

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

Published every morning.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, George H. Tschick, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of January, 1897, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Number of copies, Date, and Total. Rows include Daily Morning, Evening, and Sunday Bee for various dates in January 1897.

Total number of copies printed during the month of January, 1897, was 102,409. Copies distributed outside the state, 10,207. Total net sales, \$22,147. Daily average, 330 copies per day.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to my presence this 16th day of February, 1897. P. PERL, Notary Public.

Detective Bloom's pull with the "reform" police board, like good old cheese, grows stronger with age.

Last week determined the site of the Transmississippi Exposition. Let this week see the appropriation bill passed by the Nebraska legislature.

A police officer who renders a fictitious expense account can hardly expect to retain the confidence of his superiors or the respect of his subordinates.

The reconciliation between Harvard and Yale in the matter of athletics is bright with promise for the advancement of the educational interests of the nation.

No one is eligible to membership in the Sugar trust who is not able to forget important facts at will whenever placed upon the stand in court or before an investigating committee.

That spring election won't arrive before May at the earliest. For this extra month's lease of life the city hall inmates ought to indicate their thanks to Senator Howell by an illuminated and framed testimonial.

That rare old batch of whiskered culinary chestnuts concerning turkey and grease will be overhauled and trimmed up for use in the present European crisis, and the reading world will suffer gastronomic disturbance anew.

Why is it that the men who are objecting to the proposed tax commissioner and for that matter to any reform in our absurd system of tax assessment are the men who are popularly supposed to lose nothing by existing abuses?

When it comes to cabinet advice on matters of grave national importance it must not be forgotten that Mr. McKinley has himself had experience in public affairs that would justify him in expressing his own opinions now and then.

Nebraska ought to be not only in the procession of states which will furnish substantial aid to the exposition, but at the head of the column with an appropriation so liberal that all doubt of the home state's backing will be completely dispelled.

Omaha has not only done its share but more than its share in subscribing funds for the exposition. It will do as much again as soon as the senators and representatives at Lincoln remove the last lingering doubt of the hearty cooperation of the state at large.

Great oaks from little acorns grow. Smaller disturbances than that in Crete have started the sparks that have set all Europe ablaze. The chances this time, however, are all against the development of any large international conflagration from the Cretan bonfire.

Public money must be for public, not for private use. That is the principle at the bottom of the depository law, and it is a principle whose soundness is not to be controverted. No change in the law that departs from this principle will be countenanced by the people of Nebraska.

Objections urged against the exposition appropriation, on the theory that money so voted will be wasted in directors' salaries, only go to show to what extremities the opponents of the enterprise are reduced. The exposition directors are absolutely pledged to serve without pay in any capacity whatever.

The hanging of murderer Arthur Duostrow in spite of the millions of money at his command for his defense ought to have greater result in stimulating respect for the law than any single execution of the year. A single example of this kind must do more to strengthen the popular belief in courts as dispensers of even-handed justice than a dozen moralizing speeches from the bench.

A Denver paper, usually accepted as reliable on such matters, asserts that of the bills introduced into the Colorado legislature this year 60 per cent are of the hold-up variety, 30 per cent are of the idiotic class and the remaining 10 per cent really serious attempts to correct abuses or most newly discovered emergencies. This is a good few silver stars with a legislature controlled by "bimetallists" almost without opposition.

POPULISTS AND THE EXPOSITION.

The populists and their fusion allies have clear majorities of over two-thirds in both houses of the Nebraska legislature and they cannot evade the responsibility for further unnecessary delay in acting upon the exposition appropriation bill. There is no reason whatever why any populist or fusionist should oppose a liberal appropriation from the state treasury to defray the expenses of Nebraska's representation in this great enterprise, whose benefits, direct and indirect, will reach every inhabitant of the state, as well as of every state in the transmississippi country.

The exposition has the endorsement of all the prominent populist leaders of the state. Senator Allen was one of the most active factors in securing for it congressional recognition and Governor Holcomb's biennial message commends it earnestly to the favorable consideration of the legislature. Stronger still, the populist state platform upon which each and every populist legislator was elected commits the whole party in unqualified terms to its encouragement and support. That platform reads:

The people's party of Nebraska in convention assembled declares: We cordially endorse the Transmississippi and International Exposition to be held at Omaha in 1898 and we urge upon the people of the state encouragement and support thereof. We recognize in the enactment of the law the untiring efforts of Nebraska's senior senator for the upbuilding and prosperity of our state and of the great west.

If platform declarations have any significance the populists in the legislature are pledged to the exposition and refusal or neglect to afford the timely aid necessary to its success must constitute a violation of the party platform as well as a discrediting of the party leaders.

WANTED—GENUINE POLICE REFORM.

Police Commissioner Foster's pastor need not worry about The Bee's mention in exposing and denouncing the sham police reform which Omaha has been enjoying under the operation of the Church-Hill-Russell police commission law. The Bee is opposed to shams and frauds of every description, whether in politics, in business or in the pulpit. It wants no one to eat under false colors and for that reason has taken it upon itself to lay the true state of affairs before the preachers who by willful misrepresentation were induced to sign a testimonial to the unequal discipline, harmony and efficiency of a police department honeycombed with corruption and the laughing stock of professional crooks.

If The Bee were voicing the demands of the criminal and vicious classes, as Mr. Foster's suspicious pastor pretends to fear, instead of exposing its rottenness, it would be advocating with him the continuance of the police department precisely as it is, without change either in commissioners, officers or men. What more could the vicious element want than the present free rein to uninterrupted licentiousness? What more could the divvypickers ask than the existing never-closing seven-day-a-week wine-room regime? Why should the gamblers be dissatisfied so long as they know the police have no objections to their running quiet games for little fry and steering bigger fish unmolested to South Omaha and Council Bluffs for skinning? Could local prize fighters want anything better than our bat-blind detectives? Could thieves and thugs ask greater freedom in pursuing their vocation than they have been accorded by the Omaha police during the past eighteen months?

No, the vicious and criminal classes, the professional sports and divvypickers want no change whatever in the present constitution and conduct of the police department. They are practically unanimous in agreeing with Mr. Foster's pastor that the legislature "should enact no legislation unsettling or changing the present law governing the police department of our city government." While probably surprised that any minister of the gospel should openly come to their aid in such a matter, the reign of protect-d lawlessness will doubtless appreciate the assistance. The law-abiding and law-respecting people of Omaha, however, are with The Bee in demanding genuine police reform.

THE INTERSTATE LAW.

The interstate commerce law is again the object of attack from business men. There is said to be a movement among members of the Chicago Board of Trade favoring the repeal of that act, not because they are opposed to the principle of the law, but for the reason that they believe it was intended to remedy a wrong that had been done. It was not admitted that there is some ground for this view. In a letter sent by the commission a few weeks ago to the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce it was stated that since the decision of the supreme court in the Brown case "there has been a marked and gratifying decrease in rate cutting and kindred offenses." As heretofore implied, however, these offenses have not ceased altogether and hence the law is not accomplishing what it was designed to effect—the complete removal of abuses of this character. Railroad officials are generally less bold than formerly in violating the law, but some of them still continue to violate it and will go on doing so until some better way can be found than is now available to put a stop to the unlawful discriminations.

The interstate commerce law will not be repealed. Popular sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of the principle of the act and will never permit the commission to be made that the federal government is unable to compel the railroads to comply with whatever proper regulations congress, in the exercise of its constitutional authority over interstate commerce, shall prescribe. The thing for business men to do is not to consider abandonment of the law, but how it may be strengthened and made more effective. It is in this direction that the members of the Chicago Board of Trade who believe the interstate commerce act has failed of its purpose should exert their influence. In demanding the repeal of the law they are really playing into the hands of the railroads. The proposal that the gov-

ernment shall give up the attempt to regulate interstate commerce and thus surrender to the corporations absolute control of that commerce is one which the people will never seriously consider. The interstate commerce law was enacted in response to a great popular demand and after a prolonged fight against the opposition of the corporations. Its principle is sound and the law must stand, must be strengthened and must be enforced.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES.

Interest in cabinet making by the president-elect having somewhat abated, the subject of our diplomatic representatives is receiving consideration. Names of men prominent in republican circles are mentioned in connection with the leading foreign missions and it appears that this matter has not failed to receive the attention of Major McKinley. According to dispatches from Canton the president-elect intends to select men of the highest attainments and character to represent the United States abroad. He wants men who will exemplify the highest type of American citizenship and will have no use for such as hope to become sumptuous loungers about foreign capitals. Major McKinley is said to esteem it of the highest importance that the men who represent the government abroad should be of such character and culture as will enable them to impress themselves upon the governments to which they are accredited.

The next president will have no trouble in finding men of this standard, but not all who are available by reason of culture and character have a private fortune to draw on. This is necessary in order to enable them to live as becomes their position and meet the social demands upon them, for the United States is not liberal with its diplomatic representatives, not even providing them with a residence. Still we have no doubt that Major McKinley will find the class of men he desires for these positions and that the high character of our diplomatic service will be fully maintained during his administration.

A PEPPERING HIS ADMINISTRATION.

The framing of the new tariff bill is not making rapid progress, but it is thought that the measure will be ready for presentation to congress by the middle of March, at which time it is expected the extra session will be called. The task of the republican members of the ways and means committee is a rather perplexing one. It is pointed out that in 1890 the committee was charged with the duty of framing a bill to reduce the revenue and equalize the duties on imports, while now it is required to frame a measure to increase the revenue and equalize the duties on imports. In 1890 the revenue from all sources was largely in excess of the expenditures, whereas now it is very much less. The demand is for an increase of the yearly customs receipts by at least \$5,000,000 and this presents a difficult problem.

THE UNLIVABLE REBELS.

George saved Rome in the days of old, and British Vice Admiral, leading troops to his government of the unconquerable position of the Cuban insurgents may yet turn the scales in favor of those latter-day patriots.

DEMANDS FOR MUNICIPAL REFORMS.

It is really astonishing to see how widespread and earnest is the movement for more economical state and municipal government. Everywhere there has been, back of the warmest of the national republicans, a demand almost universal for reform.

BOGUS COFFEE ON THE MARKET.

The investigation of the coffee trust has opened the eyes of the people to a number of things and has brought out the statement from a New York man that the thousands of people who speak of their "morning cup of Mocha" do not know what they are talking about. According to this person, who is George Washington's official reporter of the port of New York show that in the last eight years "only four bags of actual, genuine Mocha coffee" have been imported into this country, and that the coffee which presents to certain New York and Philadelphia families.

WEARINESS OF THE SICK MAN.

The theory said to be held in Constantinople, that the Sultan is posting up reasonable prices for an entire nation, is ingenious, but the reason given for his wishing another massacre is startling. He hopes that the resulting disturbances will result in the dismissal of the conference of the foreign representatives. If all this is true, the popular conception of the Grand Turk as a man of peace and good will is not disturbed by diplomatic talk which will amount to nothing, must be changed. Even Turkish patience has been exhausted by the demands of the conference of the representatives of mutually timorous powers. It is much more probable, however, that the seditious placards are the work of the Young Turk party, and that the Sultan's share in the business will be confined to the massacre part of the act.

THE CRETAN FEVER.

Cincinnati Tribune: Greece is making good a splinter in the European frying-pan.

Chicago Tribune: One thing that makes it difficult for Greece to carry off the island of Crete in the presence of so many of the European sharks in the surrounding waters.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Will Greece make the path of the sultan any more slippery?

Minneapolis Tribune: "Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not, who would be free, himself must strike the blow." The Cretons are evidently acting upon this injunction of the great poet, for they are awaiting for the powers to set them free.

Philadelphia Ledger: The conditions are ripe for a collision between the Cretons and Turkey, and it is scarcely fair to draw other nations into it. The long expected general European war, resulting in the defeat of the Turkish empire, may have its beginning in the squabbling between Christians and Mohammedans in Crete.

Philadelphia Times: The Cretons are fighters. Their island rightly belongs to Greece, and ought to have been included in the fruits of the Greek war of independence. Excessive and unreasonable demands will not be complied with. There continues to be some uncertainty as to whether a tariff bill on republican lines can pass the senate and undoubtedly a hard fight will have to be made to carry such a measure through that body.

Silver democrats are now denying that Senator Hill is a democratic leader and refusing to let him follow. Senator Hill, it must be remembered, was one of the principal actors in the Chicago convention, and no one thought to bar him from participating in that body because of not being a democrat. Senator Hill, however, may be expected to survive.

A man who steals is none the less a thief if after detection he gives up the stolen property. If Detective Bloom has really paid back the stolen money which he converted to his own use it does not in the least mitigate his offense or

justify the "reform" police board in retaining him on the force. Which reminds us that neither the police commissioners nor Commissioner Foster's pastor, Rev. W. P. Murray, have as yet evidenced their anxiety to learn the truth by accepting The Bee's invitation to call and inspect the documentary proof of Detective Bloom's unfitness for any position of trust. This invitation will be kept open a few days longer.

Mr. Bryan has been over to Chicago telling the people there what they ought to have a "bimetallist" for mayor. What "bimetallism" has to do with good municipal government is beyond the comprehension of the average mortal. What the people of every large city want is a man for mayor who will stand up for the taxpayers as against the tax-eaters, taxshirkers, jobbing contractors and greedy franchised corporations and give them an economical and efficient administration of city affairs. If he had the misfortune of supporting Bryan at the last election that ought not necessarily count against him.

A proposition is before the Minnesota legislature to enact a statute for the protection of merchants and business men from fake advertising schemes. The advertiser may need such protection, but if he heeds the lesson one experience with advertising fakirs will be enough. There is no advertising that pays so well as patronizing a standard newspaper of known circulation and reputation for reliability.

According to Judge Edgar Howard only \$130,000 of the \$500,000 in the permanent school fund has so far been turned over by the late state treasurer to his successor. That preliminary legislative investigation into the treasury ought to strike oil without penetrating very deep.

Street Commissioner Waring of New York City is getting after the street railways that destroy the surface of the streets by poorly laid tracks. Colonel Waring's opinion of the roadbed of some parts of the Omaha street railway system would be interesting reading.

A RISING INDUSTRY.

The American crop of sugar beets will be greatly increased during 1897. There are millions a year, in fact a hundred of millions in this rising industry.

EXECUTIVE SESSION LEAKS.

The senate who are looking for the leak through which the work of secret sessions is reported would light a candle to find the holes in a ladder.

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Exposition Endorsements BY THE NEBRASKA PRESS.

Stanton Pickett. The bill now before the legislature of Nebraska providing for a state appropriation of \$500,000 for the Transmississippi Exposition is a matter demanding thoughtful consideration. It is not only a matter affecting the interests of Omaha and Nebraska, but upon which hinges the probable success and possibly the materialization of the exposition itself. The first thought of the average rural resident naturally is that such an exposition will benefit Omaha in general, and business men of the city and transfer companies of the country in particular, but will not benefit the farmers of the state and business men of the smaller towns in the least. The conclusion as to the former is an undisputed fact. Railroad companies, transfer companies and merchants and business men and laborers of Omaha will without question be the greatest beneficiaries, but they are the ones who will also shoulder the burden of responsibility and expense. Already the private subscriptions pledged amount upward of \$400,000, more than is asked as a state appropriation, of which latter Omaha would also bear its proportionate amount, according to taxable interests. It is equally true that what benefits Omaha and Nebraska's citizens also benefits all Nebraska, and, indirectly, the entire transmississippi region. Such an exposition will give employment to hundreds of men now unemployed. Those men will then have money and will naturally purchase more of the corn meal, beans, poultry and so forth, than they otherwise could. A large proportion of these products, as well as the vast quantities required to feed the thousands who will attend such an exhibition, will come from Nebraska. The appropriation asked is for the purpose of making a more complete and better equipped exhibition of the products and resources of the state which would do more to invite immigration, investors and capital to our borders than all other conceivable schemes combined. A factory in our midst, a little capital invested in almost any channel, the sale of a few farms, the raising of a few head of stock, the furnishing of employment to a dozen or more of our laborers at the seat of the exposition, leaving a few more to compete for what work there is to be had here, will be of greater value to Stanton county than our proportionate amount of the appropriation would cost. Then, too, there should exist in every county a feeling of state pride sufficient to cause a favoring of any appropriation that at most can mean but the expenditure of a few cents per individual. By all means let our legislature make the appropriation.

Newport Republican: The Transmississippi Exposition for 1898 has received donations from the people of Omaha amounting to \$400,000. The fate of the exposition bill, upon the appropriations from the legislatures of different states of the Union. While this exposition is in the west, and situated in Omaha, it is really one of the greatest sources of pride to the United States, and particularly the great state of Nebraska.

It is not in any sense a partisan measure of selfish interests, but one which will set the whole people of the nation and particularly the state of Nebraska should be very great pride. The other states will set their faces against it, and Nebraska, our state must in the natural order of things receive the greatest benefit from it. Our state must not be recalcitrant to the trust put in it by the people. It is said certain men for selfish interests are trying to defeat legislative aid because they have to make a profit out of it. However, this may or may not be true. However, it is not right that a legislature in this state permit a band of bootlickers to defeat the interests of the state in this or any other enterprise.

The legislature should do something for the exposition. It should make a reasonable appropriation commensurate with the real interest of the state in this important enterprise. Let the legislature drop any consideration of party lines or selfish lobby interests and carry at least some appropriation for the exposition in order that other states may not have the advantage of it. It is a fair thing that we are acting in good faith, and that the appropriation before they adjourn and the enterprise is nipped in the bud by procrastination.

Harvard Courier: Every friend of Nebraska and the great middle west should make a personal matter of the Transmississippi Exposition to be held at Omaha in 1898. This is not, as many suppose, an exhibit for the sole benefit of Omaha. It will be of incalculable benefit to the state and to the entire portion of the transmississippi which will bring millions of money into the state by the countless throngs of visitors from all over the country and the world, and the tide of immigration will be again turned toward the west. Investors will be looking over our state seeking localities and property values will receive an impetus that cannot fail to redound to the advantage of every taxpayer.

A bill to appropriate \$250,000 in aid of the exposition is now pending in the Nebraska legislature. Electors should write to their representatives urging them to support this bill, which will amount only to a levy of about 2 mills on the present state valuation, or a tax of 15 cents on a \$1,000 valuation under our present rate of assessment.

Other state legislatures will be asked to make appropriations, and their liberality will be influenced in a great measure by the size of Nebraska's appropriation. It therefore behooves every citizen who desires the success of the greatest enterprise which has been conceived for the betterment of Nebraska interests to urge legislators to support this bill.

Tamora Register: In our opinion, the opportunity of the life-time of the state of Nebraska is now before us. The one question presented is, shall we have the foresight, as we have the power, to seize and make the most of it? The Transmississippi and International Exposition is a certainty, and in any event there is no doubt of the moderate success of the enterprise. The national congress has made a preliminary appropriation of \$250,000 in aid of the undertaking, and private subscriptions of the citizens of Omaha amount to over \$400,000 and are expected to reach \$1,000,000. The 6 M. Hazard company has subscribed \$300,000 and other railroads operating lines in the state have indicated their intention to subscribe commensurately. It will bring thousands of people from other states, who for the first time will fully realize that Nebraska has indeed been rescued from the great American Desert. Homeowners from the depleted agricultural regions of the east will take advantage of low excursion rates and visit our state, many of them becoming permanent citizens. This addition to our population will increase the value of every acre of land within our borders. It will have the effect of advertising our vast natural resources, our excellent facilities and splendid opportunities for investments to the capitalists of the whole country. It appears as if that but a few days are necessary to make the exposition all that could be desired. A bill for the appropriation of \$500,000 for the exposition is now before the legislature, and it has been prepared and will be introduced in all the twenty-four transmississippi states, providing for state exhibits and making appropriations for the purpose. We cannot expect the co-operation of other states unless we show a determination upon our own part to make the enterprise a certain and sure success. To that end we should bend our efforts. If our legislature shall pass the measure introduced, at the earliest possible date there is no doubt that the legislatures of other states will follow with like measures. They are all waiting for Nebraska.

Superior Sun: It would be utterly wrong for the present legislature to withhold or dilatory about making a good sized appropriation for the Transmississippi Exposition. We cannot ask with good grace that other states should pass appropriations for that purpose without first making a good appropriation ourselves. To show that Nebraska as a whole is earnest in its purpose to make it a great exposition, and it should be re-

membered that the legislatures of other states are now in session, and for the Nebraska legislature to delay will probably have the effect of causing other legislatures to delay in passing bills for their appropriations. Expediency is needed, as a year is a short time for a work of such magnitude. The benefits to Omaha and the state, and the transmississippi states we believe everyone recognizes, especially if they have followed the history of the World's fair, Atlanta and San Francisco expositions. Omaha and Nebraska have gone too far now to withdraw with honor or credit to either one.

Arlington Times: When the legislature comes to weigh the proposed appropriation for the Transmississippi Exposition in the state of Nebraska, it will be well to think of a good liberal appropriation by the state for the exposition, and to think of the best possible investments from a pure business standpoint that could be made. It is Nebraska's chance to do the right thing before the world.

Oakland Independent: Senator Miller while at his home this week expressed himself quite clearly as to what he thought of a large appropriation for the Transmississippi Exposition. He said that he would not vote to appropriate more than \$200,000 unless he was pressed to do so by his constituents. He said that he would not vote to appropriate more than \$200,000 unless he was pressed to do so by his constituents. He thought that considering the condition of the state treasury and the feeling among the members from the western part of the state that it would be impossible to get a bill through carrying more than that amount. "It is possible," Mr. Miller said, "that the senate will pass a bill giving the amount asked for, but I don't think it can possibly go through the house, as some of the members are in favor of not giving an appropriation, while the western part of the state do not want the state to differ very materially on the amount that should be appropriated, as the western part of the state do not want them or their part of the state to any extent. They do not consider the success of the exhibition as a matter of supreme importance to the state, and they do not want within her borders. What can we expect other transmississippi states to do in the matter of appropriations for their state expositions? Nebraska shows a disposition to be niggardly? We should like to see a bill so appropriating the full amount asked for and then give state representatives control of the appropriation bill. We do not consider that the money is to be given to Omaha for her benefit, but for advertising and advancing the future condition of Nebraska, the banner state of the union.

Beaver City Times: One of the questions soon to engage the legislature is the appropriation to be made for the state to appropriate \$350,000 to build proper state buildings, and to aid in bearing the expense of the Transmississippi Exposition to be held in Omaha in 1898. It is not that just what will be the proper thing to do under existing circumstances will puzzle the members of the legislature. It has been given the subject considerable thought of late, and must admit that to arrive at a conclusion what to do has been a little difficult. Nebraska shows a disposition to be niggardly? We should like to see a bill so appropriating the full amount asked for and then give state representatives control of the appropriation bill. We do not consider that the money is to be given to Omaha for her benefit, but for advertising and advancing the future condition of Nebraska, the banner state of the union.

Chicago Tribune: "I understand your friend Billings has fallen heir to the property of a rich uncle."

"That puts him in good shape, then?"

"Well, no. Nothing could do that. He's had to hang his head too long in order to make a living. But it makes him rich."

Washington Star: "I don't like," remarked Senator Sorghum "to hear a man constantly asking to be delivered from his friends."

"It's a common sorrowing,"

"Yes, it is a common sorrowing to me as if he had been borrowing money from them."

Indianapolis Journal: Tammy Paw, what is adding insult to injury?"

Mr. Pigeon: Well, I once had a dentist at work on my teeth for half a day, and when he got through he said he hoped I had a pleasant time."

THE LIMITATION.

He can skate a fancy figure on the glittering, shiny ice. He can hum the dreamy two-step in a style that's very nice; He can give his pick, if ever he's inclined to like a wife. But he couldn't earn his living, if it was to save his life.

END OF THE WAR.

Chicago Post: A cheer went up from many throats; The war, they said, was ended; No longer did they need the host; On which they had depended. The army, too, was useless then, And finally was disbanded. And officers joked with the men they had so dearly commanded.

A coup d'etat they called the thing; That closed the Cuban struggle; It brought the end they failed to bring; And finally was disbanded. They gave to Spain the land-haul, Not with their ammunition; But with the glorious coup d'etat. Designed for just that mission.

The night was dark when first they tried This most effective paper; And humbled Wexler in his pride By stealing all his paper. And then to make the thing complete And finally was disbanded. To make more crushing his defeat They stole his last typewriter.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The Pennsylvania militia will not appear in the inaugural parade because they cannot get free transportation.

The late President Roberts of the Pennsylvania railroad system drew salaries aggregating \$18,000 a month.

Francis Murphy says that more than 7,000 persons have signed the pledge since he began his temperance crusade in Boston.

A casual reader of current news might infer that the most desirable thing in the United States is a public office, but this is a big country, and for every applicant who goes to Canton there are a thousand men to whom public office is no temptation.

Mr. Zangwill and his brother, who writes under the name "ZZ," do their literary work at opposite sides of a writing table, and, working at white heat, they throw the sheets on the floor, gathering up and setting out the debris when the day's work is over.

Dr. John P. Hambleton of Georgia, who died the other day, was said to have named one of his sons for the assassin of Abraham Lincoln, for which he was removed from a government office. But a friend of the dead man told the Atlanta Journal that this was not the case. He named his son John Wilkes, after the English radical member of parliament.

CURRENT COMICALITIES.

Detroit Free Press: "I danced before the officers of the army," said the first ballet girl, as she made an inshoot with her nose.

"In the Mexican era the revolutionary war" murmured the second ballet girl and the manager had to call in assistance.

Cincinnati Enquirer: "I wonder," said the blond one, "if she really is as high in society as she claims."

"I don't know," said the brunette with the wealth of raven locks. "She is the only woman in town who dares to have reporters reveal her name."

Truth: Priscilla-Jack is the oddest fellow. He took me driving yesterday, and when we were seven miles from home he said, "I would like to see you and your husband make me get out and walk back."

Penelope: Did you walk back?" Prisc