body mean to resist of Colorado's governing body mean to resist they must steel themselves against the nerve-breaking sight of wet pocket hand-kerchiefs.

Couldn't Stand the Stench.

Tecumseh Chieftain.

Walt Seeley is having a hard time trying to get a job with the present legislature. He isn't at all particular what the job is either—just anything to get on the pay roll. The trouble with, Seeley is that he has a record—one of those odorous records that raises a foul stench to the nostrils of honest people. It is for this reason that the legislature very properly considers him a fit person to shun, and we are glad to note that such is the sentiment. He may break in yet, but if he does it will be in some underhanded way and not with the consent of either the senate or house. The state of Nebraska can most happily dispense with all politicians of the Seeley brand.

The Senate Hestaurant.

The crusade of Senator Allen, begun the other day, against the privileges granted to "one Page," who keeps a restaurant in the national capitol, will no doubt be appreciated along the shores of the Platte, however it may be on the left bank of the Potomac.

clated along the shores of the Platte, however it may be on the left bank of the Potomac.

The Nebraska senator says that Mr. Page occupies, free of rent, seven or eight of the best rooms in the splendid building, four being devoted to the dispensing of food to hungry senators; that the government, through the senaty's contingent fund, pays for every stove and range in the kitchen and every other article of kitchen furniture. It pays for every stove and his lights, and even for all the lee, the latter alone to the tune of about \$500 a month. Last year, as Mr. Allen is informed, the ice bill was over \$3,00, and the government also paid for washing Mr. Page's rooms and cleaning his carpets. In looking over the bills for 1892 Mr. Allen found a gurchase on one day of 179 yards of Axmipster carpet and 106 yards of of other carpet for the restaurant, at \$2.50 per yard put down, making \$68 for that item alone. A few years ago the kitchen was remodeled and fixed up, and the bill was \$11,000, paid by the government. In addition to the annuak interest on that sum, represented in the permanent fixtures, the government pays, if, appears, "fully \$700 a month" for what is consumed in the form of ice, fuel, lights, and so on, or about \$8,000 a year.

As to the prices which Mr. Page was able

month" for what is consumed in the form of ice, fuel, lights, and so on, or about \$3,000 a year.

As to the prices which Mr. Page was able to fix, with such concessions, the populist senator had little to say:

"I have no fault whatever to find with his prices, although I see beefsteak costs a dollar and some odd cents there, while the same quality of steak in my section of the country can be bought and cooked for 25 or 30 cents. It goes up to \$i\$ with truffles. I do not know what truffles are, but an ordinary porterhouse beefsteak with truffles costs \$1.00 course. Mr. Allen's resolution of inquiry on this subject did not meet with general approval. Mr. Hale, premising that Mr. Page was a citizen of Maine, said that Mr. Page was a citizen of Maine, said that Mr. Allen had found a mare's nest; that instead of being a mine of wealth, the restaurant yielded so little profit, with its restricted patronage, that it had always been hard to get a good man to conduct it. Mr. Hawey and Mr. Manderson took about the same view of the affair, and altogether the chief practical use of Mr. Allen's researches may come hereafter in Nebraska, when he tells there the story of the ice, the Axminister and the truffles.

TWO SIDES TO SCOTT'S CASE.

Nebraska City News: While the people of Holt county are searching for Scott's remains it would be wise to keep a sharp out look on the passengers leaving for foreign

Custer County Beacon: No clue to th Barrett Scott episode has yet been discovered and the truth is slowly dawning upon the people that it was a shrewd trick of his friends to cheat the penitentiary.

Shelton Clipper; Barrett Scott is still missing in Holt county, and while his case somewhat mysterious, there is an opinion lurking in the minds of many people that there is a good deal of the "fake business" connected with it,

Wayne Democrat: There is not one particle of evidence of his death, or that any one was even hurt, and the chances are that there are people right in O'Nelll that are keeping strings on him, and the state house at Lincoln that could find Schuyler Herald: There is talk that Bar-

rett Scott, the notorious Holt county thief, was not lynched at all, but had himself abducted by his friends. Now if the courts are not entirely rotten they will declare the \$40,000 bail forfeited. Wait and see what the court does. Chadron Recorder: A great many people pelleve that it was all a concocted scheme

and giving him a chance to escape the country and the sentence of imprisonment which had been passed upon him. Wahoo Era: There is a strong suspicior in the minds of most people who have followed the later developments in the Barrett Scott case that the whole thing is a hoax perpatrated for the purpose of allowing Scott to escape the penalty of his crime

while at the same time releasing his bonds-Schuyler Quill; The Quill considers the whole thing a take and believes that the whole affair was planned by Scott himself; Iowa have been pointing to the railroad that it is a scheme to get away from the hands of the law without his bondsmen having to pay for his disappearance, for surely a dead man is no longer responsible. The whole story looks decidedly "fishy" and we do not believe that any mob took Scott whatever, and that a mere band of his friends

assisted him out of the country. Friend Telegraph: The hunt for Barrett Scott still continues as fruitless as ever. Every day more people are accepting the that the scheme of abduction was carried out by his friends in order to save him a term in the pen or to avoid the payment of \$40,000 bonds. We hate to payment of \$40,000 bonds. believe that there are men in Holt county so desperate that they would kill or even Barrett Scott without a greater

motive therefor than has yet been shown. Holt County Beacon Light: Barrett Scott has suddenly disappeared, and the most diligent and careful search should be prosecuted until he is found, dead or alive. If he has been murdered by vigilantes because he money the guilty ones brought to justice and suffer the penalty of the crime of murder. een murdered by his pretended friends who got part of the county money, and were equally guilty with Scott, because he had demanded of them the money or exposure, then they should be dealt with as murderers and punished according to law. If he has been spirited away by his friends for the escaping prison by a farcical hold up and the shooting of his team, and leaving a trail to the Niobrara for the purpose of leading the public to believe he was ease his present bondsmen and enable the ollection of his large life insurance, the scheme should be exposed and the perpetrators condemned. In any event the great nass of people desire to know what disposition has been made of Barrett Scott, and every endeavor should be made to find him, and no hondrable effort should be spared to ferret out his abductors and administer their punishment according to the enormity of a calamity for that state.

DEFEAT OF THE CARLISLE BUIL

Globe-Democrat: The menace to general rade which the possibility of hasty and danerous financial legislation offered will now be removed. Business will be allowed a tional burdens upon the people of the state breathing spell, and with this will come the which they are not in good condition to bear. probability that the peril has passed away

Denver Republican: Even if if no financial revenue legislation be enacted, the worst that could possi-bly happen during the coming year would be another issue of \$50,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds, and the country can better afford to assume even that burden than to have any such wretched and destructive measure as the Carlisle bill or any of its fellows passed during this session.

Cincinnati Enquirer: It is not too late to do something. It is the conspicuous duty of the bimetallists in congress to push vigorously the demand for free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver as long as there is a reasonable hope of success. If there is to be any financial legislation at all before the 4th of March the simetallists should be able to at least secure or silver as fouch as was lost by the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act.

New York World: It is time for the democrats in congress to get together. It is time for them to put aside their factional wrang-lings and do the duty that lies so near them. There is need of a leader with a strong hand There is need of common sense and a due recognition of the country's claim for relief. It is probably true that this congress cannot pass any comprehensive currency bill, and perhaps it is just as well. But it can do all that is immediately necessary.

Chicago Record: The defeat of the bill congress can hope to do is to give the whole question into the hands of a competent comnission. It might go further and present an outline formula of some definite plan were it to approve a definite plan in common. the exhibition which culminated in the flasco of yesterday forbids all hope that anything like trustworthy remedial legislation emanate from this congress.

New York Recorder: We have no desire o discuss the question from a partisan point of view. The situation is too grave for that, The condition of the treasury is serious. It involves the best interests of the whole country. Mr. Cleveland and his secretary of the of dealing with it to the satisfaction of their own party, and their idiotic policy of solving the problem cannot, of course, be endorsed by the republicans of the present congress and the republicans-elect of its successor.

Buffalo Express: The result of inaction by this congress must require a special session of the Fifty-fourth congress early in the spring, if the president yields to the popular desire. The outlook is that the necessities of the government will leave him no choice but to call a special session, unless he weak-ens at the last and decides to suspend gold payments, a possibility which many New York financiers greatly fear, though the president declared in his annual message that he should maintain the currency at its present whatever the cost. It would be a startling illustration of democratic if a democratic president should be forced to call an extra session of a republican congress to rescue the country from the perils into which a democratic congress had plunged it. CURRENT COMICS.

Galveston News: Man should not spend all his time studying himself. He is not worth it. Plain Dealer: Some men go to extremes-

out very many pursue a mean cours Chicago Tribune: "What do you think of these eggs." whispered the lean boarder. "These eggs," responded the fat boarder, whose occupation was that of advertising cierk in a newspaper office, "are too late to classify."

Brooklyn Telegram: Jeweler—The inscription you wish engraved on the inside of this ring, I understand, is "Marcelius to Irene." Young Man (with embarrasment)—Yes, that's right. But—er—don't cut the "Irene"

Cincinnati Tribune: He-How does it hap-pen that none of you women have come forward with a new currency plan? She-O, we already have a perfect one. When we need currency we just sit down and cry

FROM HER BACHELOR UNCLE. Chicago Herald.

Chicago Herald.

I've a secret to disclose,
Sweet Marie,
It concerns your ruddy nose,
Sweet Marie;
It would soon come 'round all right,
And once more be pearly white,
If you wouldn't lace so tight,
Sweet Marie.

GOVERNOR HOLCOMB'S INAUGURATION.

Kearney Standard: Governor Holcomb's inauguari address is a fair exposition of an honest man's intentions and commands respect and consideration from and honest men of every political faith. Creighton News: Hon. Silas A. Holcomb

has taken the oath of office, and on the exercise of his duties with prudence. zeal and intergity; on the exercise of these the happiness of the people and the prosperity of the state is assured.

Fairmont Signal: The inaugural address Governor Holcomb may be considered convervative, and gives no Indications whatever of impracticable theories and 1798, ninety-six years ago, is free from visionary suggestions. He gives his views in a straightforward, businesslike English sultor because he said he would lead

Madison Reporter: Governor Holcomb is to be congratulated upon the splendid impression his inaugural has created. No ball, no champagne nor orchestra for the taxpayers to pay for-a simple yet strong and impres-His address inaugural. pointed, honest and fearless, yet temperate and hopeful.

Oakland Republican: Silas Holcomb is our governor, and while we do not expect any job of Silas, we have no hesitancy in saying that we believe he will make a good governor-nothing brilliant or tional perhaps, but will do his best to fill the on the part of Scott to disappear, as if by murder, thereby releasing his bondsmen position in a creditable and honorable manner. At least we shall not find him guilty before he has been tried, just because he is a demo-

> Broken Bow Republican: Governor Holomb's recommendation for the amendment of the Australian ballot is, in our opinion, a reform needed. He recommends an amend-ment which will facilitate a more rapid and accurate count of votes, that each party having a fair percentage of the vote should have representation on the election board, and an amendment so an elector can designate. where it is possible, his choice of candidates, and at the same time his political convictions.

> Geneva Journal: The most sensible thing n Governor Holcomb's message to the legisature was his suggestion that the rate interest on state warrants be reduced from per cent to 51/2 per cent or 6 per cent. The reason for this recommendation was the refusal on the part of many holders of state warrants to turn these warrants into the permanent school fund and receive their money. Already several bills have been introduced looking toward a reduction in the interest rate, the members appearing to favor the lower rate of 5 per than the rates suggested by Governor Holcomb. Undoubtedly state warrants drawing 5 per cent would remain at par and the be saved many thousands of dollars. We hope the Fillmore county members will assist in pushing this bill through

SOUTH DAKOTA'S PREDICAMENT.

Sioux-City Tribune: The defalcation of ex-Treasurer Taylor of South Dakota is a calamity of no mean proportions. If the figures which have been given out are near If he has it means a loss to every family in the state, on an average, of \$5.

Minneapolis Journal: The defalcation of Preasurer Taylor of South Dakota, and the atndant financial ruin of a number of the eading men of that state, suggests that some new system will have to be adopted for furnishing security for financial agents. surance scheme in vogue among bank officials seems to offer the proper remedy.

St. Louis Republic: The South Dakota republicans have lost one of their active and able leaders in the person of State Treasurer Taylor, who has left the state without ac-counting for \$350,000 of the state's money. There seems to be no doubt that the good old republican times have come back-but not to Minneapolis Tribune: The defalcation of

State Treasurer Taylor of South Dakota is, under the circumstances, nothing less than a calamity for that state. The past year has been a hard one for South Dakota. The crops were short—in some sections the farmers did not raise enough for bread and seed. Taxes have been coming in slowly, funds in the treasury are at a low ebb, and this defalca-tion of \$350,000 will greatly increase the financial embarrassment and impose Sioux City Journal: The developments re-

garding ex-State Treasurer Taylor must be especially humiliating to the republicans of South Dakota, who have shared with their generally in pride for the honest, strict and businesslike record of their management of state affairs, especially in contrast with the record of those states which have been for long periods most distinctively democratic. As the latter had to bear the odium of the acts of unfaithful public servants, so the republicans of South Da-kota will suffer in some degree for the default of a representative of their ceptional though the default may be in its

Chicago Tribune: From one account Taylor must have had in his possession when he left some \$250,000 in cash, which he had drawn rom the various banks of the state within he last three weeks of his stay in Dakota, the money being taken by him for the ostensible purpose of paying those warrants. If Taylor did not use the money for taking up paper his defalcation is one of the most com-plete pieces of rascality that has been developed in many years past. It will also be one of the most foolish ever committed, for the agnitude of the steal is such that the em bezzler will be hunted all over the sea, should it be necessary, to find and cap-

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Fortunately the vault in the South Dakota reasurer's office was securely bolted to floor beams.

These passing blizzards are useful in rethe people of the temperature tween the white house and the capitol.

The heathen Chinee of Calvaras was an intellectual phenom compared with those who attempt to bluff the Japs. When they go out they are promptly taken in. Lieutenapt Nicholas Savin has died at Saratov, in Russia, at the age, it is asserted of 125. He must have been considerably

ove 100, for he entered the French army A Boston girl has refused to marry an her to the "haltar." Shrewd American girls put the halter around the neck of the other contracting party, and he never knows

it, either. Secretary Morton says wheat is a lazy man's crop, because most of the work is done by machine. If the statesman from Arbor Lodge could be induced to steer a reaper hot July day he would harve valuable ideas by the sweat of his brow and

Thomas H. Carter, ex-chairman Hon. of the republican national committee, has received the republican caucus endorsement for senator in Montana. Mr. Carter's irresistible smile and his last triumph proves that time does not wither nor practice stale his engaging qualities.

Some of the smart set in San Francisco have formed a whistling class. The girls are not obliged thus to keep their courage up while waiting for a proposal, as they are young, handsome and wealthy. The whistling young, handsome and wealthy. habit is a local necessity to avert collisions during the fogs.

The Astor division of New York's 400 presented the shocking spectacle of giving gorgeous receptions and theaters parties the body of Mrs. Waldorf Astor was in Trinity chapel awaiting interment. genuine cold blood heartlessness the aris-tocracy of Gotham admits of no superior. Mr. D. J. Ockerson of Red Oak utters a

inique New Year resolve through a New York newspaper. He renounces allegiance to what is "commonly called the democratic party," and will henceforth vote the repubican ticket. Mr. Ockerson's regeneration leaves Mr. Horace Boies the high ionesome of democracy in Iowa.

Boston's tax bills show that J. Montgomery Sears has regained the position once occupied by F. L. Ames, of being the largest individual taxpayer in the Hub. His tax for The Ames heirs pay \$70,158.08. The valuation of real estate in Boston is higher than ever before, and has increased 155 per cent since 1868,

Lively times are brewing in the Colorado legislature. Three women members of that body have served notices on their colleagues that they will not tolerate any tampering with the bills they introduce. Should an ungallant male so far forget himself as to criticise or urge amendments, woe to his locks. Hair dye won't save him.

Recently a Cincinnati paper printed sensational reports of distress in Nebraska. Investigation shows that for genuine distress Nebraska cannot equal that which exists at Cincinnati's door. In the picturesque Hocking valley, the heart of Ohio, hundreds of families are on the verge of starvation. In the vicinity of Nelsonville 10,000 idle miner are crying out for bread.

Christian Conrad, now of Winchester, Ia., but originally of Pennsylvania, is 115 years old, according to his own statement, and is enjoying good health. Conrad was 17 years old when he heard George Washington de-liver a speech in Philadelphia. He fought in the war of 1812, and would have donned the soldler's uniform in the Mexican war, but was too old to be admitted in the ranks,

THE SONG I NEVER SING.

James Whitcomb Riley. James Whitcomb Riley.

As when in dreams we sometimes hear
A melody so faint and fine,
And musically sweet and clear,
It flavors all the atmosphere
With harmony divine;
So, often in my waking dreams,
I hear a melody that seems
Like fairy voices whispering
To me the song I never sing.

Sometimes when brooding o'er the years Of my remorse is stilled again, As, forward bent and listening, I hear the song I never sing.

A murmuring of rhythmic words A murmuring of rhythmic words,
Adrift on tones whose currents flow
Melodious with the trill of birds,
And far-off lowing of the herds
In lands of long ago;
And every sound the truant loves
Comes to me like the coo of doves,
When first in blooming fields of spring
I heard the song I never sing.

The echoes of old voices, wound
In limpid streams of laughter where
The river Time runs bubble-crowned,
And giddy eddies ripple 'round
The illies growing there;
Where roses, bending o'er the brink,
Drain their own kisses as they drink,
And ivies climb and twine and cling
About the song I never sing.

An ocean-surge of sound that falls
As though a tide of heavenly art
Had tempested the gleaming halls
And crested o'er the golden walls
In showers upon my heart,
Thus, thus, with open arms and eyes
Uplifted toward the alism skies,
Forgetting every carthly thing,
I hear the song I never sing.

BROWNING, KING & CO.

Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back.

Some of the sizes are gone in certain styles,

300 Odd Suits-

These Special Prices apply to

Overcoats and Ulsters

on the broken size tables.

colors and prices - Some lots have no sacks and some have-while in the midst of the 300 odd suits you'll find sacks and cutaways-single and double breasted sacks and even Prince Alberts - but the

fact remains, these Odd Suits are from the choicest styles and the choicest colors-or they would not have been so nearly sold out-In order to clear them out quick we've put them all on the front counter and the prices are something like these:

There are four \$8.50 suits-now...... 5.00 Some \$15, \$16.50, \$18 and \$20 suits-now..... Some \$18, \$20 and \$22.50 suits-now..... Some 125.00 and 128.00 suits—now.....

You never bought new this season's make of high class suits at such prices—as the lots are badly broken some of them will be gone the first day.

800 PANTS-A good assortment yet of those \$5, \$6 and \$6.50 Pants at \$3.75 — includ-

BROWNING, KING & CO.