

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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What has happened to the wonderful Baltimore currency plan? The best way to get a popular loan is through the agency of postal savings banks.

President Cleveland will now stand back feeling that one great burden has been lifted from his shoulders.

The anti-pass bill is still slumbering in committee, and the prospects are good for an undisturbed sleep.

Political weather prophets may now turn their attention to predicting the life of the new French ministry.

Empress William persists in referring to "my army," but he kindly permits the people of Germany to supply the funds for its support.

This is the week that the legislature ought to accomplish something, even if it does nothing more than kill off a lot of the vicious bills that are before it.

The county commissioners must tackle the question of county employees' salaries, and it must tackle them with a pruning knife and not with a derrick.

Insurance men insist that the valued policy law has been regularly evaded by them. If this is true, and the law is a dead letter, why are they so anxious to wipe it from the statute books?

Queer, isn't it, that the heads of the various state institutions have so much public business to attend to at Lincoln while the legislature is in session, and so little to take them there at other times?

Senator Hill is after democratic unity now. A little while ago he was after the governorship of New York. If he is no more successful this time he will still have his seat in the senate to fall back on.

It was really too much to expect our friend Jerry Simpson to let so good an opportunity as that offered by the Brooklyn strike go, by without making a play for a little populistic political capital.

The Chicago Herald discourses learnedly in a recent issue upon "Sound Democratic Financing." It is needless to say that no reference was made to the democracy management of the national treasury.

Commissioner Williams' apology for voting for the continuance of Superintendent Stryker in charge of the county poor farm was quite in order. It will not be the first apology he will have to offer for his action.

In the good old days before the railroads made their advent into Nebraska every Indian claimed to be a chief, and no every other man that solicited aid for Nebraska sufferers claims to be chairman of some relief commission.

The men who seem to suffer most from the hardships entailed by the Brooklyn street railway strike are the members of the social club known as the Seventh regiment, who have been compelled to remain away from home over Sunday.

If any one can discover the useful purpose which the secretaries to the State Board of Transportation serve, let him speak out. There is no more need for the state to pay \$6,000 a year in salaries to the secretaries than it is to buy a fifth wheel to a wagon.

It begins to look as if Omaha were now assured of at least two more theaters before the next season opens. The more the merrier. Two new theaters will only replace the two that have been destroyed by fire. Every other city of Omaha's size supports no less than three play houses, and Omaha ought to do equally as well.

If anything more were necessary to counsel retrenchment in municipal expenditures the amount of delinquent city taxes would be enough. The penalty of delinquency is attaching to over \$2,250,000, although only \$250,000 of this is comprised in the regular tax list.

The great bulk consists of special taxes for street improvements, and will certainly be paid just as soon as the property owners are in condition to do so. In the interval, however, a lightning of the burdens of general taxation would be a welcome assistance.

THE PRESIDENT APPEALS TO CONGRESS.

The special message of President Cleveland to congress, setting forth the exigencies of the treasury and urging legislation to relieve them, will command the thoughtful attention of the country. The condition described by the president is familiar. All the facts contained in the message have been communicated to the public through treasury statements and fully commented upon in the press. It is a matter of common knowledge that the gold obtained by the last issue of bonds, but little more than two months since, has nearly all been withdrawn from the treasury and that the reserve is again close to the danger point. The process by which this drain upon the treasury gold is accomplished is well understood. The eastern banks have practically suspended gold payments, and will neither supply gold for shipment abroad nor for the payment of import duties. These institutions have now an enormous hoard of the metal, probably not less than \$75,000,000, and are still adding to it. The treasury is forced to meet the foreign demand for gold so long as present conditions continue the government can keep good its coin reserve for the redemption of its paper by a periodical issue of bonds. This is a process which cannot be long maintained without seriously impairing the credit of the government and producing a disastrous financial panic.

Having clearly and candidly described the situation, the president suggests measures of relief. In doing this he shows that he has learned little from his study of this subject and from the discussion it has received in congress. He proposes an issue of bonds for the purpose of redeeming and canceling the United States legal tender notes and the treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver under the law of 1890. Mr. Cleveland ought to be aware of the fact that popular sentiment is opposed to the withdrawal and cancellation of the greenbacks, and that being the case it is idle to present the proposition to congress. There is no real necessity for getting rid of the United States legal tender notes and if congress will make provision for enabling the treasury to obtain a sure and steady gold income those notes will cause no trouble. On this point the president makes the only really strong suggestion in his message. "As a constant means for the maintenance of a reasonable supply of gold in the treasury duties on imports should be paid in gold, allowing all other dues to the government to be paid in any other form of money." This would be simply to return to the former practice and would afford the treasury a certain gold income annually of about \$200,000,000. Perhaps it would not be necessary to require that more than 75 per cent of the duties be paid in gold, since that amount would doubtless be sufficient to provide the treasury with all the gold necessary to the maintenance of the redemption reserve. As to the minor features of the president's plan it is unnecessary to consider them, since they are of no importance apart from the leading feature, and the failure of that may be regarded as assured. Indeed, it has already been plainly indicated in congress that no such proposition will be seriously entertained.

Everybody will agree with the president that the emergency is very serious and appeals to the best wisdom and the highest patriotism of congress, but outside of eastern banking circles there will not be a very general sentiment in approval of the plan suggested by Mr. Cleveland.

THE CANAL BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The Nicaragua canal bill has gone to the house and the probable fate of the measure in that body is a matter of interest. The majority of ten by which the bill passed the senate was quite as large as its advocates had hoped for and showed the effect of their very earnest work. The final amendments to the measure are important and will probably strengthen it in the house. One of these requires that all material for the canal shall be bought in the United States; another gives the president the power to remove any of the directors appointed by him, and still another provides that no more than one dollar in stock of the company shall be issued for every dollar in truth and in fact expended by the company. A provision was also inserted requiring contracts to be let to the lowest responsible bidder after advertisement and limiting the entire amount of awards to \$70,000,000. It was further provided that no contract shall be made with any company in which any stockholder or director of the canal company is a member or director or is in any wise interested.

As passed by the senate the bill provides that the capital stock of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua shall be \$100,000,000 and authorizes the company to issue \$70,000,000, indorsed and guaranteed by the treasury of the United States and secured by a first mortgage on all the property of the company. The United States is to receive \$70,000,000 in stock of the company, \$22,500,000 is to be used for the extinguishment of former issues of stock and the construction of the canal, and the remaining \$75,000,000 is to go to the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. There are to be fifteen directors of the company, ten of which shall be appointed by the president with the advice and consent of the senate. There was nothing of a partisan character in the vote on the bill, though the opposition was most largely made up of democrats. It is in no sense a party measure, however, its most active champions being Senator Morgan of Alabama and Senator Frye of Maine.

There is doubt as to whether the bill can be put through the house, owing to the short time remaining of the session and the probability that it will be sharply antagonized in that body. It is possible that there may be a majority of representatives who are in favor of giving the enterprise some sort of government support and aid and who believe that the canal, if constructed, ought to be under the control of this country, but it is questionable whether

a majority will be found disposed to involve the government in the project, under existing conditions, to the extent which the senate bill proposes. It is true that the measure appears to provide ample safeguards against any loss by the government, but the well founded popular distrust of such schemes will be heeded by a great many representatives, the number of which will refuse to involve the government at this time is likely to be found large enough to defeat the bill or to prevent action on it at this session. Such a result would be a serious matter, perhaps for the investors in canal stock who are hoping to recoup themselves through this legislation, but it would hardly be of any disadvantage to the country.

LICENSE MONEY FOR SCHOOLS.

Some weeks ago a resolution was introduced in the Board of Education urging the enactment of a law that would transfer the revenue derived from fines and licenses from the school fund into some other channel. The avowed motive for this proposition was the easing up of the public conscience which revolts against educating our children from the proceeds of the liquor traffic and fines imposed upon the criminal classes. And now Mrs. Alfa Willett Harvey wants to start a crusade against the raising of blood money for educational purposes. Mrs. Harvey takes it upon herself to "call upon Christian and moral people to arouse from their lethargy, to act—act in the living present." For the sake of mothers who have children to educate; for the sake of the noble teachers who are developing those tender minds; for the sake of our grand educational system—our public schools; for the sake of God, let us purge our school system from the blight that has so long fastened itself upon it." She calls upon the Board of Education "to stand firm for right and justice, knowing you will have the approbation of God, a clear conscience and the people who asked you to care for our schools." Having worked herself to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, Mrs. Harvey concludes: "May God help us all— Strike 'em all the best armed for aye. Strike for your altars and your fires; Strike for the green graves of your sires, God and your native land."

This quotation from Marco Bozzaris has an inspiring sound, but lamentably lacks application to the case in hand. "The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck" would have sounded equally well if sentiment were all we have to deal with.

Let us now look the matter squarely in the face. The framers of our state constitution grappled with this question twenty years ago, and they reached the conclusion that the revenue derived from liquor license and police fines could go to no better purpose than popular education, which is the most potent agency against intemperance, vice and crime. They, therefore, engrafted into the constitution the provision under which such revenue has ever since been set apart for the maintenance of public schools. Manifestly no change can be made by law in this regard. It can only be brought about by changing the constitution. Now, suppose that were done, where should this so-called blood money go to? If it is placed in the general fund it would be used for paying salaries of our judges, lawmakers, governors, and other state officers, including the state school officers, and incidentally it would be paid out to the chancellor and faculty of the university. What would the gain be then to public morals or the overburdened conscience? Wouldn't Marco Bozzaris have to strike a few more licks until the last armed foe expired!

Viewed from the realistic standpoint, this spasm of offended conscience is the merest bosh. If it is against public morals to pay teachers and janitors with license money is it not equally against public morals to pay the salaries of our congressmen, our army and naval officers, our federal judges, including the United States supreme court, and the president of the United States himself out of the same fund? This is precisely what has been going on ever since a tax has been levied upon whisky, wine and beer. Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses Grant and Tecumseh Sherman, Garfield, Arthur and Harrison, Seward, Chase, Sumner, Blaine, and even Blair of New Hampshire, the typical prohibitionist, all received more or less of this liquor license fund as their pay.

As a matter of fact there is not a church, not a Young Men's Christian association organization, or any institution depending upon voluntary contributions that has not gratefully received and disbursed some of this so-called blood money. How could it be otherwise? A saloon keeper or his family make a purchase of clothing or fuel, or ice, and the blood money finds its way into the pocket of the merchant and the banker, and in turn drop it into the contribution box or pay their pew rent or their subscription for the maintenance of religious or benevolent institutions, and no minister of the gospel, and no manager of a charity institution ever inquires where the contribution came from. Women of the town buy jewelry, millinery, dry goods or furniture, and their money percolates through various channels into the pockets of men and women who worship, the teachers of the gospel and the women who minister to want and distress. Nobody revolts against this system, and nobody has yet demanded that every dollar that circulates from bad people to good, and vice versa, shall not be accepted or used for a noble charity or moral purpose without a certificate of good character.

In the face of these stubborn and unpalatable facts, all the sentimental gush about the wickedness of using the license fund for educational purposes is irrelevant and pointless.

Chief Seavey in his annual report asks for the appointment of a police surgeon to take charge of sick and injured police officers. Other employees of the city usually have to pay their own physicians, although it might be no more than right for the city to look after those whose injuries or sickness is directly due to the performance of

police duties. But when we come to this, it may be pertinent to ask, Where is the city physician? There are two physicians in the employ of the city health department drawing regular salaries from the public treasury who ought to be amply able to take care of any policemen wounded in the service. No new tax levies are needed.

NORTHWESTERN BUSINESS FEDERATION.

There was recently organized at Minneapolis what is designated "The Northwestern Business Federation," composed of boards of trade in Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas. The object of the federation is to enable the various bodies associated in it to bring their united efforts and influence to bear in behalf of measures and plans for advancing the interests of the northwest. As indicating the special objects of the federation, resolutions were adopted recognizing the vital importance to the northwest of water transportation to the seaboard, and calling upon congress to pass the bill now pending providing for the creation of a commission of investigation into the best methods of securing a deep waterway to the Atlantic; favoring the systematic development of the feasible waterways of the northwest; and pledging efforts to remove discrimination in railroad rates now existing and as far as possible to place the different sections of the northwest on an equitable basis.

The spirit of the speeches made by representatives of boards of trade in the convention indicated a strong feeling that united and vigorous effort is necessary on the part of the business interests of the northwest in order to secure for that section its just share of prosperity. There was earnest denunciation by some of the speakers of unjust discrimination by the railroads against the northwest, some very conclusive facts being given to show how Chicago is favored in the matter of transportation charges to the disadvantage of northwestern trade centers. It was urged that the federation could accomplish much by opposing a united front to this discrimination, and special interest was manifested in the subject of improved waterways as a means of securing cheaper transportation rates. This is undoubtedly a vital question for the whole northwest, and it is one regarding which a livelier interest is likely to be developed in the future than has yet been manifested. Whatever the growth of railway facilities may hereafter be, and in a portion of the northwestern territory these seem now to be inadequate, it is hardly possible that transportation rates in this section will ever be on a satisfactory basis until there are better water outlets for its products. It will require time and the expenditure of a great deal of money to secure these, but their importance must be kept constantly in view, and it will be more strongly impressed with the development of the productive resources of the northwestern states.

While the federation of boards of trade effected does not represent the whole northwest, if it shall be instrumental in accomplishing any good for the region it does represent all the other portion of the northwest will be the gainer by it. And such a combination of business organizations ought, if judiciously adhering to sound principles, to command respect for its wishes and make its influence felt wherever it shall make known the one and exert the other.

A few members of congress are reported to have suffered new pangs of conscience on discovering that the income tax for which they had voted is to be collected not only from their salaries as congressmen, but also from their allowances for stationery and mileage. They think this an eternal outrage, because they had come to look upon mileage as one of the sacred prerequisites of the office. Some of them are said to be so incensed at the prospect that they would like to vote to exempt their mileage allowances if they only dared, but unfortunately are not to be favored with the opportunity. Since, however, they still draw 10 cents a mile for traveling expenses that can not cost more than 3 or 4 cents a mile, they may possibly be able to save a little even after the income tax shall have reduced it to 9.8 cents a mile.

A code of civil service rules for the police department would not be out of place in Omaha, as suggested in Chief Seavey's report. Other cities require stringent tests both as to physical and mental capacity of all applicants for positions on the police force. Because no such stringency has been applied to the men now employed is no reason why it should not be applied to all future applicants.

The garrulous Cuban journalist who made a vicious attack on Mexico at a reception given by the Mexican commander-in-chief has precipitately embarked for Cuba with a pocketful of challenges to mortal combat. He probably proposes to fight his duels at long range from Havana. He who fights and runs away may live to fight another day.

A Great Newspaper. In spite of the personal enmities acquired by its publisher, The Omaha Bee stands high as a newspaper. And he it said to credit the success of The Bee and its dispenser is due to the great energy and exceptional capacity of Mr. Rosewater. He gives the editor his personal supervision and his watchfulness is responsible for the complete and accurate news reports that fill its columns.

An illustration of Mr. Rosewater's enterprise was conveyed in the excellent work done in connection with the Barrett Scott grounds. The Bee had a reporter on the spot during the entire search, and in addition Mr. Rosewater is in communication with the Barrett Scott grounds for the agency at Chicago, with a view to extending their services, when the body was found.

MEXICO AND GUATEMALA.

New York Sun: There is clearly no need of any other than an amicable solution of this controversy, in spite of the present excitement and occasional talk of war. Chicago Times: As long as labor and its employers fight to the death in the United States, it is grimly incongruous for the United States to be playing the part of a peacemaker in Mexico. Chicago Post: The Guatemalan government evidently appreciates the folly of withstanding Mexico. Her 3,700 troops would be a poor match for an army of perhaps 25,000 trained fighting men, commanded by educated officers, and incited by the spirit of conquest that prevails through Mexico. Kansas City Star: Because wars of any kind are almost certain to result from the conflict between Mexico and Guatemala will be watched by the people of the world, but it will not be half so much talked about as the Chinese-Japanese trouble unless it should happen that little Guatemala, like little Japan, should make havoc of big Mexico. Philadelphia Ledger: Unless Guatemala submits to the existing demands, President Diaz declares it must take the consequences. These, in view of the condition of affairs in both countries, are likely to prove disastrous. Whatever sympathy one may feel for the little republic is greatly lessened by the reflection that it has brought this trouble on itself by its own foolish and peevish actions. Chicago Herald: The Mexicans have a fairly drilled army. Their military academy is not to be despised. Diaz knows, nevertheless, that war would be a costly victory for him. Whatever sympathy one may feel for the little republic is greatly lessened by the reflection that it has brought this trouble on itself by its own foolish and peevish actions. Chicago Tribune: There is nothing in the situation that cannot be settled easily and peacefully. It is not the Mexicans who should afford to withdraw their troops and Mexico can do the same. Then let outside parties settle the boundary line, and if Guatemala has any real sympathy for the Mexicans, it should pay an indemnity for whatever losses it has occasioned the Mexicans. In any event it would be absolute folly for Guatemala to continue its quarrel with Mexico with a comparatively small army, and without financial resources. Chicago Herald: The people of this country will not consent to Diaz, who is the embodiment of the strongest qualities of the races whose blood he boasts. He has the cunning and cruelty of the southern Indian, and all the reckless courage and manhood of the unsoftened Spaniard. He is disposed to carry things with a high hand. No man is easy enough for him to trick. He will side with Juarez and fight Juarez with equal ferocity later on. Lerdo admitted him to Mexico by proclaiming amnesty, and he promptly dismissed the Lerdo cabinet. He has never since admitted the constitution under his foot and declared himself president, with powers no royal dynasty of this side of Russia, put in the relation of a monarch to the United States brought to the surface the same characteristics of independence of control. In the innumerable disputes as to the Nicaragua canal well and safety control, he bore himself with extreme haughtiness, and generally came off with all the honors of diplomacy.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

President Cleveland insists on taking the gold cure. Robert Louis Stevenson's literary earnings in the last eight years amounted to \$200.

The Minneapolis Tribune prefers to keep at the grave of Washburn than jump into the Nelson band wagon.

The junior senator of Kansas, Lucien B. Marcell, is an advocate of a moderate quantity of dough, estimated at \$100,000.

The New York legislature has passed a law prohibiting the floating of any other than the American flag from public buildings.

Before swallowing Guatemala at one gulp Mexico should take a day off and diagnose the case of the whale that swallowed Jonah.

Congressman Boutelle threw a few gobs of hot porra on the steps of the white house, but no one accused him of infringing on Wauke's patent.

A New York legislator who displayed evidence of sudden prosperity explained to inquisitive neighbors that he had dispensed with a servant girl. Great head, that.

Notwithstanding the rage of blizzards down east, signs of spring prosperity are visible on the congested residents. A sea serpent has been sighted in Orange lake, N. Y.

A Berlin theologian predicts a great war in 1897, a new Napoleon in 1899, a terrific earthquake in 1900, and the end of the world in 1903. Now is the time to subscribe. Delays are dangerous.

Mrs. Isabella Macbeth Richardson, who died in New York a few days ago, always maintained that she was a direct descendant of that king of Scotland whose story is told in Shakespeare's drama of "Macbeth." Her maiden name was Macbeth.

A Massachusetts man proposes to solve the booze question by offering a state prize of \$50 to every man who remains sober for a year. The offer is in the nature of a sanitary measure, for prohibition booze is pronounced by experts a terror on wheels.

Lady Randolph Churchill is the third titled American now to wear the weeds—the duchesses of Manchester and Marlborough being the other two. Lady Randolph, rich in her own right, the duchess of Marlborough is poor, and the duchess of Manchester who imitates the American's fair is a thing of the past are slightly mistaken. It is in existence and is sure to continue while the treasury holds out. At the present time it costs \$1,500 a month to run the fair, and there is \$400,000 in the treasury. As a specimen of native grip, there is no occasion for a Chicago blush for it.

Senator Teller is really one of the most accomplished men in public life. He is a student of finance, conversant with all diplomatic questions, and through his experience in the lead of the interior department, is thoroughly familiar with every problem of domestic economy. He is a linguist and a scholar, and at the same time a thoroughly practical man in affairs.

Poetic cult is firmly entrenched in Chicago. A native waver of the divine muse competed for the laurel wreath of the town and ran away with the prize easily. Here is what it is: "There was a young girl named Weller, Who had a very keen smeller; She said to her beau, 'Quit cigarettes or go,' But he stayed and smoken an eteer."

Too Little Business in Politics. Very often, when business matters are under discussion, we hear the remark: "That may be business, but it isn't politics." And it is regrettable that such a view is taken. Business and politics are diametrically opposed, that all business sagacity and ordinary good judgment are required from the consideration of party councils, and that parties array themselves against our best interests on grounds of purely partisan expediency.

The Way They Look at It. The effort to put a stop to the practice of the advertising business to public officials is evidently regarded by some statesmen as a blow to the United States government for which the institution of government was invented.

THE CANAL BILL.

New York World: If the canal can be completed under this plan it will be of immense advantage to the commerce of this country and of the world. Chicago Times: If the United States keep on guaranteeing the bonds of corporations somebody will have to guarantee the bonds of the United States. But that Nicaragua bill will never pass the house of representatives. Davenport Democrat: Many a business man with a big bank account and comparatively unlimited credit has been brought to grief by signing notes. The United States has the collateral in itself, but if it goes into the note-guaranteeing business it will probably have the obligations to meet. This is just what the senate has voted to do in the Nicaragua canal matter. Chicago Post: The advantages to commerce from the Nicaragua canal are manifest. Such a short waterway might be estimated profitable to this city if the future should develop, as many think it must, a navigable channel from our river to the Gulf of Mexico. But it would be far preferable if the company should be owned by private capital than that the government should be drawn into an unprofitable partnership of this sort, except as a last measure to prevent the control from falling into the hands of foreign bankers. Indianapolis News: It goes without saying that the United States is more interested than any other nation in the completion of this waterway. It is essential that it should be controlled by Americans, and that American commerce should enjoy all the benefits which will be the voice of the lobby, but it is plain that even the indirect influence of any foreign power in Central America would become intolerable to the United States. Chicago Journal: The principal advantage, which will be the impossibility of maintaining the present outrageous transcontinental freight rates when a cheap and short water route comes into competition with the railroads, is the hope upon which California and all the western states are living; and the people generally are looking to the canal to lighten many of their burdens. The gain to Australia will be very great and the whole world will profit. But the United States will control the canal, and if that should prove necessary, could close it to the warships of other nations. But let it be understood that no monkeying with that "first lien" will be tolerated a single day. Kansas City Star: The endorsement by the senate of the United States of the great work of constructing the Nicaragua canal roadway and decided step toward the actual construction of the work. Of the advantages of the work there is no doubt, no more than that the Suez canal, already constructed, is an advantage. That when the canal is constructed it should be under the control of the United States is admitted. All that is wanted is a guarantee that the stronger, and under our present policy, nothing corporation is in the background to receive the benefit that should inure to the United States. If the United States can get the canal under its control, it will be worth the money.

WHITTLED TO A POINT.

Galveston News: A busybody is a troublesome person who wastes time trying to do somebody else's duty. Los Angeles Times: "Three times this week to see of my advantage, didn't you feel rather bored?" "Oh, dear, no," said the agreeable things about different people each visited and spied."

Washington Star: "Hit sun'y am sprin'ing," said Uncle Eben, "but see how much 'morn' some ob my neighbors knows 'bout runnin' dah fahms?"

Chicago Record: First Brooklyn Citizen—"It's terrible the way these street car men are riding."

Second Brooklyn Citizen—"Oh, I don't know; I rather like it. It's the first real excitement I've had over here since the battle of Long Island."

Atlanta Constitution: "There stands a man who was at Waterloo." "Impossible!" "Fact, crossed the ocean last year and visited 'em all."

Judge: Judge—you claim Mr. Coffin as a particular friend of yours? Mrs. Killbuck: Yes, your honor; he buried two of my husbands.

Harlem Life: Colonel Kirkright (a prominent Kentuckian)—What kind of a record has Colonel Derringer? Colonel Gore—He took the Keeley cure some time ago, but in all other respects he has always been a consistent democrat.

Chicago Tribune: "Are you looking at the face of nature, Kiddy?" asked her father. "Yes," replied the little girl at the window. "Are you looking at the face of nature, Kiddy?" asked her father. "Yes," replied the little girl at the window. "Are you looking at the face of nature, Kiddy?" asked her father. "Yes," replied the little girl at the window.

Washington Star: "My furnace," said one man who keeps house, "is out of sight." "So is mine," replied another; "out of antrache."

TO A CHAPERON.

Tomorrow night, when three of us Are sitting at the play, If should chance to find May's hand, Please look the other way. Are speeding homeward, say, Dear chaperon, don't see my arm— Break through the other two. But when at last we're in the hall, My friend, I beg, I pray, When I begin to say good night, Don't look—don't even stay.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

A contract has been let for sinking a new city well at Pawnee City. Protracted meetings at Newman Grove resulted in many sinners turning from their ways. Thirty-five people are ready to join the Baptist church at York as the result of revival meetings. The Humboldt water works system has been completed and will be turned over to the city in a few days. Stella Washburn of Nemaha City was kicked by a horse and one ear was nearly torn from her head. There have been fifty-three conversions at Alliance as the result of the revival meetings in the Methodist church. Ten-year-old Ilma Horibut of Broken Bow fell upon the ice and fractured her skull. It is feared the accident may prove fatal. Thieves carried off a quantity of clothing from the store of Peter Post of Firth. They left their old clothes to take the place of the ones taken. Rev. Mr. Richer of Alma has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Chardon Congregational church and will enter upon his new duties February 1. Somebody pried into the office of Dr. Johnson at Pawnee City, and with a poker opened the money drawer. Ten dollars in money and \$500 in notes were taken. The pipe of a hired man started a conflagration, which destroyed Nels Anderson's barn, near St. James. All the horses were rescued except one old mare. Mrs. Martin Martinson of Sparta, Knox county, dropped dead while engaged in her household duties. Three little children were with her at the time, but her husband was away from home. A call has been issued for a conference to be held at Broken Bow February 5 for the purpose of organizing a new political party. The call suggests that the new organization be designated as the union party. A 14-year-old son of Tom Madden of Chadron, who was taken to try life as a bandit and stole his father's horse to ride into the Wyoming bad lands. The boy was captured after a hot chase and was ordered sent to the reform school, but when the sheriff started to carry out the sentence the lad escaped.

MR. DAN'S MAXIMS.

From His Address on Journalism. Never be in a hurry. Hold fast to the constitution. A word that is not spoken never does any mischief.

If you find you have been wrong don't fear to say so. All the goodness of a good egg cannot make up for the badness of a bad one.

Stand by the stars and stripes. Above all, stand for liberty, whatever happens.

Vote by Machine. The Myers machine recognizes as many parties as the law recognizes. It enables the voter by touching a button to record the name of the party to which he adheres, and also the names of the candidates whom he wishes to elect. It protects the voter against the drunken challenger, the ruffianly boss, and the illiterate clerk. It makes false counting impossible. It is a bulwark against the influence of dishonest ballots in violating ballot boxes. The legislature should authorize villages, towns, cities and counties in this state to adopt it, and should make its use regular in all elections. If not, indeed, also at all party conventions.

Shall We Act the Peacemaker? Philadelphia Press. Mexico has as good as declared war on Guatemala, or, what is much the same thing, has issued its own settlement of a question with two sides, the Guatemalan side, and the strongest being accepted by Guatemala under penalty of war. There is no excuse for this except the right of the stronger, and under our present policy there is no remedy. With a different exercise of our weight and influence on this continent by the State department Mexico would be forced to submit the question to arbitration.

STARTLING SCIENTIFIC FACTS.

Judge. There's a cunning young bacillus and a natty little germ. Or sudden dia-tona or a microscopio worm.

Or some scientific wonder dragging 'round in our food and air and water, and, by Jings! it makes me squirm.

And the sun will be much colder in about a million years. And a portion of earth's moisture slowly dries and disappears.

And its crust is slowly cooling and excites our human fears. So, by Jings! you needn't wonder if it fills my eyes with tears.

In a hundred generations men will have no teeth at all. And his skull will be as naked as a shiny ball. His superfluous toes will vanish, he will be but four feet tall. So, by Jings! you cannot wonder if my flesh begins to crawl.

He will travel with electric, bicycle, and cable cars. With his air ships he will wander like a meteor 'mid the stars; He will run the waterways of Mars. And, by Jings! where will you stop him? He will run down the bars?

And now Edison's inventing patent food, and I'll be blessed. If it won't knock out the farmers and the soldiers, it'll knock down the bars? And this baby incubator—and perhaps that way is best, But I'll go to Philadelphia, where my brain can take a rest.

BROWNING, KING & CO. RELIABLE CLOTHIERS. Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back. We're Cutting Prices— That's an assertion so easily made that every one in a while somebody makes such a remark—they may mean it—we don't know—but we do know—that—we are cutting prices—and we are cutting prices as we never cut prices before. A good long black beaver overcoat with an ulster collar—our \$30 coat is cut to \$15—How's that—also a genuine Irish frieze ulster cut from \$28 to \$15; downright good coat—Same way all through the suits and overcoats. We've added a lot more pants to our cut price counter—at \$2—\$2.50—\$3.00—\$3.75. Pants in the lot worth and formerly sold as high as \$7. All good trouseers—our own good make—Oh, we're cutting prices and cutting prices hard.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report. Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE.