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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Blue Pal-Hishing company, does solemnly sweer that the sectual elementary of this Date, Place for the week ending November 10, 1892, was as follows: 21,153 24,437

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GEORGE B. TESCHUCK.

and subscribed to my pres-

WE ARE pleased to observe that there is no squatter domination in this town.

THE Panama canal seems to be a

success in crippling its promoters and razing French cabinets. WHAT this country is panting for is a good, liberal dose of free trade. Let us

have it right in the neck. THE lot of the republican federal office holder will not be a happy one

during the next three or four months, A POPULIST paper has been started

at Oswego. Kan., called The American Crank. That paper ought to succeed in Kansas. ATTENTION is called to the fact that Ignatius Donnelly's cipher has not

so far submitted. THE winter garbage cart is an excellent institution. It really seems that there is such a thing in Omaha as municipal good sense.

worked out his election from the figures

IOWA and Nebraska kick foot ball at this place on Thanksgiving day. Last year Iowa won, but this year the Nebraska foot will have its inning.

THE perfect harmony and undying affection which proverbially exists between all musicians is having a vivid manifestation in this village just now.

THE Iowa Unitarians in session at Keokuk last week passed resolutions favoring the opening of the World's fair on Sunday. The Iowa Unitarians are a sensible band of Christians.

THE strife among leading democrats for the position of head spoilsman waxes warmer from day to day. It is very difficult to say who will succeed in winning the favor of the president-elect.

AN UNPRINCIPLED wag has sent to this office a prediction made by THE BEE last May. We submit that this is unfair. In May we had no adequate conception of the virility of democratic

GEORGE I. BAGLEY'S method of securing a fortune was scarcely less reprehensive than means employed by others, but he lacked the nerve that characterized the operations of the successful ones.

A MOB of democrats at Lexington, Ky., howled down Senator Blackburn at a ratification meeting last week and would not allow him to speak because he opposed Cleveland's nomination. The senator will get in his howl when the appointment of any Lexington democrat is sent to the senate for confirma-

THE lad who lost a leg white playing on the railway tracks at Twentieth street has learned a lesson, but somehow these accidents never seem to have any effect as object lessons to other boys who jump aboard of moving trains. Nothing short of force can prevent them from risking life and limb in that fascinating amusement.

THE large number of new streets now being graded in the western part of the city indicates that there is a growing belief in the future of Omnha. It is expected that there will be an unusual number of dwellings erected during the coming year and a demand for building lots on these new thoroughfares is an-

THE appointment of ex-Governor William M. Stone of Icwa to be commissioner of the land office, vice Carter, resigned, awards to the old Iowan an honor which he has thrice sought. " He has been assistant commissioner during Harrison's administration and was a candidate for the place when Carter was appointed last year. He was governor of lows in the early seventies and has been in politics for forty years.

THOSE who urge that because the democratic party was successful in the late election it is not the business of the republican party to correct the mistakes of the democrats do not take the proper view of the duty of a great party which for a third of a century has done most patriotic so vice to the nation. The suggestion that the party should now hold off its hands and allow the democracy to commit unchallenged all sorts of follies and blunders is prompted by chagrin and deserves no sort of encouragement. The republican party will continue to watchfully guard the interests of the people, and no democratic policy which threatens to injure the country will be permitted to pass unchallenged. The party in opposition has a great work to do and will faithfully perform it.

ONLY A TEMPORARY BEVERSE.

Secretary Poster undoubtedly voiced the feeling of republicans very generally when he said that the policy of American protection has received a reverse that is but temporary; that the people really believe in it and will endorse it in the next contest. In a sim-Har yers was the declaration of the Home Market club of Boston a few days ago that protection is the republican watchword for the future.

It is manifestly an erroneous assumption, as we pointed out immediately after the election, that the sole significance of republican defeat was the dismissal of the protective principle from our system of national economy. Unquestionably there was dissatisfaction with the tariff, but strangely enough this was chiefly manifested in sections where the people are supposed to derive the greatest benefits from the tariff, The workingmen of the manufacturing districts in large numbers east their votes against the party of protection. not because they desired the destruction of that principle, but for the reason that they felt they were not receiving their share of the benefits of the existing tariff. It is not worth while to consider whether they were mistaken or not in this view, but it is entirely safe to say that not one workingman employed in a mill or factory who voted with the democracy intended to endorse the platform declaration of that party against protection.

The fight for the retention of the protective principle will go on. The republican party will not abandon to its enemies this bulwark of American progress and prosperity, and there is strong reason to believe that long before the time of electing another congress is reached the people will be most fully convinced of the mi-take that was made in giving the democratic party the power to revise the tariff in the direction of free trade. The democracy expects a renewal of the contest on the issue of protection. This is snown by the fact that in spite of the braggart declarations of their platform and their leaders they do not dare to assail the principle of protection by any act looking to its violation. They do not even venture to outline their plan for reducing what they have denounced as a war tariff. In this they confess the imprognability of the republican position on this vital question.

The friends of protection do not propose to abandon it. Republicans everywhere will heartily respond to the decision of the Home Market club of Boston to maintain a persistent fight for the retention of the protective principle, and within two years that policy will have a larger body of followers than it has ever had.

EDUCATIO . AT THE EXPOSITION.

The Columbian exposition without an adequate exhibit of the educational organization and development of the United States would be defective in one of its most important objects, as these are understood by the people at large. Let it be admitted that the chief purpose of the enterprise is to illustrate what the nation has accomplished in material development and it still remains true that to omit to show the world what has been accomplished for intellectual growth, or to make such a tain widely different views concorning showing inadequate, would be to greatly | the value of money and the relations of impair the usefulness of the exposition and to seriously detract from its character. The American people are justly proud of their educational system and no effort should be spared to make the world better acquainted with it. It is as much to the honor and glory of the country as any other achievement of the American people, and it would be a reproach to the nation to neglect it at a time when we are inviting all peoples to come and see what we have attained in

all the lines of human progress. It appears that there is great danger of the educational interests of the country being unprovided for at the exposition. After having issued invitations to all the states to prepare educational exhibits, which were very generally accepted, and given assurance that ample space would be provided for such exhibits, it is now said that the Chicago authorities of the exposition have practically withdrawn the promise of space. If such a decision has been reached it is most unfortunate, whatever the reasons for it may be, and it should be reconsidered at once. If there are, as alleged, any interests in connection with the exposition which believe they would be benefited by having the educational interests ignored, they must be told that the American people value nothing above that great system of popular education which is the bulwark of the republic and the safeguard of free institutions. No consideration for any other or for all other interests would justify us in not giving education a conspicious place in connection with the ex-

The friends of education everywhere should arouse themselves and take prompt action to secure at the World's air a proper and adequate exhibit of the educational organization and development of the United States. The exposition will not be complete without this and there is no time to be lost if education is going to be given its just show of consideration.

A PROMIST G OUTLOOK

The increase in the capital stock of the Cudahy Packing company from \$750,000 to \$3,500,000 means a great deal to South Omaha, where the principal plant of the great company is established. Many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended by the Cudahy concern in South Omaha, and this large increase in the capital stock indicates that the end is not yet There is good ground for the belief that the leading men engaged in the meat businoss regard South Omaha as the coming center of that business in the United States. The great growth of all the packing concerns there during the past few months gives color to this view, and the fact that the South Omaha meat companies are now doing a far greater business than they did last year at this time, while in all other packing centers the business is falling off, goes to show that the meat business in the Magic City is making rapid gains over that in other places.

Perhaps it is not a matter of much

the question of supremancy is comparawhat the people like to see.

LARVING VALUES OF MONEY.

The wide difference in the laws of the various states in regard to rates of interest and penalties for usury forms an interesting and curious study. The lowest logal rate provided by any state or territory is 5 per cent, and this is confined to the states of Illinois and Louisiana. The 6 per cent rate is the most common and prevails in Ackansas, Conpecticut, Delaware, District of Columbin, Indiana, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia. The 7 per cent rate is found in Arlzona, California, Georgia, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota and Wisconsin. In Alabama, Colorado, Florida and Oregon Spercent is the rule. It is rather odd that no state in the union has selected 9 or II per cent, though 10 per cent is the law in Montana, Utah and Washington, while in Wyoming 12 per cent is the lawful rate.

No laws exist in the following named states as to the limit which parties may agree to respecting the rate to be paid: Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut. Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, Maine, Montana, Nevada, Rnode Island, Utah, Washington and Arizona. In Idaho, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma and South Dakota not more than 12 per cent may be agreed to. Not more than 10 per cent may be agreed to in Ackansas, District of Columbia, Fiorida, Indian Territory, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Oregon, South Carolina and Wisconsin. The 8 per cent limit is fixed in Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Missourl, North Carolina and Ohio, while in Illinois the limit is 7 per cent. Not to exceed 6 per cent may be agreed to in Kentucky, New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Ver-

mont. Virginia and West Virginia. In Connecticut not more than 6 per cent is allowed by the terms of the law, and yet no penalty is attached for its violation. In a number of states there is no law prohibiting usury. In twelve states the penalty is the forfeiture of all the interest, and in three, namely, New York, Arkansas and O.egon, the penalty is the forfeiture of both principal and interest. In five states the contract is forfeited, and in ten the interest above the legal rate is nult and void. In three states, Nebraska, Iowa and New Jersey, the interest and costs are forfeited for usury, and in Kausas and New Hampshire respectively the forfeiture is double and thrice the excess of interest. In Idaho alone is a usurer lia-

ble to arrest for misdemeanor. These examples afford evidence that the people of the different states enterthe borrower and leader. While it is perhaps natural that rates of interest should be higher in the west than in the east it is hard to account for the differences that exist in states in which the value of money cannot be supposed to differ much if at all. The great variation in respect to usury is especially curious and interesting.

THE NIGHT SCHOOLS. The superintendent of the public schools of Omaha will recommend to the Board of Education at its next meeting the opening of a number of night schools for the benefit of those who for various reasons are unable to attend the day schools. Last winter a number of night schools were opened and met with great success, the attendance being greatly in excess of the anticipations of those who were responsible for the enterprise. It is now proposed, very properly, to limit the attendance to children not under the age of 15 years. All under that age should be pupils in the day schools, for it is neither necessary nor expedient that children below that age should be so occupied that they cannot take advantage of the opportunities offered by the regular public schools. There appears to be a tendency among children who are able and willing to work to neglect the day schools and attend those which are only open in the evening. This may be due in some degree to the wishes of parents and guardians who are uncommonly thrifty, and who believe that children should be made to pay their own way as soon as they are strong enough.

The advantages of the night school have been amply demonstrated by experience, not only in Omaha but in every city where they have been established. They are chiefly useful to those who for various reasons have been provented from attenuing the common schools in their childhood and have grown up in ignorance. To this class they should be confined, and every effort should be made to induce adults who need education to attend these schools which are opened to them during the leisure hours of evening.

GOOD CREDIT IS PROFITABLE.

In the weekly report of the local manager of R. G. Dun & Co., it is stated that a leading insurance company will soon remove its office from one of the largest cities in Kansas to Omaha, thus transferring its loan business to Nebraska, because of the good credit which this state has sustained during the last few

Without reflecting at all upon Kansas, which is really a prosperous state in spite of all that has been said to the contrary by political demagogues, it is pleasant to be able to say that Nebraska is taking rank as one of the best states in the union for the safe investment of money. The prophets of calamity have proclaimed financial disaster in this state for many months past, but it does not appear that they have been able to destroy its reputation. Never in the history of Nebraska has there been such

consequence whether South Omaha a demand for farming land as now, and I touched tobacco for thirty years, nor spirittakes second or even first rank as a meat in every city and settlement in the packing center. The magnitude of the state a marked advance has been shown business done is of first importance, and | in all enterprises dependent upon the general growth bin population and tively insignificant. The free invest- wealth. This can have but one meanment of capital and the rapid growth of ing. It means simply that Nebraska business in our local packing concerns is is prospering and that all legitimate investments in this state are good.

> Noboby ever hears of a Chinaman wishing to establish himself in Canada or Mexico, and yet thousands of the celestials are couffig into the United States through those countries. Mexico is willing to keep them, and so is Canada if they will pay a tax. They will not go to Brazil, though that country is willing to receive them. They want to come to the United States, and it is very difficult to keep them out. Not a few but millions of Chinese are destrous of finding homes in this country. It has been decided that they shall not be received here upon equal terms with other immigrants, but they will always find some way to evade and defeat our laws. It is very easy to declare that they shall not be permitted to come here, but to keep them out appears to be another matter.

THOSE who do business with banks will be interested to learn that the Bankers' Association of Illinois has passed a resolution in favor of the abolition of the customary three days of grace. The amcodment of the present law in accordance with this resolution is demanded by the association. There will naturally be much opposition to this action among those who are borrowers of money.

Will They Ring in Vain? Washington Post.
Mr. Cleveland's door bell is being patronized by certain gentlemen who made very unreliable predictions at Chicago.

And Hold On. Philadelphia Times. It is not enough for a man to know a good thing when he sees it. He must also seize i good thing when he knows it.

An Element of Weakness. Alba uJ urnat.

The republicans won without the federal flices in 1885. The democrats won without the federal ffices in 1893. Federal offices are a source of weakness rather than strength.

Artificial Thunder. San Francisco Examiner. The government has sent a new expedition nto Texas with tons of dynamite wherewith

to batter the time lock of the reservoirs of heaven. Whether or not a cloud can be fooled by tov thunder into springing a leak is a problem that is adding to the riches of the man who makes explosives, and in add tion affords Texas a pyrotechnical sisplay of superior merit

filts in the Clouds. Globe-Democrat.

a meeting of Methodist ministers in New York a day or two ago, one of the reverend speakers said that "the vast majority of mankind are in heathendom now, and many have not even heard of the gospel.' Any statement of this kind made since the Sth inst, has our sincere but sorrowful endorsement. In fact, we thought for a few days that the whole country had left heaven in the rear and gone becoming down. But things have changed for the better, although evidence of complete reformation may be de-

> The Cry for More States. New York Sun.

The day is fast approaching when the District of Columbia will be the last of the territories, and when the United States will be a union of fifty sovereign commonwealths, covering every meh of American soil between the waters of the Atlantic and of the Pacific. That day counct long be postponed, and it certainly should not be delayed by the sloth of a democratic congress in dealing with a question which concerns more nearly the national domain than it does any small matter of petty partisan majority. Open the doors for the territories entitled to statehood! Fairness to all and no discrimination.

An Impracticable scheme. St. Louis Republic.

A conductor on a New York railroad pro poses that the 100,000 employes in that state subscribe a dollar a month, or \$1,200,000 per ear, for the purchase of railroad stocks to employes obtaining a voice in the manage ment of the companies, and so securing the ter wages and preventing strikes. The ic sounds' simple, but many a church-goer wil remember how some zealous young pastor has endeavored to adopt the same plan. Each member was to give a small sum per day for the church erection fund, but some-now the theory and practice of this plan are at variance, and it will be found that the unanimously agree to subscribe \$1 per month out of their wages for such a purpose and consent to its management by "a committee," Human nature is the deterring factor in these "iridescent dreams."

Returns to Plague Thein. Democrats' who laughed loudly and long when President Cleveland placed the rail way mail service under the protecting wing of civil service legislation, are most in-digmant now because there seems to be ropability of an extension of the civil ser vice rules to the government printing office. That a movement which promises to promote happiness and prosperity should meet with opposition is unnaturally natural. Man's inhumanity to man is no less marked and no less cruel than it was when Burn put his regrets on that score into verse. Democrats tell heartrenging stories of misery caused by dismissals consequent upon the incoming of the Harrison adminis ration, and yet they insist that others shall suffer similarly, or worse, because Mr Cleveland comes into power next March From a purely business standpoint the sys tem of quadrennial change is without reason; viewed through humanitarian eyes it is abominable

NOTED MEN.

The manuscript of General Longstreet's book is almost ready to go into the hand of the printer.

The rate duke of Mariborough was insured for about \$1,500,000, and, allowing for the policies in the hands of the money lenders, it is supposed that there will be a million or o reserved for the duchess. Joseph Medill of the Chicago Tribune

having not through with his campaign work will seek rest and recuperation in his winter home, near Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Blaine wil be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Medili in their charming home.

The three dentists of Berlin, Dresden and Leipsic who have the largest and most remunerative oractice are respectively Messra, Sylvester, Jeukins and Young, all natives of Maine. The two last mentioned were formerly residents of Bangor. Sylvester

and Jenkius are court dentists Four years ago, it is said, General Harri-on went to bed on the night of election before no knew the result. The wife of Gen-eral Hancock declared that the latter went to bed at 7,0 clock in the evening on election day, 1880, being too tired to await news Next morning he awoke at dawn and asked if there were any definite tidings. Upon her

y, "Yes, you are beaten," no turned and went to sleep again. Nathaniel S. Barry of Bristol, N. H., i the oldest living expovernor of a state in the United States. If he survives until September 1, 1800, he will be a centenarian. He was a boy of very humble parentage, became a tanger, as General Grant did, and in 1861 was elected governor of New Humn-shire. He is still a man of considerable physical and of unusual mental vicor, partly, he thinks, for the reason that he has not

nous liquirs for more than sixty.

william J. Haynes, a St. Lonis engineer, who will be 104 years old on Christmas day, has had a career of remarkable interest. He is a soldier of three wars with a record for bravery in each of them, and he was the engineer of the first steambeat up the Mississippi, and of the pioneer locomotive on the Missouri Pacific railway. Until two years ago Haynes followed his trade recularly, and he is still an active and hearty utarly, and he is still an active and hearty centenarian, who says that he "has used tobacco for eighty years and has never been sick a day."

THE CABINET MAKERS.

Washington Post: The cabinet came has opened, and, so far as Indiana's ex-governor is concerned, Pusey wants a corner.

New York World: General P. A. Collins of Massachusetts has the honor of being the first man called to the next cabinet. The honor is not at all lessened by the fact that the call comes only from a very general expression of public opinion. New York Advertiser: Major Charles H. Jones, the editor of the St. Louis Republic, is

when his selection of a cabinet is made. Mr. Jones has long been a pronounced advocate of Mr. Cleveland, and is one of his warm personal friends. He is thought to be the most likely person to whom the portfolio of the interior will be offered, St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Governor Russeli is suggested for a catinot post, but it is reasonably certain that he will not accent anything of the sort if it be offered him. As a democratic governor of a republican state who can carry that state even in a presidential year, he is a far bigger figure than he could be if in the cabinet. He can keep himself before the people batter in his present

post, and will be a much more formidable aspirant for the presidency. Philadelphia Press: Pennsylvania has no claim for a cabinet officer, and only special individual merit could command such an honor for our state. Viewing it from that standpoint, there is only one name that could ue considered for such honors-that of William F. Harrity.

POLITICAL DOTS.

John Jensen of Fillmore and Charles R. Keekley of York are the latest aspirants for the speakership of the lower house of the next legislature. The latter is received with particular favor by many republicans.

Judge J. H. Broady of Lincoln, who was the democratic nominee for the supreme the race carry in the campaign, is now being groomed and becomed for the United States senate, subject to the expressed wishes of the next legislature,

Congressman Bryan is busity engaged in declaring to the independents that he is the only man within the borders of the state of Nebraska who stands the ghost of a show of being elected United States senator by the democrats and independents, and that be alone of all the aspirants can properly be considered a compromise candidate. Several of the democratic leaders are hustling around with equal activity, insisting that he has compromised himself and the party so much already that he need not count on their sup-port or the united assistance of the party under whose banner be has floated into office a couple of times.

MRS. LEASE'S AMBITION.

Chicago Times: Mrs. Lease wants to be a United States senator, but there are enough old women in the senate aiready. Indianapolis News: Mrs. Lease means to break into the United States senate via Kansas. It is needless to say that that body is

thoroughly alarmed. Chicago Tribune: If Mrs. Leass were a man she might stand a good chance of being the next secator from Kansas. Yet if she were a man she wouldn't be Mrs. Lease—which is too terrible to think of for one mo-

Philadelphia Ledger: Mrs. Lease is going to be a candidate for the United States sen-ate from Kansas "if the constitution doesn't There have been a few nice old ladies in that body, but they were not of Mrs. Lease's sex. New York Commercial: Since the demo-

crats in Kansas voted with the farmers alli-ance or populist party, it is only right that tney should go the full length of their policy and support Mrs. Lease for the senate. If the harangues made by that person are sau ples of the sort of oratory that she would favor the senate chamber with, she would be a great acquisition to the democratic majority. Her style is what one might call democratic, too. That is to say, it is better calcuated to enthuse an audience at the Hoffman house than a congregation in Trinity church. St. Paul Globe: What in the world, or, at least, in the United States, would we do without Kansas ! Where would the fun come in in politics if Kansas weren't here to fur-nish it? The Sunflower state is the clown of this all-star aggregation of common wealths, and don't wealths, and don't you forget it. You couldn't forget it if you would—there isn't time enough between jokes for that. More-over, the jokes are not of the stereotyped circus pattern; they are delignifully unique and diverting and breezy. Where else, for lastance, than in the humoristic fecundity of Cansas could the droll idea of sending Whiskers' l'effer to the senate have orignated! What state but Kansas could have conceived the Jerry Simpson joke and stuck to it so persistently! And whence cise, we should like to know, could come this irresistibly fetching suggestion that Mrs. Mary Lease, the whooping amazon of the boundless prairies, be draped in the classic folds of a senatoriol toga!

BUST DAY FOR THE KNIGHTS.

St. Louis Members of the Order Addresses by the Leaders.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Nov. 20.-Though Sunday susually a day of rest for workingmen, today was, for many of the officers and dele gates attending the sixteenth general con vention of the Knights of Labor, a very busy one. Mossrs. Powderly, Soverign, Cavanaugh, Airight, Deviin and others in the afternoon addressed assemblies of workngmen at East St. Louis and other near-py ties as well as several local organizations Such committees as are not yet through their work put in the day arranging it so tmat it may be most speedil; disposed of.

Went Into the Ditch.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 20 .- Ten miles south of Jackson, the south-bound train on the Mobile & Birmingham railway jumped the track this morning and went down an em-bankment into a ditch. Of the thirty pas-sengers in the cars all escaped with slight injuries except Edward Adams, a traveling salesman for Stearns & Co. of Cincinnati. He received serious internal injuries.

Ready for the Business. NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 20.-F. A. Oden hall, president of the Board of Traue, states that arrangements are completed for the national Nictraguan canal congress of business men and organizations to assemble here

on November 30 Checked - the frightful inroads of Serofula and all blood-taints. Dr. Pierce's Gold-en Medical Dis-



imparities, and restores health and strength. It cures all diseases arising from impure blood. Consumption is one of them. It's simply lung-scrofula. In all its earlier stages, the "Discovery" effects a cure. It's easy to see why. The medicine that masters scrofulation and the best except for it. in one part, is the best remedy for it in another. It is the best. It's warranted. It's the only blood and lung remedy that's guaranteed to benefit or cure, or the money will be refunded. No other medicine of its class does it. How many would be left if they did?

covery purifies and enriches the

the system of all

It's the cheapest blood-purifier, sold through druggists, (no matter how many doses are offered for a dollar,) because you only pay for the good you get.
That's the kind of medicine to try.
Your money is returned if it doesn't

fit or cure you. Can you ask more!

HOW TO AVOID A DEFICIT

Democratic Financiers New Engaged in Discussing the Subject.

MAY IMPOSE A DIRECT INCOME TAX

ome Members of the Party Think an Increased Revenue Could Re Secured from the Distillers of the Country.

> WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 1 WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.

In view of the repeated announcement made by the democrats during the campaign and since that, a deficit in the treasury is inevitable, and in view of the concessions of treasury officials that this deficit will occur about the end of the first fiscal year of the not likely to be over looked by Mr. Cleveland democratic administration, the principal problem that is now vexing the financiers of the democratic party is how to raise sufficient revenues for the government without violating and disregarding the solemn pledges of the party platform to repeal the McKinley tariff. When the McKinley bill was before congress the democrats held that it would immeasurably increase the revenues, but after eighteen months of trial it is found that it turns in less than expected. Free sugar and high duties upon certain articles which protection has caused to be manufactured in this duties upon certain articles which products duties upon certain articles which in this tion has caused to be manufactured in this country, have cut down the imports of duty-

Something of the Resources. To begin with, the democrats are pleaged

to place wool on the free list and to materially reduce the duty upon certain woolen goods, which must reduce the revenues at least \$40,000,000 a year. Other reductions are expected to further reduce the revenues by \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000 a year. The democratic party will repeal the sugar bounty, however, and this will save from \$14,000,000 to \$16,000,000 annually. This will reduced the total loss of revenue reduced the total loss of revenue to between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000 a year. The deficit under the presentaws is estimated at from \$40,000,000 to \$60. 000,000, should nothing be done in the way of legislation raising or reducing the revenues, It will be seen that if the democrats make good their promises in repealing the McKinley law they must at the same time make pro-visions for raising at least \$100,000,000 more revenue annually. It is conceded by democrats that there are are only two methods of meeting this coatingency. One is by adopting a direct income tax, which will counsel everyone who has an income, from whatever source, to pay a certain tax to the government. The minimum income which shall pay a tax is figured at any where between \$2,000 and \$3,000 annually. The other plan is to adopt England's direct The other plan is to adopt England's direct tax law, which compels all persons paying a bill or giving a check or draft or order for \$10 and upward to use an internal revenue stamp representing 1 per cent of the transac tion. Both of these methods are so unpopular that they will meet with a storm of public indignation when proposed by the predominating party in congress. Increasing the Whisky Tax.

It has been suggested that the tax of 90 cents per gallon on whisky can be raised to \$1 or \$1.25, but since the distillers control the politics of certain states they will rise in a body and force their representation in congress to make rebellious opposition. It is being intimated by controlling democratic spirits here that some important pension legislation may be a result of the threatened shortage in the revenues. The demo-crats frankly confess that they have not over 12 per cent of the soldiers' vote and in some localities not over 3 per cent, and it is their belief that they can, by making heavy reductions in the pension pay-ments, gain more veters than they would lose, by reducing the pension list, as it is held by them that there is strong opposition in the republican party to the present heavy pension payments. It has been estimated that the pension payments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, will aggregate the enormous amount of \$185,000,000. The democrats say they can codify the pension laws, that is, repeal all of those on the statutes and pass a single and simple one—so as to save at least \$100,000,000 a year and not do an injustice to any pensioner that would be accomplished by paying a penof \$12 a month to those who were disabled in action or the widows of those who lost their lives upon the field, or of those who were disabled in action and have subsequently died. After all there is a preponderance of pinion that the great "saving" will be from the pensioner's list.

Claims of the South. It is very evident now that there is no use to figure on general results as regards the cabinet of President Cleveland. It has been parned that the south will oring out a man to take the place which has been, on paper, given to Mr. Harrity of Pennsylvania. man is Colonel J. S. Carr, president of Dur-bam Blackwell Tobacco company of Durham C. Colonel Carr brought General Steven son through North Carolina and was president of the Cleveland club in that state. It is said that he expended over \$35,000 in his entertainment of General Stevenson and it is known that for several years Colonel Carr us always given liberally to the state and national campaign committees. North Carolina believes that she should

no recognition and the gentlemen who furnished this information say that she must have it. They also say that Colone

Care was appointed by a Mr. Black, a member of the national committee of the Young Men's Democratic club—If he is not recognized by Mr. Cleveland The Bris correspondent is informed there will be a wall of week. go up from over all the south. Miscellaneous,

Mr. E. Rosewater spent teday in Washington D. C. with friends and returned tonight to New York where he has been for some days and where he will be most of this week. Colonel Al Pairbrother, formerly of Omaha, egitor of the Datty Globe, Durnam, N. now editor of the Daily Cross. C., has been bore several days rusticating. P. S. H.

SALLIES OF BIT.

Chicago Tribune: "Aye! There's the rub!" said the grease spot to the cake of soap. "Aw! Come off." responded the swap.

New York Berald: She-You forget yourself, sir, He-How could I think of myself in your

Indianapo is Journal: Watts So you don't Potts Certainly not. Some are born twins. Atchison Globe: Anybody is brave when he knows the people are looking.

Washington Star: Neigh, neigh, Pauline. The New York horse show is not confined to

Philadelphia Ledger: The Kinn of Khiva, who has never before been west of Mescow, is a visit London, and is on the Khiva eve of mparture.

Pock: Layton-Isn't that clock a little fast!"
Walte-I shouldn't be surprised; it's a French

GIVE THANKS.

The cholera germ has passed as by.
The grib has not appeared:
The anarchist with dynamite
Has from the scene been coared. So, while arranging thanks for gifts. That fall un o our lot,

Let us include some gratitude For things that we have not Indianapolis Journal: Horan—An' fwy do ez calith' goat "thropical fruit" Gogan—Because she's a bay Nannic. See? Philadelphia Times: As the system is on the ticket for soup, what more natural than that almost everybody is inclined to knife him?

New York Herald: Tom-Poor girl, she is then and beautiful, but she has St. Vitus' dance.

Juck—Is that all ails her? Somebody said she had got the Delsarte.

Philadelphia Ledger: "Why should I spend by money freely?" asks Corbett. Right you are, James; the purillst who is open-handed can't do good work. So just you keep close-fisted and you'l hold your own.

LAV OF THE MARRIAGEABLE MATDEN. New 1 (rm Recorder,
Hark, all yes youths who love us girls
And some day would annex us.
The spect is which true love first whirls
Is, oh! the sour piexus!
This paiplitating ganslion's found
in every human system.
And there the wheels of love go 'round—
If haply you have missed 'em!
The soi'r piexus lies 'elow
The brosstbone of a party;
It used to be the heart, you know,
Of old, when times were hearty.

A POST GRADUATE COURSE IN GEORGIA He's done been through college an' he's got his

eldication.

An 'It's sworn to with a bine and yaller seal;
An 'now he's gittle ready to enjoy his long vacation.

An 'the ole mule's watin' for him in the fielt. vacation.

An' the ole mule's watin' for him in the fiel With a 'gee!" an' a "whon!"

An' a "git up than an' go!" He'll be jerkin' of the plow-lines An' a sweatin' in the row;

An' the Lavin he will speak To that ole mule will be Greek.

While he parses with the plow tocks An' makes syntax with the hoo!

THE MODERN TOURNAMENT. Chicago News Record. The ideal hero of old days Was he who in the tournament Against a shield his light lance sent

And fought for idle praise The here of the present day Wears canvas clothing over all And bravely bonts a hollow ball Until his legs and lungs give way.

The knight had far the easier fight-

But he who tourneyed got few bays,— Few naurels on his brow were shed— The bali panyer for his broken head Gets homake great and vats of praise.



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Are about the only kind of fish worth while trying

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to catch at this time of the year; at least the orlinary observer would think so to see the many flim flam games resorted to by the average seller of clothing. Our hook

is baited with quality; price takes care of itself. If there is any virtue in quality--i. e. garments that will wear as long, look as well and are as good as tailored goods -the price cuts but mighty little figure. Our qualities are guaranteed to be the best. You get nothing inferior from us. Overcoats, ulsters, suits, lowest \$10 and different prices up to \$35 and \$40, depending on the fabric, finish and style. But the price is for the best on earth.

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ore closes at 6.3) n. m., except Satur- | S. W.Cor 1511 & Douglas S