

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily (without Sunday), One Year, \$5.00; Daily (with Sunday), One Year, \$6.00; Five Months, \$3.00; Three Months, \$1.75; Single Copies, 5 Cents.

Advertisements: All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor.

Business Letters: All business letters and notices should be addressed to the Business Manager.

Statement of Circulation: The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of copies of the Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of January, 1895, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Date, Morning Edition, Evening Edition, Sunday Edition. Rows for Jan 1-31, Total, and Average.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1878, under Post Office No. 373, at Omaha, Nebraska, under Act of October 3, 1879, authorized on July 16, 1879, and approved August 3, 1879.

The bondsmen of ex-Treasurer Hill are not saying a word.

Wonder if Debs would have gotten off as easily as did Pullman under similar circumstances?

The surrender of Wei-Hai-Wei has been officially confirmed. Before it is restored to a peace footing it should be compelled to change its name.

Six laws in thirty days is not such a bad record for a legislature when we take into consideration that the greater number of those six laws are perfectly harmless.

After signing the Chicago postoffice building bill President Cleveland can have no excuse for withholding his assent to the South Omaha postoffice appropriation.

It begins to look as if the next great enterprise to reach fruition will be a stupendous union depot, located on the only natural and accessible site—a consummation devoutly to be wished.

It is to be noted that the newly appointed government director of the Union Pacific didn't have to take time to consider the question whether or not he should accept the proffered place.

Chicago is to have a temporary post-office during the interval of erecting her new building. For convenience and efficiency in the way of temporary post-offices Omaha's first postoffice in A. D. Jones' hat has not yet been improved on.

Washington's birthday will present another opportunity for relieving the pressure of pent-up oratory under which so many American statesmen are laboring. If it were not for these intermediate occasions for flowing speech the annual ante-election flood of talk would inundate the country.

Senator Manderson's good fortune still attends him. Few men can look back upon conquests so easily won and success so deftly conjured with. It is a pleasure to his old friends and neighbors to know that the senator is soon to resume his permanent residence in Nebraska.

If only the democrats had been recorded on the vote on the bond resolution in the house Thursday the result would have been its defeat just the same by 80 against 58. Yet we will soon have the democratic organs charging the republican congressmen with the responsibility for the failure of the president's gold bond plan.

The city comptroller has discovered that the city has been paying for thirteen gasoline lamps which have never been legally ordered. This is probably not the only leak in the paying of city bills. If the retrenchment talk results in nothing more than a little extra vigilance on the part of the city officials it will not have been altogether in vain.

The populist members of congress evidently got wind of the threatened address by their free silver democratic associates and by taking time to the forelock have stolen a little march and issued an address of their own first. The populist manifesto is good free silver literature, but it is not the precise kind that the democratic congressmen would like to subscribe to.

The committees which have just been making a tour of the state institutions are reported to be on the whole unfavorably disposed toward proposed appropriations for new buildings. It is to be hoped that this report will prove correct. The state is not in a condition to spend a single dollar on any state institution that is not an utterly necessary addition to a reasonable standard of efficiency. Additions and new buildings are simply out of the question. Retrenchment must be carried from the bottom to the top.

The secretary of the treasury ought to be in high favor with the officials of the ocean steamship companies. His financial policy has brought them a most profitable business. The secretary has built up the surplus to be drained away to Europe little by little, each shipment netting the carrying vessel a neat sum in the way of carriage charges. Now the conditions of the new bond issue are that at least one-half the gold received in payment shall be drawn from abroad, and the same ships will be kept busy for some time bringing back the exported gold at very remunerative rates. This cannot well be kept up indefinitely, but the steamship companies are making hay while the sun shines.

THE NATION'S STRONGHOLD.

The speech of ex-Speaker Reed in the house of representatives on Thursday was an earnest plea for the retention of the national credit. He began by deprecating the spirit of sectionalism which had marked the utterances of the leader of the opposition to the proposal to make the new issue of the bonds of the government payable in gold, and what he said in this regard ought to be taken into serious consideration by the people of the whole country. The talk of a union between the south and the west against the other sections of the country should be rebuffed by every citizen who has the least patriotic feeling. Its tendency is to the last degree mischievous, and if its advocates could have their way the consequences would be disastrous. But as was said by Mr. Reed, the doctrine of a union of the south and west has been a failure and always will be a failure. He declared that not only do the people of the east send their property west, but their children also, "and no man who crosses from east to west can fail to be struck by the fact that there is after all a unity of sentiment between the two sections of the country that no language will ever blot out or destroy." Whoever shall attempt to destroy this unity of sentiment puts himself in a position to deserve the contempt, if not the execration, of his fellow countrymen.

In declaring that "a nation's credit is its stronghold" Mr. Reed stated an important proposition. Whatever may happen the important thing is to preserve the credit of the nation, and if that be done a people can recover from all other disasters. For a quarter of a century the United States has enjoyed the highest credit in its history. Until now its securities since resumption have stood as well in the market as those of any other nation, and when it became necessary to sell bonds a year ago they found ready takers upon terms as favorable as it would have been possible for any other government to negotiate a loan. But today the credit of the government seems to be impaired. Those who are willing to loan it money are not satisfied to do so upon the same terms at which it was formerly able to borrow. The agreement of the government to pay in coin has heretofore been accepted as a pledge to pay in gold, but this confidence, it appears, no longer exists. Those who have gold to lend demand that the government shall specifically contract to repay gold or that they shall receive a liberal consideration for the risk of having to accept payment in something else than gold. They require a difference of 25 per cent in the interest rate, as between fixed gold and interest silver payment.

It is useless to argue fiat in this matter. The foreign and domestic bankers have taken advantage of the necessities of the government. Admit that they have, it still remains an affair of practical business. If there were no silver question the government could borrow at home or abroad at 3 per cent, and probably less. But that question is still being agitated, and however remote the danger of the free silver policy prevailing, it is only natural that the possibility of its ultimate adoption should be taken into account by those who give gold for the bonds of the government. The evidence is that considerations respecting the nation's credit do not have any weight with the advocates of silver. They are prepared to see this impaired to any extent rather than surrender a single point of their policy.

THE USURPATION IN TENNESSEE.

There is not a reasonable doubt that Henry Clay Evans, the republican candidate for governor of Tennessee at the election last November, was elected. This was clearly shown on the face of the returns as officially canvassed, and it has been admitted by some of the most prominent democrats and democratic newspapers in the state. But a claim of fraud in the returns was trumped up by the democrats, and the legislature of the state, being in control of that party, Mr. Turney, the democratic candidate for governor, was seated, despite the earnest protests of the republicans that the constitution of the state was thus outraged. On February 6 Mr. Evans took the oath of office as governor, in order to support and sustain the republican position, and on the same date the legislature appointed an investigating committee. Of course this committee is composed mainly of democrats and these presumably friends of the usurping governor, but so confident are the republicans that their cause is just that they expect to be able to convince even their opponents that the republican candidate was fairly elected and ought to take the office.

A few days ago Mr. Evans filed his answer to the petition of Governor Turney in the election contest, making out a strong case. The denials of the democratic allegations of fraud on the part of the republicans are of a nature to carry conviction, and especially vigorous and striking is the refutation of the charge that Evans encouraged violation of the election laws. Referring to this answer, the Chattanooga Daily Times, a democratic paper, which supported Turney, declares it to be thoroughly exhaustive, and says: "We believe, and we have done what we could to sustain that belief, that Mr. Evans was fairly elected by a majority of the voters of the state, and that under the constitution he was entitled to be seated. The laws were not made for democrats any more than they were made for republicans, representing a fair-minded, honest constituency, we could not endorse the revolutionary proceedings adopted by the majority of the legislature to deprive Mr. Evans of his constitutional right." Other democratic papers talk in a similar way.

The course of Mr. Evans and the republicans generally has been such as to command universal commendation. There has been no demonstration or threat on their part of a revolutionary nature, but every step taken has been in direct accordance with the rights guaranteed by the constitution. Mr. Evans could not have done less than he has done, as the Chattanooga Times

says, without having surrendered his manhood and his rights as an American citizen. No clearer case of usurpation of office has been known in our history than that of the seating of Peter Turney as governor of Tennessee. In order to do this it was necessary not only to disregard the election returns, but also to override the constitution and the laws. The course pursued is a reproach to the Tennessee democracy, and while it has given the party a present advantage cannot fail to operate to its future injury.

ROUND PEG IN A SQUARE HOLE.

The appointment of John H. Powers as commissioner of labor will be a keen disappointment to organized labor in general and workmen of the populist persuasion in particular. The position of labor commissioner may have been created as a sinecure, but its scope of usefulness might have been extended and enlarged from year to year until it became an indispensable adjunct of the executive department. The labor commissioner should by rights come from the ranks of labor and be in close fellowship with workmen. He should be a man whose training in the ranks of the toilers in mill or factory should make him conversant and proficient in dealing with the labor problem from the practical standpoint. He should be in position to represent the labor interest in controversies between employers and wage workers, and wherever possible bring about conciliation through arbitration.

All these qualities Mr. Powers lacks lamentably. He is an honest man and a man who has the courage of his convictions, which are often quite eccentric, but he has no conception of the feelings, sentiments and grievances of the men who toil in shops and factories, and that is why he only received 1,200 votes for governor in Douglas county in 1890, where there were more than 10,000 workmen with votes to give to the candidate of their choice. Mr. Powers doubtless has earned a position at the hands of his party, but as labor commissioner he will be a round peg in a square hole. His appointment is a blunder from the standpoint of reform, and more than a blunder as an investment in populist futures.

A Public Bond as a Private Snap.

Chicago Times. A public bond issue to be a public bond issue, and a private snap ought to be a private snap. This is not only a condition but also a theory which confronts us.

The Illegitimacy of Democracy.

Baltimore Herald (dem.). It is a hard thing for Americans that while British consols are selling on a 2 1/2 per cent basis our national credit is being sold at a shameful degradation to a 3 1/2 per cent basis.

High Price for Obstinacy.

Central Journal. The "coin" bonds will be redeemed in gold. And yet rather than authorize the issue of silver bonds, which would save the country, congress will make the taxpayers of the country suffer to the tune of \$5,000,000 in interest on the new block of bonds.

Good Motto for Everybody.

New York Tribune. Now is the time for the well-to-do and fortunate to help the poor and miserable. It has been long since so many and such urgent demands were made upon the charitable and philanthropic societies. "Hand in hand" is a good motto for this weather.

Reform in the Reform.

Chicago Inter Ocean. President Cleveland has made the cleanest sweep for reform in the history of the world. He has removed 209 officials and retained thirty-two, most of the latter being the most efficient men in the government.

America's Financial Policy.

Boston Globe. Bimetallism is undoubtedly the financial doctrine of the American people as a whole. The great political parties have declared in favor of it, and the people have voted for gold and silver, the money of the constitution. If there is a strong movement for a change in this country it is due to the fact that the substitution of silver for gold is a step toward the substitution of a new financial policy with respect to the liquor traffic.

The Chicago Record makes a comparison of the defalcations of the late treasurer of Illinois and the absconding treasurer of South Dakota. It calls attention to the fact that by a curious coincidence the amount of public money taken in is the one case but a few hundred dollars more than in the other.

Both the state treasurers enjoyed general confidence and respect during most of the time of their peculations. In both cases the money seems to have been frittered away in follies of speculation and reckless expenditure. There is one important difference, however, that should not be overlooked. That is the attitude of the bondsmen toward the public whom they had guaranteed against loss by the faithless officials. In Illinois the bondsmen made good the defalcation promptly and without aid. In South Dakota it is doubtful whether the bondsmen are good for the amounts for which they had qualified in the bond and they are taking advantage of every loophole and straining every legal technicality to escape liability. The people of Illinois are not affected by the dishonesty of their late state treasurer, while the people of South Dakota have good prospects of bearing the greater part of the loss themselves.

Ex-Secretary of State Allen is trying to dispute the claim of Governor Crouse that the more economical administration of the state institutions during the last two years is due to the efforts of the governor in that direction.

Mr. Allen insists that whatever saving has been effected by better methods of management arises exclusively from the devotion of the various state boards to their duties, and the credit for this modestly takes upon himself. This is of course a question for Mr. Allen to settle with ex-Governor Crouse. But taking into consideration the whole official career of the late secretary of state and more particularly his outrageous waste of money on legislative supplies just previous to his exit from office, the people will want something more than Mr. Allen's word to convince them of the great obligation to him under which they rest.

A correspondent at San Diego writes The Bee to warn our people against any law that would enable capitalists to build up and maintain a monopoly of water supply.

There are bills now before the legislature which contemplate just such a water monopoly as that now existing in certain portions of California. A patron of The Bee at Ger-

ring, Scott's bluff county, recently sounded the same note of warning. It may be accepted as an unalterable fact that the state, the county or the city government must control all canals and irrigating ditches, else the interests of the people cannot be protected. Monopoly in any natural resource or supply is repugnant to all men and must not be permitted in Nebraska.

Our attention has been directed to one serious obstacle that would be in the way of making the proposed auditorium on the state fair grounds a success, and that is the want of accessibility. On this point we concede there is very grave doubt of the practicability of the project. An auditorium on the fair grounds would be almost entirely out of reach during one-half of the year, and it never would be of easy access except during the fair. To insure its success it must be centrally located, at some point where all the street railway lines converge. The trouble with the Coliseum has been that it is not to be reached except by one line of street cars, and being way out of the population center is within easy walking distance for comparatively few people. A frame building on the fair grounds would be available only as a summer pavilion. It would afford good shelter from rain and wind, but would be a perfect ice house in mid-winter.

The appointment of Senator Manderson as general solicitor of the B. & M. railroad will remove the legal department of the road from Lincoln to Omaha. It will have a tendency to starve out the contingent of lawyers on that for years have infested the office of the attorney of the road at the state capital. The gang of late years became somewhat unruly. If not defiant, as against Mr. Holdrege's dictation, and was wont to run the politics of the state of Lancaster after their own notions of things. Whether the law department, under Senator Manderson, will dabble in politics to any considerable extent remains to be seen.

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OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Lord Rosebery seems determined to hold on to that part of his program which proposes the disestablishment of the church in Wales. In this matter there is undoubtedly a very strong force of public sentiment behind the government, but since the opening of the question there has been a change in the character of that sentiment. Although the church in Wales is almost certain to be disestablished, there is a feeling in some quarters that it should not be disestablished. Some of its most influential members have prepared a new bill, which is said to be satisfactory to dissenters. Its chief features are disestablishment without disendowment, a fair distribution of existing endowments, the grant to the laity of a large share in church management, and the erection of Wales into an independent ecclesiastical province, under its own archbishop. Such a measure is in the line of reform which it is also a concession to the national spirit, which is everywhere stronger in any part of the United Kingdom than it is in Wales. It would be strange if Welsh nonconformists should protest against disestablishment, and it would be equally strange if the attitude of the English nonconformists on the question. Lord Rosebery has already had a taste of their opposition.

Although barely ten years have elapsed since Germany set about the national work of colony building, her progress in this respect has been altogether phenomenal. The Teuton flag floats over territory surpassing five times in superficial that of the Fatherland, and the growth of her colonies is rapid. In 1884 only one colony was inaugurated, and in 1894 only one colony was inaugurated. It remains to be seen whether this rapid development will prove ephemeral or lasting. One significant fact, however, is that after this experience of ten years the Germans are united in their belief as to the wisdom of possessing colonies and their value as they were at the outset. This is all the more noteworthy since not one of these dependencies has as yet brought to the mother country a serious charge upon the imperial exchequer. Nor are the colonies as yet of any great account commercially, since the gross value of imports to and exports from the German possessions in Africa does not exceed \$5,000,000 per annum. Neither can the colonies be regarded of much importance to Germany as a home for her surplus population, since according to the official statistics just issued at Berlin, the total number of German subjects in the colonies after ten years of colonizing does not exceed 2,000; that is to say, not so many as sometimes reach New York in the space of one week from Bremen, and the German colonies are being discouraged, the imperial government is displaying much energy and foresight in establishing lines of steamers to Asia, America and Australia, and making German influence felt in places where a few years ago it was an unknown quantity, and is, moreover, taking the lead of all European powers in the construction of railroads into the interior of Africa. This is the key to the development of the Dark Continent, and Germany deserves the good will and gratitude of trade and commerce throughout the world.

At a recent meeting of the Charity Organization society in London, Mr. C. S. Loch read statistics to prove that there has been a steady decrease of pauperism in England during the last forty years. According to his figures, in 1851 the pauperism amounted to 4 per cent of the population, in 1891 to 2 per cent. During the same period the pauperism of old age (persons over 60) decreased from 21.5 to 13.7 per cent. The cost of maintaining the pauper population, which was generally with the price of wheat, the cost per head was greatest in 1872 (8s 1/2); it then fell to about 6s, and has not decreased since. The cost of the other end, which before 1872 had increased and decreased with the rise and fall in pauperism, since 1872 has increased greatly in spite of the decrease of pauperism. In 1872 the cost of pauperism was £1,000,000,000, and in 1892 it was £1,000,000,000. London, like Lancashire, can only show a decrease of 3 per cent since 1881. The pauperism of London in 1892, Mr. Loch concluded his statistics by showing that between 1881 and 1891 the volume of pauperism throughout the country diminished probably by one-third. The policy of restricted relief to the able-bodied, coupled with marked economic progress, has produced, he says, "the most striking improvement in the independence and self-reliance of the people."

There is at present before the German Reichstag a bill for the reform of criminal procedure which is being met with much opposition from many of the most eminent lawyers in the country. Judge Ascheroff, well known in this country and Great Britain as an authority on English law, has drawn up an alternative scheme which has received the support of many leaders of the German bar. It proposes to give the judges and judges for juries in many cases, the reference of petty offenses to minor courts, the declaration of the cause of arrest in every case, the protection of prisoners' rights, and the simplification of rules of procedure. The fundamental features of the proposed reform include the participation of non-professional judges in the trial of all cases, and an increase in the number of cases coming under the jurisdiction of the district courts. Another important point is the abolition of the power of indictment upon the mere issuing of a resolution to open proceedings. Instead of two grounds of arrest stated in the present regulations for procedure in criminal cases, the bill proposes that it should be left entirely to the conscientious discretion of the judge to decide whether, in case of strong suspicion of a crime or of grave delinquency, it is necessary with a view to the proper carrying out of the criminal procedure; and points out that in England this has long been an uncontented rule. Another point upon which the bill is necessary care should be exercised in preliminary proceedings, in which, under the present system, personal rights are often practically disregarded.

Prince Assin of Egypt, who has been permitted by Queen Victoria to join the Seventh Hussars at Bombay, where he will have as one of his fellow officers young Prince Alexander of Teck, is the same prince who about a year ago created such a scandal at Berlin by deserting from the regiment in which he was serving and taking to flight in order to escape the execution of a warrant for his arrest as a fugitive and a fraudulent debtor. Emperor William, after having in vain remonstrated with him on the score of his extravagance, allowed neither consideration nor leniency to his relatives when the crown came, for he permitted the official gazette of the empire to publish the notification of his desertion from the German army and likewise a summons to appear before the tribunals of the Prussian metropolis, in order to submit to examination with regard to a number of promissory notes, upon which he had raised money and which had been dishonored. It was the first time that a notification of this kind had ever been published in any official paper, and it may be imagined that the matter created much commotion throughout Europe. Prince Assin's mother has since paid off those creditors who were in a position to make legal trouble for her son, those who are not able to institute criminal proceedings being left out in the cold. Prince Assin is a son of that Prince Hassan of Egypt who commanded the Egyptian contingent during the war with Turkey and Russia, and who had a large number of American officers under his orders in the last Egyptian war with Abyssinia.

A Shot at the Limit.

Globe-Democrat. The new bonds to run thirty years, which is to say that they will mature long before another democratic president is elected.

WILL THE LEGISLATURE ACT?

Nebraska City News: Judge Scott has certainly by his peculiar reliance on a judge disgraced the bench and should be removed if all is true that is charged against him. St. Paul Republican: Were it any one but Rosewater who made the charges the judges and his friends might have cause for alarm, but with the members of the present legislature the judge's immunity is equivalent to a pretty good recommendation.

Silver Creek Times: Scott is a disgrace to the Nebraska Judiciary and a disgrace to the state. It is surprising that he should have been so long tolerated. He should be impeached at once and ignominiously fired out of office to stray. We have already had enough and more of his bulldozing and of his acts of tyranny. Lincoln News: It is to be regretted that the fact that Rosewater is his enemy can be utilized for the protection of Judge Scott of Omaha in his scandalous abuse of authority. Omaha in his scandalous abuse of authority. His career as a judge of the district court has been disgraced in the extreme, and to tolerate such insane assumptions of authority and abuse of power is to endanger the liberty of every man and woman within his jurisdiction, and a good many who are not lawfully so. Nothing could so effectively bring courts into contempt and discredit as to have such judicial outrages as he has perpetrated and bids fair to continue perpetrating, unrebuked. There can be no patriotism in seeking to continue such an unreasonable judicial tyranny in office, and if he were not so tolerated for moment, Rosewater's antipathy ought not to serve to keep him in office if there is any power that can remove him. It will dignify the bench to have him summarily fired, and the legislature ought to forget Rosewater long enough to render the rule, the bench and the state this significant moment.

Tekamah Burlian: The talk of impeachment proceedings against Judge C. R. Scott has naturally revived the record he made in the district court of Lincoln in 1892. This term of court was a continuous exhibition of ill temper, ignorance and abuse of the part of the judge. He refused to pay the fees of the court, and when they remonstrated he threatened fines and imprisonment. In fact, he did that. He refused to pay the fees of the court, and when they remonstrated he threatened fines and imprisonment. In fact, he did that. He refused to pay the fees of the court, and when they remonstrated he threatened fines and imprisonment. In fact, he did that.

HER CRUEL FATE.

Musical Weekly. She never sings the old, old songs She shrieked in days of yore. She never thumps the keyboard now She still her thumbs are sore. Alas! upon the latest grand, She never more will play. She looks with the instruments, and They've taken it away.

THE TREASURY SURPLUS.

New York Sun. John G. Carlisle, he Says there's a surplus in the Treasury.

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solicitor of the road in Nebraska. The senator was made some six weeks ago, although he indignantly denied any such thing only a few days since. Just what actuated the directors in making the selection is not known. Mr. Dawsen is a much better lawyer and is more in touch with western interests than Manderson, and to pass over his claims to the succession and pick up Manderson will not impress those who know both with the wisdom of the railroad officials. If Manderson was selected because of any supposed political influence he possesses in Nebraska a still greater mistake has been made. His influence here is nil, and if he had had the temerity to have tried for re-election as senator this winter he would not have secured a corporal's guard of supporters. The assumption that perhaps the railroad needed more senators to vote for the pooling bill, which legalizes trusts for the purpose of raising rates, may not be so very violent, however, as at first thought.

WHITTLED TO A POINT.

Truthful "Yes" remarked the egg, "my theatrical venture was a success. I was cast for the villain and made a great hit."

Utica Observer: There is nothing more attractive to a man with the toothache than a picture of a handsome set of store teeth.

Philadelphia Record: Old Lady—Why are you two men using such frightful language? Ragson—Tatters—Well, lady, we an' me par had to exchange heated words for ter keep warm,