THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (Without Sunday), One Year	$ 8 00
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year	10 00
Six Months	5 00
Three Months	2 50
Sunday Bee, One Year	2 00
Saturday Bee, One Year	1 50
Weekly Bee, One Year	65

OFFICES.

Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, Singer Blk., Cor. N and 24th Sts.
Council Bluffs, 15 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Bldg.
Washington, 1407 F Street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: To the Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

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	21,357	17	21,360
3	27,285	18	22,175
4	24,525	19	20,484
5	21,537	20	20,512
6	21,173	21	20,150
7	24,260	22	20,434
8	28,958	23	20,254
9	24,535	24	20,398
10	21,408	25	21,790
11	22,480	26	20,122
12	20,897	27	20,076
13	21,091	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	21,612

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3d day of December, 1894.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

The only regret of the South Dakota treasury looters seems to be that they failed to operate in a state with more funds to be stolen.

What would the senate do if it did not have the Nicaragua canal bill as an outlet for the accumulating energy of its long-winded members

One senator to two and a half employes is the present ratio of representation in the Nebraska state senate. And the session is but just begun.

For men who insist that they are seeking no favorable legislation at the hands of the present legislature the fire insurance agents do protest altogether too much.

That story about black snow in Indiana takes all the point out of the little girl's Sunday school inquiry whether the snow that fell in Africa was black.

People who are spreading that extra session talk forget that President Cleveland has not the most pleasant recollections of his last experience with an extra session of congress.

We suppose the authorities of South Dakota will offer a reward for the apprehension and conviction of their defaulting state treasurer after they shall have given him time enough to make his escape safe.

South Dakota's little item of unavailable assets promises to prove even more than a counterpart of the $237,000 which the books of the Nebraska state treasurer show to be standing to the state's credit as a deposit in the defunct Capital National bank.

Now that the spirits have disclosed the whereabouts of Barrett Scott's body and named the men who waylaid him, parties who offered the reward for this information may be expected to find the circulating medium that is recognized as a legal tender in the spirit world.

It is pleasant to be told that the alleged differences between Mr. Cleveland's secretary of state and Mr. Cleveland's secretary of agriculture exist in imagination only. The winter is frigid enough for both of these gentlemen without any special coolness between them.

Arizona's attorney general has sent his resignation to the governor, but not before having handed down an official opinion to the effect that if he had the interests of Arizona and the democratic party at heart the governor would also resign immediately. At the last report the governor had decidedly the best of the situation. He had the attorney general's resignation, and he had the governorship, too.

How fortunate the senate in this state consists of only thirty-three members instead of eighty-eight, as in the national senate! If we had an extra fifty-five senators there wouldn't be enough available legislative on-hangers in the state to supply the necessary employes to wait upon that body. In such an extremity we might be forced to the expedient of importing several hundred doorkeepers, clerks, secretaries, pages, custodians, janitors, etc., from neighboring states.

The frantic effort made by the South Omaha gang of municipal boodlers to forestall the work of the grand jury through a sham investigation which will tie the tongues of all parties implicated will scarcely deceive anybody conversant with the situation. The fact that every gambling house in South Omaha has voluntarily closed its doors shows that the disclosures of The Bee have had their effect, and the thrifty middleman is now like Othello—without an occupation.

Thousands of people had to be turned away from the meeting of citizens called in San Francisco Saturday to protest, among other things, against the Pacific railroad funding bill. The people of California have not been quiescent under the threat of this odious piece of legislation, but have been showering remonstrances upon their representatives in congress and calling upon them to defeat it at all hazards. The representatives from the Pacific coast will not be able to excuse a vote in favor of the funding bill by asserting that they did not know how their constituents stood on the matter. Colorado, too, has spoken against the funding bill through its legislature. What does the Nebraska legislature propose to do?

MUST THE BOARD GO?

A new reason why the Board of Transportation cannot be dispensed with at this time is now the subject of discussion. The maximum rate law recognizes the board as an important factor, and gives it a prominent place in the enforcement of the act. Therefore, if the legislature decided to appeal the rate suit to the United States supreme court, which is said to be the intention, and eventually wins the suit, which is confidently expected by many able attorneys, in that event it is argued that the maximum rate act cannot be enforced and its important provisions carried out without the aid of the Board of Transportation.—State Journal.

The attorney general, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, state treasurer, and commissioner of public lands and buildings constitute the State Board of Transportation. These state officers can be continued in their nominal function as the State Board of Railway Commissioners, but what earthly use is there for the three secretaries, who each draws $2,000 a year out of the state treasury, as railroad regulators, when they don't regulate anything except their own diet. Under the law creating the Board of Transportation, the five state officers that constitute this board are empowered to employ a stenographer, at $1,500 a year. That stenographer can do all the work which the board is disposed to perform in the matter of railroad regulation and supervision. The board as such need not go, and must not go, because it has been made part of the machinery for enforcing the maximum rate law, but the three secretaries should be given an indefinite leave of absence. The state does not owe them a living, but if the railroad managers feel under obligations to them they are at liberty to put them on their own pay roll, just as the Pullman company has done with Tom Benton. The taxpayers of Nebraska certainly have a right to expect that the legislature will relieve them from an unwarranted burden in times when they are being crowded to the wall to meet the legitimate expenses of government.

THE SOUTH AND PENSIONS.

It would seem from what happened in the house of representatives on last Friday evening that some northern democrats are becoming weary of the persistent hostility of the southern democrats to pensions for union soldiers and are disposed to resent it. On this occasion a bill giving $100 a month to General McClernand was under consideration and was attacked by a democratic representative from Virginia. It was defended by Mr. Springer of Illinois, who took the opportunity to tell his southern democratic colleagues that their course regarding pensions was very damaging to the party in the north, which at the last election had returned only thirteen democrats to the house. Representative Clark of Missouri, a democrat, spoke in the same vein and with even greater spirit, saying that "the democrats of the north were sick and tired of having their southern party associates come to congress and stab their party in the back," defiantly concluding his remarks with the declaration: "We are through with you."

Regardless of the merits of the claim to a pension of General McClernand, who was undeniably a brave soldier and did valuable service as such, this incident is worthy of attention as an illustration of the feeling that quite generally prevails among southern democrats. Not all of them have the courage to proclaim their sentiments as the Virginia representative did, who, the dispatches say, proudly declared his reverence for the confederate cause, but it is not questionable that a majority of them are no less hostile to pensioning union soldiers than Mr. Jones of Virginia, and if they could see their way clear to doing so would stop the payment of thousands of pensions the merit of which is unquestionable. It is time that northern democrats took notice of this spirit and rebuked it as it deserves. It doesn't matter whether its effect upon the party in the north is damaging or not, the sufficient justification for treating it as Mr. Springer and Mr. Clark did is in the fact that it is unpatriotic and sectional, the motive prompting it being such as a generous and fair-minded people cannot countenance. The rebuke administered by these northern democrats to their southern colleagues may or may not do them good. It doesn't matter, since they are soon to go out of power, with the chances against their ever returning to it. But none the less it was a timely and just rebuke.

INCREASED GOLD SUPPLY.

There is not much comfort for those who have argued that the comparatively small yield of gold makes it impossible to use it as a currency basis for the business of the world in the statistics showing the increase in the production of the yellow metal. According to these reports last year made a large addition to the supply. The yield in California was about $2,000,000 over that of 1893 and it is believed the increase will be much larger for this year, as hydraulic mining will be brought more into use. The larger increase, however, is shown by Colorado, the yield in that state having jumped from $7,487,071 in 1893 to $11,300,000 in 1894, an increase of about 50 per cent in one year, and nearly 300 per cent since 1890. The development of new gold resources since these statistics were made known promises that the present year will witness a gold output from Colorado very much greater than has ever yet been known, and which will be of more value to that state than all the silver mines so far developed. Idaho, Montana and Utah have also added largely to the yield of gold, and it is estimated that the product for 1895 will exceed that for the preceding year fully $10,000,000.

According to the best authorities on this subject the gold output for the current year is expected to be, for the world, $200,000,000. Last year the gold product was about $15,000,000 greater than the product of gold and silver combined twenty years ago, and this year the margin of difference will undoubtedly be still greater. Such being the situation, it is manifestly absurd to talk about a scarcity of gold for the world's requirements of that metal. A distinguished authority has recently expressed the opinion that the increase in the production of gold will soon make itself felt in commerce, and ultimately upon labor also. There is the best of reasons that such will be the case. It is a familiar fact that the discovery of gold in California and the subsequent addition to the supply from Australia had a wonderful effect upon the world's trade and the wages of labor, and reasoning from this there is the best possible ground for the opinion that the increasing volume of the gold yield at this time will have a like effect.

These facts, however, seem to have very little effect upon the silver men, who continue to insist that the only remedy for industrial and business depression is in restoring silver to its former position and requiring the government to coin it on an equality with gold. This was the contention of Senator Teller last Saturday, who repeated the argument that the low prices of agricultural products are the direct result of the demonetization of silver, taking no account of excessive production. He declared that the gold basis was too narrow, ignoring the fact that this basis is steadily enlarging, as the statistics of gold production show, and that it is likely to go on increasing. It is most extraordinary that the advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver refuse to take any notice of and decline to give any weight to the increasing volume of the gold supply, while at the same time ignoring the universal rule applicable to the two metals.

SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

Several contests for the United States senate which have been carried on with great earnestness will be settled within the next week. One of these is in Minnesota, where a successor is to be chosen to Senator W. D. Washburn, who seeks a re-election. There are several other candidates, among them Governor Knute Nelson. A very vigorous fight has been going on between the partisans of Washburn and Nelson, and the outcome is uncertain, though the chances seem to favor the former. The election of one of the other candidates or a dark horse is, however, by no means improbable. Another very interesting struggle is in progress in Illinois, for a successor to Senator Cullom. There are several candidates besides the senator, the most prominent among them being Mr. Joseph Medill, the veteran editor of the Chicago Tribune. It is impossible to say, from the present aspect of the situation, who will be chosen, but the indications seem to be favorable to the re-election of Cullom, although this may be changed within twenty-four hours. It would seem that Mr. Medill is not being quite fairly dealt with by the Cook county delegation and this fact weakens his chances, and it is thought that ex-Congressman Mason is now Senator Cullom's most formidable rival.

Senator Dolph of Oregon, whose term expires March 4 and who wants re-election, has a fight on hand, there being several candidates for the position. The opposition to Mr. Dolph is chiefly on the ground of his hostility to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, in which he has been outspoken and consistent. He is a man of ability, who has done good service in the senate for his state, and he deserves to be continued in the position. There is a lively contest in the state of Washington for the vacancy in the United States senate from that state, with Representative Wilson apparently in the lead, though it is somewhat early for definite indications, the legislature having met only yesterday. There was a sharp contest in California for the seat of Senator Perkins, but that gentleman has been renominated and will be re-elected. In Kansas the several republican candidates who desire to succeed Senator Martin are making an earnest canvass. Ex-Senator Ingalls seems to have dropped out of the race, and who has the best of the chances at this time it would not be easy to determine. The failure of Ingalls to make a better showing has been somewhat of a surprise.

One of the most interesting senatorial contests of the year has been in Delaware, where a Mr. Addicks, a very wealthy man, but one who has never figured in politics, aspires to a seat in the United States senate, as the successor of Mr. Higgins. Addicks has been the subject of no little ridicule in his fight, his wealth being the only thing he could offer to justify his ambition, but he developed a considerable support. The republicans of the Delaware legislature will hardly make the mistake, however, of turning down Mr. Higgins, who has made a very creditable record and as to whose republicanism, under all circumstances, there is not the least doubt. The contest in West Virginia was settled last Friday by the nomination of Stephen B. Elkins, who was found, when the vote was taken in the republican caucus, to have no serious opposition.

There will be a number of new senators in the senate of the next congress, prominent among whom will be Thurston of Nebraska, Carter of Montana, Gear of Iowa, Burrows of Michigan, and Tillman of South Carolina.

MORE SOUTH DAKOTA STEALS.

The more that is learned about the looting of the South Dakota state treasury the worse is the light in which the affair stands out. Later developments disclose the unmistakable evidence of a gigantic conspiracy, involving more than one of the state officers, and in which the state treasurer merely figured as the leading spirit. A ring of corrupt politicians seems to have gotten its grip upon the funds of the state and to have squeezed them so hard that nothing but a compromise of its maturing indebtedness can save it from an outright declaration of bankruptcy.

The most scandalous, and at the same time the most deplorable, feature of this defalcation consists in the manner in which the school fund of the state, which ought to be guarded as a sacred trust for the benefit of all generations to come, has been perverted and in a great measure lost with the other public money. The system of dealing with the school lands in South Dakota is different from that in Nebraska. No more convenient machinery could well be devised to assist unscrupulous public officers in abusing their authority over them. The land is entirely under the control of the commissioner of public lands, whose duty it is to convert them into money, to be reinvested as a permanent school fund so soon as they are worth more than $10 an acre. The appraisements for their sale are made by the commissioner, and he also has the handling of the money that is paid for them. The interest accruing from the investment of the fund, as well as the interest on deferred payments for the land, is distributed by the commissioner from time to time to the different counties in the ratio of their school population. By clever manipulation of this money the commissioner has been playing into the hands of the banks in which he and his associates are interested. What at first promised to be only a delay in the distribution of the current school funds, now, on account of the flight of the treasurer with the remnant of the money, threatens to be a permanent loss. The state house rascals have succeeded in nearly overturning the whole public school system of South Dakota.

Men who would stoop to stealing the income from the sale of lands granted to the state for the benefit of the public schools would certainly not stop at fraud in the sale of the lands. It will therefore not be surprising if upon investigation it turns out that the commissioner has been constantly and systematically undervaluing the lands upon appraisement and sharing the gains that resulted from the procedure. The opportunity for investing this money, too, in valueless securities, with the collusion of their holders, could not have been neglected. If such shall prove to have been the case the public schools of South Dakota will have been robbed not only of their temporary revenues, but also of a large part of their permanent heritage. It is the duty of the legislature to find out at once to what extent these steals have been successfully prosecuted, and to take measures not only for bringing the miscreants to justice, but also to make good the loss in the best way that may present.

The Chicago papers of Saturday published a sensational dispatch about desolation and death in the wake of the Nebraska blizzard, with the prediction that within twenty-four hours reports would be received of the freezing to death of thousands of Nebraska settlers. One of the Chicago dailies of the same day published a telegram from an Omaha news fakir representing a woman in the neighborhood of Omaha taking flight across the prairie and bringing her child, frozen in her arms, to a neighboring farm house. This cruel hoax is now being circulated all over the country. But if there actually had been deaths by exposure in the blizzard there would have been nothing abnormal. According to Chicago papers of Monday, the body of a woman aged 60 years, who had perished from cold, was found Sunday evening in the heart of Chicago. The police report that the poor woman lacked fuel and clothing to ward off the cold and was absolutely in a starving condition before she ventured into the street.

The South Omaha council need not waste its time in applying whitewash to the various besmirched city officials. The men who want a vindication can secure it in other quarters.

Bill Wilson's Sarcasm.
Chicago Tribune.

Chairman Wilson's prediction that the country will be ruled either by the trusts or the democratic party stamps him as the worst calamity howler of the period.

A Startling Innovation.
Chicago Times.

The women of Colorado assembled in convention at Arapahoe have proposed a startling innovation in American politics. They demand for senator from that state a moral man.

The Theory and the Fact.
Globe-Democrat.

Sherman is right in saying that the senate has no authority to originate legislation on a question of revenue; and yet that was what it practically did when it forced the house to accept the present tariff law.

Distinction and Difference.
Sioux City Times.

Governor Crounse has retired from the office of governor of Nebraska with the respect and well wishes of all, while the Iowa college professor whom he made famous by his denunciation is making money on the lecture platform.

Harmony of the Hopeful.
Cedar Rapids Republican.

The same day ex-Governor Boies declared in Omaha that free silver was the sole issue which promised hope of democratic success, Hon. Franklin MacVeagh addressed the Illinois democrats and told them that the only salvation lay in making absolute free trade the issue. So here we are again with one of those irreconcilable differences of opinion on our hands.

Lamentations of the Coal Barons.
New York Herald.

The Reading railroad's annual report chronicles with regret that "lack of harmony in the coal trade" has caused a decrease in the price of coal amounting for the year to $1,884,710.49. Good so far as it goes. It means simply that a greedy monopoly has been compelled to leave with the people nearly two million dollars which it would otherwise have taken without rendering any return.

Forest Preservation.
Denver Republican.

Forest preservation is a subject to which all persons should give more or less attention. It is closely related to the agricultural prosperity of the far west, where irrigation is essential. Forests tend to maintain uniformity in the flow of streams, which has a very close relation to successful irrigation. But all forest regulations should provide for use of forest lands in harmony with other interests. For instance, there should be a provision that prospecting and mining should be permitted subject to rules that would not permit wanton destruction of timber This could be done without difficulty. It would admit of the preservation of all desirable forest lands and at the same time provide for whatever mineral development the character of the forest reserve might render practicable.

Greed of the Gold Syndicate.
Springfield Republican.

To the charge of the New York bond syndicate bankers that Secretary Carlisle acted in bad faith toward them in spoiling the market for their bonds with his currency scheme, he can reply that they also acted in bad faith toward him. And this is the retort those nearest to the secretary are now making. The syndicate promised to use its own gold to buy the last issue of bonds, and did; but then they turned around and required gold of those who bought bonds of them—thus driving them to the treasury to get the gold just paid in. If that is not tricky dealing it would be hard to state what is. Moreover, it is the same withdrawal of the gold which has done more to hurt the bond market than the currency scheme. The syndicate bankers seem to be trying to make Carlisle the scapegoat of their own folly and greed.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Cedar Rapids Commercial: Governor Holcomb takes the right view of the case in recommending that the maximum freight rate matter be appealed.

Nebraska City News: After a few more Taylors have robbed the states of all their money the legislatures will learn to put more safeguards around the treasurers and compel them to invest the money in certain funds as fast as it is received or at least will not permit them to deposit the money in their own names.

David City Press: Despite the forebodings that "the election of Holcomb would ruin the state," the new governor's course thus far has exerted a very wholesome influence. His message was conservative, level-headed and statesmanlike, and many of the suggestions contained therein were good. To say the least, his friends are satisfied, and even the "gravel-train croakers" are unable to criticise.

Beatrice Tribune: Governor Holcomb's inaugural address is a state paper that commends itself to the people of Nebraska as a strong, manly and intelligent presentation of his views on state issues. The political friends of the governor have reason to be more than pleased to find that the faith and confidenme which they had in him when he was selected as their standard bearer was well founded. The address throughout reflects much credit upon the man and prompts us at the start to predict that his administration of state affairs will be independent, judicious, honest and acceptable to the citizens of our state.

Lincoln News: There are some reasons for justifying the appointment of committees in the legislature by the corporations. There is no one who seriously questions that the legislative committees this year were made up more or less at the dictation and under the direction of the corporations. It is claimed, however, that the chief concern manifested by the corporations was in getting committeemen named who would not bleed them to death, and if such committes have been named, then the people need have little to fear. If such men have been placed at the head of the committees as will not bleed the corporations when the opportunity is presented, they need not be feared by the people. The chances are, however, that it was not the motive of the corporation dictation. It was doubtless to secure the appointment of such committees as could be themselves held up at the least expense to the corporations. Honest men are hard to buy and command a high price, and it is just possible that the corporations did not want to meet any of them in the committee rooms.

Lincoln News: The parasitic Mr. Seeley has not yet been shaken loose from the state treasury it would seem. It is now stated on what appeared to be good authority that he has been created a superintendent of clerks, an office wholly unauthorized by law and entirely unnecessary. This office has been conferred upon him either by Secretary Sedgwick or his fresh assistant from Grand Island, Mr. Barber, who was presumptuous enough to endeavor to force the lieutenant governor to appoint a list of employes that he had himself prepared. Seeley and Barber have been running together, and the obnoxious presence of the former is thrust upon the senators and visitors to that body. If Seeley has been appointed to this office by any one the public is entitled to know it and also what authority there is in law for paying this parasite a salary by the state while his chief business is apparently lobbying for the railroads and other parties, first and other names unknown. Lieutenant Governor Moore had the backbone to stand up and refuse this lobbyist a position on the pay roll, and the News trusts that he will also use his authority as presiding officer of the senate to investigate and find out who has had the impertinence to assume the appointing power instead.

Atkinson Graphic: This is emphatically a republican legislature and while it will be fairly liberal in all matters pertaining to the public weal, it will not countenance or emphasize a policy of extravagance. The spirit and genius of republicanism, under existing conditions, demand conservative retrenchment in every avenue of public expenditures, and this demand will be heeded by every loyal republican in both branches of the general assembly. The education of the youth of the state should, in the present as in the past, receive the fostering care of our legislative solons, but this care should be almost exclusively exercised in behalf of our common schools—that grand college of the common people, where the most eminent and illustrious Americans have graduated. It is not the legitimate province of the legislature to appropriate the people's money for the building or endowment of special seats of learning. Such a policy is repugnant to republican simplicity and levies an unjust tax on the poor for the benefit of the rich. A reasonable amount to maintain a high grade of normal instruction should be appropriated, as they are training schools for the common school teacher, but here the state's bounty for educational purposes should end.

A Humbug Session.
Lincoln Courier.

Legislatures are always frauds and delusions—particularly in Nebraska. And the present session, to speak plainly, will probably be a greater humbug than any that have preceded it.

In the first place, the republicans are overwhelmingly in the majority, and it is a noticeable and historic fact that when the republicans are in control indifference becomes a prominent legislative characteristic.

Too much success is just as harmful to republicans as to democrats.

The present legislature is what the daily newspapers call a "representative body of men." It is composed, in large measure, of active, young or middle-aged men, lawyers, farmers, merchants, politicians, etc. The majority of the republican members are actively identified with the party organization, and "the boys" are largely represented.

There is a deep undercurrent of sentiment that follows Pope's lines, "Whatever is, is right." There is no strong sentiment in favor of genuine reform. There is no evidence of a determined effort to restrict corporate oppression. There is no disposition to enforce a strict economy in legislative expenses and in general appropriations.

But there is no end of professions.

Members are making a great show of introducing bills which they never expect to have passed.

There are innumerable bills already introduced or to be introduced to regulate stock yards charges, to restrict telephone and telegraph companies and reduce the charges for service, to establish maximum railway rates for freight, to regulate street railway companies, etc., etc.

These measures are introduced seriously and in the early stages at least are pushed forward with some degree of earnestness.

But there is no intention to enact any of these radical measures into laws.

The railroads and the telephone and telegraph companies and the stock yards company and the rest of 'em are not going to be harmed any by this legislature, notwithstanding the fact that there may be a great deal of noise at intervals during the session.

What will the legislature do?

Beyond electing Mr. Thurston senator it will do very little.

It has already demonstrated its indifference to the public demand for economy by hiring scores of useless employes. It bids fair to be as extravagant in this respect as any of its predecessors. Many thousands of dollars will be literally thrown away during the session in carrying supernumeraries on the pay roll.

The legislature will waste a good deal of time, and at the eleventh hour may possibly do something practical in the way of affording relief to the drouth sufferers.

There will be no end of talk about irrigation, but few people expect to see anything of importance accomplished.

Several hundred laws will be passed—mostly amendments to existing laws, but to ninety-nine citizens out of a hundred they will have no application.

In the matter of appropriations the public may expect to hear a great deal said about economy, and when all is said and done the total amount of public money appropriated will undoubtedly exceed that of last session.

It is going to be a humbug session. If you don't believe it, observe the loud reform protestations, and then, at the end of the session, sum up what has been accomplished for the good of the state.

The Good Lives After Him.
Denver Republican.

Whatever other faults ex-Governor Davis H. Waite may have exhibited during his term of office, and they were not a few, it must be said that no taint of dishonesty or corruption ever attached itself to his record as governor. Undoubtedly he committed many serious blunders, but he could neither be bought nor bulldozed, and we have no doubt that he always endeavored to do what he believed was best for the people of Colorado. It must be remembered, too, that his term occupied a period of extraordinary disturbance and depression, which would have rendered it difficult, if not impossible, for the most level-headed man in the world to have made a very satisfactory record as governor of Colorado under the circumstances. Let us endeavor to do justice to his good qualities, while deploring his errors of unwise utterance and ill-advised action.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Senator Quay has suddenly developed a wholesome disgust for corporation tools.

Report has it again that Bill Cook is dead. Now prepare for a well cooked raid in a new quarter.

Experience appears to have little effect on General Coxey. He threatens to invade the national currency grass.

Three moons were seen in the rural sections of Illinois last week. Several good resolutions were lost in the spectacle.

There is much in a name, after all. An American named Check has filed with Secretary Gresham a $4,000,000 claim against Siam.

The Atlanta Constitution waxes joyful over the defeat of Senator Carey of Wyoming for re-election, and congratulates the state on "shelving a goldbug."

An Illinois legislator who refused to place his son on the state pay roll has been ostracized by his fellows. The unfortunate man made a political mistake in harboring pronounced reform sentiments.

The United States circuit court of appeals decides that theatrical wardrobes are "tools of trade," and therefore exempt from duty. This will give smugglers much satisfaction, for the goods they import are tools of their trade.

Members of the Australian legislature are phenomenal reformers. They have actually reduced their own salaries. Australian ideas are popular in this country, and the last one cannot be imported and put in operation any too soon.

Mayor Strong of New York, desiring reliable information about crooks from first hands, has ordered Superintendent Byrnes to confer with newspaper reporters. Mr. Byrnes will presently learn more than he would like to know.

The Western Union delivered to a member of the Minnesota legislature two years ago an anonymous dispatch, broadly hinting that he was crooked. The company was called upon to give the name of the sender, and failure to do so provoked a libel suit, which ended a few days ago in a verdict for $10,000, the full amount claimed.

While several Washington correspondents were working out a sensational split in the cabinet, owing to the mysterious absence of Secretary Morton from last Friday's meeting, the latter was inhaling the succulent air of the Chicago stock yards. The incident suggests the necessity of harmonizing Washington and Chicago reports.

Inventor Edison says that when he is busy and deeply absorbed in his work he consumes about twenty cigars a day; when he is less active mentally, about ten. They are always strong cigars. The inventor says that this excessive smoking has never, so far as he can discover, done him any harm. His family has been one of smokers, his grandfather, who lived to be 103, having been an inveterate smoker and a chewer of tobacco as well.

Rev. Dr. King, the noted abolitionist, from whom the character of Clayton in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is said to have been drawn, is dead at Chatham, Ont. He was born in 1812, the son of a southern planter, but some time before the civil war, deciding that slavery was wrong, he freed his slaves and those of his wife, and, securing a grant of land from the Canadian government, founded a colony for refugee slaves at Buxton, Ont., which exists till this day.

Mr. W. A. Clarke of Butte, Mont., a millionaire several times over, is about to build a $1,000,000 palace in New York City. The report of his removal from Montana comes with the news of the nomination of Hon. Tom Carter for United States senator. And thereby hangs a tale. Both were rival aspirants for congressional honors in Montana in 1889—the former as the democrat, the latter a republican. Marcus Daly, boss of Anaconda and one of the democratic big four, had a little financial score to settle with Clarke, and he settled it to the dissatisfaction of Clarke. Carter was elected. At the session of the legislature two years ago Clarke was a candidate for the United States senate, with good prospects of success. Daly took a hand, split the democratic forces in the legislature and prevented the selection of any candidate. This experience doubtless convinced Clarke there was no chance for his political ambitions in Montana. Meanwhile, his early rival is making huge strides toward the upper levels of political life.

BOIES AND HIS PLANS.

Memphis Avalanche: Horace Boies wants a western man for president, and we will gamble on it that Horace could put his finger on the very man.

Dubuque Telegraph: The distinguished democratic ex-governor of Iowa would reestablish bimetallism by making token money of every silver dollar now in existence and that may be hereafter coined, and by providing that all coin certificates issued on deposits of silver money or bullion shall be redeemable in gold at the option of the holder. In other words, the governor would approach bimetallism by going away from it. If he shall adhere to this policy in other matters the next time he desires to come to Dubuque he will start west from Waterloo instead of coming east.

Denver Republican: Governor Boies spoke at Omaha last night. We wonder if he thought of a previous January 8 when he spoke at the Greystone banquet in the Broadway theater, and failed to say anything for free coinage. That was the opportunity of the governor's lifetime, and he let it slip by. Had he declared on that evening for the money of the constitution, gold and silver, at 16 to 1, the political history of the west for the past few years might have been written differently. Failing to see the light clearly he took the advice of interested eastern and overcautious western advisers. The golden moment passed and the angel of destiny put away his pen. Horace Boies might have become a truly great man.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Dawes county hopes to reduce its expenses for the coming year to $30,578.

O. P. Perley of Broken Bow has a 2-year-old steer that weighs 1,725 pounds.

An immense wildcat was caught by a trapper near Benkleman the other day.

The Merchants hotel at Wakefield has been reopened by a gentleman from Wayne.

A. Talbot, formerly postmaster at Brainard, died after a lingering illness of diabetes.

Johnson county proposes to expend $20,000 in bettering its roads and bridges this year.

A mad dog in York county bit two horses, a mule, three hogs and a cow before it could be killed.

Cheyenne county commissioners estimate that it will take $49,600 to run the county the coming year.

The barn of William Brown of Table Rock was consumed by fire and a horse perished in the flames.

A quantity of frozen earth fell on John Hemlick of Atkinson and his leg was broken in two places.

There is a revival on at Genoa and all the business houses of the town have been closed evenings to help on the good work.

The citizens of Albion are being stirred up with gospel temperance meetings, conducted by Rev. Alexander Cooper of Michigan.

The Nebraska City Militia company will hold a reunion on the anniversary of its return from the Pine Ridge Indian campaign, January 17.

Harry Mason of Table Rock went on a spree on Christmas and kept it up until Sunday, when he expired. He has wealthy relatives in New York, and they have been notified.

A Polled Angus bull belonging to Hans Jacobsen, near Plainview, fell into a deserted well and was not discovered for fifteen days. When taken out the animal was dazed for a few moments, but it soon started for home as though nothing had happened.

Mrs. McMurphy, living near Stoddard, Thayer county, tried to straighten out a bent redhot poker by pressing on it with her shoe. Instead of bending the iron she pubsed it through her into her foot, burning a hole half way through her instep. Then she tried to pull the poker out and burned her hands badly. A doctor is in attendance.

COMIC CHATTER.

Detroit Free Press: "Jaggles' wife has charged him with failure to support her."
"Thet so? Whut was she runnin' fur?"

Albany Journal: A man in Bay City, Mich., has written 749 poems which are not to be published till after his death. Long life to him!

Washington Star: Prisoner—Your honor, this policeman struck me.
New York Magistrate—For how much?

Life: Wife—There comes that tramp I gave some of my biscuits to the other day.
Husband—Impossible! This must be his ghost.

Syracuse Post: McSwatters—It's very funny. Mrs. McSwatters—What is? McSwatters—Why, when the doctor treats me I always have to pay for it.

Cincinnati Tribune: Everett Wrest—Lady; I have four little children cryin' at home for bread. Mrs. Potts—For goodness sake! I don't see how the neighbors stand it. You don't live in a flat, do you?

Somerville Journal: The average man can usually find out just how many true friends he has by starting out among the men he knows to borrow a much-needed $20 bill.

Atlanta Constitution: "Queer people, this," said the rural editor.
"In what way?"
"Can't understand English. Merely advised them to give the new mayor plenty of rope, and, bless my soul, they lynched him!"

Judge: Bobby—Sister will be down in a few minutes, Mr. Softly; she's upstairs rehearsing.
Mr. Softly (who has come prepared)—W-what is s-she rehearsing, B-bobby?
Bobby—I don't know, just; but she's standing in front of the mirror and blushing and saying: "Oh, Mr. Softly—er—this is so sudden!"

THE SKATER.
Boston Courier.

She stars, she moves, she seems to feel
The ice drop from her skates of steel;
And then she cuts, by strange device,
A pretty figure on the ice!

HIS CORNCOB PIPE.

George H. Conrad in Chicago Tribune.

Jes' a plain ol' cob, that's all;
Rats shelled it in the bin;
But got the peth all hollered out
To put the 'backy in;
An' got it sort o' tapered some,
An' whittled down a few,
'An hole bored in it fur the stem
To suck my heaven through.

When I've been workin' hard all day,
An' all the chores is done,
Stock is fed, an' supper's et,
An' twins a-havin fun,
Like to take my pipe an' set
Afore the fire at night,
Feet cocked up on the mantel shelf
An' back log glowin' bright!

An' thar I set an' watch the smoke
Curl up in little rings,
While Sal is singin' roun' the house
An' workin' while she sings.
I set an' spit into the fire,
An' smoke, and dream, and doze,
Till pipe flips upside down and spills
The ashes on my cloze.

Tell ye whar's the place for me—
That's by the fire at home,
Whar I kin set an' dream, an' snooze,
An' smoke tell king'um come.
Big folks kin smoke their murshem pipes,
Er fine seegars, may be,
But, tell ye what, this ol' cob pipe
Is jes' the thing fur me!

BROWNING, KING & CO.

Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back.

300 Odd Suits—

Some of the sizes are gone in certain styles, 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:

These Special Prices apply to Overcoats and Ulsters on the broken size tables.

There are four $8.50 suits—now	$ 5.00
There are seven $12.50 suits—now	$ 7.50
Some $15, $16.50 and $18 suits—now	$10.00
Some $15, $16.50, $18 and $20 suits—now	$12.50
There are four $20 suits—now	$13.50
Some $18, $20 and $22.50 suits—now	$15.00
Some $25.00 and $30.00 suits—now	$18.00
Some $25.00 and $28.00 suits—now	$20.00
There are five $35.00 suits—now	$25.00

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 — including black worsteds and black clays, worth $6 and $7, your choice at $3.75. ..... **$3.75**

BROWNING, KING & CO.