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All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors, The Rec B'ld'g, Farnam and Seventeenth Sta EWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION Einte of Nebraska-County of Douglas | ss George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Ber George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Ber

George B Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of Time DAILY BEE for the week ending Nov. 22, 1890, was as folfor the week ending Nov.
lows:
Sunday, Nov. 16. 22,085
Monday, Nov. 17. 19,865
Tuesday, Nov. 18. 20,078
Wednesday, Nov. 19 20,131
Thursday, Nov. 20 20,348
Friday, Nov. 21. 35,332
Faturday, Nov. 22 71,358

Average...... 20,771
GEORGE B. TESCHUCK. Fworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 22d day of November, A. D., 1895 ISEAL.! N. P. FEIL, Notary Public Ftate of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss.

County of Douglas. | 88.

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average dully circulation of The Daily Bre for the month of November, 1889, was 19,30 copies; for December, 1889, 20,98 copies; for January, 1990, 19,555 copies; for February, 1890, 19,555 copies; for March, 1800, 20,815 copies; for April, 1800, 20,564 copies; for May, 1890, 20,186 copies; for April, 1800, 20,564 copies; for May, 1890, 20,765 copies; for September, 1800, 20,760 copies; for Cetober, 1800, 20,762 copies, George B. Tzschuck, Eworn to before me, and subscribed in my Presence, this istgay of November, A. D., 1800, N. P. Frit., Notary Public.

The impending session of the legislature will be of vital concern to the people of this state. It is of the utmost importance that members of the legislature shall understand the wants of their constituents and be prepared to grapple intelligently and advisedly with the issues that must come before them. THE BEE therefore invites suggestions from those who are familiar with any particular subject that is likely to engage the of the legislature. Parties favoring us, however, are requested to make their communications as brief as possible and to the point M Is to be understood that THE BEE WILL not be responsible for the published views of con fributors, and it reserves the privilege of discussing them in its own way and from the Flandpoint which it deems test for the interests of the people.

THE Indian situation and the Union Pacific situation equally divide public interest.

MR. GOULD'S alliance is bound to be come an active political factor in the country's affairs.

Now that Dave Butler comes out squarely for an honest count, the political future of Nebraska is secure.

Among the varied products of Oklahoma, broken banks and flying cashiers now take a prominent if not a profitable place.

OMAHA business men and working men owe it to themselves and the city to repudiate the councilmen who conspire | country, notably in the south, it is strikto deprive them of public work and give ing out into other fields where results

THE gigantic syndicate of western corporations, which promises to soon become a thing of life, suggests the necessity of the people getting together to devise measures of self-defense.

WHY should Mr. Wylie go out of his way to mollify a business man whom Davis deprived of work? Does the fat electric light contract depend on the re-election of boodlers to the council?

Two hundred dollars was offered as a bribe to Plumber Rowe to withdraw his bid on city hall work so that the favorites of the combine could get the job without rousing public indignation. Where does the money come from? Are Wheeler and Davis managing the city hall job for their health and blowing in their salaries to secure work for friendly

THE decision of the Denver convention to transform the Knights of Labor into a political party will expedite the dismemberment of this once powerful organization. The glass workers' assembly of Pittsburg, one of the strongest and richest in the order, proposes to sever its connection with the Knights and affiliate with labor organizations which rigidly exclude politics and poli-

THE notorious mail sack agitator reterates his high and holy regard for the Slocumb law. Rather than see an atom of its provisions infringed upon he would sacrifice all his relations. The thirtyfive sections of chapter fifty contain his creed, his aspirations and his hope of salvation. Such zeal and devotion for the law cannot be measured by words. Yet there are moments when the spirit employ. Some of them have established of evil overwhelms the Messiah of the Twenty-eighters, and his services can be had regardless of creed, in exchange for a fat order for Dodlin granite.

IT is an interesting fact that the salaries of United States district judges have never been changed since the original organization of the federal courts, pearly one hundred years ago. The scope of the jurisdiction of the district courts has been extended, and in many districts the labor imposed upon them is tenfold greater than when the courts were originally organized, but the compensation of the judges has remained the same. It has frequently been proposed to increase the salaries of these judges, and a bill fixing a uniform compensation of five thousand dollars per annum has passed the senate three dif- their service. A large number of roads ferent times, but has always failed in the house, chiefly for the reason that the measure has never been fairly brought before that body for a vote. A bill to increase the salaries of the district judges is before the judiciary committee of the house, having passed the senate, and it is quite probable that it will become a law. It is a just measure and unquestionably its enactment would meet with general public approval.

THE REAPPORTIONMENT QUESTION. It has been given out with sufficient

distinctness to leave no doubt of the intent, that the democrats will vigorously and persistently oppose any reapportionment bill proposed in the present congress. No matter how fair and just a measure for this purpose may be, the democrats will antagonize It. It is well understood that not only with respect to this but most other measures that will come up it is the purpose of the democrats to frustrate the republicans in all efforts except those directed to the passage of appropriation bills and measures which cannot be alleged to have a partisan character, and at the same time they will be guided by a purpose to make an extra session necessary, provided this purpose can be marked and successfully carried out by fixing the responsibility for such an emergency on the republicans. Emboldened by the result of the late elections, not withstanding the fact that generally they show no actual increase in the democratic vote, but simply that several hundred thousand republicans did not vote, the democrats in congress are determined to prevent, as far as they can, all legislation that can be held to have a partisan taint.

So far as the house is concerned this opposition may be overcome. If the republicans will maintain the presence of a quorum, and this they ought to be able to do for the brief time of the session. the democratic opposition and obstruction may retard, but cannot defeat the passage of measures desired by the majority. But the case will be different in the senate, where the unchecked freedom of debate affords the minority an opportunity to talk to death a measure they do not want. A plan for the limiting of debate in the senate will very likely be proposed, but the chance is small of effecting a change in the rules for this purpose. The republicans are not unanimously in favor of it, and of course the democrats will employ to the fullest extent all the privileges they have under the existing rules for delaying action. And if they should become tired of using parliamentary tactics for delay they could talk. The fact is that unless the majority is prepared to act arbitrarily a change in the rules restricting debate cannot be made so long as there is a considerable minority opposed

It is important that the new apportionment be made by the present congress. It is a duty that properly belongs to it and there is no valid reason why it should not perform it and thus avoid any necessity for calling an extra session of the Fifty-second congress, which the democrats appear to desire. There is no doubt that a bill will be passed by the house, and it is understood that it will increase the number of representatives and not the ratio of representation, but the difficulty will be to get it through the senate. With a ses sion of only about ten weeks the prospect of getting through a new appor tionment measure is not bright notwithstanding the confidence expressed by Speaker Reed.

A NEGLECTED OPPORTUNITY.

The Farmers' Alliance in the wes will fall far short of its opportunity for usefulness if it limits its activities to the field of politics. In other sections of the be more immediate and profitable There have been and still are a great many trade organizations in the United States which have conferred large bene fits upon their membership. They have done it by studying the best methods of economizing time, money and labor in the prosecution of their business, by suiting their products to the market, and by generally bringing their combined intelligences to bear upon the problems in volved in their field of work. They have realized to the highest degree the advantages of co-operation and, though it has not been necessary for them to go ac tively into politics, they have found their organization a practicable means of securing such legislation as they needed. In the south the leading newspapers are submitting to the alliance every question that arises in regard to ne methods of cultivation and the demands of the market. This is a side of the alliance which interests every class of business men. Nothing that contributes to make southern agriculture prosperous can fail to benefit the commercial, railroad and real estate interests of that section.

Apparently this wide and hopeful field for usefulness is pretty much neglected in western states, where the alliance has tens of thousands of members.

RAILWAY EMPLOYES. The fifth annual report of the United States commissioner of labor devotes a volume to the subject of railroad labor. From this it appears that not all the railroad corporations are soulless. It is not generally the case that the corporations maintain or assist beneficial associations formed among their employes, but many of them do interest themselves in this way in the welfare of those whom they or give assistance to reading rooms at prominent points on their lines, and a considerable number of roads in some form or another provide hospital accommodations for their employes when ill or injured. This is done in some cases by contributing to the maintenance of one or more free beds in hospitals at prominent points, and in others by creating a hospital fund which is aided from the treasury of the road and to which the employes contribute small monthly assessments. Some roads provide a regular system of medical attendance for employes. There are a few companies having the generosity to make provision for those who have become superannuated in their service, and very generally the companies retain in their pay employes who have been permanently disabled in provide some system of technical education for men in their shops and some maintain schools for the children of em-

ploves. All this is gratifying evidence that the railroad corporations are notuniversally without generosity and a reasonable regard for the welfare of the people in their service, and it is proper that they have full credit for it. But what is quite as important as any of the pro-

more so, for the welfare of employes is to provide the most approved appliances for their protection against injury. Many of the roads do this, but there is a very large number that do not, and such companies should reform their policy in this respect before adopting any other plans for the benefit of employes. This suggestion can be given a local application, and it will be one of the duties of the next Nebraska legislature toprovide that rallway companies operating lines within this state shall be required to make the amplest possible provision for protecting their employes against injury in their service.

NOT ALL GOLD THAT GLITTERS. In a letter, which appears elsewhere, Mr. Francis I. McKenna endeavors to contradict the comment made by THE BEE some days ago concerning the collapsed boom of the country on the other side of the Rockies.

THE BEE has no disposition to misrepresent any section of the country and it cheerfully gives place to the counterstatement. But Mr. McKenna overshoots the mark in his highly-colored eulogy of the Eldorado on the coast.

He starts out with the assertion that four thousand men could get employment at two dollars a day at Portland, Ore., within a week after landing there, In view of the fact that large numbers of workingmen who have migrated to the Oregonian land of promise have very recently been compelled to turn their backs on the golden shore for want of work, Mr. McKenna's assertions must be taken with a grain of allowance. At any rate, THE BEE would not advise four thousand, or even four hundred, men to leave Nebraska for Portland unless they had abundant means to spend a few months of leisure. like Micawber. waiting for something to turn up.

THE HIGH SCHOOL DECISION. The decision of the state supreme court regarding the high school grounds demolishes the pretensions of both sides to the controversy. The question raised by the council was not inspired by an honest desire to aid the cause of education. It was sprung to coerce the school board and dictate what manner of a building should be erected on the grounds to relieve the overcrowded condition of the school. Those who egged on the council sought to force the erection of a permanent annex to the building, regardless of the financial condition of the school treasury, and in direct opposition to the repeatedly expressed will of the taxpayers. When the board sought to erect a temperary structure for the accommodation of the children, the patrons of the primary grades denounced it as a scheme to despoil the grounds. They did not want the primary grades removed from the main building, but sought to maintain the crowded condition of the school as a means of securing from the taxpayers, sooner or later, authority to erect a mammoth annex.

The ruling of the supreme court settles two important points, namely: That capitol square cannot be used for other than high school purposes, and that jurisdiction over the premises is vested in the board of education. The primary grades must therefore seek other quarters and the supporters of that exclusive for their opposition to the plans of the school board.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Postmaster General Wanamaker appears to be sincerely ambitious to make his term in office memorable by giving the people new and permanent benefits. Among the various progressive reforms he has suggested, perhaps none is more capable of doing great good than the establishment of postal savings banks.

Mr. Wanamaker's plan is to have savings banks instituted in connection with postoffices wherever they are called for by popular petitions. He states that he will take care not to bring them into competition with savings banks that already exist, or with building loan associations. He believes a sum that would aggregate a vast total is secreted in all sorts of out-of-the-way places by a class of people who are afraid of banking institutions, and that his proposition would be the means of bringing it intocirculation, with advantage to the business public.

The great benefit which may be expected from the successful establishment of postal savings banks, however, will be its effects on the habits of the people. If these institutions can be made popular we shall see the beginning of a new era of thrift among the classes which stand most in need of it. When a savings bank can be found at every little postoffice, people who have not formerly been in the habit of systematically accumulating money will begin to do so. There will be a revival of the good old-fashioned custom of saving instead of spending the surplus income, and the fact that the surplus is small will not deter people from laying it by where it will grow. It is the prevalence and popularity of savings banks which has made the wage-workers of New England the thriftiest class of working people in the world. It is the lack of such facilities, almost as much as the lack of proper teachings, which has led the people in other sections of the country away from habits of frugality and thrift. It is not necessary to enlarge on the inestimable advantage of general thrift among the people to demonstrate the great possibilities of good which may follow the establishment of postal savings banks and the consequent revival of the soundest household maxims among the young men and women of the

country. If, in addition to the introduction of business methods in the service and the inauguration of a system of postal telegraphy, John Wanamaker gives the people popular savings banks, he will have done his part to make President Harrison's administration "great in the arduous greatness of things done.

THE jugglery and jobbery in awarding the contract for the plumbing and steam heating of the city hall is one of the most scandalous acts of the combine. Not only was the lowest responsible bidder deprived of the work, but according to Mr. John Rowe Contractor Coots | destiny hang in the hands of one man?

visions noted, and perhaps a great deal was bulldozed by Davis and had the work given to the notorious jobber of the city jail. All lings being equal Omaha firms were entitled to the work, to the cost of which hey contribute a share in taxes. But the Omaha plumbers, with one exception have not acquired the faculty of soothing an itching palm, consequently the work was divided, and the better balf of it awarded to a Chicago firm. The trenchery displayed in this instance is an insult to every business and workingman in the city. It is an infamous betrayal of home industry, anoutrage on honest competition and a deliberate robbery of Omaha workingmen for the benefit of Chicago.

DENVER offers a reward of one thousand dollars for the capture of a public official who was "faithful, painstaking and honest." This grade of officials is so scarce in Denver that the city can well afford to pay a liberal reward for the recovery of the missing chairman of the board of public works.

It is a significant fact that the plumber to whom Davis awarded that seven hundred-dollar jail job and the plumber for the city hall by the grace of Davis and Wheeler are identical. Doubtless the city hall job and the jail job will bear a similar striking resemblance.

A Blue Pencil Needed.

St. Loren Clabe, Democret. The need for the alert blue pencil of the late Daniel Manning in editing Mr. Cleveland's correspondence is apparently as urgent

From an Unscientific Standpoint. Chicago News. The question which the unscientific mind wants to ask Dr. Koch is this: Which was

is cause and which effect? A Ration-al Solution. The fish commissioners evidently see that

the next congress is going to need "brain

food." They have just turned loose in the

first, the bacillus or the consumption? Which

Potomac river "a million young shad." And Now St. John Disowns It.

Kansas City Times. Ex-Governor St. John objects to the pronibition party in Kansas being called the "St John party." If its father renounces it there are but two things to be done; send it to an orphan asylum or let it die on the door

step. The Penalty of Straddling.

Chicago News. After all, the really pitible objects after the election are not the defeated candidates but the newspapers which bestrode the fence up till the day of battle and are now softly climbing down on the safe side without an unseemly loss of dignity.

An Effective Remedy.

Indianapolis Sentine The army officers, post traders and contractors have no doubt exaggerated the reported Sioux Indian uprising in order to induce congress to make the usual big appropriations for the maintenance of useless military posts in the west. The state militia of Colorado a few years ago demonstrated the fact that the states and territories are able to take care of their Indians when they become ugly. What the people of Dakota need just now to make their Indians behave is a firstclass blizzard.

Our New Railroad and Telegraph King

Kansas City Times. Not many years ago the proposition to confer upon the government the right and au set must swallow a bitter pill in return | thority to purchase and control all the rail roads and telegraphs of the country was indignantly and venemently repelled by both the press and the people as an act threatening centralization, despotic in tendency, of evil import and dangerous to liberty. In that ight the wisdom and intelligence of the naon was ready in conclusion and quick in its action of condemning and rejecting it. At that time there seems to have been one man in America who, divining the future, grasp ing an idea born of the times and seizing the hour of inevitable fortune, silently but pow erfully turned to personal advantage and suc cess a proposition which was the creature of public thought, the subject of animated publie discussion, and ending in the adverse find ing of public judgment.

Such is the man to whom the eyes of the world are turned today, and from whose lips its ears are eager to catch a word, while in perplexity of mind and uneasiness of soul it wonders what he will say or do next as the product of the times, the marvel of the age and the prodigy of the century.

Jay Gould, our railroad and telegraph king has arrayed around him marshals strong in ounsel and of most intrepid daring, headed by Russel Sage, it seems, in all of his financial plans and gigantic money achievements. No man is so much talked about and so much discussed throughout Europe and America In reason why not, when he is wielding within himself and the power behind his throne a scepter gaining strength enough to sway the nations and control the world.

As far back as the beginning of the present lecade we see him -calming public fear and dissipating public doubt, suspicious of his executive ability and financial soundness, ex hibiting from his private drawer \$53,000,000 in American securities and offering to produce \$20,000,000 more, then controlling 10,000 niles of railroads in America, and increasing t to 13,000 in 1889. It is now said that the far sighted Gould

and the sagacious Sage seizing another oppor-

tunity on the other side of the Atlantic and

the

getting possession of all American securities which English hands in the financial trouble of London were compelled to surrender, and at the same time throwing out of gear the machinery of Wall street and disturbing the business affairs and financial relations of the whole country, got together the means and perfected their plans for seizing all the principal railroad connections in America, and combining in one under their management and control all the important systems. This influence is now claimed by some to be stronger than the government itself, con-trolling at will and pleasure the railroads of the country. Walk street and the banks of New York City, said to be stronger than aggregate the bank of England, which is really the English trensury and holds the principal wealth of the English empire. These devel-opements, curiously, coaccived and marvelously wrought, are but objects of enjoyable surprise and pleasing amazement, separated from the thought of evil results, as they fill the mind of the world with wonder, but, add to this that feeling of fear which lies in contemplation, and the heart of man is struck at once with terror and dismay. What disposition now awaits the telegraphic interests of the country! Whence come these strange things and what their cause in this great republic? Has a nation gone wrong so long without knowing whither its course tended that private hands tore away the anchor of her hope, the chart of her protection and the compass of her safety and cast them into the bitter depths of danger and dispair? Will the hour ever come when the condition of America must depend upon the will and her

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Mr. Parnell as issued his manifesto appeal ing to the people of Ireland to sustain him. He will not voluntarily retire from the leadership of the Irish party, and the indications are that the pressure to drive him into retirement will not be strong enough to accomplish that purpose. Dillon and O'Brien, who are in this country, will probably be heard from at the nationalist meeting to be held in Dublin Monday, and their decision will have great influence. There is some bad temper being shown which will not tend to render a solution of the dimiculty more easy. One thing is certain, Mr. Gladstone cannot now act in concert with Mr. Parnell, and if the latter retains his leadership it would seem that the ruin of the Anglo-Irish alliance is inevitable. Circumstances thus far have shown that Parnell enjoys the complete confidence of the Irish party, and but for the unfortunate affair that has brought about this trouble no man could have challenged his supremacy and absolute authority. The programme of the govern ment, as outlined in the queen's speech covers a wide range of matters, with Irish legislation in the foreground, but the probability is there will be a speedy dissolution and appeal to the country. Lord Salisbury is said to be of the opinion that the time is most auspicious for this course.

The first effect of the succession to the throne of Holland will be the separation of the Duchy of Luxemburg from the crown of Holland. This comprises an area of 1,228 square miles and a population of 200,000. It has been practically a German province attached to the kingdom by personal union, the sovereign being also the grand duke. Princess Wilhelmina, while she can ascend the throne at the expiration of the regency, cannot under the Salle law take the Luxemburg title. The Duke of Nassau has already been proclaimed grand duke, and the nominal connection of the province with the Netherlands ceases. This succession, which has been the subject of alarming forecasts for many years, offers no immediate menace to the peace of Europe. The proposed purchase of Luxemburg by France was a firebrand thrown into the European courts, but the time has passed when serious disturbance can be caused by the fate of the border province. German influences prevail in Luxemburg, and its absorption by the empire is only a question of time. Of greater importance than the sepa ration of the duchy from the crown of the Netherlands is the strengthening of Germany's position in the maritime kingdom. There is only one life-that of a child, the little Princess Wilhelmina-between the dead king and a German succession to the exhausted royal house. If the princess follows to an untimely grave the aged king's two sickly boys, Germany's power and influence over the maritime kingdom will be immeasurably increased. In forecasts of the Europe of the future the succession to the throne of Holland looms up as an ominous uncertainty.

The cable recently reported from the Egyptian Soudan that hundreds of the soldiers of Khalifa Abdullah, the Mahdi's successor, have deserted him. All news from the upper Nile seems to confirm the belief that the power of the Khalifa is falling to pieces. A recent letter from Omdurman, the chief town of the Khalifa, says that anarchy reigns. Abdullah is in constant fear, both of treachery at home and of an attack from the Sheik Senoussi, his bitterest enemy, the great religious leader from the Sahara, who threatens to make a summary end of his pre tensions. Meanwhile famine has been raging in the Soudan. Dog meat is selling in Omdurman at an enormous price. The demoralized Soudanese are neither tilling the soil nor engaging in commerce. Some of the principal lieutenants of Abdullah, foreseeing the disintegration of his ephemeral empire, are doing all they can to save themselves from ruin. They are establishing petty sovereignties and the khalifa is powerless to prevent them. The Emir Abdullah Ouad Saad has seized upon Berber as his own do minion and is governing it without accepting orders from his former master at Omdurman Another emir has made himself absolute master of Dongola and has about fifteen hundred soldiers under his command, and Abou Hamet, an important chief, has deserted the khalifa and is occupying himself with the slave trade.

With the death of the king of Holland there lapsed the name of and style of prince of Orange, one of the great titles of European history. First made illustrious by the great men whom the logic alike of character and circumstances led from the petty family fief in southern France, from which he drew his name, to the leadership of the Netherlands in their struggle for freedom with Spain, from which no drew his deathless renown, the title has for 300 years been associated with the ad vance of freedom and the protection of lib erty. From this line England obtained the king in whose reign were laid the foundations of constitutional liberty, and through whose genius the advance of absolution and the tri umpus of Louis XIV, were first checked Before and after the days of William III. o Orange and England, the great line through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries made Holland the asylum of learning, the home of genius, and the refuge of the oppressed. There the Huguenot found efuge and there the exiled Jew a home ander the yellow and black of the house of Nassau the English Puritan found protect tion, and the German Lutheran sought there the toleration which the German empire denied. Whatever Stuart or Bourbon suppressed in England or France, or the mingled blood of Aragon and Hapsburg crushed in southern Europe, found light, liberty and speech under the courageous toleration of he ancestors of the old king who has just died. There Milton could find a free presand there Spinoza free thought, there the experiments of philosophers and the speculations of metaphysicians were possible; and, there and there alone, was a land whose rulers were wise enough to love freedom and brave enough to protect it.

The land purchase bill which the British government expects to pass offers a sum of from \$150,000,000 to \$165,000,000, to be created by a special land stock and guaranteed by imperial credit, which is to be expended in the sale and transfer of land from landlord to tenant, the process to be voluntary in name and seemingly dependent upon mutual contract. The landlord who shall sell is to receive the price of his land from the state in land stock, bearing interest at 2% per cent, and the tenant who shall buy is to grant of his holding with a perfect title, and with the prospect of acquiring the fee simple within a period of less than fifty years. It has been calculated, however, that the sum available for the transfer of land would hardly buy a sixth part of the soil; and it would take a century and a half to make a complete transfer of all the estates in Ireland. The tenants who should acquire holdings under the bill would, of course, become owners on terms unusually easy and light; but this class would be small in number compared with the immense mass who would be left out in the cold. Within a period of from ten to twelve years the transfer of land would have taken place on so large a scale that all the funds available for the purpose would have been absorbed; and the great majority of tenants remaining under the control of the landlords would b likely to start a very serious agitation.

The British East Africa company is very | eral Springs Co., P. O. Box 319 New York,

THE AFTERNOON TEA.

desirous that the government guarantee the

tion, and that in a few years it will be

good paying basis. Since the recent treaty

between Germany and England this company

has lost no time in taking charge of Uganda,

on the north shore of the lake, which famous

and fertile country it now fully controls. Mr.

Gedge, the company's representative, took

charge of affairs in Uganda in May last, and

two other agents of the country, with a force

of Soudanese, it is supposed, have before

this time reached Uganda to support his

The time has almost passed when the death

of a sovereign of Europe, even of ancient

lineage, will create a profound political dis

turbance. The czar of Russia, Victor Eman

uel, Alphonso of Spain, William and Freder

ick of Germany all have been called to an

other world and yet Europe has scarcely felt

the shock. There is no sovereign today, save

William II. of Germany, whose sudden tak-

ing off would produce a convulsion. It is

therefore a matter of comparatively little

moment, save to those immediately inter-

ested, that the king of Holland has joined the

silent majority. It is of interest, however,

that, like Spain and China, Holland is

left with a child in the succession to the

throne. The operation of modern civilization

and of modern ideas of government has pro-

duced the state of feeling which renders even

this circumstance of trifling moment. The

time was, in the history even of the countries

of Europe, the most advanced in civilization,

that a minor awaiting his majority to ascend

the throne, required the most jealous guard-

ing to preserve him from assassination. The

tower of London echoes with these tales, and

its chambers and corridors swarm with the

ghosts of murdered princes. But the little

king of Spain rides his hobby-horse unharmed

and the Princess Wilhelmina of the Netner

lands, unattended, gathers flowers for her

Gould and the Railroads.

Chicago News.

A history of the railroad enterprises of

this decade would be a biography of Jay

Might Interfere With Jay.

Chicago Tribune.

would put Jay Gould to serious inconvenience

by deranging his plans. He expects to make

several changes in the planet as soon as he

Dudes Don't Go in Kansas.

"The cut of his clothes would have beaten

him," was the remark made by Jere Simpson

when he had been introduced to the man who

came near getting the nomination against

him. And yet some people continue to de

Will be Needed.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

to fight the United States army, but hunger

is an antagonist they cared not to encounter.

It looks very much as if the question of ra-

tions would prove decisive in peaceful settle-

ment of the threatened troubles in the north.

Some Pretty Outspoken Figures.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The friends of Cleveland flout the idea that

Governor Hill is more popular in New York

than Cleveland." They do not, however, pre

tend to explain why Governor Hill was

elected by 14,000 majority, and Cleveland de-

feated at the same time in New York by

The Two Styles.

Chicago Herald.

Evening Journal: The honest "Injus" who

has made a tour of Europe now parts his hair

in the middle, wears dude collars and smokes

cigarettes. There is not much to fear from

The Injun to steer clear of is the one who

insists on parting other people's hair in the

A Problem of the Future.

The congressional session which begins

few days hence will expire by legal limits-

tion in about three months. Whether

longer session would help the republicans i

a question which can be answered with more

definiteness around the latter part of Febru-

ary when we learn what use the party makes

A Delicate Parliamentary Position.

Kansas City Journa

The question of closing the world's fair or

Sunday was discussed at the meeting of the

ady managers in Chicago the other day, but

when twelve ladies arose to speak first to the

resolution and none would yield the floor, th

declared that the resolution would not be i

Presented to the President.

Washington, Nov. 28.-The formal presen

tation to the president of the officers of the

Brazilian squadron took place at the white

house this afternoon. The visitors numbered

twenty-five persons, among them the cabinet

officers, Speaker Reed, General Schofield, Colonel Vincent, Admiral Walker and the Brazilian minister and suite. Admiral Da Silvira made a speech and presented the president with a letter and medal from the Brazilian government. The president responded, thanking him.

List of the Drowned.

New ORLEANS, Nov. 28 .- Those known to

have been drowned when escaping from the

steamer T. P. Leathers which burned vester-

day, are Ike McNorris, steward; a cook

named Walker; a Texas tender named Ham-

ilton Jones; a roustabout named Wright, all colored, and an unknown white passenger.

Opposed By the Star.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE,]—The Star (home rule) opposes

the Irish land bill introduced in the house of

commons last night. The measure, the Star

says, is based upon fraud and is sure to end

A Newspaper's Bookkeeper Absconds.

late bookkeeper for the Tribune, a German

paper of this city, has left for parts unknown.

His books show a deficiency the exact amount

Killed by the Train.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 28 .- John Geb-

pard, his wife and their two children were

instantly killed by a train on the Northern railroad at Closter last night.

Absconder Ranged's Haul.

Paris, Nov. 28.—Absconder Ranand. man

aging director of the Banque d'Etat, carried

Sir Morrell Lackenzie, the eminent

Throat Specialist, says: "The Soden Mineral Pastilles, (Troches) which are produced from

the Soden Mineral Springs by evaporation,

are particularly serviceable in Catarrhal In

and Lung Troubles." The Soden Mineral Pas

illes are for sale by all druggists for 50 cents

Obtain the genuine only, which must have the signature and testimonial of Sir Morrell Mac-

cenzle with each box. A trial box will be

mailed for 25 cents to any address. S

away with him a million francs. .

of which is not yet ascertained.

St. Louis, Nov. 28.—Henry H. Spieker,

order for several weeks.

presiding officer, with great presence of mind,

middle.

The ghost dancing Sloux have felt willing

clare that Jere is not smart.

Kansas City Times.

can establish his title to the whole of it.

If the world should come to an end now i

father's bier.

Gould.

authority.

building of the railroad which has already Age for age, girls are tallest in Sweden, and caviest as well.

been started from the Indian ocean to Victoria Nyanza. In a speech delivered two An ill-favored woman is usually wellweeks ago by Mr. Mackenzie, he says the favored by the women of her acquaintance. sum required to complete the road clear to

He-Darling. I just want one kiss.

the lake is insignificant compared with the She-(indignantly)-If that's all you want advantages it would confer upon the you shan't have it. merchants of Great Britain. He believes Society is dull in Leaven worth because of a the road will be the means of developing trade with several millions of native populalack of young men, and dull in Topeka because

of a scarcity of young ladies. Ethel-At lovers' perjuries, they say, Jove laughs. Maude-I wonder how he finds time to attend to his other business.

Miss Frostique-I never try to break men's hearts. Miss Caustique-No. You are old enough to know better, I presume. "That is a wise proverb," said Mr. Hicks.

"What is it!" queried Mrs. H. "The girl who goes to too many hops is apt to find an early bier." "Talk!" exclaimed Ponsonby, "she can't

say a word. Why, I talked to ber half an hour last night and she never opened her mouth-except to yawn!"

And what is your business, my pretty maid! I am a waiting girl, sir, she said. Take me and no longer wait, miss, he said; Thanking you kindly, no sir, she said.

Sanso-Mrs. Cumso always uses the right word in the right place. Rodd-She could hardly help doing so, seeing that she uses every word in the language in every place. I'm glad gentle Eve ate the apple!

Had she not, O, what awful despair Would all womankind have to grapple, Like McFlimsey, with nothing to wear.

She-How beautiful the autumn leaves are. George. He (seeing a chance for a compliment)-You are like the autumn leaves. Clara. She-You never pressed any autumn leaves, did you, George!

"But I can't marry you, Charlie," she said, sadly, "Don't say that, darling! Oh don't say that! Why can't you?" "Because, Charlie, I'm neither a minister

nor a magistrate, and have no authority." Then the soul of Charlie was quieted, and a great light shown around about him.

THE CONSUMPLIVE LYMPH. Its Composition Still Remains a Secret with Prof. Koch.

Bentan, Nov. 28 .- [Special Cablegram to THE BEE. |-Dr. Bergmann, in a lecture last night, declared that the secret of the composition of Prof. Koch's curative lymph was the exclusive property of Prof. Koch. Dr. Bergmann illustrated the degrees of fever after each injection, and explained the quantity of lymp required in the various cases, The number of physicians coming to Berlin tostudy the Koch method has not lessened.

There were 132 arrivals yesterday. The government of Prussia will shortly in-troduce a bill in the diet providing for the establishment of an institute of bacteriology at which Prof. Koch may pursue his studies Connected with the institute will be five in firmaries containing 150 beds. After allotting to Prof. Koch an adequate grant for his discovery the government will undertake the work of producing the lymph.

TO CANCEL THE LEASES.

Important Suit Begun in the Federal Court at San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28 .- The Call states that a complaint has been filed in the United States circuit court by the government of the United States against the Southern Pa cific and Central Pacific railroad companies and the Western Union telegraph company. The object of the complaint is to secure the cancellation of the lease of the Central Pacific to the Southern Pacific and also to secure the cancellation of the lease of the Central Pacific telegraph company to the Western Union telegraph

In addition to the cancellation of the lease the complaint demands that the lines referred to be operated and maintained so rate and independent, in accordance with the original agreement between the corporations

Thanksgiving Day in Berlin.

The Bre. !- Thanksgiving day was celebrated here yesterday by 400 Americans who attended the banquet given at Kaiserhof. Mr. Chapman Coleman, secretary of American legation and charge d'affairs during the visit of Min-ister Phelps to the United States gave a toast to Emperor William, who, he said, had adhered to the avowal made at the time of his accession to the throne that he re-garded himself as the first servant of the state. Mr. Coleman also gave a toast to President Harrison, which was responded to by Rev. Mr. Sherwood of New York.

Opposed to Balfour's Bill. LONDON, Nov. 28 .- |Special Cablegram to THE BEE. J-Mossrs. Tanner, W. A. McDonald, Blane and Sheehan were the only nation alists who voted in the negative on the mo tion to advance Balfour's Irish land purchase bill to its first reading in the house of comnons last night.

Three Thought to be Drowned. Oswego, N. Y., Nov. 28,-William Blithe and Harry Benet of Walcott, James Ferguson and Calvin and F. Campbell of Oswego, who went to Sodus bay yesterday on a duck hunt, are thought to be drowned. Their boat was found on the beach this morning with a

Lord Churchill Hurrying Home. LONDON, Nov. 28 .- (Special Cablegram to Ton Bre. 1-Lord Randolph Churchill is burrying to London from Italy, believing that the present crisis in political affairs will hasten the dissolution of parliament.

An Earthquake in the Danube. Phessburg, Nov. 28 .- A violent shock of arthquake was felt today throughout the Danube valley. The inhabitants were terror stricken and fled from their houses. Noserious damage is reported.

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orporations, takes charge of property, colocts taxes.

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L. Kimball, George B. Lake.