THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

TESTERS TESTERS

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unless letters and remittances should be d to The Bee Publishing Company, Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to anyable to the order of the company, THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George B. Taschuck, secretary of The Lee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complet copies of the Daily Moraing, Evening and Sunday the printed during the month of January, 1896, was as fol-

If this thing keeps on we shall soon be able to photograph through the interior of the earth and tell what the people are doing in China at any time of the day or night.

and Bolln is out on a \$25,000 bail bond. One is charged with helping to embezzle from \$15,000 to \$18,000, the other with embezzling over \$100,000.

There are several planks loose in the neighborhood of the University of Missouri. Thirty students of that institution are suspended on the charge of having stolen a sidewalk. Moral -- the wooden sidewalk must go.

The Whisky trust may try to rejuvenate itself, but it will never do anything to rejuvenate the whisky it keeps in stock. The whisky grows more valuable with age and thus differs materially from the Whisky trust,

Look for another big impetus to the good roads movement as soon as spring opens. The addition of hundreds of thousands to the number wheelmen in the country will be manifested in the increased activity to secure better roads.

According to Chicago adylices, announcement has been made at Pullman Palace Car company headquarters that the company would vigorously fight all attempts at reduction by national legistion of the prices of sleeping car berths. What else could be expected?

Up to date only people with a benevolent turn of mind, like Huntington. Coombs and bondholders' and stock jobbers' attorneys have appeared beto inform congress what the people of the United States demand in the settlement of the Pacific railroad debt.

The men who knew all about Prof. Roentgen's new photographic process long before its inventor ever thought of and the whole line between the Mis it are now springing up in every quarter like mushrooms after a storm. But still Prof. Roentgen deserves all the credit for making his predecessors realize that they had discovered something really new.

The commercial agencies report that the volume of business in Omaha this year to date shows a 20 per cent increase over that of the first forty-five days of 1805. The increase has been gradual and gives promise of permanency. When the price of grain shall begin to rise business in Nebraska will receive a decided impetus.

We have discovered the aboriginal Nebraskan. According to a veracious Lincoln journal, Hon. Charles J. Greene was born and raised in Nebraska. As Mr. Greene was old enough to shoulder a musket before the war closed, he must have a pretty good claim to rank among the oldest living pioneers of the state.

The willingness of many of the successful bond bidders to sell their bond contracts for the margin between what they bid and the market quotations is one of the surest possible signs that those bidders were animated less by a patriotic desire to help out the government than by what they thought was a chance to turn a few thousand dollars lowed. It is probable, however, that without risking anything of their own.

That there will be a great deal of activity in the promotion of irrigation and undoubtedly such a proposition enterprises as soon as spring opens there can be no doubt. The large number of irrigation companies organized and the large number of irrigation claims filed indicate that the construction of the proposed ditches will be soon under way in earnest. With an assured water supply there will be scarcely a corner of Nebraska that will not boast of as fertile a soil as is to be found in the best agricultural regions to the government, still there is no of the United States.

effect that Americans are making large investments in Mexican sugar lands. liberal, so as to encourage the inventive would encounter such formidable op-Why, however, should American capi genius of our people. No one will be position from other classes that it could talists go to Mexico to put their money in sugar lands? There is no better sugar land to be had anywhere than portunity to obtain a generous return, in the matter of taxation would doubtright here in Nebraska, where sugar But it would seem that justice in this less also be extremely unpopular. There beets have been raised and sugar manu. matter does not demand so long a term seems to be nothing for the British factured out of them so many seasons that the experimental stage has long now allowed, which, as already re- going and such an outlook is as dismail been passed. From the financial point marked, is longer than is allowed by and hopeless as it well could be. of view the Nebraska sugar lands have any other important country. The adalmost invariably proved a wonderful ministration of our patent system has ence of British agriculture from which their purpose and so thoroughly dissuccess. American investors looking not been absolutely free from abuses, we in this country may learn some interested, and none have been defor sugar lands should come straight- but these have been few and rare, thing? The farmers of the United servedly held in such universal esteem way to Nebraska.

HUNTINGTON'S REMON-

Collis P. Huntington, head of the Southern Pacific octopus, has once more appeared before the Pacific railroad committee to assure congress and the people of the United States that his Intentions are honorable. Incidentally log in the office for an indefinite time employed at good remuneration. The he warns congress and the country against any scheme of debt-funding or reorganization that contemplates the operation of the Union and Central Pacific railroads as one grand trunk line. In support of his position Mr. Huntington takes it upon himself to correct the truth of history by ascribing purely benevolent motives to the members of the Central Pacific construction ring. whose assets he asserts, were not sufficient to meet the obligations of that road by several millions at the time the Union and Central Pacific made their function at Promontory Point He furthermore points with pride back to the fact that while the road had benefited many it had injured none.

It may possibly be true that the Central Pacific was in debt several millions when it passed out of the hands of the construction company and into the control of the Stanford-Hopkins-Huntington-Crocker quartet. But these great benefactors had each individually become multi-millionnires out of the job and within a few years were by their peculiar thrift enabled to build the legitimate monopoly of Pacific coast traffic which they enjoyed, the Central Pacific would have paid off its debt to the government and the Union Pacific would not be in the hands of receivers today. The construction of the Coulter is out on a \$15,000 bail bond- Central Pacific doubtless did benefit many and may have injured none. But if the men who were chiefly benefited had been satisfied with fair incomes on honest investment there would have been little ground for complaint. The injury inflicted and injustice wrought by the Huntington syndicate has been effected by the process of

> Huntington's remoustrance against every proposition that has in view the consolidation of the Central and Union Pacific railroads or their operation as one continuous transcontinental route is not inspired in the interest of the public or of the government. It is a purely selfish desire to continue and perpetuate the present system by which traffic is artificially diverted from the Central and Union Pacific to the South ern Pacific. His pretended fears that by carrying out the design of the original Pacific railroad charters, congress will stimulate, if not compel, the construction of parallel rival lines from Ogden west to San Francisco should carry no weight. No railroad will recklessly venture upon such a costly extension, through a country contributing practically no local business when it has the right to exact fair traffic arrangements with the Central Pacific. There is no call for another Pacific railroad and there will be none for

> spoilation, extortion and discrimination

that has proved ruinous to both the

Central Pacific and its patrons.

years to come. What is demanded is relief from he emburge which Huntington has established and maintained. That relief can never be had until the water is wrung out of the Union and Central Pacific roads by foreclosure so that the people can have the advantage of rates based on their actual value. souri and the coast is economically operated under one general manage-

REFORMING THE PATENT LAWS. At the last annual meeting of the

American Bar association the patent laws were one of the subjects that received consideration, and a number of changes were suggested. A bill embodying these changes has been intro duced by the chairman of the house committee on patents, and is in the hands of that committee, from which it is likely soon to be reported. Some of the changes proposed by this measure tend to restrict the privileges enjoyed by patentees under existing law, while others tend to confirm those privileges. It is said that the majority of the house committee on patents appear to be friendly to the system as a whole, with the long monopoly which it now confers. There is opposition, however, to the long term now given to patents, the United States being more generous in this respect than any other country, but some of the conservative friends of the patent system doubt the wisdom of raising this issue, the present term of seventeen years having been adopted as a compromise between the old term of fourteen years and the extension of a second term of seven years which was formally alwhen the bill comes before the house it will be proposed to reduce the term of a patent to less than seventeen years. would have strong support. In the judgment of many of those who have given the subject attention the present term gives too long a monopoly of a

patent. While it must be admitted that the patent system of the United States has worked well in stimulating the invensame time has been a source of revenue Dispatches from Mexico are to the be few. It is to be desired, of course, that our patent laws shall be reasonably disposed to deny to the inventor of something of value to mankind the opfor the monopoly of an invention as is

the privilege enjoyed by an applicant industries of the country were active life's work has been devoted. for a patent of keeping his case pend- and all the hipor of the country was an invention which has been in public home marker for its own producers. use perhaps for years, and urged that the period of permissible inaction on the part of an applicant should be shortened to six months. The secretary recommended congressional action for securing expedition in prosecuting cases.

The patent office received 41,000 ap plications in the last fiscal year, which was nearly 2,000 in excess of the previous year, though a decline from the four years from 1890 to 1893, inclusive. Receipts exceeded expenditures by over \$157,000. It is a most important branch of the public service and it has generally received less consideration from congress than it merits.

WHAT IS EXCESSIVE BAIL?

The motto of the state of Nebraska is "Equality Before the Law." How to adhere strictly to that principle in the prosecution of criminals and at the same time give effect to the consti tutional provision that guarantee them against the exacting of excessive bail must always be one of the most difficult problems dealt with by the judge of a criminal court. Particularly perplexing does it become when the prisoner is accused of the theft of public funds combined as it must be with the betraya of public trust and where he has acressories and abbettors of high and low degree. In view of events fresh in the public mind, the symposium which The Bee presents to its readers today, contributed by judges and exjudges of our local courts on the question, what constitutes excessive bail, is particularly interesting and timely.

In determining the amount and sufficiency of a bail bond, all authorities agree that no fixed inflexible rule can be followed. The precise penal sum must rest within the sound discretion of the judge, taking into consideration all of the circumstances affecting the individual case in hand. As stated by one of the judges, who prefers to have his name withheld, the object of laws providing for the release on bail of persons accused of crime, is to make provisions for their liberty while waiting for trial and yet insure their presence in court on the day of trial. Attention is also called to the fact that considerable light has been thrown upon this subject by our supreme court in the Barrett Scott case, reported in the thirty-eighth Nebraska reports at page 502. The third paragraph of the syllabi in that case is as follows:

In fixing the amount of ball the court or judge may take into consideration the nature of the offense, the penalty which the law authorized to be inflicted should there be a conviction, the probability of the accused appearing to answer the charge against him if released on bail, his pecuniary condition, and the circumstances surrounding the case. In this case, Scott, the defaulting treasirer of Holt county, was charged with embezzling \$70,000 of county funds, and his bail bond was fixed by the district court at \$70,000. The supreme court held that such bill. a bond, in view of all the circumstances, was not unreasonable and not within the provision of our state constitution, prohibiting

the requirement of excessive bail. One point, and a point of supreme importance, is not emphasized in our symposium as it should be. It is that in giving consideration to the various fircumstances urged in favor of a light ball bond or of a heavy ball bond, no discrimination should be made in cases of substantially similar nature. The man who steals or commits other felony should suffer the penalty of his misdeeds whether he is rich or poor, surrounded by friends or utterly friendess. A reasonable bond is a bond that is reasonable compared with bonds exacted under similar circumstances of persons accused of similar crimes. No man who lays himself amenable to punishment for infraction of the criminal code, can be granted special favors either before or after conviction by a court that prides itself on the adminis-

tration of evenhanded justice.

THE BRITISH FARMERS. In the speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament the condition of British agriculture was referred to as peing disastrous beyond recent experience and it was announced that the government proposed to do something for the relief of this interest. For several years the farmers of England. whose situation has been growing steadily worse, have been appealing to the government for some legislation to help them out of their difficulties and within the past year, or since the advent of the present ministry, the appeals from this interest have been stronger and more persistent than ever before. The last liberal government gave some consideration to the condition of agriculture, but found no way to relieve it. The present government is not likely to be more successful, beeause it is firmly committed against the policies which the farmers believe to be essential to the improvement of their situation. They want some measure of protection against the disastrous competition to which they are subjected. but while Lord Salisbury has admitted that they would probably be benefited tive genius of our people, and at the if they were given the protection they desire he has said that it cannot be accorded. What the government can do doubt that it can be improved, though other than this for the relief of the the changes necessary to be made may British farmers it is not easy to see. They might be given bounties out of the public treasury, but such a policy not stand. To make any discrimination in favor of the agricultural class farmers but to go on as they have been

Is there not a lesson in this experi-Some changes in procedure in the States are in no such distressing condi- Even those who differ most radically

AGAINST DESECRATING THE FLAG.

flag or the coat of arms of the United does not specify these. Any violation ably by a fine of \$50 for each offense, new found friends, The bill will be called up for action as soon as opportunity offers and probably will not encounter any opposition, since nobody will be disposed to antagonize a proposition the purpose of the flag. It would be difficult to show that the "desecration" of "old glory" by putting it to the service inhibited in the proposed bill has in the least detracted from Its, character or influence and popular patriotism. Unquestionably, the flag is reverenced as much today by the American people as at any time in our history. But there can be no reasonable objection to giving It greater sacredness in popular estimation, and action by congress, with this in view, will undoubtedly be gen-

erally approved. AS TO BANKRUPTCY LEGISLATION. While it is understood that there is a najority in both branches of congress in favor of the enactment of a national bankruptcy law, the prospects for legislation in this direction are said not to be very bright lowing to the great of the Torrey bill, and also the measure | sugar. introduced by Mr. Bailey of Texas, which provides for purely voluntary Mississippi, which provides for voluntary bankruptey, but is a much more

The real issue is between "voluntary" and "involuntary" bankrimtey, and as appears the general tendency for the northern members to support the latter and the southern members the former, the opponents of an involuntary bankruptcy law taking the position that it would be injurious to the debtor classes and the small tradesmen of the south and west. The advocates of the different plans might. it would seem, compromise on a measure embodying both voluntary and involuntary features, as the bill of Mr. Powers does, but the prejudice of the opponents of involuntary bankruptcy is probably too strong to permit them to accept any measure recognizing that principle. It is possible that the house will pass a bill on the lines of the Torrey measure, but the chances of getting such a bill through the senate are not regarded as any too good. So far as the Bailey bill is concerned it has no chance whatever, there being nothing about it to commend it to favorable considera-

tion. That a uniform bankruptcy law is desirable and necessary there are very few who will question. All who have given this subject intelligent consideration admit that the various and contradictory bankruptcy laws enacted by the different states are objectionable, not only from their want of uniformity, but in their general failure to preserve the equities between different creditors and to secure to the debtor such exemptions, and after the assignment of his property to his ereditors such command of his future earnings, free from the attachments of creditors, as will enable him to save from his misfortune or accumulate from his earnings such working gapital as will allow him to make the most of his earning capacity and put at his command the means with which he may discharge his old indebtedness. Moreover, the present machinery of the law for the collection of debts is so cumbersome. ostly, uncertain and wasteful that its use is abhorrent to all business men of enlightenment and with a sense of honesty and justiness, the results being disastrous to the debtor and unsatisfactory to the greditor. In most of the states the attempted collection of debts through the medium of the law practically cuts the rafue of the property of the debtor in left, while increasing the sum of the claims against his assets.

The practically unanimous sentiment of the business interests of all sections of the country is in favor of a uniform bankruptcy law, and it is the duty of congress to give heed to this sentiment.

Susan B. Anthony, the foremost and ablest champion of woman suffrage. celebrated her seventy-sixth birthday anniversary on Saturday. Of all the women who have labored for the political education and advancement of their sex none have been so steadfast in

patent office have been made under the tion as are those of England, but the from the views for which Susan R. present administration, effecting a con-statistics applear to show that during Authory stands as the recognized siderable economy of time and labor, the past your the agricultural interest spokesman, have always conceded to The secretary of the interior in his of this country was less prosperous by her sincerity of motive and unswervannual report characterized as an evil \$250,000,000 thin in 1892, when all the ing devotion to the cause to which her

Were anything needed to attest the without forfeiting his rights against the obvious suggestion is that what the high regard in which the people of public, finally taking out a patent for United States must do is to build up a Nebraska hold all their educational institutions, the splendid audience McKinley's speech gives one the impression gathered at Lincoln Friday to parti- that Abraham Lincoln was the father of chate in the exercises formally in cipate in the exercises formally in-There has been reported from the augurating the new chancellor of the judiciary committee of the United States State university, would be consenate a bill to prevent the desecration clusive that the work performed in of the national flag. It provides that that great educational beeblye is the flag or the coat of arms of the both felt and appreciated in all United States, or any imitation or rep- parts of the state and by all resentation thereof, shall not be at classes of the people. The congratutached to or imprinted or represented latory addresses betokened at once sether until it can be thrown solidly for the upon any goods, wares or merchandise, the warmest greeting to the newly inor any advertisement of the same; and stalled head of the university, and to goods, wares or merchandise the well founded expectation that the or any advertisement of the same university will continue to progress upshall be attached to the national ward rather than remain stationary or recede. In nearly all the remarks, stress nated, or, if nominated, he could not be States and no such advertisement shall was laid upon the fact that the unibe imprinted thereon. It is suggested versity is a part of the public school that if the bill becomes law it is system supported by the contributions doubtful if showmen or politicians of the whole people of the state. With could employ an imitation of the flag a policy in touch with the demand for for use on their posters, showbills or a general and popular education, Chantickets, though the language of the bill cellor MacLean cannot but realize the success so freely predicted for him of the proposed act is made punish by his many life-long associates and

In view of the large number of legis lative reapportionment laws that have in recent years been declared uncon stitutional by the supreme courts of which is to increase popular respect for different states, it will believe the Iowa legislature to exercise the utmost care in performing the duty imposed upon it of redistricting the state into senatorial and representative districts based upon the new census. The trouble as the emblem of national authority is that there is always a temptation to stretch a point to gain some small partisan advantage in the make up of doubtful districts. The apportionment ought to be made with such strict ad herence to the provisions of the constitution and with such regard to fairness that there will be not even a thought of contesting it in the courts through long and costly litigation.

Word comes from Philadelphia that there are over 12,000 tons of Egyptiangrown sugar on the way to that port from Alexandria, imported to take the place of sugar usually obtained from Cuba, but unobtainable this year on account of poor crops in Cuba. Every difference of opinion as to the kind of a pound of this sugar ought to have been law which ought to be passed. A num- raised in this country and would be if ber of billsi-have been introduced in the beet sugar industry had been propboth houses and are in the hands of erly encouraged. There is no reason the respective judiciary committees for why the United States should not proconsideration. The house committee duce the bulk of the sugar consumed has before it the bill introduced by by its people. The way to put an end Judge Powers of Vermont, providing to the importation of Egyptian sugar for voluntary and involuntary bank is to raise sugar beets at home and ruptey and frawn largely on the lines convert them into home-manufactured

Unfortunately the number of men and bankrupicy, this measure having passed women who will go through life waiting the house in the last congress. In the for a fortune to be left to them is as senute is the bill of Senutor George of great now as ever. On no other theory can we explain the fact that the number of American claimants to British comprehensive measure than the Bailey estates is increasing rather than decreasing?

Congented Jersey Truth. Detroit Free Press.

Senator Smith of New Jersey is entirely right. The United States senate would best serve the country by at once closing up necessary business and adjourning.

Spurning Senatorial Ethics Washington Star.

Senator Smith's remark that the most popular thing congress could do would be to pass the necessary appropriation bills and other breach of senatorial courtesy. Conditional Secession.

If Talbert of South Carolina still insists upon the right of secssion, and if South Carolina will give bond to take Talbert, Tillman and all that crowd out of the union and out of sight, perhaps South Carolina's right to secode will be cheerfully granted.

Ridiculous Things on Monuments. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Iowa soldiers have a right to kick upon the erection by the state of an alleged soldiers' monument which upon its seems to commemorate a number of Iowa officers. There have been many ridiculous things wrought up as soldiers' monuments in this country. Men Who Hold the Sack

Denver Republican

The experience of the Northern Pacific stockholders should open their eyes to the fact that mining is not the only business in connection with which an investor incure some risk. It is probable that the interests of the stockholders in that company will be wiped out entirely, and that all to be realized from the sale of the road after paying costs of proceedings will go to the bondholders.

A Military Bumorist.

Philadelphia Press. Marin, the Spanish general, is really humorist. He says the whole trouble with that the Cubans will not fight, but avoid encounters and think it no "d'shonor" to do se In other words, Marin finds that the Cuban guerrilla tact es are too much for the Span ards, whose ideas of honorable warfare are the murdering of women and who canno fight unless the battle is arranged according to barrack tactics.

Time Ripe for Action. Kansas City Star.

It is estimated that the United States has already 1,300,000 miles of common roads, a total mileage greater than that of any other single country, but a majority of these roads are in poor condition. The general movement for the improvement of these roads begun about ten years ago. Allowing ten years, a Liberal estimate, for preliminary discussion talk and the collection of information, the serious work of building good roads for the country should begin soon, and once begun it will never cease till the reproach of our

Intelligence East and West.

There was a time when New England led all the rest of the country in the general av-erage of popular intelligence, but this is no longer true. It is now in the west, and not in the east, that the best showing is to the education of the masses. Nebraska stands at the head of the state in point of literacy, only 3.1 per cent of its population literacy, only 3.1 per cent of its population of the period of the state. being unable to read and write. No state west of the Mississippi river, with the ex-ception of the four southern states, ranks as low as Massachupetts in the number of illiterates in its population.

Wasted Sympathy.

While much American sympathy was ex-pended upon Waller and eloquent protests were made against what was assumed to be the injustice of his treatment by the French authorities, the facts as fully and finally de veloped show that he was the author of hi own misfortunes. They also suggest that the American who imagines that whatever he may do under a foreign flag his country will protect and defend him, is the victim of a delusion. If he does wrong his country can't protect him. It is only when he behaves himself that he can rely upon its support. THE PRESIDENTIAL ARENA.

Washington Post: Now that the New York delegation has taken formal action, it will be perfectly safe to assume that the bartment.

Chicago Post: Mr. Morrison will bring his bonn to Chicago next week for inspection by the party leaders, just as an assurance that it is a genuine affair that can be seen without a microscope.

graves of a number of republicant last presitential election.

Indianapolis Journal: It is authoritatively announced that Pennsylvania will present the name of Senator Quay to the republican Quay does not expect to be noninated. may hold the Pennsylvania delegation successful candidate. Mr. Quay is not al-

together a tylo in politics. Boston Globe: It is said that the Pennsylania republicans have decided to support Quay as their presidential candidate at the next national republican convention. Of caurse Quay knows that he cannot be nominated, or, if nominated, he could not be elected—for a vast majority of his fellow-countrymen, regardless of party, would vote against him. He simply wishes to get the solid Pennsylvania delegation behind him, and then dispose of it to the most advantageous bidder. Quay can never be great. republican convention. and then dispose of it to the most advan-tageous bidder. Quay can never be great, but nobody disputes that he is mighty cute.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

For an idling noncombatant the poison ivy of Texas scored a hit that shuts Pete Maher's peopers to a world of trouble.

A Kentucky grocer found a \$70 diamond in

The Kansas congressman whose legislative

characteristic is the making of motions to concur in senate amendments, may be classed s an ideal concurring hero. Reports from El Paso indicate that the managers of the pugs succeeded in pulling off a few columns of the r jaws. The manly

art has degenerated into seal brown "blows. . Philadelphians are hurling warm expictives gainst the city council and the water of the Schuykill and a disposition is manifested in many quarters to boil both as a sanitary procaution General Wayler's round of receptions in

Cuba cannot be regarded as complete Gomez and Maceo get a crack at him. They are competent to dispense a reasonable amount of tropical warmth. Mr. Erastus Wiman, the noted writer on

economic questions, has finally-emerged from the clouds of prosecution, a free man. The indictments under which he was convicted have been dismissed in accordance with the judgment of the appeal court. A traction company has applied to the city

council of Denver for a franchise, agreeing to pay into the city treasury 2 per cent of the gross receipts for five years and 5 per cent thereafter. This is the first instance in the history of the city of a franchise being considered a thing of value before it was granted.

SENATOR HAWLEY MARKED. Has Incurred the Deep Displeasure of the Proscriptives.

Philadelphia Record, It appears that Senator Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut has fallen under the deep di pleasure of the A. P. A.'s. The offense of the distinguished senator consists in having voted for the confirmation of Colonel Coprigadier generalship in the United States army. There is no pretense that Colonel Coppinger is not qualified for this position in the army, or that his services entitle him to promotion; but Colonel Cop-pinger is a Catholic, and the A. P. A. s of connecticut are resolved to punish General Hawley for the crime of having voted, with a large majority of the United States senate,

for his confirmation. This threat of the A. P. A.'s deserves earnest consideration, not merely on account the trate senator from Missouri, why do of the distinguished senator who is its intended victim, but because of its bearing package or two? on the country's welfare. During the civil war, when tens of thousands of Catholics of native, Irish or German birth rushed with patriotic enthusiasm to the country's standard, no organization such as the A. P. A. would have opposed, on religious grounds, the confirmation of any Catholic citizen as an officer of the army. Such an organization could not exist in a period of war. Any at tempt to appeal to sectarian prejudices in . time like that would have been an act of incivism, and all engaged in it would have deserved the deepest condemnation. They would have been held guilty of discouraging enlistments. Not long ago there were in nany minds very serious apprehensions that this country might become involved in a terrible foreign war that would tax its utmost military resources, and these apprehen sions have not yet been wholly dissipated. Should such a war break out the A. P. A. would be obliged, in the very necessity of things, to disband. We beg the reflecting and patriotic members of the A. P. A. to onsider, then, whether an organization that ould not survive in a period of war, may come any day, has any reason for exstence in this country in time of peace General Joseph R. Hawley, who has been

marked out for the vengeance of this semidemi-exctarian and partisan association, has rendered his country eminent services in the field and in the senate. His present term in the senate will not expire until 1899, and this will give him considerable time to prepare for the knife which his enemies of the A. P. A. are whetting for him. Meanwhile, the republicans of Connecticut, who justly esteem General Hawley, will have something to say about this warfare upon him. The democrats of that state can take no part in the encouragement of an organization es re-pugaint to one of their dearest principles. Much as the democrats of Connecticut may differ from General Hawley on some ques-tions of public policy, they recognize in him an honest, patriotic and fair-minded man; and the recognize, too, that he would serve the state far better in the senate than would any probable product of the A. P. A. con-

FAME'S FAVORED SON.

Doctor Who Deserves to Rank Among Benefactors of Humanity. Buffolo Express

Now and then the m dical profession evolves a theory the good sense of which appeals even to the untutored instincts of the layman, Such a theory, calling science and popular ignorance to link hands and dance together on the grave of exploded error, is published by Dr. Selden H. Talcott of the state hospital for the insane at Middletown, One of the heresies of our grandmothers, belonging in order of time to the age that

produced the belief in witcheraft, is to be found in the old saying: "It is the early bird that catches the worm." It did no good to the small boy, hauled shivering from his bed at break of day, to point out the fact that he was not a bird. It did no good to show that, however it fared with the bird. the worm was a terrible example of dangers of early rising. No, up he had get, just as if hunting worms were the chief end of a human being's existence. Now, slong comes Dr. Tslcott with the comfortable theory that this is all wrong.

He has been investigating the reason of the frequency with which farmers and their families become insure. Hitherto the causes of this frequency have been thought to be they have to do, and, perhaps, the excessive use of pie and potatoes. It will surprise the general public to learn that pie—the rural variety of pie-was supposed to be capable of unshipping the intellect; but Dr. Talcott discards the whole explanation as insufficient. He believes that ineanity among the bucolie class of the population is mostly due to the

inhuman hours at which farmers are in the habit of getting up. Enlightened people who have all along been contending that early rising is an evidence of insanity will hall with joy this expert opinion that it is more than an evidence, it is a cause. Dr. Talcott's theory ranks him among the benefactors of humanity. When a monument is put up to the vented sleep, one panel should be reserved for a complimentary inscription to this Midfor a compliment dictown alienist.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Chicago Post: The Nebraska minister who announced that there was no bades and then resigned his pasterate evidently has the courage of his convictions and is willing to take chances.

Indianapolis Journal: If the Unitarian brethren in Boston boycott the three hotels which refused to give food and shelter to the ently dressed colored Methodist hotel keepers will not be likely to repeat their blunder

Minneapells Tribune: Two pinus Kenckians engaged in a religious the other day, and because one good brother would not accept the dogmas of the other the latter beat his brains out with a club. Here is a new text for Ingersoll,

Philadelphia Record: "Is it sinful to ride Philadelphia Record: "Is it sinful to ride a bicycle on Sunday? This question has been raised by a Long Island parson, who said: "A man who would ride a bicycle on the Sabbath would do most suything." Evidently the bike will have to fight its way into picus recognition, as have the railway car, the street car and other beneficent possibilities. To roll to church on four wheels is not esteroed sinful. If exceeding the street car and other beneficent possibilities. ties. To roll to church on four whoeis is not esteemed sinful, if propelled by a horse. Is it any worse to go self-propelled, on two wheels?

London Tid Bits: Rev. C. F. Aked, the of had some interesting experiences with Ameriaccount of the sermon. The news; man's rejoinder was that as he had the newspaper he could imagine the rest, for he had a big murder to look after. Next morning a big report appeared of a discourse that was never preached!

Chicago Record: Some ministers of the gospel who linger about legislative halls seem to be carried away by the war spirit A Kentucky grocer found a \$10 diamond in a barrel of sugar last week, and now he would like to know where that sugar was sanded.

It is suggested that the \$2,000 n year allowed President Kruger as "coffee money" that the nation might be "quick to resent insult." A few days later a chaplain in the furnishes ample grounds for the recent raid. United States might supply with arms if necessary, those in Cuba who are struggling He also prayed that the United for liberty." States "might Insist upon upholding the Monroe doctrine," brand not specified. The authors of these prayers breathing the spirit of belligerency are dubbed by an eastern newspaper "blasphemous legislative The sentiments expressed may have certain things to commend them, but never theicss these chaplains are praying for the violation of international agreements.

BLASTS FROM RAMS HORN.

Every lie is the assassin of somebody's No amount of cultivation can make a bad

rea bear good fruit. Visiting a hospital, prison or insane asylum s good medicine for backsliding.

The road to blessing often winds through narrow, dark and winding lane. Live to make somebody happy, or you will never know what the true meaning of life is. First get a man's heart, and you will not have to draw a revolver on him to get his

purse.

A stereotyped prayer may be better than none, but it never brings down any fire from beaven.

The preacher who would have the common people hear him gladly must make himself Is there anything more foolieh than for a

man to think he can serve the devil all his life and get away from him on his deathbed. SEEDY STATESMANSHIP.

Chicago Tribune: Secretary Morton will make Senator Vest wish for a lodge in some vast wilderness where seeds are unknown before this controversy in over.

Chicago Times-Herald: Senator Vest has scored first blood in his fight for seed. The senator evidently knows where a few bags of rare and choice seed will do good this year. New York Tribune: Senator Vest has uttered a loud call for needs, and has said so things that are not exactly polite about the secretary of agriculture. We have no intention of interfering in what seems to be a family quarrel by family quarrel, but if a few seeds will pacify Mr. Sterling Morton furnish him with a

DOMESTIC IDYLS.

Somerville Journal: The honeymoon almost invariably wanes when the bridegroom has reached his last quarter.

Detroit Free Press: "What makes you so whappy, Maud?" "I proposed to Harry Duane, and he re-"Did he give any reason?"
"Yes; he said it wasn't sudden enough."

New York World: He-My dear, I am very hard up. You will simply have to lower your dressmaker's bills.

She-My love, you must speak to her. I don't make out the bills.

Harper's Bazar: Ethel-I think you have the of the prettiest names I have ever heard

of.

Maud Witherbee-Do you?

Ethel-You don't seem very enthusiastic.

Don't you like it?

Maud Witherbee-I think I have proved that by not changing it

Chicago Tribune: Jewler-You wish 'From George to Laura' engraved on the ir side of the ring? A'l right. Shall I-er-cut the 'Laura' the same depth as the 'George'? 'George'?
'The Young Man (glaring at him)-Yes, sir,
I can afford to buy new rings when I need them, sir.

Indianapolis Journal: She-What do you mean, s.r. by kissing me? What do you mean? He—Er—nothing.

'Then don't you do it again. I don't went any man kissing me unless he means husiness?

Detroit Free Press: Mister—Oh, dear! I wish I could get hold of some good biscuits like mother used to make for me! Missus—An I I wish I could get some good clothes like father used to buy for me.

Chicago Record: "What ever drove you to marrying fourteen wives?" asked the Judge, regarding the prisoner with more than ordinary interest.
"Thirteen was such an unlucky number to stop at, your Honor!" answered the penitent prisoner, wiping his eyes with his coat sleeve.

Harper's Bazar: Wiggins-Did you ever feel fear, Captain, when entering into an engagement? Captain Armes—Why, my dear fellow, I was all atremble when I proposed to my

Chicago Tribune: "How much do you leve me this evening, Gracie?" asked papa, putting away his cane and taking off his gloves and overcoat.
"That 'pends on how much candy you've brought me, papa," replied Gracle, rumaging his pockets.

Hew fike you, dear," rejoined papa, his pockets, ow fike you, dear," rejoined papa, entmindedly, "your mother was ten year,

A BELATED VALENTINE.

Written for The Sunday Bes. Gayly prattling here and there, Casting welcomes everywhere, Bright with sunshine from above, Whisperings of heaven's love; Not to know thee, e'er would be, The greatest punishment, Dorothy,

Voice as fragrant as the morn. On my memory shall be borne; Sparkling eyes that ever tell Boundless thoughts that in thee dwel, Thoughts of chambered mystery, Could we know them! Dorothy.

Ever may thy childhood be
Filled with nature's melody.
As the golden moments fly,
Like a bird across the sky,
May the coming joys to thee
Lead thee upward, Derothy.
W. BARNES LOWEF
Omaha, February 14, 1895.

JUST FOR FUN.

Chicago Record. When you arise at dawn of day To labor on the same old way, Don't count the battle half begun Till you have smiled once—just for fun

If you sit down when work is o'er To count the knocks which make you sore Just crown the day a perfect one— Keep right on smiling—just for fun.