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

(Seal.)

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. Judge Ricks gets off with an exoneration, but that old offender, "custom, comes in for severe censure.

When it comes to lawlessness in the wake of a strike the east can hold her own with the west without any extra exertion

Every city officer has a right to his own opinions about desirable legislation, but he has no right to neglect his public duties to lobby at Lincoln against measures endorsed by the city council.

The managers of the various Nebraska railroads were joint defendants with the state in the recent maximum rate case injunction proceedings. Why wouldn't it be fair for them to stand their share of the expenses of defending

Should the appropriation for a postoffice building at South Omaha receive the sanction of the law the first step in its construction will be a grand contest over its location. That is a necessary preliminary to the erection of every public building.

There is always bound to be some dissatisfaction with every organized dispensation of public charity. The people who don't get all they want complain. It takes a discriminating judgment to determine which of these complaints are just and which baseless.

Postmaster Hesing of Chicago suddenly finds that his success with that little \$4,000,000 postoffice appropriation in the house has brought on a pressing demand for his services as a lobbyist. The man who can get \$4,000,000 ont of the house ought to be able to get session begun and in the six weeks reanything else he asks for.

The legislature is now going to review the action of the grand jury which investigated the Smith lynching three years ago. This ex post facto inquisition may bring some matters to light that have been kept in the dark and It may also hit hard in spots where it was never intended to strike

The ladies of the Home for the Friendless at Lincoln generously invited the members of the house to visit their institution and incidentally to partake of lunch as their guests. The lady managers seem to have learned that the shortest route to a man's pocket is by way of his stomach-especially when the state foots the bills.

The national banks of Iowa, outside of Des Moines, hold \$25,467,922 of individual deposits. This shows the ready cash which the common people of that state have on hand in the national banks alone. What amount they have deposited with building associations and savings banks is not at hand, but it is large enough to show that our neighbors are in very easy circumstances.

The charter revision committee of the city council is in perfect accord with the have completely blocked traffic in a great mass of our citizens relating to city of 800,000 population. The lawthe market house proposition. The people of Omaha want a market house just as much as they want pavements, water works, sewers or any other permanent improvements. The Douglas delegation should by all means include markets and market places among the thousands, nor is the cost in life and improvements exempted from the 10 per limb yet to be estimated. Into the mercent limit provision.

It is reported that Colonel Scoville, present commandant of the Soldiers' home, is busy in Lincoln working to defeat the confirmation of his successor, nominated by Governor Holcomb. The governor ought to order Colonel Scoville immediately back to his post of duty and follow up the precedent by forbidding the officers of all state institutions to spend the time paid for by the state in lobbying for increased appropriations for their respective institutions. Legislative lobbying and political wire pulling is no part of the duties of public officers. Strict attention to business ought to be the best avenue to the good graces of the members of the legislature.

The recalcitrant members of the Board fabric of the city. In supplying rapid of Public Works have vindicated their transit the street railway companies position on the Sherman avenue paving question by issuing a long disquisition on the history of asphalt pavements in the United States. Any one who will carefully read every word of this lucid explanation will understand in a moment exactly where the members of the board are at. The manifesto of Messrs. Winspear and Balcomb foreibly recalls the sawdust ple editorials from the gifted pen of Mr. Thomas, who edited the old mammoth consolidated Tribune- on street railway lines to be settled in tion of wool dealers and sheep breeders Republican, which usually were concluded in these words: "And we desire it distinctly understood that we state business. The supposed line of new tariff has been very damaging to

EXAMINE THE TREASURY BOOKS. The recent defalcation by the South Dakota state treasurer has forced the there any real distinction between a wool, but the wool growers cannot hope legislature of our neighboring state to devise measures to prevent a recur- both freight and passengers. The is doubtful whether the protection rence of a similar disaster. The Barrett problem of preventing strikes among which this interest enjoyed for many Scott tragedy has forcibly called atten- railroad employes extends to street rail- years will ever be restored in full. The tion to the lack of needed safeguards ways as well as to steam railroads and suggestion of the resolutions of the Ohio for the protection of county funds, and the solution must include both. for that matter the protection of public funds in the hands of custodians, state, county and municipal. The consensus of opinion among people who have studied the problem is that fre-

quent examinations of treasurers' books

and public depositories are the most

effective safeguard against fraud, de

falcation and embezzlement. The state

of Ohio has for more than ten years

required periodic examinations of

and depositories by duly authorized ex-

strict compliance with law on the part

of custodians of public funds. When-

liet in his duty or is found short in his

accounts the state examiners are re-

It strikes us that such a law is im-

peratively demanded in this state. We

amination of the records and funds of

custodians of public funds, state, county

of state bank examiners is insufficient

dition of state, county and nunicipal

Quite apart from affording a safe-

frequent examinations into the con-

dition of state and county treasuries

would bring about greater uniformity

in accounts and methods of book-

keeping, which is also a reform much

The time is not only ripe for such

egislation, but it is imperatively de-

manded for the restoration of confidence

in public offices charged with the grave

responsibility of handling the public

NO FREE SHIP LEGISLATION.

It has been understood that Mr.

Cleveland was very anxious to have

legislation by this congress admitting

foreign-built ships to American registry.

When the steamship City of St. Louis

was launched a short time ago the

president availed himself of the oppor-

tunity to let congress and the country

know that he was in favor of giving

vessels constructed abroad, but owned

by citizens of the United States, an

American registry and that he believed

that was the true policy in order to

enable this country to regain its former

place in the ocean carrying trade. It

has since been said that Mr. Cleveland

would be very much pleased to have

legislation of this kind to the credit of

No free ship bill, however, will be

passed by the present congress. The

supporters of that measure, it is said,

are about ready to concede that noth-

ing will be done. There has really been

no chance of doing anything since the

naining it would be hardly possible to

pass a measure of this kind if there

was an overwhelming majority in favor

of it, with so many other questions of

more urgent importance demanding at-

tention. The fact is that the democrats

themselves have not shown much in-

terest in the proposed legislation, or it

might have at least reached the stage

of consideration. With the failure of

the present congress to legislate for

free ships the question is not likely to

merchant marine will continue to com-

that very important object shall have

been adopted. The United States ought

to have a merchant marine commensur-

ate with its standing among the com-

mercial nations of the world and sup-

plying a most essential means for the

ONE LESSON OF THE STRIKE.

ties are an absolute necessity to a very

large proportion of urban residents.

Its interruption means an interruption

means must be provided to force them

to live up to their duty.

extension of its foreign commerce.

public.

mand attention until some wise and

his administration.

reeded.

against the delinquent officer.

perts, whose duty it is made to enforce

MEXICO AND GUATEMALA.

The boundary dispute between Mexico and Guatemala promises to eventuate in war, since the former refuses to recede from its ultimatum. The controversy is an old one. Guatemala separated from Mexico in 1823, and fronts the farmers and transportation with Costa Rica, Honduras, Mosquitia, Nicaragua and San Salvador formed time that Guatemala became a separate government, in 1859, this boundary question has been periodically agitated and more than once has threatened to and Mexico. The menace of actual if Guatemala is disposed to fight for the territory she claims Mexico is evinow employ state examiners to inspect her. The dispatches show that the the books and check up the funds of Mexican government is fully prepared state banks. Why should they not also for a conflict, and that the people are be empowered to make periodic ex- really eager for it.

There can be no doubt as to what would be the outcome of a war beand municipal? If the present number tween Mexico and Guatemala alone. The more populous and resourceful retheir number should be increased so as public would undoubtedly make short to insure an examination into the con- work of the weaker one. Mexico has a population of about 12,000,000. Her treasuries at least once in three months. regular army is 45,000, and on a war footing it is 160,000, but, if necessary, guard against fraudulent practices and Mexico could put double that number misappropriation of public funds these of men in the field. The country is comparatively prosperous and has a good credit, so that no difficulty would be found in organizing and equipping an army large enough to meet any demands of a war with Guatemala. The latter country has a population of only about 1,500,000, with a regular army of 3,000, which, on a war footing, might be increased to perhaps 50,000. A great is not, however, of the highest class. There is reason to believe that Guatemala would find it no very easy task to put into the field more than four or five times the number of the regular army, because the financial resources of the country are not large and it probably could not obtain a great deal of noney by borrowing to carry on a war with Mexico. It is possible that if a conflict between these republics should take place Guatemala will receive assistance from the other Central American states. Indeed, it would seem that she would hardly enter into hostilities without having assurance of such help. Of course, a combination of the Central American republics against Mexico would make the war a very serious matter, but even in that event it is not to be doubted that Mexico would ultimately be successful, though it would

fully test her resources. The American people would take very lively interest in such a conflict, by reason of the fact that citizens of of legislative employes? the United States have very extensive interests in both Mexico and Central America, which could not but be affected by a war. It is reported from Washington that pressure is being brought to bear on President Cleveland by our citizens having interest in those countries to have the administration exercise its good offices toward having the dispute submitted to arbitration, and it is intimated that the American minister to Mexico may be instructed to see what can be done in that direction, but in view of the decided stand announced be much discussed for several years to by the Mexican government and its come, but the subject of building up a evident disinclination to have any outside interference, it would seem that the opportunity for arbitration had practicable policy for accomplishing gone by and that the only chance of averting war is in the abandonment of her position by Guatemala. The indications are that it will be determined within a few days whether there is to be actual hostilities or an amicable adjustment of the long-pending contro-

The order for a wholesale discharge of employes in the mechanical depart-The Brooklyn street rallway strike ments of the Union Pacific in this city has been in progress ten days, and at coming at this time will be particularly last accounts was further from a terhard on the men thrown out of work. mination than in the beginning. The It will be difficult if not impossible for strike has assumed proportions that most of them to secure places elsewhere at present and the best they can do will be to wait until their services are again less element that always trains in the in demand. Omaha suffers along with wake of a conflict of this kind has the men discharged, because when the again pushed itself forward and neceslatter cease to earn their regular wages sitated what is practically a declarathey also lose to a large degree their tion of martial law. The money cost power to make purchases of local meris mounting toward the hundreds of chants. The Union Pacific receivers seem to be making as poor a showing of business as possible. It would have its of the questions originally at issue been far better had the company between the men and the street railway adopted the methods of the Missouri corporations it is impossible at present Pacific, which divides its force of suto go, but the strike has gone far pernumeraries and lays off only a part enough to emphasize the need of some of them at a time, permitting all to new protection to the rights of the work a certain portion of the month. This system may not be in line with For ten days the people of Brooklyn approved railroad business methods. have been deprived of the accommobut in times like these it is humane and dations in return for which alone they just. Whether the fact that the fundgranted away the valuable franchises ing bill is pending in congress has for the use of their streets for street anything to do with it is not apparent railway purposes. This would perhaps on the surface. In the meanwhile some have been no hardship twenty-five thing ought to be done to tide the disyears ago. Under modern conditions of charged workingmen over their encity life, however, rapid transit facili-

forced idleness. At a recent meeting of the Ohio Wool Growers' association strong resolutions of the whole commercial and industrial were adopted denouncing the free wool provision of the present tariff law. It was declared that the effect of this perform a service of a public nature. legislation was devastating American They owe more to the public than the flocks, destroying one source of demand man who sells groceries, and some for pasturage, hay and grain, diminishing the resources of agriculturists and thus impairing their ability to patronize At the same time it is manifestly im- those engaged in industrial, commercial possible to compel street railway com- and other useful pursuits. The wool panies to operate without men or the growers throughout the country were opportunity of securing men to do the urged to maintain and increase the necessary work. In other words, it is number and efficiency of their associajust as essential for labor difficulties tions and to invite the aid and co-operasome way other than by strikes as for to secure justice for the wool industry. labor troubles on railroads doing inter- The fact is unquestionable that the do not wish to be understood," etc. | demarcation between a railroad doing the wool growing interest, and there

interstate business and one doing local is reason to apprehend that it has not business does not exist; neither is experienced the worst effects of free passenger railroad and one that handles | for any remedy for several years, and it association is, however, that the industry, which is a very important one, will not be allowed to utterly collapse, and it is safe to say that those who remain in it and manage their business judiclously may still find it profitable.

The all-pervading problem that concompanies of this state is: How are the announced before the state convention, wartillers of the soil to get seed grain for the confederation of Central America, spring sowing and how is that grain state, county and municipal treasuries which dissolved in 1839. From the to be transported to those who need it to be transported to those who need it and must have it? There is not enough grain in the state to feed the stock or even the horses which are a farmer's main dependence in putting in a crop. ever any treasurer is found to be dere- lead to hostilities between that country | This seed and feed grain must be provided in some manner. Without it war, however, has now assumed a more there will be no crop, however propitiquired to file complaint and proceed pronounced form than ever before, and ous the coming season may be. The transportation of grain is the chief source of revenue of Nebraska railroads. dently most willing to accommodate They are vitally and pecuniarily interested in seeing a bountiful crop. The railroads of Nebraska can, as a simple business proposition, afford to ship free of charge every bushel of grain consigned to county relief boards to be distributed to farmers who have stock to feed and fields to till. But the railroads are entitled to the guaranty that every pound of grain transported free of charge shall be placed in the hands of worthy, bona fide farmers, without money and without price. It is the duty of the state relief commission to afford such guaranty and also to get a fair estimate of the needs of every county in this respect. This work should be prosecuted with great vigor. It is the paramount duty now forcing itself upon the attention of the relief commission. Unless It be taken up at once many farmers will fall into the snares of cent per cent money lenders who will compel farmers to mortgage their crops, souls and prospects for a home on the other deal of the available fighting material side of Jordan in return for a few bushels of seed grain advanced at this

Accepting the reply of the county attorney of Holt county to Governor Holcomb's message of inquiry as a correct statement of the present condition of the prosecution of the men implicated in the Barrett Scott tragedy, there seems to be no present call for state assistance in bringing the offenders to justice. The county attorney insists that the county authorities are well able to take care of the matter themselves and that no incentive of additional reward is needed to stimulate them to the full measure of their duty. Such being the case a state reward would be surplusage. The resolution of the legislature requesting the governor to offer a reward was passed without knowledge of these facts and should be considered with this qualification.

Isn't it about time for both houses not only because of its proximity, but of the legislature to purge their lists

Hoodoo of a Fake.

If the World-Herald will publish a well written theory about Mrs. Notson, declar-ing her alive, perhaps the Missouri river will give up its dead.

Suggestion. Not a Remedy. Globe-Democrat.

Senator-elect Thurston of Nebraska is a good man who should proceed at once to cure himself of the habit of speaking for the

Theoretical Consolation

The bondsmen of Treasurer Taylor hope there is no mistake about the winds being tempered to the shorn lamb. It's no joke to be fleeced in the midst of a Dakota Congeniul Combination.

Davenport Democrat. The Iowa association of city editors and the organization of sheriffs have both decided to hold their annual meetings this year at Spirit Lake. The editors and the sheriffs have not made a combination in this instance, though cases are on record where they have done so.

"Wise Men Change," Etc.

The change in the president's mind about the propriety of having a United States warship at Honolulu may be a sign of promise in other matters. Mr. Cleveland can change his mind. Is it of use to hope that we may yet arrive at the true solution of the finance problem during the present administration?

The Pops Hold the Key. Minneapolis Journal

In the next congress there will be fortythree republican senators, or two less than a majority, that is if the senatorial squables in Delaware and Idaho end in the election of republican senators. The democrats will have thirty-eight and there will be seven third party men who can make be seven third party men who can make trouble if they want to. The political con-trol of the next senate is as yet undecided.

Railroad Retrenchment.

Davenport Democrat.

The Union Pacific railroad is still retrenching but in a way that fails hardest upon those who receive the smallest pay. This is usually where the cut falls first. Five hundred employes, all mechanics and laborers, have been discharged from the Union Pacific shops between Council Bluffs and Cheyenne. The reason assigned is that the work in sight is insufficient to keep the men. Davenport Democrat.

That Anxious Feeling.

Fremont Herald.

The anxious feeling said to have been produced in bosoms of certain officials by reading the letter written to The Omaha Bee by the great Chicago detective may possibly have more fhan an imaginary foundation. What official can ever breathe the regular number of times per minute while haunted with the thought that Colonel Rosewater has some wily slouth of the Pinkerton type dogging his every step? There's bound to be a sort of "jerky" sound produced by the expiratory effort, however honest the official may believe himself to be. Fremont Herald.

A Private Snap at Public Expense.

Sloux City Journal.

The Atlanta, Gazi Constitution arraigns "Editor Rosewater of The Omaha Bee for opposing the fast mail service." But Mr. Rosewater and the western press have not and do not oppose the fast mail service at ail. They favor a fast mail service, a fast mail in the service of the public which pays for it. But they do oppose a special private carrier system at public expense for the benefit of half a dozen Chicago morning newspapers. In sport, the west does not identify the public service with the private service of the Chicago morning dailles. The Constitution should doctor its arraignment to correspond with the eternal verities. Sloux City Journal

UNION PACIFIC FORECLOSURE.

Bee: I am an admirer of John M. Thurston, and have said in the York Republican that on account of the reasonable position he takes on the silver question that the extreme silver men and the opposite extreme are more apt to compromise on Thurston as a standard bearer in 1896 than any other man now before the public. This statement is made that the public will not feel that the criticisms of those who disagree with the senator's position on the Union Pacific mortgage, are unfriendly. The only objection urged against Thurston during the whole campaign was the fear that he would, if elected, vote in the interest of his client, the Union Pacific. His personal platform, ranted the people in feeling that he would pursue a course as therein so boldly mapped also the one favoring the greatest good for the greatest number

struction theory from the legislature. The members of the present legislature were elected delegates to the state convention. The republicans of the state stubbornly re fused to ratify the judgment of that convention. Call them mugwumps, or what you like, the fact remains that for some reason voted against the nominee. objection urged anywhere in the state was that the county conventions selected delegates who nominated the man the rail roads wanted. After the convention, and during the campaign, the candidates for the speeches that a corporation should be treated the same as a farmer. Mortgage due, pay or have the farm sold. No mercy for the farmer. The corporation must be Every one who reads this has heard such arguments made during the last campaign. Congressman Hainer made that argument in his speech at York and other places in the district. Our senators and representatives expressed the same views on the stump. The people elected them on the stump. The people elected them knowing they would vote for John M. Thurs-knowing they would vote for John M. Thurston, who had said he would take his instructions from them. Now, these men vot down a resolution instructing our and their senator to do just what they angrily demanded should be done. Mr. Thurston says on this one question he will be guided by the voice of the state. If he will listen to the voice of the people—and I believe he will—we should call public meetings, as has been done in California and Colorado demand the foreclosure and sale of the Union Why? The illustration Mr. Thurston

makes is not a true comparison. They say Thurston and others, that if a farm is \$5,000 and A has a first mortgage of \$5,000 and B a second mortgage for \$5,000 B would get nothing if A foreclosed. Therefore B has nothing to fret about. Carry the illustration to where it illustrates and it gives another color. Suppose that B's children are renting the farm and are compelled to pay a rental which will pay interest on \$10,000. While B says he was a fool for loaning \$5,000 on a farm already mortgaged for all it was worth, and there is no present or future hope of getting a cent on his claim, he, like a natural father, does not desire that his sons shall pay interest on \$10,000 and only get the use of \$5,000. I need not carry out the illustration. You can see the point with your eyes shut, Mr. Thurston, though, says that competition will bring the rates down. The trouble is they don't compete. The roads unite to elect governors and legislatures. They are united in demanding of congress the right to pool, the right to quit competition everywhere. When we pass a law which provides that the state's highest tribunal shall determine what a reasonable rate s the roads unite and take the matter out of our hands and have it determined by a court which says a road may charge rates high enough to pay expenses, interest and a reasonable dividend. No sane man questions this right, only in cases like the Union Pacific, where the people are paying interest on the \$10,000 and only getting the use of the \$5,000. Should the debt be extended there is no hope of the government ever realizing a penny. If it did the people would have to people in the west would be obliged to pay it by taking a little less for their produce and paying a little more for what they con-The whole people of the United States all it was worth should lose it. John M. Thurston cannot afford to assist in saddling the greater share of that debt on the people who have just elected him. Should the debt be extended the courts will compel this people to pay sufficient at least to pay the interest and ultimately pay the principal. This then yould be the measure to fix charges on all other roads. Mr. Thurston would not only directly assist in voting higher rates on the Pacific people, but all the people along every other line of railroad in his state. In the law will allow the Pacific fixed high rates the same law will allow the B. & M and Elkhorn to fix rates just as high. If Mr. Thurston votes for the extension he will vote, not for federal control of railroads, but for railroad control of the federal govern-M. C. FRANK.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Fire at Talmage destroyed two frame buildings and their contents, causing a loss of The Cheyenne county commissioners have

voted \$2,000 to build a bridge across the Platte river opposite Chimney Rock. A. J. Helser, landford of the Donaher house Valentine and a prominent society man, died from an attack of typhoid after a short illness.

Some incendiary fired the building at Lawrence in which Dr. Vollbehr has just stored his household goods. The building was en-tirely destroyed, but most of the goods were

The ladies of Crete have charge of this week's issue of the Democrat of that place and are preparing to get out one of the best weeklies ever issued in the state. The pro-cesds of the undertaking will be devoted to charity, and the ladies report that the orders for papers already in will tax the capacity of the office. They expect to be swamped with orders before the week is ended. Mrs. J. C. Snively is the acting editor-in-chief.

The hardware store of Manning & Preston of Orleans was broken into last June and about \$100 worth of cutlery and revolvers stolen. Messrs, Manning & Preston em-ployed a detective, who found the articles stolen. about ten days ago in the possession of Fred Hull of Harlan county. Hull was arrested at once and taked before Justice Pate of Orleans, and testified that he had purchased the goods of one Alexander Oleson, whereupon he was released and Oleson was ar his appearance to the district court and delivered to the sheriff. Later Oleson was released on a writ of habeas corpus and Hull was arrested, and both will have to answer to the charge.

Cruet and benseless War.

Here are two parties, the employer and the employed, disputing about a question of wages. It is monstrous that violence should be employed in a case like this; that thousands of people armed with clubs, rocks and other missiles should be charging on the leveled bayonets of the militia, who are, after all, but their fellow citizens, workingmen like themselves. This is war, and causeless and senseless, and unjust and unnecessary war. Such a spectacle in Brooklyn, which has been called the "City of Churches," is a reflection on Christianity. It is enough to shake faith in the use and efficacy and even the endurance of the system. Here are supposed-to-be Christian people in a difficulty about what one side shall receive and the other side shall pay for certain work, and no way in sight for a settlement except by muskets and bayon Here are two parties, the employer and the a settlement except by muskets and bayo nets and clubs and rocks, as it might be settled among the barbarous people of the most God-forsaken region on earth.

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

Baking

PUNISH THE SLAYERS OF SCOTT.

YORK, Jan. 23 .- To the Editor of The Nebraska City News: The finding of Barett Scott's body has called forth of nearly all the papers, and all agree that the murderers should be punished. was a terrible tragedy, and the ones who indulge in such lawlessness should be brought to justice. Nebraska City Press: The finding of the body of Barrett Scott in the waters of the

Niobrara brings to light one of the most dastardly and outrageous crimes ever recorded in the state. f his family he was tortured and submitted to all kinds of abuses and finally put to The most atroclous band of Sloux would quail at a crime so recking with savagery. York Times: The discovery of the re-

mains of Barrett Scott in the Niobrara fastens upon the people of Holt county one of the most heartless and unprovoke erimes that has ever been committed by any community. The unfortunate victim of horrible outrage was probably a defaulter, but for this crime, had he been allowed to live, he would undoubtedly have suffered adequate punishment at the hands of the law. Geneva Republican: Bitter factional fights

have waged in Holt county over Scott and als defalcation. It is beyond question that Scott violated the law, but he had many friends and they claimed that if he had pursue his way without being harassed by his enemies that he would not have defaulted. However that may be, the law adjudged him a criminal. but there can be no excuse for the taking of his life by violence. The coroner's jury directly charged three men by name with committing the deed. All lovers of justice will hope to see every one of the lynchers properly punished.

Dr. Ricketts' Eloquence. Central City Democrat,

Central City Democrat.

The only able speaker among the republicans in the Nebraska assembly is Mr. Ricketts of Omaha. Whenever they want to elevate the American eagle they call upon this gentleman to give him a boost and he never fails to respond. Mr. Ricketts is a colored man and a fine specimen of his race, but it is hardly fair to ask him to furnish all the brains for the entire republican majority. publican majority.

WHITTLED TO A POINT.

Milwaukee Journal: The man who thinks he knows more than other people carries a fearful imaginary load. Chicago Tribune: "Fellaire looks the very picture of health."
"Then that's why he is in such a con-tented frame of mind."

Woonsocket Reporter: Mistress-You brok ny Sevres plate. You are discharged. How lid you break it? Servant-I carelessly fropped one of the biscuits you made yesterday on it.

Philadelphia Record: "Has old Tough quit smoking?" inquired one man of an-other. "I don't know whether he has or not, but he died the other day," was the

Somerville Journal: An accompanist at a concert should always play softly, excepting, of course, in the cases where it is merciful to drown out the soloist.

Washington Star: "In de case ob de trusted employe," said Uncle Eben, "you kain't allus jedge by appearances. But yoh is sometimes 'bliged ter fohm bery positive conclusions by disappearances."

Detroit Free Press: "I saw in a society paper that advanced women have practi-cally banished punctuation points from their letter writing." "Perhaps they do not wish to be known as women of the period."

Chicago Tribune: "You've had a hard time of it, Swiggles. You have a right to be a cynic and a misanthrope. If I had such a grudge against the human race as you have I'd find a way to get even." "What would you do, Birkenhead?" "I'd become a dentist." Indianapolis Journal: "You bet I kno enough to come in when it rains," remarks Mr. Weary Watkins, in the course of heate

"It is a mighty good thing you do," re-torted Mr. Hungry Higgins. "Ef you didn't your name would be mud. Leastways mostly mud."

Life: "Think of the white-robed choir over there!" whispered the young rector, as he bent over the pain-drawn face on the pillow. A spasm of anguish passed over the wan features of the dying organist. "Choir!" he gasped. "Choirs over there! Away! and let me die unrepentant!" HOW OLD ARE YOU.

Atlanta Journal "How old are you, my pretty maid?"
I asked, when she was seven.
She answered quick, while 'round her played
Sweet smiles as bright as heaven.

"How old are you?" I asked again, When she was seventeen. My question still was not in vain— To answer she was keen. 'How old are you?" once more I ask, Alas! 'twas once too often.

Alas! 'twas once too often. It was a vain and useless task Her anger then to soften. HIS LETTER.

Somerville Journal. Somerville Journal.

There's the postman! Now the letter
I have waited for is here.
I am his eternal debtor,
Since he's bringing me such cheer.
Yes, he's coming! Now he's ringing
Briskly at the front door bell.
All my heart with joy is singing,
Yet no words its joy could tell.

Good! I've got it! Finely scented—
Envelope the latest style—
It's from her! She has relented!
I could tell it for a mile!
Quick—in here where it is lighter!
Bless her heart! My darling one!
She has made my whole life brighter—
Hang the postman! It's a dun!

MURMON APPEAL IN COURT.

Story of the Schism Among the Latter Day ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—The long pending suit brought by the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, better known as the Mormon church, against the Church of Christ at Independence, Mo., was called in the United States circuit court of appeals today.

It is an action instituted to recover possession of certain church property claimed by certain adherents of the Utah or Brigham Young school of Mormans. In 1869 one John P. Hedrick and his wife deeded the property the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints for the use and benfit of the said Church of Christ forever. The defendants deny that this Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is the same Church of Christ as that one run by the saints in Utah, and the investigation of this proposition leads to a long review of the history of the church, going at least as far back as Nauvoo and the expulsion of the Mormons from Missouri. The Mormons who have occupied the church at independence for many years are known as "Hedrickites." They insist that when Joseph Smith, jr., at Nauvoo, Ill., introduced the doctrine of polygamy, baptism for the dead, etc., he introduced a schism in the church, and this departure from the original tenets of the church was of such a nature as to constitute a heresy. The schism intro-duced by Joseph Smith, jr., is alleged to be foreign to that adopted by the adherents of the churches founded by young Smith. Their adherents, the defendants insist, have always repudiated pilygamy as a practice to be ab-harrently condemned, and they have ever held themselves antagonistic to the Utah heresy They deny the claim of the plaintiffs to their property on doctrinal grounds, while they also assert that they can show a clear title from Hedrick, who was a Mormon, so long as 1830, years before young Smith's special revelation cencerning polygamy. In the court below, the United States circuit court at Kansas City, there was judg-ment for claims, whereupon the defendants appealed.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., Jan. 23 .clonel Lem Lincoln today received word from R. W. Lincoln at America. says Mrs. Joseph Bellah did him up by a says Mrs. Joseph Bellah did him up by a from R. W. Lincoln at Almond, N. Y., who bogus check on a Baltimore bank, and also caught his sister, who lives at Rochester, in the same way. The New York Lincolns say that they will prosecute the adventuress. Mrs. Bellah is now on trial at Liberty, Mo., for swindling.

Kentucky Breeders' Rich Stakes. LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 23.—The Ken-ucky Trotting Horse Breeders association today announced the list of stakes for the October meeting. Including futurities for 2 and 3-year-olds, eleven stakes are offered, aggregating \$50,750, to be contested for on seven days between October 5 and 12. This is the largest amount hung up this year by any trotting association. Entries close

Suit to Oust Moses Gunst. FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.-Attorney Jeneral Fitzgerald has given permission to the attorney for Stewart Menzies to commence a suit in the name of the state on behalf of Menzies to oust Moses A. Gunst from the office of police commissioner. Papers were filed in the superior court today asking that Menzies be seated.



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