

THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas,
I, George B. Tschick, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending November 19, 1892, was as follows:

Sunday, November 19, 1892	26,720
Monday, November 20, 1892	23,210
Tuesday, November 21, 1892	23,210
Wednesday, November 22, 1892	24,174
Thursday, November 23, 1892	24,174
Friday, November 24, 1892	24,174
Saturday, November 25, 1892	24,174
Average	24,437

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 19th day of November, 1892.
Notary Public.
(Seal)

Average Circulation for October, 24,431.

How about that sidewalk inspector?

The peanut crop in the south is a failure this year, but the crop of peanut seed is as large as usual in that section.

The highlanders of San Francisco have one good trait. They go to war with one another and their numbers are thus reduced.

The citizens of Lincoln have honored Patrick Egan. This will be very painful to certain distinguished friends of Grover Cleveland.

Whether we are to have free trade or not, the best investment a man can make is in real estate. Get some good Nebraska land, hold onto it and you will never want in your old age.

ALKAHI STEVENSON is now being informed by Mr. Cleveland that he is a mighty small part of this administration. He is probably booked for the same treatment given Tom Hendricks.

The ball park here tomorrow will not be without "fools" and "strikes," but with "punts" and "touchdowns." Two such great states as Iowa and Nebraska will kick up a pretty match, that is certain.

IN CONNECTION with the Panama canal it will be hoped by people all over the world that the honored name of De Lesseps is not to be covered with disgrace. He was probably deceived and unwittingly deceived others.

THE voters of Nebraska will please keep their eyes on James Whithead and W. E. Andrews. Two men who could cut the votes of Kern and McKelghan down to such narrow margins are not to be honorably found in innocuous desuetude by a long way.

THE most rigid investigation should follow the terrible railroad disaster at Alda, Neb. It appears that either the freight crew blundered or some outside party is to blame. It was a most lamentable event and the responsibility should be located by the authorities.

THE Chicago Evening Post presents a picture of Myron W. Reed of Denver with the information that he has just been elected to congress. The Post is out of date. Reed was nominated, but declined two months ago and Lafe Pence was nominated in his place and elected.

A GREAT sensation was caused in Chicago by a report that an alderman had resigned. Chicago aldermen have resigned, have been jailed, defeated and assaulted, but the records of the city do not reveal that any of them ever resigned. Of course, it was soon found to be a fake.

IN ANY compromise that may be reached between the city and the Union Depot company the council is bound to protect the interests of Omaha. The people will not submit to a surrender of contract provisions which make it possible for other roads to enter the union depot on reasonable terms.

THE great prairie fires by which the farmers in the Elkhorn valley lost thousands of tons of hay and much other property are to be deeply deplored. It is hard luck for a farmer to lose the profits of a year's work in this manner, and public sympathy will be extended to the unfortunate sufferers. The utmost care should be taken to prevent the starting of such dangerous conflagrations.

THE letter of General Field to General Weaver plainly reveals that the populist candidate for vice president sympathized with the democratic party throughout, and it is probable that when he saw that his election was impossible he quietly advised southern populists to vote for Cleveland and Stevenson. That is, of course, only natural, since Field was a general in the confederate army.

AT THE last session of the legislature of this state a law called the valued policy law was passed. The first case tried under this new enactment has just been closed at Nebraska City. Property insured by the Insurance Company of North America was burned and the company refused payment upon the ground that the building was not entirely destroyed and could be repaired at nominal cost. The jury found a verdict awarding the plaintiff the full amount of the insurance with interest from the date of the fire. This will be likely to have an important influence upon the action of insurance companies concerning the settlement of fire losses in this state.

CEREAL PRODUCTION AND PRICES.

The consideration which Secretary Rusk gives in his annual report to the production and prices of cereals, and the suggestions he makes thereon, are of so judicious and practical a character that they ought to receive the careful attention of the agricultural producers. Secretary Rusk points out that the high prices for wheat that prevailed last year were not justified by the wheat supply of the world, and when they began to decline the downward movement was accelerated by the outpour from farmers which had been stored up to await the promised rise. While this may be familiar information to most farmers, the practical lesson it conveys may not have suggested itself to all of them. It will be remembered that the farmers last year were advised to hold their wheat and many of them did so, losing money thereby. Certainly the outlook for high prices seemed most favorable, but the farmer who based expectation of high prices on crop reports and holds his grain will lose by it in nine cases out of ten.

The error which misled our producers last year, says the secretary of agriculture, arose from a failure to appreciate the changed conditions which now surround the production and marketing of the world's wheat crop. The commercial supply does not depend entirely upon the crops of a few large countries. The ramifications of commerce are so extended, and the facilities for internal communication so improved in the various countries of the world that a demand will draw a supply from sources little recognized a few years since in summing up countries of production, India and Russia are now enabled to dispose of a large part of the grain which, a few years ago, was stored for years of scarcity. Another important fact is that the wheat crop of the world is continuous, being harvested in every month of the year. Notwithstanding the predictions of an almost unprecedented severity, the fact is that the world's supply of wheat last year was in proportion to the world's demands.

The following suggestion of Secretary Rusk will doubtless cause a good deal of discussion, not only among farmers, but generally, for it interests the consumer as well as the producer. He says: "The time has arrived when the American farmer must cease his efforts to neutralize the low price of his wheat by producing a larger quantity. He is going from bad to worse, and each effort to extricate himself by that means sinks him deeper in the mire of failure. The only proper course lies in a reduction of acreage and production to meet the demand of domestic consumption and a normal requirement for exportation." Undoubtedly this plan would produce the desired result, but what more profitable use could the farmers put their land to than that of raising wheat? However, it is an exceedingly interesting question that is raised by Secretary Rusk and should be carefully considered by the wheat producers of the country.

AN ATTACK ON PENSIONS.

It is plain that the democrats are getting ready to make an attack on pensions. Intimations of this purpose are found in the utterances of the party organs, which discuss the pension system as an oppressive burden upon the people and point out that it costs this country more than any nation of Europe pays for maintaining its standing army. The Philadelphia Record says: "It is time that the people of the United States should seriously consider what may be done to check this frightful drain upon the public purse, which outruns all calculations for providing needed revenue and threatens the credit of the country. The task of reduction is a purely business affair, which must be met in a business way by a careful purgation of the pension lists and amendment of the pension laws." The southern democratic press is insisting that there must be a large reduction in the pension account, and, in fact, this demand comes from democrats in every section of the country.

The veterans of the country may therefore be prepared not only for the cessation of all pension legislation, but for sweeping changes in the pension system when the democratic party enters upon full control of the government. It will undoubtedly be one of the first acts of that party to reduce the pension list, and when this task is begun it is to be expected that it will be prosecuted unrelentingly. With the southern element of the democracy dominating legislation the men who preserved the union and their dependents can look for very little consideration. Deserving veterans or the widows and orphans of such will appeal in vain to a democratic congress for recognition, while many worthy persons who are now receiving the bounty of the government will have their little monthly allowance, so necessary to their subsistence, cut off.

Grant that there is some warrant for the demand that the pension lists shall be purged, the danger in committing this task to the democratic party is that it will not be fairly and justly performed. No platform expressions of regard for the union soldiers and sailors can wipe out the fact that there is no sympathy with them on the part of the element which controls the democracy and very little in the party generally. It will not attempt to quite destroy the pension system, but it is very likely to get as close to that as it will dare to, and in the cutting down process it is inevitable that many worthy pensioners will suffer. The design of the democratic party in this direction is already being made known, and it is not to be doubted that within the next two years it will be put into effect.

THE WEST IS INTERESTED.

In an article on the improvement of transportation facilities on the great lakes the New York Commercial Bulletin says: "That climatic conditions impose a barrier to the realization of the dream of a great waterway of international commerce through the lakes and the St. Lawrence is no reason for underestimating the importance of what can actually be done by means of improvement in lake transportation to bring the great western fields of vegetable, mineral and animal

production into closer communication with the markets of the world."

It is no less important to the west than to the east that transportation facilities on the great water route should be improved, for the greatest problem of the time is that of cheap marketing of the products of the country. The profits of the western farmer are dependent in a great degree upon the cost of getting his produce transported to the eastern seaboard. The railroads can and do combine to keep freight rates up, but the water is free and competition over the great lakes can never be suppressed. The shipping on the lakes has improved wonderfully during the past few years, and the number and size of the ships now engaged in the carrying trade on those waters would surprise the lake navigators of the past generation. Some of the largest and finest vessels in the world are now plying between Chicago and Buffalo, and their number is increasing yearly. The slow sailing vessels of old times have given place to fast steamships, many of which are equal to those which are engaged in the freight traffic of the sea. The tendency is toward larger ships, and for this reason the deepening of channels and harbors in some places is demanded. The government can undertake no work that more closely concerns the interests of the people at large than this. For all time to come the water route will be the cheapest outlet for the products of the west, and the interest of the western farmer in the improvement of this route will never abate.

An example of the value of the water routes in keeping down transportation charges is found in the competition between the Erie canal and the railroads between Buffalo and New York. The difference between the pool rates and the actual rates which have been charged by the railroads, which is about 33 cents a bushel, is the amount that has been saved by the canal, according to the report of the superintendent of public works. This saving, he says, has been made upon every bushel of western grain that went to New York, whether it went by rail or by water. The amount of grain received at the port of New York by all the various transportation routes from May 1 to December 1 last year, the time during which the canal was open, was about 110,812,180 bushels, by which it appears that the saving in freight rates on account of canal competition was over \$4,000,000.

The influence of the lake transportation route in cheapening rates is much more important than that of the canal. Without it there would be practically no limit to the rates that would be imposed upon the shipper by the railroads. The west has a deep and permanent interest in the improvement of transportation facilities on the great lakes.

THE New York Evening Post has an article on the "Unhallowed Use of the Press," in which President Harrison is charged with having bribed the newspapers of his party by appointing their editors to office. President Harrison has appointed a number of newspaper men to office, and so far as we know they have all given good satisfaction. He has not made the mistake that Cleveland made, when, as governor of the state of New York, he appointed Charles E. Peck, the editor of a country newspaper, to the office of commissioner of labor statistics. That was not a discreet appointment, from a personal point of view. When Mr. Cleveland became president he appointed Mr. Peck's partner in the newspaper business to the office of postmaster, and two or three other democratic editors in the same country were made postmasters by Mr. Cleveland. All over the country the democratic editors were appointed to office by the man whom the Evening Post so ardently admires. We do not criticize Mr. Cleveland for this. He did what all presidents do—he recognized his friends and gave offices to those who had been influential in elevating him to a place of power and honor. Is anybody foolish enough to suppose that during the coming administration men will be appointed to office who have not been effective supporters of the president-elect? These mugwumps make all practical people very weary.

EVIDENTLY they have faith down in Georgia in the promise of the democratic party to repeal the tax on state bank issues, and are preparing for it. A bill has been introduced in the legislature to allow state banks to issue notes, the law to take effect as soon as the governor is notified that congress has repealed the tax. Undoubtedly every southern state will follow the example of Georgia, for it was that section which inspired the plan in the democratic national platform demanding the repeal of the tax on state bank notes, and the desire of that section will be complied with by a democratic congress. That Mr. Cleveland would approve a measure repealing the tax there can be no doubt. The restoration of state bank currency in the near future can be regarded as assured.

INSURANCE companies doing business in Nebraska will be interested in the verdict rendered at Nebraska City giving to a party whose property was only partially burned the full amount for which it was valued. This is the first case under the valued policy law passed by the last legislature, and the verdict is unquestionably in accord with the intent of the legislature. The act is very clear and explicit in its terms, and it was passed as a necessary protection to insurers, who formerly were largely at the mercy of the insurance companies. Now if a company takes a risk it does so with the full knowledge that it may have to pay what the policy calls for, regardless of the actual amount of damage. It can do as it pleases in assuming the risk, but it cannot settle on its own terms.

It is manifestly impossible for William C. Whitney to occupy all the places for which his admirers have slated him. It is now said that Mr. Cleveland wants him to succeed Mr. Hiseock in the senate, but Edward Murphy, the great Tammany chief, has got a sure hold on that place and refuses to withdraw from the race to please Mr. Cleveland. Whitney is able to command any place that he wants. As secretary of the navy under the last democratic administration he gave good satisfaction, but his relations with Cleveland are such that he is more likely to be chosen as secretary of state than anything else. Nothing is less probable than that he will be elected to the senate, though he could do more to support Mr. Cleveland's policy in that position than in any other. With Hill and Murphy in the senate Mr. Cleveland will not have much to do with matters in the Empire state. He knows this very well, and hence his anxiety to get Murphy to withdraw. The most interesting matter now engaging the attention of democrats is the distribution of spoils in New York.

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A REMARK made the other day by an eastern man visiting in Omaha, to the effect that he could not see that the west differed socially from the east, is not at all surprising when it is considered that the west is so often spoken of as a "wild and woolly" section of the country even by those who know very well that this description does not apply to it. Why should there be any appreciable social difference between the west and the east? Omaha society is made up almost entirely of eastern people who have sought homes here. Many of them are educated and cultured people who moved in the best circles in the east before they changed their place of abode. They have not been altered by a mere change in their place of residence.

The best sugar season in Nebraska is now practically ended and it appears that the Grand Island factory has done a large business. It has used 12,600 tons of beets and produced 2,110,000 pounds of sugar. Such figures as these show that the sugar industry is one of great importance to the state. Its rapid growth efforts ground for the belief that it is destined to become one of the largest industries in the state.

IT LOOKS AS IF THE Kansas populists have a lease on the senate.

A Pertinent Question.

Chicago Tribune.
Pardon the seeming impertinence of the question, but is Mrs. Leans old enough to be a United States senator?

The Wildest Story.

Chicago Press.
Georgia is the first state to make preparation for "more money" by proposing a state bank currency. A third of the states carried by Grover Cleveland were won on this issue.

The Old Guard Going.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.
The serious illness of General Crook is now being learned with regret by many a western soldier who fought with him at Stone's river and Chickamauga. A man of 72 is not very likely to recover from a protracted and severe indisposition.

Redeem the pledges.

Chicago Press.
Meanwhile the people can hasten the execution of their will by writing to congressmen and the president-elect, and impressing upon them the moral and political standpoint of an extra session for the express purpose of reducing the tariff to a revenue basis.

Stuffed Pretense.

New York American.
Not since Kobschke, arrayed in white and crowned with a diadem, paraded with his little children in white as the apostle of purity, have we had such an exhibition as Grover Cleveland made of himself before Mr. Villard's millionaire dinners last week.

Rears of the Unreconstructed.

St. Louis Herald.
Those misguided southerners who object to school histories because the union soldiers are not called Lincoln hirelings, etc., should take notice that it is some time since a northern newspaper has referred to Jefferson Davis and his associates in the same paragraph. The war is over. How to the history and if the living clubs are likely to hurt just a little.

Delay Not the "Hessings."

Cincinnati Commercial.
The country is suffering intensely from republican mismanagement, as we understand the verdict of the people. Shall they wait for a good reason to delay the overhauling of the government? That is the confronting question. It will grow every hour. Mr. Cleveland is quite right not to say just now what he means to do, but he has a right to reserve months' reserve to make up his own mind; but he must make it up by March 4. No more delay. The question is, if the democracy has got anything to do, they should be up and doing.

Honors Well Bestowed.

Washington Post.
The president yesterday appointed John H. Case of Iowa, secretary of the treasury, to succeed Mr. Crouse, the governor-elect of Nebraska, and William M. Stone, also of Iowa, to be commissioner of the general land office. In place of Mr. Carter, who resigned to take the chairmanship of the republican national committee.

Ex-Governor Case represented the First Iowa district in congress for two terms, 1887-90, and has just been elected a third time, defeating Mr. Seelye, the present democratic incumbent. Ex-Governor Stone is the present assistant commissioner of the general land office, and thoroughly familiar with its duties. Both have held the highest positions in the gift of the people of their state, and both are honorable, upright gentlemen, abundantly qualified for the new responsibilities devolved upon them. These appointments are not only eminently creditable in themselves and will be so considered throughout the country, but show that the president is not unmindful of his friends or of the state which so gallantly rallied to his support at the late election. Iowa remembered him, and in a spirit of high appreciation elected him a senator. The honor is none the less that it comes during the closing months of the administration and must necessarily be of short duration.

THE BOHEMIAN VOICE.

Omaha has the distinction of publishing the only organ of the Bohemian race in the English language. It is called the Bohemian Voice and is published monthly. It contains sixteen pages and is filled with carefully selected reading matter on subjects of special interest to Bohemians and their descendants in this country. It is edited by Mr. Thomas Canek and is under the management of Mr. John Rosicky, editor of the Pokrok Zapad. It was established by the national Bohemian committee for the purpose of bringing before the Bohemian reading public in America the political status of Bohemians under Austrian rule and also to give English reading Bohemians a publication which would keep them posted on Bohemian affairs. It is not generally known in America that Bohemia for the past thirty years has been struggling for home rule as persistently as Ireland. A strict censorship of the press is rigidly enforced, and all news about Bohemia is either colored or suppressed. The Bohemian Voice is entirely suppressed. In order to give Bohemians in this country and America an opportunity of judging for themselves on the condition of affairs in Bohemia, this little monthly has been started. It has already a very respectable circulation and is rapidly gaining popularity month by month. One of the features of this magazine is to give portraits and short biographical sketches of prominent Bohemians in the November issue. There was a very admirable picture of Dr. Antonin Dvorak, who has

ately taken charge of the New York Musical academy, and this month there appears a striking likeness of Vaday Brozik, the celebrated artist of Paris, whose grand painting "Columbus Before the Court of Spain," was obtained at great cost by the Metropolitan Art Museum of New York.

NEBRASKA PRESS COMMENT.

Lincoln News: Colonel G. M. Hitebeck regards with great disfavor the constantly increasing number of republicans in the new legislature, and some people are just mean enough to insinuate that his disquiet is caused by the gradual fading away of his senatorial hopes.

Campbell Press: The editor of The Omaha Bee promised the republicans of the state that Omaha and Douglas county would vote up a good plurality for Crouse. He also said this state would go for the Harrison electors. He worked hard for Crouse and Harrison and deserves much credit for his untiring efforts.

Beatrice Times: William Jennings Bryan has now developed into a full-fledged candidate for the United States senate. It has not yet been decided to what an extent his head has grown since this idea struck him. God forbid that the Nebraska legislature should ever send the two-faced, principleless demagogue to the senate.

Schuyler Herald: We are of the opinion the legislators of Nebraska should provide for the voting upon amendments to the constitution of the state at special sessions. Nothing is of so vital importance to the welfare of the citizens of a state as its constitution, and we think any amendments which may be deemed necessary to make should receive the entire attention of the electors.

"WHAT ARE WE HERE FOR?"

New York Sun: The responsibilities go with the spoils, and the spoils with the offices. May the axe of 1893 have a keen edge!

Washington Star: A democratic office-seeker has expressed a fear that it will no longer be as easy to get a job as it used to be. He asks you what you want you don't see it.

Chicago News Record: If all the gentlemen who feel sure of becoming members of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet eventually get into Cleveland, they will have to open his cabinet meetings with a battalion drill.

Indianapolis Journal: "What are we going to do with Billiger?" asked the first senator. "It is sure to be something." "Oh, I have fixed him all right. I gave him the choice of being mentioned as a candidate for president or accepting \$1,000 clerkship. He's a good fellow."

Kansas City Star: Grover Cleveland has never omitted any opportunity which has presented itself since his election to serve out the remainder of the term of Mr. Davis. He has not only done so, but he has something to do when he gets back to the white house besides appointing politicians to offices. And the spoilsman has no reason to be afraid of the people. He knows he will not be as good as his word.

CITY HALL DEFECTS.

Experts Unable to Locate the Difficulty in the Great Steam Plant.
During the past three days five expert pump men from the Union Pacific shops have been in the city hall, working over the elevators and the pumps, trying to find out why the steam plant would not operate in a satisfactory manner. Although these men have been working about machinery for years, they have been compelled to throw up their hands and acknowledge that they do not know what is the trouble with the steam plant in the basement of the city hall.

Yesterday they tackled the large pump, taking it down and cleaning all of the parts. They then took the pump apart, and when they found that the pump was in ship shape, but when the machine was put together and the steam was turned on the same trouble occurred. In fact, the large pump would not lift the two elevators when the steam was turned into the compound pressure chamber.

The members of the special committee of the council are all at sea over the matter and do not know which way to turn, though they say that when they report to the council they will advise the application of some radical measure.

The elevator man is almost beside himself with joy over the turn which affairs have taken, for he has found out the cause of the trouble with the pumps. The elevator has been lost sight of for the time. He has found out the cause of the trouble, and the fault was with the pumps, and that when they were put in proper shape, then the elevators would do their work according to contract.

The pump men have an agent on the ground, but he is not saying a word, though he is watching the proceedings with considerable interest. He is waiting for the pumps by the Union Pacific men to be simply stood around, without even offering any suggestions.

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THINGS.

Atchison Globe: The only sure alarm clock in the morning is a faithful old rooster. You can buy a good one for a quarter and he will go to your neighbors for all his meals.

Washington Star: "I feel quite justified in claiming to be a man of deep research," said a student of the law.

Somerville Journal: "All doctors are pessimists," says somebody. "Their bills have a tendency to make other people so."

Boston Courier: A chopping axe doesn't seem to make much impression on the sea.

Yonkers Statesman: The man who has not acquired himself very creditably often expects the judge to acquit him.

Birmingham Republican: "Getting at the bottom of things," said Johnny, as he sneaked the last corner of the jar.

Philadelphia Record: Visitor—How does the land lie out this way? Native—It lies the land that lies, sir; it's the land agents.

New York Ledger: Tommy—What's that bird, papa? Papa—That, my boy, is the toucan; but we call it the "millinery bird."

Toucan—Why, papa, I have seen many a time—On account of the size of its bill.

Chicago News Record: Morley (member of the Senate club)—I have selected a very clever fellow to be my opponent in the next election. I have decided to use a barrel.

A parrot—What's that? "I don't know," said its fatal. The newspapers are always speaking of the deadly parrot.

Atchison Globe: A man has his own way pretty much on earth, but what a difference there will be in heaven, where the women are made to rule. At the men there is no heaven, where there were then they were little boys in long dresses.

BILLYVILLE'S JUBILEE.
Atlanta Constitution.
Oh, we voted and we voted till the ballot box was chucked.
An' then stuffed in a hundred more jes' for our luck.
An' then we upped an' down'd 'em, an' drug 'em all around.
In the tip of the assle we drug 'em out town.

Oh, we'll rake in all the office an' will tear 'em over every silver money than would fill a nigger's eye.
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HIS VIEWS NOT CHANGED.

President Harrison Not Inclined to Repudiate the McKinley Law.

NOT BLAMED FOR THE RECENT DEFEAT.

Principles of Protection Not to Be Abandoned—What His Message to Congress May Contain in Reference to the Subject.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—President Harrison, in his message to congress, will not turn his back upon the present republican tariff law, on the contrary he will give it his earnest endorsement. The president said to The Bee correspondent today that he did not blame the McKinley tariff law for the recent defeat at the polls, and for the republican principles at the polls he was not inclined to repudiate it in an hour of adversity. The president believes that the republican principles of protection will live longer and stand the various tests of time with much better success than will the present democratic supremacy.

There has been considerable curiosity expressed in certain quarters as to what the president would say in his message to congress, which is now completing, in reference to the tariff law, as many republicans are inclined to hold it almost wholly responsible for the recent defeat. There need no longer be any doubt in the mind of the president Harrison in reference to the character now afforded by the republican party.

Camp Law's Postmaster.

The temporary postoffice established on Sandy Hook at the harbor of New York city during the recent cholera epidemic and named Camp Law promises to become an important factor in the postal history of the city and to cut a figure in congressional proceedings. On September 18 last the postoffice of Camp Law was established and C. S. Sheridan appointed postmaster. His commission was at once issued and he immediately began to take charge of the mail of the station. Sheridan is a well-known and not a customary postmaster to receive his commissions or to be permitted to take charge of an office until they have filed their bonds, and he has been approved. But Camp Law and its post-office were the outgrowth of an emergency, and exceptions were made to custom. A bond for \$10,000 was not required. The postmaster Sheridan, and he was requested to make it good and return it to the department without delay.

The rules of quarantine station fixed by the Treasury department made it impracticable for it to be possible for Sheridan to leave his office or to file his bonds, and he was approved. But Camp Law and its post-office were the outgrowth of an emergency, and exceptions were made to custom. A bond for \$10,000 was not required. The postmaster Sheridan, and he was requested to make it good and return it to the department without delay.

Blames Andrew Carnegie.
General Charles H. Grosvenor of Iowa, who has returned to congress after having his long congressional service interrupted by defeat two years ago, reached Washington this afternoon. Grosvenor and Cannon will be strong accessories to the republican ranks in congress, and with Reed and Barrows will form a quartet which promises to give the republicans a strong opposition. General Grosvenor is at present dealing his heaviest blows at Andrew Carnegie. He asserts that Carnegie intentionally postponed the election in spite, against the republican party because it had cut down the tariff on articles of iron and steel. He claims that Carnegie was a man who left Washington charged and disappointed after we passed the McKinley act. He said General Grosvenor was his man. He said Carnegie was a man who then took his revenge when his opportunity offered. It was most significant that the Homeestead strike occurred at the very time when workingmen throughout the country were beginning to look ahead and form their opinions as to what course they should take in the nation's election. I think it can be made out before any intelligent American jury showing that the Homestead trouble was purposely brought on by Carnegie for his political effect.

Warning to his subject General Grosvenor handled Mr. Carnegie without gloves, declaring among other things that Carnegie's bill would go down in history as that of the "greatest coward and sneak of the age."

"Why did he run off to Scotland?" continued General Grosvenor, "when he was in the republican party to come and make decent explanations and right the wrong he had done. If he could not explain he ought to have submitted to the republican headquarters at New York. It would have been but a drop in the bucket compared with the tremendous injury he did the republicans in his political effect."

"I don't believe in this talk of many weak-kneed republicans," continued Grosvenor, "that we must give up the protective theory. Suppose we give it up, what is there left of the republican party? Absolutely nothing but a magnificent history."

Iowa Crop Bulletin.

Secretary Rusk of the Agricultural department, in his bulletin today on this year's

crops, says that of Iowa products. The dry autumn weather and late frosts have been favorable to the ripening of the backward crop corn and, while practically none of the crop was caught by the frost, corn has ripened and dried so rapidly as to make light shelled ears, thus reducing the quality. The crop is being stored in good condition for