THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of January, 1895, was as follows:

1	19,265	17	19,201
2	20,711	18	19,189
3	20,157	19	19,179
4	19,642	*20	20,180
5	19,490	21	20,919
*6	20,525	22	19,953
7	19,793	23	19,814
8	19,668	24	20,230
9	19,621	25	20,257
10	19,706	26	20,199
11	19,341	*27	21,109
12	19,478	28	20,279
*13	20,350	29	20,243
14	19,464	30	19,959
15	19,515	31	20,631
16	19,348		

Total	617,549
Less unsold and returned copies	6,274
Total sale	611,275
Daily average	19,719

*Sunday.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of February, 1895.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

The more ridicule the "Trilby" fanatics endure the more enthusiasm they display.

It will take a great deal of oil to calm the troubled waters that surge around the last ex-oil inspector of Nebraska.

There is some consolation in knowing that Parliament will in all probability continue to sit for some months after congress adjourns.

Since Senator Cullom's successful efforts in behalf of the Chicago postoffice building appropriation all has been forgiven in the vicinity of Lake Michigan.

It seems to be a question of doubt whether the legislature runs the legislative employes or the employes run the legislature. The general impression is that the tail wags the dog.

The ex-state oil inspector reports that he has made a practice of inspecting gasoline. This statement may be true, but there has been no diminution in the number of gasoline explosions.

We are told that some of the New York critics complain that the orchestration of Verdi's new opera, "Falstaff," is too heavy. But how could the opera be true to the Shakespearean conception of the character if it were not ponderous?

There is a vacancy in the membership of the democratic state committee. Are not the democrats alive to the importance of this position? Candidates for the place ought to set up headquarters and open a vigorous campaign without delay.

Not one single barrel of oil inspected under the present oil inspection law during the last year was rejected as not coming up to the test prescribed by statute. A test under which such a showing can be made demonstrates its own worthlessness.

It is to be noted that woman suffrage in Colorado, no more than in Wyoming, has proved the solution of all the ills that flesh is heir to. The Colorado legislature is wrestling just as hard with the various problems that beset society as the legislature in any other state.

Only the congressman who has donated his entire quota of free seed to the State Relief commission for the benefit of the drouth sufferers will know by actual experience the bliss that awaits congress when the free garden seed distribution shall have been abolished.

Why did ex-Oil Inspector Hilton deposit that $2,000 with the state treasurer in February, 1894, if the state was really indebted to him for the work performed by him and his corps of inspectors during the year 1893? Was Mr. Hilton ever known to pay anything he did not owe before?

If congress can pass a special appropriation of $10,000 for the immediate relief of the poor in the District of Columbia it ought to be able to authorize a liberal expenditure of money to furnish seed grain to the destitute farmers of Nebraska, who have, without fault of their own, become victims of the drouth.

It might not be out of order to suggest that the committee which is considering the claims for the expenses of the litigation over the maximum freight rate law insist on having the counsel for the state approve each individual item of the bills for printing, expert testimony, traveling expenses and court fees.

Congressman William L. Wilson has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address at the commencement exercises of the University of Mississippi next June. If Mississippi is as liberal with commencement orators as is Nebraska, that means remuneration to the extent of not less than $100 and expenses. Congressman Wilson's lecture career seems to be progressing satisfactorily.

It transpires, according to Bradstreet's reports, that the damage caused to the Florida orange crop by the cold weather in the south about a month ago was greatly exaggerated, and that the actual loss falls upon the larger growers, by whom it will be scarcely felt. The more recent cold wave may increase the burden of failure which the Florida fruit growers will have to bear, but they will try to indemnify themselves as far as they can by exaggerating the loss in order to increase the prices which they obtain for what has been left unharmed.

UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.

Members of the Douglas county delegation have been importuned by certain political schemers of the dark lantern brand to push the bill that contemplates a radical change in the appointment of fire and police commissioners. The bills now pending in both houses propose to take the power of appointing the board from the governor and confer it upon Attorney General Churchill and Land Commissioner Russell, with the governor as a mere figurehead appendage. The pretext under which this change is sought to be made is that the present police chief and the force under him, except such as belong to the star chamber faction, are boodlers and blackmailers, and furthermore that they are encouraged and sustained in their evil ways by the police commission.

Now, if boodlerism and blackmail are rampant in the police they surely are not confined to any class, nationality or creed. Nor is it fair to assume that every member of the fire and police commission is in collusion with boodlers, blacklegs and blackmailers. The question that naturally presents itself is, are the parties engineering this move honest in their desire for municipal reform, or are they merely wearing the sanctimonious garb for nefarious political ends that would take us from the frying pan into the fire?

What reform are we to expect from that extraordinary trinity of reformers, Covell, Churchill and Eller, that could not be brought about through the existing law and by the ordinary methods of procedure against corrupt officials? In the language of the apostle, "Can corruption take on incorruption?" Can we expect clean government from tattooed men who cannot face their own records?

Grant that there is rottenness in the police department, what need is there for a law to place the police of Omaha under control of officials whose conduct inspires distrust in their integrity?

If credible proof can be brought against any police officer, why should not the charges be filed with the police commission and the grand jury? If there is any tangible evidence to convict members of the police commission of corruption, there is a speedy remedy at law by filing complaint with the governor, whose duty it is to remove any member of the commission for cause. If the governor fills the vacancy with a dishonest man he will be held responsible, and the power of the courts can be invoked to rectify the governor's mistake.

In any event, there is no warrant for the proposed change. On the contrary, every unbiased citizen who desires good government must realize that the scheme if carried out will inaugurate and promote dissension, persecution and systematic blackmail.

THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES' APPEAL.

The meeting that has been called by the friends of the Associated Charities at the Commercial club rooms tomorrow afternoon ought to be well attended and ought to result in the adoption of some practical measures for the maintenance of this institution and the good work which it is performing. The object of the Associated Charities is two fold; first, to see that every worthy applicant for poor relief is either supplied with the necessaries required or is directed to the authorities that are in a position to supply them, and, second, to expose fraud and imposture. While the first-mentioned object is really the all-important one, the value of the work coming under the second head is not to be underestimated. True charity seeks to place the recipient on the way to become again self-supporting. When professional beggars are assisted they are not only encouraged to continue a life of vagrancy, but they also take away what was destined for and ought to go to the deserving but unfortunate destitute.

A little reflection will make it plain that every community needs some charitable institution that will make it a business to exercise a discriminating care in the application of poor relief. The Associated Charities undertakes to make the individual investigations into the merits of applicants which private persons cannot and have not the time to make. During the present winter it has had more than its share of the direct work of charity to administer, and as a natural consequence has kept very close to the resources at its command. We are sure the people of Omaha appreciate and approve the scope and purposes of the Associated Charities. They should not permit it to be hampered just at the time when the need of activity is greatest.

CAUSE OF THE BROOKLYN STRIKE.

Since the strike on the electric street railways in Brooklyn has subsided it has become plain that the real cause of that disturbance is to be traced to the fraudulent over-capitalization of the street railway property in that city. The Brooklyn trolley roads are the creation of the past few years. It was not many years ago that rapid transit in Brooklyn was effected solely by numerous disconnected and independent horse car lines. Early in the 80's the elevated roads were built, and quickly made such inroads upon the business of the surface cars that their owners were compelled to look to some new departure to prevent the threatened depletion of their coffers. The first expedient was to consolidate the separate lines into a few larger systems, by which the management would be unified and the operating expenses reduced. But this was only the first step. With the introduction of electricity as a cheap motive power the horse car lines were transformed into trolley systems, the speed materially increased and the lost patronage largely regained.

Every one of these consolidations and transformations, however, offered opportunities for stock watering that were exploited to the fullest possible extent. Whenever a new road was acquired bonds would be issued more than sufficient to cover the purchase price and an additional block of stock would be distributed among the parties on the inside. By these successive manipulations the Brooklyn trolley companies are said to have created, out of pure water, obligations which must be met closely approximating $30,000,000. The predicament of the companies then was this, that they had so large a sum of interest accruing on outstanding bonds that in order not to default payment they were compelled to keep operating expenses at the lowest possible point, even to paring down the wages of conductors and motormen. It was a choice either for the employes to suffer or for the bondholders to suffer. The latter would doubtless also have entailed the necessity of the appointment of receivers. The managers of course preferred to uphold the credit of the companies to the detriment of the employes and hence their stubborn resistance to the demands of the strikers. The knowledge of this situation unquestionably disposed the people of Brooklyn so generally on the side of the strikers. For themselves as patrons of the roads they can see no relief from this mountain of fictitious securities with which the roads have been weighted down. The watered stock and fraudulent bonds promise to serve till doomsday as an excuse for poor accommodations and poorly paid and overworked employes.

SUMMARY PUNISHMENT.

The dispatch from Minister Willis to Secretary Gresham shows that the Hawaiian government proposes to deal summarily with the persons charged with participation or complicity in the recent insurrection. The minister's dispatch is dated January 30, and reports that up to that time thirty had been tried, of whom three were known to have been sentenced to death, and it was thought the others would share the same fate. A large number were still awaiting trial, and the dispatch states that arrests were being made daily. In response to this Secretry Gresham sent instructions to the American minister to demand delay of execution in the case of American citizens condemned to death simply for complicity in the revolt, or who, being charged with actual participation, had not received an open-face trial, with opportunity for defense. The unfortunate men already sentenced when the minister reported will perhaps have paid the penalty before the instructions to our minister reach him, but at any rate the prompt action of the government will be warmly approved by the American people.

This matter was a subject of earnest discussion in the senate on Friday and the nearly unanimous opinion was condemnatory of the course of the Hawaiian government in dealing with the insurgents. Senator Hale declared that the new republic should be warned that the adoption of Mexican and South American methods in this matter would lose it the sympathy of the American people, and with this sentiment there was general concurrence. It is doubtless true, as contended by Senator Morgan, that the Hawaiian government has the sovereign right to put to death every man found guilty of participation or complicity in the insurrection, but it does not necessarily follow that the congress or the government of the United States should maintain absolute silence, as the Alabama senator implied, in the presence of what was very justly characterized by Senator Hale as a barbarous course. At any rate, our government could not do less than take notice of the conduct of the Hawaiian government so far as it affects American citizens, and there can be no doubt that the almost universal sentiment of the country will approve the prompt action of the secretary of state. It is unfortunate that at least a full week must elapse before his instructions can reach Honolulu, though it is possible that our minister may anticipate their nature and act accordingly.

The men at the head of the Hawaiian republic have yet to show that they are qualified to carry on a republican system of government wisely and justly. At present they constitute what is little better than an oligarchy, and although they have received recognition they have not won a strong place in the confidence and respect of the nations. The spirit of vengeance they are now manifesting will not improve their claims to the world's regard.

MINISTERIAL HALF FARES.

The chairman of the Western Trunk Line committee last week issued a list of clergymen entitled to the privilege of half-fare permits from the railroads associated together in that organization. Men engaged in railroad work will see nothing remarkable in this action. Clergymen have enjoyed half-fare permits or free passes from almost the very beginning of the railroad era and the privileges which they enjoy have come to be regarded by all parties concerned much in the light of a matter of course.

Yet if any one should ask Chairman Caldwell who promulgated this authorized list, why any such list should be issued at all, he would probably be at a loss for a satisfactory answer. It certainly is not because ministers cannot afford to pay their traveling expenses for themselves, for on the whole they are as well compensated as are members of other professional classes and much better than the average of travelers who belong to the great middle class. Is it because of any counter service which they render without charge to the railroads? Clergymen are supposed regularly to minister spiritual advice, but corporations, notoriously bereft of soul, cannot be in need of such return. Originally, perhaps, the minister was expected to help make travel by railroad popular, but if this service was ever of value to the companies it must have long ago become unnecessary. The patronage of his immediate circle of friends might be diverted to particular lines if he were induced to make personal use of them, but when every clergyman has his pocket full of passes or half-fare permits on each and every one of the railroads within his reach the question of diverting travel is not to be raised.

If the ministerial half-fare were simply a gift or concession from the managers of a railroad to an individual or a class there would be no ground whatever for complaint. But when a specially reduced rate to one class means an increased rate imposed upon another class it becomes a discrimination of a public nature. Either the passenger who pays can justly say that he is against his will compelled to contribute to the expense of carrying the minister at half fare, or the stockholder has a right to object that his dividends have been lessened because of unbusinesslike management. If such liberal partiality were displayed by railroad managers toward any other single class in the community, the bakers or the butchers for example, there would be a grand remonstrance by all the rest, the clergymen included. If it is profitable for the railroads to carry clergymen at half fare why would it not be equally profitable for them to carry all passengers at the same rate?

BEET SUGAR HERE AND ABROAD.

According to a report from the United States consul general at Frankfort, the beet sugar producers of Germany have become alarmed at the progress made in that industry in this country, and doubtless this is true of the beet sugar producers of other European countries. It was extremely gratifying to them when the present congress abolished the bounty granted by the tariff law of 1890 for the encouragement of beet sugar production, and under the stimulating influence of which the industry was rapidly developing in the United States, but the demonstrated fact that the sugar beet can be grown here on an extensive scale and profitably, and the certainty that the enterprise of our people will assert itself in this as in all other directions, are reasons why the foreign producers still feel some anxiety regarding the future of the beet sugar industry in the United States.

The progress made under the salutary effect of the bounty showed what might have been accomplished had that policy been maintained during the period provided for in the McKinley law. The fact that in two years the production of beet sugar in this country more than doubled, increasing from 12,000,000 pounds in 1892 to 27,000,000 pounds in 1894, fully warrants the belief that if the bounty had been continued until 1905 the production at that time would have very nearly if not quite equalled the consumption. There is not to be found in our history a more inexcusable attack on a growing and most promising industry than was made by the present congress in abolishing the bounty on sugar production, and to make the matter worse it refused even to make provision for paying so much of the bounty as had been earned before the present tariff law went into effect.

Existing conditions are not so favorable to the development of the sugar beet industry as when it had the encouragement of a bounty, but undoubtedly it will continue to grow. There is some protection to it in the present tariff, but a better reason for its further development appears to exist in the fact, if the statement of our consul is correct, that it costs less in portions of this country to grow the sugar beet than it does in Germany. He says that it costs $50.30 per acre to grow sugar beets in Germany, with the low wages, while the cost per acre in California, with its more favorable climate, is only $17.50. If the difference in cost of production is even much less than this there is reason why the industry should continue to develop in the United States.

In one of its latest decisions the supreme court declares that negligence as a cause of action against a railroad company must be proved and that the finding of the body of a man on the tracks does not create a presumption that he came there by reason of the company's negligence. This ruling will have a far-reaching effect upon damage suits brought against railroad companies for injuries received on their property. The assumption will be made that the tracks were amply guarded and the plaintiff will be compelled to prove his point and show by evidence that they were not. It is notorious that the law regarding protection at railroad crossings is constantly and flagrantly violated. When, however, the victim to this negligence has been killed it becomes almost impossible to bring witnesses to the fact of violation at the particular time.

Government ownership of the telegraph is not at all an exclusive tenet of the populist party, as Senator Allen tried to impress upon his fellow senators on Wednesday. On the contrary, the postal telegraph was repeatedly recommended by republican incumbents of the postmaster generalship long before the populist party had existence either in imagination or in fact. Postmaster General Cresswell recommended the postal telegraph more than twenty years ago. Postmaster General Wanamaker advocated government ownership of the telegraph after the populist platforms had adopted the idea, but no one claimed that he thereby became a populist. Had Senator Allen pursued the subject further he would have discovered that a very respectable minority of both houses of congress are favorable to the postal telegraph.

Many of the persons who are to get their principal and 7 per cent interest as the result of their investment in county poor farm lots will be a great deal better off than they would have been had they not participated in that memorable real estate auction sale. They would without doubt have put their money into other speculations, probably city lots, where it would lie today, no more valuable than when it was expended. As it is, they have really turned a profitable deal because in no other way would they have received the same interest and the same guarantee of the principal. Had the sale not been declared void the purchasers would have had to wait a considerable time yet before being able to realize on their property. But their gain is the county's loss.

The recommendation of Judge Jenkins in connection with the Chicago & Northern Pacific receivership that two of the receivers resign, since one is sufficient to administer the property, and the announcement that he will allow compensation to one receiver only, will call attention to one of the worst perversions of the receivership abuse. Two receivers are usually appointed to do the work that one could easily perform. The ostensible reason is that the various interests of the creditors must be protected by men friendly to them. The real reason is to give the favored applicants nice, soft berths while the creditors pay the freight. There is no reason why a receivership should not be administered on business principles any less than a solvent institution.

Importers in various cities of the United States are commencing to learn of the consignments of goods belonging to them that were lost on the Elbe. It will probably be some time yet before the exact extent of their losses will be ascertained, but as most of the goods were fully insured the burden will fall upon the marine insurance companies. The latter have not had so great damages to pay on such shipments in many a year.

Whenever a cabinet official wants to know whether he is going to resign or not nowadays he hies himself to some enterprising Washington newspaper correspondent, who tells him what his plans for the future are. Any conscientious cabinet official would rather resign ten times than give the lie to a newspaper announcement of his retirement.

A Thrilling Subject.
Washington Star.

The prevailing choice as a topic for debating societies is: "Which Life is More Conducive to Peace of Mind and Longevity; that of a Member of Congress or Motorman on a Brooklyn Trolley Car?"

It Was a Stunner.
Courier-Journal.

Isn't that a rather incredible story about the capture of a party of Americans by the Chinese at Chin Kiang? The Chinese have been doing their level best to avoid capturing anybody for the last six months.

The Genteel Equivalent.
Detroit Free Press.

It is declared by the London Spectator that the American people are the kindliest people on the face of the earth. This recalls that to designate a man as all-around good fellow is equivalent to calling him a "chump."

A Backward Reform.
Brooklyn Eagle.

Some genius in the Connecticut legislature has introduced a bill prohibiting from working in shops and factories all married women whose husbands are able to support them. This is a backward movement. When the new woman takes her proper place in the evolution of the centuries she will indignantly spurn support from such base creatures as men.

A Chance for the Jingoes.
Chicago Herald.

If there are Americans who want to annex something, Newfoundland presents just the subject and the present state of affairs there the opportunity. The country is anxious for annexation. It has a trade we want. It is divided from our continent by only a narrow strip of water. Its position, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, makes its acquisition highly desirable. It invites rational jingoism.

Evidence of Popular Disgust.
Buffalo Express.

Sixty thousand signatures were obtained in a single day in Brooklyn to a petition asking for the revocation of the charters of the three street railroad companies which have figured chiefly in the strike. Probably the majority of those who signed the petition were not much in sympathy with the strikers, but were thoroughly disgusted with the treatment of the patrons of the roads by the managers. This shows that there are times when a street car company might find it profitable to have its patrons satisfied with its service.

The Afflicted East.
Kansas City Star.

People unacquainted with the New York climate cannot realize the extremity of cold represented by "5 degrees below zero" on Manhattan Island. As 30 degrees of summer heat in New York is more unbearable than 100 degrees would be in Kansas City, so zero weather in that section involves more bodily discomfort than would be ordinarily felt in the west with the mercury many degrees lower. The sympathy expressed in New York for the "western sufferers" is akin to that of the sailor, who, during a terrific storm at sea, remarked to a messmate: "God help the poor people on land tonight, Jack."

Is Her Head in Danger?
Philadelphia Record.

The arrest of ex-Queen Liliuokalani in connection with other leaders of the recent royalist revolt in Hawaii is an evidence of vigor on the part of the government of the republic that should quiet the solicitude upon this head which has been so frequently expressed by New England statesmen. The deposed queen has been treated with every consideration by the new government, and if she has abused its confidence and conspired for its overthrow, as seems to be indicated by her arrest, she may yet be doomed to the head-chopping fate which she had proposed for others in the days of her power.

Rests with the Banks.
Springfield Republican.

We have said that it will be idle for the government to sell bonds in Europe, or more bonds in this country, if the banks are not prepared to stop their gold grabbing and gold hoarding. The New York Journal of Commerce now reaches the same conclusion. It says that "it would be a fatal tactical blunder for the administration to negotiate a new loan in Europe before he had assurances from the banks that they would coincidently put an end to the innovations by which they have wholly shut off the gold income of the treasury and drained away its gold for export as fast as it was borrowed. A loan unaccompanied by these precautions would be a useless mockery."

HENRI ROCHEFORT.

An Incident of His Passage Through Omaha Twenty Years Ago.

The cable news of the return to France, during the past week, of Henri Rochefort, the distinguished journalist, after an exile of years, brings back to my memory the occasion, several years ago, when this noted man passed through Omaha, flashing like a brilliant star across the orbit of my life. Opposed to the government, considered by the officials to be a dangerous man, he had been arrested for crimes against the state, tried and convicted, deposed from his rank as a count of the French empire, and had been transported to the French penal settlements in the South Pacific ocean. He escaped, and the news came to Omaha one day that Rochefort would pass through the city on the Union Pacific overland train, enroute to Switzerland, which was as near to his native country as he could then go.

Omaha was at that time about one-fifth of the city it now is, and the news spread very rapidly. In a few hours every Frenchman resident in the city heard of the coming of their celebrated countryman, and, as the hour of the train's arrival drew near, they all assembled at the Union Pacific depot, many of them accompanied by ladies, to give him a warm French greeting as he passed through. As the train slowed up at the station a man of distinguished appearance was seen standing on the platform of one of the sleeping cars.

It was Rochefort. He was instantly recognized, and without any evident prearrangement, but spontaneously from their hearts, the entire assemblage of Frenchmen and Frenchwomen sang the "Marseillaise." As the first notes of the French national song rang out upon the air Rochefort raised his hat, and with one hand high uplifted he impressively joined in the song. I have never before or since heard the "Marseillaise" as it was then and there sung. The French people are ever volatile and excitable, and they were wrought up to the highest pitch by the supreme pleasure they experienced in the presence of this man, whom they fairly worshiped. Their feelings were evidently reciprocated to the fullest degree by the exile, flying to the boundaries of his native land after months of harsh imprisonment, and when he was greeted with the national air sung so enthusiastically he threw his entire soul into the words that he gave utterance to. He sprang from the car steps to the platform during the singing, and the music ceased. They shook both his hands; they hugged him; they kissed him; they embraced him. Men and women alike joined in the demonstration of affection. They shouted; they danced; they were fairly insane with delight. A fitting climax to this extraordinary scene was when Prof. Zoeffel (if I remember the name correctly) carried away by the intense excitement, fell in a fit on the depot platform, whereupon Rochefort joined with others in reviving the old gentleman, who, when he was upon his feet once again, trembled in every limb to such a degree that his countrymen were compelled to support him on either side. I. W. M.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Kansas City Star: The Protestant ministers and Catholic priests of Bay City, Mich., have formed a Christian union, the main object of which is doing away with intolerance. The movement should spread to all parts of the country, for America should never be the home of intolerance.

Cedar Rapids Gazette: The Dubuque Times thinks Rev. Mahood of Sioux City somewhat of a success as a slummer. He started two fallen women on the way to the penitentiary, while the men, equally guilty, were not molested by the pious reformer. It may be that some men in his own congregation are not free from the imputation of guilt.

Sioux City Tribune: A ministerial critic of Dr. Hillis, the successor of Dr. Swing in the pastorate of Central church, Chicago, accuses him of being in sympathy with "the supercilious and contemptuous sneer of a luxurious, effeminate and worldly-wise generation that boasts of progress and culture and, under the garb of philanthropy and a spurious altruism, vents its concealed enmity against the cross of Christ"—about this time the divine's ponderous phrase, making machine broke down and we have not the leviathanic sentence in all its sinuous length.

Chicago Tribune: If the Episcopalians of the United States want an archbishop no one else has a right to object, especially not when the change has such abundance of precedent in that church and outside of it. But the proposed gain in solidification and dignity will be of little value if it do not conduce to increase the number of worshipers and to save some souls that might have been lost but for the augmented power and influence of the body. It is fair to presume this point has not been lost sight of, at least by some of the movers for the appointment of a senior overseer for the faithful, and that they calculate on a greater efficiency for the church as a whole to result from it.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Cleveland proposes, but congress disposes.

The crisis in winter weather is commended to the distinguished consideration of General Weaver.

The cruiser Philadelphia lagged superfluous in the run to Honolulu. There is something in a name.

Five prophets are in a state of active eruption in the vicinity of Tacoma, Wash. No wonder Mount Tacoma threw up a few tons of slag in disgust.

That festive globe skipper, Nellie Bly, is writing up Nebraska distress and the Brooklyn strike on alternate days. Nellie's method of annihilating space is as graceful and picturesque as an overripe imagination will permit.

The chief justice of Wyoming asserts that woman suffrage has tended to secure "good nominations for public office." Viewed in the light of the exchange of sulphurous compliments in the state senate, it is evident a few of the "good" nominees were elected to stay at home.

The Match Makers trust appears to be getting along quite well, thank you. The members divided a million in cash the other day, and added a million to the present supply of watered stock. Still the people make light of the output.

Although the Philadelphia papers represent the town to be the worst governed on earth, it does not follow that the Quaker city is as black as it is painted. Reform exclamations and super-heated condemnations serve to remind the reader that a municipal campaign is on.

It is an easy matter to fill out a check for a million or two. The difficulty is to get it cashed. A New Yorker named McIntyre broke the record of Gould and Vanderbilt the other day by filling out a check for twelve million dollars. And, what is more interesting, the check was cashed.

A local agricultural implement firm a few days ago had occasion to make a draft on one of its customers, but the draft was sent back by the bankers to whom it was sent for collection, marked, "drawee dead." It so happened that another clerk, not knowing that the firm had already drawn on this particular customer, made another draft on the same party, which draft the bankers returned to the agricultural implement firm, this time indorsing on the back of it, "This man is still dead." Note the delicate pathos of the two last words. Evidently the ghost is not walking.

An Omaha lawyer was called to Lincoln this week to check a legislative movement calculated to imperil the interests of his clients. When the train reached the fringe of the metropolis and the melodious cry, "Tickets, please," rang through the car, the legal palm groped in the hip pocket for the pasteboard. It was not there. "Conductor," said he, "I left my pass in my other pants pocket. You doubtless remember it, as I have used it frequently." "I don't know about that," replied the man with the punch. "It may be a last year's pass. "My friend here," appealing to his companion, "will confirm what I say." "Can't say that I know it," rejoined the companion. "I do know that any lawyer who can afford two pair of pants these hard times can afford to pay his fare." The conductor fainted at the sight of the cash.

Amenities of Public Life.
Kansas City Journal.

Colonel Breckinridge called Mr. Heard a "contemptible puppy." Messrs. Hall and Hatch called each other liars and cowards. Senators Mitchell and Harris denounced each other as "ungentlemanly" and "contemptible." Secretary Olney informed Mr. Maxwell that he was an "impertinent scoundrel." Mayor Sutro of San Francisco called Chairman Scott a "lying dog." Two members of the Alabama senate gave each other the lie and had to be separated. All this within a week. These be exciting and parlous times.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

The man who makes his own god always has a little one.

The road to heaven would be crowded if it were carpeted with velvet.

The devil can behave as well as an angel when he finds it to his advantage.

The real preacher is always preaching, no matter whether he is in the pulpit or not.

Instead of "putting off the old man," some people go in for dressing him up and sending him to college.

The man who can pay his debts and won't do it, will some day live in a world where all like he will be locked up.

Some people who sit in front seats in church leave their religion behind them whenever they go away from home.

The farmer who tries to earn his bread by the sweat of a hired man's brow will have to go without pie for breakfast.

The devil is not throwing very many stones at the man who is not as religious in business as he is in prayer meeting.

If angels hear all the preaching that is being done down here, it must puzzle them to make out what some preachers are aiming at.

Woe to His Whiskers.
Baltimore Sun.

Ladies who believe in woman's rights will not be mollified by any acknowledgment of their moral superiority or their finer organization from one who tells them in the same breath that they are aping that lower animal, man, and are virtually ashamed of their sex. Aping man, indeed! Look out for cyclones, Dr. Parkhurst. Fighting the Tammany tiger was child's play to the job you have undertaken now. When the "andromaniacs" have done with Dr. Parkhurst even Tammany will feel sorry for him. Samson slew a lion and thought but little of the feat, but when he got to fooling with a woman he lost his hair. Let Dr. Parkhurst beware.

American Bonds for Americans.
Boston Globe.

There is ample gold locked up in this country to cover all our needs. People are asking, "Why go to Europe for it on terms partly fixed by the representatives of foreign bankers in Wall street?" No proposition can be more just and patriotic than that the benefits of the nation's credit should be enjoyed by the people whose labor pays for it, rather than by alien speculators.

It ought to be possible to act according to the motto, "American bonds for Americans!" We already pay John Bull $100,000,000 in interest annually as a holder of our securities. Is not that enough?

SALVE FOR LONG SERMONS.

Galveston News: There are too many good people engaged in whitewashing the world.

Philadelphia Record: A man with a grizzly beard can hardly be called bear-faced.

Texas Siftings: The way of the transgressor is often a puzzle to the detectives.

Boston Transcript: Kate—I was out skating last evening, and I fell down no less than ten times. Edith—What, only ten times, and Jack there to help you up?

Yonkers Statesman: Cora—I see Miss Fussanfeather has three rings. Clara—I guess she's trying to make "the greatest show on earth" of herself.

New York Weekly: Patron—Wun Lung, is it true that many of the Japanese have become Christians? Chinese Laundryman—Me sabee thatee so. See how they fightee.

Brooklyn Life: Little Johnnie—Ma, why do so many cities have floating debts? Mrs. Platter—I don't know, dear, unless it is to keep them from sinking under their obligations.

Hotel Reporter: "I caught sight of a sneak thief under my bed in the hotel the other night." "Dear me, what did you do? Yank him out?" "No, I sent for the chambermaid and had her sweep the room. The poor fellow died of suffocation."

Chicago Tribune: "I guess my hat's my own! I paid for it!" snapped the young woman at the matinee, turning round and addressing the two men who were making audible remarks about her towering head dress; "and I paid for my seat, too!"

"But you didn't pay for all the space between your seat and the ceiling, my dear young lady," mildly observed the elder of the two men.

Washington Star: "Mr. Bluffly," she said, graciously, "you are one of the most original men I have met in ever so long. You haven't said a single word about the weather." "No, he replied, with a tinge of regret in his voice, "I couldn't in the presence of ladies."

WHAT WILL SHE DO?
New York Press.

The coming woman—will she leave
Her seat and offer it
Unto a man who boards the car
And has no place to sit?
Or will she read a newspaper,
Or fumble with her wrap,
Ungallantly permitting him
To hang on to a strap?

TO MISS A—, B—.

For The Bee.

Know I a maiden bright
Her eyes hold a sweet light
Like morning's dawn.
Her face and form are fair—
Gold glistens in her hair—
Think of the fawn!

Each day in school rules she,
Pupils must earnest be
No one more kind.
Books hold her in their thrall,
Learning is all in all
Think of her mind!

Comes now a lover bold
Seeking her heart to hold
Never to roam.
Wilt make bright with love
Thou modest, winsome dove?
Think of their home!

E. D. V.

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Cleveland has a good deal of trouble keeping his gold athome, but he don't have any more trouble about it than we do keeping our suits. Why? Simply because we are good---we do not fake. Every one knows we have the treasures and they want them. When we say a suit is worth so and so it's worth just that much, for our word is as good as a government bond. We've arranged a grand sale for tomorrow and next week.

Men's Suits WORTH $7.50	$7.50		
Men's Suits WORTH 8.50	8.50		
Men's Suits WORTH 10.00	[illegible]		
Men's Suits WORTH 12.50	[illegible]		
Men's Overcoats WORTH $6.50	$6.50	Men's Ulsters WORTH $8.50	$8.50
Men's Overcoats WORTH 8.50	8.50	Men's Ulsters WORTH 10.00	10.00
Men's Overcoats WORTH 10.00	10.00	Men's Ulsters WORTH 12.50	12.50
Men's Overcoats WORTH 12.50	12.50	Men's Ulsters WORTH 15.00	15.00
Child's Overcoats WORTH $2.50	$2.50		
Child's Overcoats WORTH 3.50	3.50		
Child's Overcoats WORTH 4.00	4.00		
Child's Overcoats WORTH 5.00	5.00		
Boys' 2-piece Suits WORTH $2.50	$2.50	Boys' long pant Suits WORTH $5.00	$5.00
Boys' 2-piece Suits WORTH 3.00	3.00	Boys' long pant Suits WORTH 6.00	6.00
Boys' 2-piece Suits WORTH 3.50	3.50	Boys' long pant Suits WORTH 7.50	7.50
Boys' 2-piece Suits WORTH 4.00	4.00	Boys' long pant Suits WORTH 8.50	8.50
Boys' Ulsters WORTH $3.50	$3.50		
Boys' Ulsters WORTH 4.00	4.00		
Boys' Ulsters WORTH 5.00	5.00		
Boys' Ulsters WORTH 6.50	6.50		

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