THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday) One Year	$ 8 00
Daily and Sunday, One Year	10 00
Six Months	5 00
Three Months	2 50
Sunday Bee, One Year	2 00
Saturday Bee, One Year	1 50
Weekly Bee, One Year	1 00

OFFICES.

Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 14, 15 and 15, Tribune Building
Washington, 513 Fourteenth street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors
THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska } ss.
County of Douglas. }

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending December 5, 1891, was as follows:

Sunday, Nov. 29	28,100
Monday, Nov. 30	20,221
Tuesday, Dec. 1	25,404
Wednesday, Dec. 2	25,166
Thursday, Dec. 3	24,340
Friday, Dec. 4	23,530
Saturday, Dec. 5	23,445
Average	24,086

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of December, A. D. 1891.

SEAL. E. N. BOVELL,
Notary Public.

The growth of the average daily circulation of THE BEE for six years is shown in the following table:

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
January	12,298	14,147	13,243	16,858	20,901	26,917
February	11,865	14,198	15,960	18,196	18,594	25,312
March	11,587	14,400	13,980	18,854	20,813	24,065
April	12,191	14,316	14,744	18,530	20,564	23,928
May	12,459	14,221	17,181	18,899	20,196	26,849
June	12,286	14,147	15,241	16,858	20,901	26,917
July	12,314	14,060	18,035	18,735	20,902	27,021
August	12,464	14,151	18,185	18,651	24,559	27,368
September	13,030	14,349	18,154	18,710	20,879	25,517
October	12,989	14,353	18,084	18,807	20,762	25,100
November	13,348	15,226	18,066	19,310	22,180	24,699
December	12,237	15,041	18,223	20,048	23,471	.....

MR. MILLS of Texas should have begged Grover Cleveland to keep his preferences strictly confidential.

A PERMANENT census bureau may be necessary, but why could it not be developed out of the bureau of statistics?

IS IT not about time for Contractor Coots to remove that unsightly and dangerous shed from the front of the new city hall?

A NORTHERN democrat had no more show in the speakership contest than a prohibitionist would have in a saloonkeepers' meeting.

RURAL free delivery is pronounced a success by Postmaster General Wanamaker and is one of the postal reforms that should soon be adopted.

THE BEE Bureau of Claims continues to grow in importance and in favor with the people, because it is honestly, efficiently and successfully conducted.

THE solid south was split in the middle in the contest over the speakership, but when it comes to the presidential election no division will be tolerated.

IT IS in accord with the eternal fitness of things that the speaker of the national house of representatives elected by the democrats should be an Englishman.

MR. CLEVELAND probably feels keenly the fact that his expressed preference for Mills for speaker did not give the Texas firebrand a nomination by acclamation.

MR. MILLS of Texas will not be speaker but as chairman of the committee on ways and means Mr. Crisp will load him down with the thankless job of revising the tariff.

THE Foster cup and a doctored thermometer in the hands of a political rustler form a combination which is not likely to give the manufacturers and dealers in illuminating oil much trouble.

ANOTHER electrocution occurred at Sing Sing yesterday. This will probably afford an opportunity for another enterprising newspaper to advertise itself by testing the law prohibiting publication of details of executions.

RUDINI would not care so much for Blaine if Crispi were only out of his way. It is not so bad to be beaten in a game of international diplomacy as to be continually in danger of an able and crafty foe in the chamber of deputies.

THE chief objection to a free trade treaty with the Hawaiian Islands is the fact that the labor of the islands is largely performed by Chinese coolies and free labor in California should not be subjected to that style of competition.

ONE of the Wales boys in England has asked one of the Teck girls to be his wife and the girl promptly signified her acceptance of the proposal. Whereupon all England, from the queen to the barmaid, is in a tremor of delight, and the papers devote whole pages to gossip and gush about the affianced, the affiancee and the approaching wedding.

ST. PAUL is making an energetic fight for the democratic national convention and THE BEE hopes she may win the distinction. A democratic convention in St. Paul would open the eyes of the people of the northwest to the style of politicians hurled into public positions by the party which George William Curtis said was an organized appetite for office and unquenchable thirst for corn juice.

CONGRESSMAN CLOVER of Kansas is vice president of the National alliance. He is thoroughly in sympathy with the visionary schemes of inflation and vicious schemes of repudiation which are embodied in the Ocala platform. Last summer Mr. Clover wrote to the Hartford Insurance company, that holds a mortgage on his farm: "I don't expect to ever have to pay that mortgage. The legislature will relieve me of it." Is it any wonder that hundreds of honest farmers who intend to pay their honest debts decline to train any longer under the leadership of men of Congressman Clover's stripe.

THE NEW SPEAKER.

Charles Frederick Crisp, the new speaker of the house of representatives, is a native of England of American parentage, now in his forty-seventh year. His public career commenced in the confederate army, in which he served as a lieutenant of a Virginia infantry regiment. By profession a lawyer, he was appointed in 1872 solicitor general of the southern district of Georgia; was reappointed for a term of four years, and in 1877 became judge of the superior court of the same circuit, which office he resigned in 1882, to accept the democratic nomination for congress. He has served four consecutive terms in congress, and was re-elected for the fifth term in November, 1890. Judge Crisp is reported to be a man of more than ordinary ability and his support came chiefly from that wing of the democratic party that favors a moderate rather than a radical revision of the tariff. The only significance attached to Speaker Crisp's election is the fact that he had the support of Grover Cleveland's most bitter antagonist, Senator Hill, and his selection will, therefore, be regarded as inimical to the chances of Cleveland's presidential aspirations.

THAT JOINT DEBATE.

To J. Burrows, editor *Farmers Alliance:* My absence from the state has prevented a prompt answer to the open letter which you address to me in response to my challenge to jointly debate the leading issues embodied in the alliance platform. The personalities which you have seen fit to indulge in are not worthy of notice. Your sneers at my work abroad in investigating the postal telegraph and your assertion that every essential fact I reported and many more are contained in a congressional report on the English telegraph made by an investigating committee are scarcely warranted in the face of the fact that I was invited to present them before the most eminent body of electricians and practical telegraphers of America at the New York Electric club. It is equally ungenerous on your part to insinuate that my efforts in favor of the postal telegraph are mercenary, when it is well known that I have advocated this reform for over twenty-five years. The next thing you will charge that I was actuated by mercenary motives when I voluntarily appeared before the committees of congress in support of the interstate commerce law.

Now as to the proposed joint discussion. You say in your letter:

I shall cheerfully accept your proposition, with some modifications. I propose that the free and unlimited coinage of silver be the first question discussed. I decline to discuss the subtreasury loans, as you call them, for the reason that as a financial measure I am opposed to the scheme.

I propose that we exchange corrected proofs of our articles, and that you open the discussion by sending me the proof of your first article on free and unlimited coinage, and will return my reply as soon as possible.

I will publish such parts of your article as I deem of value to my readers simultaneously with my own, and you can do the same with mine.

I submit in all candor whether a fair and intelligent discussion can be had under such conditions. My proposition was that both sides of any issue to be discussed shall be published in full in the same editions of THE BEE and *Farmers Alliance*. You propose to suppress what does not suit you and publish your own arguments in full, and you concede to me the privilege of mutilating and garbling your arguments as you propose to do with mine. This is simply an evasion of my challenge. My proposition was made in good faith. I am willing to debate free silver or any other of the leading economic problems, but I do not propose to let you turn the debate into a farce. When I debated prohibition with Prof. Dickey and Governor Larrabee last year THE BEE published every word uttered on both sides. If you so desire we will begin with the discussion of the silver question. By rights, as the advocate of free coinage, the affirmative belongs to you, and while both arguments will, of course, appear simultaneously, you should send your presentation of the issue to me and let me meet the points you make in my response.

E. ROSEWATER.

A PERMANENT CENSUS BUREAU.

The superintendent of the census has drawn up a bill providing for the establishment of a permanent census bureau, and it is announced that it will be among the first measures introduced in the senate. The subject has received some public discussion, and the weight of intelligent and unprejudiced opinion is favorable to the proposition. Opposition to it comes only or mainly from those who will see no merit in the work of the census bureau as at present constituted, and who for political or other reasons are hostile to Superintendent Porter. Possibly this opposition may have sufficient influence with the house of representatives to defeat the proposition.

The question should be considered entirely from the practical point of view. It has nothing to do with politics or the interests of parties. Would the creation of a permanent census bureau, doing continuous and consecutive work in collecting statistics of the industrial progress of the country, be sufficiently valuable in suggesting and promoting intelligent legislation, and in other respects, to justify the additional expenditure it would involve? appears to be the only inquiry it is necessary to make. It is a fact familiar to every one who has occasion to consult the census, that statistics collected but once in ten years soon lose their value, especially as a guide for legislation, usually becoming practically worthless for any purpose by the time they are compiled and published. It is correctly said of the compilations of the last four of five decennial periods, especially with regard to manufactures, prices and wages, that their great fault is in being fixed and arbitrary, each period by itself, ignoring the changing conditions that are constantly going on in methods of production and employment of capital. The tabulations are consequently misleading. They fail to indicate the bearing of one period upon another, or the effect wrought in the meantime by modifications of the tariff, of the banking and currency systems, and other causes.

A permanent census bureau would mean, not only information having the weight of contemporary authority, but greater accuracy both as to facts and deductions. It would provide trained statisticians who would avoid the errors and false deductions that bring distrust upon the statistics as compiled under the prevailing system, and these trained employes would be invaluable as instructors at each decennial census. There can be no question as to the desirability of having timely and trustworthy information regarding industrial progress and the conditions affecting it, and a continuous bureau is the only way by which this can be secured. Its advantages would undoubtedly be worth the cost of maintaining such a bureau.

HILL ON THE ISSUES OF 1892

Governor Hill of New York, who is still entitled to consideration as the leader of an element in the democratic party that has manifested unexpected strength in the speakership contest, and which promises to be a decided force in the next national convention of the democracy, delivered an address a few days ago upon the issues of 1892. Mr. Hill has not heretofore figured as an instructor in finance. His business as governor of New York and chief of the democratic machine in that state has not required him to make any excursion into the financial field. But having been elected a senator of the United States, and being still an aspirant to the presidency, Mr. Hill has seen the necessity of letting the country know that he has views on national questions. He has come to appreciate the fact that in order to figure as a national leader something more is required than to keep on good terms with Tammany, watch the movements of Mr. Cleveland, and boss the machine in the Empire state. The democratic party is divided regarding one of the most important questions, in its relations to the interests and welfare of the country, which the American people have ever had to pass upon. A large majority of that party favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver. A very respectable minority, among whom is Mr. Cleveland, are uncompromisingly opposed to that policy. In this emergency Governor Hill comes forward to tell the party what it ought to do regarding this issue.

And what is Mr. Hill's solution? Free bimetallic coinage. He declares that free coinage given to both gold and silver "will re-establish their ancient and unvarying equality, attested by the mint, the market, and the crucible." Of course gold coinage is now free, and what Mr. Hill advises is that silver be put on the same basis. It would not be profitable to answer all the arguments presented by Governor Hill in support of his views, because it is hardly probable that they will have much weight anywhere, but one of the questions he submits may receive passing attention. He asks: "Did ever anything but free bimetallic coinage, down to 1873, make our gold and silver dollars equal by every test?" Does the governor take no account of the relative production of the two metals during the period of which he speaks? Is he not aware of the fact that down to 1873 there were coined in the mints of the United States but little more than 8,000,000 silver dollars? Does he know that in 1873, when the act of alleged silver demonetization was passed, silver was at a premium and consequently nobody wanted it coined into dollars? The privilege of free coinage that had been accorded to silver for more than eighty years was not taken advantage of, as the small amount coined, averaging less than $100,000 a year, attests, and hence had nothing whatever to do with determining the equality of the gold and silver dollar. Most of the other arguments of Governor Hill in support of free bimetallic coinage are no less vulnerable than this one.

It is not apparent that this contribution to the solution of the silver issue will help the democratic party out of its dilemma. It puts Governor Hill, however, in distinct hostility to the position of Mr. Grover Cleveland regarding silver, and its utterance at this time has the appearance of a deliberate challenge to Mr. Cleveland. It is an attempt to straddle, but is really a concession to the southern and western wings of the party. It is undoubtedly intended for effect upon the democrats of the house of representatives and very likely will have some influence there. But it is by no means certain to improve the chances of Mr. Hill for the presidential nomination.

A DILEMMA AND THE WAY OUT OF IT.

Omaha has just voted $775,000 in bonds for parks and public improvements and $385,000 for school buildings and sites. The present indebtedness, exclusive of school district bonds, is $1,936,100. The assessed valuation of the city in round numbers is $21,000,000, and the charter limit of bonded indebtedness is 12½ per cent or $2,625,000. While it is true that the charter limit does not include city hall or park bonds, the fact that they are indebtedness remains. The eastern bond broker asks for the total amount of indebtedness of the city when he is figuring upon the purchase of her securities. We are therefore met with a very serious difficulty at the threshold of the municipal year, for adding $775,000 to our present bonded indebtedness increases the latter to $2,711,100, which is $86,100 in excess of the 12½ per cent limit, leaving school district indebtedness out of the question.

Eastern bankers, in the opinion of City Treasurer Rush, will not be willing to buy our bonds under these circumstances. In fact a strong concern in New York distinctly states that under the conditions outlined above it will be out of the question to float our municipal bonds. Probably they can be marketed in London by judicious effort, but even if so it will be at a higher rate per cent per annum than the past good credit of the city should enable us to demand.

The only way out of this dilemma is to increase the assessed valuation of the city four or five million dollars, which would raise it from twenty-one to twenty-five millions. Our total bonded city indebtedness will then fall well within the 12½ per cent limit and we can sell 4½ per cent instead of 5 per cent bonds. In other words with a valuation of $26,000,000, our limit of indebtedness will be $3,250,000, whereas the total amount of indebtedness after the proposed park, library, city hall and improvement bonds are sold and issued will be but $2,711,100. The objection will probably be raised that this will increase our proportion of the state tax. Suppose it does. The state tax is but 7 mills and we shall add but $35,000 to our contribution to the expenses of the state government, which is a mere bagatelle considered in connection with the importance of preserving our credit and the easy sale of our bonds. Besides the difference of one-half per cent in the annual rate to say nothing of the premium or interest upon interest will aggregate a saving of $116,000 in the twenty years for which the bonds, voted at the last election, are to run.

We must abandon our ridiculously low assessment or suffer materially in the money markets of the world If we raise the total assessment we save our credit. The dilemma is upon us. There is no other way out of it.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has made an important change in the civil service reform regulations as applicable to promotions in the classified service. The rule requiring compulsory examination has been rescinded, and in doing this the president states that in his opinion the examination for promotion of those who present themselves should be chiefly if not wholly upon their knowledge of the work of the bureau or department to which they belong, and the record of efficiency made by them during their previous service. This is an eminently practical and common sense change that will undoubtedly operate to the advantage of the service. It is obviously just that faithful and efficient service should have consideration in connection with promotions, and such recognition is desirable as an incentive to faithful and good work. It is equally manifest that examinations should have reference mainly to the knowledge of the service to be performed, and nothing would be lost if all extraneous questions were excluded. A man may be thoroughly competent to do the work to which he aspires in a department or bureau and still be unable to correctly answer questions that would have no relation to the duties he would be required to do. Civil service reform is making progress, and none has shown a better understanding of its character and needs than President Harrison.

COUNCILMAN SPECHT may be vulnerable in some things, but in the exposure he made in the furniture deal, he supported the charge that attempts were made to bribe him by several credible witnesses. These charges have not been refuted by the whitewashing report which was adopted by a majority of the council. Mr. Specht may not be an angel of purity and goodness, but he is at least entitled to credit for opening the eyes of the citizens of Omaha to the methods by which contractors are trying to work jobs through the city council.

MINNEAPOLIS and Kansas City have the benefit of the milling in transit rate. There is no reason why Omaha should not be likewise favored. Minneapolis has flouring mills, and this might be offered as a reason for favoring that city specially, but Kansas City has none to speak of. The railways should not hesitate to treat Omaha with fairness in this matter.

WHERE there is so much smoke there always sure to be some fire. The whitewash of the city hall furniture deal cannot smoulder the popular conviction that the methods pursued by the furniture companies were crooked. The contract, if there is such a thing, in view of the complications, should be revoked.

THE proportion of the city expenses each property owner must pay will be the same whether we assess the city at $20,000,000 or $50,000,000. It is nonsense to say that an increased valuation means a higher rate of taxation.

A MILLING in transit rate for Omaha means flouring mills, malt houses and great storage elevators.

GOVERNOR THAYER appointed the chief inspectors.

A Remarkable Freak.

New York World.

The election of a democratic mayor in Providence for the first time in nearly forty years.

Winning Principles.

New York Recorder.

Honest money, protection and reciprocity won in Ohio. They will carry the electoral votes of a prosperous country for the republican nominees next November.

Certificate of Civilization.

Globe-Democrat.

Arizona has voted in favor of statehood by a two-thirds majority, but her admission will be delayed until she can give definite assurance that she will never elect a democratic governor or congressman.

Japan's Cataclysm.

Philadelphia Ledger.

Further details of the great earthquake in Japan intensify the story of distress. According to the latest estimates 7,560 persons were killed and 10,430 injured, while over 140,000 were rendered homeless and destitute by the total destruction of 89,630 buildings and the partial demolition of 28,625.

A Pointed Conundrum.

New York World.

There is a good deal of very loose talk about the hardships of the private soldier in the United States army. Yesterday a sergeant was discharged, having finished his five years' term of service, and his savings, with the interest paid by the government, amounted to $710. Can an unskilled wage-earner in any other employment save $710 in five years?

Making Arbitration Effective.

From Speech of R. G. Ingers ll.

"I want the biggest and best ships and the biggest guns. The olive branch of peace is a good thing to extend, but no weak, puny nation can extend olive branches to well-armed nations. When the olive branch is extended in a mailed hand it is understood that there is no foolishness. If we are going to have a navy at all I want the best, because if we have a poor navy we shall simply make a present of it to the enemy when a war comes."

Financial Bungling.

Chicago Mail.

It has been discovered that the officials of the defunct Maverick bank let $3,000,000 escape them. This evidence of bungling work puts Boston financiers in a very unfavorable light as compared with those of New York and Philadelphia.

SAGE REFLECTIONS.

Chicago Times: It is to be hoped that the experience of Russell Sage will convince other gentlemen of every station that when $1,250,000 is demanded of them by a crank they would better subdue their avarice and write a check for the amount.

Chicago Herald: The true lesson to be learned from the New York tragedy is not that the police should be turned loose upon anybody and everybody whose utterances may be supposed to have affected the workings of the madman's mind, but that better care should be taken of the insane, and especially of such of them as develop homicidal tendencies.

New York Recorder: The demand made of Mr. Sage was so preposterous that it was natural to treat it with absolute indifference. But perhaps disaster would have been averted by parleying with the obviously erratic visitor and quietly summoning the police to take him in charge. In view of two occurrences of similar character within a week the necessity of vigilance against the outbreak of misguided minds of homicidal bent is clear.

New York Herald: Indeed, the horror of yesterday is full of lessons and of warnings. But who ever heeds a lesson! We! Not if we know it! We would not have any cakes and ale if we were constantly conning the lesson books. The men of millions escaped with a good fortune which ought to send them on their knees. There is a lesson for them also—such a lesson as one might find in a certain big book which they do not handle overmuch.

New York Sun: The horrible incident shows also that men will need to surround themselves with new and further safeguards unless society sets to work deliberately and with thoroughness to extirpate this murderous breed. The very growth and development of civilization multiply their opportunities, as the increase of population multiplies their numbers. One of them is dead already, hoist with his own petard, but the safety of the public requires that they should all be hunted out and chained as beasts of prey.

New York Advertiser: It does not appear that the man is of the gang of cranks who daily annoy such men as Gould and Sage by demands for a division of their fortunes. Nothing is known of his history. It will be found, no doubt, that he has been something of a dilettante in his career. His scheme of extortion was undoubtedly the conception of a brain crazed by the longing for wealth which could not be honestly attained. The terrible tragedy is a warning to those who constantly receive communications from the unfortunate creatures who are generously characterized as "cranks."

DOM PEDRO.

Chicago Tribune: Let the Brazilians lay aside their differences and pay due respect to the memory of Dom Pedro. They don't seem to have a surplus of men worthy to wear his mantle.

Chicago Mail: He was the gentlest, kindest, most patriotic, and, in many respects, the ablest ruler that South America ever saw, and Brazil has not yet justified his overthrow. History holds for Dom Pedro a loftier place than his successor has carved out for himself. Brazil will not see his equal in many a day.

Globe-Democrat: The death of Dom Pedro removes from the world's contentions a gentle and dutiful spirit, always anxious for the public good. Driven from imperial power by the natural development of free institutions, it is to be said of him that the last exemplar of monarchism in the new world was one of the most progressive and least objectionable.

New York World: Dom Pedro is dead. Old and feeble as he was, it seemed a little while ago he might outlive the republic that had dethroned him. During his reign he was the most liberal of monarchs and perhaps the best liked man in Brazil. It was not against him that the people revolted, but against the outworn system which his rule represented.

St. Louis Republic: The greatest and truest patriot of South America died with Dom Pedro. He was the only emperor who was ever a genuine democrat. For Brazil he was what Alfred the Great was to England and George Washington to the United States. He held power only in trust for the people, and used it only as their servant. If Brazil were half as civilized and enlightened as he was it would soon become the leading nation of the American hemisphere.

New York Tribune: Dom Pedro's death will have no effect upon the fortunes of the republic which arose almost in a single night upon the ruins of his empire. The Brazilians expelled him, not because they loved him less, but because they loved free institutions more. If he had continued emperor until his death the republic would have sprung into being immediately thereafter. His reign was temperate, peaceful and prosperous and Dom Pedro will long be held in affectionate remembrance as the emancipator of the slaves in his dominions.

SAVED FROM AN AWFUL FATE.

A Cowboy Lives Nine Days in the Bottom of a Well.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 7.—Joe Wigters, driver of the stage line between Englewood, Kan., and Beaver City, No-Man's Land, reports the rescue yesterday of a cowboy named Harding, who for nine days had been a prisoner in the bottom of an old well, which was fortunately dry. Harding, it seems, had been sent in search of stray cattle and was cantering along, when his pony stopped suddenly on the edge of the hidden well and threw his rider. Before he could recover himself Harding was over the brink and fell a distance of thirty feet, landing on a lot of brush and mud which had accumulated at the bottom of the well. There was no way of escaping and starvation seemed only a question of time. For five days Harding had neither bite nor sup, but the sixth day wolves found him out, and watching his opportunity he caught one stretched sufficiently far over the edge of the wall and brought it down with a bullet through its head. On this carrion Harding subsisted for the succeeding three days, when his maniacal cries attracted the attention of the stage driver who passed that way three times a month. The rescued man, while he has lucid moments, will probably spend the balance of his life in an insane asylum.

MOZART.

Died December 5, 1791.

Harper's Weekly.

A singer paused upon a mountain place;
On either side there spread a fruitful land,
In this the harvest wooed the reaper's hand,
In that the spring unveiled her virgin grace.
The ripened grain blessed once with his face,
The spring he welcomed as it met his ken;
Then closed his eyes and sang a grave "Amen."

And far beyond the azure deep of space
The sons of God put by their harps and bent
To lift his spirit to the holy breast;
While one great Voice spake slow across the skies,
And through the stars its echo came and went:
"Lo! this is he that hymned eternal rest
For all the dead of all a world that dies.

FREE COINAGE.

Democrats Will Be Unable to Pass a Bill Over the President's Veto.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—A morning paper, republican, states that on the assurance of the republican United States senate it is able to announce that a bill, providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, cannot pass the Fifty-second congress over the veto of President Harrison.

The paper affirms that it has made a poll of the entire congress and the result announced above is based on replies in writing from 280 members of the United States senate and house of representatives. The poll has occupied several weeks' time. The result indicates that since the last congress adjourned there has been no abatement of the free silver sentiment in the west and south, and democrats and republicans in the silver states are stated to be, with few exceptions, bent to the doctrine, but that an overwhelming majority of the republican party in congress is pledged to maintain the single gold standard at all hazards and limit the output of silver.

In the last congress 101 democrats in the house voted in favor of the Bland bill. The new congress, which will meet Monday, has in the house 236 democrats, eighty-seven republicans and eight farmers alliance. Of the 244 democrats and farmer members 162 are in favor of a free coinage bill. The majority is so great that the president's veto will be no obstacle to any bill which the house desires really to become a law, for the democrats, without the farmers alliance, have more than the two-thirds vote necessary to pass a bill over the executive veto. The senate is republican by a majority of nine—not large enough to prevent the first passage of a free coinage or of a new tariff bill, but large enough to make certain the defeat of any bill vetoed by the president.

The paper gives the result of its canvass by individual members of the senate, because the disposition of a free coinage bill must finally depend upon that body alone. Of the house of representatives a table by states is given, showing how the democrats and republicans are disposed to vote. A few of the interesting opinions of senators and representatives are also given. Most of the republicans were either "yes" or "no," and the result appears in a table. A summary, however, sets forth the result of the canvass said to have been made.

Summary: Republican senators, 48; democratic senators, 39; farmers alliance, 1. Number of republicans in favor of unlimited coinage, 18; number of democrats in favor of unlimited coinage, 35; number of farmers alliance in favor of unlimited coinage, 1. Total senators in favor of free coinage, 54. Number of votes required in senate to pass a free silver bill over president's veto, 59. Number of republicans opposed to free coinage, 30; number of democrats opposed to free coinage, 3, Brice, democratic, doubtful.

IN BANDS OF LOVE.

Bethrothal of Clarence of England and Princess Mary

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Prince Albert Victor, duke of Clarence, the oldest son of the prince of Wales, on Friday proposed to and was accepted by Princess Victoria Mary, the only daughter of the duke of Teck, at Luton hall, where both have been staying lately with a large party.

The prince of Wales left Luton a few days ago and the young prince came to London yesterday to inform his parents, who thence proceeded to Windsor in order to gain the approval of her majesty, Queen Victoria. All were greatly pleased, Queen Victoria having especially desired the match, which is said to be quite a love match. The prince and princess of Wales have invited the family of the Tecks, including the daughter, to a luncheon party at Marlborough house, St. James Park, for today (Monday).

The news of the engagement of the royal party spread like wildfire through the fashionable circles today. The greatest pleasure is manifested. Princess Mary is a general favorite. Telegrams of congratulation to the members of the royal family from abroad are already being received.

The couple have been much thrown together lately and as it was evident that there was affection on both sides the event creates no particular surprise.

Queen Victoria has placed the former residence of the duchess of Cambridge, St. James palace, at the disposal of the couple, pending a more suitable residence. It is probable that the marriage will be celebrated at an early date.

The duke of Clarence will meet the princess at the railway station today and escort her to Marlborough house.

ST. PAUL IN THE FIELD.

A Committee at Washington to Secure the Democratic Convention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—The city of St. Paul, Minn., intends to make a vigorous effort to secure the holding of the next democratic convention there. A committee of prominent persons from Minnesota are in Washington for the purpose of presenting to the executive committee of the national democratic committee, which meets tomorrow, reasons, political and otherwise, why the convention should be held in St. Paul. The executive committee does not select the place of holding the convention, but the Minnesota people think it advisable to be on hand and present their case to the members of the executive committee as a preliminary skirmish in their efforts to secure the prize they are after. The committee is composed of Mr. M. Doran of St. Paul, member of the democratic national committee from Minnesota; Mayor Smith of St. Paul, Mayor Wiuston of Minneapolis, Judge Charles Flandeau, Mr. Louis Baker of the St. Paul Globe, and son, and Mr. Ginniss of Duluth.

Speaking to a reporter of the political reason why the convention should be held in the locality he advocates, Mr. Baker said: "The republican committee, in locating the national convention of that party for 1892 in Minnesota, concedes that the political battle of next year is to be fought in the northwest. In other words the leaders of the party acknowledge they must fight if they expect to hold the supremacy in this section, and that without this section solid in their favor they have no chance to win."

LEPROSY AT PEORIA.

Well Defined Case Discovered in a Chinese Laundry.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 7.—A sensation has been caused here by the fact that there has been a Chinaman, Sun Hang, here for some time operating a laundry who was afflicted with a well defined case of leprosy. He kept an isolated laundry here and was shunned by all other Chinamen. No one noticed this fact until a man who has seen leprosy in its worst stages stepped into the laundry one day about two weeks ago. He spoke of it to several people, but the health officers did not learn of the case till yesterday. Investigation showed that the leprous Mongolian had been sent out of the city over a week ago by his companions. All of them admit that he had leprosy, but none of them could remember where he went. It is thought that he has gone to Chicago. The officers of the health department will make a strong effort to locate him.

Since the facts have come to light the people who patronized Sun Hang's laundry have become very much alarmed and many of them have burned the linen washed there. The building he occupied is deserted and will probably be torn down.

CONGRESSIONAL BIOGRAPHIES.

Bryan, McKeighan and Kem Tell Their Life Stories.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The first edition of the congressional directory for the Fifty second congress will appear next week. Among other things it will bear the autobiographies of the senators and representatives. Here are those of the new Nebraskans in congress.

First district—(Cass, Douglas, Gage, Johnson, Lancaster, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee, Richardson, Sarpy and Saunders.)—William Jennings Bryan of Lincoln, was born in Salem, Marion county, Illinois, March 19, 1860; attended public school until 15 years of age, spending his vacations on the farm; in the fall of 1875 entered Whipple academy of Jacksonville, Ill.; entered Illinois college, Jacksonville, in 1877; completed a classical course and was graduated with the highest honors in 1881; attended Union College of Law, Chicago, Ill., for two years, during which time he was connected with the office of ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull; began the practice of his profession at Jacksonville; removed to Lincoln, Neb., October 1, 1887, and became a member of the firm of Talbot & Bryan; never held an elective office prior to his election to congress; was elected to the fifty-second congress as a democrat, receiving 32,376 votes, against 25,993 votes for William J. Connell, republican; 13,096 votes for Allen Root, independent; 1,670 votes for E. H. Chapin, prohibitionist, and 8 votes scattering.

Second district—(Adams, Butler, Chase, Clay, Dundy, Fillmore, Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Hamilton, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Jefferson, Kearney, Nuckolls, Phelps, Polk, Red Willow, Saline, Seward, Thayer, Webster and York)—William Arthur McKeighan of Red Cloud, was born of Irish parents in Cumberland county, New Jersey, January 19, 1842; removed with his parents to Fulton county, Illinois, in 1848, where he lived on a farm and attended the common school; enlisted in the Eleventh regiment Illinois cavalry, September, 1861; at the close of the war settled on a farm near Pontiac, Ill.; took an active part in organizing the farmers association; was elected vice president for the Eighth congressional district; moved to Nebraska in 1880, and settled on a farm near Red Cloud; took an active interest in organizing the Alliance; was elected county judge of Webster county in 1885; in 1886 was democratic candidate for congress against Hon. James Laird and was defeated; was again nominated for congress by the alliance, or independent party, was indorsed by the democratic convention, and elected to the Fifty-second congress as an independent, receiving 36,104 votes, against 21,776 votes for N. V. Harlan, republican, and 1,220 votes for L. B. Palmer, prohibitionist, and 16 votes scattering.

Third District—(Antelope, Arthur, Banner, Blaine, Boone, Box Butte, Brown, Buffalo, Burt, Cedar, Cheyenne, Cherry, Colfax, Cuming, Custer, Dakota, Dawes, Dawson, Deuel, Dixon, Dodge, Garfield, Grant, Greeley, Hall, Holt, Hooker, Howard, Keya Paha, Keith, Kimball, Knox, Lincoln, Logan, Loup, Madison, McPherson, Merrick, Nance, Perkins, Pierce, Platte, Rock, Scott's Bluff, Sheridan, Sherman, Sioux, Stanton, Thomas, Thurston, Valley, Washington, Wayne and Wheeler.) Omer Madison Kem of Broken Bow, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, November 13, 1855; was brought up on a farm and received a common school education; removed to Custer county, Nebraska, in March, 1882, where he entered land under the homestead law; resided on this homestead until January, 1890, when he removed to Broken Bow to fill an appointment as deputy treasurer of Custer county; was elected to the Fifty-second congress as an independent, receiving 31,831 votes against 25,440 for George W. E. Dorsey, republican, 22,353 votes for W. H. Thompson, democrat, 961 votes for W. L. Pierce, prohibitionist, and 57 votes scattering.

A FEW HAPPY HITS.

Chicago Mail: There was a reunion of drummers at Des Moines, Ia., yesterday. This will effectually controvert the claim that Iowa is still a prohibition state.

Philadelphia Record: A Chestnut street tailor says he has a customer so bow-legged that his trousers must be cut with a circular saw.

Minneapolis Journal: President of the Bloodstone Bank—Why do you distrust the cashier? He seems to be a very honest and moral man.

Director of the Bank—Well, I saw him reading a bible on a street car this morning.

Atlanta Constitution: "I see the editor has joined the church."

"Yes, and he came within an ace of taking up the collection, but Deacon Smith grabbed the hat before he got it."

Life: He—They had a lover's quarrel, parted, and she married her father's coachman for spite.

She—What became of her lover?

He—O, he married her sister, and hired the coachman.

SURE RECIPE.

James Whitcomb Riley.

He was warned against the woman—
She was warned against the man,
And, of that won't make a weddin',
Wy, they's nothin' else that can.

Pittsburg Bulletin: Young Novergo—I bez pawdon, Miss Polly, for leaving so early, for weally, I feel so much at home heah, always.

Miss Polly—No apologies are necessary; I'm sure I always wish you to be at home when you are here.

Chicago Tribune: "What a world of change this is!" sighed Mr. Billus, looking over an old newspaper.

"And how little I get hold of!" sighed Mrs. Billus, looking over her old gown.

Washington Star: "It's a conspiracy," she said with agitation to the reporter. "It is a plot to ruin my dramatic future."

"How do you mean?"

"I've just brought an action for divorce and the papers refuse to publish the details."

AFLOAT AND ASHORE.

Along the border stream of life,
Unchecked by woman's whim,
A man goes gayly, with the pride
Of being "In the swim."

But evermore upon the bank
Has woman vowed to stand;
And O! she thinks there is no prank
Like bringing him to land.

Chicago Tribune: "Yes, I was a great desperado in my day," said the reformed train robber, shaking his head sadly and with much humility. "I once held up a whole train load of passengers single handed and alone."

"That was quite a feat," said the retired auctioneer, with a dreamy, far away look in his eye, "but I once knocked down a whole railroad."

Rochester Herald: New Jersey will produce 10,000 barrels of applejack this year. What an opening in that state for a bichloride of gold hospital.

Philadelphia record: Out in Iowa they are laughing at Congressman J. P. Dolliver for having said in a campaign speech at Cincinnati in 1881 that "when Iowa goes democratic look out for hell gone Methodist."

WISE SAWS.

Chicago Tim s.

"De man who owns a kerridge dorg
Ain't allus got de spon;
De coon dat's spilin' fur a scrap
Doan' whip de biggest man;
De barber who will shave you bes'
Woan' do a heap ob talk;
De chile dat starts out fur ter run
Mus' fust hab learned ter walk."

Philadelphia Times: A good many jockeys, book makers, bettors and others are stranded, it seems, by the closing of the Gloucester races. Turf fuels.

Rochester Post: Some contend that our ancestors 'way back were pretty slow going fellows, but the fact remains that many of them were up to snuff.

Boston Transcript: No matter how cleanly the seafaring man may be while on the ocean, he has a strong antipathy to being washed ashore.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE