THE OMAHA DAILY 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	19,595	17	19,391
2	20,111	18	19,189
3	20,177	19	19,179
4	19,642	*20	20,180
5	19,460	21	20,943
*6	20,595	22	19,853
7	19,731	23	19,814
8	19,668	24	20,239
9	19,621	25	20,257
10	19,796	26	20,159
11	19,511	*27	21,160
12	19,478	28	20,279
*13	20,399	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.

There are several matters upon which the legislature could achieve greatness by emulating the example of congress and simply doing nothing.

Lengthy Petition Lawler of Chicago is the man who is in a position to sympathize with the disappointed applicants for the Omaha postmastership.

Another marine disaster as fatal as the loss of the Elbe would have been a blow to ocean travel from which it would not have soon recovered.

The time was when a change of postmaster meant a change for every employe in the postal service under him. Happily, that time has long since passed.

If President Cleveland could employ his literary talents in the production of messages to congress it is just possible that he would be compelled to ease his mind by writing poetry.

The safe arrival of La Gascogne will do much to counterbalance the bad effects of the Elbe disaster upon people who might be frightened out of contemplated ocean voyages.

When it comes to fine financiering the county commissioners will, in order to meet the exigencies of the situation, have to adjust their receipts and expenditures with a hair balance.

A plan has been formulated by the friends of the Associated Charities whereby the usefulness of that institution may be maintained and augmented. The charitable people of Omaha may be relied upon to respond liberally to this appeal as it deserves.

The Woman's club has now tackled school board finances. Its convolutions can have little effect, but whatever the measure of its influence may be its present agitation simply speeds the day when teachers' salaries must be materially cut. Most of our teachers are women.

The legislative bill for an act to put commission merchants under bonds is designed by its promoters to inspire or restore confidence in such merchants upon the part of country shippers. The bill has some commendable features. The question is, Will any legislation compel an unscrupulous dealer to be honest?

Mayor Strong of New York will find, now that the enactment of the power of removal bill has given him absolute control of the municipal government of that city, that the difficulty lies not so much in ousting bad men as in supplanting them with good men. There are always plenty of office seekers wherever there are offices, but the right kind of office seekers are usually pretty scarce.

Mr. Hill wants congress to again declare the policy of the government to be to maintain the equal value of every dollar issued by authority of the United States. We have already had such a declaration, and we have seen three issues of bonds made ostensibly in pursuance of it. The president seems satisfied with the expression in the existing law. Mr. Hill's plan would not give him any stronger ground to stand on.

Why doesn't ex-Oil Inspector Hilton press his claim against the state for the alleged deficit of fees compared with expenses of his office? Mr. Hilton claims that the inspection of gasoline, for which he collected 10 cents a barrel during a period of two years, was without warrant of law. But a considerable portion of the expenses which he has certified to the auditor was incurred for the very purpose of inspecting gasoline oils. Proceeding on his own contention, then, Mr. Hilton must have charged up to the state the expenses of illegal inspection. The further the Hilton shortage is probed the worse it gets.

Secretary of State Allen purchased thousands of dollars worth of legislative supplies before his retirement from office. His extravagance is known to all. Repeated attempts have been made to learn who furnished these supplies. No bills have as yet been rendered for a large share of them. The legislative committees whose duty it is to pass upon them are at a loss to understand the delay. The probability is that these bills will turn up toward the end of the session, when an attempt may be made to railroad them through. But they will be watched with great interest by those who believe that the state has been mulcted.

OUR BAD FAITH.

The correspondence between our government and that of Germany, relative to the discriminating duty on sugar, which was recently sent to the senate in response to a resolution requesting it, discloses the fact that there exists in Germany a feeling that this country acted in bad faith in imposing a duty on German sugar after having obtained concessions from that country on the understanding that its sugar should be exempted from duty. The German ambassador, in a communication to the State department, said that "the excitement which prevails in German agricultural and manufacturing circles on account of this inequitable treatment of a German production is the more vehement and the less easily resisted inasmuch as it is generally believed that the United States, in the agreement of August 22, 1891, guaranteed exemption to Germany from the duty on sugar, in turn for the conversion of the conventional duties on American agricultural products, and the removal of the restrictions on the importations of swine." This was written while the tariff bill was under consideration in the senate, and it shows that the German government was not influenced altogether by the fact that the proposed duty could not be reconciled with treaty stipulations in force between Germany and the United States.

There is substantial ground for the view that this country did not act in good faith in this matter. While it cannot be said that our government, in the negotiations which resulted in the removal of the restrictions against the importation of American hogs and pork products into Germany, committed itself to an absolute assurance that German sugar should be exempted from duty, at any rate beyond the term of the administration then in power, still there can be no doubt that the representations made by our minister, with the authority of the government, were of such a nature as to warrant the German government and people in believing that the reciprocity effected was to have some permanence, and that respect for it would last longer than a couple of years. It may be admitted that the German government ought to have understood, if it did not, that in the event of the transfer of the political control of the government to another party a change of policies was to be expected, but it might very naturally reason that mutual interest, at any rate, would probably maintain the agreement.

It remains to be seen whether the correspondence on this subject sent to the senate by the president will have any influence upon that body. The house two weeks ago passed a bill to repeal the duty of one-tenth of a cent on sugar imported from countries which pay an export bounty on sugar, the measure receiving a majority of 208. Nothing has been heard of the bill since it went to the senate and was referred, and there is reason to apprehend that nothing further will be heard of it in this congress. In that event it is highly probable that there will be a renewal of excitement in German agricultural and manufacturing circles which the government will be forced to give heed to by additional discrimination against American products.

LA GASCOGNE SAFE.

The safe arrival of the French line steamer La Gascogne in New York harbor yesterday more than a week overdue shows that there was no cause for the thoughts of shipwreck that were beginning to take hold of people with friends or relatives aboard. It would have been almost impossible for a vessel of that size and strength to founder without leaving some one to tell the tale, but the successive reports of incoming steamers that they had seen nothing of La Gascogne unavoidably led to the fear that some serious if not fatal accident had occurred. The remembrance of the too recent frightful Elbe disaster raised up horrible pictures of a repetition of that catastrophe. No wonder then that the progress of La Gascogne up the river to her pier assumed the character of a grand ovation by an exultant people.

The record of the voyage is peculiar, perhaps unique. The trip that ordinarily would have been completed in eight days at the most was protracted to seventeen days by reason of repeated mishaps to the machinery and impediments of the weather. During all that time, strange to say, the vessel was sighted by but a single ship, and that only on the third but last day out. For not one moment did the passengers show any signs of active discontent, their confidence in the ability of the captain and crew and in the construction of the ship infusing their minds with a cheerful, though impatient, resignation. In spite of the disabled condition of the machinery the vessel succeeded in finishing the voyage entirely with her own resources, and after a few repairs will be in condition to resume her regular schedule.

The happy outcome of the alarming delay will do much to dispel the growing dread of the dangers of transatlantic travel. Modern ocean steamships divest traveling by water almost wholly of its former dangerous character. It is seldom that anything worse befalls passengers than delay, which, although as in the case of La Gascogne exasperating and annoying, involves no real hazard.

WOMAN'S LOGIC.

The Woman's club has seen fit to adopt a resolution endorsing the movement of a few alleged moralists to deprive the school fund of the proceeds of fines and licenses that are now by constitutional provision applied to the support of popular education. We might expect women ordinarily to display a distinct leaning to mawkish sentimentality, but we have been led to look for something higher from the intelligent body of women who compose the Woman's club of Omaha. The only possible explanation is that some of the more ignorant members have been led to propose the present action and that the others who voted with them did so without consideration or reflection. The wording of the resolution, which asserts a belief that fines and licenses "is" a crime and favors an amendment to the constitution "deflecting the funds from their present source into other channels," strongly argues in support of this theory.

What little discussion the women indulged in over the question appears to have been a peculiar mixture of sense and nonsense. It was suggested, for example, that the police court fines come from people who could illy afford to bear this burden of supporting the schools. As if "deflecting the funds" would in any way relieve offenders of the necessity of paying fines or make the burden any less severe! Again, the present method of raising school money in part only from direct taxation was deprecated because so exceedingly uncertain, when as a matter of fact the revenue from fines and licenses has for years annually exceeded the estimates adopted by the school board in making up its regular budget. Finally to show a keener and more womanly sense of morality the suggestion is ventured that it would be entirely appropriate and desirable that money derived from fines and licenses be applied to a hospital fund to pay for ministering to the physically and mentally diseased, because the tendency of such expenditure would be to lessen vice. As if the public school system were not the most powerful agency for the restraint of vice and the suppression of crime that was ever yet devised by man! If there is a taint upon the fine and license money that renders it unfit for the support of the public schools, is there any less taint when it is devoted to hospital purposes or to the maintenance of the general government?

Nearly nine-tenths of the employes of the public schools are women. Instead of abetting a plan to cut off their source of income the women of Omaha should be found upholding the constitution, which guarantees to them beyond the reach of legislative encroachment the money that enables them to prosecute the greatest moral work of the age—universal education.

TO PUNISH LYNCHING.

The legislature of Texas has under consideration a bill to impose penalties upon lynching. It provides that the county in which the crime takes place shall be held pecuniarily responsible and shall pay to the legal representatives of the victim a sum not less than $5,000. It also decrees that the sheriff who lets a prisoner escape, unless he is wounded and disabled in the effort to retain him, shall be at once deprived of his office. Texas has not so bad a record for lynchings as some of the other southern states, and there has been manifested there a strong popular sentiment against this method of disposing of persons charged with certain crimes, so that there is reason to expect that the proposed law will be enacted. In that event Texas will set a good example to other southern states.

It is certainly time that the legislatures of the south waked up to the duty of providing more stringent laws for the punishment and repression of lynching, the prevalence of which has long been a reproach and a drawback to that section of the country. We have not at hand the data showing the extent to which this familiar southern practice has been carried on in recent years, but it is entirely safe to say that it has grown from year to year, encouraged by the immunity from punishment of those who in this way outrage law and civilization. It has very rarely happened that any one engaged in a lynching in the south has been brought to justice, the rule being that the authorities, if not in sympathy with the lynchers, manifest no desire to have them punished. This state of affairs has naturally created a general impression, not confined to this country, that the people of the south have little respect for law, or that the lawless element dominates there. It has been shown that this is the feeling abroad, and it has been urged that the lynching brutalities in this country made a much stronger demand upon the attention and concern of the American people than the atrocities in Armenia.

That the prevalence of lynching is a damage to the south the more intelligent of the people there unquestionably understand. That section wants immigration, and it can offer favorable opportunities for the industrious and thrifty, but people who respect law, and particularly those from abroad, will not go south because they have not confidence in the law-abiding character of the people there. They have learned from the frequency of lynchings and the fact that those who are guilty of it escape all punishment to think that law is not so supreme in the south as elsewhere, nor justice so certain. This impression will not be corrected until the southern states adopt stringent laws for the punishment of lynching, prescribing severe penalties, and which shall also hold the authorities to their strict enforcement.

An unscrupulous lobby may cause the introduction of legislative bills whose provisions are in the interest of the people. The lobby, however, does not operate for the benefit of the people. Its sole purpose is for the enrichment of the lobby. Its bills are put up with but one aim in view—that is, to require interested parties to pay for the defeat of proposed legislation. Honest members, recognizing the merits of these measures, are disposed to support them, and do support them, only to find that the bills have been smothered and that their support has laid them personally liable to suspicion for the duplicity practiced by the lobby. Such a condition of things is damnable, but it will exist just so long as dishonest men succeed in creeping into the legislature.

And now ex-Oil Inspector Hilton's bondsmen claim that they are not liable to make good any loss sustained by the state by reason of the failure of the principal to perform the duties of his office. They intimate that the bond upon which they became sureties is intended only to cover damages which private consumers of oil might suffer from any neglect of the inspectors to apply the prescribed test. This is decidedly novel—a state officer entrusted with the collection of state money without any obligation to account for and turn over that money to the public treasury. We might expect the bond to be contested on the ground of some legal technicality. The purpose of an official bond to insure a faithful performance of duty is too plain for quibbling.

It is thought that the project of a cable to Hawaii, to be constructed by the government, which has received the approval of the senate, stands small chance of being endorsed by the house. Perhaps the strongest argument in favor of this scheme is the fact that Great Britain wants to lay a cable to the islands from Vancouver and is understood to be seeking a concession from the Hawaiian government for this purpose, but this is hardly a sufficient reason why the United States should spend several millions of dollars in making telegraphic connection with Hawaii. If the British government should lay a cable there can be no doubt that our government could arrange for its use on very favorable terms, and there is no reason to apprehend that any circumstances would ever arise to deprive us of this channel of communication. If the national treasury were in better condition and the revenues keeping up with expenditures the proposition to lay a cable to Hawaii might be popular, but it is safe to say that a majority of the people do not favor it under existing circumstances. It is hardly necessary to say that it has the hearty support of all who are in favor of annexation.

The United States marshalship for the district of Minnesota seems to be giving President Cleveland no end of trouble. He surprised the politicians originally by appointing J. Adam Bede to the place, but Bede could not abide the stringent rules against electioneering by federal office holders, and resigned his place just before the last election. His proposed successor, William Campbell, has just been rejected by the senate, leaving the president in as great a quandary as ever. Bede was the butt of innumerable jokes, but he managed to get along in the office. It may be that Mr. Cleveland's easiest exit is by putting him back without solicitation, just as he did in the first instance.

Some of the cities and towns of Nebraska impose an occupation tax upon the representatives of outside merchants. The Omaha charter empowers the mayor and council to regulate and fix the tolls on bridges and transportation lines entering the city. But the Pullman car company escapes all such just and reasonable excises and yet stubbornly refuses to pay the general city tax levied against its property in this city. It has the means with which to contest all such levies. Omaha is a corporation with $100,000,000 of assets, yet it seems to be powerless to compel this and other corporations to pay their lawful taxes.

The Board of Health is already at work figuring how it can secure a larger appropriation than is allowed it by the new tax levy ordinance. If the board put as much work at keeping its expenses within its resources as it does at trying to get more funds it would give greater satisfaction to the whole body of taxpayers.

Great Heads for Business.

Globe-Democrat.

It is a melancholy fact that a democratic congress never misses a chance to lose an opportunity.

A Cold Reception.

Kansas City Journal.

Somebody ought to send Mrs. Dominis marked copies of papers containing detailed accounts of the blizzards raging in this country.

Perhaps Japan Will Object.

Denver Republican.

The report to the effect that several European powers will unite to put a stop to hostilities between China and Japan should be received with many grains of allowance. There was a good deal of that kind of talk last fall, shortly after the war began, and it all amounted to nothing. It would be difficult for two or more of the great European powers to unite upon a line of action in regard to Chinese matters, and to this would be added the obstacle that all attempts to interfere with Japan would be resented by that country.

Wanted a Popular Loan.

Boston Globe.

We regret that the administration did not take occasion to authorize a popular loan. It is undoubtedly easier to deal with syndicates than with individuals, and, of course, the foreign bankers will send back in payment for the bonds enough gold to form an amply sufficient reserve of the yellow metal in the treasury. Americans in general are not partial, however, to financial methods that inure to the profit of syndicates, when our people only ask opportunity to assist their government, and would gladly take up low rate bonds of small denominations, had the authorities at Washington seen fit to offer them to the public.

Conspiracy of the Powers.

Chicago Herald.

But Japan herself is yet to be reckoned with. Her military and naval resources show no sign of exhaustion. Her own people have supplied the sinews of war. She has struck upon the once dangerous Chinese navy a most staggering blow in the destruction of the twin ships, the Chen-Yuen and the Ting-Yuen, both German built and stoutly defended. While winter may defer further advance toward the Chinese capital, Japanese forces are so intrenched at strategic points that the outcome of revived operations in the spring is easily foreseen. At this juncture the conspiracy will doubtless deem its "right moment" has arrived. Japan will not surrender to the conspirators without a sturdy fight for the fruits of victory. Germany has not yet spoken as to the game. The emperor may think his moment will come about that time also.

Presidential Schemers.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

What the American people want today and all the time, above all other things, is men of courage. The man who stands the best chance of being nominated and elected to the presidency is the man who is not afraid to declare what he thinks is right and stand by it, let the lightning strike where it will. If there is anything that can fill the people with more intense disgust and wrath than that which they feel toward congress it will be the sparring between possible presidential candidates to see who can get the advantage of position at the sacrifice of national interests.

Presidential aspirants who are fixing their eyes on the votes of the silver states are making advances to incalculable folly. What figure did the votes of those states cut in 1892? Where were they in 1894? The next election is not going to be decided in the Rocky mountain region. It is not going to confer honors on a man who either has no opinion or dare not express it.

HILTON'S LITTLE CONFESSION.

Nebraska City News: Ex-Oil Inspector Hilton must have a peculiar idea of honesty, as he collected fees for inspecting gasoline which he says is not used for illuminating purposes, and now refuses to turn the money over to the state treasurer. Hilton's own confession makes him no better than a self-confessed embezzler.

Ord Quiz: Get after these officials who steal the public funds, and if he is a republican get after him all the harder. This is the advice of the Quiz to our state legislature. The higher his position and the more influential he may be, the more searching and unflinching let his investigation be. We have no toleration for a public thief, no matter to what party he belongs, but we are doubly opposed to him when he is a republican, because he not only wrongs the commonwealth, but aids in bringing reproach upon the party which alone is able to bring the country out of the slough of despond into which it has fallen. If reports are true it would be well to investigate a few of the chief oil inspectors, for instance.

Lincoln News: If it is true, as he claims, that Oil Inspector Hilton has been collecting fees which he is not by law authorized to collect, then he ought to be branded as just about as dishonest as if he had been authorized to collect the funds and failed to account for them. About the only difference appears to be that in the one instance he can claim the right to keep the money he says he has extorted from people by means of the authority of his office. It matters not that it may look just as dishonest, so long as he can snap his fingers at the state and the law. In these latter days a good many men get into office who care not that the people may know them to be dishonest as long as they can profit by it and escape punishment. It would be the rankest sort of a farce to allow Hilton to escape an accounting with the state on the flimsy pretext he has alleged. It is marvelous that any man could have the hardihood to stand before the public in the light that he has thrown around himself. It does seem as if an honest man who should find himself in the position that Hilton says he is in ought to feel a good deal like a self-confessed embezzler.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

President Casimir-Perier smoked cigarettes. Hence his fall.

To be consistent Denver should repudiate that bill for a mint. It is a gold measure.

Six moths hence the now spurned ice factory would command the lion's share of popular affection.

Down in the blizzard belt the suggestion "If you see what you want, go freeze to it," is entirely superfluous.

We can afford to be generous toward the unfortunate of the blizzard belt. Come west, brethren, and thaw out.

The report that a legislative employe neglected to draw his pay for a whole week is an uncalled-for reflection on patriotism.

Business cannot be as bad as the croakers assert, when $500,000 worth of silk sells at auction in one day in New York at fair prices.

The only adequate punishment of treason in Hawaii is to compel the traitors to read all the speeches the islands provoked in the American congress.

One of the tall characters of the next congress will be Cyrus A. Silloway of Manchester, N. H. He stands six feet six in his stockings and his voice has a genuine 16 to 1 silver ring.

The Mexicans do not believe a scrap with weaker neighbors will prevent them from making an attractive show in more peaceful lines. A great international exposition of industries and fine arts is to be inaugurated on the 2d of April, 1896, in the City of Mexico. This will be the first exposition of the republic.

Hans Christian Andersen, the Danish story writer, was fond of the stage from a boy, and studied singing and dancing to prepare for a theatrical career. Once his name was printed on a program in the part of a spirit in a ballet, but the talent he showed in writing a play secured him opportunities for a literary education, and he abandoned acting.

William H. Hill of Hill's Station, Pa., died last week at the age of 100 years 2 months and 22 days. Mr. Hill's chief claim to fame rests on the statement that he was a consistent democrat, but the claim is modified by the further statement that he was a temperate man. He died in the house he was born in, and chewed tobacco for eighty-five years.

The municipal election in Philadelphia takes place next Tuesday. Despite the low temperature there is considerable heat in the campaign, and several investigations into the conduct of various city departments supplies an abundance of political fuel. The manner in which franchised corporations absorb water was brought to light in connection with the charter granted the Mutual Telephone company. This concern was capitalized at $1,000,000, but the total cash paid in was only $4,000. The watered stock, however, proved effective bait, and being handled in liberal quantities by men with a pull, a valuable franchise was procured from the city.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

About 150 people have been converted at Milford as the result of revival meetings conducted by Rev. A. E. Arrington.

A defective flue caused the destruction by fire of the farm house of David Jones near Table Rock. But little of the furniture was saved.

M. W. Haywood of Grand Island was severely injured by being kicked by a cow. One rib was fractured and his arm was broken.

Lewis Glenn, who was lost in the sand hills of Keith county for six days without food, has had seven toes and a part of one foot amputated.

The State Board of Pharmacy will hold a meeting at the Grand hotel in Lincoln today for the purpose of examining applicants for registration as pharmacists. The examination will begin at 9 a. m.

While Mrs. Laura C. Simmons of Arapahoe was preparing some medicine containing turpentine on a hot stove the mass suddenly ignited and was thrown over one of her hands, fairly cooking the flesh.

The 6-year-old son of Mr. Campbell of Harrisburg was lost during the blizzard and all the people in town turned out to hunt for him. While the search was in progress the boy reached the steps of his father's house and fell exhausted on the porch. He was badly frost bitten, but will recover without sustaining any permanent injury.

THE PASSING OF PULLMAN.

Chicago Tribune: Mr. Pullman may have crawled by mistake into one of the upper berths.

Chicago Record: Mr. Pullman and the ground hog seem to have adopted a common view of the requirements of the situation.

St. Louis Republic: Judge Grosscup of the Chicago district federal court intimates that George M. Pullman is in contempt. Certainly he is, and has been ever since last summer.

Chicago Times: The subpoenas issued for George M. Pullman and some of his principal associates in the Debs trial seem to have driven these genelemen hastily out of town. If this is the invariable effect of such subpoenas on magnates, we would be pleased to furnish Mr. Debs' attorneys with a list of names of gentlemen whom they might thus affright with profit to the community.

Bank Discrimination.

Parkersburg Eclipse.

The fast mail trains from Chicago are all right, but Iowa people ought to be accorded equal privileges with Chicago. If a fast train is necessary to get Chicago mail into Iowa, why not reverse the operation and maintain a fast train for Iowa mail into Chicago and the east? Then there could be no talk of a discrimination, which certainly exists now.

FOREST PRESERVATION BILL

Senator Teller Reports a Substitute for the One Passed by the House.

NOTHING BUT THE TITLE RETAINED

Secretary Hoke Smith Introduced a Measure Which Was Mutilated in the House and Rejected in the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—To western people one of the most interesting problems they have been called upon to consider is the management of the forest reservations that have been created during the past years by presidential proclamation, and the protection of the forest reserves. The problem has been also a puzzle to Secretary Smith of the Interior department, who has no authority to employ men to look after the forest reserves, and yet, as they were created through his department and are public lands, they are still under his jurisdiction. They are subject to his control with nothing to control them with. A bill prepared in the land office was sent to congress by the secretary, but it did not meet the approval of the western men. After being amended in many particulars and made to conform to the wishes of the western men it passed the house and was sent to the committee on forest reservations in the senate.

Senator Teller of Colorado, a member of the committee, has recently reported the bill to the senate, but it is not the measure which passed the house, and bears only the name of the bill. Senator Teller strikes out the entire bill and reports one which he thinks will meet the wants of the people and carries 17,000,000 acres of timber now set in forest reservations in different states and territories.

Mr. Teller's substitute provides that no forest reservations shall be established except to improve and protect the forest within the reservation or for the purpose of securing a favorable condition of waterflow and to insure a continuous supply of timber for the people of the states wherein such forest reservations are located, but it is not the purpose of this act to authorize the inclusion within the reservations of lands more valuable for the mineral thereon or for agricultural purposes than for timber.

The secretary of the interior is authorized to make regulations for the protection of the forests from fire and depredations, and their occupancy and use under such rules as will insure the objects for which they were created. He is empowered to sell dead and matured trees, but particular care must be exercised in making such sales. The money to be used is a special fund for the care and management of the reservations. The secretary is authorized to permit the use of timber and stone on the reservations free of charge to bona fide settlers, miners, residents and prospectors for minerals, for firewood, for fencing, building, mining or prospecting purposes. Settlers are also to be allowed to pasture their cattle on the reservations if they live within the boundaries, and the building of roads when necessary is not prohibited.

The secretary is also authorized to sell timber from lands not within the reservation and unfit for cultivation, and which may be cut without injury to the public interest, and use the proceeds for forest reservation and protection.

The secretary is also authorized to grant permits free of cost to cut and use timber for the construction of bridges, school houses or other structures for public use in the vicinity of such timber, and that bona fide residents on the public lands and prospectors for minerals may be permitted to take timber from the public lands, under regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the interior for firewood, fencing or building purposes upon their claims, but not for sale or speculation.

Provision is made for a settler who is upon land in a reservation to secure other land and receive payment for his improvements. Settlers may maintain schools and churches within the reservations, and are granted two acres of land for each school house and one acre for each church.

Each state within which a forest reservation is located shall have civil and criminal jurisdiction over persons in such reservations.

The secretary may restore to the public domain lands in any forest reservation which have been found better adapted for mining and agricultural purposes than forest acres. Lands, the mineral character of which may be shown in accordance with the rules for explaining mining lands, shall be restored to mineral location and entry. Prospectors and mineral claimants shall have access to the reservations.

Secretary Teller thinks that this substitute for the house bill unites all the requirements, and that it amply protects everybody concerned.

General Bussey Recovering.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—General Cyrus Bussey, formerly assistant secretary of the treasury, who was seriously injured in a runaway accident yesterday, passed a very good night and is reported to be resting easily today. He is still at the emergency hospital, where he will remain for several days.

MIRTH IN SHORT METER.

Galveston News: The parlor with a beautiful belle in it is a great drawing room.

Milwaukee Journal: Distance seldom lends enchantment to a job of work that is coming.

Texas Siftings: A man may run into debt, but he seldom comes out at anything faster than a walk.

Detroit Free Press: Teacher—What is a heroine? Scholar—I guess it must be a married woman.

Atlanta Constitution: "Jaggles' wife has charged him with failing to support her." "Thet so? What was she runnin' for?"

Puck: "When the alligator closed its jaws on you, did you give yourself up as lost?" "No; I remembered my folding bed accident and took courage."

Washington Star: "De trouble 'bout de spirit ob perseverance," said Uncle Eben, "am dat it's too li'ble ter strike a man hah'dest when he's intiahly in de wrong."

Philadelphia Record: "Oh," said the oyster on the half shell to the tureen, "you're full of soup." "Well," said the tureen, "you're not in it."

Philadelphia Inquirer: Mrs. Houser—There's a leak in the bath room and I've got to send for a plumber. Houser—For heaven's sake send for one that's got a house of his own or he'll take ours.

Chicago Inter Ocean: He loved to steal an hour away and give himself a treat on reading up on sunstrokes and sufferings from heat.

THE HAPPY FEW.

Kansas City Journal.

Some men are philosophical
And take what comes along,
While others grow impatient and
Use language harsh and strong.
For instance, though this weather makes
Most people sad and sick,
The coal man is good-humored and
The plumber doesn't kick.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT.

Washington Star.

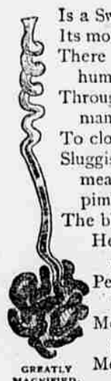
Of course, I'm willing to admit the weather's pretty bad;
But, goodness me! It's nothing like the worst we've ever had.
You will find a lot of people who will stop you o'er and o'er
And tell you of the blizzard in the fall of '94,

Talk about the way the snow heaps banked about your door—
It was nothing to the drifting in the fall of '94
When the ballots came a sweeping and a sweeping in a way
That covered men completely up and covered 'em to stay.

Talk about old Boreas with his icy breath and roar—
He's nothing to the cyclone in the fall of '94;
It picked up Congressmen—some light, and others heavy weights,
And spun 'em homeward, clear across these big United States.

It's a very decent snow storm; I'm agreeing with you there;
But, none the less, I tell you that it's nothing to compare
With that howling visitation that chilled thousands to the core—
The blustering, blinding blizzard of the fall of '94.

THIS CURIOUS THING



GREATLY MAGNIFIED.

Is a Sweat Gland.
Its mouth is called a PORE.
There are 7,000,000 in the human skin.
Through them are discharged many impurities.
To close them means death.
Sluggish or clogged pores mean yellow, mothy skin, pimples, blotches, eczema.
The blood becomes impure.
Hence serious blood humors.
Perfect action of the pores
Means clear, wholesome skin, pure blood,
Means beauty and health.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT

Exerts a peculiar, purifying action upon the skin, and through it upon the blood.
Hence its cures of distressing humors are speedy, permanent and economical.
Like all of the CUTICURAS, it is pure, sweet, gentle, and effective. Mothers are its warmest friends.

Sold throughout the world. Price, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.
"How to Cure Every Humor," mailed free.

For Pimples, use Cuticura Soap.

WOMEN FULL OF PAINS

Aches, and weaknesses find comfort, strength, and renewed vitality in Cuticura Plaster, the first and only pain-killing, nerve-strengthening plaster.

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Good as Gold---

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	10.00		
Men's Suits WORTH 12.50	12.50		
Men's Overcoats WORTH $8.50	$8.50	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 6.00	6.00		

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