

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily Bee (without Sunday) One Year, \$5.00
Daily and Sunday Bee One Year, \$6.00
Six Months, \$3.00
Three Months, \$1.50
Sunday Bee One Year, \$3.00
Selling Price, One Year, \$1.00
Weekly Bee, One Year, \$1.00

OFFICES.
Omaha, The Bee Building, South Main, corner N and Twenty-sixth streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl street.
Chicago office, 117 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune building.
Washington, 215 Fourth street, west.

CORRESPONDENCE.
All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor.
Business letters.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha, Nebraska. Drafts, checks and postal orders to be made payable to the order of the company.
Parties desiring to be published in the Bee must send their address by having an order at business office.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

The Bee in Chicago.

The Daily and Sunday Bee is on sale in Chicago at the following places:
Palmer house.
Grand Pacific hotel.
Auriferous hotel.
Grand Northern hotel.
Gore hotel.
Pine hotel.
The Bee can be seen at the Nebraska building and the Administration building, Exposition grounds.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

County of Nebraska, ss.
I, George B. Tinsch, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending September 30, 1893, was as follows:
Sunday, September 25, 1893, 20,925
Monday, September 26, 1893, 23,828
Tuesday, September 27, 1893, 23,749
Wednesday, September 28, 1893, 23,436
Thursday, September 29, 1893, 23,716
Friday, September 30, 1893, 23,825
Saturday, September 30, 1893, 24,436

George B. Tinsch, Secretary.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 20th day of September, 1893.
N. P. Felt, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for Aug., 1893, 24,075

The recent state conventions at Lincoln attracted considerable of the bargain counter.

WHAT about that long deferred dissolution of the maximum freight rate law injunction?

IT STILL remains to be seen whether a state campaign can be fought out and won in this off year upon national issues alone.

THE Powell snipe hunt turned out exactly as we predicted. Mr. Powell has probably discovered by this time that John L. Webster never had the remotest idea of making him supreme judge.

STRANGELY enough the republican platform neglects to congratulate the members of the State Board of Transportation for its efforts to dissolve the railroad injunction against the maximum rate law.

NOW that the school house janitors have returned from the state convention it becomes a pertinent question by what authority they deserted the post of duty for which they are drawing pay out of the school fund.

THE south is coming promptly to the aid of the victims of the great gulf storm. If they prove unequal to the task of relief they will find that the people of the north know no sectional lines in the geography of distress.

IT MUST not be taken for granted that the republican party of Nebraska is unfavorable to railroad regulation simply because the republican platform fails to endorse the cause of the people against the corporations.

EVEN the convention controlled by the agents of the corporation junta did not have the sublime assurance to commend the "efficiency" of the state officials whom it "vindicated" when it turned down Judge Maxwell.

IT is a matter of regret that the postal authorities have ruled the *Weather Record* out of the mails. Mr. Hunt, the forecast official, had made a special hit with his little sheet and should have been permitted to continue its publication.

WITH fourteen amendments to the repeal bill and one substitute pending before the senate the prospect of forcing a vote upon the passage of the original bill before the time for the regular assembling of congress in December must not be overrated.

NOW THAT the impeached officials have secured the first point in their program for vindication it is to be hoped that they will be able to find time to exert themselves in the performance of their duties. The transfer switch law is still unenforced.

THE news bureaus of the east have it that David Bennett Hill is to be "gradually brushed aside" in Empire state politics and that William C. Whitney is to run the machine in the future. There are a great many people in this country who would like to be present to see the entertainment while David Bennett is being brushed aside.

THE Nebraska delegation in Washington expresses itself unanimously in line with the resolution of the mayor and city council urging that the work on the new federal building be more rapidly expedited. A little pressure at the right spot may induce the Treasury department to let the contract in time for the successful bidder to prepare for next season's work.

THERE is a marked difference between the platform adopted by the republican state convention a year ago and the one adopted at Lincoln Thursday afternoon. A year ago Nebraska republicans looked state issues squarely in the face. This year they deliberately turned their backs upon the demands of the people and ignored the issues upon which this fall's campaign must be fought.

IN VIEW of the inexcusable waste of time on the part of the senate since the opening of the extra session of congress the people will not be disposed to accept the three-day demand for more time to investigate the qualifications of the recent appointee to the bench of the United States supreme court. Because the senate is cringing itself is no reason that it should seek to cripple the supreme court.

A HANDICAPPED CANDIDATE.

Judge T. O. C. Harrison, who has been placed in nomination by the republican state convention for the place on the supreme bench now held by Justice Maxwell, is a lawyer of fair ability. Trained for judicial duties by an experience covering many years as police, county and district judge, he may be regarded as fully qualified for the supreme bench. His standing at Grand Island, where he has resided for nearly twenty years, is conceded to be as good as that of any other man of his profession. As a republican he has always been loyal and unwavering. This much at least may be said to his credit. It must also be admitted that Mr. Harrison's credentials as the nominee of the republican party cannot be attacked on the ground of irregularity in the count or admission of contested delegates who had no title to their seats.

Mr. Harrison's candidacy will, however, be resented by thousands of republicans because it was brought about by methods that are unrepugnant and therefore destructive of the sovereign right of the people to self-government. Mr. Harrison is not the choice of the republican party of Nebraska through representatives voicing its sentiment. He holds his title from a convention dominated by railroad magnates and state house plunderers. His candidacy represents the elements that have degraded republicanism and converted it into an instrument of usurpation and political misrule. He is the product of a criminal conspiracy to make the highest judicial tribunal of the state subservient to the satraps of the railroads who seek to fasten the chains of political servitude upon our people and reduce Nebraska from its proud position as a free state to a subjugated province.

Under such circumstances Mr. Harrison's candidacy is doubly unfortunate. It is unfortunate for him that he comes handicapped by political backers who are discredited by the people, and it is unfortunate for the republican party, which enters the campaign loaded down by the incubus of monopoly and official delinquency. These deplorable circumstances make it impossible for THE BEE to give Judge-Harrison its unequalled support. We are compelled to protest against the pernicious methods that have brought him into the field and to reiterate earnestly against the substitution of railroadism for republicanism in the councils of the party.

PROPOSED BANKING LEGISLATION.

The banking and currency committee of the house has agreed to favorably report the bill, amendatory of the national banking act, to further regulate borrowing from national banks, and known as the Cox bill. This measure prohibits the officers and employees of banks, except directors who are not otherwise officers or employees, to become borrowers, or to become liable to the bank by reason of overdrawing account, or as endorser, guarantor, security or otherwise, except upon written application approved by a majority of the directors or executive committee. Interviews with eastern bankers regarding this proposed legislation elicited the very general opinion that such a law would do good, and it was suggested by some of them that it could go further with perfect propriety, even to the extent of forbidding bank officials to borrow from the institutions with which they were connected. It was also observed that the proposed law simply contemplated establishing a principle that ought to be in force in every bank that is managed conservatively.

There is unquestionably a demand for legislation of this kind. An investigation of the record of national bank failures will show that the vast disasters of them have resulted from the liberty allowed to officials in borrowing, or perhaps it would be more nearly correct to say, helping themselves to the funds of the institutions, and what has happened may happen again. At least a dozen cases can be called to mind as having occurred within the last two or three years in which banks were looted by this practice of permitting officers to borrow at will without the permission of the directors, and generally without the knowledge of the directors, and it is not to be doubted that there are many instances of this practice throughout the country at this time which will be brought to knowledge only when banks that permit it go to the wall. It is true that it may not be possible to provide an absolute legislative safeguard against the operations of unscrupulous bank officials. Institutions that are practically controlled by one man, whose request for anything would be equivalent to a command, would not be rendered more secure by the proposed law against the evil which it is intended to correct.

As has been suggested, the president or cashier or such a bank would only go through the form of asking a permission that would be granted as a matter of course, and while the law would be obeyed to the letter the same old practice would be kept up, but the number of institutions of this kind, it must be supposed, is comparatively small, so that it is not worth while to consider these in a discussion of the merits of the proposed legislation. It is but simple truth to say that the national banks of the country are, as a whole, conducted honestly and conservatively, and this is due quite as much to the high character of the men connected with them as to the legal regulations under which they exist. It is a noteworthy fact that while during the eight months from January to September the number of failures of state and private banks was 560, of which only about 13 per cent have resumed, that of national banks was only 155, of which nearly 50 per cent have resumed. This illustrates a striking difference between the management of national and of state banks, taking the country as a whole, and suggests what might be expected from a return to the old system of state bank issues. But admitting all that may be claimed for the judicious and careful management of the national banks collectively, there can be no reasonable objection to legislation which proposes to render these institutions even more secure, and certainly none will be heard

from honest bankers, who appreciate the value of such regulations of the business as will warrant public confidence in it.

A TARIFF FOR REVENUE BILL.

It will be no surprise to the country to learn that there is in the hands of the chairman of the ways and means committee a tariff bill, the general outlines of which were drawn by the secretary of the treasury, with the assistance of a few well known advocates of tariff reform outside of congress, and which will be ready for introduction whenever the administration shall say that the time has come for congress to enter upon the consideration of tariff revision. According to trustworthy information all that devolves upon the democratic majority of the ways and means committee is to put the framework of a tariff bill together and shape the schedules to it, which of course can be done in a very short time, the arduous and difficult work having already been accomplished under the supervision of Secretary Carlisle and in conformity with the views of Mr. Cleveland. It has been observed that the democratic members of the ways and means committee were inclined to make something of a mystery of the new tariff bill. A short time ago it was jealously intimated that the measure would be ready for report to the house about November, but recently the chairman of the committee stated that it was impossible to say when the bill would be completed. It is well understood that the administration does not desire congress to take up the tariff question until the silver issue is disposed of, but there is said to be a well defined belief among members of the house that the bill can be reported whenever the administration desires, be the date two weeks or two months hence.

It is cited as evidence that the framework of the new bill and the general line of the new tariff had been agreed upon and that Secretary Carlisle was opposed to the committee granting hearings. The administration policy being fixed he considered it a waste of time to listen to arguments by persons interested in the question of tariff revision and there is reason to believe that this does not incorrectly state the position of the secretary of the treasury in the fact that only a very short time was devoted to these hearings and that little attention was given to them by the democratic members of the ways and means committee. Indeed during most of the time only three or four of the majority were present at the hearings, and from beginning to end it was apparent that the business was wholly perfunctory, being ordered merely to conform with precedent and stop criticism. The democrats of the committee, or at any rate the chairman, Mr. Wilson, who was appointed to be the mouthpiece of the administration, knew that nothing presented at the hearings would have any influence, because the work of tariff revision was already under way, if not practically accomplished, except as to minor details, outside of congress.

The industrial interests of the country have less reason to fear an administration tariff bill than one framed entirely by the democratic majority of the ways and means committee. In the latter case a measure would doubtless be made to come as nearly as possible to the doctrines of the national democratic platform regarding protection, while a bill to meet the approval of the president need not recognize this doctrine. Indeed Mr. Cleveland has indicated as plainly as need be that he is not in sympathy with the view that protection is unconstitutional and that nothing will be done by his administration to break down that policy. The promise of an administration tariff bill may, therefore, be regarded as reassuring to the industrial interests of the country affected by the tariff.

INTERCHANGEABLE MILEAGE BOOKS.

THE BEE has been criticised by one of its many friends among the commercial travelers of the west because it has intimated that it is not in complete accord with the movement for an interchangeable 5,000-mile book, good on all roads, with an increased allowance of baggage. The strictures of THE BEE were directed solely against what our correspondent declares is "simply incidental" to the plan, namely the provision for the free transportation of an increased baggage allowance. The agitation for an interchangeable mileage book, on the other hand, is one that deserves the support, not only of commercial travelers, but also of the entire traveling public without regard to business or profession.

The present practice of compelling traveling men to provide themselves with mileage books upon every road which they may be forced to patronize is inconvenient and unbusinesslike. Were our railways still in the chaotic and disconnected condition which they occupied two or three decades ago the present system would have rendered it absolutely impossible to transact the jobbing and wholesale business of the country through the existing agency of the commercial traveler. Imagine the great trunk lines of today split up each into a dozen smaller independent lines which would require separate mileage books for each road, and the obstacles to trade drumming would be practically insurmountable. With every consolidation or acquisition of one railroad by another the field of the single mileage book is widened. The movement for an interchangeable mileage book, then, is only anticipating what would come of itself were all the railroads of a particular region to be united under a single management. The expected convenience and saving of both time and money are things that the public have a right to demand.

As to the increased baggage allowance we may reiterate our opinion as previously expressed. The traveling men have done much for the railroads and deserve some attention in return, but they cannot ask to be favored beyond the ordinary passenger. Outside of their own ranks it is only the exception that the passenger finds himself charged with excess baggage. More often he travels without baggage of any kind except what he takes with him

into the country. Why compel him to pay for a privilege which he does not care to use? Why charge up to him in the price of his ticket the cost of transporting the baggage of his rich neighbor, who is amply able to pay for himself? The question of excess baggage does not affect the commercial traveler so much as it does his employer, who pays for the service, and the employer who has to send out large trunks full of samples must regard the misfortune as a necessary incident of his business. When everybody pays for the transportation of the exact amount of baggage that he carries the interchangeable mileage book may be issued at a much reduced rate per mile.

KEEP POLITICS OUT OF THE SCHOOLS.

Parliamentary in the Board of Education should be frowned down and discontinued from now on. Members of the school board should be made ineligible by law for any other office during the term for which they are elected, and stringent regulations should be adopted by the board to take the janitors, the building superintendent and other employees on the payroll of the school board out of active politics. Nobody asks that these men be disfranchised, either at a primary or at an election, but they should not be permitted to act as ward heelers and convention packers.

There is nothing so demoralizing as the pernicious meddling by school board members in local politics. Under the prevailing system the janitors run the school board. They make and unmake members by combines and even presume to dictate who shall or who shall not be employed as teachers. Whoever heard of the janitors of a hotel or an office building running the establishment and dictating who shall be employed to manage the affairs of their employers? This is precisely the condition of things in our public schools.

The time has come when the school management must be divorced from active partisan politics.

LANDLORDS in these days are, as a rule, so eager to secure desirable tenants that they are willing to make any reasonable alterations in their buildings in order to close a lease. So when the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners propose to rent new quarters for the fire department at \$100 per month for a period of five years are they not going a trifle too far in asking the council for \$600 from the general fund "to fix the place up?" Buildings suitable for the fire department are not so scarce that the city need beg to be taken in as a tenant. Rent a fire engine house, not a store.

THAT much vaunted "independence of coordinate departments" did not cut much of a figure before the senate while it was trying to hold up some of the presidential appointments in order to force the executive to select Indian agents from among residents of the state where the agency is situated.

The Free Hunger Era.

Organized charities, free soup houses, etc., are likely to have a boom in patronage in the democratic free trade era. It is well to have some of the great industries running on full time.

Bumps on His Spine.

Mr. Cleveland's backbone is as rigid now as it was when he convened congress in extra session. There will be no compromise. There can be none that will suit the president, or a fact which is much more to the point, the people of the United States.

A Quack Collection.

The bimetallic congress at St. Louis is not an unqualified success. The attendance is exceedingly slim, and the delegates, representing both states, are all of the extreme description. Mrs. Legee, the populist agitator; ex-Governor Waite, the blood-thirsty warrior; Governor Tillman, the boss of the South Carolina state dragoons, and General Weaver, the perennial crank candidate for the presidency, are the only people of any notoriety present. The addresses, of course, have been inflammatory to the highest degree, but there is no danger that they will set the Mississippi afire. The congress will not even be a second day's sensation. It has practically died a born.

BRYAN AND HIS PARTY.

Beatrice Times: The convention repudiated Bryan, but the democracy has not been so easily won. In the east and against Germany, and France wants Alsace and Lorraine. Germany, which is the most directly menaced by this alliance, is fully alive to the situation. Italy, which is open to attack from both these allies, is confirming her alliance with Germany by giving the navy of the latter power a harbor on her coast. Italy is a weak high bankrupt, but her army is fairly well equipped, her navy reasonably strong and her people in that state of discontent because of hard times which puts the government in desperate straits to hold its power. There is a war party in Italy, but it does not count for so much as the uneasiness and restlessness of the people. These are the indications which are at present pointing to war. The center of these storm signs is France, not the government but the people, or a noisy and not inconsiderable part of them. France, however, is not likely to provoke war alone, and Russia will not act with her until Russian plans are fully ripe.

During the German emperor's visit to Austria and Hungary his majesty seized every opportunity of wearing the new hunting costume which was designed by himself. It consists of a bushy gray coat with a short cloak of the same material, both garments having green facings and broad epaulettes. The emperor has a round waist and a broad belt of green leather from which he hangs a huge hunting knife, the handle mounted with the imperial crown of gold. He wears very high laced boots, gold spurs, and a tyrolean hat of gray felt, edged with green and adorned with an enormous plume of feathers which quiver at every step. The emperor William does not care for chamois hunting, which is too much trouble for him. He likes easy shooting, such as deer-driving or wild boar hunting in an enclosure, and during his stay at Schönbühel he amused

himself in Lains Thiergarten, where Emperor Francis Joseph never shoots, as he is a genuine sportsman and disdains the modern fashion of slough-hunting. Emperor Francis Joseph and the king of Saxony are chamois hunting on the imperial domain in the Styrian Alps, where they will much miss Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who had been always included in these small parties up there.

The Germans are beginning to learn the difficulties which are to follow a progressive colonization policy. One of the problems confronting them in East Africa is what to do with the liberated slaves, whose numbers have outgrown the capacity of the missions to deal with them. In February, 1892, thirty-nine slave girls, ranging from 10 to 16 years of age, were assigned to the missions, ten to the evangelical and nine to the Roman Catholic station in Dar-es-Salaam, and twenty to the Roman Catholic mission in Paganoyo. A few months later, as a result of several liberating expeditions in the southern districts of the German sphere of interest, fifty-four slaves were brought from Lindi, Mikindani and Kilwa to Dar-es-Salaam, where they were distributed among the missions, twenty-six falling to the evangelical and twenty-eight to the Catholic mission. Since that time the number of liberated slaves has considerably increased, and there can be no doubt the difficulties of providing for them will grow in proportion to the expansion of German rule. The pecuniary sacrifices which the missions have made have been heavily felt, and the imperial chancellor, recognizing the justice of the claims for state aid, put forward a yearly sum of 25 marks for each slave child under 8 years of age handed over to the care of the stations by the government. The question of dealing with the adult slaves presents still greater difficulties.

A Wanting Industry.

Montana has put all her festive bonnets into graves or behind the bars; Michigan and Illinois have run down their express train desperadoes, and Kansas, Indiana, Colorado and California have done very well lately. That time, if the United States officials in the Indian Territory will do their duty, the country will be prepared to expunge train robberies from the list of profitable pursuits.

TRILING TIDBITS.

Chicago Inter Ocean: "Did you go to your old doctor about your case?" "Yes," "Did he say you needed change?" "No," he said. "He said, 'Did you want to know if I had any with me?'"

Buffalo Courier: It is rather too much to expect a man on his uppers to be a whole soulful fellow.

Indianapolis Journal: This world is but a paradox, and plainly does this show the fact that the street "coming man" is the man with lots of go.

Chicago Record: "I understand Corbett, the great prize fighter, had a great record." "You bet! Fifty-three challenges, twenty-eight with draws, fourteen disqualifications over terms and a year's experience on the stage."

Harpers Bazar: "I never give money to beggars on the street," said the pedestrian. "But, my dear sir," returned the beggar, "I can't afford to refuse these hard times. You expect too much."

Halloo, Vexed Wife—There is no calamity can befall a woman that I have not suffered. Available Husband—Wrong, my dear; now you have a vexed widow. Vexed Wife—I said calamity, sir!

Life: Maiden (who has been reading of the French way of conducting matrimonial alliances)—Mamma, you know papa quite well before you married him, didn't you? Mamma (sighing)—I thought I did.

Chicago Tribune: Grumbling Customer—I don't believe you give more than about half as much for your goods as you did three months ago.

Affable Grocer—Oh, yes, we do. But we have to economize some where, and we use a smaller sack.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The legal term of the present lower House of the Prussian Parliament expires on November 6. The election, therefore, will take place during this month. There seems little probability of any important change in party strength, though the conservatives have a better chance to gain than any others, and may perhaps secure a clear majority. In the present House they number 125, and there are sixty-six "free" conservatives and ten "independent" conservatives, making a total of 291, or only sixteen less than a majority. They have steadily commanded the House, however, either by getting the sixteen or more votes from the moderate wing of the national liberals, or by forming an alliance with the whole body of clericals, who number ninety-eight. The national liberals have only eighty-seven, the radicals twenty-eight, and the Poles fifteen, while there are two Danes and two liberal free-lancers. The entire absence of social democrats is due to their deliberate non-participation in the elections, a practice which they will continue this year and until the election laws are equitably revised. Then they will come in with a rush and be, as they declare, "like pigs in a carp pond." The anti-Semites, however, are making a lively campaign and will doubtless return some members, who will be much more extreme and violent in their enmity to property rights than the socialists themselves. The national liberals and the radicals will probably lose ground and the conservatives be more than ever masters of the field. But their inequitable sway cannot be perpetual. Before another election comes around they will doubtless be forced to yield to the popular demand for revision, and then the king of Prussia will have before him a political situation vastly different from any he has yet known.

It is not likely that many Americans are aware that the most costly armament in Europe is not that of Russia, of Germany, or of France, the taxpayers of which countries are in the habit of commiserating. It is that of Great Britain, which we are accustomed to consider as out of the count of the armaments of the world. The great burden laid by the continental countries upon their citizens as the cost of that state of preparedness for war that has been forced upon all Europe for the past twenty years by the attitude of the French with respect to the German conquests. Not only is the British navy the most expensive in Europe, but the British army is among the costliest, if not quite the costliest, of European armies. That the great navy is a national necessity cannot be disputed, nor that the Indian army is a serious and effective force. Nevertheless, the English people are right who maintain that the nation does not get full value for its money. A great part of the money spent upon the home army is wasted by reason of the aristocratic prejudices that still survive in the choice of its officers, whose incompetency, especially in the departments of supply, is likely to lead again to such grievous and tragical results as it wrought in the Crimean war. The maximum expenditure for national defense is \$250,000,000.

The French expenditure for the army and navy is \$300,000,000 a year and that of the German empire \$190,000,000. Russia spends not far from \$170,000,000 yearly upon her army and navy. For many years she has been regarded as nearly a bankrupt nation, but she continues to raise or borrow the sums she needs, and there seems to be no reason why she should not continue to do so. As a matter of fact, Russian credit is at least as good now as it was in 1870, when she was thought to be impoverished by her military expenditures. Austria is in much the same situation, and she must keep pace with the military preparations of Russia, which she seems to have no insuperable difficulty in doing. Italy is undoubtedly in a bad financial way, and comes much nearer than any other of the powers to giving way under the strain. Fortunately, Italy is by no means under the same necessity with the other powers of keeping up the strain. Her crushing armament can safely be reduced, being unwieldy more as a matter of national vanity than of national necessity. If her army were half its actual size, she would be very nearly as valuable an ally and as formidable an enemy as she is now with an army that she cannot afford. It has been established, however, that the reduction of the army would be unpopular. With this exception, it seems that the European powers can keep up the present pace indefinitely.

Accepting the fact of an alliance between France and Russia, it can have but the one object. The professed object of the Triple Alliance is to preserve the peace of Europe, the object of this friendship between France and Russia can only be war. Russia has her own designs in the east, and against Germany, and France wants Alsace and Lorraine. Germany, which is the most directly menaced by this alliance, is fully alive to the situation. Italy, which is open to attack from both these allies, is confirming her alliance with Germany by giving the navy of the latter power a harbor on her coast. Italy is a weak high bankrupt, but her army is fairly well equipped, her navy reasonably strong and her people in that state of discontent because of hard times which puts the government in desperate straits to hold its power. There is a war party in Italy, but it does not count for so much as the uneasiness and restlessness of the people. These are the indications which are at present pointing to war. The center of these storm signs is France, not the government but the people, or a noisy and not inconsiderable part of them. France, however, is not likely to provoke war alone, and Russia will not act with her until Russian plans are fully ripe.

During the German emperor's visit to Austria and Hungary his majesty seized every opportunity of wearing the new hunting costume which was designed by himself. It consists of a bushy gray coat with a short cloak of the same material, both garments having green facings and broad epaulettes. The emperor has a round waist and a broad belt of green leather from which he hangs a huge hunting knife, the handle mounted with the imperial crown of gold. He wears very high laced boots, gold spurs, and a tyrolean hat of gray felt, edged with green and adorned with an enormous plume of feathers which quiver at every step. The emperor William does not care for chamois hunting, which is too much trouble for him. He likes easy shooting, such as deer-driving or wild boar hunting in an enclosure, and during his stay at Schönbühel he amused

CAMPAIGN CLATTER.

The "Old Guard" died with Maxwell. "The Old Guard never surrenders."

Adams county populists don't propose to be fused with the democrats in the county campaign. Bourbon don't go with the "pop" crowd.

Politicians can sell out the voters, but can they deliver the goods off to a pertinent query by the Lyons Mirror, which ought to cause reflection.

Scotts Bluff county's delegates to the state convention were pledged to support Maxwell, but they didn't attend. All the anti-Maxwell men were there.

The publishing of the Lincoln Journal of the alleged fact that "H. D. Hathaway has gone to Chicago by the Rock Island route" is thought to have been a ruse. All the Journal people have been booked by the Burlington for so, these many years.

John T. Mallahan, superintendent of the state reform school, who did the dirty work of the state house impeachments in leading the break in Buffalo county against Maxwell, was rewarded by being again placed on the state central committee. Editor Chapman of Askey was another traitor to instructions who received a similar reward.

The Holbrook Nugget, the oldest newspaper in Phelps county, has been forced to suspend, the cause being stated as the financial stringency. Had the true reason been published, the readers of the last issue of the decrepit old sheet would have known that the people of Phelps county refused to support a paper with monopoly leanings.

The declared sentiment of Cheyenne county was for Judge Maxwell, but a majority of the men sent to the state convention by the county central committee defied the wishes of the republicans of the county and switched off to Powell and held until they could be delivered where they would be most effective in downing Maxwell.

Senator Orlando Telford was so enthusiastic over the action of the Cass county republican convention in instructing its delegates for Maxwell that he walked from Elmwood to his home in Ayova to keep his exuberant feelings from overflowing him. Another thing that is said to have had a little to do with the senator's action was that somebody had stolen his horse.

Superintendent Little of the Norfolk Insane asylum found that the best time to transfer patients to Hastings was the day before the republican state convention. So he took the day before, and the result was that a few other people, and landed at the state capital in time to see the ringsters squelch Judge Maxwell. Of course he didn't take any hand in the matter, and neither did the other people with him, for the state board who controls him didn't want to have any of its "unlabeled" mixed up in a "disrespectable business."

Honors to the Old Women.

New York Press.

The old woman has advantages that are denied to the young. It is one sense she shares the privileges of childhood, while she receives the honor and deference due to an elder. It knows to be discreet, she is the recipient of many confidences, and her advice is freely sought on the most important affairs of life. If a matron she has the pleasure of watching the progress of her children, and the joys of motherhood are renewed in solitude over her grandchildren. It does not follow that, if a spinster, the existence of the old woman is either wretched or miserable. Who has not met aged spinsters whose nature seemed to be all the mellow and sweeter on account of ripening years, and whose men have not a tender recollection of some aged aunt or other relative who helped to aid to the happiness and ease the trials of boyhood? Therefore, we repeat, all honor to the old woman, whether in palace or cabin, whose old age is the crown of a well spent, womanly life.

HARMONY IN GRAY.

This pretty bit of millinery is in gray felt, with a faced rim of darker velvet. The trimming consists of ostrich tips and satin rosettes.

himself in Lains Thiergarten, where Emperor Francis Joseph never shoots, as he is a genuine sportsman and disdains the modern fashion of slough-hunting. Emperor Francis Joseph and the king of Saxony are chamois hunting on the imperial domain in the Styrian Alps, where they will much miss Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who had been always included in these small parties up there.

The Germans are beginning to learn the difficulties which are to follow a progressive colonization policy. One of the problems confronting them in East Africa is what to do with the liberated slaves, whose numbers have outgrown the capacity of the missions to deal with them. In February, 1892, thirty-nine slave girls, ranging from 10 to 16 years of age, were assigned to the missions, ten to the evangelical and nine to the Roman Catholic station in Dar-es-Salaam, and twenty to the Roman Catholic mission in Paganoyo. A few months later, as a result of several liberating expeditions in the southern districts of the German sphere of interest, fifty-four slaves were brought from Lindi, Mikindani and Kilwa to Dar-es-Salaam, where they were distributed among the missions, twenty-six falling to the evangelical and twenty-eight to the Catholic mission. Since that time the number of liberated slaves has considerably increased, and there can be no doubt the difficulties of providing for them will grow in proportion to the expansion of German rule. The pecuniary sacrifices which the missions have made have been heavily felt, and the imperial chancellor, recognizing the justice of the claims for state aid, put forward a yearly sum of 25 marks for each slave child under 8 years of age handed over to the care of the stations by the government. The question of dealing with the adult slaves presents still greater difficulties.

A Wanting Industry.

Montana has put all her festive bonnets into graves or behind the bars; Michigan and Illinois have run down their express train desperadoes, and Kansas, Indiana, Colorado and California have done very well lately. That time, if the United States officials in the Indian Territory will do their duty, the country will be prepared to expunge train robberies from the list of profitable pursuits.

Chicago Inter Ocean: "Did you go to your old doctor about your case?" "Yes," "Did he say you needed change?" "No," he said. "He said, 'Did you want to know if I had any with me?'"

Buffalo Courier: It is rather too much to expect a man on his uppers to be a whole soulful fellow.

Indianapolis Journal: This world is but a paradox, and plainly does this show the fact that the street "coming man" is the man with lots of go.

Chicago Record: "I understand Corbett, the great prize fighter, had a great record." "You bet! Fifty-three challenges, twenty-eight with draws, fourteen disqualifications over terms and a year's experience on the stage."

Harpers Bazar: "I never give money to beggars on the street," said the pedestrian. "But, my dear sir," returned the beggar, "I can't afford to refuse these hard times. You expect too much."