THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, }
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending November 26, 1892, was as follows:

Sunday, November 20	26,055
Monday, November 21	23,921
Tuesday, November 22	24,021
Wednesday, November 23	24,043
Thursday, November 24	23,891
Friday, November 25	23,881
Saturday, November 26	24,091
Average	24,317

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 26th day of November, 1892.
(Seal) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for October, 24,421.

THE earth and the comet evidently didn't speak as they passed by.

BY THE way, where is J. H. Powers hiding in these cool autumnal days?

LIEUTENANT PEARY'S autobiography would consist principally of I—cycles.

OUR new union depot continues to be the delight of many fertile imaginations.

THE meteoric shower failed to arrive Sunday night. The appearance was all moonshine.

IN THAT elopement case it is difficult to decide which is most to blame, Shea or she.

THE organization of the Kansas lower house is to be determined by lot. Here is a great chance for a mind reader.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S trouble with his ear was probably caused by the fact that he has been walking on it for some time.

JIM CORBETT will spar at the World's fair. That announcement will not keep many people away from Chicago next year, we hope.

AN INDIANA paper prints an attractive article called "A Dissertation on Fools." Quite an appropriate subject to discuss in a state which cast its vote against its own citizen.

IT IS too bad that Petroleum V. Nasby died before this Cleveland administration came into power. What rich food there would have been at Confederit X Roads!

THE terrible and grievous unconstitutionality of the tariff law seems not to worry the ardent tariff reformer as much as that consulate in Denmark or the postoffice at the corners.

HOW lonesome Babcock, Withnell and Ames will be at Lincoln this winter! Two years ago Douglas county sent the whole democratic ticket to Lincoln, but this year only three are left blooming alone.

MR. KALB of Alabama proposes to fight out his contest for the governorship in the courts. We are afraid Kolb belongs to the big army of people who don't know when they are licked or outcounted, synonymous terms in Alabama.

A COUNCIL BLUFFS paper industriously roasts Omaha, its newspapers and its people in the editorial columns, and regularly prints advertisements of Omaha merchants. Consistency as a big jewel is not found in that sheet's crown.

DEMOCRATS are especially opposed to all sorts of trusts and monopolies for the effect such opposition will have on votes. But their loud, vehement and soul-stirring objections to the new beer combine certainly comes from the heart—or stomach.

THOSE people with more imagination than sense who have anticipated that President Harrison would take a back track on the tariff question will be treated to another example of Harrison backbone and courage when they read his message next week.

A POUGHKEEPSIE girl has sued a railroad for $40,000 damages on account of the death by accident of her lover about a year ago. We bet he wasn't worth it. The girl who puts a cash value on her betrothed is the one who would want to get rid of him within three months after marriage.

GOOD, reliable and Christian newspapers all over this country are telling their impressionable readers that Myron Reed was elected to congress from Denver and that Charles Curtis, the halfbreed elected to congress from Kansas, is a populist. Myron Reed did not run and Curtis is a republican.

ANOTHER street railway fatality in Omaha is now added to the long record. If people who jump off the cars when they are in motion would only take the precaution to do so from the trailer instead of the motor the number of accidents might be smaller, but it is dangerous at best. Conductors are partly to blame. If they cannot prevent passengers from jumping off they can often anticipate them and stop the train, but as a rule they do not. Sometimes when a passenger rings the bell and steps out upon the platform it is taken for granted that he is able-bodied enough to alight without difficulty and the speed is not slackened. The urgency of rapid transit is not so great that all the steps required cannot be made. They should in all cases be insisted upon.

NEBRASKA'S GROWING EXPORTS.

The annual report of the bureau of industrial statistics of this state, which will be submitted to the legislature at the opening of the next session, will prove of great value to all seeking information upon the subjects which it treats, and especially so to those interested in our exports. As has already been shown by an abstract of the report published in THE BEE the information secured by Commissioner Andres in respect to the shipments of various products, principally those of the farm, during the last fiscal year, is very complete and valuable. The railroad companies doing business in this state have placed the public under some obligations by furnishing, at the cost of much labor and pains, exhaustive and reliable reports showing the amount of the shipments from each station in the state, and by the aid of this information the commissioner has been able to show accurately what each county has contributed to the total of our exports. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude, but is well worth all it cost.

If the rule holds good that not more than one-third of the products of the state are shipped it would appear that the total product of the year must reach nearly $180,000,000 the aggregate shipments being only a little less than $60,000,000, exclusive of those of Douglas and Lancaster counties, for which the report has not yet been completed. These are large figures and they prove that Nebraska is making vast contributions to the world's supply of food—for the greater portion of the exports consists of grain and meats. Twenty-two counties in the state go above the $1,000,000 mark in their shipments for the year, four above $2,000,000 and one above $5,000,000, with Douglas county yet to be heard from. The shipments of live stock, aggregating 2,623,160 head, were almost large enough in themselves to entitle Nebraska to rank as a great export state, while the corn exports, amounting to 24,295,500 bushels, afford some idea of what our farmers are doing in the way of meeting the world's demand for this important cereal. The portion of the report devoted to this subject promises to be of interest and value not only to farmers but to all who care for detailed information concerning Nebraska's great agricultural industry.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

There will be no legislation by the present congress relating to the national banks, but there is very likely to be some by the Fifty-third congress, and it is pretty safe to predict that it will not be of a friendly character. This being the case the suggestions and recommendations of the present comptroller of the currency will probably have very little influence. None the less some of them are of interest.

One of the recommendations is that banks be allowed to issue circulating notes equal to the par value of the bonds held to secure circulation. This is not a new suggestion, and although it has not met with sufficient favor in congress to be adopted, there are valid reasons in support of it, the most important of which is that it would cause a material addition to the currency. Another recommendation is that the tax on national bank circulation be repealed. This would not be popular and the fact that the banks have paid taxes on circulation to the amount of over $72,000,000 would not make the proposition popular. No party, it is safe to say, will venture to remove the tax from the circulation of the national banks. Another recommendation of the comptroller is that the government issue bonds having twenty, thirty and forty years to run, at a low rate of interest, with which to retire the present bonded debt of the United States, which bonds may be used as a basis to secure national bank circulation. If the national bank system is to be maintained the plan suggested is doubtless the most practicable for securing that object, but it would encounter the hostility of two classes—those who are opposed to the banks and those who are unwilling that there should be an extension of the public debt. It is probable that these classes are strong enough together to defeat such a proposition as that submitted by the comptroller of the currency. The recommendations regarding examiners are judicious and they ought to be acted upon by the present congress. The law as it stands is loose in its provisions regarding these officials and ought to be promptly amended so as to secure greater care and efficiency in the very important work of bank examination. The perfunctory way in which this work has been performed is largely responsible for many disastrous bank failures. It would also be well to so amend the law as to prohibit officers and employes of a bank borrowing its funds in any manner except upon application to and approval by the board of directors. These precautions for the protection of the public will not encounter opposition from any source, and may as well be provided at once.

The national banks have nothing to expect from the next congress. The party that is coming into the control of the government is not friendly to those institutions and will consider no legislation that shall seem to be favorable to them, though it may do nothing to their injury. It is not the policy of the democracy to maintain the the national bank system, but to restore state bank currency. There will consequently be nothing done by the present or the succeeding congress with a view to perpetuating beyond the already prescribed period the existence of the national banks.

THE ANTI-TRUST LAW.

A good deal of attention is being given to a recent utterance of ex-Senator Edmunds regarding the anti-trust law. He says of this act, which was reported by him from the senate judiciary committee, that every line was carefully reviewed by the best constitutional lawyers in congress and every possible feature that could at all be questioned was stricken out before passage. "There is not the shadow of a doubt in my mind," says Mr. Edmunds, "about the constitutionality of the act. The law is all right, the courts are all right and the people are all right. Let the officers charged with the enforcement of the law do their full duty and trusts and combinations will go to pieces as quickly as they sprang into existence. These trusts should be broken up." Mr. Edmunds is fortified in his opinion regarding the constitutionality of the anti-trust law by a judicial decision, while general public opinion is in accord with the view that the trusts should be broken up.

The utterance of ex-Senator Edmunds, whose opinions always command earnest consideration, has furnished to the opponents of the present administration a text from which to criticise the course of the Department of Justice with reference to this act. It is charged that the department has failed to make proper effort to enforce the law, and that by reason of this neglect the law has remained practically a dead letter. This is not a strictly just criticism. A year or more ago the Department of Justice issued to United States district attorneys a circular notifying them that the anti-trust law having been judicially declared to be constitutional it was their duty to take all necessary steps to enforce it, and they were furnished with instructions as to how to proceed. The department also sent out special agents to look up evidence against certain trusts. In these respects it undoubtedly performed its duty, and what further action than that taken could reasonably be expected of it? It is quite possible that some of the officers charged with the enforcement of the law have not done their full duty, but obviously the Department of Justice could not know this to be the case. It must necessarily repose confidence in the officials under it, and if this is betrayed, which it may easily be in a matter of this character, it is manifestly unjust to charge failure upon the department.

There is not a single fact or circumstance to show that the Department of Justice has not been willing at all times to proceed against trusts and combinations if furnished with sufficient evidence upon which to base a prosecution. There is very great difficulty in obtaining the proper evidence, the combinations guarding themselves with the greatest possible care against attacks in this direction. Those who deal with the trusts will not give the necessary information and to attempt to seek out the persons injured by them would be an almost hopeless task. The law says that persons injured by the trusts may sue and recover threefold the damages sustained, but we do not know that any such suit has ever been brought. Unquestionably there is a very general popular desire that the anti-trust law shall be enforced and the combinations defined in that act be broken down, but the government cannot proceed at haphazard and there are great difficulties in the way of an effective enforcement of the law. The Department of Justice, there is every reason to believe, has done all that it could under the circumstances. It remains to be seen whether it will do better under the new administration, assuming that the anti-trust law is permitted to remain on the statute books.

WILL THEY DARE TO DO IT?

A letter addressed to a western coal dealer from an eastern firm that deals largely in anthracite is quoted by the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* as follows:

The anthracite combination are restricting their product this month to some one million tons less than last month. They are simply preparing for another rise in price December 1, when winter will be on the people and coal will be at a premium. This anthracite combine is certainly of sufficient importance to be a "national issue," as the very poor cannot afford to pay the present high prices for hard coal, and in Illinois and Iowa, to which points freight is very high, coal this winter will be something beyond the reach of poor people.

Commenting upon this the *Inter-Ocean* says that so far as the state of Illinois is concerned the projected December rise can be prevented if the new state's attorney will do his duty in carrying forward the fight begun against the combine in that state some time ago. Perhaps conditions do exist in Illinois which would render it possible to defeat the purposes of the anthracite robbers, but they do not generally exist elsewhere. Moreover, the good fight that has been undertaken in that state against the combine, for which the journal referred to deserves great credit, would in all probability prove a long and tedious one, even if the new prosecuting officer should take it up with the same zeal shown by his predecessor. In any event it would be some time before the results aimed at would be realized. Winter is here, the poor must have fuel or freeze, and the coal barons are talking about higher prices even than the outrageous charges now prevailing.

If the price of coal is hoisted up again on the 1st of next month the people will undoubtedly bear the burden as well as they can, but the feeling of indignation that has been steadily growing for many months will be intensified and will ultimately bear fruit in the enactment of laws that will make the monopolists and robbers wince. The courts have been appealed to in vain, and the present investigation by the Interstate Commerce commission promises to result in nothing that will be of value. But it will at length be found that such oppression is as dangerous as it is heartless and cruel.

Why, it may be asked, is not the Sherman anti-trust law applied to the case of the anthracite combine? The apparent reason is that there has been some question raised as to its constitutionality, and prosecuting officers have hesitated to attempt its enforcement against the coal men. But so eminent a constitutional lawyer as ex-Senator Edmunds declares that the law is constitutional and that it can be enforced. He expresses himself in this emphatic language: "If the Philadelphia & Reading, or any other coal company, has combined with another company for the purpose of controlling either the price or the output of any commodity it is amenable to the anti-trust law, and its product is liable to seizure, while the principals are liable to arrest and imprisonment." The claim of the combine that the law is unconstitutional is regarded by this high authority as mere nonsense. And yet a law designed to protect the people from extortion is not invoked and the robbery goes on without hindrance. Other great trusts have escaped prosecution under its provisions because they have refrained from oppressing the people, but the coal monopoly is taking the opposite course and still goes scot free. If the remedy already available in the Sherman law is sufficient, as Mr. Edmunds so confidently declares it to be, it should be applied and there should be an end of injunctions, investigations and long-winded arguments.

THE letter written by Mr. H. W. Southworth from London, England, announcing to those interested in the Nebraska Beet Sugar Development company that he has abandoned the enterprise and explaining his reasons for so doing, shows one of the undesirable results of the recent election. It seems to be taken for granted that the repeal of the sugar bounty law will soon be effected by the democrats, and that the risk involved in the proposed enterprise under such circumstances is altogether too great to justify the investment. This is a very unfortunate conclusion of a movement that promised great results in the development of one of the most important of the infant industries of this state. The central idea of the enterprise seems like a good one. With numerous plants scattered about the state and a large refinery in Omaha to take their product instead of the beets in bulk, an important problem of transportation would have been greatly simplified and decided benefits would have accrued to the farmer. But the sugar bounty is one of the first things which the democrats propose to attack, and it is therefore not surprising that capital cannot be secured for the enterprise in question.

A CORRESPONDENT of THE BEE presents overwhelming evidence in refutation of the statement of an Iowa newspaper that western Nebraska is not a corn country. Not only his own experience but that of many other prominent farmers is presented, and the conclusion that southwestern Nebraska is one of the best sections of the corn belt is unavoidable. The fact that the correspondent raised corn for twenty-eight years in Iowa before coming to this state eleven years ago gives his testimony some significance and weight.

NOBODY will blame Mr. Cleveland for having all the fun he can between now and the 4th of March. When he comes to deal out the spoils to his patriotic supporters he will find life a burden. Only one democrat in New York city is known to have no desire for office, and he may change his mind and conclude to take one.

Stuffed Gush.
Philadelphia Press.

President-elect Cleveland's latest gush, calling the south "the cradle and guardian of civil liberty," is a trifle overdone. If the gentleman had said the coffin instead of the cradle he would have got nearer the truth.

Federal Control of Quarantine.
Globe-Democrat.

There are obvious and conclusive reasons why the federal government should assume exclusive control of the seaboard quarantine, and it is to be hoped that congress will legislate accordingly at an early day in the approaching session.

A Political Phenomenon.
St. Paul Pioneer Press.

With an Indian and an ex-confederate in the Kansas congressional delegation and Mrs. Lease caworting around the outside and trying to leap the bars, it looks as though Kansas would be obliged to bleed again before long in the hope of removing her excrescences.

Will He Shake the Spoilsmen?
Harper's Weekly.

It is by no means impossible that in his struggle with the spoils politicians of his party Mr. Cleveland will be compelled distinctly to choose between the favor of the party machines, bosses, and patronage-mongers and the retention with the democracy of those patriotic and enlightened elements which recently joined it and gave it its present strength. We trust that in such an emergency Mr. Cleveland's decision will be prompt and uncompromising. His first administration has given him some valuable experiences. He will not forget that his second and last administration will submit his public career to the judgment of history without appeal, and that it will depend upon his firmness in the right whether or not that judgment will place him among the greatest in the line of American presidents.

FLIGHT FROM THE VULTURES.

New York Tribune: The retreat of Mr. Cleveland from the officeseekers seems to imply lack of faith in the sovereign virtues of civil service reform.

Cincinnati Commercial: With his occasional throat troubles Mr. Cleveland should bear in mind that duck-hunting exposures have their palatopharingeolaryngeal dangers. If he is not quite certain as to the meaning of the somewhat elongated word in this bit of advice he can find it in the new Century dictionary.

Philadelphia Times: Evidently Mr. Cleveland is not a stickler for highfalutin names in the places he picks out for retirement and recreation, as is evidenced by his spending most of the summer at Buzzard's Bay and his going now for rest and quiet to Hog island. He is a man who ignores trifles and only attaches importance to important things.

Philadelphia Press: Mr Cleveland could hardly have selected a more secluded place than Hog island, owned by the Broadwater club, in which to get relief from office seekers. Access to it is impossible without the consent of the club. It is hardly complimentary to his party that such a movement on his part should be found necessary to protect him from unwelcome visitors.

Atlanta Constitution: It is apparant that Mr. Cleveland is becoming rather aggravated, and justly so, on account of the numerous requests for office being made from all over the country. We think that some patience is required in this matter. Thousands of petitions are now being circulated throughout the country for office, that will never see the light of day and never be considered by the men to whom they are addressed.

A GENIUS.

Albert Bigelow Paine, in Harper's Weekly.

Bill McGivern was a "genius," in a quiet sort of way;
Some fine morning he'd be famous (so his mother used to say).
He could fix a clock, and fiddle, and a lot of other things;
And he made himself a "gitar," and could twang upon the strings.
He could picket out "Annie Laurie," and the chords of "Belle Mahone."
And would sit and sing at evening in a soothing undertone,
With his dreamy gaze directed to a pale senescent star,
While he mixed the mournful music from his primitive guitar.

Well, the years went by, and somehow Bill remained about the same.
Though his mother died believing he was on the road to fame.
Bill was full of dreams and notions, but achievements seemed to lag;
Bill was fond of Alice Hoeman, but he married Martha Bragg.
Still he picks out "Annie Laurie" and the chords of "Belle Mahone,"
And he sings them to the babies in a soothing undertone;
And perhaps, sometimes, at evening as he twangs his old guitar,
William's vision is directed to a pale senescent star.

CONSULTING PARTY LEADERS

Crisp Visits New York to Prepare for the Battle.

ANXIOUS TO ARGUE ON A TARIFF BILL

Indications That All Will Not Be Smooth Sailing When the Interests of the Various Members Are Concerned.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.

Speaker Crisp is in New York tonight. He is there to consult party leaders on party policies. Just before he left here for Gotham he gave to THE BEE correspondent his views as to the course which should be taken on the tariff question in the coming congress. "There will unquestionably be," said the speaker, "a general revision of the whole tariff schedule. Now that the democrats have both houses of congress and the presidency, there will be no excuse for anything but a thorough overhauling of the present law in accordance with the views and promises which have been so persistently proclaimed by our party. The conditions have been entirely different in this congress, when we formed the plan of attacking the McKinley law at different points by means of special bills. The senate being republican, the democrats of the house appreciated the futility of wasting time in the preparation of a general bill, knowing as they did the certain fate which would await it in the senate.

"It was, however, believed that certain of the republican senators might yield to pressure exerted upon them from their own states and support a bill providing for tariff revision in some one important particular."

Will Be Different Next Time.

"The probability that they might do so although not strong was too good not to make it the duty of the democrats to embrace the opportunity of thus serving their constituents in their way, and the result was the adoption of the 'piece meal' style of legislation which met with derision in some quarters. With the next congress, however, there will be no such conditions to contend against, and the democratic party is bound by all its pledges to give the country that general measure of tariff reform which in the belief of the party will give the people that relief from taxation which is so earnestly desired.

"The bill to be adopted will not in my judgment be anything approaching to what our republican friends might term a free trade measure. It will be an effort to place the tariff on a revenue basis. Such a measure cannot be prepared in a short space of time. The various interests concerned will have to be heard in their own behalf and where a moderate degree of protection may appear to be necessary for the good of the country it will, I should think, be accorded."

"What do you think of the suggestion made by ex-Governor Chauncey F. Black of Pennsylvania that Mr. Cleveland's secretary of the treasury should prepare a tariff measure for submission to the democratic congress when it assembles in regular session?"

"No one man can frame a tariff bill for the democratic party," was Mr. Crisp's reply. "The plan would save no time. The congressmen and senators who have been elected from their several constituencies to represent the desires of the people would necessarily require to have something to do with the preparation of a measure so intimately associated with the material interests of their people. Consequently, if the secretary of the treasury were to prepare such a bill it would all have to be done over again by congress."

Should Lose no Time.

"I believe there should be no time lost in giving the change they have demanded and the democrats should take the earliest possible step toward reaching this end."

Speaker Crisp went on to discuss the number of applicants who would undoubtedly crowd into Washington after Mr. Cleveland's inauguration and he gave it as his opinion that those changes which were necessary to be made should be made as speedily as possible.

"If I were president" said he "I would have it understood from the beginning that I would hold each member of congress and each senator personally responsible for the fitness of the person whose application they endorse. I would let them undertand that I wanted the offices filled by the very best men obtainable and that if there should turn out to be anything wrong with the men who receives an appointment on their recomendation that they should have no further patronage with regard to state appointment.

"I would lose no time in making them. There are two district marshals and two district attorneys to each state. Generally speaking I would take the states in their order and calling the representatives and senators into consultation I would have them fix upon the men whom they wanted to fill these positions and have them appointed without delay. In case there was to be no removal until the expiration of the incumbents' term I would have it understood from the beginning. The more delay there is in this matter the more applicants there are to be considered and the trouble of making the selection becomes proportionally greater."

Sequel to the Panama Canal Trouble.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller says the trouble over the Panama canal, which began in the French assembly and is now having a sequel in this country, will have the good effect of opening the eyes of the American people to the necessity of a canal entirely controlled by American capital and subject to the regulations of the American congress. Mr. Miller is president of the Nicaragua Canal company and is in Washington to submit the annual reports of the company to the federal authorities.

"Many people come to regard the Nicaragua canal as a purely speculative private corporation," said he, "but it is much more than that and the hold which French capital has secured on the Panama railroad will, I think, demonstrate the need of a public and governmental interest in the Nicaragua project. The Panama railroad was originally chartered in New York, but was then sold out to a Frenchman, so that we now have the queer situation of a canal in Panama chartered in New York and owned in Paris, and yet this complicated situation is the one which surrounds the great gateway between the Atlantic and Pacific and the natural highway of trade between North and South America, which reciprocity has been anxiously fostering. I am not here to take any part in the present Panama controversy, but I think it cannot help creating an American spirit which will carry the Nicaragua canal through as an American institution. There is a measure now before congress, framed by the senate committee on foreign relations, which may be considered at the coming session. It is wholly the work of the committee. If we go on the principle that the public is as interested in the project as the canal stockholders."

President Harrison is said to be taking a keen interest in the affairs of the Isthmus of Panama, and it is stated that he may treat the subject in his message to congress. President Harrison has long advocated American control of the Nicaraguan canal and he is reported to take the same view of the Panama canal affairs, and while he may not advocate the extreme measure of sending a fleet of American men-of-war to the isthmus for the purpose of attempting to enforce by sheer power the American rights which were guaranteed by the charter of the Panama canal, he is said to advocate some measure at the hands of congress which will keep the canal within at least sufficient control of citizens of the United States to guarantee the strict enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

Senator Mills has received advices from Texas which assures him that he has more than enough members of the legislature to secure his return to the senate for the next six years. Talking about the prospect for revenue reform Mr. Mills said today: "The democrats will in the next congress undoubtedly pass a low tariff on the basis of revenue only. There must be free raw materials, and then the tax must be placed on the manufactured articles."

Where the Lightning May Strike.

Senator Voorhees was today quoted by one of his friends from Indiana as saying that in his opinion Isaac Pusey Gray would be President Cleveland's postmaster general, and in the same conversation it is stated that the senior senator from Indiana broadly intimated that he thought there would be a "peculiar appropriateness" in Sam P. Morses, editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel, succeeding John C. New as consul general to London. It is believed in Indiana and democratic circles here that Senators Voorhees and Turple have agreed upon this much of an office slate.

Western Pensions.

The following western pensions granted are reported by THE BEE and Examiner Bureau of Claims:

Nebraska: Original—Louis Lange, Andrew Finley, Robert S. M. Fox, J. Byron Jenkins. Additional—John E. Hopper, Joseph M. Miller, Thomas Kincaid, Henry L. Denny, Joseph Gray. Original widows, etc.—Hannah Quay, Martha Root, Evaline S. Stanard.

Iowa: Original—Charles W. Bowen, Arlington Foster, Francis B. Ward, Henry Nason, William P. Bonnett, Thomas French, Hiram Watkins, Robert S. Findlay, Hiram Osborn, Alfred Benge, Alonzo Stringham, Charles H. Smith, Henry Gast, Hubert Schmitz, Samuel E. Peck, John D. Burright, Edward D. Dyer. Additional—Isaac C. Stewart, George Carter, Edmund Davis. Increase—Harvey M. Duncan, John Cortland, Asmus Woehlk, Joseph Shedeck, Joshua Conard, Abram Frakes. Original widows, etc.—Joseph Hughes' mother, Harriet Pearson, mother. Original—William May, Merrill D. Morley, William S. Alger, John Byrnes, Joseph Horak, John Foubert Edward P. Brown, James C. Harrison. Additional—Anthony Hawk, George W. Bailey, Henry C. Beamer. Increase—Jonathan Casebeer, William Hornor. Reissue—George Callahan, Andrew J. Abbott. Original widows, etc.—Mary L. Wallace, Diannah O'Connor, Martha Burtch, Susan Young, Anna Bowen, mother.

South Dakota: Original—John F. Lemons. Additional—John P. Sharp.

Miscellaneous.

Assistant Secretary Chandler today affirmed the commissioner's decision in the timber culture contest of Dorr E. Geofrey vs William C. Sheldon from McCook in favor of Sheldon. He also affirmed the decision in the case of the United States vs Carrie E. Blake from Mitchell, S. D., against Blake. He modified the decision in the case of John H. Cull vs John Bradley from Pierre, S. D., by ordering are hearing of the case for the introduction of new testimony.

T. J. Gierans was today appointed postmaster at Bradshaw, York county, Neb., vice B. L. Foster, resigned; S. Skarloken at Arno, Brookings county, S. D., and M. H. Shea at Bates, Sanu county, S. D. Anne Bellevue, postmaster at Beulah, Wyo., has resigned and recommended E. L. Wheeler as her successor.

Violet Johnson, Maywood; Louisa Brereton, Omaha; Maggie Lavelle, South Omaha; Etta Rigour, Beatrice; Ina M. Gilmore, Omaha; Orpha C. Thomas, South Omaha; Nellie Arnold, Omaha; Etta Thompson, Friend; Maggie Ward, South Omaha; Nancy J. Mercer, Omaha; Jennie Boyle, South Omaha; Corrinne Poisani, Papillion; Laura C. Shamel, Ella B. Seward, Ella M. Hudson, Emma Wiese, Jeannette Ringer, Mary E. Kilbourne, Mrs. Smith and Nellie Ronau were today appointed lady microscopists at the South Omaha packing houses upon the recommendation of Senators Manderson and Paddock.

The engagement is announced of Lieutenant Frank B. Keech, Fifth infantry, to Miss Clara Fay Williams, daughter of Mr. George G. Williams of New York, president of the Chemical National bank of that city. Lieutenant Keech is at present undergoing a course of torpedo instruction at Willetts Point. P. S. H.

BORROWED BRIGHTNESS.

Philadelphia Times: At this season the average farmer would rather see his farm covered with snow than with mortgages. There is more moisture in the former, though more due on the latter.

Indianapolis Journal: Housewife—Starving, I suppose?

Hungry Higgins—You said 'er. But, for heaven's and humanity's sake, don't gloom no cold turkey!

New York Sun: Mrs. Trolley—Do tell me, Mr. Kanvass, which is the greatest work of art?

Mr. Kanvass—Selling the paintings, madam.

Philadelphia Record: "A newspaper office should never be cold," said Scribble.

"Why?" asked Quibble.

"Because they're always 'boiling down' there."

Chicago Tribune: The cheerful but exasperating idiot who writes it Xmas is upon us again.

APPLIED KNOWLEDGE.
Washington Star.

The ice cream season's ended when the winter zephyr blows,
But this brings no relief young man, to you;
For the girl of your affections has inquired until she knows
Where it costs the most to get an oyster stew.

Philadelphia Times: Happily, the bobtailed comet can't pour a tale of woe upon our listening earth.

Kate Field's Washington: Smith—What an importunate fellow that lame beggar is! It's almost impossible to get away from him.

Brown—Yes, I tried to run away from him this morning, but I found he could run faster than me.

Yonkers Statesman: The manager of an opera is justified in "putting on" airs.

Dallas News: To treat your creditors with due consideration you must pay your debts.

A STAND-OFF.
Detroit Free Press.

"Where are you going, my pretty maide?"
"I'm going a-milking, sir," she saide.

"What is your fortune, my pretty maide?"
"And what yours is, sir," she saide.

"Then I can't marry you, my pretty maide."
"We'll call it a stand-off, sir," she saide.

CRIMINAL BUT ROMANTIC

Minister's Son Supposed to Be Dead Discovered in a Texas Prison.

SERVING A TERM FOR HORSESTEALING

After Leaving Home He Entered the Confederate Army, Joined the Younger and James Gang, Became a Preacher and Then a Thief.

WOOSTER, O., Nov. 28.—William Wilson, son of Rev. T. S. Wilson, Methodist minister, liberally educated and tenderly reared, left here for Missouri in 1858. He soon married a daughter of Senator Crymer. Since then nothing had been heard from him and he was mourned as dead. Word has just been received that he is in prison in Texas convicted of horse stealing. Since his conviction he confessed his identity and says further that he served in the confederate army during the war, was sent on a private mission to the north by Jefferson Davis, and after the death of his wife and children he joined the band of the notorious Younger brothers. He also associated with the James brothers. He became remorseful, went to Texas and was ordained a preacher in the Christian church. While in holy orders, he borrowed a horse, sold it and was convicted.

CRIME RAMPANT.

Wenatchee, Wash., Terrorized by a Gang of Robbers.

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 28.—A series of highway robberies which have taken place at Wenatchee, on the line of the Great Northern west of Spokane, resulted in two murders by the robbers. Joseph Cooper and two friends were walking from the depot after dark Friday when they were commanded to hold up their hands by two men. The friends obeyed but Cooper coolly asked: "What do you want?" At this instant one robber fired and Cooper fell shot through the head and died soon after. There is no clew to the murderers.

John McVicar, an old, helpless man, living a short distance from Wenatchee, was also murdered Friday night. He lived alone in a hut but is supposed to have had considerable money. The people are becoming alarmed and a protective association similar in purpose to a vigilance committee has been organized.

DEATH ROBBED HER OF HER LOVER.

Miss Eva Frear Sues the New York Central for Heavy Damages.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Among the killed on the New York Central & Hudson River railroad in the collision on the night before Christmas, 1891, was John R. Bagnall of this city, and among the injured was Miss Eva Frear, also of this city. It is said that the two were engaged to be married. Now Miss Frear has commenced suit against the railroad company for damages amounting to between $30,000 and $40,000, claiming that she was to have been married to Mr. Bagnall and because of the accident which was the result of carelessness she lost a husband, and therefore she has been deprived of support and maintenance for her life. It is reported that she has offered to compromise for $20,000. The suit is certainly a novel one.

Plans of the Knights.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 28.—General Secretary Haves of the Knights of Labor says the headquarters will be removed from this city for the reason that the order is subject to such decisions as recently rendered by Chief Justice Parson when he constituted himself a justice of the peace in the Homestead cases. The idea is to either get on the Canadian line at Niagara Falls, Ont., or in the city of Washington. It is the intention of the order not to be hampered in the effort to gather together all the industrial organizations of the country under one roof.

Sickening Sight on the "L."

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Jacob Sichanamore, a well-to-do tailor, either jumped or fell in front of an engine on the uptown track of the Third avenue elevated road at the Ninety-ninth street station and was instantly killed. The body could be seen from the platform entangled in the forward wheels of the engine. It was necessary to raise the engine by jacks to get the body out. This took considerable time and caused a blockade of trains that delayed travel for a couple of hours.

Corbett at the World's Fair.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Jim Corbett's scheme for the construction of a theater in which to hold sparring exhibitions and appear daily in a play at the World's fair at Chicago has been already settled. Representative capitalists in Chicago, who are promoting the scheme, are here for the purpose of securing Corbett's signature to a contract. The building will be known as Corbett's vaudeville and opera house and is to cost $100,000.

They Want Their Money.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The Mutual Life Insurance company has called on the Georgia Central railroad for the immediate payment of $700,000 loaned by the insurance company and due early in November. There is a disagreement concerning the terms of renewal, and the officers of the railroad company are enroute to this city to confer with the insurance company about the matter.

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