THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss:
Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation, less spoiled, unused and returned copies, for the month of January, 1911, was 45,826.
DWIGHT WILLIAMS,
Circulation Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of February, 1911.
(Seal.) ROBERT HUNTER,
Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

The Old Missouri capital went out in a blaze of glory, anyway.

Before it is too late we would like to observe that Mr. Winter came back.

Justice Swann is likely to cook Mr. Jerome's dough for calling him a half-baked judge.

It is confidently believed Mr. Lorimer will not announce his candidacy for re-election.

People living in El Paso are sure getting the worth of money in sham battles these days.

Come what may, let not the limelight be turned on the electon of Joe Bailey to the senate.

New York insane asylums contain 32,000 persons. No wonder they closed the doors to Banker Robin.

Judge Oldham also offers some advice to the Nebraska legislature—which will probably go into storage.

Chili is spending a cool $30,000,000 in the interest of peace, which must make Mr. Carnegie feel like a piker.

The packers' immunity bath is not to cover "subsequent actions," so it is said. In other words, they are using the short tub.

Colonel Roosevelt's decision not to stop at Houston evidently means that his itinerary will include only the principal towns.

Where the leaders in that Mexican warfare are making a big mistake is not to enclose their exhibitions and charge admission.

The succession of Fred Cosgrove to the office of city comptroller proves that the city hall machinery is still running smoothly.

The Louisville Courier-Journal refers to a recent Kentucky lynching as a "disturbance." Why speak of such a little thing at all?

That the pen is mightier than the sword is again proved by Orozco, Mexican insurgent leader, halting the battle to fill his fountain pen.

It develops that the head waiter at Rector's assisted in the hold-up of that fashionable restaurant. Guests probably find little news in that.

The Chicago girl who offered to marry any man who would give her $5,000 to buy an aeroplane might have added "and funeral expenses."

Here's another outrage. In the future the United States army is to be served with turkey but twice a year. Now let the reformers get busy.

The "Welcome" sign in front of the city hall is working steadily these days, and Omaha's name as a convention city is being spread as a result thereof.

Notwithstanding the present mayor's retirement from the race for reelection, the city campaign in Chicago seems to have lost none of its buzzy aspect.

It will be observed that the chief of police, whose record led to the recall of the Seattle mayor who appointed him, was formerly chief of detectives in Cincinnati.

Here is a lecturer telling women if they become intensely devoted to buying clothes they will not grow old quickly. Free speech is a virtue that may be made a vice.

The initiative and referendum bill is now before the senate in a position where the talking may commence. A little later on the people will learn the real sentiments of the law-makers.

Lord Decies, Miss Vivien Gould's husband, is said to have been entirely calm under the gaze of the crowds. Marrying into multi-millions ought to calm the nerves of most any well-educated lord.

Farm Life Improvement.

If altruism could be impressed on people as a personal obligation our back-to-the-farm projects might be brought to better results. If one class of individuals could be made to see its duty in giving up the attractiveness of city life, returning to the country and cultivating the soil for the general good, we might be able to balance the scales of supply and demand, production and consumption and equalize the distribution of population, but there is no hope of making any considerable number of people see that. Consequently, until we abandon altruism and adopt self-interest as the pivot of this great movement we shall meet with no significant fruition.

It is this consideration of self-interest, underlying the scheme of consolidating country schools, which promises success. The plan has been introduced in Hardin county, Iowa, with excellent prospects, and is about to be tried in Minnesota, under the personal influence of Governor Eberhart. The fundamental idea is to merge several schools into one, where it will be possible, by combined resources of many districts, to give a large number of children advantages which they could not get without going to the city for them. Right there, theoretically, at least, they close the gate to the city by supplying the first demand which impels the farmer to move to town or send his children there. That is bringing the city to the country in the most practical way. In this Iowa county 133 school districts have been made into twenty. Instead of many crude, small houses there is one central school building, modern in every particular, with its lecture halls, class rooms, lunch rooms, gymnasiums and public halls—for these schools are to be social centers where the grown-ups may gather and discuss the ways and means of life.

This sort of system, you say, will turn the country child's head away from country life. No, that possibility is met in the provision of model gardens, orchards, dairies and classes in soil culture, crop rotation and all that. They are keeping the young mind in touch with the farm and cultivating a love for it by intensive methods. Thus, while bringing the city to the country, they are deepening interest in country life and making it more profitable by centering all the development and education around the individual's material welfare.

When the scheme was first proposed the objection was raised of the inconvenience of children from a distance reaching the central schools. This is simply provided by the auto van route system, already in vogue in some western states. This, in itself, adds another attractive feature calculated to stimulate the children's interest in the whole movement. The results in Iowa and Minnesota are well worth watching by other states.

Printer's Ink Empire Building.

The Harriman lines, whose financiers but recently announced plans for the expenditure of $75,000,000 for double-tracking the route through from Omaha to San Francisco, come now with the announcement through Passenger Traffic Manager Fort of the Union Pacific that they will spend $1,250,000 this year in advertising this western country. And Mr. Fort hastens to add that their advertising is to be along the broad lines of empire building.

Printer's ink thus gains a sterling tribute to its potency as a factor in the development of the country. But none too great, for it has ever been potential. Today it only comes into the zenith of its power, because advertising, systematic publicity, as an element in every legitimate channel of trade and industry, has passed from the crude stage of experimentation into that of an applied art or science. Otherwise the shrewd heads that own and operate vast corporations would not invest millions in it. The Union Pacific and Southern Pacific are planning this campaign of expenditure because they know it will bring them certain, definite results.

With this great outlay by these railroads and the large sums to be expended by various states, the west in 1911 is sure to be well exploited by printer's ink, this monumental empire builder. It is a work that should be done for the best interests of our whole people, thousands of whom need to leave more congested quarters and come out to this great garden of the gods, prolific of golden opportunities.

American Embassies.

It has taken ten years to convince congress of the desirability of the United States building and maintaining its own embassy homes abroad. The house finally has passed a bill making such provision and the senate doubtless will ratify the action. It seems strange that this, the greatest and wealthiest of governments, should have delayed such action so long, while other nations, nowhere to be compared with ours, have maintained elegant embassy quarters. Such a system has not accorded with the dignity of the American republic abroad, nor added to its prestige in some of the countries, where form and fashion are given wide sway. It has been a matter of humiliation to many of our foreign representatives for years that they have had no commodious homes to which they might take representatives visitors, from their own or other lands, and in some cities of the orient the disparity between the rented apartments of the American agent and the spacious dwelling of the agent of some other less powerful nation, has had more than a sentimental drawback.

As a matter of fact, some of our representatives declare that this government will be ahead, even from a monetary standpoint, in owning its buildings in foreign lands, since the officials have to pay such exorbitant rents in most places. But that is the least of the advantages to be gained. It will give us the position to which our rank as a nation entitles us, and, undoubtedly, clothe us with more influence which may be used to commercial and political advantage.

Commercial Club Committees.

The chairman of the executive committee of the Commercial club has just announced the personnel of the standing committees of that organization for the year. The members of these committees are charged with responsibilities to the club, and through the club to the city, which they should realize. This is the most important year in Omaha's life and the prosperity and growth of the city will depend very largely on the activity of that organization which represents its commercial and industrial existence. If the committees of the Commercial club will consider carefully and act promptly on matters affecting the interests of the city they can aid very materially in its progress. The work is before them and they should give it all due attention.

Conservative Optimism.

Improving outlook in iron and steel, greater interest in dry goods, larger dealings in hides and leather, generally excellent crop advices, an expanding market for bonds, facilitated by the continuing ease in money; the indications of an increasing American credit balance abroad, due in part to the better conditions in foreign commerce, and the action of the Union Pacific system in voting to spend $75,000,000 in the next few years in double tracking the road—these are signs of a forward movement which serve to inspire larger confidence among business men in all branches of trade and industry, in spite of the fact that the volume of transactions is still below the point of normal output. * * * It is significant that the railroad earnings, notwithstanding the late increase in the number of idle cars, are so well maintained, showing a gain during three weeks of January of 4.7 per cent.—Dun's Review.

This bright picture of business conditions, painted by so conservative an authority as Dun's Review, may well be received by the people generally as offsetting any lurid view of depression drawn from the other side. The tone and sustained optimism of Dun's is so commanding that we have felt like reproducing this much of it for the benefit of those who might have heard some siren voice speaking on the subject.

Not only Dun's, but Bradstreet's and the Commercial and Financial Chronicle of New York, take similar views of the outlook. It is the consensus of opinion of those who have a right to expert opinions that prospects are for a year of increasing prosperity throughout 1911. It is interesting to note the correlation of politics and business in the formation of this situation, as suggested by the Chronicle, which, after admitting "that there has been much to stimulate cheerful thoughts in recent periods," declares:

> A further encouraging feature has been the circumstance that President Taft * * * in his message to congress in December took occasion to express the opinion that "existing legislation with reference to the regulation of corporations and the restraint of their business has reached a point where we can stop for a while and witness the effect of the" laws already on the statute books. It will be remembered that he also indicated his belief that it was "in the interest of all the people of the country that for the time being the activities of government, in addition to enforcing the existing law, be directed toward * * * the building up of home industries and the strengthening of confidence of capital in domestic investment."

Even those who felt anxious about the conservative tone of this executive utterance have since had ample evidence to allay their feelings and reassure them in the hope of safe and aggressive influence from the White House. The time is past when our business interests move along independently from our machinery of politics and government, which serves but to emphasize the imperative need of reliable political leadership.

The Gas Situation.

For several years the city of Omaha has been served by the Omaha Gas company with gas for street lighting purposes under no agreement whatsoever as to the price to be paid. Recently the gas company came before the city council with a bill that was admittedly exorbitant. Since that time the city authorities and the officers of the gas company have had numberless conferences to no avail. In the meantime members of the city council have quibbled over the wording of resolutions, and generally wasted time, without getting any nearer to the solution of the question. It would seem a very simple matter to determine the exact cost of the service and a reasonable price to be paid therefor. Action to this end should not longer be deferred. The gas company is entitled to pay for its service and the citizens are entitled to know exactly what the service will cost. At present the method is most unbusiness-like and unwise.

The Globe-Democrat, in urging the removal of the capital to St. Louis, points out that "a great many legislators find it necessary to come here, anyway, during the session." Yes, that city seems to attract even Illinois legislators at times.

Nebraska is just now receiving a lot of gratuitous advice from Colorado reform experts. The spectacle is an edifying one. Its force will be more appreciated when one compares the methods of electing United States senators, for example. In Nebraska the office was filled by the people; in Colorado the politicians are in an inextricable deadlock, in which the people have no voice.

The Union Gospel mission furnishes some figures that may be of interest in connection with the investigation of the Third ward election. According to the report of this institution, just made public, 27,000 men lodged there during the last year. Perhaps this is where the big Dahlman vote in that bailiwick came from.

The salary bill reported by the house committee at Lincoln shows a spirit of liberality in dealing with state employes. A number of applicants for increased pay will be disappointed, however. But it's a long time between the introduction of a bill and its passage, and many changes may yet be made.

The opera bouffe quality of the Mexican insurrection is beginning to be understood. One can easily imagine the disgust of Associated Press Correspondent Haggerty at the proceedings he so graphically describes. Haggerty comes from a race that knows what real fighting means.

The senate investigating committee will also be welcome when it comes to Omaha to inquire into conditions surrounding local elections, and will find, as did the house inquisitors, a lot of people ready to tell everything that somebody else has told them.

Congressman Macon of Arkansas seems to have failed to get congress to take up his personal fight with the newspaper correspondents. The fight probably will end when Mr. Macon learns how to whip himself into better spirits, generally.

Getting to the Point.

Baltimore American.

Nebraska is now falling into line about legislation to muzzle the long hatpin. So far the hatpin has scored first point.

Orders from Home Turned Down.

Washington Herald.

In personal independence Senator Heyburn of Idaho ranks very high. Instructed by his home legislature to support the measure providing for popular election of senators, Mr. Heyburn wrote to inform the honorable body that he would not do it.

Influence of Environment.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

Mark Twain's private opinion on Roosevelt, which his literary heirs have been indiscreet enough to make public, was plainly inspired by his close relations with the Standard Oil and railroad magnate with whom he was intimate during his closing years. Of Mr. Clemens' judgment on economic issues there never was any reason to hold faith in its infallibility.

Benefits Exceed Possible Injury.

Springfield Republican.

The Boston Fruit and Produce exchange, after some study of how the provisions of the Canadian reciprocity agreement are likely to affect the United States producers, has sent a strong appeal to congress for its enactment. Even those members who thought they could see possible harm to some kinds of farm produce in some localities admitted that other kinds and other localities would benefit, and the net result would be advantageous to the country. So the memorial to congress for adoption of the agreement went through with practical unanimity.

Democratic Harmony.

Brooklyn Eagle.

A dear and faithful democrat, venerable in years, and courtly in manners, said to Governor Tilden one early summer afternoon on the side porch of the since demolished executive mansion: "Governor, we look to you to secure harmony in the party."

Saying this, the representative of Penn Yan, in the county of Yates, bowed farewell to Mr. Tilden and departed to take the train home. Mr. Tilden bade him good-bye and hoped he would reach home in safety.

No sooner had the visitor departed than the governor remarked to a newspaper man who was his guest: "Harmony in the party? You might as well hope for harmony in hell. The party loves a fight and when it cannot find one it makes one."

People Talked About

Theodore Pokey, mayor of Marblehead, O., not finding the position to his liking, has traded jobs with Alex Clemmons, a member of the town council, with the approval of the council.

Mrs. Carrie Nation is near death in a sanitarium at Leavenworth, Kan., after a ten years' campaign against the liquor traffic. Twenty-two times in eleven different cities she has been imprisoned for taking the law into her own hands and smashing the equipment of saloons.

The New York Department of Agriculture reports a steady migratory movement from the west to the unoccupied and abandoned farms of the state. It is said that immigrants are coming in blocks of families from as far away as Saskatchewan and the state of Washington.

The prospect of a memorial building in honor of Mary Todd Lincoln, to be erected in Lexington, Ky., where Mrs. Lincoln resided before her marriage, was launched at a meeting of the Southern Women's club of Chicago, at the Auditorium hotel, when two substantial subscriptions were announced by Dr. J. W. Spencer, president of Sayre college, where the building will be erected as a dormitory.

Mrs. Mary Kings, wife of a carpenter, has been advised, that by the will of J. S. White of Duluth, Minn., in which city White recently died, she is left property worth several thousand dollars. Years ago in Detroit Mrs. Kings gave up her seat in a street car to White, who had in his arms one of his children. He obtained her name and address and said that some day she would be well repaid for her kindly action.

Mrs. E. A. Clarke, former instructor in the Indiana Asbury university, now De Pauw university, at Greencastle, Ind., and an artist of note, has been found in the kitchen of a Pico Heights hotel, Los Angeles, washing dishes for a living. Mrs. Clarke is 74 years old and has painted pictures that have been criticised favorably by some of the world's greatest artists. These pictures, as dear to her as children, hang on the walls of the hotel parlor, the admiration of all the guests.

War's Merry Front

Town and Adjacent Scenery Whereon the Warriors of Mexico Are Doing Things.

The stage setting for the northeastern division of the Mexican revolution measures up to the outward characteristics of the scrap and the scrappers. Juarez (pronounced Wharez) is a tumble-down town. It cuts more of a figure in print just now than on the Mexican landscape, because Mexican rebels and Mexican troops are camped in the vicinity eager for a fight, but carefully avoiding a collision. Close by is El Paso, one of the principal cities of Texas and the American gateway to the republic of Diaz. The fact that the town lies close to the border affords war correspondents a near view of the moving picture of a revolution as free from thrills as the Haitien burlesques.

Juarez is a pretty poor excuse for a city, in the American acceptance of the word. Crossing the bridge from El Paso that marks the international boundary on the Rio Grande, one comes upon a few public buildings that are worthy of the name. There is one of some prominence, in which President Taft and President Diaz sat down to table together and exchanged oratory concerning the love existing between the peoples of the two countries. Juarez boasts one of the best bull rings in the republic, and every Sunday in season the Spanish national game is attended by hordes of poor natives, a few Mexicans of intelligence and a crowd of American toughs and gamblers, with a sprinkling of Yankee tourists and sightseers, who like to boast of having seen the bloody spectacle, this boast usually taking the form of a souvenir postcard addressed to the friends at home.

There is one principal street, the buildings of which are mostly tumble-down affairs in Spanish style, devoted to the sale of souvenirs such as rugs, minerals and opals, which purchasers are encouraged to attempt to smuggle across the border. Opals, for instance, which bring a pretty good price in American jewelry stores, are here piled into trays and drawers and may be purchased at prices ranging from 6 cents to $1.

The town is "wide open," and a favorite rendezvous for the followers of the race track, who are permitted to carry on their operations in a manner that would not be tolerated on the American side. They live in America, because after the races each day they cross the river to El Paso and enjoy the comforts of American hotels and boarding houses, which are not to be found across the river.

What is called a "fiesta" draws big crowds to Juarez. Nominally it is a sort of country fair, but in reality nothing is placed on exhibition and the entire grounds are given over to gambling devices and licentious spectacles in tents—usually operated by Americans, who would not be allowed to pitch their white tops in this country. The gamblers spread out their machines, varying from roulette to cards, "spinners" to dice, shell games to anything else that can be operated to get a dishonest dollar ("Mex") and the crowds promenade in holiday attire down the avenue thus formed, stopping at each stand to lose money that is in reality blood money, for the gambling instinct is inherited by the half-breeds, and they come in from far back in the country to wager their plantation earnings with the sharps and crooks who are certain to take it away from them.

The residential portion of Juarez consists chiefly of 'dobe affairs that would not be called homes in America. Except on the main streets where the international street cars run, the streets are not paved. They are dark at night, and before the sun sets good Americans make it a point to cross the bridge.

Ciudad Juarez is not a city as we think of a city, being merely an outpost terminal with all the vices and the riff-raff population that is found in such places all over the earth.

IMAGINARY FEARS.

American Farmers and Reciprocity Bugbears.

New York Sun.

In 1909 the barley crop of the United States was 53,000,000 bushels, of a farm value on December 1 of about 41 cents a bushel. The exports of that year were a little less than 24,000,000 bushels. About that time the farmers discovered that there was a fair profit in barley, and acreage was largely increased, with a considerable gain in average yield. The crop of 1910 was 162,000,000 bushels, of a December 1 farm value of nearly 68 cents. The exports of the calendar year 1910 were 8,150,000 bushels. This is one of the industries now said to be threatened with destruction through Canadian competition. Shipments of Canada's surplus barley averaged 2,331,000 bushels for the last three years. There has not been a time in the last twenty years in this country when the crop variation from year to year did not materially exceed the present Canadian surplus. No doubt our neighbors can and under the proposed agreement they probably would somewhat increase their acreage and output, but the possibility of an increase that would appreciably affect prices here is so remote that fear of it is silly.

During the fiscal years ending March 31, 1908, 1909 and 1910, the wheat exports of Canada were 43,654,668 bushels, 49,137,449 and 49,741,350 bushels. The record of this country for the last three fiscal years ending June 30 is 100,371,057, 66,923,244 and 46,679,876 bushels. Canada's shipments of 50,000,000 bushels are less than the average of yearly variation in our own crop. It is true that Canada's rate of increase in wheat exports in recent years has been rapid. The gain has been from an average of 15,000,000 bushels a year from 1901 to 1905 to an average of 40,000,000 bushels from 1906 to 1910, but even the surplus of recent years is only about 6 per cent of the crop of the United States. The absorption of the entire quantity, a somewhat improbable process, would have no other result than an increase of our foreign sales of wheat and flour without change of prices in this country. The Canadian surplus will doubtless still further increase in the coming years, but the rate of increase will not be as rapid as we are told it will be, and it will be years before Canada's crops will be large enough to affect wheat prices made in Europe and regulated by the world supply.

Fear of injury to American interests as a result of free wheat and free barley is groundless, purely imaginary, the result of inadequate information.

Refuse to Stay Dead.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Mexican revolution obstinately declines to accept the news officially promulgated by the Diaz government some weeks ago that it was completely obliterated. Perhaps it did not receive the intelligence, in which case it would seem discreet of the government to send it a special dispatch to that effect.

Advice to Solons

Nebraska Editors Hand Out Big Chunks of Moristory Counsel to Lawmakers Assembled at Lincoln

Aurora Republican: A bill introduced by Senator Bartos in the present session of the legislature provides that a street car passenger who is compelled to stand up will be required to pay only one-fifth fare. Guess that ought to make the Lincoln Traction company take another look at its equipment.

Geneva Gazette: We have often heard of the expression "hell box" around a newspaper office, and know that it is used as a receptacle for all things that have no proper place for themselves. If there was one down at the legislature it would no doubt receive at least one-half of the foolish bills that are introduced.

Dawson County Pioneer: A bill that is a commendable one has been introduced in the Nebraska legislature. It provides that court jurors shall receive $3 per day for their services instead of $2 as under the present law. Many men who are compelled to serve as jurors do so at an actual financial loss. It is to be hoped the bill will become a law.

Laurel Advocate: The resolution of the legislature of the state of Nebraska asking that the vote of its senators and representatives in congress be cast in favor of New Orleans for the Panama exposition, was presented to the senate by Mr. Burkett. The following day the Nebraska law makers rescinded their action and some of the delegation at Washington were relieved when they received notice to that effect.

Kearney Hub: The assistant attorney of Omaha pours some hot shot into the bill of Senator Albert to take all public utilities out of the hands of the municipalities and placing them in control of the State Railway commission, declaring that it is directly in the interest of the corporations and that the proposed "indeterminate permit" means simply a perpetual franchise. And again the Hub admonishes the legislature to "swat that bill!"

Bridgeport News-Blade: Thus far the legislative committee appointed by the Nebraska State Irrigation association at its meeting in Bridgeport last fall, has not met to agree on needed legislation at the present session. This is far too important a matter to be permitted to go by default, and it is not wise to wait until the latter days of the legislative session before introducing the bill. Something certainly should be done in this direction and without further delay.

Tecumseh Journal Tribunal: It begins to look as though the bill providing for the initiative and referendum would meet with some opposition in the Nebraska assembly, but its opponents will hardly prove strong enough to bring about its defeat. We sincerely hope some good man will amend the measure so as to include the recall. If the people are given the privilege of initiating laws they should be able, by similar methods, to remove officials who were not carrying out their wishes.

Albion News: Two years ago the democratic legislature found a republican secretary of state was authorized by law to designate one paper in each county to publish the constitutional amendments. They immediately passed a law changing that duty to the governor, who was a democrat. Now they are up against it again, and not a single democratic state official to portion out the pie. Can the shrewd disciples of democracy find a way to save the spoils? Can a duck swim?

Gering Courier: The legislative conference of the county option forces laid the so-called "official" bill of the Anti-Saloon league on the shelf, and will enact one that is short and to the point, believing that they can pass such a measure with less difficulty. The side-tracking of Brother Poulson is about what he needed anyhow. Of all the agencies which had to do with the apparently successful option campaign, he was about the least effective; this said with no reflection upon the many excellent members of the league.

Beatrice Express: The Evans bill, introduced in the Nebraska legislature to provide for the choosing of delegates to national conventions and national committeemen and for an expression of the people's choice for president and vice president, is one measure introduced by a republican which bids fair to have the support of the democratic majority as well as of his own party colleagues. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Shallenberger have gone on record as favoring the bill, as well as Governor Aldrich, Senator Brown and Congressman Norris of the republican party. The proposed law is in the line of "letting the people rule" and there is no good argument against it.

Aurora Sun: The democrats of Nebraska are surely getting in a tight fix. In a general way we believe in a radical reduction of nearly all high protective tariffs, but when it comes to removing or reducing the tariff of 25 cents a bushel on Canadian wheat, we close one eye and then we close the other and then we whistle thoughtfully. But isn't it peculiar that President Taft should have been so strongly in favor of the last tariff bill which imposed so high a tax on so many things, but is now in favor of free trade on grain. Pamper the eastern plutocrats, persecute the western farmer—that seems to be his motto.

Ord Quiz: That was a very courteous letter that the state auditor handed to the democratic senate, when he refused to pay the warrants issued for pay for senate employes in excess of the legal stipulation, but it was also very effectual. The democrats, true to their custom of acting on the old democratic doctrine, "to the victor belong the spoils," raised the compensation of most of the employes above the amount the law allowed. Of course it was Barton's duty to veto the act till the legislature took the trouble to change the laws. It is a good thing to have a few republicans in places where they can do the most good, if we are to persist in this habit of keeping the legislature in the hands of the democrats.

Nebraska City Press: What a splendid opportunity the members of the Nebraska legislature have just now in their consideration of the resolution commending reciprocity with Canada! Nebraska has the reputation for being a progressive state, a state that desires a reduction of the tariff. Reciprocity with Canada will reduce the tariff on several articles that enter into everyday use and consumption and the members of the Nebraska legislature should remember this when they consider the Colton resolution on February 6. The democratic members of the legislature are pledged to support tariff reduction. We shall now see how much consistency these men have.

Albion News: State Auditor Barton has proposed that the law which prohibits the sale of Nebraska school land be repealed, and that the lands be sold and the proceeds invested in securities which will yield the state a larger revenue than is derived from the lease of the lands. Whether this is a good business proposition or not depends on whether the price of Nebraska land is going to continue to advance as it has been doing for a number of years. If these lands had not been withdrawn from sale, they would have been disposed of at $15 to $25 per acre. Now these lands are easily worth double this price, and we believe they will continue to advance in value. We believe it will pay to hold onto this land.

PARAGRAPHERS' FOLIO

Chicago Post: Out in Nebraska the members of a women's club have resolved that baldheaded men "are trusting and confiding by nature." This is likely to disturb the complacency of some of the baldheads.

Chicago Record-Herald: Champ Clark says the world is growing better. Champ has assurances that he is presently to be elevated to a position of great honor which carries with it a substantial increase in salary.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Another new world, 6,000,000,000 miles distant, has been discovered. The present globe continues to dwindle in importance as we realize how many millions more of such pebbles there are upon an illimitable beach.

Indianapolis News: Inasmuch as the astronomers say that it will require thousands of years to observe any definite changes in that fine, large nebula they have discovered, it will be just as well for the rest of us to go on about our business in the meantime.

Baltimore American: Some rich distillers in Chicago have been sentenced to prison for defrauding the government, and their appeals for clemency have been refused. This is an extremely practical way of making guilt personal when committed for business purposes.

Pittsburg Dispatch: New York and New Jersey laws permit the shipment of as much as two and a half tons of dynamite at once. This seems plenty. Perhaps the liberality on the part of the law made those running an unlicensed boat think that it was just as well to carry thirty-odd tons at a single trip and blow the vicinage to flinders.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

"I never saw a more solemn face than your friend, the lawyer, wears. And yet you claim he has a sense of humor?"

"Sense of humor! Say, you ought to hear him read a love letter in open court!"—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

"That man seems to be a regular iconoclast. Nothing is sacred to him."

"Well, you can hardly blame him. When he was a boy, he was badly gored by a sacred cow in a circus."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"That fellow is merely sowing his wild oats," said the apologetic friend.

"Maybe," replied Farmer Corntossel; "but when you get to sowing wild oats you seem to lose sight of the value of rotating your crops."—Washington Post.

"My hero dies in the middle of my latest novel," said the young author.

"That's a grave mistake," replied the editor. "He should not die before the reader does."—Atlanta Constitution.

Judge—What's the charge, officer?

Policeman—Your honor, he stole a brace from a carpenter shop.

Judge—Discharged! There is no penalty for taking a brace.—Judge.

"I am sorry to be critical, my dear," said Mr. Lambkin, "but this pie is not the kind that mother used to make—not by a long shot."

"It's too bad, Henry," said Mrs. Lambkin, amiably. "I don't know what to do about it. Perhaps you'd better ring her up on the 'phone and tell her. She sent it over this afternoon."—Harper's Weekly.

"Did Thompson tell you that story?"

"Yes."

"Well, a trifling tax on Thompson's daily output of imagination would pay the national debt and provide the seventeen generations of Esquimaux with gumdrops."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"There is one thing which is funny about a stag dinner."

"What is it?"

"That it rolls up dear expenses."—Baltimore American.

Reuben—Josh says that city feller gev him a hundred an' some odd dollars fur thet horse o' his'n.

Silas—You ain't heerd the hull of it. When he took the dollars to the bank he found they was all odd.—Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

"Gentlemen," said the lawyer for the defense, in closing his eloquent and impassioned speech, "all I demand for my client at your hands is justice—justice with a large G!"

The principal of the district school was on the jury, and the verdict was Guilty—with a large G.—Chicago Tribune.

A TROUT STREAM.

There are pleasures of every description,
There are joys of this kind and the other;
Let me tell you my favorite prescription—
'Tis a jaunt with a jolly, good brother.

Ah, we know where the trout lie in waiting
For the flies that we flick o'er the pool,
While the jaybirds and magpies are mating
In the branches umbrageous and cool.

There's a streamlet, diminutive, narrow,
Fed by springs ever sparkling and clear;
If you travel as straight as an arrow
You might reach it in less than a year.

But the fact is, we hold to the notion
Such a snap should be hid good and tight.
'Tis a thing of too joyous emotion
To be ruthlessly rushed to the light.

You will note that the secret I'm keeping,
Though in any old thing, but this one,
You are welcome to join me in reaping
Just your fill of good pleasure and fun.

Omaha. F. B. T.