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State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, George B. Trschuck, secretary of The Ber Publishing company, these solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dally Rec for the week ending December 10, 1892, was as fol-

Sunday, December 4 Sunday, December 4 Monday, December 5 Tuesday, December 6 Wednesday, December 7 Thursday, December 8 Friday, December 9 Saturday, December 10

24,286 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 10th day of December, 1892. [Seal] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for November, 26,059.

IT APPEARS that there is no Garza outbreak in Mexico and no Indian uprising in Montana. Later advices are often comforting.

IT is natural that the thoroughbred democrats should take sides with Speaker Crisp. They do not take much stock in that Reform club.

THERE IS no doubt that Mr. Gladstone would be a good man to deliver the oration at the World's fair opening, but he is just now one of the busiest men in England. What is the matter with Pope Bob?

THERE was something finely significant as well as touching in that journey confer the freedom of their Austrian ruled city on that grand old Hungarian exile-patriot, Louis Kossuth.

THE prophet is not always without honor in his or her own country. Governor Flower of New York has appointed Susan B. Anthony a member of board of managers of the state industrial school. The institution is located in Rochester, Miss Anthony's home.

What appears to be a promising gold find is reported from Arizona. Silver production in Colorado and elsewhere is said to be on the decline. A larger yield of gold and less of silver would do more than any legislation to bring these metals nearer together in value

CAPRIVI will retire with burnt fingers; the ashes of the army bill chestnut will be blown by the breath of German publie opinion to the four corners of obloqnions oblivion, but the imperial Bill will still stand untouched of the fire, the constitutionally irrepealable law.

THE Suez canal is a great waterway for the commerce of Europe and Asia, but the Sault Ste. Marie canal will this year beat the Suez about 2,000,000 tons in the amount of freight carried through it, and it is open only about two-thirds of the year. Great is the traffic of our inland seas.

THERE was no need for Speaker Crisp getting so crusty. Farmer Boies didn't have an opportunity to reiterate to the Reform club how ruinous he found farming on shares, and our own son of a truncated destiny wasn't asked to tell how he fulfilled his promise to carry Nebraska for Mr. Cleveland by 50,000 majority.

THE confederate veterans of Atlanta. who were the last to wear the old gray uniforms in their parades, have sensibly followed the example of all other confederate veterans and laid the old garments away. The south has ceased to find pleasure in the contemplation of the emblems of secession. It is a healthy indication.

IT SOMETIMES happens that a man's enemies do more to swell his fame than his friends. An illustration of this is furnished in the case of Speaker Crisp, who has grown in the attention and the respect of the country by reason of the slight put upon him at the Reform club dinner in New York and his manly course in relation thereto.

It is hardly likely that hope will be justified by the appearance of Mr. Gladstone at the opening of the World's fair. It is one of the weaknesses of that grand old man that he doesn't like the United States, and as his sentiment in this regard is based on personal and family reasons his admirers in this country can scarcely hope to overcome it.

THE Russian government does not enjoy the reputation of being very considerate of the interests of its subjects, but it now proposes to adopt a law making the cornering of grain, provisions or any other commodity illegal. Russia has so long oppressed the poor that it is refreshing to see her turn the screws on the speculative corporations.

When Express Messenger Bagley stole \$100,000 that was placed in his care for transportation from Omaha to Chieago it was thought to be a strange freak, for the man had borne a good reputation. The court seems to have regarded it as a crime of impulse, for a sentence of only thirty months is remarkably light for a robbery of such magnitude. Bagley's general reputation stood him in good stead, and when he gets out of prison he will doubtless be on his guard against impulses to appropriate other people's money

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE SENATE.

It is probable that the republicans will retain control of the United States scuate, but the democrats will spare no effort to prevent this and to that end are making a most determined fight to control the legislatures of Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, Idaho and California. The democratic national committee has taken a hand in the matter and will provide both influence and money in order to capture the legislatures of these states. There was a gathering of democratic leaders in New York last Saturday with particular reference to this contest, and it is understood to have been arranged at the time to reopen the democratic headquarters If it should be deemed necessary to give proper support to the democrats in the states where there is a conflict. Meantime the republicans in the states named are active and determined to maintain their rights by every lawful means at their command. The greatest interest centers upon

Wyoming and Montana, and it must be confessed that the situation in these states is seriously complicated. The claim that the legislature of the former state is republican on a fair and square vote seems to be well founded, but it cannot be said that there is no ground for controversy. The democratic position there has been weakened by the usurping action of Osborne, the candidate of that party for governor at the last election, and which the party of course endorses. The installation of a governor-elect should take place in January, but Osborne took possession of the office in the state house by force and issued a proclamation as governor, his purpose being to control the action of the canvassing board. This proceeding illustrates the desperate determination of the demecracy of that state. In Montana the contest rests upon the fact that the democratic canvassers threw out one district on the ground of alleged bribery of voters, action which It is claimed they had no right whatever to take. The courts have been appealed to, but nore again there is a conflict regarding jurisdiction. As to North Dakota the republicans claim a safe majority on joint bailet. The democratic managers are also taking an interest in the Kansas and Nebraska legislatures, though it is comparatively slight. The fact that a democratic national administration is coming into power of the city fathers of Buda-Pesth to Turin gives the democracy an advantage where legislators may be bought. It is been offered offices under Cleveland if they would desert their party, and it is been or will be tried elsewhere. It is possible, also, that it will not everywhere be unsuccessful. At any rate the

THE DEEP WATER CONVENTION.

democrats will stop at nothing that

promises to give them control of the

United States senate after March 4 next.

A communication from the Chamber of Commerce of Duluth to the Board of Trade of Omaha has been referred to the transportation committee of the latter organization. It relates to the deep water convention soon to be held in Washington at the call of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce, and asks the co-operation of Omaha.

The thought may occur to some that Duluth is a small city to swing so large an enterprise, but it is to be remembered that it is a great grain-shipping point, and furthermore that Duluth does not propose to manage the undertaking alone. It is expected that a general interest will be taken in the proposed convention, not only by the lake cities but also by the whole region from which the great commerce of the lakes is drawn. A waterway to the Atlantic ocean sufficlent for the accommodation of seagoing vessels is the object of this movement. The deepest interest in it has already been aroused in the northwest and all along the lakes, while the east is beginning to look upon the project as one of immediate necessity and impor-

The question of the cheap transportation of the food products of the west to the seaboard is one to which this paper has referred many times as being of the utmost importance. It is now discussed from the Rocky mountains to the Atlantic ocean and a measure providing for the construction of a ship canal to connect the lakes with the sea will soon be laid before congress by Senator Hill of New York, in which state the interest in the subject is rapidly growing. At the proposed deep water convention the project will be discussed with the view of increasing public interest in it and reaching some conclusion as to the best methods to be employed to carry it out. It is eminently proper that Omaha should take a hand in this enterprise, at least to the extent of offering it all possible encouragement. Few subjects are of greater concern to the city of Omaha and the state of Nebraska than

that of cheap transportation to the sea. THE PREFERRED CREDITOR DODGE. Under the laws of Nebraska failing debtors are not allowed to prefer creditors, but by a skillful use of the chattel mortgage this wise provision of the law is rendered migatory. Instead of making an assignment and setting out the names of creditors preferred, the bankrupt now makes chattel mortgages his preferred creditors and to the unfortunates who are favored are cheated out of their dues entirely. It may be impossible to devise a bankrupt law which shall be entirely equitable until congress shall adopt a measure providing for uniform collection laws and the several states shall approve it. But there should be some action taken at the coming session of the Nebraska legislature to strengthen the rights of creditors and

prevent fraud. One of the managers of one of the mercantile agencies in his weekly re- sugar can be produced as cheaply here view of the trade calls attention to the frauds recently perpetrated in this city by failing concerns which have preferred relatives in their chattel mortgages and defrauded their legitimate merchandise creditors in a shameful manner. In one instance the debtor

mortgage back and assigns it to his wife. In another the father receives a chattel mortgage for enough to shut out all other claimants. In a third case, after taking care of the bank two relatives become the beneficiaries and nothing whatever is left to others. In two cases brothers are given an advantage over all others, and in a very recent case every contin sight is made over to sisters, uncles and prothers-in-law, and not a single merchandise creditor is

protected. Within eighteen months Omaha has seen nearly a round dozen of as rotten failures as ever disgraced a business community. Out in the state the same stylesel fraud have been prevalent. It is time for law makers to abandon the old theory, which was perhaps excusable when the state was young, that the debtor must be given every chance to escape his obligations and the creditor be treated as a monster with no rights debtors are bound to respect. The laws should be amended so that, while they protected debtors from the avarice of preditors, they do not afford so many opportunities for rank fraud and conscienceless disregard of sacred business obligations.

WHICH ELEMENT WILL CONTROL? On the question of revising the tariff there is a radical element in the domocratic party which demands that the protective policy shall be swept away. and there is a conservative element which advocates a moderate course, preserving something of the principle of protection. It is a question at this time, and a very important one, as to which of these elements will control the course of the party. The indications are that the struggle for mastery between them will be a very earnest and vigorous one. The intimations of this have already appeared, and nowhere more forcefully than at the Reform club banquet last week in New York, where Mr. Cleveland spoke and a number of prominent democrats discussed the tariff, and where Speaker Crisp was deliberately supbbed.

Among those who spoke on this occa-

sion was Congressman Johnson of Ohio, a pronounced free trader and advocate of the single tax theory. Portions of his remarks were very significant. He declared that what the masses demand of the democratic party is that it shall confirm practice to profession-that its action shall be as radical as its platform. It is not the people, said Johnson, but the leaders, who charged that republican members-elect | need education on the tariff question, of the North Dakota legislature have | and he threw down the gauntlet of the element he represents in this declaration: "What a congress can do is conby no means improbable that this has | trolled by its organization. The will of the people will be thwarted and the next congress paralyzed if we again put half-hearted men in the lead. The man whom the democratic party has to fear in its councils is the sugar-coated protectionist." Others who addressed the club were less outspoken than the Ohio congressman, but Senator Mills said it failure of the conference to accomplish was the duty of the democratic party to anything practical can safely be preshow the people that it was sincere when it said "taxes should not be levied for the purpose of protecting anybody against competition," which of course meant that the protection principle should be abandoned. Unquestionably the element of the democracy which takes this position is logically in accord with the platform of the he said the attention of the democratic party. That declared protection to be a fraud and a robbery and a policy maintained without constitutional authority. Democrats like Senator Mills and Congressman Johnson, who believe that the verdict of the people in November was an approval of this position. now simply demand that the party shall be faithful to its platform utterance, and in this they show more honesty and courage, if less discretion, than the conservatives. The probability is, however, that the latter will control the course of the party. This is inferred from the public utterances of Mr. Cleveland, who has not shown any sympathy with the tariff extremists of his party. The president-elect has on every occasion since the election manifested a full sense of the responsibility which success has devolved upon his party. He said in his latest utterance that the mission of the democracy does not involve a destructive discrimination between American Interests, and it is a reasonable conclusion from all that he has said that he does not intend to permit the party to go to any such length in dealing with the tariff as it would be carried by a logical compliance with its platform. And it is not to be doubted that the policy which Mr.

> will be accepted by it. THE fourth statistical report of the Interstate Commerce commission shows that the number of railroad casualties last year was greater than during any previous year since the commission began its work. The number killed was 7,020 and the number injured was 33,881. Of these the number of employes killed was 2,060 and the number injured 26,140. The report urges the importance of legislation competting railroads to adopt a uniform and effective system of brakes and automatic couplers. A bill is now before congress providing for this, and will undoubtedly become a law. In view of the awful slaughter of employes recorded, this measure should less iberal than it is in the time allowed the railroad companies to make the changes from the present dangerous

Cleveland shall formulate for the party

States Revenue Inspector Thacker that the making of sugar is bound to become one of the great industries of Nebraska and that the time is not far distant when there will be more sugar factories in this state than there are in many of the southern states is the view of one who has large opportunities for observation and whose opinions are therefore some value. He says that as anywhere else on the globe. If this is true it is due to the extraordinary productiveness of the soil, for France and Germany have much cheaper labor than Nebraska can hope to have. Mr. Thacker's statement that the repeal of

the sugar bounty law would prevent the

THE opinion expressed by United

encouraging in view of the fact that its repeal is almost a "certainty. He evidontly does not believe that its abolish ment will be permanent, for in that case the growth predfered would be impossible. Bounties have been required to build up the business in Europe and will be needed here for some years to come

THE hue and cry that has recently been raised by the governor of Nevada about the recent decline of the mining industries in the Silver state is a downright imposure. The state of Nevada has been on the decline for the last twenty years. Nevada had 60,000 population when she was admitted into the union in 1864. By 1890 her population had dwindled down to 40,000, and the great governor of Nevada governs fewer people than the mayors of half a dozen Iowa towns. The silver mines of Nevada were nearly all exploited when the Comstock mines were found to be worked out when the Floods and the Mackays had packed up their millions and left the poor miners to scratch gravel for themselves. The best proof that the recent decline in the price of silver has not depopulated Nevada is the fact that the silver mines in Montana and Colorado are yielding enormous profits in spite of the low price of silver and an enormously increased production.

IF SENATOR TELLER voices the views of the silver men the act requiring the purchase of 4,500,000 cunces of silver monthly will not be repealed by the present congress. The Colorado senator says that the repeal of the law would result in a further depreciation of silver and it will be opposed by the ffiends of that metal until something better for silver shall be offered them. The outlook for the advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver is just at present extremely discouraging and it does not seem likely to improve within the next four years.

BISHOP SHANLEY of the Catholic church in North Daketa declares that prohibition in that state is a farce, which is really no news. "I assert," he says, "that (prohibition is a flat failure in North Dakota. If the people want probibition let them insist upon its enforcement; if they do not want it let them have the courage to say so and do away with it, and in its place give us some means of regulating the traffic in hell broth." The bishop has the courage to say what he thinks.

THE statement made by Chancelior Caprivi to the Reichstag as to the position of Germany regarding silver, may be expected to exert an important influence upon the Brussels monetary conference. The chancellor said that Germany will adhere to the gold standard, and this being the case there is hardly a possibility that any other European nation will adopt a double standard. After this declaration the dicted.

SENATOR CARLISLE may not have intended, ata the New York Reform club dinner, to depreciate the claims of Mr. Cleveland as a leader in the cause of tariff reform, but he spoke the truth of history when party was first directed to the reform by Samuel J. Tilden.

And Drawn the Victims

Philadelphia Press. It looks as if some of the charges in the Panama business would hold more water than the canal ever will.

> A Statistical Home Thrust. Indianapolis Journal.

The anti-American press on both sides of the Atlantic is unanimous in pronouncing President Harrison's statistics showing the prosperity of the country highly improper and almost scandalous.

> Make Way for George. New York Commercia

We beg leave to inquire whether George Francis Train is to get anything from the incoming administration. We doubt if Mr Train would accept anything, but if a nice luxurious place were offered him it would be a graceful recognition of the various kinds cranks who contributed to Mr. Cleve

On the Lookout for a Snap.

Philadelphia Ledger, Knowledge of the silver business is grad-ually penetrating the far west. A Montana man offers to make for the government at 90 cents apiece better silver dollars than are westerns papers imply that they have just discovered that there is only about 65 cents worth of silver in a dollar coin.

> Do They Smile as They Pass By? San Francisco Examiner.

Among the states composing a union con cededly glorious, Wyoming modestly excels all the other forty-three. This young state alone has two executive chairs and both chairs occupied. But easual remarks pass-ing between the governor of Wyoming and the governor of Wyoming indicate that this migraed distinction is not to last always. unique distinction is not to last always

A Prohibition Traitor.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.
The pastor of the First Methodist church in Topeka ought to be a good subject for a heresy trial from the prohibition point of He declares that prohibition has been enforced in Kansas and never could be; also that to keep such a law on the statute books was sowing the seed anarchy, as destroying respect for laws.

Divided Responsibility. Globe-Democrat.

A good many demograts would like to see republicans organize the next senate. In way part of the responsibility for the egislation that is looked for in the earlier half of Cleveland's administration could be laid on the epublicans. On the other hand, many republicans would be pleased to see the democrats in control of enate, so that he ponsibility could not be shirked.

Without Compass or Rudder. Baltimore American.

Never in American legislation was there a pody that drifted so helplessly and aimlessly and joylessly about as the present congress uring its first session. Its history has been a long list of contradictions and counter-actions. It cried for reform, and it spent more money than any other congress in the country's career. It aspired to business and it achieved irresponsibility.

> We Want Penalties. Fremout Flait.

e of our country exchanges are clamor ing for the passage of a law for the assess-ment of property in this state at its actual value. Bless your soul brethren, have you ever read the law as it now stands?-State

ournal. Most of your country exchanges, kind Journal, are cognizant of the fact that the law at present contemplates assessments at full value. It is therefore not a law that is wanted, but a fixed penalty for violating the law. When a law is passed that will jeopar dize the liberty of the assessor who know gives a bill of sale, takes a chattel establishment of any new plants is not ingly and persistently lists property at less

than its actual value, as well as the man who meaningly gives in his property at less than its actual value, then the abuses of the present system may be corrected and not be fore. It is probable that some country editors know the law as well as some of the bean stalks" who figure on the State

CANADA'S ADTANCES.

New York Tribune: In speaking of Canada as a professional disturber of our relations with Great Britain, the president was truly descriptive.

Globe-Democrat: While Canada talks an nexation the United States talks retaliation. A little retailation would de Canada good. Annexation is an issue of the far future. New York Sun: The consolidation of Canada with the United States is a question

f greater moment than any other with thich either country is confronted today It is big enough to flatten all partisan prepa dice into the plane of national patriotism To promote and accomplish continents on is the certain duty of democrat, reublican and populist.

Philadelphia Ledger: The moveme which appears to be spreading in Canada. In favor of annexation to the United States is highly flattering to this country, whose peple, so far from encouraging such annexa-tion, are either indifferent on the subject of directly opposed to it. Indifference is the general attitude, however. Harrily a cor-poral's guard of our people have over given the subject serious thought, and will not antil Canada becomes clamorous for admis-

St. Paul Globe: With the annexation of Canada our American capital would find a broader field for operations; the great Can-adian northwest would afford a wealth of mine and soil for our development. The advantages we would gain by annexation are so apparent that it seems useless to call attention to any feature of them. The advantages Canada would derive by it are inestimable. Everything the country would be to us it would be to them, and in addition they would soon be relieved of the burden of their enormous debt. The United State might hesitate to assume their debt; bu should that country become a part of the republic, the rapid inflow of people induced by the union would diminish the per capita rate of the debt, and the burden would soon be wiped out of existence. At any rate, should be one people from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic ocean. Our interests are the same, and if united we would have the most powerful and peaceable nation the world has

SOME MEN OF NOTE.

Gounod, the composer, says his first inspiration come while playing cards. The games he used to play while writing "Faust"

have evidently gone out of fashion. Governor-elect McGraw of the state of Washington was born in Maine, and is only 42 years of age. Sixteen years ago be was driving a bob-tail car in San Francisco. The late W. J. Gordon of Cleveland, widely mown for his wealth and interest in fast iorses, has presented to the city by will a

Senator Proctor of Vermont will build for his own use one of the best residences in Washington, the marble for which will be brought from his own state. The dining room walls will be of Mexican only.

handsome park of 120 acres on the shore of

William Lloyd Garrison will deliver the ulogy upon John Greenleaf Whittier at the anniversary ceremonies to be held in honor of the 85th birthday of the poet, which are to

be held in Brooklyn on the 17th inst. Ex-Governor Hoyt's death leaves only two en living who have held the chief executive office of Pennsylvania—Andrew G. Curtin and James A. Beaver. James Pollock and General Hartranft are two others who have recently died.

Buddensiek, the New York builder who was sent to Sing Sing a number of years ago for having built tenement houses which collapsed during the process of construction, and which killed one man and injured several others was released from prison re-

David P. Thompson, the new minister to Turkey, speaking of himself, says that he is "a blacksmith by trade, a surveyor by profession, and a banker by occupation." He has served as governor of Idaho one term, mayor of Portland three terms, and state

M. Carnot, the French president, is a quiet state and reserved man, who would seem to have no more backbone in him than there is tight place he will be found to be as full of fight as a cock sparrow, and to be as insensi-ble to blows as a cast-iron image of a fighting gladinton usuald ha

Sir Frederick Roberts, the retired comhis first important service in that country in the famous mutiny in 1857-58, and was engaged in the operations ending in the relief of Lucknow. His father was General Abraham Roberts, who served in the first Afghan war, and his mother was a Tipperary, Ireland, woman.

Dr. J. P. Munn has for several years received \$40,000 a year to act as Jay Gould's exclusive physician. This is probably the largest annual fee for exclusive attention earned by an American practitioner. Dr. Munn was already a very wealthy man, having a fortune of \$1,000,000 of his own. Besides, he had married a lady who had inherited something over \$3,000,000.

FLOATING BITS OF FUN.

Atchison Globe: If a man could have a ife made to order he would find fault with

New Orleans Picayane: Paper bustles be-long in the waist basket, St. Louis Post-Dispatch: As there are no railroads in the other world, Mr. Gould has probably seized the toboggan slide.

Washington Stag: "Do you want kid gloves?" ald the clerk.
"Why, no," replied Patsy Tuffer, "Certain'y
not. Gimme man's size. Dere fur meself."

Puck: "You always wear very fine collars and cuffs, Mr. Kink," remarked the colonel to the old darkey.

"Yessir," replied Kink: "dat's one advan-tage ob pahmittin' yoh wife to tek in washin, sah."

Indianapolis Journal: "Your money or your life!" said the gentleman at the safe end of the revolver.
"But, my dear man, I can't give you either," protested the victim. "They both belong to my wife."

Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly: Carleton Gates

Are you really so hard up?

Tramp—Hard up? Why, boss, if suits of clothes wuz sellin at a cent apiece, I wouldn't have enough to buy the armhole of a vest!

"What is this I hear about Blore being robbed of his entire business capital?" asked the first Chicago citizen. "It's true," said the other "A footpad chased him so far and so fast that he lost his

Jeweler's Circular: Mrs. Shyster de Puyster Rensselaer, that MissWestlands you pay such ssiduous attentions to, betrays, anything, but refined training selaer—Ah, mother, she is a rough dia-Mrs. Shyster de Puyster-Then you ought to

Detroit Free Press: The auctioneer was making an earnest plea to the bidders for higher prices.

"Why, my friends," he said persuasively, "I am sure the gentleman who owns these goods would rather give them to you than sell at the prices you are offering."

"Ugh," grunted an old bidder, "he'd save commissions anyhow," and the auctioneer smiled grimly. smiled grimly.

Puck: She-Mr. De Bell doesn't waltz as divinely as he might, but he certainly has an easy, graceful way of putting his arm around one's waist.

He—Yes. He was a conductor on a Broadway car for a long time, you know.

Buffalo Quirps: Mrs. Brooks—Did your dred girl please your husband? Mrs. Rivers—It seems so. He cloped with

REVEALING A SECRET. Chicago Mail.

"Really, my dear," said mamma
To her very dear friend, Mr. Call,
"My teeth are in such a bad state
I in afraid I shall lose them all,"
"No, no," said Miss Bottie, aged ten,
Of her mamma the preciousest pet,
"I saw you put them all in the drawer
"And I'm quite sure they're there yet,"

THE ENOTTY THING.

I tied the laces of her shoe By bending reverently low. Then, lest they should again undo, I knotted hard the double bow. Tis this I humbly beg to know Why, when mother dance was through, Another man was bending so To tie the laces of that shoe.

Threats of Steamship Companies Will Not Influence Legislation.

TO CONTROL IMMIGRATION MEASURES

Both Houses of Congress Determined to Consider the Question Without Regard to Outside Interference Probable Results to Restrictive Laws.

> WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 1 513 FOURTRENTH STREET WASHINGTON, D. C., Doc. 13. 1

The London dispatch announcing that the Continental Steamship association would, after New Year, carry only saloon and second abin passengers together with the comments of the agents of the various lines which are members of this association, caused no little indignation among members of congress today. The action of this association, of which very few people not engaged in the bringing of paupers at so much per head into the United States had ever heard of, is accepted here as being a kind of incorporated blackmail upon the government of this coun try. Congressman Stump, who is chairman of the immigration committee in the house said today that the immigration committees of both branches of congress would hold joint sessions tomorrow and Friday and that the representatives of the steamship companies engaged in the immigrant trade had been invited to appear before the committees

been invited to appear before the committees at their Friday meeting.

As for the threat of the Continental Steamship association, he dismissed it as Robert McQ, Weir, James Parks, Harvey Rankin, David A. McBride, John Spanton, Michael Glynn, Charles H. Brawley, Elijah Bickford, Supplemental idle "bluff" to which the committees in both branenes of congress would pay no heed. A s milar threat, he said, had been made some time ago by the companies that they would diver their trade to Canada. He could say that there was a determination to restrict if not totally to suspend immigration spite of all the opposition of the steamship companies

To Restrict Immigration.

Senator Chandler today introduced his bill authorizing the president to suspend immigration at his discretion. The immigration bill now upon the speaker's table in the house aims simply to enforce a rigid inspection of intending force a rigid inspection of intending immigrants at the port of debarkation by the captain and a surgeon of the steamer, who must then make affidavits before the American consul at that port that there are on board no objectionable immigrants. Mr. Stump thinks that the immigrant committees will so amend this bill that when it out on its final passage it will prohibit immigration. Senator Chandler does not fear an invasion of immigrants by way of Canada, nor does he look for any serious objection from European countries to prohibitory im-

nigration laws.

Measures are now pending in several European legislatures restricting immigra-tion of the better classes to the United States, and Senator Chandler thinks that the efforts of this country to prohibit the departure of their subjects will be heartly favored by the European governments. During its investigation the senate immigration committee learned that Canada would heartily welcome such laws since the statis-tics of the Dominion show that all the immigrants whom Canada could induce to settle on her lands remained hardly six months in Canada before they crossed the border into the northwestern states, and that, in spite of the most liberal immigration laws, the result of all diaducements to foreigners was almost nothing. As for the threat of the steamship companies to divert immigrant traffic to Canadian points Senator Chandler is assured that in such a case the Canadian government will impose quarantine regulations and take other sanitary precautions against cholera quite as effective as those which the steamship companies now seek to

President Harrison's Veto.

Tomorrow will witness the interesting event of a republican senate acting upon the veto of a republican president. President Harrison's having returning without his ap-proval the famous McGarrahan claim, it will be called up at 12:30, and it is the confi-dent prediction of McGarraban and his riends that the necessary of the senate will vote in favor of the resolution and that the bill will become a law notwithstanding the president's objection. They base their confidence upon the fact that the bill bassed the senate by a practically unanimous vote and that therefore there will be fifty-nine senators who will again vote in its favor. The democratic nouse they add will have much pleasure in passing the bill over a republican executive's Should the bill be passed over the veto it will be the first instance of the kind during President Harrison's administration The president has not hesitated to with-hold his approval of other measures. So far he has sent in fifteen vetoes. Among then was the bill creating the new circuit court of appeals, which he veteed because of its defective legal construction. The bill was the work of Senator Evarts, who was much disgruntled to learn from the president message that the bill as drawn by him would practically have wiped out the supreme court of the United States. As rein-troduced, with the objectionable features corrected, the bill passed, and as a of other bills which President Harrison vetoed simply because of their legal faults

was approved by him when corrected. The

other bills which did not admit of modifica-

B

MERELY A GAME OF BLUFF tion were referred to the committee from which they came and were never heard of which they came and were never heard

Other Measures Rejected.

Among the measures thus abandoned was ex-Speaker Reed's bill to recompense the Portland company, a bill for a public build-ing at that Harbor where Mr. Blaine spends his summers and a number of private claims. Among the bills which were approved after g in the District of Columbia and to estab lish a bureau of records and pensions in the War department. It is a noticeable fact that United States were created by passing them

United States were created by passing them over the vetoes of former presidents.

Among thim are the reconstruction net vetoed by President Johnson, the civil rights law, the bill for the creation of the freedman's bureau, the famous tenure-of-office act and the Bland sliver bill. The state of Nebraska was admitted into the union, though the bill granting it statehood, was vetoed by Johnson. Mr. Cleveland beat all previous records in the number and character of his vetos. Strangely enough the only effort to override his veto was made by only effort to override his veto was made by of his most ardent admirers in the senate, Mr. Wilson of Maryland, who had interested himself in a bill to pension one Ro-meiser and who looked upon President Cleveland's veto as questioning the truth and sincerity of Mr. Wilson's report. The enate passed the bill over the veto but it failed in the house.

Western Pensions.

The following western pensions granted are reported by The Bee and Examiner Bureau of Claims: Nebraska Original: Edwin W. Enstman, George M. Werthington, John W. Crawford, Andro Halstron, Additional—Alarson, H. Williams, George M. Conner, Increase— Isaiah Brown, Refssue—Edgar L. Saunders, Samuel Barleau, Original widows, etc.— Rachel S. Coates, minor of John O. Foster,

William R. Proctor, Increase— Plum, Joseph Ewing, Joseph J. Reissue—John Schempp, Joseph M. Grif-fiths, James F. Miller Reissue and Innths, James F. Miller, Reissue and In-crease—Fairman Ellicott, Henry P. Holland, Robert McCall, William M. Preston, Original widows, etc.—Mary E. Wywitt, Mary E. Perry, minor of Alex Gordon, minor of Calvin R. Scott, Wyoming: Original—Daniel Bostwick, Supplemental—George N. Townsend.

Miscellaneous,

Today Assistant Secretary Chandler affirmed the decision of the commissioner in the timber culture contest of B.W. Lamphier against E. E. Staples, from Huron, S. D., cancelling the latter's entry. Assistant Secretary Gear of the Treasury

department left list night for Allegheny, City, Pa., to meet the other members of the commission appointed to select a site for a public building in that city.

John Fleming, postmaster at Putney, S.
D. has resigned and recommended E. T. Wickwire as his successor. Wickwire has also the endorsements of forty-eight patrons Wickwire has of the office. Postmaster Mosmuscen at Danville, S. D., has resigned and recom-

mended as his successor Andrew Jensen. A pension board for Keith, Grant county, Neb., is petitioned for by a large number of citizens in that vicinity.

A petition has been received for the establishment of a fish hatchery on Long Pine

river. All of the state officers except one indersed the proposition, which was today forwarded by Senator Manderson to the fish commissio The nomination of Hon G. M. Lambertson of Lincoln to be assistant secretary of the treasury was confirmed by the senate this

C. A. Foster was today appointed postmas-er at Conde, Spink county, S. D., vice E. R. Holliday, removed. It is now the general belief that the anti-ption bill will pass the senate and soon be-

ome a law. Senator Palmer of Illinois, the leading western democrat in congress, said today that his party in the senate could not afford o oppose the confirmation of President Harrison's nominations upon purely partisan grounds, and that the judicial and other nominations pending would be confirmed

Talking While Silver Declines. New York World, Delay of action by the silver conference

for a year will not delay action by the free coinage advocates in the United States. Even now they are holding conventions and insisting on it that congress shall at once in-crease the value of the output of their mines.

The Silver Problem.

New York Advertiser. "Speech is silvern, silence is golden." The eches at the Brussels conference repre ent about all the consideration that silver will probably secure in the premises. Europe does not want bimetallism, and will not have it. It remains, perhaps, for the people of the United States to devise their own way out of the difficulty that confronts them. Well, they have solved more troublesome

A BOSTON DISCOVERY.

Somerville Journal: The snow was sliding off the roofs,
The streets were full of slush;
On every side the eye met scenes
To make the modest blush.
For Boston girls, and women too,

At every muddy street. They had to cross raised dainty skirts, Disclosing boots pettre, With sometimes possibly an inch Or two, or more of bose, And frills and laces, extra fine, And trins and mees, "Acta me,
As you may well suppose.
And every man made up his mind,
That day of slush and snow,
That he who called the Boston girls,
"Blue stockings," didn't know.

BROWNING, KING

Great fall

Of snow we had last week created such big



demand for warm and serviceable clothes that we have had about all we could do to fill orders. The "broken lot" sale is still going on with the sizes a little more broken, but the prices are cut accordingly.

The cut includes odd sizes in overcoats, ulsters and suits for boys and men. You can save from \$5 to \$10 on a suit and \$10 to \$15 on an overcoat if you buy at this sale. Every one is a dead sure bargain-

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts