THE DAILY

BEE

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY. TURMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Patly Dee (witcout Sunday) Ono Year.
Daily and Sunday. One Year.
Biz Months.
Three Months.
Funday Bee, one Year.
Weekly Eee, one Year.
OFFICIES. County The Fee Pullding.
South Omain, corner N and 28th Streets,
Countell Hunts, If Fearl Street.
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Chiengo Office, Sir Cusmber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms IS, H and IS, Tribune Building
Wesbington, He Fourteenth Street.
CORRESPONDENCE.

unleations relating to news and ter should be addressed to the La-BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Hear Publishing Company, Comaha. Drafts checks and postofice orders to be made perable to theorder of the company. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
Finite of Nebraska.
County of Bouglas.
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE. P.
Hisbing company. Good Solomnly, Swent that sunday, Novembers ... 29,162 Average. 31,017
GEO B. TEST BUCK.
Eworn to before me and subscribed in my presnce this lith day of November 1892.

(Seal) N. P. FEIL. Notary Public. Average Circulation for October, 24,421. How we will swat 'em in the congres-

sional election of '94!

How the buzzards are sweeping over the patronage carrion!

A COUNCIL committee and presidency trust will produce nothing but distrust.

PATIENCE ceased to be a virtue in discussing the Central graded school question a long time ago.

IT SEEMS too bad that such a great republican state as Pennsylvania cannot elect a republican senator occasionally. THE only trade that has thus far re-

ceived a benefit from the democratic victory is the trade of the cabinet maker. THE sonked overcoat and winter's

coal have knecked turiff and reciprocity out of the impecunious public mind for the nonce. IN SPITE of his defeat Benjamin Har-

rison is today stronger in the affections and confidence of his party than any

WHEN the legislature convenes Paul the apostle of antimonopoly will be found at his old stand with pass keys to the corporation oil room.

TODAY Harvard and Yale kick foot ball at Springfield, Mass. Look out for unbecoming departure from repose in that staid, mugwump town.

THE idea that this city pays contractors so poorly and tardily that they cannot afford to undertake work or carry out their contracts is pure gam-

A WHITER in the W-H. discusses the question as to whether a man can write better while drunk than while sober. His judgment on the matter should be accepted.

WEARE astonished to observe that no mention has been made as yet of one John James Ingalls for the senatorship from Kansis. Is that humble toiler to be slighted?

SOMEBODY ought to make 'way with the able-bodied north Nepraska and South Dakota liar who continually predicts another Sioux Indian uprising when the snow falls.

THE question of an extra session is agitating and irritating the democrats everywhere. Oh, if we could only have got them to fighting over this question during the month of October!

SomeBody should stir up the various organized bodies now quietly snoring away valuable time with a little clixir of effort to add another large dry goods house to the jobbing trade of Omaha.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S advice to invest money in real estate is good as far as it goes, but in the next ten years the capitalists who back Omaha manufacturing industries will be the lucky investors of this vicinity.

ONE peculiarity of the city government of Omaha is that those who get into office don't retire or give up the emoluments until it is absolutely necessary-not in some cases until they have fought the matter out in the courts.

CITIZENS of Omaha may expect to participate in the celebration of the completion of the city hall soon after the termination of the World's fair. The present condition of the work hardly warrants the prediction, how-

THE people of France, Hawaii and other countries whose cabinets are smashed ought to appeal for material to this country. We are building cabi nets here at a fremendous rate every day for Cleveland and could readily turn off a choice lot for foreign coun-

ANY good man will be satisfactory for president of the incoming city council provided only that he shall be free from entangling alliances with franchised corporations and from combines made to give three or four men, whom the people at large distrust, control of important committees.

THE trusts are seldom backward about letting the country know when they absorb a new concern that has stood out against them, but the proprictors of the plants absorbed are not usually eager to announce that they have surrendered. The denial of the Nebraska City Distillery company of the report that it had sold out to the whisky trust is positive enough, however, to carry some weight.

TO DEAL WITH IMMIGRATION. Senator Chandler of New Hampshire. chairman of the senate committee on immigration, has called a meeting of the committee in New York city on November 26. A bill requiring steamship companies to prepare and lay before the committee their passenger manifests, containing full details concerning their passengers, in order to show their right to admission, was passed at the last session of the senate, but did not pass the house. It is expected that with some modifications it will pass the house in December, and that when it goes back to the senate the whole subject of immigration will be open for consideration. In regard to additional legislation the points most talked of are on educational qualification, a property qualification, a larger head tax than 50 cents, and increased and more expensive steamship accommodations, which would lessen the number of inferior immigrants.

This question of restricting im nigration promises to receive very carnest attention at the coming session of congress, and if not then satisfactorily settied, which it is hardly likely to be, it will be one of the problems which the succeeding democratic congress will bacalled upon to solve. The party that was successful at the late electson is committed by its platform to the restriction of immigration and some of those who were authorized to speak in its name during the campaign assured the labor interest of the country that if given the power the democracy would give it protection against the influx of foreign labor. How far the party will be disposed to go in this direction, when put to the test, it would not be safe to conjecture, for any radical policy of restriction will be certain to encounter the vigorous hostility of foreign-born citizens who gave most valuable assistance to the democracy in the late election, Irish-Americans and German-Americans will ardently resent any policy that would keep their fellowcountrymen from coming to the United States merely for the reason that they would come into competition with American workingmen, and there can be no legislation on this subject discriminating against any race of Europeans. The privileges accorded by our immigration laws to one people must be accorded to all peoples-frish, Germans, Italians and every other nationality in Europe must be treated with absolute equality as to their right to land on our shores. Obviously, therefore, the party that settles this question, if it shall devolve upon one party for solution, will have a difficult and perploxing task to perform.

The agitation of this subject is being renewed, and a plausible excuss for anxiety regarding it is found in the fact that the immigration for eight months of this year ending with August was larger than that of the entire preceding year and would have been still greater but for the restriction imposed by the president's order. It is apprehended that for obvious reasons the number of immigrants will be greatly increased next year if some stronger check than is provided by existing law be not put to their coming. Everybody realizes the importance of the question and there is a protty general appreciation of the difficulties that surround it, but undoubtedly a wise and satisfactory lution will be found without making any wide or radical departure from the policy which has prevailed from the foundation of the government, and which has been the great source of national

growth and development. THE SILVER QUESTION.

At the last session of the United States senate, Hon. John Sherman introduced a proposition, which is still pending, to repeal what is known as the Sherman silver act, providing for the purchase by the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver ballion monthly. Mr. Sherman also made a speech in the senate in which, referring to this act, he said: "I can say myself that there are possibilities in the future in respect to that law which would make me as anxious to repeal it as I was reluctant to vote for it. \* \* \* In the first place it has disappointed our expectations in one particular-the purchase of large sums of silver, including the whole American product, did not stop the decline of silver. That shows, therefore, that the decline does not occur from causes here, but that it occurs from causes abroad."

In a late interview Senator Sherman stated that he was still in favor of repealing the silver act and should be glad to forward a movement looking to that end. He said that the act had for some time been a source of embrerassment, and if it continues on the statute books it will prove as annoying to Mr Cleveland's administration as it has proved to President Harrison's. The house stood in the way of the repeal of the act at the last session and Senator Sherman thought that would be the difficulty at the coming session, unless the democratic leaders who favor repeal can persuade the majority in the house to agree to the proposition. It would seem that this might be done in view of the fact that the democratic platform denonaces 'the republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift fraught with possibilities of danger in the future, which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, auxious for its speedy repeal." With this atterance of the national convention in favor of the repeal of the silver law, and such leaders as Carlisle and Hill committed to it, the democrats in the house will hardly be able to justify themselves in a refusal to support a proposition for repeal. Stalt a majority of them are likely to oppose such a proposition unless they can have assurance of more radical legislation regarding silver. All those who voted at the first session for the tree coinage of silver may be expected to antagonize the abandonment of the present law, under which the silver product of this country is taken by the government, if they see no prospect of getting free coinage in place of it. The south as eagerly desires free and unlimited coinage as do the sliver mining states, and it must not

of the democracy is now the dominant As free coinage was defeated at the

be forgotten that the southern element

first session of the present congress it is bill can become a law during the present administration. It cannot be said, therefore, that the outlook for legislation regarding silver by this congress is altogether favorable. The question will recive attention. That much is assured. Senator Sherman will renew his proposition to repeal the existing law and it is more than probable that other silver measures will be introduced, but it is not likely that anything will be done beyond another extended discusston of the subject and perhaps a vote or two which will demonstrate that a large majority of the democratic representatives in congress are still in favor of the free coinage of silver.

THE OCEAN MAIL CONTRACTS. There is some talk in democratic circles to the effect that the Fifty-third congress may repudiate the policy of subsidizing mail steamship lines, and it has been stated that there is a possibility that appropriations for such service may be refused. This new ocean mail service, now only partially established, is being carried on under contracts with the government which cannot be annulled, though a democratic congress could decline to appropriate the money required and thus subject the government to actions for recovery in the court of claims by the steamship companies with which agreements have been entered into. There are now five of these lines carrying United States mails to South American ports under contracts whose validity cannot be denied, and it is only a few weeks since the government made further contracts with the International Steamship company, the most important of all, for mail service between this country and Antwerp and Liverpool. The famous steamships City of Paris and City of New York and five others, upon which work is about to begin in a Philadelphia shipyard, will belong to this line, which is a thoroughly American enterprise. The contract with the International

ready for service. It retrenchment shall be found necessary it is to be hope 1 that it may take some other form, as the government mail contracts now promise to give a great stimulus to the building and operating of steamships in the United States. The contracts that have already been entered into, however, are said to be perfectly binding, so that apart from any patriotic considerations the congressional action suggested would entail loss upon the country. The proper thing for the democratic party to do is to endorse the republican policy of encouraging the revival of our merchant marine.

line does not take effect until 1895, when

the new ships are to be completed and

THE INTERESTS OF THE SCHOOLS. Petty partisanship in the Board of Education, trivial as it may seem, affords proof of the soundness of the position long ago taken by THE BEE in behalf of a nonpartisan board, composed of men who have a deep interest in the welfare of our public schools.

There appears to be no good excuse the delay in making provision for the relief of the schools from the overcrowded condition that has for some time been a source of annoyance and a just cause of complaint. It was promised months ago that the Central school would soon be ready for use and that the overcrowded condition of the High school would be relieved. It now appears that nothing is being done in that direction and that there is no immedi-

ate prospect of any action. No explanation of the causes which have occasioned the delay in the work upon school buildings will be satisfactory to the people. All of the parties to the various disputes and squabbles by which progress has been hindered have excuses of their own by which somebody else is shown to be to blame; but the fact remains that such personal matters have no place in the deliberations of a school board and the average citizen is not concerned in them. What the people want is action, intelligent, unselfish and energetic action in behalf of the highest public interests. There ought to be an end of personal disputes and petty politics in the Board of Education.

ANOTHER week of the regular winter packing season at South Omaha has surpassed the record of the corresponding week last year, while all of the other packing centers have had a decided falling off. There is every prospect that the business of the local houses will continue to increase throughout the season and that a long stride toward second place will be taken during the coming year. It is significant that while this increase is going on here there is large decrease everywhere else. This bears out the prediction made months ago that the improved transportation advantages would make South Omaha the most popular of all the live tock markets

IT SEEMS to have been finally deternined that the Indian maiden and the wild western cowboy are not strictly typical of Omaha civilization at this stage of its development. At least the figures representing these personages have disappeared from the city hall and the minds of the councilmen are now tranquil. No doubt they are picturesque and interesting in their way. but they are not representative of the ity or the state.

TALK about Smith, Jones or Brown domniation, the Taylors run things in Ohio. Three of them are members of congress from that state. Two of them were candidates for secretary of state in the late election and that is what made Ohio so close and no one knows yet which one was elected.

WITH an active crushing mill as near is Rapid City, operating on 250 tons of stanniferous rock per day, rock mined on the spot, why shouldn't Omaha have the greatest tin plate factory in the

IT IS a pity that it should be necessary to wait for a serious disaster before

South Omaha can be relieved from the not likly to be successful at the coming danger crused by the fast running of session, though doubtless its advocates will claim something for it in connection with democratic victory in the national election. At any rate no free coinage miles an hour. This is no new thing. for every city has had the same experience, but that does not excuse the newlect of the ordinance.

OMAHA moved off very smoothly after election was over, and has again swung full into the center of the current of business. Though not working her engines to their full capacity, she is keeping right along with the procossion. Her business transacted through the clearing house was more than \$1,100,000 pg : day, and the total is an increase of 32,8 per cent over the corresponding week of 1891. But two other towns in this country show as good returns for the week.

No pount there have been some abuses in the building of crosswalks owing to various influences in the council, but it is also true that many of the improved streets are in need of cross walks which cannot be secured. This will be more fully realized when the muddy season begins.

THE Board of Trade meeting today to discuss the option bill will be of importance to the grain interests of Nebraska. The secretary promises a large attendance of grain dealers whose business the proposed law will jeopardize if not destroy.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Congressman McKeighan is booming himself for senatorial honors. Information comes from a reliable source that McKeighan and Kem will control the independent strongth in the joint convention. Kem will throw the members from the Big Sixth over to McKeighan, in defiance to Bryan, Boyo, Morton, etc. Bryan, however, is going on the theory that the job of distributing the patronnee in this state is already as good as awarded to him, and he therefore counts it good trading property. He has set his beart on being elected to the senate, and resilzes that it takes votes to do He sees in McKeighan possible obstacle, and knowing the weakness of the latter for things that promise well of this world's goods, has offered the fatter the job of patronage distributer, with permission to make all he can out of it, if in return McKeighan will inveigle his independent brothron into voting Bryan into the enate. But McKeignan will fool him at the appointed tour. Bryan's argument takes the form of convincing McKeighan will still be congres man from the Fifth district, with all its bonors and emoluments, and that he will simply be trading his chances of being elected senator for something that will make him a big man among his con-

Bryan has given it out cold that he wants the senatorship, and is bound to get it if such a thing is possible. He claims that he will have the distribution of the patronage in this state, and on the strength of that assumption has already made propositions to the independents to the effect that he will give them about everything they want in the way of federal offices in Nebraska, provided they will give him their undivided support for the senate, or enough of it to land him there which, with the slight prospects of getting the unanimous support of the sixteen demo crats in the legislature, would be practically all of it. Soveral of the party leaders are opposed to him, alleging that he is neither a democrat nor an independent, and charging that he sold out the entire ticket in his district to secure his own election. He is charged with having sold out Morton to Van Wyck in return for some of the latter's independent support and is denominated a scab by some of those high in the councils of his party. He is carrying on his negotiations for the indewhich pretends to carry the independent strength in a couple of vest pockets, but there is a threatened rebellion on the part of independents who object to raded here and there at the volition of the at the party helm, and there will be a vast deat of jig music and red fire before the delivered to Mr. Bryan as per the ntended arrangement.

The more the democrats and independents n some of the counties in the southern part of the state try to explain the peculiar cir cumstances pointing to the alleged promises made between them prior to establish the fact that such a tie-up actually It now develops that there wa such a deal in York county, but it was upset at the last minute. C. L. Meissner, one of the democratic nominees for the house, has made a statement for the purpose of relieving the public mind of the impression that Mr. Price, one of the independent publicly offered the support of the inde endent members of the legislature for Bryan for United States provided the democratic legislative ticket in that county would be withdrawn Meissner says that while Mr. Price did not make that statement personally in public the offer was made at a private meeting a which both of the gentlemen named were present. The proposition counts for nothing not withdrawn and the republican nominees Mesars, Keckley and Johnson, were elected dut it simply goes to show that such a deal was attempted by the democrats and inde endents in some of the counties of the state successful in certain localities and that there are independent members of the legislature and will not support an independent for the

Judge Shields says that the senatorial out candidates and the personal feeling of the members of the independent party, who were formerly republicans and democrats, toward the parties that they left. "I think that the democrats, or some of them at least, feel very friendly toward Paddock, for he wasn't so very much opposed to them on the tariff and on some other matters, and I believe that he would be more satisfactory to our party than any other republican could be. against the McKinley bill, or a part of it, and he is not regarded as a very steep pro-

And now comes another legislative con-test, disputing the right of Fred Newberry of Humilton county to the seat to which he seems to be entitled by one plurality on the face of the returns. Mr. Newberry's name went out to the world two years ago as the daudy of the famous Newberry bill because his name happened to be attached to the back of it. He was elected to that legis-lature by a plurality of 500, but this year it was cut down to one, which is a fair indicafreight man in that county. It is alleged, however, that the plurality of even one was not secured by a fair count, and John A. Whitmore, one of the republican candidates, will contest the election on the ground that several votes cast for Whitmore were rejected by the indees for muricing technical jected by the judges for purely technical reasons, and that the latter was fairly elected by the voters of Hamilton county by clean plurality.

Ex-Speaker Sam M. Elder and his col-league, E. A. McVey, together with State Senator L. M. Johnson, gained a little ad-vantage in the mandamus proceedings brought against County Cierk Herman Stein of Clay county to compel him to issue to them certificates of election. The court do cided that it had jurisdiction in the matter, notwithstanding the fact that the case is now pending in the supreme court, on the ground that the proceedings were entered upon in the lower court before the proceed ings of an opposite character were entered upon in the supreme court, and the clerk was ordered to assue the certificates, which was at once done. The case will come up for nearing before the higher court upon its

Hon. George D. Meiklejohn of Fullerton,

was in the city yesterday. While discussing the campaign in his district in which his downed the combined forces of the democratic and independents, he said that the combina tion was not formed soon enough, as it wa only seven days before election when Povn ter, the independent nominee, canceled his appointments and negan endeavering to throw the entire independent strength of the distriet to Keiper. It was then too late to undo what had been done before that time, and Meiklejohn was able to not only overcome the democratic majority of 1,600, but to pile up a plurality of twice that size for himself. The congressman-elect left last evening on a deer-hunting trip is Colorado and Wyoming with a party of friends, and will be out o the state for the next three weeks.

The Columbus Journal has steered Senator elect James E. North of the Twelfth sena-torial district into the field as a candidate for collector of internal revenue, the job now held by John Peters.

Little Shyme, But Much Reason, Let all the people shout For Van Week is knocked clear out. Cutanity has of the bounce; The fort is with Lorenza Crounse. All Democrats Not Happy.

Is Mr. Morton becoming a crankf If not appears that his phillipic against Van Wyek in his Omaha speech last night was a belated pre-election tirade. Lost His Grip.

Minneapolis Journal,

Governor Boies' chances for the presidency

are decidedly minimized by his mability to hold lowa in the democratic column. Holes

mire political reputation has rested on the fact that he carried lowa.

Give it to 'Em. Wakafeld Reput There is no question that the people of Ne braska want and demand a maximum freigh rate law. They should have it. The legis lature which meets this winter should pasuch a measure, not in a spirit of hostility to the ratiroads, but in a spirit of business fair

ness and justice to all concerned. A Straight Tip.

It is idle to fight over a battle that has seen lost, or to criticise the tactics which have been adopted. The republicans made traightforward, courageous fight for They have no cause to be ashamed of their campaign. The social unrest of the country was against them and they were de-feated.

Everlastingly Spiked.

Hastings Nebraskan. The result of the election cannot alter the act that Nebraska raises forty bushels of winter wheat to the acre, fifty bushels o eorn to the acre, that her farm lands steadily increasing in value and that her prosperous people have spied the calaunty gua that has been a menace to their progress for the past two years.

Familie Folly.

New York Advertiser. It is estimated that some day the puerile sentimentalism that allenates from the party of order and temperance the votes of well meaning but impracticable extremists who waste their energies on unattainable proble ition dreams will give 'way to sober reason and result in placing real chicks upon demo eratic licentiousness.

A Ripe Necessity.

New York Herald. A New England scientist is alarmed at th prependerance of oil, starch and sugar in the food of Americans, and hastens to warn his countrymen that such substances are "mere heat producers." He has evidently overlooked, or underlooked, the present price "Every man his own fur nace" is the rule now.

A Sharp Recovery.

Globe Democrat. We are glad to have passed through a whole post-election week without encounter-ing the expression "Now that the smoke of battle has cleared away." Perhaps it is h cause it wasn't so much a battle as a mas-sacre. But we want it distinctly understood that the survivors are doing mighty well and are almost ready for another onsiaught in which they will do a large part of the ann

Standing in Their Own Light.

San Francisco Chroniele, roads do not seem disposed to very liberally with the persons who propose to visit the World's fair. A 25 per cent ro duction is not as heavy a cut as is usuall made when a political convention is in ses-sion or a fraternal order holds its annual gathering. The assumption, no doubt, is that the passenger movement will be so great anyhow that the railroads can afford to die tate tueir own terms, but it is just possible nat the high rates of fare may make many a person who would otherwise have gone to Chicago stay at home next year.

No More Ten Doliar Immigrants.

New York Herald.
The nation has been forced to cut off Mon golian immigration to save its own laborers from starving wages and destitution. It has been compelled to prohibit imported contractiaber to protect its own skilled wage earner. against ruinous competition. The time ha now come to draw the line between \$100-in migrants and \$10-immigrants, to shut that horde who are "assisted" out of their own country because they are not wanted and rush here packed in emigrant vessels at cattle rates, only to become a public bucder or take the work at starving wages of jour own workingmen.

Remarks on One Pettigrew Philadelphia Pres

Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota is on of the last persons who has any right to un dertake to lay the blame of republican de-feat on others. Mr. Pettigrew proved false to his party in the last congress and wa chiefly engaged in this campaign in trying to explain his mistakes. His little quarrels over patronage did more than anything else to cause disaffection in his state, and his course in the Fifty-first congress afforded the opponents of the republican party a great deal of valuable material for use in the recent cam-paign. For Mr. Pettigrew now to undertake to vent his spite by a vicious attack on Pres nimself which will not hurt the president or elevate Mr. Pettigrew in public opinion,

IN A DRY GOODS STORE.

Buffalo Courier. "Where are the linens kept?" she asked.
"Down stairs." was the ronly.
She sweetly smiled and grabbed her train
And palexly hastened by.
Once down, she ventured to inquire,
"The linens, are they here?"
"Just three rooms over to the right
And straight back in the rear."
At last she reached the point proposed,
"The linens?" -like a crash
The answer came across the store.
"Tuey're six rooms over—c ish!"

"They're six rooms over—c sh!" Lain she jostled through the crowd And faintly as sed the clerk: "The linens, please?" "Uo stairs," he said,

The linens, please? "Unstates, with a tantalizing smirk.
She reached the top quite out of breath;
"The linens, sir," she said.
"In the annex building, five floors up,
And then walk straight ahead."
Accomp ishing the long assent,
Her temper sorely tried, Hor temper sorely tried, he sharply asked the man in charge.

With wrath sne could not hide: Will you tell me where the linens are, Or if they're in the store? We used to keep them ma'am," he smiled, "But do not any more."



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OTHER LANDS THAN OFERS

plained by the latter's provisions. The first direct cost of making the proposed great addition to the existing military force of the orapire will be about \$17,500,000, and that will be supplemented by a further annual outlay of \$16,000,000. It is known not only in Ger many, but elsewhere, that the condition of the imperial finances is unfavorable, that deficits, not surpluses, are characteristics of the annual budgets, and that, while the present revenues are already inadequate to uscharge the annual expenditures, taxation is considered unwisely oncrous. To obtain the additional revenue required for the increase of the army in accordance with the provisions of the new bill, the burden of taxation will have to be made much beavier. When the bare outline of the scheme of army increase was originally presented to the people, it was gested by the chancelor that the additional revenue required to carry it out would be obtained from enhanced taxes upon to bacco, beer and spirits. These things are to the Germans, especially tobacco and beer, not morely comforts or inxuries of life, but absolute necessaries. Custom and habit have made them so, not only to the wealthy or well-to do, but to the poor and the poor est. Tobacco, beer and spirits are highly taxed already, and the announcement of Von Caprivi that it was proposed to place bigher tax upon them at once engendered opposition to the military measure, the adoption of which would require the increase t be made. But the money cost of the arm bill is not the only cause of popular antagenism to it; that is a serious objection, but not less so is the conscription, which goes with it, of practically all the young and vigprous men of the country, who are to be forced into the army for two years, the present term of service being reduced as a

Germany has spent no less than \$3,000,000. 000 on her army. An official report drawn up by the discinguished French statesman and ex-minister, George Cochery, has made its appearance at Paris, showing that ducing the same period France has devoted a sum of \$3,650,000,000 toward a similar object. Neither of these immense sums comprises the enormous expanditure which both France and Germany have incurred in behalf of their respective navies and in the various branches of naval defense. Neither do they include the cutlay during the twenty-two years on strategic railways and military pensions. Still less do they take into account the yet more heavy indirect burden imposed on the time and energies of the two nations by compulsority drafting the manhood of the two countries into the ranks of the army at the very age when men's labor with hand and brain is of most value to industry and trade. It is nimost impossible to realize the enormous strain and check placed upon the presperity and progress of the two countries in question by taxes necessary for the maintenance of these great military establishments. It must b borne in ming that during the two decades in which this vast expenditure has been incurred neither France nor Germany has been involved in any European war, nor have they even had lighting going on near their frontiers. The sums in question have been spent on armies which have been kept throughout the entire period merely on a peace footing.

It is authoritatively stated that since 1871

gilding to the bitter pill.

The spirit of anarchy is not dead in France. The infernal machine which was found be fore the Carmaux building, and which ex ploded with such terrible effect in the police station, has not yet spent its force. It threatens not marely to bring on a ministerial crists in France, but to dissipate that alliance with Russia which so many Frenchmen have haited with hope and onthusiasm. The shock of the Carmaux bomb appears to have extended from Paris to St. Petersburg and in their aismay over this demonstration of nibilism the organs of the exer very plainty intimate that Holy Russia can entertain be alliance with a government in which such outrages can be perpetrated with so much boldness. From this the next step has peen to assert that no alliance between Russia and France has been formed or is contemplated. With their vivid recollections of the terrible Paris commune, it is natural that the French people should be profoundly moved by these latest manifestations of the spirit of anarchy, and that they should lay the blame upon the weakness and irresolution of their government. They were greatly reassured by the energy with which Boutangism was crushed, and the promptness with which the assassin Rayachol was brought to justice. When they contrast those actions with the temporizing attitude of Loubet's government toward the Carmaux miners they demand that it shall give way to an administration more resolute in dealing with the leaders and revolutionary elements of the country. Popular opinion in the newspapers and in the streets is quickly communicated to the

Chamber of Deputies, in which the enemies The cause of the common outcry of the of the government and agitators for a change are only too eager to avail themselves of the fermans against the army bill is fully exopportunity afforded by the Carmaux infernal machine. The result is one of those ministerial crises which so frequently overtake political government in France.

> The land question is rapidly taking on as acute a phase in England as it has in Ireland. The tenant farmers in the one country are as loud in their complaints of poor crops, low prices and high rents as they are in the other. Foreign competition has made it as impossible for them to raise coreals for the market as it is for the New Bugland farmer in face of the competitition of the great west, The other crops, like tobacco, which help out our framers, are out of the question in Eugland, and such crops as can be raised are made expensive by the heavy rent the farmer there must pay. These Eaglish farmers are holding meetings to consider the best means of relieving this depression, and soon to be agreed that, whatever else happens, rents must come down. They want land courts, like those in Ireland, and the sliding scale of rents, depending upon the crop and prices. Tucy also ask for the three F's which played such a part to the Irish agitation-free sale. fair cents and fixity of tenure. In the meantime a conference of farmers from all over the kingdom is to be held to consider remedies, and the landlords are to be asked to defor their rent audits until March.

The strength of the French army at the present time, on a peace footing, is stated to be 519,000 men, which in twenty-five years will be increased, at the present rate of conscription, to 4,053,000; that of Russia at this time, excluding the forces in Asia, is set down, on a peace footing, at 387,000 men; in twenty-three years the army will be, it is estimated, 4,536,000 strong. The German scheme, which is so vigorously and commonly opposed, is to increase the effective peace strongth of the army to 492,000, officers not included, by the annual addition of large numbers of new recruits every year. Those serving two years will, at the expiration of that time, of course, drop out of the ranks and stay out so long as peace prevails, but if war should come they will form part of the effective fighting force of the empire. They will be trained soldiers neld in reserve, and always regarded as the army.

MERRY JINGLES.

Galveston News: "There is always room at the top." but you had better carry up with you a big basket of victuals.

Boston Courler: The kennel-keeper pre-serves his life by "going to the dogs."

Yonkers Gazette: Fly time may be over, but in the boarding house fruit cake the fly is still current. Alten Democrat: It is said that care killed

the eat. One cannot use too much cars in dealing with one's neighbor's feline favorite. New York Herald.

Not only did he pay the price The Chine-e laundry wanted; He paid his wardrobe to replace, Where new-made tatters flaunted. The wild expense so roused his ire He selzed his ready Faber And wrote a stathing article About "Chinese choap labor

Washington Star: "What's yeh stanin' dah

Washington Star: "What's yeh stanin' dah don'? saked a Forgy Bottom native. "Ise figgerin' on de ta'lft."
"Yon is, is yeh?"
"Yassendeed, I'se got it all plain how dey kin rejuce de taxes"
"Rasius, you sat'ny does min' me ob white folks ebr'y oncet in crwhile. De folks dat wordes mos' 'cout de taxes is de ones dat ain' got none ter nay." got none ter pay.'

Somerville Journal: He-Do you love me? She-If I didn't how could I possibly endura ear ne you ask me that same old chestnut uestion so often as you do?

Rochester Post: A Diplomat: Bobby-Say pa, what doyon do when ma says you've beet on a lamboree? Fu-There, that'il do. You like jam yourseif, don't you, Bobby? Cincinnati Commerciai: Mr. Aikin-You see things in a different light since you married, do you not? Mr. Nawed-I ough to. There were lifteen lamps among our wedding

Post Disputch: The auctioneer is said to be the shortest lived of men. And that is right. Isn't he always saying, "Going! going! gone."

Chicago Tribune: "Richard III.." said the eminent tragedian in his deepest chest tones, "is my best howica".

Elmira Gazette: Jagson says the only thing in his house that doesn't seem to collect dust is his boy's savings bank.

ALWAYS THUS.

Pilot Knob, Mo. Mr. Henry P. Suffered Travers, formerly of this place, suffered with chronic Years. rheumatism for 20 years, and was

treated at times by several doctors. ST. JACOBS OIL cured him. No No Return return of pain 3 in 3 years. G. A. Farrar. Years.

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Squeezed



The job lot clothing trade are not squeezing prices, as they'd have you think, It's the "dear people" that are getting squeezed, quieted for the moment by much talk about marvelous purchases, excessive stocks, great discounts, no weather, etc., while deceptive qualities, inferior trimmings and unreliable

tailoring blind the "dear people" till the money's gone. A few days dispel these delusions-then months of annoyance ensue. You know that's regular. Now, honestly, our prices are not the lowest because our better qualities don't admit. Our garments have a national reputation for reliability and we guarantee the quality; Isn't it safer to buy an onercoat or suit of us than most places? Overcoats: our own make, \$10, \$15, \$20 and up-Ulsters \$10, \$15, up to \$35.

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