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CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and Storiel matter should be addressed to the La-oral Department. EUSINESS LETTERS.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

County of Douglas, i George B. Trechuck, scoredary of THE BIR Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual droubtlin of the Daily BER for the week children November 19, 1822, was as follows: Sunday, November 18.... Monday, November 18.... Tursday, November 18.... Wednesday, November 16... Thursday, November 17... Eriday, November 17... Average. GROUGE B. TZSCHU K.

Average Circulation for October, 24,421. THE people utterly refuse to become interested in the meeting of the base ball magnates.

Eworn to before me and subscribed in my pro-ence this 19th day of November, 1892. [Seal] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

A "SNOLLIGOSTER" is a man who wants an office which he cannot fill. Mr. Wehrer, for instance. "BEN HUR" is for "sweet charity's sake" and should be witnessed by all

who have much for which to be thank-THE astronomical winter isn't due for a month yet, but the underc'othes and frozen water winter is here beyond a

doubt. WE OBSERVE with pain that Watchdog Holman is to be dethroned from his pince as chairman of the appropriations

LIEUTENANT PEARY is going to the north pole again. The time for the new Peary relief expedition has not yet been fixed.

committee.

WE ARE not at all surprised that Kansas sent an ex-confederate and an Indian to congress. The wonder is that they did not elect a yearling shoat.

A REPORT has been set floating that Colonel J. S. Carr of the Durham Tobacco company is after a cabinet position. The fellow who originated that rumor probably will have his smoking paid for during this winter at least.

Two years ago the alliance candidate for governor in Minnesota received 58,-000 votes. Donnelly this year received about 28,000. That is the way the poputists are carrying Minnesota, and they are carrying Nebraska in the same way.

THE supreme court of Massachusett is wrestling with the proposition frequently made that the proper rule on railways should be "No seat, no fare." It is a good rule and the eastern court would do well to make it a legal precedent.

HENRY W. BLAIR has been returned to congress, but his everlasting education bill will probably be laid on the shelf. Anything with the word "education" on it stands as much show of success in a democratic congress as a whisper in a tornago.

THE Panama canal scandal is already bearing its fruits of suicide, and promises to be the death of several promising presidential booms. But will any amount of official investigation restore to the poor people who subscribed to the stock the millions of which the company has been plundered?

CHICAGO is now about to feel the force of retributive justice. After enjoying special privileges at the expense of less fortunate competitors for years, she suddenly sees her pet and greatest scheme endangered by the determination of the railroad managers to exact full fare from persons visiting the World's fair next summer. And, quite naturally, Chicago squeals loudest when her own pocket is touched.

It is stated by the Manufacturer's Record that shale and slate are particularly good for country roads. Possibly slate may be good, but experience proves that shale is no better than clay after it has been subjected to rain. It dissolves rapidly and makes a mud that is no more agreeable than that made of clay. One of the great problems of the day is how to find a material for country roads that will be cheap and at the same time proof against the softening influences of the rainy season.

THE opinion of so good a constitutional lawyer as Senator Edmunds upon the Sherman anti-trust law is of real value. He declares that the law is constitutional and that it was the purpose of its framers to reach all railroad pool and tariff agreements which related to the fixing of rates and provided a penalty for cutting. If the same view is he d by the courts all pooling arrangements would seem to be illegal. The principle upon which the anti-trust law is founded undoubtedly embraces all pooling schemes.

IT APPEARS that progress in No. braska is not confined entirely to mate rhd matters. The membership of the Young Men's Christian association in this state has doubled during the past year and its financial condition is excellent. There are fourteen associations which maintain reading rooms and the daily attendance in these rooms has averaged 816. Apart from all other considerations it is gratifying to know that so many of the young men of this state are taking advantage of he opportunities offered them for improving their minds.

A WARNING TO SPOILSMEN,

Some of the recent utterances of Mr. Cleveland, if they be accepted as seriously meant, will not prove altogether comforting to the spoils seekers of his party. At a dinner given to the president-elect by Henry Villard a few days ago Mr. Cleveland spoke with somewhat more than his usual apparent seriousness regarding the responsibilities which confront the democracy. He said: "When I consider all that we have to do as a party charged with the control of the government, I feel that our campaign instead of being concluded is but just begun. What shall our performance be of the contract we have male with our countrymen and how well shall we justify the trust they have imposed in us? If we see nothing in our victory but a license to revel in partisan spoiis,

we shall fail at every point." The last sentence was clearly designed to convey to place hunters a warning that the new administration will not permit itself to be treated as a mere purveyor of patronage, whose first and highest duty will be to provide for the besiege it. Mr. Cleveland knows fully since his election what they expect. devotion to the democracy-that the proof of his claim to be a democratcoal he manifests in turning over the spoils to his partisans. They look for a radical departure from the course pursued by Mr. Cleveland during the early part of his first administration, when he allowed republicans to complete the terms for which they were appointed and bestowed important offices upon mugwumps. They propose to demand that republicans shall be replaced by democrats as soon as it can practically be done and that none but democrats shall be placed on guard in the public offices. In every section of the country it is the democratic understanding that only in this way can Mr. Cleveland give satisfactory proof and vindication of his democracy

It will be interesting to remember the declaration of the president-elect with a view to seeing how far he will be able to adhere to its spirit when the pressure is brought to be ir upon him. That his idea is right will hardly be questioned, but with ad his acknowledged firmness will be be able to make it effective in practice? Can be resist the tremendous pressure that will be brought to bear upon him to at once tarn the entire public service over to the democrats regardless of the corsequences to that service? Will be undertake the severe task of opposing the passionate and persistent appeals of his hungry partisans to be placed in early possession of the spoils? It is extremely doubtful. He will be anxious to have his policies prevail. He will want to completely dominate the party. In order to accomplish these things he must cultivate harmonious relations with the party, and this he cannot do if he disregards the demand for a prompt distribution of the patronage in his gift. He must in any event disappoint many, but having made his the central office. administration as completely democratic as possible it will not be difficult to will thereby vindicate his democracy. Mr. Cleveland realizes that he has a thorny path to trend and it is not surprising that his mind is filled with "sober and oppressing reflection."

THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST. The farmers of the country will find the annual report of Secretary Rusk uncommonly interesting. It is true that

nany of the facts presented have become amiliar through previous publication, but the secretary of agriculture presents some information that will be new to the farming interest. The year covered by the report witnessed a notable growth of agriculture and satisfactory prosperity for that interest. Owing to the failure of the crops in Europe last year there was an extraordinary demand for American breadstuffs, and the statistics show that of our vast exports, exceeding in value \$1,000,000,000, 80 per cent consisted of agricultural products. Thus it was the yield of the farms of the country that gave the great balance in our avor in the trade with Europe.

A very interesting part of the report or the farmers of the corn belt refers to he increased consumption of corn as human food in Europe. While the introduction of this cereal to European tables has not been so rapid and general as might have been hoped for or perhaps expected by those familiar with its merits, still gratifying progress has been made. Several mills are now grinding corn meal in Germany and find a ready market for their product, while the demand in that country is reported to be steadily growing. Eisewhere in continental Europe the efforts to introduce corn as food for the people have not met with equal success, but this will come with time, and on the whole American corn producers have no reason to feel discouraged as to what has been accomplished. It would seem safe to prediet that within a few years the European demand will easily take all the surplus and thus maintain the price at a profitable figure. With the increased demand during the past year the price was held up to figures which made a difference over the previous year amounting to \$10,000,000 on the exports

But the most marked growth has been made in the cattle and meat trade. The secretary says that our inspection laws have restored the confidence of foreigners in the healthfulness of our cattle, and the demonstration of this is seen in the largely increased shipments since these laws went into operation. The effect has been marked on the price of cattle, the average increase per head for 1892 having been \$8, making on the aggregate of cattle sold in a single year, according to the secretary's computation, \$40,000,000. Certainly the cattle raisers of the country have reasons to regard the inspection laws with favor, and to insist upon their retention. In addition to the exports of cat tle, there has been a great increase in the shipments of ment to Europe, to localities in the central part of the city

cultural interest.

demonstrated that it can be produced with profit to the grower of the crop and to the manufacturer, if the conditions insisted upon by the Agricultura! department are observed. The secre tary submits a number of practical suggestions which merit the thoughtful consideration of the farmers of the country, not the least important of which is that in order to secure more profitable wheat production the American farmer must reduce the wheat area, and so bring production down to the normal demand.

SPEED IN THE MAIL SERVICE. The annual report of the postmaster general will soon be completed. It is understood that he will repeat his former recommendations for improved methods and more liberal expenditures for the postal service and will review what has been done under his management during the past four years. The operation of the mail subsidy law, the extension of the house-to-house collections and the use of pneumatic tubes greedy politicians who are preparing to | for the dispatching of mail will be considered. But perhaps the most interestthe rolling instinct of his partisans in ling part of his report will be that which this respect, and he has already learned | relates to the sorting of mail on street cars. The postmaster at St. Louis has They have indicated that the test of his long been an earnest advocate of this plan and now has two or three street cars at work on the lines radiating from will consist in the care he takes and the the heart of the city to the outlying sections and the results are very gratifying. It is expected that this system will save the time of the carriers and lessen their labor, but the speedy dispatch of the mails is the chief object to be attained.

It is proposed to establish a small mail service on the street car lines, with clerks and sorting cases, similar to those on the railway lines. A car starting from the point farthest removed from the central postoffice would pick up mail as it ran over the route toward the office from the street letter pexes and from carriers who crossed the route from more distant streets, and the clerks would sort it as fast as collected in order to prepare it for immediate dispatch from the central office. Letters collected for local delivery would be ready for the carriers who might be starting from the office just as the car came in, while letters to be sent beyond the city would be ready to go at once upon the trains without being sorted at the office. It is supposed that this system would result in the hastening of delivery by several hours in many cases and that it might make a difference of a day in some of the through lines to distant points. Great accumulations of mail matter at the postoffices would thus be avoided and delays thereby caused would be obviated.

A report upon the results achieved by this system in St. Louis will be made and embodied in the report of the postmaster general. If it proves satisfactory it will probably be introduced in other large cities. In New York it would undoubtedly be successful. Postal cars would be run on the elevated roads and would pick up a vast amount of mail sorted and ready for sending out from

If this system proves to be satisfactory it can easily be used with certain modisilence the disaffected. At any rate he | fications in every important city in the if it is seen in operation in Omaha very soon. There is good reason to believe that it will prove successful and that by the application of this system the collection of mail in cities will be greatly accelerated.

WHAT DID IT PROFIT?

Another great strike has borne its legitimate fruit. The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers has acknowledged its defeat, and such of its members as can may return to the employ of the Carnegie company, which they voluntarily left last June. Many of these men cannot get their old places back and must look elsewhere for employment. They are in a bad fix. The ssociation, which has supplied funds for their subsistence, has cut off assistance and they are left to stand on their own bottom. During the time the strike has been in progress it has involved 10,000 men and has cost in wages at least \$2,000,000, not to speak of the bloodshed and suffering entailed by the terrible riot at the works and the subsequent re sultant expense to the state of \$500,000 to maintain troops at the works. And now the men are to go back, if at all, in precisely the material relation to the company as when they left, except that their association will no longer be recognized.

All of this because men, "clothed in a little brief authority," stiffen their necks and harden their hearts, and hasten to a trial of strength, reckoning not the cost of victory or defeat. Just a little unbending, just a little reasoning, just a little giving in, and there would have been no Homestead strike. Had the men conceded the request to proceed under the old schedule until a new and better one had been formulated. homes that were then happy would still be happy; hearts that then beat high and warm would still be quick with vigorous life, and families that look forward to a winter of privation because the father has no work would be blessed with plenty during the long cold months, when hunger is sure to pinch.

A PUBLIC MARKET DEMANDED. There appears to be a strong demand in the city of Omaha for a public mar-Nearly all of the large cities in United States have such markets, but at present Omaha has nothing of the kind. There are thousands of people in this city who would patronize a public market, but at present they buy of local dealers and pay more than they should for everything they purchase. This is no reflection upon the seilers, for they are obliged to make a profit. The publie market plan would offer them some new fields of work which have not

yet been occupied. The chief obstacle which presents itself is the large cost of suitable grounds, centrally located. But it is believed by good business men that this dificulty can be obviated. There are several the very material benefit of the agri- that can be had for this purpose. It

domestic sugar, that experience has ple in Omaha, and there is a growing ship of the democratic party of the state, demand for such a market.

THE suicide of Baron de Reinach,

who was compromised in the Panama

canal scandal, Adds another tragleal chapter to that most unfortunate enterprise, for the thousands who found a premature death on the work of the canal must not be left out of consideration, nor should the many poor people of Fennce who mourned themselves to death over the loss of their investments in the canal bonds be left out of the account. From beginning to end this scheme has had its tragical episodes. and doubtless there are more to come. Among the visionary and impracticable undertakings of man, the Panama canal project stands unrivalled, and yet the man who conceived it and who may close his life as a convicted criminal was esteemed one of the greatest engineers the world had known, enjoying the unquestioning confidence of his countrymen. He had constructed the Suez canal and the success of that enterprise gave him almost boundless prestige, bringing him also great honor and emolument. Unfortunately it led him to believe that there were no obstacles in engineering that he could not evercome, and he was able to make the French people believe with him. Thus he was enabled to secure hundreds of millions of dollars to be hopelessly sunk in the ditch across the Isthmus of Panama, which will remain, perhaps, forever a monument of human felly. The history of this enterprise is now to be investigated in the French courts, upon accusations that a part of the funds raised were improperly used, and it is not improbable that Ferdinand de Lesseps, the author of the project, may end his days in prison.

THE case of George L. Bagley, the express messenger who robbed the United States express company of \$100, 000 that was placed in its care by an Omaha bank, affords another proof that honesty is the best policy and that it is extremely difficult for a thief to get away with his booty and escape detection. The most natural comment upon this theft is that Bagley was a fool, and that a wiser man would have pursued a different course and kept out of the clutches of the police. But it is much easier to lay successful plans after than before detection, and it appears to be a fact that men naturally honest are reduced to imbecility when they are in the act of committing a great crime. An illustration of this is found in a recent case in the state of New York. A young man who had been employed as a clerk in a bank and had often been sent to the express office for packages of money, conceived the idea of telegraphing to New York for \$25,000 in the name of the cashier. The next day he went into the express office and the package of money was delivered to him without question or suspicion. He took it under his arm, and went to a neighboring town, where he and the \$25,000 were found the next morning in a disreputable house. Men seem to lose their heads completely when they embark in such enterprises on impulse. The deliberate, professional thief sometimes fares better, but even he has a poor chance of escaping the grip of the

THE opinion of World's Fair Commissioner Mobley that the coming legislature will have to appropriate \$100,000 additional for the Nebraska exhibit in order to make it worthy of the state is interesting and important. It has long been apparent that the \$50,000 already appropriated would fall far short of the requirements. The point to be kept in mind is that the exhibit is not merely for the gratification of state pride, but for the promotion of substantial interests in which every citizen is concerned. In a certain sense these state exhibts will be competitive and as a means of advertising they will be unsurpassed. Apart from all considerations of patriotism it is important that the Nebraska exhibit should be among the best and most attractive.

NEBRASKA democrats will be greatly cheered by reading this piece of consolation to Iowa democrats, taken from the Davenport Democrat, and applying it to their own cases: "The official figures will probably show that had the democrats of Iowa consented to fuse with the populists that anti-Harrison electors might have been chosen as they were in some of the western states. But had a guarantee of this been given in advance no such bargain could have been made. The democrats of Iowa have sacrificed no principle they hold dear; they have made a courageous fight, and if they have been beaten they have not been dishonored.

PAUL VANDERVOORT for commander of the new industrial legion!

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL

While discussing the political situation esterday, the attention of Dr. George L. Miller was called to the fact that it was al eged in certain quarters that he betrayed Judge Ogden in the candidacy of the latter for national committeen. for Nebraska, during the national convention at Chicago; that he was aspiring to various appointive positions under the coming administration and that he also was seeking to control appointments in this state.

"Yes," he replied, "I saw the interesting statements in Tax Bas in regard to my pernicious activity as a democrat. It calls for no comment from me especially. If I did not know the author of it too well, I might be excused for giving it more attention than I can now get my own consent to do. It might be well, however, for me to say, respecting my relations with Judge Ogden as a candidate for membership on the national committee for this state, that Governor Boyd, Tobias Castor and Mr. Robert Clegg of Richardson county, all delegates to Chicago, are familiar with my entire loyalty and support of that gentleman. Respecting my own desire for appointment at hands of the president-elect, that eminent man already knows that I neither seek nor would I accept any appointment to office in his gift. As to my ambition to control the federal patronage in this state, Governor Boyd, J. Sterling Morton, W. J. Bryan and scores of men of leading position in our party well know that I seek no such control, and am urging, with constant effort, a plan for securing these appointments that is meant to reflect credit upon the adminiscannot be doubted that a public market | tration of the government under Mr. Cleve-Secretary Rusk says with regard to would be patronized by thousands of peo- and and to secure harmony in the leader

Tnat's all."

Milton Docittle of Atkinson is in the city. He was one of the delegates to the democratic national convention, and is conterring with the party wheel horses in this part of the state with reference to the distribution of natronage. He goes from here to Lincole to attend the national farmers congress, to which he is a delegate.

Mr. Doolittle sand he believed that the republicans would elect the next United States senator iff sais state, as he saw little if anything in the situation that painted to a successful combination of the democrats and in dependents touching the matter. He did not think that the gemeerats would consent to vote for an independent, and knew that there was some objection among the democrats to Bryan, who claimed to be the only man who could be considered in the fight of a compromise candidate.

Samuel M. Elder of Clay county, who was speaker of the last legislature, is in the city. He said last evening that he was confident that the contest now peading over his right to a seat in the next legislature would result in his favor. It comes up before the supreme court at Lincoln today. Touching his candiducy for his old position as siding officer of the house, Mr. Eider said: "If the boys want me, why of course I'll help 'em out," but soon gave the impression that he was not as indifferent about the matter as he would have one believe, by saying that he did not think that the party could afford to put an mexperienced man in the place when they had one who was perfectly familiar with what was required to fill the position with credit to nimself and the party. He even seemed to think that the party owed it to him for the record no made at the last sossion. He also had an idea that a majority of the legislature might insist on his going to the senate, and said that in such an event he would feel in duty bound to obey. It will be remembered that last spring he was undecided whether to be a candidate for governor or United States senator this falt. He has made up his mind to a certain extent-he will not be a candidate for governor.

A politician who is prominent in independent councils, and who lives not very far from the Fifth congressional district, was in the city yesterday for a short time, and in speaking of the probable action of the legislature with reference to the election of a senator said, "Pil tell you one thing that you needn't print at the present time, but you can write it down in your family bible that W. J. Bryan will not be the next senator from this state. That young man has got about as high as he ever will with the help of the independent party, and it is conceded that he will get nothing from the next legislature without the sistance of the independents. He fooled us once, and that wasn't ur fault, but it will be our fault if ne fobls us again. Our state central committee sold out to him body and soul, and sacrificed our candidate for congress in the First district in his interest despite the protests of some of the candidates on our state ticket, who were suspicious that all was not as it should be, but they were assured that it was all right and that Bryan would deliver our candidates all the votes that he had promised. They were kept quiet with that assurance and the result shows that it was just as they had feared-Bryan secretly did all that he could to defeat them, and our ticket was everlastingly knocked out from one end of the First district to the other. If he had kept faith with us, we would have elected some if not all of the candidates on "If Mr. Bryan loses five independent votes,

he cannot possibly be elected, and I personally know of eleven that he will never get, and there may be more. I want to see an inpendent sent to the senate, but I realize that chances are considerably against it. I was a republican before I was an indepencent, and if we have to go outside our party it would be a long time before I would advise the support of a democrat, for I know what they are. I realize what we will have to contend with, for there are a few individuals who go around spreading the belief that they have the independent party in their pockets, and endeavoring to sell out to the highest bidder. Some of them be found within 1,000 miles of the capital, and they use their position to give color to their assertious that their word is law with the party. They are always willing to sell for whatever they can get, and if they could not get a national mint they would take a country postoffice and be well satis-That is where Bryan gets his pull with them, and when he tells them he will give them a slice of the patrouage for the support of the party they at once set about the task of delivering the goods. They are half crazy in their earnestness to throw the independent vote in the legislature to him, but unfortunately for them and for Mr. Bryan, they do not own the party. That treacherous individual will not get the necessary votes, and he wil not represent this state in the senate. If I don't know what I am talking about you can advertise me after the thing is settled as the most monumental idiot who ever set foot on the fertile soil of Nebraska."

Heresy Robbed of Its Terrors. Now and then a man is tried for heresy in this country, but cremation no longer follows conviction.

Glittering Generalities, Globe-Democrat. Cleveland's speeches since the election are chiefly remarkable for their fluent avoidance

of all practical questions. Material for Epitaphs. There is a large amount of first-class raw material for epitaphs to be found in the

back number nomination speeches. Taking a Large Contract. New York Herald. The Salvation army is coming in force to rive New York an object lesson on the dif-

erence between hunting heretics and fight ing the devil. The Coming Staughter. Philadelphia Press When the Thanksgiving turkey is elected to the first place at the dinner table it's the result, curiously enough, of his having been

knifed by those who love him. Some Democrats Are Barred, Norfolk Herald (dem.)

Those democrats who worked and voted or Van Wyck this year will not parcel out the postoffices. They may as well under-stand this now. It may save save them

Wants an Elected Newspaper.

There ought to be a law providing for the election of an official paper in each county, to do the official work at legal rates, the same as is provided for the election of offi-cers at fixed salaries. Then instead of a paper joining in the disgusting scramtte for the election of officers who may or may not assist the paper, a publisher in order to obtain the favor of voters would seek to bring his paper up to a mark that would merit their suffrage. Rather than have to work for the auccess of officials there would be a competition among publishers for giving the public the best paper—a competition that could not fail to prove more elevating and beneficial to the cubic. In this manner leg-islation can materially assist both the islation can materially assist both the printer financially and the public morally Some member of the legislature could make a name for himself by giving attention to a bill providing for such a law.

JAMES SIMMONS PARDONED

Unpleasant Experience of a New York Financier in Purchasing a Bank.

RUINED BY A TECHNICAL OFFENSE

President Harrison's Clemency Extended After More Than a Year's Sofourn in the Penttentury - To titl Judge Biodgett's Shoes.

Washington Buheau of The Bee, 513 Fourteening Street, Washington, D. C., Nov. 21.

President Harrison today made use again of his good business sense and humanity in disposing of a case which is of special interest to national bankers everywhere. He remitted the unexpired sentence of James A. Simmons, a well known banker of New York, who was sentenced to six years in the Eric county penitentiary May 26, 1891, under circumstances and for an offense which might, to a greater or less degree, surround any national banker on almost any day in the

Simmons was a man of large means and wued a controlling interest in one or two banks. His agent, George H. Peli, was directed to purchase for him a controlling interest in the Sixth National bank of New York city, which required a cash payment of nearly \$750,000. A part of the money for the stock was paid over by Pell for Simmons in east, and government bonds, out there lacked about \$150,000 of the full amount required. Simmons gave his agent, Pell, some bonds upon which he was to raise the amount needed to close the transaction, Finally Pell went to the cashier of the Sixth National and asked him to certify to turee enecks for Simmons, each for \$50,000, which the cashler did, and these were turned over in full payment for the purchase. Simmons add not have this money on deposit in the Sixth National, and someone in the bank, who proved to be an enemy, notified the na-Imprisoned the Banker.

The examiner pounced upon the bank, ound that the checks of Simmons had been ertified but there having been a deposimade for them and upon the charge of "mis-appropriating the bank's funds," he closed up be institution and had Simmons arrested for violation of section 5209 of the revised stat-utes of the United States.

In just six days Simmons had disposed of his stock pinced in Pell's hands for sale and deposited with the Sixth National bank the \$180,030 checked out by him. But this was not sufficient. Simmons was brought not sufficient. Stamous was brought to trial for misappropriation of funds etc., and sentenced to six years in the penitentiary. The judge trying the case threatened to starve the jury if it did not re-turn a verdict of guilty. No one had been injured, as it was apparent that no crime was intended. Yet it was in the eyes of the law a statutory crime. Simmons has stood high n the business circles of New York. His discrace made his wife insane and she re-cently died from grief. His mother has also just become insane. The president thought he would let Simmons cat his Thanksgiving dioner with his little children and distracted mother. National bankers have taken in interest in the case as translations of the same general character as Simmons was guilty of are more or less common and are to a large degree necessary to successful bank-

To Fill Judge Blodgett's Shoes. A lively contest for the United States cirout judgeship for the northern district of lilinois, which is vacant by the resignation of Juage Blodgett, will probably be settled next week. Senator Culion filed a number of applications for the appointment with the president today. Among them was that of ex-Congressman William E. Mason of Chicago, who seems to have the strongest political endorsements. Among the eight or ten other aspirants are Judge Diobell of Joliet, Judge Gienn of Monmouth, Judge Wells of Peoria and P. O. Grosseup of Chicago, Ason of Associate Justice Harian of the supreme court of the United States is said to be a quiet aspirant. Young Harian is a bright practitioner at the Chicago bar and is said to have many of the legal attainments of father. The charge is made that young Mr. Harlan voted against President Harrison and for Mr. Cleveland four years ago, but it is not cheved to be possible that his father, who is a sterling republican, would permit the son's name to be presented for the place if

the latter was not a straight republican. Sen ator Cullom has not yet ladicated his choice and until he does the successful aspirant wil

To Compromise Republicans. It is believed that the anti-option bill will be pushed to a final passage at the coming session of congress. Democrats in the bouse say they will send to the senate at an early stage of the session this winter a bill repeal-ing the tax on national bank currency. They think they will put the republicans in an em barrassing position. If the republicans pass the bill democrats hold that it will be a precedent for their repeal to the state bank tax. There is no relationship to the two propositions. Republicans object to the re of state bank law because money issued by state banks is made a fraud and swindles holders of that currency. Western Pensions.

The following western pensions granted are reported by The Bee and Examiner Bureau of Claims: Neoraska: Original-William L. Har-

rington, Thomas A. Moore, Howard M. Colman, John T. Griffith, John W. Moore, William J. Outhwalte, Francisco Stump, Wallace Hunt, John Fritton, George M. Humphrey, Charles A. Walker, Additional—
Elisha L. Oviatt, William H. Skinner,
Lewis C. Bonner, Henry Rohren, Joseph
Spohn, Charles T. Forshee, Skiney A.
Howe, Ernest Ruhe, John Churchill, Robert
D. Mair, James P. Burton, Daviel Sheep,
Peter S. Houts, Original widows, etc.—
Mary C. Benthin, Mary A. Fisher, Amelia
Barnell, Harriet A. Vanderwook,
Lowa; Original—Hyzekian W. Tachelm,
Lewis Ryan, Samuel Elitott, William Sutton,

Iowa: Origina' Hezekian W. Tachelm, Lewis Ryan, Samuei Elriott, William Sutton, Turner McLain, Oscar F. Lodge, William F. Jones, John Zimmerman, John Pilkington, Hezekiah Patterson, Francis Straight, William Fallows, William Starr, Joshua H. Tate, Simon Euli, James B. Johnson, Additional Richard W. Martin, William Fox, Stephen T. Savin, John Call, Eparaim W. James, Darwin Dowaer, Restoration and reissue-Philotus G. Waite, Increase-Jacob Kiefer, Silas V. Holstein, James Sick-James, Darwin Downer, Restoration and reissue—Philetins G. Waite increase—Jacob Kiefer, Silas V. Holistein, James Sickerer, Caleo J. Bishop, James Thomson, Thomas B. Tate. Reissue—James A. Stephens, William C. Wheeler. Original widows, etc.—America L. Will, Harriet Collins, Delia M. Waite, Mary A. Comstock, Julia A. Wilkins, Ellen Allen, Boston M. Corbin, father, minor of Charles Wenak, Nancy J. Moses, William A. Bates, father, Agnes M. Beck, Lucy A. Pratt, mother, Catharins Hemmer, minors of John C. Way, South Dakota: Original—James H. Slater. south Dakota: Original-James H. Stater, Maton Handly.

Miscellaneous. Anson Green was today appointed post-

master at Warner, Brown county, S. D., vice N. J. Gilbert resigned, Mrs. and Mrs. Francis Colton, formerly of Neuraska, who have just returned from an extended European tour, are at the Shoreham preparatory to their early departure for St. Augustine, Fla., where they will remain through the winter.

James A. Day and family of Des Moines are at the Ebbitt, General A. N. Kautz nas returned from abroad and will spend the

winter in Washington.
L. E. Snyder has resigned from the postmastership at Brayton, Brown county, S. D., and recommended J. F. Gunsarius as his

John P. Drage and family of Aberdeen, S D., go to New York tomorrow and sail for Kehl, Germany, about the 24th or 25th 18st. Ex-State Senator Delamar of Idaho, who entertained society here last winter so royally under the guidance of Mr. Russell ii. Harrison, is keeping up the same lavish application in New York, where he is now housekeeping. Rumor says that he paid \$1,000 for a box at the horse show last week.

Washington the coming season.

The graduates of Georgetown convent, among whom is Mrs. Russell Harrison, held a reunion this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Logan.

P. S. H.

THE KANSAS TERROR.

Philadelphia Times: Mrs. Lease of Kansas is not likely to be sent to the senate. There is a protty well established feeling in this country that woman's place is in the house, Chicago News Record: But isn't the earth exciting a great deal of flattering notice among the stars just now! Mars and Biela's tail seem to be as intensely, curiously and futilely interested in the earth as Mrs. Lease s in American politics.

Washington Star: Mrs. Lense, who is now a full-fledged candidate for a seat in the United States scenate, says of her chances that "anything is possible with God and the farmers of Kansas." Evidently Mrs. Lease does not assent to the proposition that the age of miracles is past.

Philadelphia Inquirer: There is serious talk out in Kansas of sending a woman to the United States senate. Mrs. Lease has settled down to the work of bringing the members of the legislature over to her side, and a Lease party has sprung up which threatens to make a strong fight. Well, well, what is the world coming to? what is the world coming to?

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: If Mrs. Mary E. Lease wants to go to the senate from Kansas there is no constitutional bar on secount of sex in her way, so far as can be discovered. To be sure, the constitution uses the pronoun "he" once in speaking of the qualifications of senators, but the made-quacy of the English language fully explains that this was not necessarily intended as a

CURRENT CACHINATIONS,

Jeweler's Weekly: Teacher (in miner clory Johnny-The ace.

Washington Star: "I am very popular," aid the carysauthemam. "Nearly every man that sees me wants to buttonhole

Siftings: The only fruit crop that didn't prove a success in the Garden of Eden-the early pair.

Elmira Gazette: The record-breaker isn't dishonest, atthough he tries to beat his way through life. New Orleans Pleavune: When a girl se-cures all the pin-money she needs she has made a great point with her papa.

Binghamton Leader: A cyclone is one of those things that make a man feet blew.

Philadeiphia Times: The foliaze has not departed from the trees for good. It's merely away on leaves of absence.

Judge: Sylvanus-Did yo' see any fing ob ny ungpipe, Miss Cambell? Miss Cambell-Lo'd! waz dat a pipe? Mah

Chicago Tribune: lie-But couldn't you learn to love me. [du?]
She -1 don't think I could. George
He (reaching for his hat)-It is as I feared!
You are too old to learn.

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