Daily Ree (without Sunday) One Year.
Daily and Sunday. Une Year
Six Months.
Three Months.
Funday Ree, One Year
Saturday Ree, One Year
Weekly Ree, One Year OFFICES. Curshs. The Fee Building.
Eouth Curshs, corner N and 20th Streets,
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
Kew York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building!
Washington, 515 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and ditorial matter should be addressed to the Ed BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Ree Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, clecks and postoffice orders to be made pryable to theorder of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska. County of Bouglas. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Pab lishing company, does solemnly awear that the netual circulation of THE DAILY REE for the week ending November 26, 1852, was as follows:

Nednesday Thursday, November 24..... Friday, November 25..... Baturday, November 25..... 24.317 Average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my prosence this 26th day of November, 1872.
[Seal] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. Average Circulation for October, 24,421

THEY seem to be still voting in Wyo ming and North Dakota. ARE those ugly, unsightly election

booths to remain on our streets all win HORSE whipping may not be a statutory punishment, but it gets there just

SENATOR PEFFER is in New York City and, strange to say, has not yet been buncoed.

THERE is just about as much harmony In the Board of Public Works as there is in the other place.

REPUBLICANS seem to have recovered Wyoming. Of course they will be accused of stealing it.

WHAT things are best for the welfare

of Nebraska is the great question to be determined by the legislature. IN THIS jaugling world there are oc-

casional exhibitions of harmony. For example, Cleveland on Hog island. THE highway robberies which are an-

noying Chicago people are only premonitory symptoms of general conditions next year. IT IS quite evident that the democrats

of Omaha have been studying the life and are emulating the career of the present governor of Texas.

SOUTH DAKOTA will resubmit the prohibition question. That means that after a few toilsome years of waiting prohibition will be promptly knocked in WHEN Mrs. Lease was in Omaha

early in November she said she opposed Jerry Simpson because he didn't wear socks. Now Jerry is kicking because

COUNTY COMMISSIONER DICK BERLIN is said to be somewhat embarrassed by the sudden prominence attained by his South Omaha namesake, to whom he is not related.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN said Cleveland was "the most selfish man" he ever met, and that utterance will be ringing in the ears of wistful democrats for four long weary years.

BRYAN and McKeighan are quoted in the New York Herald in favor of an extra session of congress. There are mighty few extras which they know how to refuse.

THE Mexican cabinet is also in the resignation business. But it is a peaceful movement and President Diaz, who enters upon his new term today, will probably reappoint all of them.

IN ONE precinct of the Fifth ward on election day a democratic challenger attempted to enter and remain in the booth before the polls were open and threatened a riot when he was ejected. This is probably one of the grounds of fraud on which the legislature contestants will rely.

THE Mills revival meetings which begin at the Exposition hall tonight are attracting widespread attention among church people in this city. Rev. Mr. Mills comes to Omaha after having closed a series of extraordinary meetings in other cities. His methods as well as his teachings are said to be effective.

THE meat inspection law is a good law in more ways than one. The recent appointment of twenty more young ladies as microscopical examiners at South Omaha shows how it is affording profitable employment to many of the fair daugters of Nebraska. Uncte Jerry Rusk ought to be a prime favorite among the ladies.

POLITICAL excitement in Wyoming is not yet over, but the indications are that the republicans will defeat the deliberately planned attempt to steat the legistature from them and with it a the law, it is apparent that there is a big United States senator. The latest information is that the republicans will have six majority in the senate, and as the opposition can count on only one majority in the lower house, Wyoming will continue to be represented in the United States Senate, after March 4 next, by two republicans. It has rarely happened that a more desperate effort to steal a legislature was made than that planned by the democrats and populists of Wyoming, and its defeat is to be welcomed as in the interest of fair politics. The republicans of the state made a courageous and honorable fight

COVERNMENT AND MONEY. The comptroller of the currency in his annual report presents some considerations regarding the relation of the government to money which those people who are demanding that the government shall issue all the currency will do well to consider. Comptroller Hepburn says that the government cannot issue money gratuitously; it must be in exchange for some value. Under the constitution congress must provide all the money that possesses a full debt-paying power. By every consideration of sound business principles it should provide all the money that the country requires. Under the principle that the government can exchange money only for something of value the sub-treasury scheme can have no place in our financial system. It proposes something wholly outside of the functions of the government and does not contemplate such a transaction as would come within the sound definition which the comptroller of the currency gives of the office of the government in issuing money, that is, that every dollar sent out by the government must represent value received by the government. As congress alone can give full debt

paying power to money, a state bank currency cannot possess this power, so that if the democratic policy of allowing state banks to issue money should prevail a legal tender currency would be displaced by one not having that quality. It is not easy to understand how any sensible man can fail to see that such a course must result to the general injury. The comptroller of the currency presents some familiar arguments against a restoration of state bank currency, remarking among other things that it would be especially hurtful to the laboring class, "The restoration of state bank circulation," says the comptroller, "portends disaster to that class of our citizens who most need and have most right to ask protection from the government. State bank circulation loses its money power in a crisis. It is a source of weakness and adds to the danger. Instead of paying debts it

comes forward itself to be paid." These simple and correct views of the relation of the government to money and of the importance of having all the currency come from the only source that can give it full debt-paying power may have little influence with those who want the government to go into a mortgage and pawnbrokerage business, or with others who think that every state should be free to authorize banks to issue as great an amount of paper promises to pay as they please, but they are founded upon sound and enduring principles which must be regarded in order to have a secure and stable currency, such as the country now has. There is hardly a possibility that the populist ideas regarding the currency will ever prevail, but there is strong probability that the democrats will permit the issue of notes by the state banks, and this would as certainly mean a return of all the evil conditions of the past when this policy prevailed.

IMPORTANCE OF PURE WATER. Typhoid fever provails extensively in Louisville, Ky., and as a result of thorough investigation it is the opinion of competent judges that most of the wells within the city lim'ts are polluted. A prominent physician who has analyzed the water from a number of wells has concluded that only those which have a depth of at least ninety feet contain pure water. In wells of less depth he finds disease-producing germs. In all the older cities, where the soil has for many years been receiving impurities, the wells are certain to be more or less polluted. In some portions of the city of O naha the health officer finds impure well water to be the cause of recent cases of diphtheria and other contagious diseases. In these localities, lying on the outskirts of the city, the substitution of city water for that of the wells has not yet been generally effected and it is not to be expected that it will be for some time to come. But as another summer will soon be here with its possibilities of cholera it is the part of wisdom to take such precautions as are practicable in respect to the well water used by a large number of people in this city. A thorough cleaning of the wells might prove very useful. Many of them probably never have been cleaned at all, and the impurities which have accumulated in them would doubtless shock their owners if they were laid bare. In many of the localities where wells are used there is no good reason why they should be polluted, for they are not surrounded by a dense population and the soil is not permeated

with impurities. The Board of Health is undoubtedly right in regarding the well water question as an important one. So far as possible the city water should be substituted, but when that is not practicable there can be at least an enforcement of cleanliness. If the judgment of those who predict a visitation of cholera next year is worth anything there will be need of the utmost vigilance in respect to these matters.

A PROBLEM FOR CONGRESS. The restriction of immigration, for which a demand is going up all over the country, will be one of the most difficult problems that will confront the next congress, but there will also be the added problem resulting from the absolute failure of the law requiring Chinese registration. The latter is practically a dead letter so far as results are concorned, and as it provides that all Chinamen in this country one year from its passage, May 5, shall be deported to China unless they have complied with

job to be undertaken when the time

comes around. Up to the last of November the number of registrations of Chinese in the whole United States was only five. The total Chinese population of this country is now estimated at about 250,000. Nothing could be clearer than that the Chinese do not intend to obey the law, for they have shown no disposition to do so during the seven months that have elapsed since the law was passed. On the contrary, they have exhibited an inclination to treat the law with conare to be congratulated upon having tempt, for in instances where they have been approached upon the subject they

Do they intend to return to China at | was also considerable. The total shipthe end of the year of grace accorded them? Nobody supposes that 772, or nearly one-half of the total value they do. They are a very shrewd people and are aware that the state, according to the report of the government has undertaken a contract that will not be easy to carry out No panalty is provided by the law for failure to comply with its provisions except that those who do not comply shall be sent back to their own country. The difficulties in the way of this are obvious. It is estimated that the average cost of shipping each Chinaman from his present place of residence in shipped was nearly 34,000. These figthe United States to some Chinese port would not be less than \$100, which would involve an expenditure of \$10, 759,000-assuming that practically all of the 250,000 disregard the registration law. Of course there is no likelihood that such a sum of money would be provided by congress for that purpose. The law itself imposes the duty of carrying out the program upon the secretary of the treasury and the attorney general and \$50,000 is appropriated for the purpose-a sum which in all probability will be about \$11,000,000 short of the amount

required. Congress can wrestle with this pleasant problem in connection with the goneral subject of immigration, with which it will soon be called upon to deal. It may be extremely difficult to frame a law that will exclude those who are objectional and admit all who should be welcomed. This country still needs immigrants of the right kind, and the west in particular has room for many thousands of thrifty and industrious people from foreign shores who seek permanent

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

There appears to be a growing sentiment in the country that the time has come for the government to make a more distinct and aggressive assertion of the Monroe doctrine than has been done for a great many years. That doctrine has for seventy years been accepted by the American people as embodying a wise and sound principle and it has been generally respected by European nations. It means simply that the United States cannot permit the nations of Europe to exert any undue influence in shaping the destiny of any country in this hemisphere or to add to their possessions or increase their power in either the northern or southern continents of America. It was a warning to European governments that if they attempted to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere it would be regarded by the United States as dangerous to our peace and safety and would be resisted. If this doctrine was good in 1823 it is equally so now, and the reasons for firmly asserting it are no less valid now than then.

The interest which some of the European powers are taking in the affairs of this hemisphere and the efforts they are making to increase their influence here may well challenge the solicitude of the American people. Since this country entered upon the policy looking to the extension of our trade relations with the countries of South America, European governments have been working most industriously to defeat our efforts, and it is not to be doubted that they have been able to accomplish a great deal in this direction. While it is true that they have been enabled to do this largely by reason of the extensive financial and commercial relations of Europeans with the southern countries, it is also a fact that the governments themselves have taken measures well known to diplomacy to weaken the position of the United States to their advantage, thereby seeking to acquire a control dangerous to the peace and safety of this country. If our government has not been blind for years to the operations of European nations in this respect it has certainly not manifested an active and serious concern regarding them, and consequently the problem of reducing European influence in this

hemisphere has grown more difficult. It is now seen to have been a very serious mistake to allow the Panama railroad to pass into the control of foreigners, and while no grave difficulties may result there is ground for apprehension. Senator Morgan of Alabama, n member of the senate committee on foreign relations, and one of the best informed men in the country on international issues, is quoted as saying that the Panama controversy is sure to create disagreeable relations between the governments of the United States and France. He says the dignity of this government requires that it maintain its political relations in the isthmus, regardless of whether any of our citizens have an investment there, or the railroad is commercially important to our people. We have certain treaty rights there which it is the duty of the government to insist shall be observed. and if the French owners of the railroad refuse to recognize our rights and are sustained in doing so by their government, we must enforce respect for tnem. The prestige and dignity of the United States, as Senator Morgan says, will have to be asserted and maintained. In order to do this it is quite possible that unpleasant relations between this

country and France may result. But whether there is any difficulty or not this incident ought to be instructive. We cannot be too careful in guarding against European encroachments, and we cannot be too firm in asserting and mainfaining the principle embodied in the Monroe doctrine.

THE resolution providing for the licensing of the gambling houses of South Omaha was killed at the last meeting of the common council of that city. Recent developments in the Miller mystery, whatever may be their final outcome, seem to render this action peculiarly appropriate. Whether the present condition of things is costing the gamblers less money than would a license system is an open question.

THE statistics of shipments of various products from Douglas county for the year covered by the current report of the state bureau of industrial statistics show that this county is doing an immense export business. The great bulk of its products, of course, are to be credited to the cities of Omaha and South have absolutely declined to consider it. Omaha, but the farm produce shipped

ments of the county amount to \$55,617,of shipments from all the counties in the commissioner. It is unnecessary to say that the 22,690 cars of valuable packing house products and dressed beef shipped from South Omaha count very heavily in making up the total of values, though there are many of the manufactured products of Omaha which foot up rapidly in money. The total number of carloads of Douglas county products ures are quite impressive and are contempiated with satisfaction by all who are interested in the prosperity of Doughas county and its two thriving cities.

THE hope has been publicly expressed that the daily papers will lend moral support to the prosecution of Charles Hays and Dick Berlin of South Omaha, who are charged with being implicated in the murder of Mayor C. P. Miller October 4. A newspaper ought to be actuated by the same impulse that leads any fair minded man to declare that justice must be meted out to all offenders. It has not yet been proven that Mayor Miller was murdered, yet there are circumstances pointing that way. The law presumes the accused innocent until proven guilty in court. The complainants doubtless believe they have a good case or they would not have caused the arrest of the suspects. The courts must decide. It is not the business of a newspaper to try the case.

HINTS FOR LEGISLATORS.

Kearney Hub: It is next to impossible to get an adequate vote on any amend ong as the constitution requires submission at a general election when the question at issue is lost in the grand political shuffle. Give us a constitutional convention. Chadron Signal: There ought to be an mendment to the Australian ballot law pro-

viding for representation of all parties on election poards. Each party casting over lect its representative by caucus and certify the same to the county clerk.

York Times: Nearly all the papers agree that the ballot law in this state ought to be amended. It is the general opinion that it should be so arranged that a man can vote a straight party ticket by making a single mark, if he desires to do so. We believe the egistature will make some needed repairs on the law this winter.

Beaver City Times: There is a great and growing sentiment over the state in favor of farmer's institutes and it is probable that a good deal of pressure will be brought to bear on the legislature this winter to get an institute fund appropriated. While the interests of other industries are being looked after it seems but fair and just that farming should come in for a small public boost.

Nebraska City News: That there will be a bill introduced in the legislature this winter controlling the telephone company of this state there is no doubt, and every per of the legislature should vote for it That monopoly is becoming too aggressive and grasping for the peace and comfort of the people of the state. And while this pill is under consideration we would suggest that the great reformer, Paul Vandervoort, be kept in his room.

Randolph Times: An idea that is gaining in popularity wherever discussed, is a modification of the election laws providing for a relay of election officers or canvassers in every voting precinct to expedite the canvass of the vote and relieve the day judges and clerks of the tiresome task which the canvass entails. The attention of our legisla-tors is called to it. Under the Australian ballot the burdensome duties which election wrestle with the ballots totally unfits then for proper and correct work. Rushville Standard: It is only a little

more than a month until the Nebraska logis-lature will convene for the 1833 session, and

in the opinion of the Standard the railroad freight rate question is the all important one for this session to deal with. Of course the election of a United States senator will come first, and no one political party having a mapority of the members on joint ballot, we yould not be surprised to see half the session used up in the contest over the senator, but while this fight is going on some coo headed republican member should be pre-paring a railroad rate bill. Let him get his bill before the house or senate, as the case may be, and on file so there will be plenty of time to consider it and make its provisions just and equitable to both the railroad companies and the people. The Standard is not radical enough to wan to see the railroads suffer injustice simply impositions from the railroads, because such a thing must sooner or inter result in harm to the people. Let us say to the railroads, we will let by-gones be by-gones, but from this on we will have what is fair and right for both parties. The republican party is in favor of such measures, and the party stands pladged to see that such laws are enacted. The party has gone before the people with this piedge in its platform for the past ten years or more. Your after year this pledge has been renewed, and then our party repre sentatives have gone to Lincoln and as often failed to fulfill it Let us not continue this course just to see how long the people will indure it. A large majority of the people of Nebraska are resublicans because they believe in repub lican principles, but they have become dis-satisfied with the action of the party's rep resentatives in Nebraska, and as the Honorable Church Howe once said, "the old ship is leaking." Let us cork it up with a good and just railroad law that will bring some relief to the producers of wealth, and the state will go back to her old time republican majority. Two years ago the legisla-ture slipped from our control, but fortunately for us it fell into bad hands. It is true the independents passed a maximum frieght rate bill, and while that bill we believe was better than none at all, it was unjust and unreasonable, and Governor Boyd was therein given a pretext to use his veto power, and the pill was killed at the closing hours of the session. It may be said that the republicans lack a few of having members enough to pass a bill. This is true, but the members we have can make the effort and if they fail to secure sufficient support from the other party members the blams must fall on them, not the republi-cans, but it would seem that out of the cans, but it would seem that out of the thirty-three in the sengle and one hundred in the house a majority of each would hold the country's interests dear enough to give all justice. Anyway, the republican party will be in the lead and let its members in the legislature take the load.

RITS OF BORROWED WIT.

Siftings: "That's the fellow I'm laying for." remarked the ben as her owner came out with a pan of cornmeal. Philadelphia Record: "Gain: to the party next week?" asked one youth of another on a street car. "Oh. yes: if it comes off." "Oh. it's bound to come off, for its a button party."

Harvard Lampoon: Mabel (to Frank, who ha, had to take Miss Weighty for a row): "Weil, Frank, how did you like her?" Frank (wearliy: "I wasn't part cularly picased, but she made a great impression on the water."

Chicago Tribune: Calier: "What are you looking through that big pile of comic papers for!" Exchange Editor (with a sigh of disappointments: "For fun." Somerville Journal: A good many papers are eloquent with articles describing in detail what men should wear, but they are palafully slicet when it comes to describing in detail effective means to get it.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: Lightly-Don't you think you could throw a little more spirit into this work you are doing?

Stagers-I might, boss, but I didn't think I could hold my place if I didn't sober up a little.

HER USE OF THE PRANCHISE. Cope Cod Rum. Were you allowed to vote?" said he.
As through the she tered lane they strayed.
What would you vote for—answer me—
Protection or free trade?"

The gentle maiden hang her head,
While to her on ek the chlor flaw;
"I would not care to vo e." she said;
"I'_rather pas wish you."

WASHINGTON'S TWO TOPICS

Speculating on Cleveland's Cabinet and Fatra Session Probabilities.

SOME HARD PROBLEMS TO SOLVE

importance of the Treasury Secretaryship During the Next Administration-Fairchild of New York May Occupy That Position.

> WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE. 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30,

As the session of congress approaches there are two topics in Washington which absorb, to the exclusion of all others, the attention of everyone interested in national politics. These two questions, each of them so complicated as to possess all the charm of uncertain speculation, are: first, the composition of the cabinet to be anounced next March, and second, whether there will be an extra session of the next congress called by President Cleveland.

Upon the first of these questions, the composition of Mr. Cieveland's cabinet, the political prophets found some light today in the apparently authoritative announcement that the post of secretary of the treasury will be filled by Mr. Fairenild of New York. If it is true that Mr. Fairchild has really been asked by Mr. Cleveland to accept the post in which he succeeded Mr. Manning, the cabinet situation is cleared up so far as the most important place in it in both a pub lie and a political sense is concerned.

There will be no cabinet officer of the next administration burdened with more serious problems than the secretary of the treasury The results, or the possible results, of the international monetary conference now in session at Brussels will be largely affected by his views; the question of the free coinage of sliver, which will undoubtedly be injected into the proceedings of the next congress, will also be influenced by his bias.

Other Troublesome Questions.

The varied schemes of the third party for the issuing of bonds or of currency based apon stored agricultural products will also have to be encountered by this official, and perhaps more important that either of these problems will be the question of how to again die up a surplus in the treasury for political while at the same time clamor of the crazy theorists of the west and

The talk about Mr. Fairchild's appointment as secretary of the treasury is met by he usual dissenting cry that his income from is private business is too great to be sacrificed for a portfolio carrying with it a salary of only \$8,000 a year. This is an argument that need not be seriously considered, inasmuch as the position of secretary of the treasury can be made to lead to more lucraive positions in the financial work after its expiration, but it may be properly borne in mind by the cabinet makers that one William F. Harrity of Pennsylvania claims to have had to do with the election of Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Harrity has been stated by the prophets for the place of postmaster general, seemingly for no other reason but that under the last Cieveland administration ne was much criticised as postmaster of Philadelphia. As a matter of tact Mr. Harrity is known by his friends to have no desire to be postmaster general. Mr. Harrity is president of a prominent trust is president of a prominent trust company in Philadelphia just as Mr. Fairchild is in New York, and in case the latter has not been actually offered and accepted

prise to see this position offered to the chair man of the democratic national committee, Must Explain Many Things.

the treasury secretaryship it will be no sur

Whoever may be appointed secretary of the treasury by Mr. Cleveland will certainly oncounter a great deal of criticism from the various branches of the democracy and its atties, who are so seriously divided upor questions of currency and finance. The selection of the Pennsylvanian whose connection with Wall street might assumed to be less direct than of Secretary Fairchild w would not, therefore, be surprising. Aside from Pennsylvania the cabinet makers are considering New England. It is generally concoded that the highly intellectual mugwump element must be recognized here, and it is guessed by many that the secretary of state will come from one of the New England states. One name frequently mentioned is that of E. J. Phelps, who was minister to England under Mr. Cleveland, and who was selected by President Harrison as one of the counsel in the Bering sea case. The political humorists bring forward the name of George Fred Williams as representing the "mugwump" kindergarden element, while ex Congressman Patrick Collins is urged by others for the post of attorney general, But the south, the middle western states

and the far west all puzzle the cabinet speculators with the demands of locality. The friends of "Herizontal" Bill Morrison of Illipole, for example, wish him promoted from the Interstate Commerce commission to a place in the cabinet. The democratic majority in Illinois demands recognition in some cabinet position, even though Axman Adlai Stevenson has rather complacently said that the vice presidency ought to be enough for his state.

All Want Recognition.

Wisconsin will also press for recognition and has already presented two names in Charrman E. C. Wall of the democratic state committee and Charrman John L. Mitchell of the democratic national campaign committee. The Pacific coast will also meet Mr. Cleveland when he returns from his shooting expedition with a whole flock of cabinet possibilities, while the south will expect to be recognized with at least one cabinet appointment. It must be said that all this cabinet gossip, absorbof little real value, ins politicians, is of little real value, inasmuca as the president-elect is believed not to know his own mind as yeton any single member of his official family. As to the other question, that of an extra session, which is producing prolitic interviews from every arriving the property of the prospects. statesman in Washington, the prospects multiply that whether Mr. Cleveland favors an extra session or not, unruly members of ne democracy will endeavor to force one. Various schemes to bring this result about have been suggested. One of the most probable is the attachment of legislative riders to one or more of the appropriation bills neces-

sary to carry on the government and which sary to carry on the government and which are likely to form the bulk of the business of the coming session. For example it might be easy for the democratic house to attach to one of the essential appropriations bills a rider repeating all the federal statutes authorizing the employment of United States marshals at federal elections. This would be in accord with the farrical "force bill" ery. Even cord with the farcical "force bill" erv. Even should an appropriation bill with such a rider succeed in passing the senate, which is of course improbable, it would be vetoed by President Harrison. The failure of any se of the great appropriation bills to become a law would of course render an immediate extra session of the next coursess absolutely necessary. Should this plan be tried there might be repeated some of the exciting scenes of the Forty-fifth congress, when the supervision of federal elections was the basis of a bitter oattle while Samuel J. Randall was speaker. Upon some such scheme as this or upon financial difficulties the friends of an extra session base their hopes. Cer-tain it is that some plan to force an extra cossion will make its appearance soon after congress meets next Monday. More or less involved in this is the opposi-

tion to the re-election of Speaker Crisp, which is at present retired into the background on account of political obligations which cannot be cancelled before the end of this congress.

General Newton's Position.

The "denial" by General John Newton, president of the New York board of direc-tors of the Panama Rallroad company, that se has received any communication from the secretary of war suggesting that he resign either from the company or from the retired list of the army, was received with many smiles of amusement from the Wardepartment today. General Newton tells the truth when he states that he has received no such com-munication from Secretary Elkins. He has not received it because there has not yet been time for it to reach him. There can be no doubt whatever that the secretary of war entertains the opinion that General Newton's

commercial position is entirely inconsistent with his position on the retired list of the army. This statement is made upon the hisbest authority. Owing to the delay of the usual departmental red tape is may yet be several days before General Newton becomes officially cially aware of the opinion of the secretary of war, and if General Newton will be patient he will learn that the report that his position as a retired army officer is regarded by the War department as inconsistent with his position as president of a corporation which has passed under French control and which is now antagonistic to American commerce, is not false, but true.

Interstate; Commerce Regulations.

There are certain matters affecting interstate commerce which Senator Culiom as chairman of the senate committee having that subject in charge, intends to put forward at the coming session. Speaking today on this subject Senator Culiom said: "There are two bills now pending before my committee which I hope will become laws before the end of this congress. About a year ago the supreme court, in deciding what was known as the Counselman case, held that the commission could not compel a railroad official to give evidence which might incriminate himself. Consequently the comincriminate himself. Consequently the com-mission has found itself somewhat impeded in its work in being unable to ascertain whether a railroad has been offering reduced rates or not. The court suggested, however, it its decision, that witnesses could be protected by law and it is to the bill which was designed to carry out this idea that I refer. The other measure is the one to compel railroads to use the automatic coupling attachments.

Miscellaneous.

Today Assistant Secretary Chandler affirmed the decision of the commissioner in the timber contest of John L. Bisherys, Oluf Dahl, from Grand Island, dismissing the

C. Meyer was today appointed postmaster at Sigurd, Sevier county, U. T. The vacant assistant secretaryship of the treasury may assistant secretaryship of the treasuranter all be given to Nebraska. It is being held open till Senator Paddock arrives at the senator. P. S. H.

A Naturalized Institution. Indianap lis News

The Australian ballot has come to stay, but there are thousands of men who need to be subjected to a campaign of education that they may learn to vote it.

Haroing on a Split String. St. Leuts Republic. J. Sterling Morton would, in all probabiltv, have parted the republican farmer vote of Nebraska nearer the middle if he did not livide his name at that point.

Woman's Lotty Judgment,

That woman who was elected a trial jus-tice in Wyoming, and who commenced her duties by committing her husband to jall for optempt of court, is only another instance f a woman's power to see at a glance what her husband most needs for his comfort,

Tried and Found Wanting. Ph ladelphia Press.

Mr. Wilson of West Virginia was a most distinal failure as chairman of the Chicago convention. In time of disorder he was as omnetent as a wooden man to secure the attention of the delegates. And yet he is said to be Mr. Cleveland's choice for speaker of the next house. That body would be bear garden with Mr. Wilson in the chair.

Silence Commended. Gtobe-Democrat.

General Grosvenor of Ohio calls Carnegie the "arch-speak of the age." cause Carnegie did not pitch in for the repub-licans in the canvass. It is well for the republicans, however, that Carnegie kept silent. Half a dozen words from him in favor of Harrison would have given Pennsylvania to Cleveland.

A Domestic Episode Boiled Dows. San Francisco Examiner.

While an Iowa man was mournfully inspecting the band of craps he had put o hat in token of sorrow over the death of his fifth wife, officers arrested him. No. 5 had departed this life very suddenly and suspicious Leighbors connected the circumstance with the finding in her stomach of large quantities of strychnine. It was then recalled that Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 had passed away with more than proper rapidity. So the widower is in jail-partly for what he has done and may be surmised as a protection for the inevitable No. 6.

BIELAS'S CRUEL SHAKE,

St. Paul Pioncer-Press: Hereafter no comet will be considered genuine unless the

name is blown in the battle. Ladianapolis News: The astronomers who predicted a collision between earth and comet seem to be in much the same position as many of the ante-election prophets. St. Louis Republican: Doubtless Mr. Cleveland is impressed with the belief that the comet is the only thing in sight with a

Chicago Herald: Anxious souls who sat up Sunday night expectant of being whisked into the next world by the comet have a new appreciation of the material faith of the venth-day adventists.

weil developed tendency toward a declina-

Philadelphia Times: Biela may well feel ishamed of his protege. Celestially speak ing, the earth is a pretty fair mark, and any ict of ordinary size and speed ought to be able to take off a corner, if not to mix it up with a whole hemisphere. Biela's unknown wriggled out, however, in a thoroughly disappointing manner and showed that it had no heart for a scrap. It was certainly not up to first-class comet form.

DEATH OF HUGH G. CLARK.

One of Omaha's Best Koown Citizens Dies After a Brief Hiness, Seldem, if ever, has the news of a visit of the grim reaper occasioned so much surprist and such general sorrow as was caused this morning by the announcement of the death

of Hugh G. Clark, at his residence at Fioronce shortly before 9 o'clock. It had been known for some time that Me. Clark had not been enjoying the best of health, still it was not supposed that he was really ili, and this together with the fact that he was to be seen daily at his office and looking after his business interests about the city until within the past two days, found the public and even his most intimate friends

> and associates wholly unprepared for the shock.
> Mr. Clark was at his office as usual last Saturday, and while there was taken with a sovere chill. His physician, Dr. Peabody was called, and after making him as comfortable as possible ordered him to go home at once, advising him to be a little more care fur for a day or two and that he would be all right. He did not seem to get any worse, but continued to feel indisposed and in an swer to a telephone inquiry from the office Tuesday afternoon said that he was just

about the same.
It was not supposed by even the most in-timate friends or the members of the housenoid that his condition was at all serious, but his only son, Walter, who resides in Donver, was apprised by wire Tuesday evening of his father's sickness. Yesterday morning about 8:30 o'clock there came a telephone call for the doctor, and within a half hour came another call with the starting announcement that Mr. Clark had passed away. It is stated that the cause of death was ongestion of the lungs.
Hugh G. Clark was born in Haddam,

Conn., April 21, 1840. He came to Omaha thirty years ago, and had resided here continuously for nearly a generation. Not only was the one of Omaha's oldest citizens, but one of her best and most respected and beloved as well. Mr. Clark was a man of unquestioned integrity, and his was a charitaole nature in the broadest sense of the word. His charity was not confined to alms giving, although there was none whose means were more freely devoted to reheving the suffer-ing of the poverty stricken and afflicted. He was charitable in his views of men and things and was unwilling to condemn erring humanity, but sought rather to assist the erring one to again attain a higher plane and walk in the paths of rectitude. He was a most consistent churchman, and his every act was that of a conscientious, Christian contieman. He did not wear his Christianity on his coat sleeve or parade his religion unduly in public, but he made it feit by all with whom he came in contact. He was an Episcopalian, and a vestryman of St. Matthias' church, and was largely in-strumental in the building of that church and of its predecessor. He was a public spirited man, and was one of the most valuable citi-zens that this city ever had. While he did not seek preferment above his fellows, he was frequently elected to positions of trust, that he filled with credit and honor alike to himself and to those who placed him there. He represented this county in the legislature, and was also a member of the city council. He was a member of the Board of Trade from the time of its organization, being always a director and much of the time one of the officers of that body. He was vice president in 1878 and 1879, and was elected president in 1882, while in 1883 he filled the treasurer of the organization for several years preceding the present one, and was a director at the time of his death. He also served one term as a member of the Board of Education .

Clark was interested in the agricuitural development of the county and was the president of the Douglas County Agri-cultural Society and Fair association, and was certain of re-election to that position for the coming year. He had occupied several, of the offices in that organization and was a prime mover in all that tended to advance its interests, while he was also active in state fair work. He was i state fair work. He was a member of the railroad committee of the Board of Trade and took a deep interest in securing concessions from the roads that would benefit this city. Severa years ago he was engaged in the wholesale grocery business and in 1880 was handling

teas, coffees and spices.

He was heavily interested in real estate, not only in this city and county, but in town property and farm lands all over the state, and was associated with Mr. George Fox in the real estate and loan business under the general western agent of the !
Atlas and Hazard Powder companies. agent of the Dupont. He built an elegant residence in the beautiful suburb of Florence, whither he removed with his family about five years ago. He was a Knight Templad and for many years had been devoted to the principles of Masonry, and was honored with offices high, within the gift of that order. He was cap-tain general of Mt. Cavalry commandery in 1887, and high priest of the chapter in 1888, and was grand treasurer of the grand lodge

and one son, the latter an only child, who is the agent of the Dupont Powder company in Denver. Neither the time nor the details of the funeral have yet been arranged, but the Massonic fraternity have it all in charge, and the

at the time of his death. He leaves a wife

services will be under their direction. Captain Hutton's Trial. The Captain Button court marrial trial is

over and the officers composing the court have returned to their respective posts of duty. Their oath of office prevents themfrom divulging the results of the trial but it has leaked out that the captain will be given a severe reprimand and will be suspended from duty and rank for a number of

rrowning, King Largest Manufacturers and Retailer of Clothing in the World.

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

As to reefers we have the \$2.50 and \$3.50. finest line in the country. Boys' suits \$2.50 on up ashgh 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

or s tore closes at 6.3) p. m., except Satur- | S. W.Cor. 15th & Douglas Sis