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nications relating to news and edi-should be addressed: To the Editor. BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be ddressed to The Bee Publishing company, mahs. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to

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GEORGE II. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres-

Allow us to suggest the tax rate for the coming year as a good topic of discussion for the Municipal league.

ence this 3d day of December, 1884, (Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public,

All the incipient fish and game wardens will now have to turn spears some other prospective state

perature will not interfere in the least county commissionership.

comparing proportionately well with the next house of representatives.

placed on the general file the legislature will not have been convened in Isn't it a little early for the repub-

of Mongolian pheasants has been recom-

licans in the United States senate to propose to interfere with protracted tive Straus of New York, which prosenatorial elections in the states in which republican legislatures are still balloting? When a man lives beyond his income

he is on the road to ruin. When a state securities both at home and abroad. It building, while at the same time it or a city incurs liabilities way above credit, and that means an empty treasury, irredeemable floating debts and in- largely due the drain of gold from this church edifice. In any event all evitable ruín.

If congress can vote \$300,000 for printing the report of the secretary of agriculture it can certainly with the same degree of equanimity vote a like sum for the secretary to expend in furnishing seed grain to the destitute farmers of the drouth-stricken regions.

The present storm will, of course, give rise to another avalanche of sensational distrust till the measures about whose and exaggerated dispatches in eastern newspapers, painting the hardships of the Nebraska drouth sufferers several times worse than what they really are and at the same time making pitiful appeals for additional contributions of money, clothing and provisions.

Some of the lady managers of the Home for the Friendless at Lincoln are reported as saying that they would forego all aid from rather than submit to the control of state officers over the expenditure of money contributed to their institution by private parties. If they are sincere in this attitude they certainly ought to be permitted to have their own way. Nothing would please the taxpayers cept the condition and refuse further appropriations of state money to private institutions.

paving controversy is not yet closed owing to an alleged blunder of the president of the city council, will not find much sympathy among the people ties where the result of the issue is so plain and beyond dispute always gives the appearance of a putup job. The record of the city clerk shows letting of this paving contract is regular and in strict accordance with the provisions of the law and ordinances. Going behind the record, even if allowable, will not avail anything, because an omission of this kind does not affect the substantial rights involved.

The monthly salary list of the city of \$6,300. The monthly salary list at the present time exceeds \$30,000. In other only doubled in the last ten years and the assessed property value in 1895 is the city can stand such a drain without going into bankruptcy. The question to prevent municipal bankruptcy? We ean not do it by multiplying office holders and feeding a horde of tax eaters. The only remedy is the vigorous use of the pruning knife and the con- curities, traction of the municipal machine within the reach of the municipal pocket-

TIME TO GET A MOVE ON.

that the whole burden of this relief lief commission has ostensibly been cern has no business method and no division of labor, so essential for systematic and efficient work in any great institution. Up to this time the people have patiently forborne harsh criticism. They expected and had a right to expect that prompt and decisive action would be taken by the legislature and the governor to place the relief commission on a business footing and let it be known and understood that the that contributions from every source should go through the hands of the commission and be placed where the supplies are most needed. Above all things it was expected that publicity would be given from day to day as to the supplies and contributions in money received, what purchases have been made, the prices paid and the names of firms that have sold and delivered supplies of any class to the commission, and whether such supplies are being purchased in open market, by competition, or at private sale. The people have a right to expect and demand that publicity shall be given from day to day, what shipments of relief supplies have been made, the quantity and class of supplies forwarded, and the names of relief agents to whom consigned, and the name of

the locality to which the supplies have been billed. This much at least the commission owes to itself and to the people at large, the donors as well as the recipients of the relief. The fact that the commission is doing its work without pay affords no excuse for the slipshod No, don't annex Hawaii until the and haphazard way in which the work senators who have prepared speeches devolving on it has been performed. on this subject have an opportunity Nobody asks the commission to put in its time and service without pay, but no man should remain on the com-It may be a cold day, but the tem- mission who cannot afford to devote his whole time to the business in hand, and to prevent a warm canvass among the those who are disqualified by lack of different candidates for the vacant capacity or physical endurance should be excused from further service. There certainly are enough men and women in The number of new faces in the next this state fully qualified for the task United States senate gives promise of and willing to perform it if called upon. In our judgment it is high time for the number of new members elected to the commission to systematize its work, subdivide its functions into departments and keep the people fully informed of So long as the act for the protection its doings from day to day, cost what it preciation occasioned by such easement may. Nothing less will satisfy the pubmended for passage in the senate and lic or the parties in whose interest the property; provided further, that the incommission has been called into exist-

> PUBLIC ACCOUNTING BY RAILROADS. A bill is before the house committee poses such regulation of railway compa- will absolutely prevent the exemption nies engaged in interstate commerce as of rental-bearing property, such as the is well known that there is a very gen- limits the extent of exemption of management have inflicted upon American credit a very serious blow. Every form of security has felt it and the credit of well managed rallway properties has suffered from the bad reputation of those which have been recklessly managed. In a recent hearing by the house committee on commerce Mr. Straus said there will be no permanent change in this prevailing sentiment of effective power there can be no dispute have been placed on the statute books. with power of enforcement adequate to the abuses to be corrected. He asserted that the growth of this country had been accelerated by the aid of foreign capital and that the American name will not be free from the reproach under which it now lies with foreign investors until the obligations of corporate trusts have been more clearly defined and their disregard rendered more difficult

and more dangerous. The proposed law provides for a simple and uniform method of bookkeeping by railway corporations; prescribes periodical examinations of their books, as in the case of national banks; prohibits directors of railway companies from speculating in the stocks or bonds of more than to have the society which those corporations; provides that no offimanages the home support it from its cer connected with a company that has own resources. Let the legislature nc. been wrecked can be appointed its receiver, and limits the control of receivers. It also provides that only bona fide holders of the stock of a railway company shall vote at elections. The The claim that the Sherman avenue | importance of this requirement will be apparent when it is stated that it is not uncommon for railway directors through brokers entrusted with proxies to borrow stock over the period of election of Omaha. A resort to petty technicali- only for the voting privilege and thereby retain power in spite of the stockholders. It is also a fact that the same directors have been found to be engaged in managing properties under their conthat everything in connection with the trol for the benefit of other properties in which they held a larger interest, thus using their position to build up rival properties in which the stockholders they are supposed to represent have no interest, but in which their own per-

sonal interest is supreme. There may be some question as to whether it is within the authority and province of the federal government to Omaha ten years ago averaged about provide such regulation as this bill proposes, but there can be no question that there is an urgent need of some words, while the city's population has form of public accounting for railway companies, some means of giving assurance that the reports of the comless than 50 per cent greater than it panies are not false and that the diviwas in 1885 the cost of maintaining city | dends they declare are earned. While government is five times as great as it all companies do not practice deception was ten years ago. The wonder is how in this regard, it is a fact that some of them do, and the knowledge of this causes distrust which unfavorably afstares us in the face, what shall we do fects the value of the securities of the companies that are honest. This is especially so with respect to foreign investors who have almost entirely lost faith in American railway se-

> While thousands of millions of corabroad, continue to be the football of ent opinion regarding future revenue.

There has been a great deal of com- leading official statements, it is doubt- revenues with a reasonable degree plaint in the drouth stricken section of ful whether any legislation can bring of accuracy when the conthe state over the lack of business meth- real prosperity to the country. It is ditions are normal, but it is a very ods and want of expedition in the a deficiency of credit rather than of uncertain work when the conditions are handling and distribution of relief sup- money that is responsible for existing as at present. What the party in power plies at the state capital. It is notorious conditions. The withdrawal of for ought to do is to propose some plan work has been allowed to rest on the tions are evidence of a lack of confishoulders of one man. The State Re- dence not due altogether to the curback of this man, but in reality the con- and dishonest management of the railway corporations.

> LIMITING TAX EXEMPTION. One of the most flagrant abuses of our

ligious and charitable associations under pretext of their coming within the clause of the constitution that authorizes the exemption of property used for churches and schools. In this city alone office buildings and store buildings that bring in a large rental and are worth hundreds of thousands of lists by the assessors, councilmen and county commissioners contrary to the spirit if not the letter of the law. The same is true with regard to cemeteries established and maintained for revenue and lands held for speculation. In order to define just what class of property shall come within the meaning of constitutional exemption a bill has been introduced by Senator Smith of this district which, in our judgment, will commend itself to all expressly declares that the following property of the state, counties and municipal corporations, both real and personal. Second, such church building and the real estate on which it worship of God; provided, that when so much, because if they know of them exclusively for the public worship of that way protect their roads. It is the God or shall cease to be so used then secret rate cutting and secret rebates, the said property shall not be exempt. and the use of scalpers to handle cut Third, such other property as may be rate tickets that has demoralized the used exclusively for public school pur- passenger traffic. Every infringement poses and property used for cemetery clusively for burial purposes and in no peting road was stealthfly cutting wise with a view to profit; provided, that in the assessment of real estate abuses can be stopped every railroad encumbered by public easement any deshall be deducted in valuation of such creased value of land by reason of live into account in the assessment thereof.

These provisions seem to be very libon commerce, introduced by Representa- eral and cannot affect any one sect more than another in the long run. They churches will be on the same level in that regard and so will all sectarian educational institutions. As a matter of principle the exemption of any property not owned by state, county, city or school district is of doubtful propriety, and the exemptions that are provided for in Senator Smith's bill are really concessions to public sentiment rather than a matter of right.

IMPROVING REVENUES.

During the first six months of the current fiscal year, which ended December 31, the receipts of the government from internal revenue were nearly \$9,000,000 in excess of the corresponding months of the preceding year. This was a gratifying improvement and the latest reports from the treasury officials are to the effect that it continues. It is said that they expect the accounts to run nearly even for the future, except for the interest payments, which aggregate \$31,500,000 per year. Secretary Carlisle is represented as taking a hopeful view of the outlook. It is now expected that the returns from the income tax will be larger than had been estimated, but the revenue from this source will not be applicable to the expenditures of the current fiscal year, as the tax does not become payable until July 1 next. A considerable revenue is also counted upon from the sugar duty during the calendar year 1895. It is estimated that the dutiable imports of sugar this year will amount to about \$100,-000,000, which at an average duty of 40 per cent ad valorem would afford a revenue of \$40,000,000. The larger portion of this amount will not be available. however, for meeting the expenditures of the current fiscal year, of which five months remain.

In his recent speech in the senate Mr. Gorman stated, on the authority of the secretary of the treasury, that the excess of expenditures over receipts from July 1 last until January 12 was, in round numbers, \$34,000,000, it being somewhat above that amount, which was \$14,000 greater than the secretary had in his annual report estimated the deficit would be for the entire year ending June 30 next. The Maryland senator, whose habit it is to look at a matter of this kind in a very practical and business-like way, expressed the opinion that not only would there be a large deficit for the present fiscal year, but that the revenues of the one following would probably be insufficient to meet the expenditures, and he urged the necessity of doing something to relieve the condition. Although a slight increase in revenues has taken place and the outlook seems more favorable, the appeal which Senator Gorman made twelve days ago for legislation to provide more revenue has just as much force now as when it was uttered. The government needs more income now and the situation will not be helped by making optimistic estimates of what the future may yield. The secretary of the treasury has gone far astray in his previous calculations and the outcome may show porate securities, distributed here and him to be equally mistaken in his pres-

is possible

eign capital and the forced liquida- that will give the government more revenue at once, but there seems to be little probability that it can agree upon rency system, but largely to the bad any plan. There is almost as much diversity of opinion in the party on this subject as there is on the currency.

There continues to be talk that President Cleveland will call an extra session of the Fifty-fourth congress very system of revenue and taxation is the soon after the adjournment of this congress if there is nothing done at the exemption of property owned by represent session to relieve the difficulties and embarrassments of the treasury. If he entertains such an intention the indications are that he will have the opportunity to act upon it.

THE WESTERN TRUNK LINE COMMITTEE The successor of the late Western dollars have been stricken from the tax Passenger association is to be known as the Western Trunk Line committee. When the defunct association finally succumbed it was understood in railway circles that its disappearance was simply to make way for a new organization including substantially the same members and working for substantially the same objects. In fact, the work of forming a new railway alliance began before the old one was formally dissolved, and so confident were the projectors of their ultimate success that association refused tempting positions property and no other shall be exempt in the expectation of retaining places at from taxation in this state: First, the head of the new organization. In these expectations, it seems, they have not been disappointed.

The purpose of the committee is an nounced to be the maintenance of rates stands, not exceeding an area equal to for passenger traffic. It proposes to 132 feet square, in any city, town or do this by binding each railroad to give village, and not exceeding three acres ten days notice of every proposed adof ground not included within such city, vance or cut in railroad fares, such town or village as may be owned and changes being allowed provided they used exclusively by any religious de- are open and above board. It is not nominations whatsoever for the public lower fares that the railroad men fear of the old agreement was excused or justified on the ground that some combelow the published rates. If these man feels confident that an era of

fences, fruit or forest trees grown or will prove any more successful than Berlin. its predecessor. It has a much simpler task before it, but at the same time it is a much looser organization and one without any apparent means to effectually enforce its agreements. It is possible that this may prove a source of hearts of the German people the sun of Bisthe author of the measure believes nec- Young Men's Christian association there has never been a railroad assostrength rather than of weakness. Yet march has never set. essary to restore confidence in railroad building, Masonic building, Odd Fellows ciation in which each road was not ready to repudiate its obligations when- peace as they exhibited in preparing for its ability to pay it is sure to destroy its eral distrust of these securities in the church property to 132 feet square, a grandizement appeared. It will not do Britain and Russia are so diverse that those foreign markets, and to this is very space that should be abundant for any largely due the drain of gold from this church edifice. In any event all

> It may not have been an impeachable offense for Judge Ricks to receive money earned as clerk after his elevation to the bench, but it will be when the amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, proposed by Congressman Ray becomes law. Should another federal judge indulge in similar practices he will not be able to get off so easily by making an appeal to cus-

The weather man seems to have taken a notion to prove that the calendar is right after all.

The Public is Right. New York Tribu

The public has a habit of being right in these days. Public sentiment in Brooklyn is in favor of the strikers. This might be a good point for the railroad officials to

But They Are Dead.

It is an actual fact that a few members of congress have put forth neither a currency plan nor a Hawalian resolution. They are the members in whose memory congress has put aside other business and pronounced ornate funeral eulogies.

Eaker Suits the Democrats.

Eaker Saits the Democrats.

St. Louis Republic.

Kansas has had the luck to bring out of her senatorial deadlock a better man than any of the original candidates. Lucien Baker has long been called the "decentest republican in the state." No other republican would have so disarmed democratic criticism. Senator-elect Baker is in every way, except in his republicanism, a worthy successor of Judge John Martin. Bank Surplus Taxable in Iowa.

Dabuque Telegraph. The Iowa supreme court has decided that he undivided profits or surplus of banks are

the undivided profits or surplus of banks are taxable, and the decision will meet with approval. When the individed profits are loaned to earn more profits they become capital, and the law provides for the taxation of capital. It is noteworthy that the court has recently rendered an unusual number of very sensible decisions. But the Theft Proceeds. Memphis Avalanche

Thurston's Financial Ideas.

Thurston's Financial Ideas.

Minneapsits Tribune (rep.).

It is evident that Mr. Thurston's ideas are either in a state of very serious middle on the money question, or else he is endeavoring to cater to the free silver sentiment of his state without committing himself entirely to the free and unlimited coinage idea. It is to be feared that, like all compromisers, he will come to grief. When he gets into the senate he will be obliged to array himself upon one side or the other. He will be forced to advocate the maintenance of all forms of money at par measured by the gold standard, or the degradation of our currency to the 50-cent silver standard. There is no middle ground.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The newly elected president of the French republic has already made the disconcerting discovery that the functions of the office which he has assumed are much more difficult to discharge than the casual spectator might imagine. They are rendered difficult by the essential vice of the French constitutional system, which makes the chief executive dependent upon the legislature, and so places him at the mercy of the whims, caprices and resentments of a chamber whose whose course it is impossible to forecast, and upon whose support for any protracted period it is never safe to count. The president must carry on his administrative functions through the medium of a ministry, and as this ministry is subject to be forced into retirement at any time by an adverse vote in the Chamber of Deputies, it follows that the executive has no real authority, and can only exercise his functions by legislative sufferance. This would be bad enough if the chamber had any real solidarity, if it were controlled by two parties of nearly equal strength. Under existing conditions, with half a dezen cliques striving for control, and the most incongruous combinations constantly being made, it must be well nigh intolerable. It must be especially harassing to President Faure, for he is in the embarrassing position of owing a divided allegiance. His was effected by a coalition, made for the purpose of preventing, at any sacrifice, the

Under existing conditions it is not easy to see what is to be gained in practical politics by Mr. Gladstone's return to the House of Commons. That he will materially strengthen the composite ministerial party is doubtful. He will more probably weaken it, by making more marked the line of cleavage between its old guard of genuine liberals and the motley host of radicals, socialists and other faddists. The men who in the press and on the platform have been crying good riddance unblased persons. Senator Smith's bill the officers of the Western Passenger to him! will resent his return and rail against him. And they hold much more than the balance of power. That he will be able to call them back and remarshal them all under the old liberal banner is utterly out of the question. His reappearance in the House, therefore, while it will be an impressive historical episode, is not likely to mark a political epoch. He will, of course, be greeted by all with the personal honor due to the greatest Briton of the age. But there is only too much cause to fear that the unmatched leader will find a divided following, his elequent voice will awake dis-cordant echoes of dissent, and his exalted principles will no more inspire and dominate the party in which he was once omnipotent,

The supposition that Bismarck may resume the direction of affairs in an official any of such property shall not be used in time they can meet them and in probable, but a return to his foreign and capacity may be dismissed as entirely imdomestic policies seems imperatively demanded by the situation. The efforts to isolate France and a renewal of the close friendship between the kaiser and the czar, which were characteristic features of Bismarckian statesmanship, seem necessary in view of the growing weakness of the Triple Alliance and the looming up of new political combinations. The rising tide of socialism has already required a reversion to the Bis-marckian policy of repression. The rumors of the prospective dismissal of various min-isters who are obnoxious to Prince Bis-marck are too persistent to be disregarded. stable passenger rates will be intro-duced.

The retirement of the ungrateful Von Boet-ticher, Prussian minister of the interior, and of other members of the backstairs con-Experience only will tell whether the reator of the German empire would signify new Western Trunk Line committee the complete rehabilitation of Prince Bismarck in the eyes of the ruling powers at Berlin. The substitution in the foreign of-fice of Radowitz, the Bismarckian diplomatist now ambassador at Madrid, in place o that Caprivian nonenity, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, would be the signal for the triumph of the ex-chancellor's foreign policy. In these senses a new Bismarckian era seems to be dawning in Germany. In the

> The statesmen of Japan are showing as much astuteness in listening to overtures for terms of peace which have been offered in such a vague way by China, they prefer to make their own terms, the humiliation of China first being so complete that she will be willing to settle on any conditions pro-posed by the victors. It may be argued that peace could be had now, away from Paris, although it had destroyed the fabric of the French government, and no doubt Japan feels that if she were to end hostilities today and impose an easy burden upon Chins she would not even then be safe from future danger. Japan is taking all the chances with the boldness of a supreme conviction of success, and such a conviction, so well sustained, counts for much in the scales of victory.

The official returns of the strength of the regular British army at the close of 1894 show that there are now rather more than 222,000 officers and men on the regimental rolls, and, including the first class army reserve of men, who have been thoroughly are liable to be called upon for service at any time, the full strength of the regular military forces is about 303,000 men. These, however, include the West India regiment the Royal Malta artillery, and a few corps raised in other parts of the world for special local duty, but who, of course reduce demands upon the ordinary troops. Of 222,000 about 106,000 are quartered home, nearly 78,000 being in England and Wales, 3,800 in Scotland, nearly 26,000 in Ireland, and the remainder in the Channel islands, a very large proportion of those in England being quartered in the southern parts and convenient for the prompt mobilization of an army corps at short notice. The colonies and Egypt take the services nearly 38,000 troops, and 78,000 are in India and Burmah. The Egyptian garrison absorbs quite 5,000 British soldiers of all kinds, besides the many British officers who are at-tached to the khedive's forces either to train or command the native levies; and in the Mediterranean, Malta has a garrison of 8,500 and Gibraltar one of nearly 5,000, besides the small force kept in Cyprus. Hongkong has a force of about 3,500; Bermuda and the Straits Settlements have each about 1,500 Canada has only about the same number South Africa, 3,400; the West Indies, 3,000 Ceylon, 1,700; and the remainder of those troops on colonial duty are spread over the West African settlements, Mauritius and St. Helena, Australia containing no imperial

Memphis Avalanche.

By a vote of 18 to 14 the bill to steal the chief executive office of Tennessee from Governor Evans, who was elected by the people on November 6, and give it to Peter Turney, ex-governor, and at present holding the office by force and violence, passed the senate. Senator Bates protested in an argument that was powerful, lucid, logical and unanswerable. For this service he has endeared himself to nine-tenths of the democrats of Tennessee, who love courage and fairness, and who scorn trickery and subterfuge. Senator Bates possesses the true Jacksonian spirit.

Helena, Australia containing no imperial troops.

The strange intermingling of races in Austria, unique in the history of even shifting Europe, gives an extremely curious aspect to its modern politics as reported daily in the cablegrams. Certain names are linked with certain parties to whom in the derivation they are diametrically opposed. That thoroughly national enthusiast, Premier Wekerle, is unmistakely of a non-Magyar line of descent. Among the German leaders line of descent. Among the German leaders of Bohemia are Schmeykal, Chlumecky Kozepek, and among the protagonists of the Czechs are statesmen with such German patronymics as Rieger, Krumbholz and Purg hart, while the most prominent parliament-ary opponent of the Italians is a Croat boast-ing of the sonorous Italian name of Bianchi. This very diversity yields hope, however, of a happy outcome in a true political state irrespective of races. Although the Pole irrespective of races. Although the Poles still have a nationality, despite their division among the foreign states for a hundred years the Swiss nationality is, on the contrary a confederation of three races and tongues Austria need not despair.

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



THE TRUST DECISION.

A manufacturing me nopoly, which sells its products in every state in the union, is not, according to the supreme ccurt, any less a manufactory. Chicago Inter-Ocean: The Sugar trust decision will breed discontent. Since the famous Dred Scott case no ruling so declaratory of state's rights in limitation of those of the citizens of the republic has been ren-

Chicago Tribune: Those persons who are complaining of "centralization" and the abgeneral government' should take notice that the suppression of trusts has been declared by the supreme court to belong to the states It remains to be seen how competent they are o attend to the matter.

Detroit Free Press: It has been decided by the supreme court of the United States that the Sherman anti-trust law does not prevent the organization or maintenance of trusts in this country. This rather tends to confirm a long-standing opinion that it was not intended to accomplish the purpose for which it purported to have been made.

New York World: By a decision of the supreme court in the Knight case yesterday the Sugar trust has won a decided advantage in a skirmish, but it has not yet established the Olney doctrine that interference with trusts is unconstitutional. The decision in this case is only that certain matters do not come under the anti-trust law, not that the law is unconstitutional.

Buffalo Express: The Sherman law under-cok to get at trusts through the power vested in congress to control interstate com-merce. It forbade combinations in restraint of interstate commerce. The suit attempted to show that the Sugar trust was such a ombination, inasmuch as it sells its products to control the business of refining sugar, not the interstate trade in sugar. The supreme court sustains the opinion, which, it must be confessed, is logical and reasonable.

A FEW HAPPY HITS.

Philadelphia Record: A man has to blow himself, as a rule, before he can wet his whistle.

Rome Tribune: We know a man who is not in straitened circumstances and who wants to be. He's a hunchback.

Boston Transcript: He-How well Miss Elderberry carries her age! She-But then the has become so accustomed to it, you know. Detroit Free Press: Mudge—See here, last night a fellow called me a blooming idlot— Yabsley—He Hed. I saw you last night myself, and you were looking seedy as could

Indianapolis Journal: "Sharpe got himself elected to the council as a man of views, didn't he?"
"Well, he is living up to it. Scarce a bill passes that he isn't deemed a good man to see."

New York Tribune: At the theater. Vaggs-How gloomy that curtain is! Gaggs-Walt till you have seen the play and you rill think the curtain the brightest thing

Judge: Bear (in trap)-Wow! ow! ow! ! Free Bear-Roaring won't get you out of he trap. First Bear-It's not the trap I'm roaring at. That brute away up there congratulated me on having 'quite a snap' here and I can't

get at him. Chicago Tribune: "On principle," said the honorable member from the 'Steenth district, placing something in his pocketbook and putting the latter back in his inside vest pocket, "I am opposed to a member of the legislature accepting a railroad pass, but when the railroad just forces it on you, you know, why, that's different."

SIUNCE. Boston Courier,
What hez slunce
Done for us?
Simply got us
Iner fuss,
Got us twisted,
Aller skewer;
So we don't know
Nuthin' sure Nuthin' sure Hain't a both'rin' Druther whittle Roun' th' store.

DOWN THE HILL WITH NANCY.

New York Sun. When the air ez crisp an' the sleds jes' fly!
When the air ez crisp an' the sleds jes' fly!
That's the kind I fancy!
An' my heart goes back to the days gone by
When she had a bloom on her cheeks, an' I
When slidin' down hill with Nancy!

When the nights were still
On the old village hill
An' the stars winked an' blinked kindy
dancy;
'Twas a heart full o' joy
When I was a bdy—
When I was a bdy—

A-slidin' down hill with Nancy! Thar wa'nt no snobs er thingumbobs, A-sportin' big canes with gold-plate nobs, An' sich like elegancy! 'Twas jes' plain Joe an' Bob an' Bill, An' each tuk' a gal an' piked fer the hill But I went along o' Nancy!

We used bob-sleighs in the good ol' days An' the gals set in front with their An the gais set in front with the crost ways.

They wouldn't do it now, I fancy!

Twas a whoop an' a run,

An' if I won-I jing!

Twas a kiss from Nancy!

Oh! those were the days when the young s' danced in their cheeks in a crimson Hood,
Too rich fer now-a-day fancy!
An' in old age still,
I'm a-slidin' down hill—
Jes' slidin' down hill with Nancy!

THE SUNDAY BEE.

Among the attractive features of The

Sunday Bee may be mentioned the opening chapter of Anthony Hope's serial story, entitled "The Chronicles of Count Antonio," said to be the most ambitious effort of this celebrated English author, whose "Prisoner of Zender" scored such an unqualified success. Joel Chandler Harris, a name famous among juvenile readers, contributes another of his "Thimblefinger Stories," which have attracted much attention in recent issues of The Sunday Bee. A symposium of newspaper opinion upon the subject of "The Concentration of Wealth" is a most interesting feature, presenting, as it does, the opinions of leading editors throughout the country on a topic that engages the attention of the best thinkers of the day. Rev. Dr. Parkhurst spoke in Chicago a few days ago of his work in behalf of reform in municipal government. He gave his auditors wholesome advice, which is not alone applicable to Chicago. A condensed report of his address will appear in The Sunday Bee. Carpenter's letter describes a recent tour into the interior of the Hermit Kingdom, in which graphic pictures are given of the country and people, subjects about which little is known. Hon. Robert P. Porter, whose letters from Great Britain have for months formed a distinctive feature of The Sunday Bee, contributes a London letter on the condition of agriculture in England. Every student of political economy, as well as every intelligent farmer, will read this combination, massmuch as it sens its products in different states. Judge Dailas in the circuit court held more than a year ago that the serious problems now confronting the this claim was not valid. The Sugar trust be said to be "on the way to the poor house." A gossipy letter from Chicago, by Miss Stacia Crowley, well known in Omaha educational circles, is highly entertaining. It is devoted chiefly to an account of a recent visit to the great Chicago university, brief interview with the widow of General Sheridan dispels some of the illusions attending the general's famous ride. Mrs. Sheridan says the general's memoirs may be written by his brother, Colonel Sheridan, who was until recently stationed in Omaha. The woman's page will present the latest fashion gossip, prepared by the brightest writers. A description of new French wedding dresses and spring costumes is given. The telegraphic and local news columns will contain all the news.

Hill's Shrewd Qualification. Brooklyn Engle.

Senator Hill wrote to Clark Howell in 1893 senator Hill wrote to Clark Howell in 1893 that "he was in favor of free coinage under an international agreement," He might as well have said that he was in favor of the millennium in Breckinridge's district or of skating in Calcutta. The desirable which is the impossible is his constant aspiration, the presidency, for instance.



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