PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

inday Bee, One Year......turday Bee, One Year..... cekly Bee, One Year. OFFICES. Omain, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets.
Council Bluffs. 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune

Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street. CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

RUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha, Brafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-many.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, i George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Datity Bee for the week ending December 3, 1892, was as fol-

Sunday, November 27 Monday, November 28.
Tuesday, November 29.
Wednesday, November 30.
Thursday, December 1
Friday, December 2.
Saturday, December 3.

24,303 Average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3rd day of becember, 1892. [Seal] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for October, 24,421, WE HOPE it will not be regarded as

impious, but we suggest that if our local Salvation army would tune their horns together the music might have a greater spiritual effect. HENRY WATTERSON told a reporter

the other day that he had no opinion to express on any subject. If that is true, how admirably he is fitted to become the editor of a Cincinnati newspaper!

As Long as there's life there's hope. The Illinois Central is at last building a passenger depot in Chicago after using a veritable sky parlor for years. Omaha should not despair in the face of such a record.

AT A meeting of the Trades and Labor assembly of Chicago on Sunday, resolutions were unanimously passed calling upon the next administration to repeal the McKinley law at once and to substiute for it pure and unadulterated free trade. And the first men to suffer from such legislation would be the members of that assembly. What fools these mortals bel

IT IS a common belief that the noble red man of the west would rather starve to death than work, but it appears that the Crows of Montana are exceptions to this rule. Under the direction of a government engineer they have constructed an irrigation ditch through their reservation at a cost of \$5,000. They proved to be good workers and saved the money which they carned. Many of them now have considerable sums at interest and an idea of the value of money is beginning to dawn upon their minds. When the Indian has learned what money means he has taken an importtant step toward civilization.

THE fact that the late Jay Gould had po real estate holdings of any account and had never invested to any extent in that kind of property does not prove that real estate investments are not good speculations. Such property was not suited to the methods of Gould. He was pre-eminently a stock jobber and wanted little beside stocks upon which to exercise his great talent for moneymaking. The Astors have been great money getters, and their holdings have been largely in real estate, which was the foundation of the family fortune. Nothing is so safe as real estate, and the most prudent of American men of wealth have always invested in it. Jay Gould could do better without it, but he was an exception.

THE greatest source of dauger from malaria and epidemic diseases in Omaha is in the squatters settlement on the river bottoms. The huddling together of handreds of people with cattle and swine and other disease spreading animals, living on the refuse gathered in the city and drinking take their own time in the matter. It polluted weil water, is a constant menace to the health of our population. The city should cause these people to be removed to some more healthful locality, no matter what the expense may be If it cannot be accomplished by voluntary removals, the premises should be declared nuisances and the occupants should be compelled to vacate. Care should be taken of course to provide for all the destitute squatters, but there should be no halfway business about their vacating the pest-breeding ground before spring sets in.

THE number of new national banks incorporated during the past year is smaller than for three preceding years, though nearly up to the average of the years prior to 1889. The total number incorporated during the fiscal year 1892 was 1/3, with capital aggregating \$15,-285,000. In 1890 the number was 307 and the amount of capital was \$36,250,-000. In point of number added during the past year Texas leads with twenty-two banks, followed by Iowa, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania in the order named. The largest amount of capital was provided by Illinois. For several years past the greatest merease in the number of active national banks has been in the states west of the Mississippi river and in the south. Pennsylvania still has the greatest number of national banks in operation, Massachusetts the greatest aggregate capital, and New York the largest deposits. The increase in population and prosperity in the west has caused the national banking sytem to be more generally taken advantage of in comparison with state banks and other financial corporations organized under state laws, and the growth of the system is largely confined to the newer states.

A CLEARING-OUT COMMISSION. Congressman Dockery of Missouri proposes to introduce in the house a resolution creating a commission to examine the work of government employes in the executive departments at Washington, with a view to reducing the force and the salaries. The resolution provides that the commission shall consist of five members-elect of the next congress, to be appointed by the speaker of the present house, and its duty will be to "inquire into and examine the methods of business and work in the executive departments of the government, the time and attention devoted to the operations thereof by the persons employed therein, and the degree of efficiency of all such employes, and whether a reduction in the number or compensation of the persons authorized to be employed in said executive departments can be made without injury to the public service." It will be interesting to observe how

this proposal looking to reducing the

RESIDANCE PRINCIPLATIFICATION

number of government employes in Washington will be received, not only by the democrats in congress, but by the party at large, and especially the office-seeking element of it, which is numerous. It is true that a majority of the office holders in Washington are republicans and hold their positions under the civil service law, so that if there should be a reduction of force and a cutting down of salaries under the next administration the chief if not the only sufferers would be republicans but the great army of hungry democratic place hunters would not be benefited. What they are hoping for is an increase and not a reduction of places at the public crib. Tens of thousands of this class scattered all over the country, are figuring on having comfortable berths in Washington during the next four years, and the scheme of Mr. Dockery threatens to upset their calculations. But it is not likely to carry, whether sincerely intended in the interest of economy or designed simply to throw a few hundred republicans out of office. One fatal objection to it will probably be that the present house of representatives has no authority to create a commission composed of members-elect of the next house. But if this were not sufficient to kill the proposal there are other reasons that will be. The democratic party wants more, not fewer,

PROTECTION OF RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

Senator Cullom intends to urge action at the present session of congress upon his bill providing for safety appliances on railroad cars. There ought to be no difficulty in passing this humane measure. The annual killing and maining of railway employes as the result mainly of using unsafe appliances in coupling cars makes an appalling list of casualties, and the thousands of unfortunates whose lives are crushed out of them or who are crippled for life do not suffer alone. Many of them have families dependent on them For the nearly 25,-000 employes of railroads who were killed and injured during last year doubtless at least double that number of persons were subjected to more or less hardship and privation.

Referring to this matter in his last annual message, President Harrison characterized the record of casualties as a cruel and largely needless sacrifice He said that the government is spending nearly \$1,000,000 annually to save the lives of shipwrecked seamen, and every steam vessel is rigidly inspected and required to adopt the most approved safety appliances, all which is good, "but how shall we excuse," said the president, "the lack of interest and effort in behalf of this army of brave young men who in our land commerce are being sacrificed every year by the continued use of antiquated and dangerous appliances?" There is no satisfactory excuse, and the plain duty of congress is to require of every railroad engaged in interstate commerce the equipment each year of a given per cent of its freight cars with automatic couplers and air brakes, as provided in the bill of Senator Cullom. If such a law were adopted the railroads would speedily come to an agreement as to the kind of brakes and couplers to be used and would very soon and very greatly reduce the present fearful death rate among railroad employes.

The railroads, it need hardly be said, do not want this legislation. They profess a willingness to provide safety appliances as rapidly as it can practically be done and they ask to be allowed to would be a grave mistake to permit this. This subject has been discussed for several years, and while some of the railroads have made progress toward complying with this public demand it has been extremely slow. They have shown no such disposition to remedy the evil as was reasonably expected of them. and it is entirely safe to say that no improvement need be looked for until they are compelled by law, under sufficient penalties for failure, to act in this matter. There can be no question as to the justice, as well as the humanity of the proposed legislation, and there is no valid reason for delaying its adoption. Senator Cullom will earn the gratitude of the great army of railroad employes if he shall succeed in passing his bill for their protection.

DISCONTENT IN THE DOMINION. The tendency of public opinion in Canada is plainly in the direction of independence, and the time probably is not far distant when this sentiment will become strong enough to exert an influence upon the politics of the Dominion. At a recent joint debate upon the future of Canada more than 8,000 people were present, including leading politicians, professional and business men. and a canvass of the audience showed that 1,614 were in favor of independence, 992 in favor of annexation to the United States, 364 in favor of the colonial system and twenty-nine in favor of imperial federation. The number who expressed themselves in favor of annexation was surprisingly large, and the still larger number who were for independence may reasonably be counted with the annexationists, for independence must first be secured before an-

nexation will be possible.

in Canada, and the feeling that the colonial system is not conductve to the highest prosperity is rapidly growing. If the meeting referred to may be taken as a fairly representative one it would seem that no less than three-eighths of the people are in favor of a change; and doubtless the proportion is really much larger, for there are many who would naturally hesitate to publicly take sides in behalf of a radical departure from the old system. The growth of this tendency toward independence and annexation is responsible for much of the ill-will manifested by the Dominion tories toward the United States. They see the handwriting on the wall, and it disturbs them. They imagine without any excuse for doing so, that the United States wishes to absorb Canada. So far as public opinion upon this subject can be measured by the utterances of the press and the public men of this country, the people on this side of the line take no interest in annexation and would not take a step out of their way to secure it. The interest in the subject is confined entirely to Canada and no American influences are at work to hasten action concerning it. It is one of those problems which time will eventually work out, and the Canadian people will not be embarrassed by any interference from this side.

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA. It may be regarded as certain that the next congress will admit New Mexico and Arizona to statehood in case they are not admitted by the present congress. Bills for their admission are in the senate and may pass that body, but the expectation is that they will not be acted upon. The territories are democratic, and as the democrats will not have the majority they hoped for in the United States Senate after March 4 next, they want the four senators that New Mexico and Arizona would choose, and which they reasonably assume would be democrats. It is said that this consideration has been urged upon the attention of Mr. Cleveland in connection with the question of calling an extra session of the Fifty-third congress and that it has had more influence with him than any other argument in favor of an extra session. Undoubtedly the president-elect is as anxious as any one of his party that the democracy shall be in absolute control of the legislative branch of the government, and he may be expected to do whatever is necessary to be done in order to secure that result.

New Mexico has a good claim to statehood so far as population is concerned. though it is admitted that a large proportion of its inhabitants are not well fitted for American citizenship. The census of 1890 gave the terrritory 153,-593, but there has been a considerable increase since, and it is safe to say that at this time the population is equal to the number necessary for the election of a representative under the new apportionment. The assessed valuation of the property in the territory in 1891 was \$45,000,000. The materia! development of the territory is steady and permanent and there is every reason to believe that no difficulty would be found in making adequate provision for all the demands of statehood.

Arizona does not present nearly as good claims to admission as a state. The census of 1890 gave that territory only 59,620 population, and while it is claimed by the governor that there has been a considerable increase the truth doubtless is that the growth during the last two years has been small. The valuation of the taxable property is only about \$28,000,000, though the governor expresses the belief that a proper valuation would show much larger figures. The development of the territory is slow for the reason that there is little to attract population. The greater portion of its area is arid and will be reclaimed only at great expense, so so that while the agricultural possibilities of the territory may be great, it is certain to be many years before they are developed. The forests of the territory will some day be a source of wealth, but they are of comparatively little value now owing to the lack of transportation facil ties. The people are strongly in favor of statehood and last year adopted a constitution by a large majority, but if congress were influenced, as it should be, by the existing conditions as to population and material development, Arizona would have to wait several years yet before being given the rights and responsibilities of a state. These considerations, however, will probably have little weight with a democratic congress against the demand for strengthening its power in the senate.

RAILROAD MILEAGE.

Although there has been less railroad building in the United States during the past two or three years than formerly, it is interesting to note that this country maintains its long lead over all the other countries of the world in the matter of railroad mileage. According to recent statistics from the census department the total railroad mileage of the world in 1890 was 370,281 miles. of which the United States had 163,597 miles. The mileage in this country amounts to 44.18 per cent of that of the whole world and exceeds by 3,493 miles the entire railroad mileage of the old world, the aggregate of which for Europe, Asia and Africa combined amounts to only 159,655 miles. This growth has all taken place p actically since 1830, when there were less than forty miles of railway in the United States, and nearly half of the growth has taken place since 1880, when the figures were placed at 87,724 miles. The increase in the intervening period was as follows: From forty miles in 1830 to 2,755 miles in 1840, to 8,571 miles in 1850, to 28,919 miles in 1860, and to 49,168 miles in 1870.

It is pointed out by the statistician that the bulk of the railway mileage of the world-319,802 miles out of 370,281is contained in North America and Europe, and furthermore that Englishspeaking peoples are responsible for a larger share of mileage than all other peoples combined. The large proportion which the mileage of the United States bears to the whole, taken in connection with the complicated conditions under which railways in this country exist, justifies the assertion that the There are many signs of discontent | railway problem is one of great import-

ance to the country. The statistician observes that "the problem in the United States has been to reclaim territory for settlement, while in other coun tries it has been to provide territory already settled with facilities of transportation; subsidies offered by congress have been in the form of lands which cost congress nothing; in other countries subsidies have occasioned taxation; in the United States railroad building has been under no restraint and according to no policy; in many other countries a well-formed national policy has held railroad building in check. The problem of how much railway mileage a country needs has never been worked

out." It is true that the land subsidies granted by congress cost congress nothing, but they cost the people something. And yet the vast tracts of valuable land thus given to railroad corporations would never have been begrudged by the people if the railroad wreckers had withheld their hands and the corporations had let legislation alone. The problem is not one of mileage, which will take care of itself, but it is one of legislation.

SHALL we now prepare ourselves for the inevitable by expecting to learn as soon as Jay Gould's will is read that he had been out of his right mind for months before his death?

WHETHER cholera comes or does not come next spring the work of cleaning the streets and alleys should be kept up.

Kansas City Star. The Briggs heresy trial is not like the

comet-it is a concrete, unequivocal and stern actuality. Graver's Great Grin.

Globe-Democrat. Cleveland's principal hold upon the popular heart lies in the fact that he is supposed to be a democrat with republican sympathics

> Another Turn of the Screws. Kansas City Star.

In the very teeth of the congressional investigators the coal combine has again advanced prices in New York city. Congress, however, may take its turn at the wheel some time later.

Chicago Mail. Mr. Osborne of Wyoming, having elected himself governor of the state and sworn himself in, is proceeding to inaugurate himself by committing burglary. He might begin by governing himself.

On a War Footing.

Chicago Times. Residents of Chicago's outskirts are rally-ing nobly to the war cry: "Johnny, get your gun!" If every firearm brought into poten-tial use within the last few days shall discharge but one bullet the pale air will become streaked with galena.

Brief and Profitless Career.

New York Herald. Eastern boys frequently run away to go west and fight Indians, but no one ever hears of boys anxious to become train robbers. The business of holding up trains is not sufficiently exciting to be attractive. It lacks the needed element of danger.

Drift of Annexation Sentiment.

Indianapolis Journal. When an audience of 5,000 assembles in Montreal to hear the respective merits of political independence or annexation to the United States discussed, and nearly all vote for one or the other, it may be assumed that the British throne is losing its hold upon practical Canadians.

The Puritan and the Chicago Fair. Rev. J. W. Chadwick in the December Forum. Those who hold to the idea that Sunday is a day on which labor and play are both forien by divine command, and that hence the Chicago exposition must be closed on Sundays, have neither scripture nor antiquity on their side. Their Sunday is a

Canada's Destiny.

dern innovation, less than three centuries

New York Sun. Consolidation is the manifest destiny of the two divisions of the western hemisphere orth of the Gulf of Mexico. It will bring honor and profit to all concerned, and the movement for this purpose, which the reorts of the Sun show to be becoming stead y more evident and influential in Canada, is among the most interesting features of American politics.

A Contrast.

Chicago Inter-Ocean. The peace of Europe is preserved by strong forts, great war ships, immense standing armies, and \$1,000,000,000 worth of fixed amnunition and war appliances ready for in-tant use. In the meantime Uncle Sam sceps his boys at the plow and in the workshops, and spends his surplus in taking care of the veterans who placed the old flag where no nation of the globe dares to molest it.

Annexation Inevitable.

Chicago Tribune.

It is the destiny of Canada to be united to his country, its provinces forming the northern tier of states of the great American reoublic. That happy consummation may lelayed for years, but it is sure to come. will not come, however, until the sentiment in favor of annexation shows itself in the English speaking provinces, which are the ruling ones. It will matter little what Quesee thinks if they desire to come into the

> The Problem for Civilization. Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Dorchester, a special agent for the Indian school service, in her annual report just rendered, says that while no change has en made in the rations furnished the children, great improvement has been made in the food supplied them, because more competent cooks have been secured, while cooking classes have also been formed among the Indian girls. The problem of civilization begins with the stomach. Intellectual pro-gress and moral amelioration will follow in their own good time.

Fusion Schemes That Failed. Philadelphia Ledger. That fusion schemes between political parties often fail to work was pointed out in the Ledger before the election, when fusion in Minnesota on a few electors was counted on to give the democrats some electoral es in the state, and time gives it proof, e official vote of Minnesota shows that he Harrison electors received 122,735 votes, he straight Cleveland electors 100,573 and the Weaver electors 30.308. By all the rules f arithmetic the Weaver electors, endorsed by the democrats, should have had 130,971 votes, but arithmetic does not work in such cases. They actually received only 107,077 votes. Nearly 24,000 democrats evidently re-fused to be led like sheep to the polls.

FOUR LINE JINGLES.

New York Press.

As a moderate drinker he wished to be known;
He wasn't a man who got "over the bay;"
He said he could take it or let it alone.
So he took it whenever it came his way.

Electric Sparks. Just why it is thus there is nobody knows, But its truthfulness none have denied. The shoe of the girl with the prettiest hose Will the oftenest come united. Puck.

I wrote upon the last page of her book
A tender word of love, because I knew
That she would look upon the last leaf first
Ere she had read the title of it through. Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Don't flatter yourself when you talk That she smilles because you are witty, It is only because she is sure That her teeth are exceedingly pretty. Kansas City Journal. "It snows!" he cried; "old Winter's here, God bless his jolly soul!" And then he went and paymed his watch And bought a tou of coal. GOULD'S LIFE: ITS LESSON.

St. Paul Globe: Has all his scheming and plotting and manipulating had any nobler purpose or effect than his own personal aggrandizement?

Chicago Times: Jay Gould is characterized by Henry Clews as "one of the wonders of the world." The world would be much better off if such wonders never had exist-

St. Louis Republic: The late Mr. Gould got his start in life by getting up at 3 o'clock in the morning when a boy to study mathe-matics. Perhaps it is well enough, after all, that most boys have to have the cover pulled off of them in order to get them up to break

New York Times: A summary description of the method by which Gould's fortune was acquired can be conveyed only by such nega-tive words as "wrecking," "depredation," and "looting," not by any words that de-note the creation and enhancement of val-Denver Republican: He will live in his-

tory, for a time at least, as the architect of a great fortune made through successul and unscrupulous speculation in railway secur-ities, but his memory will never be recalled when the great benefactors of the human race are recounted. Minneapolis Tribune: Few men have lived with the worldly success and power to which Jay Gould for a score of years has held title.

and done less for humanity. In the estimate of many, Jay Gould's fame as a railroader will pass down to posterity same catalogue as Captain Kidd's fame as a St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The late Jay Gould was a selfish man in the sense that he adjusted his operations with a view to secur ing the largest possible personal advantage; but at the same time he did a great deal for others in one way and another, not in the spirit of a philanthropist, but in the regular

use of events which he practically shaped Boston Globe: It is no doubt true that the agnate of Wall street deserved some part of the censures that have been heaped upon him, but it is equally true that Mr. Gould

was very far from being as black as his bit-ter enemies painted him. He was the product of a time. If he carried out upon a gigantle scale business ideas which were accepted by thousands upon thousands of his contemporaries of far inferior resources he steadfastly maintained the blame, if any, should rest with the system, not the individual.

Philadelphia Times: Mr. Gould was born speculator, and he never took pause to consider consequences to others when he de cided upon a speculative venture He would wreck his own railroad if he could thereby, regardless of the losses of others and he regarded all values, or pretended values, as fair game for profit by either open or sinuous ways. He did not create fortune as a rule; he acquired when others lost, but success made him omnipotent, and he was feared by all, sincerely respected by few.

New York Tribune: Certainly this was not a career which in many of its aspects at least tended to make mankind better and happier, or which the world can afford to exalt as a model and an inspiration. But even those who put the lowest estimate upon the character and work of Mr. Gould are bound to acknowledge that in at least one respect he set an example which some of his bitterest censors might profitably intimate. He never stooped to hypocrisy. He never sought to delude himself or others with a show of counterfeit philanthropy.

Denver News: Jay Gould will be buried with pomp and ceremony. Over his remains a mausoleum will be erected that will cause the tombs of kings to sink into nothingness. But as the minister sprinkles the clods upon his coffin and utters the solemn words, "dust to dust and ashes to ashes," thousands of men and women will sigh with relief and thank God that the living menace and others' fortunes no longer is, but has been taken where beggar and prince stand equal before the great white throne to be righteously judged for their deeds.

Detroit Free Press: The rising generation should be invited to contemplate his life and death, and to note how little, after all, the mere accumulation of money does for a man, either in life or death. It may not check the desire for acquisition. It is not desirable that it should. That desire is great power in the world's work. It is one of the most important of the levers which move great enterprises. But it should tend, and in a measure it will unquestionably, to mark the distinction between the acquis iveness which benefits mankind and that which only enriches the money-getter. And this distinction the rising generation have too strongly impressed upon them.

LET BOTH THE BOYS GO.

Young Cramer and Morrow Released in Chicago, Though the Latter Confessed. CHICAGO' Ill., Dec. 5 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-E. H. Gramer and Joseph Morrow were brought before Justice Glennon this afternoon charged with holding up and robbing William Dexton of 2611 Cottage Grove avenue on Wabash and Hubbard court last Friday night. Both wore handkerchiefs to coneal their conntenances and the police alleged, at the point of rendezvous, succeeded in robbing Mr. Sexton. Joseph Morrow's father from Omaha appeared in court to defend his son

"Joe," said the father, "why did you do this deed?

"I was drunk, father, and did not know what I was doing," said the boy. It was proved, however that E. H. Cramer did not assist in the "hold-up" and the case against him was dismissed. Mr. William Morrow, sr., appealed to the court to release his son from custody and promised to take him back to Omaha. Justice Glennon posed a \$100 fine against the young man, stayed the exection on the promise of his

Nebraska Fugitive Caught in Chicago. Chicago, Ill., Dec. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE . |- The sheriff of Colfax county, Nebraska, took back a very penitent man with him last night, to wit, F. W. Duvorak of Schuyler. The young man is quite a politician and is very well known in Colfax county. He was arrested on the charge of having swindled a number of his friends on bogus notes. Duvorak came to this city some weeks ago and after a little detective work he was located at 23 West Madison street, where he gave up without a struggle. The young man has a wife living in Schuyler. There are five separate charges against him

For Shoving the Queer.

Chris Mason was arrested yesterday afternoon for passing counterfeit at several places about the city. He had in his possession when arrested three counterfeit dollars and three bogus half dollars, and refused to say where he got them or how they came into his possession. He will be turned over to the federal authorities.

Deliciousness Within the Reach of All

> By the labor and ingenuity of Dr. Price, we have now before us the sweetest, freshest and most natural flavors. His Delicious Vanilla Extract surpasses in delicate flavor any other flavoring extract, while his Extracts of Lemon and Orange are really as fresh and agreeable in their flavor as the true fruits from which they are made. Any housekeeper who has once used DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS FLAVORS in her cakes, puddings, or creams, will never return to the use of any other.

DISASTROUS FOR DEMOCRATS

Indications That the Next Congress Will Ruin the Party.

NOT POSSIBLE TO ACCOMPLISH MUCH

In Their Efforts to Secure Control They Promised Everything Desired by All

Elements Predictions as to

the Result.

WASHINGTON BUHEAU OF THE BEE,) 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 5.

"I am not a prophet since the last election, but I want to make the prediction now, that the next administration and especially the next congress will be a miserable disappointment to the party in power and that the people will take the first occasion in 1894 to grind Mr. Cleveland and his congress between the millstones." This is what Congressman-elect Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois said to THE BEE correspondent this afternoon.

Mr. Cannon will be one of the most conspicuous members of a distinguished trio of republicans who will be known as the "bis three" in the next congress, namely Reed of Maine, Burrows of Michigan and Cannon of Illinois. Besides being one of the oldest and best informed legislators in the country, Mr. Cannon is one of the brightest republicans in the country. His unmerciful excorations of democratic demagogues in past concresses are portions of the most lurid legislative his tory, and it is expected that he will contribute to much of the picturesque Fiftythird congress when it comes to debates.

There was gathered about Mr. Cannon today a large crowd of republicans who congratulated him upon his return to congress. Continuing his conversation relative to the probable work of the next congress, Mr-Cannon said:

Impossible to Satisfy All.

"It will simply be a physical impossibility for either the next congress or Mr. Cleveland to satisfy the elements which contributed to the recent democratic success. The democrats in framing their platform and) 11111 their campaign threw out a drag net by advocating all the isms which are agitating the minds of the people. They opposed and advocated everything which had a tendency to gain votes. The result is more surprising and deplorable than anyon expected and the result of the election will prove more disastrous to the democratic party than any election has ever proven to any party. In the first place Mr. Cleveland is not with the majority of the persons who voted for him. In the second place the mass of men who supported the democratic ticket are already quarreling and fighting over everything in sight and of which the mind can conceive, and with time, will simply exterminate themselves."
"As an experienced legislator and as a man familiar with banking interests, do you believe that the democrats in the next congress will be able to repeal the tax upon state

bank currency?"
Mr. Cannon looked The Bee correspondent hard in the eyes for a full half minute and then with a look and emphasis showing his great astonishment, said: "And this question from a man of supposed intelligence My dear fellow, the Fifty-third congres will be a do-nothing congress. If the deme crats will succeed in accidentally repealing the state bank tax, I do not know, but I will say that I have not found a democrat since the election who knows anything about what is liable to take place in the next congress but that admits his party will enter upon the duties before it with fear and trembling, and will admit further that the party g to have the greatest trouble in th world in agreeing upon any sort of legislation. It is my opinion that the next session of congress will be short, bitter and disappointing."

Recommendations of the Army Bill. Chairman Outhwaite of the house commit tee on military affairs has beaten all former records in the proposition of the army ap-propriation bill. He and his clerk have been at work upon the measure for days and have completed it to a point of having it ready for submission to the subcommittee, a meeting of which has been called for this week. The bill as it stands today is interesting to many men in the army, inasmuch as it proposes increase of salaries, etc. It gives to the hospital stewards an increase of \$30,000, an increase of \$22,000 for retired officers' salaries and

\$50,000 for an increase of pay of enlisted men on retired list. Will Have it Investigated.

Representative Owen Scott of Illinois says will soon put Secretary Charles Foster on the "congressional gridiron" by resolution of inquiry as to why postoffice buildings which congress authorized to be built two years ago are not yet started. It is more than twenty months since congress appropriated \$75,000 for a public building at Bloomington 111, but as yet nothing has been done toward putting up the building, although the site available and the city is much in need of new quarters. Mr. Scott's resolution will Probably bring to light the secretary has been making heroic efforts to keep the finan-cial showing of the treasury up and has de-clined to build some public buildings pro-vided for, and otherwise carry out some of the obligations intposed by congress. The

development of this fact will be the main purpose of Mr. Scott's inquiry.

What Mr. Paddock is Doing. Upon recommendation of Senator Paddock, Theodore A. Gieveus has been appointed postmaster at Bradshaw, York

Senator Paddock today recommended the appointment of Mrs. Harriet A. Lee, post-mistress at Phebe, Perkins county; John G. Leferdink for postmaster at Hickman, Lan-caster county; W. T. Carson for postmaster at Holstein, Adams county, and they will be

appointed tomorrow.
Senator Paddock today introduced a bill to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of George Miller of Valentine, Neb. Also a bill for the relief of George H. Jewett of Arlington, Neb., by reimbursing in the sum of \$734, being the amount due for material furnished and work done by him under an order from the military authorities at Fort Duchesne, U. T., also a bill to reimburse John Palmer of Pine Ridge in the sum of \$1.005, being the value of his im-

provements on government lands near Pine Ridge agency, and from which he was driven by an order from the Indian office Today Assistant Secretary Chandler re-versed the decision of the commission in the timber culture contest between Burdette Sawyer and the heirs of T. W. Rutledge from Cheyenne, Wyo., and affirming the de-

cision of the register and receiver disposing Some Promised Legislation.

General Henderson, the Illinois member of the river and harbor committee said today that no attempt would be made during the resent session to pass a river and harbor The various waterways of the country received ample attention at the last session Chairman Blanchard of the same committee endorses General Henderson's statement The fact appears to be overlooked, however, that the present session will have to appre priate about \$16,000,000 to carry contrac obligations for river and harbor work pro-posed by the last session or all work will stop and pledges of the government be disre-

A determined effort is to be made to finally pass the anti-option bill now before the senate and which has passed the house, but the lobby from Chicago promises to defeat the measure. Mr. C. Wood Davis, the Kansas attorney, is on hand working for the bill in the interests of the farmers.

An effort will be made this session to wipe at the condition attached to the World's fair appropriation, by which it was ordered that the exposition should be kept closed on Sundays—a proposition in which Nebraskans have taken a keen interest. A careful can-vass of the house has been made and it is claimed that the restriction upon the management in this particular will not be re-moved. Representative Pickler, of South Dakota, is opposed to the repeal of the law. He says the great mass of the American people are religious and so cannot uphold any legislation that offends the religious feeling of the people.

Miscellaneous.

Iowa postmasters appointed today: Fulton, Jackson county, W. B. Bell, vice W. C. Morden, resigned; Hassett, Winneshek county, Martha Woldum, vice H. O. Nassett, resigned; Peterson, Clay county, Mrs. G. Kennedy, vice K. Kennedy, dead. Mr. Blaine is almost recovered from his lness. He thinks of leaving for southern

California within a week. Senators Manderson and Paddock were in their seats when the senate convened today. Representative Bryan was the only member of the Nebraska delegation in his seat when the house convened. Messrs, Kem and Me-Keighan were not in sight. Senators Petti-grew and Kyle of South Dakota are at their

Posts of duty.

The general land office will tomorrow issue an advertisement for bids for the work of surveying the boundary line between Ne-braska and South Dokota for which an appropriation of \$20,000 has been made. James F. Wilson and family of Fairfield, Ia., and R. C. Morris of Wyoming are at the Oxford, and O. W. Kerr of Nebraska is at

LOOTED LEVITY.

Indianapolis Journal: "Mudge is a great admirer of football, he says." "Indeed he is. Why, he never opens a jack pot other than with a V."

Buffalo Express: "Yes," assented Mrs. Smith, "she has a pretty face, but I think it has a rather hard expression don't you?" "That's because her complexion is enameled." Chicago Tribune: An electric plant grows best in the dark.

Boston Transcript: Some of our theatrical managers might do well to emulate the ex-ample of the heavens in the matter of shoot-

Chicago News Record: That Wyoming wo-man who has been made justice of the peace ought to be happy. She can have the last word every time Washington Star: "I find it is always besto keep cool," said the snow.
"Exactly," replied the sidewalk, "I catch your drift."

Boston Gazette: "Our gardener would make a good villain in a melodrama." "Why so?" "Because he is always laying out plots that amount to nothing in the end."

Indianapolis Journal: Police Commissioner—Mr. McGoob, how did it happen that you let a raving lunatic go around terrorizing people on your beat for a whole afternoon?

Officer McGolb—Sure, I thought he was some felly payin' a lection bet.

SWEARING HIM OFF. Washington Star.

"You need not give up smoking,"
"Twas thus she sweetly said,
"Indeed, that I'm not joking
You." If find when we are wed.
Conditions? They're not many,
I merely shall expect
You never to smoke any
Chgars I don't select."

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are having quite a run on those \$5.00 3-piece boy's suits and the \$2.50 and \$3.50 boy's overcoats. We get more for them usually. probably that causes the run, but they are elegant good s and a bargain at a dollar or two more.

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