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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Finte of Nebraska, County of Denglas, George B. Trachuck, secretary of The Bre Pub-lishing commany, does solomnly swear that the netual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending November 21, 1821, was as follows:

.. 24.317 Average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. me and subscribed in my pres ence this 26th day of November, 1891. [Seal] N. P. FEIL Notary Public. Average Circulation for October, 24,421.

DR. BRIGGS seems to be standing pat. THERE was a very marked illustra-

tion of "negro domination" in Kansas

yesterday. To DEMOCRATIC contestants in this county: Bluffing is an old game and has been cast aside by all shrewd card

players. THAT dull noise which comes from Beatrice is not thought to be the moans of Jay Burrows, wailing over the late

election. CANADIAN people seem to be divided on the questions of annexation or independence. But they are united in wanting to kick out of the Victoria

LINCOLN footpads must be getting pretty desperate when they assault a newspaper man at 7 o'clock in the evening and expect to secure something for their pains.

EX-GOVERNOR GRAY of Indiana is said, in these melancholy days of Cleveland ascendancy, to bear a striking resemblance to the last rose of summer before last.

THE great all-absorbing question which is agitating the American consumer is whether this beer combine will raise the price so that the free lunch will be abolished.

LITTLE Clontarf precinct still remains with name unsullied and escutcheon intact. An election contest without Clontarf in it is unique. We move to amend the papers.

JUDGING from the many brilliant and learned articles on the International thus afforded to the producers of beets Monetary conference, it is evident that every one knows all about silver, except the commissioners.

Cupant Bros. purchase of the Sioux City union stock yards was a very important event to that city, for it means business right from the start, as South Omaha people well know.

THREE democrats on the Douglas county legislative ticket pulled through safe and sound. They were fairly elected, no doubt. But a contest for their seats would be no more nonsensical than is the contest instituted by defeated democrats.

NO ONE supposed that Iowa's vote this year would equal her last year's vote, which was the largest ever cast in the history of the state. But the total vote this year was 442,719, the vote of 1891 being 420,152 and that of 1888, 494,130, This shows fine organization and enthusiastic republicanism.

This great democratic victory has softened the hearts of South Carolina democrats. The board of canvassers has decided to issue the certificate of congressman to Murray, a colored republican in the Seventh district, although his opponent was only 2,200 votes behind. This news is quite overpowering.

Iowa gave Harrison 22,965 plurality and showed a republican gain over last year's vote in every county of the state. Boies carried thirty-nine counties last year, Cleveland carried twenty-eight counties this year. Harrison's vote ran ahead of the congressional vote in every district except the First, where Governor Gear received 122 votes more than Harrison.

THERE should be a stringent execution of the law governing the speed of tailway trains within the city limits. The South Omnha coroner's jury called attention to the fact that the train which killed George Guthrie was running at the usual speed, twenty miles per hour, which is twice as fast as the rate fixed by law.

THE democratic contestants probably knew what they were doing when they omitted the Bloody Third as a fair field for contest. They, of course, believe that everything was right in that ward, as it probably was. And it will strike the average citizen that if no cause for grief could be found in the Third ward there is very little foundation for a kick in the other wards.

THE republicans of Douglas county have in times part treated democratic candidates with great consideration. Frequently they have elected them. Now that republicans have just for a change undertaken to elect a few of their own candidates the defeated democrats show up with a disgruntled whine in the shape of a contest. They won't accomplish anything, of course, but they might be in better business.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY QUESTION.

The report comes from New Orleans hat sugar planters all over Louisiana, are showering letters upon Mr. Cleveland and the democratic leaders of congress demanding that the sugar bounty be abolished and that duty on sugar be restored in a modified form. A strong delegation is to be sent to Washington by the Louisiana Sugar Planters association to urge such legislation. It is stated that 500,000 persons are dependent upon the sugar industry in that state and that the planters there sell \$25 000,-000 worth each year, and for this reason they claim that their wishes should have some weight. This is true enough. but the ground upon which the abolition of the bounty is demanded is not good. The planters assert that the duty was abolished and the bounty adopted by the republicans in order to damage a democratic southern agricultural interest and help the republican and northorn manufacturers who wanted free

It seems to be impossible for the southern democrats to consider any question of national policy apart from political partisanship. There is no more foundation for the claim that the sugar bounty was intended to benefit republicans at the expense of democrats than there is for the assumption on the part of the Louisiana planters that the tariff which they propose would be more beneficial to them than the bounty, for they say that they are willing to accept a duty as low as 11 cents a pound. It would be unreasonable to suppose that thousands of planters in Louisiana are uniting in this movement against the bounty for no other reason than because they think that it is wrong in principle. That is the motive which they profess, but the profession does not commend itself to the intelligence of those who take account of the fact that the men who make it are engaged in the sugar business. It is hardly to be supposed that they are as disinterestedly devoted to principle as they pretend to be, and their claim that the bounty was adopted for the purpose of giving northern republicans an advantage over southern democrats proces that they-

Whatever the scheme of the southern planters may be they will certainly have, unfortunately for the country, a great deal of influence with the next congress. It is not easy to see how this subject can be regarded as a political or a sectional one, but perhaps they can make if appear so. Are all the sugar refiners of the north republicans? Doubtless a majority of them are, but so are a majority of all manufacturers. The fact has nothing to do with the sugar bounty in any event.

The interest of Nebraska in this subject is naturally great on account of her sugar beet industry, but there is neither politics nor sectionalism in her attitude upon the bounty question. We believe that the bounty is a good thing for the people and that it should be allowed to stand. Without it the beet sugar industry could not succeed. What it has done for Ge many and France and is now doing for the beet sugar business of the west proves that it is too useful a measure to be abandoned. Not only does this state need the national aid and sugar, but it also needs and should have a restoration of the state bounty It is a duty which the regisiature owes to the farmers and sugar makers of Nebraska to restore the bounty in such form as may seem wisest, to the end that an industry of great importance to our people may be fostered and promoted. This should be done without regard to the action of congress concerning the national bounty. A great deal has lately been said about "standing up for Nebraska." It is no idle phrase, It means a great deal, as may easily be seen by observing the results which this policy has already produced through the operations of what is known as the home patronage movement. Encouragement of the beet sugar industry is exactly in line with that policy.

THE FREACH CARINET CRISTS.

The American people have a more than passing interest in the French cabinet crisis, for the reason that the source of the difficulty involves an international question that may bring this government and that of France into controversy. The Panama can'l scandal, as such, concerns only France, but the United States has treaty rights in the Isthmus of Panama which are monaced, and it therefore bacomes an interesting question as to how far these rights may be endangered in the event of a protonged political crisis in France. As long ago as 1846 this government negotiated a treaty with the Republic of New Granada that secured to American citizens certain rights and privileges on equal terms with the people of the republic in the isthmus. Under this convention whatever rates, rights or privileges are granted to citizens of New Granada in connection with the working of the Panama canal cannot be denied to citizens of the United States. Several times this country has sent troops to the isthmus to enforce its right to free transit.

In 1849 the Panama railroad was char tered by the state of New York, and it was constructed by American capital and managed by Americans. In 1837, Columbia having succeeded to the rights of New Grannd i, a new contract was obtained extending the charter for ninety-nine years Thirteen years after, in 188), the French promoters of the Panama canal got possession of the railroad, and the French receiver of the canal company now proposes to disregard the treaty and contract rights of American citizens and to discriminate against them in a way that would prove seriously damaging to their interests. It is now apparent that a serious mistake was made in allowing the railroad to pass inte foreign control, but this will not prevent the government of the United States from asserting the rights secured by treaty, and it is understood that the president will call the attention of congress to the matter in his

forthcoming message. It is this state of facts that gives to the ministerial crisis in France whatever significance it possesses for the

this cannot be regarded as by any means improbable, the effect might be to at least embarrass the United States in enforcing its rights, since in such circumstances this government would probably hesitate to take extreme moasures. As to the situation in France it is manifestly serious. Not since the flight of Boulanger has the popular excitement been so great and evidence of the intense feeling in parl'amentary circles is seen in the enormous majority which voted against the ministry in the Chamber of Deputies. It is be ieved that the crisis will be long and it may cause a greater strain to republican institutions in France than they have experienced since the present form of government was instituted twenty-two years ago. A leading radical paper a few days ago declared that if a pretender were to present himself in Paris prepared to take up the inheritance of the republic a splendid opportunity would offer. Perhaps this is not to be taken seriously, but it indicates the measure of the disturbance in French politics. The formation of a new ministry is likely to be a very difficult task, and any that may be formed will probably be short-lived. Meanwhile the indications are that in probing the Panama canal scandal, if that be thoroughly done, the reverations will leave a stain on many characters now held to be above repreach, as did the Credit Mobelier disclosures of twenty years ago in this country.

UNDER A NEW PREMIER.

For a number of years the Dominion of Canada has not been making progress. Although strenuous efforts have been made to increase the population by encouraging immigration it has not grown Every year has witnessed the exodus to the United States of large numbers of native Canadians and very few of the immigrants who were induced to come to the country have remained there. Neither in its internal trade nor its foreign commerce has there been any muked growth. The policy adopted for building up the former, prompted largely by a spirit of hostility to the United States, has not been successful, and attempts to extend trade with other countries have generally not had satisfactory results. Neither the farmers nor the manufacturers have been prosperous and there has been little incentive to enterprise in any direction. Meanwhile the national debt has increased and taxes have grown with it. Popular dissatisfaction has also been steadily galning in volume and force. The late premier, Sir John A. Abbott,

a man of ability and experience in publie affairs, was expected to provide a remedy for the conditions that were operating against the progress and prosperity of the Dominion. He failed to do so. Abbott has been succeeded by Sir John Thompson, who has been long in public life and is a man of ability. The policy of the new premier has been outlined by an organ of the government and it does not promise any improvement upon that of his predecessor. Its central idea appears to be to antagonize the United States. He proposes. according to the organ, to strengthen the policy of protection, which a trial of tically worthless for Canada. If he takes this course it involves the necessity of giving up all expectation of entering into any broad and comprehensive scheme of reciprocity with this country, for a democratic congress and administration will hardly venture to make an arrangement which would leave American manufacturers subject to the un estricted operation of a Canadian tariff while subjecting our farmers to the free competition in the home market of the agricultural producers of the Dominion. It is goubtless eminently patriotic to desire to give Canada a national character she has never yet enjoyed, but it is not wise or progressive statemanship to adhere to policies which it has been most conclusively shown cannot raise the country to the desired position. The purpose of Sir John Thompson to do this assures his failure

The people of the United States take a strong neighborly interest in Canada They are not largely in sympathy with the annex ation sentiment which appears to be growing there, but would prefer to see the Dominion independent, knowing full well that so long as it remains in the colonial condition, compelled to regulate its commercial policy with reference to its imperial relations, it cannot advance ns it should do. It is interesting to observe that the public mind of the country is being deeply stiered by existing conditions, as shown by large meetings at various points to give expression to the popular feeling, and such expressions show that independence and annexation are the sentiments that are gaining adherents. Important political changes are likely to take place in the Dominion within the next few years.

THE ELECTION CONTESTS. It is very easy to allege fraud in an election, but an entirely different thing to prove it. There may have been some slight irregularities in the last county election, due to ignorance of a complicited system of voting. There has probably been no election entirely free rom minor irregularities of one kind or another. But to assume that any such shortcomings in the last election will amount to a reversal of the official count in Douglas county is ridiculous.

Immediately after the election there was some talk of fraud, but it was chiefly indulged in by defeated candidates and very little attention was paid to it. Such talk is heard after every election. It is hard for any man to believe that adverse figures are correct, and when the vote is close the defeated man invariably suspects or alleges fraud.

It is known of all men that the election in Douglas county was quiet and orderly throughout. The men appointed upon the election boards were in the main acceptable and so much better than those appointed under the last democratic administration that

there is no room for comparison. The allegation that the mayor, the board of county commissioners and the county clerk were parties to any fraud or attempted fraud in the recent elec-American people. If it should result in I tion is preposterous The outrageous

a very serious political upheaval, and charges against these officials will be 'in it" with them when it comes to FAMILIAR repudiated by every fair-minded voter. Republicans have little to fear from this county. They certainly will not object to any investigation the contestants may want to make. It is perfectly official count.

EASY ENOUGH IN NEBRASKA. It is not surprising that criticism of the Australian | ballot system should emanate from Tammany sources in New York City, but we think that the Sun makes too much of the ballot muddle in Massachusetts and too readily accepts it as an example of what may be expected under this method of voting. After reciting the points in the controversy as to the vote for governor in that state the Sun says that "the hollowness, futility and absurdity of the whole cross mark system" is shown by the fact that at the recent election blank votes were cast as follows: On governor, 19,166; on lieutenant governor, 32,005; on treasurer, 39,067; on secretary of state, 40,-394. "What sort of an electoral system is it," asks that paper, "which, in an important presidential election, and, as Governor Russell points out, at the seventh or eighth trial of the Australian system, from 20,000 to 40,000 sovereign American electors are so enmeshed in the intricacies of legal technicality that their votes count as blank, and they are practically disfranchised?"

It is natural to assume that there must be something wrong about a system of voting that produces such results, and yet it seems incredible that ignorance and stupidity can anywhere be so prevalent as to render the Australian ballot an unfathomable mystery to so great a number of voters. Massachusetts people are generally supposed to be nearly, if not quite, up to the average in intelligence, but if so many of her electors wished to vote for the various candidates for the offices named and did not accomplish their purpose because they were "emeshed in the intricacies of legal technicality," they must have a good many dull people in the old Bay state. Nebraska voters like the Australian ballot system and have no trouble with it. It has been in use here only two years, and yet the last election in this state was singularly smooth and perfect in every way. Are the citizens of Nebraska so vastly superior to those of Massachusetts in intelligence? That the percentage of illiteracy is remarkably small in this state is well known, but it is nevertheless surprising that Massachusetts, leavened with the unapproachable culture of Boston, should be totally unable to comprehend a ballot system that is grasped with facility by Nebraska is simply asionishing.

THE opinion is expressed by Dakota scientists, according to a dispatch from New York to the St. Louis Globe - Democrat, that the Missouri river is drying up. The volume of water is said to be gradually decreasing, and the scientists referred to affirm their beilef that this is due to the fact that man, artesian wells have been sunk in the Dakotas. This, it seems to us, is very important, if true. The idea that these wells are diminisha dozen years has shown to be prac- ing the volume of water in our noble river is scouted by people whose homes on the river bottom were inundated last spring, but their opinions do not count for much in comparison with that of the scientific sharps of the Dakotas. It is a serious question whether the farmer has a legal right to bore artesian wells, and thus rob the Missouri river of its sources of supply. The wells ought to be plugged up immediately, and those who own them should be compelled to make suitable restitution for the water they have stolen.

THE international monetary confer ence has settled down to serious busiless. Three plans dealing with the silver problem have been submitted to it and referred to a committee to report on them. It is said to be probable that the scheme suggested by Rothschild, of the British delegation, will be accepted by the committee, with some modificaions, and referred to the general body. This plan falls far short of what the radical bime tallists' desire, but it has a good deal of merit as a compromise, and f adopted would undoubtedly bring allver and gold nearer together, though t would not supply a complete solution of the problem of maintaining the two metals at a parity. The report that the American delegates are disposed to acsepe the Rothschild plan on the ground hat "half a loaf is better than no bread" is probably premature.

THE farmers of Iowa probably are not nore trustful of strangers and unsophisticated in the ways of this wicked world than those elsewhere, but it is a remarkable fact that they have allowed lightning rod swindlers to bunco them out of from \$20,000 to \$30,000 during the past summer and are still signing their names with singular freedom to swindling contracts. Not only farmers, but all other people should refrain from signing papers presented to them by traveling strangers whom they know nothing about. The wonder is, not that these sharpers should practice such nefarious schemes, but that they should be able to find anybody to practice them apon in an age when newspapars are in the hands of all classes of people. It is clear that the citizens of this great republic are paying too much for their ightning rods. Hot

THE democratic contestants have charged corruption and fraud against the entire city and county governments in reference to the election. Nobody seems to have been omitted in the sweeping allegations of the defeated patriots. Their dish of crow was evidently too much for them. But they will find that it is easier to formulate suspicions than to prove ridiculous charges.

THE St. Louis brewers say that they are going into a great consolidation who the Milwaukee browers, and incidentally mention that St. Louis leads in the beer making industry. Milwaukee brewers retort indignantly that they have not thought of such a thing as consolidation andthat the St. Louis bie were are not

making beer. Meanwhile Omaha brewers are not saying a word, but are going the contest that has been instituted in right on about their business, and the new buildings which they are erecting and preparing to erect will be finer than anything of the kind either in St. Louis safe to predict that the proposed contest or Milwaukee. Those who make the if pushed to a conclusion will reaffirm the most noise are not necessarily the fastest growers.

> THE democratic contestants have harged Mayor Bemis with pernicious partisanship in the appointment of ejection boards for the recent election. This is just where they have put their feet in it. As compared with Cushing's rank partisanship in such appointments Mayor Bemis' selections were absolutely above criticism. The less the democrats say about election boards the better for

> > POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Douglas county is not the only one in the tate in which the democrats will try to oust he republicans-elect from the seats in the egislature to which they now hold certicifiates of election. It is stated that Fred J. fox and R. P. McGuire will contest the seats of Senator-elect McDonald and Representative elect Kloke. The proposed grounds of contest relate to the Indian vote in Dakota, Thurston and Cuming counties, and on the same state of facts on which Mr. Crawford is trying to oust Judge Norris. The throwing out of this vote would elect both Fox and McClaire.

State Auditor Benton drifted into town vesterday and among the rumors that seemed to get into the city with the advent of the Lancaster politician was one to the effect that Benton is to be one of the secretaries of the State Board of Transportation, and will take the place of Mr. Koontz. It is stated that the railroads promised Benton that he would be provided for, and he was given to understand that there was a superintendency somewhere that would just about fit him, but now he has been informed that there is no onger hope of that and he is to be supplied with a place as secretary of the state poard as the next best thing.

Lieutenant Governor Majors is cavorting up and down the state on a wild skirmish for votes for the United States senate. He s just now operating along the line of the Eikhorn. He stopped off a day or two ago to see Rossy Hammond at F.emont, and then took flight again to interview Robinson at Ainsworth. He has a very tad attack of the senatorial fever, but what is something rather unusual for a candidate, he has a sec-The Boyd county legislative contest is as-

suming an interesting phase. The democrats claim that if the position of the republicans is tonable and that the county is unorganized territory, it will put them in control of all the offices there that are now held by the republicans. The republicans, in their claims, are seeking to establish the fact that the county is unorganized territory in order that it may be attached to Knox county for legislative purposes, and thus secure the election of Norton (rep.) over Kruse (ind.) to the lower house, in accordance with section 921, revised statutes, page 262, which reads as follows: "All counties which have not been organized in the manner provided by law, or any unorganized territory in the state. shall be attached to the nearest organized county directly east for election, judicial and revenue purposes." But Sec. 922 says, "The county authorities to which any unerganized county or territory is attached shall exercise control over and their jurisdiction shall extend to such unorganized county or territory the same as if it were a part of their county." It is on the latter ection that the democrats base their assertion that if the republicans persist in uncating Kruse the action will "gig back" and upset them locally. The matter hinges on the question of whether or not Boyd county was organized or undrganized territory or county on the 8th day of November

Frank M. Wilson of Plattsmouth, is a candidate for secretary of the state senate at the coming session of the legislature. He has held the position of chief clerk ofthe Louisiana house of representatives, and was first assistant clerk of the Nebraska house in 1885, under Brad Slaughter.

Chicago News Record

General Dryenforth is again demonstrating to the satisfaction of the Texans that if his bombs are exploded when a shower is coming up rain is likely to follow.

Prospective Evils. New York Advertiser. The democratic party will never rest until

it has placed a tax on incomes in this coun-try. It hopes in this way to compel the republican party to shoulder the bulk of the government's expenses. . Hot Work Ahead. The comet is all right. It will not hurt us. There will be no serious collision on or with this planet until Mr. Cleveland under-

akes to make up his cabinet, and then look

out for-well, not heaven. Knocking for Admission.

Cincinnati Commercial. Appearances indicate that the United States can, after a little while, have Canada in the union if she is desired. Annexation is now openly and favorably discussed on the other side of our northern border. in the union if she is desired.

Good Pince to Cool Off. Chicago Inter-Occun.

The penitentiary is too good a place for now arranging to reduce the output of coal and freeze the people into accepting their terms. The enforcers of the law are poor sticks if they stand idle while these mag

> Tatking Through His Cady. Chie 190 Times.

The populist who has been chosen governor of Kansas exclaims: "I am in love with Kansas almost as much as with a woman. Oh, Kansas! the Italy of America, with more sunny days than any other." And et there are people who believe that prohi oition does prohibit ..

Stand Back and Give Them Rope, New York Tribune.

For cynical assurance the demand that epublicans in the present congress shall aid he democratic leaders in carrying out their smashing programme is unexcelled. neen steadily obstructing and blocking reoublean policies. No sooner does it return a power with absolute license to do what it ikes before it calmiv proposes that the bility for democratic policies. No, gentlenen; you have rope enough; hang your-

Philadelphia Provs (rep.) The Australian ballot has led to litigation

in California which may invalidate the state election. In Massachusetts it has elected the democratic candidate for governor when majority of the voters intended to elect the republican candidate. In Ohio it split and divided the votes for elector so that if the result had been close the new ballot would have launched the country on difficult and dangerous dispute over the result in that state. The Australian ballot was orig-inally devised for elections, first in Austrais and later in England, in which each party resents only one candidate and only one to elections in this country, in which from twenty to fifty offices are filled at a single election, manifestly has not been altogether

How the Rothschilds Figure in the Affairs of the World.

THEY ARE NO STRANGERS IN WASHINGTON

Views of a Leading Member of the Great Banking House Bave Changed Materially Since He Visited This Country.

> WASHINGTON BURRAU OF THE BEE, 1 513 FOURTHENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.

Alfred de Rothschild's proposition to the international monetary conference at Brussels has recalled the fact that he and other well known members of the great banking house of de Rothschild have been frequent visitors to Washington. It is thought, moreover, that some of these visits have given the Rothschilds an insight into the course of financial legislation in this country, which has had much to do with the present proposition. Only two months ago Henry de Rothschild,

with his valet Corier and a small retinue of

attendants, was at one of the uptown hotels

for several days. He is the Paris member of the Rothschilds house. At the time of his visit Secretary Foster was making final arrangements for the international monetary conference. Last spring another member of the family -and it is thought to have been one who is now prominent in the Brussels conferencewas in Washington for some days. It happened at a time when the house was in a turmoil over the Bland silver bill and Mr. de Rothschild showed much interest in the controversy. In an interview he stated that his interest was not so much due to what Mr, Bland might or might not do but it was from curiosity over the excitement which question which Europe knew nothing about, Mr. de Rothschild treated the congressional turmoil veny lightly from his expressions at the time. It is judged that he has changed his mind considerary as to the importance of concerted action among the great financial powers. Several times prior to last spring various members of the Rothschild family have been here, although their visits have always been as ightseers rather than as financiers. At the Treasury department today there was much satisfaction over the news from Brussels would collapse without anything further than the expression of the wishes of the American delegates. The proposition of de Rothschild is at least an assurance that the leading ence with seriousness. It is not expected here that any definite results will be secured. as it is pointed out that an agreement would have to be submitted to the various powers and that many months and probably years, would intervene before the agreement could secure the sanction of the countries represensed, but it is expected that steps will begun which will finally lead to an international union.

Serving Two Masters. Secretary Elkins in his official capacity promises to become a conspicuous figure in the Panama canal proceedings whereby American interests are so seriously jeopardized. Secretary Elkins' attention was the other day directed to the fact that General John Newton, who is president of the Panama Railroad company, is a major general on the retired list of the United States army. The Panama Railroad company was organized under the laws of New York and given a charter which guaranteed that enterprise should always be controlled by American stockholders. The company passed almost cutirely into French hands, but General Newton has remained as president and has regularly drawn both the sal-aries of a retired United States army officer and of the president of a railroad company, which only awaited the expiration of its tract obligations to immediately attack American interests. As soon as Secretary Eikins' attention was

drawn to this state of affairs he recognized that General Newton was occupying a com mercial position inconsistent with the spirit of his military position and mimical to the interests of the American government under whose flag he is still enrolled since officers on the retired list, are considered by the War department as being still in the service of the country. It is stated that Scoretary Elkins, in view of General Newton's anomatwhich, after directing his attention to the inconsistency of his two salaried offices, he has suggested to him by intimation, at least, the propriety of resigning one position or the other. There is considerable indignation here over the action of General Newton, specially since the American stockholders of the Panama railroad have been misled in the dealings and the government has been so grossly treated, and if he does not get out of bis place voluntarily it is likely that pre-cipitate action will put him out of the army. Congress is almost sure to take the Panama question in hand and deal with it vigorously rom an American standpoint.

How Nebraska Prospers. From the census office this evening a spe-

cal bulletin was issued giving statistics of nanufactures for the city of Lincoln, Neb., for the census year 1890. The figures in-clude only establishments which reported a product of \$500 or more in value during the year and so far as practicable only those

establishments are noted which operate works within the city limits. For the purof manufacturing industries during the de cade the totals for Lancaster county, shown by the census of 1880, are first given as follows: Number of establishments given as follows: Number of establishments reported, 107; capital invested, \$253,125; number of hands employed, 384; wages paid, \$302,040; value of materials used, \$673,716; vatue of product, \$1,112,079. In 1890 the reports for the city of Lincoln show as follows: Number of establishments reported, 117; capital invested; \$1,014,889; number of hands employed, 1,518; wages paid, \$939,985; value of materials used, \$1,278,893; value of product, \$3,018,887. Population in 1880, 13,003; population in 1890, 55,134. Assessed valuation in 1890 was \$1,433,389; in 1890 it was \$5,476,864. Municipal dept in 1890 was \$199,615; in 1890 it was \$1,90,615; in 1890 it was \$1,90,615; in 1890 it was \$1,520,569.

Miscellaneous. Today Secretary Nobie affirmed the Judement of the commissioner in the case of Herman Corder from Mitchell, S. D. Aplication to enter the land of a dried up lake. o land is on a meandered lake and not sup-G. P. Grav was today appointed post-

master at Grand Rapids, Holt county, Neb., vice J. M. Napier, resigned; B. C. Fuller at Kaio, Webster county, Ia., and J. Hakanson at Secor, Hardin county, Ia. Senator Manderson has returned to Washington for the congressional session. Representative Sweet of Idaho says he does not pe i ve his defeated democratic competitor ill make a contest for his seat in congress. Judgo Sweet's ninrality was 2,344 and he says there is not the slightest ground upon

W. O. S. Clark of Nebraska is at the Ox-Lieutenant Pickering left Washingtonths evening for Fort Omaha. He will stop with his parents at Wabash, Ind., a few days en-None of the Nebraska representatives have arrived here yet.

which it can be overturned.

RECIPES FOR SMILES.

Philadelphia Times: Assuming that money s the cause of all human misery, it is remarkable to observe how many men are ready to

Glenn Falls Republican: Bail boys are very promising youngsters just before being laid over the parental knee.

Binzhamton Leader: When ver there is a subject to be discussed the deaf-mutes gen-erally have a finger in it.

Philadelphia Record: The astronomers could tell more about the comet if they could only "get on to its curves,"

Washington Star: "Do you enjoy your studies?" asked the young man's uncle, "Yes. They sometimes furnish a very agreeable relaxation from my athletic work."

Chicago News Record: "Your little girl has red har, hasn't she, Mrs. Min. s?"
"No, indeed. Her hair is a rich auburn, tinged with light terra-cotta." Indianapolis Journal: Mrs. Wickwire-Why

do they have those big mirrors in barroo

dear?
Mr. Wickwire - To enable a man to get a full view of himself, of course. Chicago Inter Ocean: Widow (weeping)-But think how I always made him get up and make the fires.

Sympathetic Friend—Well, remember, dear, that he now has zone to a place where the fire is prepared for him. Let that comfort you.

New York Heraid: Elder Berry-I've been teiling Jobiots about the waits of Jericho falling down from men blowing their horns.

Dr. Thirdly-What did he say?
Elder Berry-Didn't doubt it. He lived for a month over a man who owned a cornet.

Philade phia Record: "I know how to man-age a husband," said Mrs. Freferall, with em-phasis: "but I always pick out some other woman's husband to manage."

Philadelphia Times: Nobody in the country asks for wildcat currency, but it would be odd if some of yesterday's foot ball players didn't want soin plasters and arnica.

AN ANCIENT EPISODE. Cincinnati Commercial Cincinnati Commercial
When Adam in Eden partook of the fruit
Of the tree which was plesaant to taste.
His wife and the serpent were really to blame.
For getting us all in disgrace.
We might have been living in Eden today.
And enjoying that lovely abode.
But the serpent beguled, and out Adam filed.
And 'tis said that
The
Next
Day
It
Snewed!

THE BOOGHER MAN. Clarence E. Edwards in Cincinnati Commercial.

Down dar by de cohn flel', whar de branch am a-runnin' froo. Dar's a cable in de holier, and I's sure a-Ef yo' go dar in de chenin', when de sun am Den de Boogher man'il ketch yo', ef yo' ain't

When yo' go down from do medder, an' come back arter dahk. Dack arief dans.

An' jump at eb'ry shadder, when yo' hear do foxes bahk;

When yo' come long by de short cut, stidder goin' 'roun' about,

Den de Boogher man'il keten yo', ef yo' ain't a-lookin' out.

When daddy's done a-hoein' cohn, an' settin' all de little pickaninnies am playin' on de de stahs begin to show above, an' de whipnoorwill's about, de Boogher man'd ketch yo' ef yo'ain't a-lookin' out

When yo'r goln' roun' dis wide worl' wid yo' head so mighty nigh.

Goin' down into de dank place, makin' yo' po' mammy sigh;

When yo'r spizin' all de good things dat do hibietells about,
Den de Boozher man'li keten yo', ef yo' ain't a-lookin' out.

BROWNING, KING

3 tales

One of them is about our overcoats for men. We

don't intend to 'tell you here, but come to the store or write and we'll tell it and at the same time tell you tale No. 2 about our men's suits from \$10 up. The last tale is about our latest style boys' overcoats. We have wool ones for

\$2.50 and \$3.50. As to reefers we have the finest line in the country. Boys' suits \$2.50 on up as high as you want. But bear this in mind: No matter what the price our unequalled quality is in every suit. It's the elaborateness of finish and style that makes the price go up. Come and see us, we'll show

you something nice, Browning, King&Co

r store closes at 6.3) p. m., except Satur- [S.W.Cor 15th & Douglas