THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, }
Douglas County. }

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 December, 1896, was as follows:

1	19,889	17	19,767
2	20,180	18	19,819
3	20,313	19	19,812
4	20,116	20	20,235
5	20,146	21	19,814
6	20,565	22	19,969
7	19,966	23	19,916
8	19,967	24	20,068
9	20,185	25	19,102
10	20,034	26	19,989
11	20,944	27	20,800
12	19,970	28	20,016
13	20,670	29	20,068
14	19,893	30	20,654
15	19,928	31	19,925
16	20,836		

Total	621,906
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies	9,513
Total net sales	612,393
Net daily average	19,755

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 2d day of January, 1897.

N. P. FEIL,
Seal. Notary Public.

After-election perusal of platform pledges made before election is good exercise for the memory.

The machine methods of the Illinois free silver democracy in state politics are beginning to out-Tweed Tweed in their brazen effrontery.

The people of Omaha want the exposition located on the site that is most suitable for the purpose without regard to who happens to own real estate in the immediate vicinity.

When the legislature gets ready to investigate the state treasury it will not have any difficulty in getting at witnesses whose testimony will throw light on the subject.

Senator Vest of Missouri will succeed himself in the senate. With another six years' term assured him, the senator's flow of vitriolic language ought to be faster and louder than ever.

Our amiable fusion contemporary has a great deal to say about a commission to report on uniform divorce laws some time during the next century, but it has not a word on the serious condition of the state treasury.

In view of the coming changes in the army and navy, due to the operation of the compulsory retirement laws, the name of Colonel Guy V. Henry should not be omitted from the list of officers desirous of promotion.

The new postoffice site, with all its general and special sewer attachments, comes high, but we must have it. It seems necessary, however, to alter the entire municipal system of drainage to tap that underground river.

After Emperor William succeeds in raising dueling to a higher plane of ethics and morality he might find a profitable field for employment in making prize fighting a harmless pastime for members of polite society.

Western railroads will hereafter request the autograph of each passenger who travels on a pass. We know lots of people who will be only too glad to exchange all the autographs that may be wanted for a few pasteboard annuals.

Bryan has given the public his definition of what constitutes a democrat, but he has not yet informed any one whether or not Senator David B. Hill is included within that definition. Hill, it will be remembered, says he is still a democrat.

There are lots of people who have not subscribed a cent to the exposition who are not only able but morally bound to come to its support liberally. The stock subscriptions should be raised to the million-dollar mark before the ground is broken for building operations.

The state oil inspector's annual report is promised for this week. The public is curious to know whether or not it will show that the Standard Oil company continues to pay inspection fees on oils not included in the law simply for the purpose of avoiding criticism by The Bee.

It may be gratifying to the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners to know that the police judge certifies in his annual report to the efficiency and vigilance of the police force. Now let the board reciprocate by certifying to the efficiency and vigilance of the police judge.

The sultan gives it out cold to the powers that he will never become a khedive, although he admits that he may be the last of the caliphs. He may be either or both of these, and a vizier and a janizary and a yashmak thereto, but he will still be the lord high executioner par excellence.

Peter Birkhauser now turns up as a representative German-American free silver democrat. With a commission as member of the police board, issued by those stalwart republicans, Churchill and Russell, and the endorsement of his fellow German-American free silver democrats, with whom he never claims kinship except when wanting an office, Peter hopes to be able to convince Governor Holcomb and the fusion legislature that it is of the utmost importance to the cause of silver that he should be continued in his job, whatever may be done with the police commission law.

DEFEAT OF THE FUNDING BILL.

The decisive defeat of the Pacific railroad funding bill in the house may safely be accepted as conclusive against any legislation by the present congress extending the debts of the Pacific railroads to the government. It is possible that the Gear bill, now in the hands of the senate committee on Pacific railroads, will be reported to the senate, but as it is not probable that measure would fare any better in the house, should it pass the senate, than the defeated bill, it is hardly likely that the senate will be disposed to waste any of the brief time of the present session upon its consideration. Moreover, it is exceedingly doubtful whether a funding bill could be passed in the senate. There is a strong opposition to such legislation in that body which could easily consume the time until the close of the session in speaking against a funding bill and it is not to be doubted that this opposition would avail itself of every means at its command to defeat such a measure.

It may therefore be concluded that the action of the house has killed the funding scheme so far as the present congress is concerned and that it is finally disposed of if the president shall take action under the authority of the act of congress of 1887, charging him with the duty, under conditions that now exist, of instituting judicial proceedings, including foreclosures of the government lien. In his annual message President Cleveland said he had felt justified in withholding action under the statute for the reason that congress has for a number of years almost constantly had under consideration various plans for dealing with the conditions existing between the Pacific roads and the government, but he intimated an intention to carry out the mandate of the law in the event of no action being taken by congress for a solution of the problem. The way is now open for executive action and it is to be presumed that the president will direct that judicial proceedings be instituted against the road.

Such a termination of the prolonged contest will be entirely welcome to the people of the west, for whatever the final settlement it is hardly possible that it will be to their disadvantage.

ADHERE TO PROHIBITION.

The governor of Maine says that state will adhere to prohibition. He admits that there has not been a full realization of what "the most ardent and enthusiastic advocates of prohibition prophesied and hoped," but good has been accomplished. The rural towns are free from the groggery and the governor suggests that all that is now needed is a public sentiment which will enforce the laws in the larger towns and cities. It does not follow that because there are no groggeries in rural places there is no liquor sold in such places. Perhaps in no other prohibition state is there so much surreptitious liquor selling as in Maine. As to public sentiment in the larger towns, it is never likely to be very much different from what it is now and it is confessedly not favorable to prohibition.

Nowhere has prohibition been tried under more favorable conditions for its success than in Maine, yet it has failed there almost as badly as in Iowa and Kansas. The law is not enforced, never has been and never will be. The fact that liquor is not openly sold in rural places amounts to little, for those who want it can obtain it even there. It is publicly sold in the larger towns and cities and it is there that the great mischief of the traffic is done. It is manifestly unreasonable to say that there is good in a law which is thus disregarded and which does not have the support of public sentiment where it is most needed.

THE DEPARTMENT STORE.

The legislature this winter should pass a law prohibiting men and corporations from combining in any line of business to crowd out others engaged in like business, to monopolize the trade. The penalty should be the forfeiting to the state the entire property used by such men and corporations. The department store is a curse to the best interests of merchants and should be legislated against, if it is possible to reach it. While they may cheapen the wares handled, yet they have the same tendency as the trust, to drive out of business the small merchant and make it almost impossible for the young man to engage in business on his own hook, and compel him to become a hired man.—Crete Democrat.

Some persons might cut off their noses to spite their faces, but the great mass of sensible people can never be persuaded that that is the safe rule to follow. Because the rise of the great department stores has brought certain evils in their train is no good reason why they should be blotted off the face of the earth and their property seized and confiscated to the state.

The question of the department store must be viewed from the broad standpoint of the general public. If a man has a legal right to conduct a dry goods store, he must have a legal right to conduct a grocery store and a crockery store and a shoe store also, and a legal right to conduct all of them together under the same roof. As a matter of fact the prototype of the modern department store is to be found in the great co-operative stores established by the Rochdale pioneers and other organizations of laboring men in this and other countries for the purpose of securing goods and wares of first quality and at lowest cost. The department store endeavors to effect the same economies by purchasing for cash in large quantities and reducing operating expenses to the minimum. So far as it is successful in this the customer shares the saving in the cheaper price at which his purchases are made. The department store is one of the outgrowths of the new industrialism, and to suppress it without supplanting it with something still more advanced is as impossible as to abolish the use of railroads because they have been abused and compel people to go back to wagon-freighting.

On the other hand, the growth of the department store has unquestionably worked hardship to a great number of people in the community. It has blocked the path for the corner grocery and the small tradesman. It has vacated hundreds of stores that might otherwise have been rented to shopkeepers of various kinds. At times its competition has not been confined to legitimate lines and it has been known to resort to methods of undermining rivals that would not be countenanced by reputable merchants. If any of these abuses can be reached and remedied by legislation, the subject is one properly within the jurisdiction of the lawmakers. The department store, however, is here to stay, and what is wanted is to get the greatest good out of it for the public combined with the least evil.

THE CURRENCY CONFERENCE.

There will be a great deal of interest in financial and business circles throughout the country in the proceedings of the business men's currency conference which will meet at Indianapolis today. It will be a representative body, embracing a number of men of national repute in financial and commercial affairs who will give character and authority to the deliberations. It is not the purpose of the conference to formulate a plan of currency reform. It is proposed to commit that task to a commission of experts to be created by the conference. The question of currency reform will be discussed in all its phases, but while no detailed plan will be formulated the conference will undoubtedly give expression, in the form of resolutions, to its judgment of what is desirable for reforming the currency.

The conference is timely. It is well at this juncture to get in this way from practical financiers and business men their carefully formed opinion regarding the currency system of the country and their suggestions as to how it may be improved. There is a quite general belief that it ought to be and can be reformed. In the opinion of many it is not sufficiently elastic, does not accommodate itself as it should to the varying conditions of business. Then there is the complaint that in sections of the country there is rarely an adequate supply of currency, while at the financial centers money is much of the time superabundant. The chief contention, however, of the advocates of currency reform is that the government must be "taken out of the banking business," which means that the legal tender paper obligations of the government must be retired. It is safe to say that the Indianapolis conference will be found practically unanimous in favor of this policy. It may not pronounce for any plan for retiring the legal tender notes, since that would forestall the proposed commission, but that it will express itself in favor of getting rid of this form of the currency may be confidently anticipated.

A declaration of hostility to the greenbacks will not be in accord with popular sentiment. No party will now propose the retirement of that currency. Representative Walker, chairman of the house committee on banking and currency, has said in effect that no such proposition will be considered by the republicans of the present or succeeding congress. In a letter recently written by Senator Sherman he says he does not sympathize with the movement to retire United States notes from circulation. He does not think there is any danger or difficulty in maintaining a limited amount of these notes in circulation. "The maintenance in circulation," said Senator Sherman, "of $346,000,000 United States notes, supported by a reserve of $100,000,000 gold, not only saves the interest on $246,000,000 of debt, but is a vast convenience to the people at large. The absolute security of these notes was never called in question, after the resumption of specie payments in 1879, until the reserve was being trenched upon to meet deficiencies in current revenue brought about by what is known as the Wilson tariff law of 1894." It is not to be doubted that this expresses the view of a large majority of republicans in congress.

It is a reasonable expectation that the Indianapolis conference will be able to contribute something toward the solution of the currency problem, but if so it must do more than urge the retirement of the legal tender notes.

Mr. Bryan's paper falls all over itself in complimenting Senator Vest of Missouri on his endorsement for renomination by the democratic legislative caucus and says that he has been tried in many ways and never found wanting. Senator Vest, it will be remembered, is the man who made the nominating speech for Bland at Chicago. It was his place to have withdrawn his candidate's name when Bryan's nomination became practically assured, but he doggedly declined and insisted on hanging out to the end against the Nebraska man, thus forcing Governor Stone to announce the withdrawal of Bland. But Vest later gave a formal acquiescence to the Chicago ticket and shouted for free silver and has thus once more become a great and good man in the eyes of the Bryan organ.

The disposition of the Woman's club to erect a suitable building for its own purposes and for use in connection with the exposition should be encouraged and substantially assisted in every possible way. No feature of the coming fair will prove more attractive than this nor more fruitful in financial returns to the women, the exposition and the city at large.

If it is true that Cadet Taylor is a candidate for the office of public printer at Washington, it shows that the chronic officeseeker cannot be frightened by his own record. As chief clerk of the government printing office Cadet left several things behind him that might require explanation unless he can claim the protection of the statute of limitations.

So the festivities in celebration of the queen's achievement as England's longest reigning monarch are to be called the diamond jubilee. The reference to the most costly of precious gems is doubtless intended to prepare the public for the size of the bills that will be presented to the government for the expenses of the unique entertainment. The privilege of being subject to the same sovereign for over sixty years is one the people ought to be glad to pay for.

The Santa Fe officials indicted for violation of the interstate commerce law have been acquitted. Nothing else, however, was to have been expected. The interstate commerce law never yet was violated by a railroad company but an effort to locate responsibility resulted simply in a finding that the law violated itself.

Decision Deferred.
Chicago Record.

The question as to which is the only real simon-pure Jacksonian democracy will be decided about the year 1900, and there's no use bothering about it now.

Reform in Election of Senators.
St. Paul Globe.

We fail to see any sign of betterment for the federal senate. We do not believe that there will be or can be any until an election by popular vote is decreed. The people do not, by any means, always select or support ideal candidates. But it is seldom, indeed, that they fall so low in their choice as the state legislatures, with which powerful interests that seek control of the senate find it so much easier to deal.

Revenue Out of Tobacco.
Indianapolis News.

It seems to us that this would be a good time for this country to try the experiment of getting a decent revenue out of tobacco. We cannot, as was proved yesterday, protect the business in all its departments; nay, we cannot protect it in any of its departments without injuring it in other departments. The ways and means committee would do well to take these gentlemen at their word and turn its attention to doing the only practical thing, which is to get as large a revenue as possible out of this most excellent and righteous tax, leaving the antagonistic interests to fight it out among themselves.

Organic Nonsense.
Minneapolis Times (silver.)

William J. Bryan in his Chicago speech made the remark that the people who believe in free silver should testify to their faith by supporting free silver papers, which goes to show that William J. Bryan is unaware of the controlling motive of the people in buying and reading newspapers. As a rule, the newspaper subscriber is looking for the able treatment of a variety of topics and is not to be put off with an organ which merely gives him views of the silver question or any other mooted topic. When the silver papers get to be newspapers also they will obtain circulation by natural methods.

The Improving Outlook.
Louisville Courier-Journal.

The American National bank of Denver has resumed business and the Roanoke, Va., bank and several of the St. Paul and other northwestern suspended banks are preparing to reopen. Comptroller Eckels has ordered the payment of a 50 per cent dividend to the depositors of the National Bank of Illinois, and the financial horizon is altogether clearing. Really the northwestern situation must be sounder than was at first supposed or the runs started at St. Paul and other places would have carried down many more concerns. Several of the banks that were forced to close were intrinsically sound, but were cleaned out of cash by frightened depositors.

Ah, There's the Rub.
Louisville Courier-Journal.

The silverites who call themselves democrats are working for the re-election of the republican protectionist, Senator Dubois. Chairman Arkansaw Jones, for instance, declares:

"I, for one, feel as anxious that Dubois should be returned to the senate as though he were a democrat. The democratic senators feel thus about the matter, and they have united in a letter to the Idaho democrats expressing their opinion to this effect."

Query: If, as the silverites insist, voting for a republican makes a republican of a sound money democrat, why does not voting for a republican make a republican of a silver democrat?

He Was a Boy Himself.
Chicago Tribune.

Those carping critics who have denied to President Cleveland the possession of any normal human sympathies will be discomfited by the touching episode that occurred during a recent drive. The chief executive was rolling along enjoying the scenery when the equipage was forced to slow up by a bevy of gypsy children who were playing marbles in the road. The driver was about to whip up the horses when a plaintive cry arose from the group not to run over the marbles, and the president ordered the carriage to be stopped until the playthings could be rescued from peril. It was a graceful act and should not be considered merely as an evidence that the president has a marble heart.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Projected Line from Vancouver to Australia.
New York Times.

Dispatches from London indicate that the report of the Pacific Cable commission will favor the laying of a cable which will bring all Greater Britain into immediate communication with the metropolis of the empire. South Africa and India are already provided for in this respect. Australia and New Zealand remain to be included by the line it is proposed to lay from Vancouver to Australia, touching none but British possessions. Undoubtedly, however, an extension will be made from the most convenient point on the main line to the Hawaiian islands. That will dispose of our Hawaiian cable scheme, which has for so long remained in a state of suspended animation in the senate. Of course, that was a political rather than a commercial scheme. Cyrus W. Field looked into the matter very carefully and concluded that it could not be made to pay. It does not follow that a branch line to a cable across the Pacific would not pay, though it is not to be expected that the main line will pay for a long time to come. Meanwhile it will require generous subsidies.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

The Trifling Objection Urged Against the Proposition.
Chicago Record.

The chief objection raised by those who question the wisdom of establishing postal savings banks in the United States is that this country has not a national debt sufficiently large or lasting to permit the permanent investment in government securities of all the funds obtained through these agencies. No doubt this is in part the reason why congress has not already put the system in operation. It must be freely admitted, too, that government securities furnish the best investment for savings accumulated through the postoffice depositories. Countries with large national debts, like Great Britain and France, can more conveniently establish postal savings banks, therefore, than a country like the United States, which has a comparatively small national debt that is not permanent.

But it is entirely feasible for the United States to invest such funds in a safe and practical manner, and the comparatively small inconvenience involved in devising some other form of investment than government securities should not stand in the way of the establishment of a system that would prove of such great benefit and convenience to the people.

In Italy it is found entirely feasible to invest the savings bank funds in other ways than in government bonds. Much of it is loaned to provinces and communes. The states of the American union are generally free from heavy indebtedness, but all the great municipalities are in debt, and their need for costly improvements is such that most of them will continue to be in debt for years to come. Municipal bonds are considered by private investors gilt-edged securities, and it should be possible to frame a law providing for the safe investment of postal savings funds in this manner.

Ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker's recommendation is an easy solution of the problem. He would have the funds loaned to national banks in the states in which they originate. By declaring these loans trust funds and making them preferred claims against the banks, as Mr. Wanamaker suggested, there could be practically no danger of the government suffering loss thereby.

PAST THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGE.

Hastings Tribune: As long as the cultivation of the sugar beet is confined to the newspaper it won't amount to much. Our farmers should join in the good work of booming the beets. They can make this state the richest in the union if they see fit to do so. Everything depends on the farmers in Nebraska.

Hebron Republican: If more men planted sugar beets it is reasonable to suppose that more sugar beets would be raised. If there were more acres of sugar beets planted less acres would be planted to corn, less corn would be raised. If less corn was raised what was raised would command a higher price. So you see sugar beet culture means not only profit from the beets, but profit from the increased value of other products. Can't you see the point?

Holdrege Citizen: Other states are catching the beet sugar craze and are preparing to test their soil to see if they can raise sugar beets successfully. If they can we may rest assured they will offer inducements to get factories located in their midsts. Nebraska has gone through the experimenting stage and found out that she can raise them successfully, and that if the matter is pushed it can be made a great industry in this state. The question is shall we keep on and have numerous factories erected in this state or shall we quit and have some other state secure the lead in this great industry.

Grand Island Independent: Less than five years hence any politician known to be opposed to the development of the sugar beet industry will have no standing in Nebraska. The farmer who knows anything at all regarding the culture of sugar beets realizes that it is a diversified crop that brings big returns. The farmer who does not engage in beet raising knows that farmers thus at work do not come into competition with him in raising corn, oats and other crops, and he is therefore favorable to the industry. The laborer, merchant and business man begin to realize also that vast sums of money distributed through the factories bring increased business and therefore the sugar beet industry has come to stay and the politicians want to cut their cloth accordingly.

Schuyler Sun: Some decided action should be taken by the legislature in regard to the beet sugar industry of this state. Let some kind of a bounty law be enacted by which the farmer may be benefited. If this is done not only will the farmer receive direct benefit but the manufacturer will be assured that the industry is protected, settled, and an established and recognized institution which has passed the experimental stage. When it is once settled that this industry will receive its proper and due support from the state there will be no trouble in securing those who are enterprising enough to invest capital in the enterprise. But let the subject hang fire until some other state takes the matter in hand, offers inducements and lends encouragement and we will lose the opportunity of developing one of the greatest institutions in the world. We in Nebraska can just as well as not lead, not only the United States, but the world, in the production of sugar.

CORN AT SIXTY CENTS.

How a Shrewd Farmer Raised the Value of His Crop.
Des Moines Leader.

J. J. Chandler of Shenandoah, Ia., writes the Sentinel of that place as follows:

"As there seems to be some doubt in the minds of some of your readers as to the correctness of my estimate of prices realized from corn fed to 101 cattle at Solomon, and as that estimate was made from memory, I have since taken the trouble to make a statement from bills of cost and sale of cattle, which I hand you and which is as follows:

September 1, 1896, 101 cattle cost in Omaha	$3,667 60
Cost of driving same home	9 85
Interest on money	71 4
Total	$3,748 92
December 22, 1896, 101 cattle net in Chicago	$6,147 57
Balance	$2,398 65
Amount of corn fed	4,600 bushels
Net per bushel	53¾ cents

"In the above statement I make no account of hog feed for 100 hogs following the cattle."

Mr. Chandler's statement is a perfect illustration of the possibilities of realizing on Iowa's surplus grain at this time. It shows precisely the possibilities of bringing stock from other states, not as rich in grain, but richer in stock than Iowa. Mr. Chandler has done just what Henry Wallace recommends the Iowa farmer to do, and just what he wants the railroads to help in doing.

Mr. Wallace proposes that the roads grant feeding-in-transit rates to promote bringing stock cattle into Iowa. Under such an arrangement cattle could be bought in western states and billed to the Chicago market at regular through rates. Arrived at the desired point in Iowa, they could be stopped, fattened on Iowa's cheap corn, and when finished, sent on under the original billing, getting the benefit of the through rate from the original point of shipment. A through rate is much less than the sum of two locals. Millions on millions of bushels of corn are in Iowa ready for feeding, if only the stock can be had. The money is here to help the process; the banks have it, and Mr. Wallace, who has investigated the matter, says they would use it in the furtherance of such legitimate speculations.

The case of Mr. Chandler is an exception in that he lives so near to a western stock cattle market that he could drive his stock home. A farmer at a greater distance from Omaha could not do so, and the railroad rates would at once become a serious consideration. It is for such cases that feeding-in-transit rates are wanted. The freight agents of Des Moines have decided to recommend their roads to grant the privilege. One of them declares that restrictions can easily be devised to prevent fraudulent use of the privilege. It would seem that the consent of the railroad managers is the only thing needed to put the plan into execution.

To turn Iowa's immense surplusage of grain into money at reasonable prices will solve the present business problem, so far as this state is concerned. The railroads should be able to see it. A practical step would be for representatives of Iowa business organizations to go to the railroad headquarters and lay the matter before the managers. Would it not be within the province of the Commercial exchange to take immediate steps to secure the co-operation of other like organizations in Iowa, in sending a strong joint committee to Chicago to confer with the railroad men?

THE PARTY ON TRIAL.

Some Remarks on the Populist Administration in Nebraska.
Kansas City Star (ind. dem.)

The populists are now in absolute control of Nebraska and will have an opportunity to demonstrate their capacity for government. It has become the custom to regard populists as wild-eyed fanatics, and the acts of certain leading spirits in that organization have, in a measure, justified this estimate. But it may be said that in Nebraska the party is in its best form, and as responsibility makes conservatism, it is not improbable that the officials of Nebraska will be able to prove that the republican party label is not altogether the badge of respectability or the sign of capability. Governor Holcomb has now entered upon his second term as executive and has justified the warmest encomiums as to his integrity and patriotism, and the new legislature, according to impartial reports, is composed of men of sterling honesty. That being the case, there is no reason to expect disaster in consequence of populist control. On the contrary, there are substantial reasons to hope that the present administration in Nebraska will demonstrate that populists, guided by conservatism, are quite as capable of governing as members of any other party. The populists will understand, of course, that they can't hurt Nebraska without injuring themselves.

BRIEF BITS FOR THE FARMERS.

The December report of the Lyons creamery shows the receipt of 226,629 pounds of milk which produced 8,800 pounds of butter fat; gross receipts, $1,848.30. Butter netted 17½ cents. This pays better than corn or wheat.

Huffman & Rollins of Antelope county expect to put in 300 acres of alfalfa next spring, making 500 acres altogether. Nearly every farmer there who has experimented with this forage plant expects to increase his acreage the coming season.

Twenty-four acres of beets raised by E. P. Olmstedt & Co. of Wayne gave a profit of $403.87 after paying $236.23 freight on the beets to the Norfolk factory. If the bounty of $1 a ton is received the profits will be over $700. The labor in raising the beets amounted to $592.65.

As a sample of what can be done under irrigation in Nebraska comes Carsten Truelsen at Loup City. He has gathered from sixty acres of irrigated land, and didn't get the water on it until August 10, 5,000 bushels of corn. Some of the tract produced 100 bushels to the acre. He thinks he will get an average of 100 bushels next year.

A. H. Bigelow of Bartlett planted three-eighths of an acre of ground to peanuts last spring. He harvested this fall from this piece of ground forty-one bushels of No. 1 nuts. The sandy soil in this locality is just right for this crop. These nuts are worth $1.50 per bushel. At that rate the crop would bring $173.50 per acre. Mr. Bigelow says the crop is no more trouble to raise than potatoes. Why not stop raising so much corn and try a few acres of peanuts?

According to the Neligh Leader, there is a big profit in keeping cows each year to the farmers of that section, and especially is this true where intelligent feeding and care of the animals is given attention. In speaking of this subject, George Coupland of Cedar valley states that he has kept an exact account of the income from his cows the past year, and is surprised at the remarkable showing. During the year he has had an average of six and one-half cows giving milk, from which he has received returns of $250, or an average of over $38.50 from each cow. The animals have been well cared for, and the winter months have proved the most profitable of the year, owing largely to the fact that they have been fed on alfalfa, which experience has demonstrated is superior to any other feed.

During the year 1895 the Albion creamery received 1,624,597 pounds of milk, paying to the patrons, after all expenses were paid, the sum of $10,045.53, or an average of nearly 62 cents per 100 pounds of milk for the year. During 1896 there was received 2,797,644 pounds of milk, paying to patrons after all expenses were paid $14,704.41, or an average of nearly 53 cents per 100 pounds of milk for the year—a gain of 70 per cent of milk over the year 1895, but a loss of 17 per cent in price received per 100 pounds of milk, the cause of the loss being the lower price of butter, as all know butter followed the depression of everything else and dropped to the lowest price ever known for this class of butter—14 cents in New York.

The Fremont Leader says that education seems to be desired by all men in all trades and all professions. The day of men who stumbled along in any profession or trade without an education is at an end. Things are all being performed on an educational scale as never before. Farmers understand this as well as any class of men, and realizing it the farmers' institutes are being established in almost every county in the state. Over sixty will be held this year, and before another year rolls around every county will hold an institute. Dodge county and the neighboring counties have been among the leaders of institute work and they present a fine program every year, and no enterprising farmer should miss a session of the institute. No trade or profession requires more careful study than the farmer. Every day something new evolves on the farm, and if the farmer does not keep up with the progressive march he is sure to become a back number. The next institute will be held February 10 to 12, inclusive.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The Duke of Richmond receives the largest pension in the world. It is $95,000 a year, and is a perpetuity from the time of Charles II.

A Kansas man has discovered that brandy can be made out of wet sawdust. From this it may be inferred that the men who "say nothing but saw wood" are simply acquiring a jag.

Burglars are the great terror of Mme. Patti's life at Craig-y-Nos castle, and she has had all the window shutters fitted with electric bells, which start ringing at the slightest touch.

The mutual admiration and harmony that exist between the governor of Michigan and the mayor of Detroit are delightfully edifying. "Love's young dream" isn't a marker to it. And all because both offices are held by the same official—Hon. Mr. Pingree.

The British bishop of Bath and Wells was surprised, after putting up at a hotel in the Pyrenees to receive a number of plumbers' business cards. It developed that his name had been inserted in the visitors' book as "Mr. Bishop, England. Profession, baths and wells."

One of the first acts of Governor Black of New York was to establish a permanent board to regulate the uniforms of the state military officers, but he reserves the right to veto what the board may decide on. It is understood that this is a hit at the profusion of gold lace and feathers.

Prior to the caucus choice of United States senator in Pennsylvania, one faction sent 300,000 circulars to the republicans of the state requesting them to forward the enclosed postal card to their representatives in the legislature. This bit of political work cost $16,000 in postage alone.

A Chicago policeman who caught a would-be suicide wading toward deep water in the lake drew his revolver and ordered him to come ashore. The wretch hurried in and begged for mercy. He said death had no terrors for him, but he really was afraid of a Chicago policeman with a revolver.

Matilde Heinize, who, after poisoning her husband with arsenic at Sarnawko, Prussian Poland fled to the United States, whence her extradition was obtained, has just been executed at Lissas, the decapitation, as usual, being effected by means of a big two-handed sword wielded by the executioner Reindel.

Phil May smokes enormous cigars. He is one of the least conventional of artists who affect bohemianism. He has been seen in the Strand with a frock coat, yellow boots and a straw hat. He often receipts an account by rapidly drawing his own characteristic face across that of her gracious majesty, with the inevitable cigar between his teeth.

"To have been a shoemaker in his youth," says the New York World "and to have risen at 37, self-educated, to the position of judge of the federal court for the district of Nebraska, is the very remarkable achievement of William D. McHugh of Omaha. He is a native of Illinois, where he was admitted to the bar, and where he practiced law. His friendship with Secretary Morton was not the least of the causes of his success in life."

A contest at typesetting with the linotype machines to settle the championship of the world will take place in Buffalo, N. Y., January 24. The contestants will be Barney J. Mensing of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and George W. Green of the Buffalo Evening News. The type to be set is No. 2 nonpareil, slug to measure 13½ ems pica, or 27 ems nonpareil, the speed of the machines to be ninety-five revolutions per minute. Green is the champion operator of the world. He won the championship at Chicago in November, 1895. On that occasion he set 78,900 ems to Taylor's 76,000. Seven hours was the time. In March, 1896, Mensing contested against Francis, another crack St. Louis operator, and at that time beat Green's record by about 500 ems an hour.

LIGHT AND BRIGHT.

Boston Traveler: Priscilla—My dear, your dress is so short that I'm afraid they can see your ankles.
Prunella—And it's so long that I'm half afraid they can't.

Chicago Record: "Higby never has to swear off; he says his mother-in-law is as good as membership in a temperance society."
"How so?"
"She kisses him every time he comes into the house."

Detroit Free Press: "Do you think, Parvenu, that your son is acquiring a good education at college?"
"He must be gettin' the best. He draws on me about every other day to make payments on it."

Chicago Tribune: "The impudent thing!" exclaimed Miss Glizzard, still quivering with wrath. "I met that young Peduncle on the street a few minutes ago for the first time since we had our quarrel. After he had passed me I heard him whistle, 'Just Tell Them That You Saw Me.' And I hadn't even looked at him!"

New York Advertiser: Jinks—There is a man who has a number of movements on foot for making money.
Binks—Who is he?
Jinks—I don't know his name, but he's a dancing teacher.

Detroit Journal: "Was he pretty full?"
"Standing room only."
"Eh?"
"That's what I said. If he was any fuller he couldn't stand."

Indianapolis Journal: "I have called to apply for the position of bill collector," said the sharp-nosed man who stood in the doorway. "I understood you wanted one."
"That is exactly what we want," said the business man. "The last man we had seemed to be only a bill presenter."

Indianapolis Journal: "I," he shouted impassionedly from the rostrum, "I shall begin at once in the noble work of crushing tyrants!"
Then, after the storm of applause had ceased, he went home and tried to mash the hired girl.

Cincinnati Tribune: "Jawkins is an expert in some things. He stood across the room the other night and blew a piano lamp out with one breath."
"Too bad. I thought he had taken the gold cure long ago."

Detroit Journal: First Savage—I suspected all along that this profession of conversion was not sincere.
Second Savage—Ah, to be sure! When a person doesn't wear a stitch of clothes all the year except just before Christmas, and then nothing but golf stockings, why, who could help but suspect him?

Cincinnati Enquirer: Mrs. Drinkhorn—I did have some hopes that you would swear off on the first.
Mr. Drinkhorn—Agnesh, I may have my faults, all ri', but ain't no man c'n accuse me of ever being a quitter.

Washington Star: "General," said the officer, "the report that you have made an end of your opponent by violating your truce and poisoning him is being denied."
"Denied! Do they refuse to accept facts for which I am willing to vouch? Who dares put this affront on my honor?"

AN' THEN HE WENT.
Detroit Free Press.

"That goes without saying," says young Mr. Vaughn.
(The roosters already were crowing.)
"What bothers me mostly," said Kate, with a yawn,
"Is something that says without going."

THE SHIP OF STATE.
Washington Star.

Say, fellers—can't ye feel it? She's a-bilin' now fur steam;
Ye kin tell it by her murmurin' an' the tremble of the beam.
The engines is all ready an' she'll never go astray
Weth a bran' new crew an' cap'n fur to get 'er under way.
The future is before us an' beyond the misty blue,
There is fortune for the many; disappointment fur the few.
Weth every voice a-cheerin' we'll set out to conquer fate
When Will'm pulls the throttle valve an' starts the ship o' state.

We've run right clus to breakers, an' she'd sort o' pitch an' roll
Till she made us fear that mebbe she was gettin' past control,
But, without a-blamin' no one, nor a-takin' no one's part,
We're kind o' glad she's restin' fur to get a better start.
Here's to the preparation for the comin' festive day
When the flags are all a-wavin' an' the bands begin to play!
An' every man will len' a han' to keep 'er true an' straight
When Will'm pulls the throttle valve an' starts the ship o' state.

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WILL SELL GOODS. OUR CLOTHING IS ITS OWN BEST ADVERTISEMENT, AND IF WE CAN BUT PERSUADE YOU TO VISIT OUR STORE AND SEE FOR YOURSELF HOW HANDSOMELY TAILORED OUR SUITS AND OVERCOATS ARE, WE HAVE NO CONCERN AS TO WHERE YOU'LL BUY.

PRICES JUST NOW ARE AT THEIR LOWEST—

AND THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE IF YOU ARE A JUDGE OF CLOTHES AND VALUES, IN BOTH OF WHICH RESPECTS WE OFFER YOU OUR BEST JUDGMENT AND ADVICE.

BUT WHAT IS MORE, WE BACK UP OUR PROPOSITIONS WITH AN ABSOLUTE AND UNEQUIVOCAL GUARANTEE THAT EVERYTHING SHALL BE PRECISELY AS REPRESENTED, AND THE VERY BEST TO BE HAD ANYWHERE FOR THE MONEY.

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