

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas,
I, George H. Trenchard, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bees printed during the month of December, 1896, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Day, Copies, Total. Rows include Daily Bee, Sunday Bee, and Total for various months.

The managers of the miscellaneous corporations breathe easier since the committee appointments have been announced.

Everything now goes by currents in the camp of the "independent" party that originated in a revolt against the tyranny of the canis.

It now looks as if the sole purpose of the Douglas county contest cases were to have a lot of campaign material printed for the fight against the expense of the taxpayers of the state.

If anybody in Omaha or Nebraska signed any petition favoring the confirmation of Judge McHugh on the false representation that it was the wish of Nebraska to print his name.

Bryan says he doesn't want to be a standing candidate for president for four years. We know of no reason why he should not say why. Neither do we know of any reason why he should be a candidate, either standing or sitting.

January 12 tried hard to observe its slither anniversary, and succeeded in reviving memories of the terrible blizzard of 1888. Fortunately, however, the weather bureau intervened in time to prevent a repetition of that catastrophe.

Senator Vest made oath at the reopening of congress that Secretary Francis' appointment should not be confirmed until his own re-election to the senate was assumed. This is one of the political promises which Senator Vest seems to have carried out.

Governor Leedy of Kansas wants that state to enact a maximum freight rate law. Nebraska has been so successful in keeping the courts busy hanging up the Nebraska maximum freight rate law that its neighbors have become anxious to engage in the same work.

The confab over printing the governor's message has already cost the state more than the expense of printing 10,000 copies of the document. It costs the taxpayers about \$1,000 a day or about \$290 an hour of actual session for the luxury of a legislature.

Having found the police judge delinquent in his accounts the Des Moines city council is proceeding to impeach that official. The Des Moines city council is evidently made of different stuff from the body which goes by the name of city council in Omaha.

And now an effort is to be made to have the curfew enacted on the statute books as a state law. It is possible that men elected to the legislature to grapple with the really serious problems that confront the people of Nebraska will waste time upon such a frivolous absurdity?

National Committeeman Washburn tells his fellow populists that they have nothing in common with the democrats except the demand for free silver and that the fight cannot be fought again on that issue. In a word, he forces the democrats to face the question, After fusion—what?

The policy of the express companies of offering a large reward to any of their messengers who shall disable a train robber, and a larger reward for the killing outright of one of these malefactors, is likely to result in stimulating the pastime of target practice among their employees.

If the present legislature is remarkable from the fact that it was not organized by the lobby, how came it then that certain parties both in Omaha and in Lincoln interested in corporations know the names of the chairmen of the most important committees days before the committee lists was made public?

Every state depository bond should be subjected to an immediate and rigid re-examination and every bond of doubtful adequacy replaced with a good and sufficient bond without delay. If a depository bank declines to renew its bond the treasurer should draw out the state funds in its custody. There are plenty of banks in Nebraska above the reach of suspicion and there is no good reason why state money should be kept in trust with his own private deposit.

THE U. S. DISTRICT JUDGESHIP.
Nebraska's two senators, representing opposing political parties, publicly announce their determination to act together to defeat the confirmation of the appointment of William D. McHugh to be judge of the United States district court for the district of Nebraska.

The reasons presented by Senator Allen in justification of his attitude are the very arguments that would appeal most strongly for republican support for Judge McHugh. Senator Allen declares in so many words that Judge McHugh put himself beyond the pale of protection when he participated in the organization of a new party the purpose of which was to defeat Mr. Bryan and to elect Mr. McKinley. This may be a very good reason for Senator Allen to vote against McHugh, even though it does not comport with the cardinal principle of independence which his party has proclaimed from the hot-spots and strikes a blow at non-partisanship on the bench.

In the face of the grounds upon which Senator Allen bases his opposition it becomes almost a matter of honor for republicans and especially for the friends of President-elect McKinley to confirm McHugh in order to dispel the imputation of ingratitude and bad faith. While McKinley failed to carry Nebraska, his decisive victory in the nation is admitted to be largely due to the courageous and unflinching opposition of the sound money democrats to the Chicago platform and ticket.

Nebraska republicans are more deeply and vitally concerned in the confirmation of Judge McHugh than Senator Thurston seems to realize. The blundering policy pursued by the party leaders in 1891, when they persisted in denying Governor Boyd the place to which he had been elected by the people, ruined thousands of democrats into the popular camp and was an important factor in the loss of the state in 1896. The turning down of McHugh must alienate democrats who, having been expelled by Bryan's policy of prescription, would otherwise gravitate toward the republican party. The rejection of McHugh by republicans would therefore be notice upon sound money democrats that they must make their peace with Bryan and the populists because the dogs of the republican party are closed against them.

Senator Thurston's personal explanation will scarcely pacify the democrats or satisfy republicans. The senator's reflections upon Judge McHugh's qualifications and the lofty standard of experience and residence which he sets up for the successor of Judge Sedgwick will irritate rather than placate. We believe the highest aim of Senator Thurston to be to regenerate the republican party in Nebraska and re-establish its supremacy. We believe, however, that we voice the judgment of the rank and file of the party, with the possible exception of a few aspirants to the position, in asserting that the alliance between our two senators in opposition to McHugh's confirmation is fraught with serious and far-reaching consequences and bodes no good to the republican cause.

PROTECTION AND REVENUE.
The opponents of protection are basing their arguments against a revision of the tariff on protection lines upon the position taken by Secretary Carlisle in his annual report that hereafter protective duties will be destructive of revenue. The secretary of the treasury said that the situation has been materially changed in the last five years and hereafter it will not be possible to sacrifice revenue to protection without seriously embarrassing the fiscal affairs of the government by depriving it of an income sufficient to defray its necessary expenditures. "If the usual proportion of this income," said the secretary, "is hereafter to be derived from taxes on imported goods, the protective theory must be abandoned as the basis of our legislation upon the subject and a well-considered and consistent revenue system must be substituted in its place." This, he thought, could be done without material injury to any trade or industry now existing in this country, saying further: "The danger of a large foreign competition in our home market, and the alleged injurious effects of such competition upon the interests of domestic labor, have not only been greatly exaggerated in the past, but are less now than at any time heretofore, and must continue to grow less hereafter." The value of these views must be tested by reference to facts.

What evidence is there of any material change in the situation since 1892 which makes protection less sound or less desirable than it then was? It is true that in that year this country realized the highest measure of prosperity in its history; that it both exported and imported more than in any other year before or since. We attained then the high water mark of our foreign and domestic commerce. The threatened attack on protection brought on industrial depression which impaired the value of the American market, but does anybody suppose that this great market has lost its attraction for foreign manufacturers, or if its ability to consume foreign goods were restored to what it was five years ago these goods would not come here in increased volume? Under the last republican tariff we had both protection and sufficient revenue and the revenue was obtained without any sacrifice of domestic industries. The prosperity created under that tariff, up to the time its cardinal principle was threatened with overthrow, made a profitable market for the products of our own industries and increased importations. Is it not reasonable to expect that similar results would follow the restoration of the conditions then prevailing?

But it is not understood to be the intention of the republican congress and administration to sacrifice revenue to protection. No one having authority has proposed to do that. The contemplated policy is to preserve such a reasonable and judicious measure of protection as will safeguard our industries and labor and still enable the government to obtain sufficient revenue. The president-elect and the republican leaders in congress are not in favor of extreme duties. They know such a policy would sacrifice revenue and they fully recognize the prime importance of providing the government more income.

The present tariff is in part protective, but it is inadequate as a revenue measure. It has been demonstrated that protection is not incompatible with an ample revenue and there is no apparent reason why this experience cannot be repeated. Moderate protection, such as the new tariff is expected to carry, will restore industrial activity and general prosperity, and this will be attained without any sacrifice of revenue.

EUROPE AND THE TREATY.
Only from Germany comes an expression adverse to the principle of the treaty of arbitration negotiated between Great Britain and the United States, French and Russian opinion commends the treaty, recognizing it as a most pleasing event. It is said not to be notable to Russia, which may be so, but the suggestion that that government will use its influence to defeat the treaty is not to be taken seriously. There is nothing in this arrangement for the arbitration of differences between the English-speaking nations which can interfere in the slightest degree with the relations subsisting between the United States and Russia or any other European country. It will, indeed, bind in closer friendship the powers to the treaty, but it involves no obligation on the part of this republic that can injure or disturb its amicable relations with the world.

It is not to be expected that all European nations will at once adopt arbitration. Especially governments like Germany and Russia are unlikely to look with favor upon such an agreement as the Anglo-American treaty. But none the less the example thus set will exert a beneficial influence throughout the civilized world and sooner or later this will show itself in practical results. The Anglo-Saxon nations are the leaders in the march of civilization and the latest step they have taken to make the preservation of peace between them more secure will certainly have followers.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.
The supporters of the Nicaragua canal bill in the house may be able to have it considered at this session, but it seems highly probable that the proposed legislation can be passed in the present congress. That the measure, modified as suggested by Speaker Reed, may pass the house is possible, but it is not likely that it could pass the senate, though there is a majority in that body favorable to it. From the reported attitude of Mr. Reed toward the bill the chances are that it will not be permitted to come before the house until considerably later in the session and perhaps so late that there will not be time to do anything in the senate. Thus the outlook for the measure in this congress does not appear to be very bright.

Speaker Reed is said to have questioned whether the Nicaragua canal would pay for its proposed cost, which suggests that he has been making some investigation on this point. According to the report of the government engineers it will cost \$123,000,000 to construct the canal, which is estimated at \$64,000,000 in excess of the estimates of the canal company. The figures of the engineers are of course declared by the company to be unreasonably high, but they are pretty generally accepted as a conservative estimate and at any rate more likely to be approximately correct than the company's estimate. To pay 4 per cent interest on this amount, as provided in the bill, and the necessary cost of operating and maintaining the canal, would in the opinion of some who have given disinterested investigation to the subject require a much greater traffic through the canal than can reasonably be expected. Indeed, there is expert opinion that from a financial standpoint the enterprise would be a losing one.

But the most potent argument against involving the government in this undertaking at this time is the condition of the treasury. If the government was getting a surplus of revenue instead of running behind the feeling toward the Nicaragua canal proposition would be more generally favorable than it is. The matter does not appear to be urgent and there is no good reason why it cannot wait until there is improvement in the condition of the national treasury that will warrant the government in assuming new obligations.

It has the right to refuse to consider it at all.
The earnest city star denounces in all earnestness a foolish invention the story that the republican members of the Missouri and Nebraska legislatures propose to honor Cyrus Leland of Kansas with a complimentary vote of United States senator. As neither the republican members nor any other members of the Nebraska legislature will be called off to vote for anybody for United States senator this year the star seems to have gone out of its way to deny a story that is in fact its very face.

The city treasurer's statement shows that the city is now paying 7 per cent interest on outstanding warrants amounting to over a half a million of dollars. While a large part of this floating debt is due to the drain on the city treasury, the bulk is drawn against a tax levy that has not been paid. Unless some decisive action is taken in the revision of our tax laws this situation will grow worse from month to month instead of improving.

All means should be used to secure the national Elsteddoff for this year in 1898. The Welshman resident in Omaha is not many, comparatively, in number, but they are enthusiastic over the prospect of securing this prize, which will prove a most important adjunct to the exposition and will tend strongly to advance the cause of music in the west.

It is all very well to talk about funding the floating debt of city and school districts, but such procedure means simply putting off upon the coming generation the burden of paying for services rendered present taxpayers. So far as current expenses are concerned every community ought to pay as it goes.

Why should it take a week for an outgoing state treasurer to turn over to an incoming state treasurer? With two months' notice ought not a public official to have his books and records in readiness for his successor and the funds in his custody within easy reach?

THE PIPER.
That \$100,000 bill for the Transvaal rail will shortly be presented to England. It is not at all incompatible with facting it.

THE COUNTER-JOURNALS.
The directors of the largest and most prosperous banks in Louisville chose for president yesterday a man who had become life as a newsboy and who has made \$200,000 in legitimate business. Still the calamity howlers continue shouting that the door of opportunity is forever shut in the face of the poor.

REMARKABLE POLITICAL COINCIDENCE.
New York Sun.
Every state, says the Tribune, that voted for Lincoln in 1860 and for McKinley in 1896, and every state that voted for Jefferson Davis in 1861 and for Bryan in 1896. This is, literally, true, and it is one of the most remarkable coincidences of the recent canvass. And McKinley had a larger majority in every state he carried than Lincoln had in 1860.

GHOST DANCING IN CANADA.
New York Mail and Express.
Many eminent Canadian statesmen are again possessed of the notion that this government wants to annex their country to the United States. This is a recurrent hallucination. It is like the notion of the gold standard, and, strangely enough, it generally reappears at times when their politicians are trying to obtain further concessions from the crown or increased favors from the people at home.

THE RIGHT SIDE OF THINGS.
Globe-Democrat.
One of the secrets of Chaney M. Deane's popularity as an orator lies in the fact that he always looks upon the bright side of things. He may be the side best worth considering. "It is the result of my study, experience and observation," he says in his latest oration, "that the best way to get on in this world is to look at the bright side of things. This is the true philosophy of life, and preferable in every way to the pessimistic attitude that is so plentiful in the world."

THE ANTI-TRUST BILL.
Chicago Chronicle.
What the president and attorney general said last month concerning the oppression of trusts has been carried out in the bill very successfully. Three weeks ago the legislature's anti-trust bill was signed by the governor. It is now the law. The bill is a combination of trust in the state stock circulars to the Georgia jobbers and retailers in their lines telling them all contracts were off. The legislature's anti-trust bill should get a few pointers from Georgia.

A Jeffersonian Handic.
The democratic-republican party was not a bad name for the sound money democrats and it would have some historic prestige. The party, or faction, led by Thomas Jefferson took the name of republican. In 1805 they dropped that name and adopted that of democrat, though for some time they were known as democratic-republicans. Jefferson himself accepted the designation while it lasted, and he was the soundest of sound money democrats.

Frewen's Penchant for Fiction.
New York Times.
Dorseton Frewen, one of those who care to hear what he says that Russia is going to buy 200,000,000 ounces of silver and get the tariff raised on her exports to the United States and France are to make a like deal. Then we shall have silver "rehabilitated" on the basis of 16 2/3 to 1, with practical free trade, all of which is William McKinley's real plan. The United States bought more than half as much silver as Russia is said to want and the price went steadily down, but a little fact like this does not disturb Morison Frewen.

A Pointer on Free Trade.
Philadelphia Ledger.
Free trade in sugar may be highly beneficial to England, but the commission appointed to look into the subject has discovered that it is detrimental to her colonies. Statistics show that, while the value of her sugar exports has been increasing, their sugar exports have fallen 25 per cent in fourteen years, and the blame is placed on the competition of bounty-paying nations. The commission also says that French islands, and their planters are clamoring for a bounty on all their sugar exports, and that the commission has recommended that the United States should be made to assume whether or not the needs of that particular neighborhood require it. Recently a young druggist in Altona, whose prospective marriage depended on his success in securing a license, was overwhelmed by the rejection of his petition. As a last resort he took his case to the minister of education, and, on being refused again, committed suicide.

Highest of all in Leavening Strength.—Latest U. S. Govt. Report.

DEFEAT OF THE FUNDING BILL.
Chicago Tribune.
It is well that the measure which the house had before it was defeated. Those roads have been mixing the government and appropriating money for the last thirty years. The bill defeated today would have allowed them to continue their operations for nearly a century longer. The government then would have remained a debt-ridden slave of the money-lenders. The roads to build branch lines might have been kept up. Finally the companies might have been defunct.

Globe-Democrat.
The defeat of the Union and Central Pacific railroads funding bill in the house of representatives yesterday was just what was expected. The territory through which the roads run strongly opposed the measure, and the western states in general were against it. Of course particular lines were not drawn on it. Eighty-six of the 102 votes in favor of the measure were cast by republicans and sixteen by democrats, while the 168 votes cast against it came from thirty-nine republicans, fifty-eight democrats, five independents and six populists.

Milwaukee Journal.
There is but one way to end it all, that is, to foreclose on the roads. The lines are centrally located and will, under fair management, always control the Pacific traffic. They have the position; they have the shortest route, and that through the center of a great continent. They can never be displaced. Every year adds to their value. Clean the company out at all hazards. The loss cannot be greater in any event than that impending and it may result in relieving the central and western states of a cruel and burdensome monopoly.

Chicago Chronicle.
In view of this result it is some satisfaction to know that none of the government directors regret the action of the board. The directors are all in favor of foreclosing proceedings. He declares that they have made their recommendations "from their own knowledge and not from any government order to receive a sale of the roads, over and above all previous obligations." The knowledge of the board is an amount which would not only cover the principal of the bonds advanced but a large portion of the interest paid by the government. It is not a matter of guess, but a certainty.

Chicago Times-Herald.
The bill was righteously defeated, for it at least shows that the country is not disposed to compromise with a man who is not disposed to compromise with quit. As a matter of fact the government may never get anything for its Pacific railroad interests, and for the vast amount of money that has been expended bestowed upon them, but it will be infinitely better than that to condone the crime committed and give legal sanction to the frauds and realties perpetrated by the men controlling them. Certainly there ought to be wisdom, honesty and patriotism enough in the government to do just plain by which the government may be at least partially protected in its rights.

BRIGHT DAYS AHEAD.
New York World.
Conditions were never more ripe than today for "good times." The merchants of the United States have \$200,000,000 in the imports by more than \$200,000,000 in the exports by more than \$200,000,000 in the balance of trade so largely in favor of this country.

New York Mail and Express.
One of the most convincing evidences of improving business is to be found in the astonishing increase in the number of new depositors at all of the great national banks. Nearly all reports the opening of hundreds of new accounts since the November election, and the increase of the number of new depositors is a sign of the general reopening of the mills and factories by merchandise and good prices for all sorts of agricultural produce. The fact that the most desirable things can not all be done in a day, even if a day marks the defeat of national treachery and dishonesty. But they will all come in due time, and the danger from fire will be struck from an unexpected quarter.

Buffalo Express.
The movement of two articles of prominence from this country abroad is one of the most interesting events of the week. When it is noted that the iron and steel in New York there is a congestion. The total of available supplies is the smallest at the beginning of the year for five years. At the same time the iron and steel shipments of iron from southern furnaces to Europe is limited only by the difficulty in obtaining freight room. These large exports affect foreign exchange and the selling of long-time bills makes the exchange situation still stronger. Taking the situation as a whole, there are nine months of factory work and revival of business to one which discourages it.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.
A Pittsburg paper wants a machine that will keep a record of the prize fighters' oratorical contests.

There are fifty-four "lady commercial travelers" in England, one of the most successful of whom takes orders for corrugated iron.

St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brookings Enterprise, writes from Rome that he has recovered his health, and will soon return to active duty.

The brothers, Henry and Walter Keney, have had a party at the new park in the city, are to be commemorated in a beautiful clock tower, erected on the spot where they were born and carried on business all their lives.

It appears that an American girl has captured the son of Lord Tweedmouth, Archibald John Marjoribanks. It is to be hoped that if the match is consummated the name of "Marjoribanks" after marriage will teach her husband how to spell his name.

James Kirk of Piqua, O., who struck the first lightning bolt in the Baltimore and Washington, in 1844, has been stricken with paralysis and is in a critical condition. In the early days of telegraph construction he was prominently identified with several companies.

Rev. L. L. Conroy, who left the Umattila Indian reservation in 1889 to take the place of the late Father Damien, in charge of the Molokai, Hawaii, leper colony, is in Portland, Ore., as the guest of Archbishop Cross. After finishing his course of medicine here, Conroy will return to Molokai, Hawaii, to take the place of the late, dear Father Damien, a brother of the relief priest.

Charles W. Crisp, son of the late Speaker Charles W. Crisp, is to be married to the daughter of John Quidley Adams and Hamilton Clay as the union of the plutocrat and the blacked.

Yet the democracy and some ill-advised or nervous clergymen have declared that the democracy surrendered completely and abjectly to the populist party. They said to these populists: "You want the supreme court of the United States packed to the prejudice of the moral law. We will with you in this proposition to make a proslavery court of justice. You demand that the arm of the executive power shall be paralyzed in the presence of any tyranny or usurpation. We cheerfully commend that law and order which are always to be found in a republic, which is to be destroyed by the reforms of the future. We are with you on the proposition to pay 50 cents on the dollar."

Humily as the so-called leaders of the democratic party assented to the populist platform they have been told repeatedly and never more pointedly than by George Washington that they were to be a temporary executive committee that they must serve in the ranks and not direct the destructive policy which the people's party desires as its own. He proclaims that "Our party's success alone forced the democrats to adopt the Chicago platform and nominates a populist for president. Convents made by the populist party cannot be dashed with the reforms of the future. We are not democrats and cannot be classed as such. We simply united for a single campaign. The democratic party is but the rear guard of our own."

TRANSMISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION.
Hearty Commendation from a Southern Newspaper.
Atlanta Constitution.
While every movement which tends to develop the resources of the country is a matter of national interest, regardless of the section in which it may be located, the Transmississippi and International Exposition to be held at Omaha, Neb., next year is of more than ordinary significance.

Aside from illustrating the varied resources of the country along industrial, scientific and agricultural lines of progress, it will be the first exposition of this kind ever held west of the Mississippi river.

There is an enviable record of growth condensed in this simple statement. Only a few years ago the great western half of the continent was a barren wilderness, occupied by tribes of savage Indians. Today, however, it belongs to a civilization in the broadest and best meaning of that term. It is the home of a thriving, progressive and enterprising people who have put their energies into the soil and made it the imperial granary of the nation. It is also the abode of manufacturing industry, as the progress of the west during the past few years abundantly shows.

The movement to hold an exposition in Omaha was inaugurated several months ago. The enterprise has steadily grown in magnitude, however, the plan of the incorporators is to hold an exposition which will be colossal and world-wide in its character. It is not only a grand and a godsend success is evident not only from the varied and infinite resources of the west, but in a still higher degree, from the ceaseless and unrelenting activities of our transmississippi brethren.

The authorized capital of the Transmississippi and International Exposition company is fixed at \$1,000,000. The amount of \$100,000 has already been subscribed, while the balance will be raised within the next few months. It is understood that the legislature has appropriated \$250,000 for the purpose of making a favorable consideration of this request.

Last June a measure was adopted in congress appropriating \$500,000 for an international exhibit, and there is some likelihood that this appropriation will be increased during the present session.

It is needless to assure our western brethren that the sympathies of the south are warmly enlisted in this great enterprise. Both the two sections there are equally strong ties of natural affection and affection. Especially is this true in the relationship which exists between Georgia and the state of Nebraska. The entire wish of the state of Georgia is to have the Transmississippi and International Exposition a prosperous and successful career.

EXCESSIVE INSURANCE PROFITS.
Exorbitant Rates Result in Huge Dividends.
Kansas City Star.
The exhibit which shows that one insurance company in New England made a clear profit of 85 per cent on its capital stock out of its business operations during the year that of other leading companies was 61 to 23 per cent, makes it clear to any calculating mind that the profits on the insurance business are far too high, and that the rates charged are too low. It may as well be admitted that insurance is necessary, for no business man can maintain standing and credit who does not have his property insured. For that reason, therefore, insurance companies ought to be moderate in their charges. A rate that will give them a reasonable profit is not excessive. If they have a right to ask and the profits reported for last year are nothing less than exorbitant.

The vastly increased profits of the fire insurance companies are easily accounted for. During recent years buildings in cities have been of such characters as to require a better system of construction than while the fire extinguishing agencies have been improved in the same ratio. These facts have of course decreased the number and reduced the extent of their claims. They have not been met by a corresponding diminution in the charges for insurance. The greater care in making risks and the better system of construction, therefore, no doubt contribute in some measure to the increased profits, and the companies have a right to the benefits thus obtained. But in so far as the result is attributable to improved methods and materials in building and better fire extinguishing agencies, it is a charge upon the public and should be compensated for in reduced rates for insurance.

The insurance companies have a legal and moral right to a fair and reasonable profit on their capital, but not to the excessive percentage of profit which they now realize. The right to regulate or control the charges of carrying companies, lighting companies and water companies by legislation has long been recognized. Insurance companies are amenable to the same restrictions for they derive their authority to operate from the same source. Hitherto they have not been assailed by adverse legislation for the reason, probably, that the extent of their extortions has been concealed. But they can no longer deceive the public by the pretense that they are only earning a fair profit. The rate they charge is excessive, and insurance rates must take a tumble.

TAIL OF THE POPULIST KITE.
The Humble Position to Which Populists Are Consigned.
Chicago Chronicle.
A union of the democratic and the populist could no more endure than that unholy alliance which Randolph described in the case of John Quidley Adams and Hamilton Clay as the union of the plutocrat and the blacked.

Yet the democracy and some ill-advised or nervous clergymen have declared that the democracy surrendered completely and abjectly to the populist party. They said to these populists: "You want the supreme court of the United States packed to the prejudice of the moral law. We will with you in this proposition to make a proslavery court of justice. You demand that the arm of the executive power shall be paralyzed in the presence of any tyranny or usurpation. We cheerfully commend that law and order which are always to be found in a republic, which is to be destroyed by the reforms of the future. We are with you on the proposition to pay 50 cents on the dollar."

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The gentleman is right. The democratic party, it remains to be seen, will make a tale to the kite. But the democratic party can never again be brought under the leadership of a populist to such a declaration as in education the enjoying a temporary dominance set down as democratic doctrine.

CHERRY CHAT.
Puck: Clerk (excitedly)—I tell you, sir, this town isn't big enough to hold us both!

Chicago Record: "Do you know your neighbors, the Lappers?"

Indianapolis Journal: "As I understand it," said the Innocent Man, "the main thing in justice is to be lucky in the draw."

Detroit Free Press: "I'm tired of the men of today," declared Miss Eternity. "It was very different in the good old days of chivalry."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "I am wholly a self-made man," said the gentleman with the air of a man who had made his money. "They who heard him laughed scornfully. It was common report that the ball came in the top of his head was the work of his wife."

Indianapolis Journal: "It," said the grinning savage, as he turned the machine straight on the discomfited Christian civilization, "is a good deal better than the range of the sun on his own back, and set one of his followers to turning the crank. 'Is a poor Maxwell that won't work both ways.'"

Chicago Tribune: "We seem to be thrown together in a most unfortunate way," said he as he picked himself up and assisted the young woman to her seat on the front of the train, after their third fall.

And she never suspected that beneath his cheerful demeanor and his swifter he occupied a position which was not so bright.

INCUSUAL CASE.
Enclosed in a letter, he observed the man on the discomfited Christian civilization, "It was a good deal better than the range of the sun on his own back, and set one of his followers to turning the crank. 'Is a poor Maxwell that won't work both ways.'"

He went into a restaurant. A place he barely knew. And ordered a perfect chard cabbage, pie. "Then he added 'oysters too.' They brought him, in the course of time, the whole meal course straight through.

And in the oyster stew—strange fact—He counted oysters two!

ADVICE-A-PIECE.
Aldrich A. Proctor.
Seated one day at the organ, And ordered a perfect chard cabbage, pie. "Then he added 'oysters too.' They brought him, in the course of time, the whole meal course straight through.

And in the oyster stew—strange fact—He counted oysters two!

USEFUL VERSE.
Indianapolis Journal.
When the poet's in a hurry, and his head is filled with worry, because he has to fill his space with certain things, It is then you find him turning, with his eye in frenzy burning, to the sort of stuff that rattles in the meter of this rhyme.

'Tis then sings he of the maiden, who, with bookish knowledge laden, who can calculate the mechanism of a cherry pie;

Who can subjugate geometry, knock the spots from trigonometry, but can't construct the mechanism of a cherry pie;

Or the poet and the editor, the young man and the creditor—any one of these three subjects is a pudding for his pen. For the rhyme affords much latitude for all that sort of platitudes, and is a mighty handy thing for a poet's funny men.

CHERRY CHAT.
Puck: Clerk (excitedly)—I tell you, sir, this town isn't big enough to hold us both!

Chicago Record: "Do you know your neighbors, the Lappers?"

Indianapolis Journal: "As I understand it," said the Innocent Man, "the main thing in justice is to be lucky in the draw."

Detroit Free Press: "I'm tired of the men of today," declared Miss Eternity. "It was very different in the good old days of chivalry."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "I am wholly a self-made man," said the gentleman with the air of a man who had made his money. "They who heard him laughed scornfully. It was common report that the ball came in the top of his head was the work of his wife."

Indianapolis Journal: "It," said the grinning savage, as he turned the machine straight on the discomfited Christian civilization, "is a good deal better than the range of the sun on his own back, and set one of his followers to turning the crank. 'Is a poor Maxwell that won't work both ways.'"

Chicago Tribune: "We seem to be thrown together in a most unfortunate way," said he as he picked himself up and assisted the young woman to her seat on the front of the train, after their third fall.

And she never suspected that beneath his cheerful demeanor and his swifter he occupied a position which was not so bright.

INCUSUAL CASE.
Enclosed in a letter, he observed the man on the discomfited Christian civilization, "It was a good deal better than the range of the sun on his own back, and set one of his followers to turning the crank. 'Is a poor Maxwell that won't work both ways.'"

He went into a restaurant. A place he barely knew. And ordered a perfect chard cabbage, pie. "Then he added 'oysters too.' They brought him, in the course of time, the whole meal course straight through.

And in the oyster stew—strange fact—He counted oysters two!

ADVICE-A-PIECE.
Aldrich A. Proctor.
Seated one day at the organ, And ordered a perfect chard cabbage, pie. "Then he added 'oysters too.' They brought him, in the course of time, the whole meal course straight through.

And in the oyster stew—strange fact—He counted oysters two!

USEFUL VERSE.
Indianapolis Journal.
When the poet's in a hurry, and his head is filled with worry, because he has to fill his space with certain things, It is then you find him turning, with his eye in frenzy burning, to the sort of stuff that rattles in the meter of this rhyme.

'Tis then sings he of the maiden, who, with bookish knowledge laden, who can calculate the mechanism of a cherry pie;

Who can subjugate geometry, knock the spots from trigonometry, but can't construct the mechanism of a cherry pie;

Or the poet and the editor, the young man and the creditor—any one of these three subjects is a pudding for his pen. For the rhyme affords much latitude for all that sort of platitudes, and is a mighty handy thing for a poet's funny men.