OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Smiles) One Year
Daily and Smiles, One Year
Stx Months.
Three Months.
Eunday Rec One Year
Weekly Rec One Year
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All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the La-itorial Department. BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Ree Publishing Company, Cmaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made pagable to theorder of the company. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Taychuck, secretary of THE BES Publishing commany, does solemnly swear that the netual directation of THE DAIL, HES for the week ending November 26, 1821, was as follows: Sunday, November 20. Monday, November 21. Tuesday, November 22. Wednesday, November 33 Thursday, November 34. Friday, November 34. Friday, November Il...... Baturday, November P....

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres-mee this 26th day of November, 1831. [Seal] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

.24,317

Average Circulation for October, 24,421.

Average ......

BUSINESS men of Omaha regret the announced departure of Mr. A. P. Hopkins from this city to Chicago.

THE republicans carry North Dakota

and not worth anything to us anyhow. CAUCUSING at Lincoln on the senatorship proved a democratic fizzle. It is

by 119 plurality. Not much of a plurality

just a trifle early for that sort of thing. THAT learned Presbyterian council in New York was appointed to sit on Prof. Briggs, but just now the process seems

to be reversed. THERE is a wide range of prices in the Chicago cattle market. On Thursday some lots sold as low as \$1 to \$1.25, while others went as high as \$6.25.

How the old trunks in England are being ransacked these days to find those old confederate bonds in time for the opening of the next congress;

THE liberty of the bar is being seriously abridged in an Iowa district court. The judge has ordered the attorneys to cease smoking in the court room and to keep their feet off the

THE big objector, Holman, will make his grand objection when the next house removes him from his position at the head of the appropriations committoe, where his ability was prominent only in the save spigot and waste bung-

SOUTH OMAHA seems to be doing her share toward the Nebraska exhibit at the World's fair since the packing and shipping industries of that city will be fully represented. Omaha should wake up on this matter also.

OMAHA boys and men continue to leap from moving motor cars and become maimed or killed. Every one of the victims knew of a former accident of that sort but was sure he was too smart to be caught that way. And so it goes, punishment for pride.

THE political almanae makers must be in a frenzied mood these days, being compelled to alter their electoral vote table daily and never certain that it is right. The only thing certain about the figures is that Cleveland is elected and that the brag and cluster of the Weaverites had no substantial basis.

THE New York Sun presents figures to prove that the mugwumps of that city who supported Cleveland at the polls but did not support the Tammany candidate for mayor cast just about 1 per cent of the democratic vote. "No 1 per cent domination!" shouts the Sun; "no mugwumps at the wheel!" These are dark and dreary days for Dana.

CIT PAYS better to hunt for old sunken steamboats in the Missouri river than to search for the hidden treasure of Captain Kidd. A government vessel that was sunk at Rocheport in 1864 with \$16,000 in specie and 300 barrels of whisky aboard, has just been found buried in a sandbar and is being uncovered. Liquor of such antiquity ought to find a ready market in Kansas.

THE surplus earnings of the Reading properties, including the railroad and the coal and iron companies, show an increase in surplus earnings thus far this year of \$1,406,603 over the same months of last year. In view of these figures it will hardly do for the president of that monopolistic system to ask for public sympathy on the ground that there is no money in the coal business.

THE price of anthracite did not go up again on December 1 as was expected, and President McLeod says he could not raise it in January if he wanted to. Is it possible that the combine is obliged to content itself with present prices for two more months? Mr. McLeod neglects to explain why the price cannot be raised in January. Perhaps the sensitive conscience of the combine will not allow it.

PRESIDENT DIAZ of Mexico has just been inaugurated for the fourth time. He has had a remarkable career in war and adventure, but seems to be as successful and distinguished in "these piping times of peace." He was elected first in 1876, and as the constitution provided for but one term, he retired in 1880, securing the election of his cabinet minister, General Gonzales, to the presidency. The people, however, demanded Diaz's return, and the constitution was amended to permit his re-elections in '84, '88 and '92. This is certainly a record of which to be proud, and argues well for the peace and prosperity of the Mexican republic.

NO HELP FROM REPUBLICANS.

If the democrats in the present congress are counting on republican senstors to help pass any of the free raw material bills sent over from the house they are pretty certain to be disappointed. The expressions of republican senators who have spoken on the subject show very plainly that they have no such intention. Senator Cullom said in a recent interview that it is for the democrats to earry out their free trade plans and not for the republicans. Senator Platt of Connecticut remarked on the same subject that the republican members of the senate are not such good democrats that they will assist in any way in the passage of the bills that have been sent over by the house, and a similarview has been expressed by Senator Stockbridge of Michigan. A number of republican senators have refrained from saving anything in the matter, but there is little reason to doubt that they will stand together in the position indicated by the senators who have expressed themselves. A caucus of republican senators is to be held to map out a line of policy on the tariff and other questions, and doubtless they will be found unanimous against any change of attitude.

The general feeling among republicans is that the revision of the tariff should be left to the democrata when they come into full control of congress. They went to the people asking the power to do this and it was given to them, and it is for the democratic party alone to perform the duty devolved uponit. Moreover republicans do not care how soon the democrats enter upon its performance. The sooner they frame and pass a bill to carry out their policy of a tariff for revenue only the earlie will the country be able to judge of the effect of such a tariff upon industries and wages. There is no disposition munifested on the part of republicans to obstruct the party coming into power in carrying out its tariff plans. They will exercise their right of discussing such plans and of voting against whatever they believe to be inimical to the interests and welfare of the country, but they will use no other devices to defeat the policy of the party in power. It is obviously unreasonable to expect republican senators to stultify themselves in this mutter, as Congressman Breckingidge and some other democrats have suggested they should

The democratic leaders realize that they have a very troublesome problem on hand, and there is much diversity of opinion among them as to whether the party should proceed with the task of solving it at the earliest time practicable or postpone it a year. Meantime the free wool bill and other tariff measures passed by the present house are in the senate finance committee and if they should pass the revenue of the government would be reduced to such an extent that the income would fall below the actual expenses. It is entirely safe to say that the republican senate will not help the democracy to bring about such a condition of affairs. The plain course is to allow tariff revision, according to demogratic ideas, to wait until the democratic party is in control of the government.

TRUNK LINE COMPETITION. It is anticipated that an effort will be made in congress this winter to limit the competition of the Canadian Pacific railroad with the trunk lines of the United States. This subject has been considered in congress at pravious sessions and both democrats and republicans are numbered among those who favor such restrictions upon the Canadian trunk line as will more nearly equalize the terms upon which it shall compete against our own railroads for transcontinental business. One of the democrats who has strongly advocated such restriction is Senator Gorman of Maryland, who has several times introduced bills relating to the subject. He has maintained, as many others do, that the Canadian Pacific should be compelled to conform to the provisions of

the interstate commerce law to the same

extent as American roads.

One of the strongest advocates of this policy is the commissioner of navigation, Mr. O'Brien, who recommends that discriminating duties be laid upon the products of Asia and Australia when imported into the United States by way of Canada so long as the Canadian government continues its discriminating duty upon tea and coffee imported into that country from the United States. The Dominion government has passed laws enabling the Canadian Pacific railroad to take advantage of our interstate commerce act and has also enacted a special statute imposing a discriminating duty upon ten and coffee when imported into Canada from this country, the object of which is to capture as large a share of our commerce as possible and to deny American ships and internal lines of transportation the opportunity to compete for a share of the commerce of Canada with eastern countries. By such measures the Canadian Pacific railroad has been enabled to secure the greater portion of the tea and other products of the east which formerly came to San Francisco in American ships and were shipped over American ratironds. "I respectfully "ecommend," says Mr. O'Brien, "that discriminating duties be laid upon all products of Asia and Australia when imported into the United States from Canada, and such disociminating duties to be so adjusted as to counterbalance the subventions, the discriminating duties and the hostile rail: oad legislation which now constitute a skillfully devised and effective scheme for diverting American commerce from American seaports and from American transportation lines, and I further recommend that the proposed discriminating duties be maintained by the United States without any regard whatever to the question as to whether the Dominion

from the United States." This is a very plain statement of the grievance and a vigorous demand for a retaliatory remedy. Perhaps the commissioner goes too far in urging that the United States shall not only impose discriminating duties but that their enforcement shall be continued

government shall or shall not repeal

its present discriminating duties on tea

and coffee when imported into Canada

but the remedy proposed is favored by many congressmen and may soon be appiled. It is impossible to predict what the attitude of the new administration will be in relation to this and other questions at issue between this country and Canada, but there can be no doubt that public sentiment will make itself felt in behalf of firm resistance to all measures adopted by the Dominion goverament to injure American interests. There has been some democratic criticism of the present administration for the position it has taken in respect to the relatious between this country and its northern neighbor, but it has met with the approval of the people. The Cleveland administration is likely to have occasion to deal with similar questions and will probably be forced to adopt the policy of President Harrison.

DEATH OF JAY GOULD. The most remarkable railway magnate of the world is dead. For a quarter of a century, or since the memorable exploitation of the Eric railroad, Jay Gould has been known as the most sagaclous, the most aggressive, and the most dangerous railway manipulator in this or any country. Born to humble circumstances and beginning life at the bottom round of the Indder, Mr. Gould in the period of a generation amassed a fortune estimated at \$100,000,000. The attainment of this vast wealth in so short a time is evidence of very superior financial and business ability, and that he had to an extraordinary degree the genius of money-making no one will question. But the methods by which he reached his ends were not generally of a character which men having a high sense of integrity and honor could approve. In the prosecution of his plans he knew no compunctions and permitted no considerations of individual or of public intorests to influence him. Having marked out his course he allowed no obstacles to deter him, and to effect his purpose he would unhesitatingly disregard law and trample upon the rights of the prople. He know the value of both intrigue and audacity and he practiced both, according to the circumstances, with equal ability and success. His peculiar faculty and methods gave him the title of "Wizard," and no man's movements were watched so closely by the stock exchange and in railway elrcles. In recent years Mr. Gould has not been so active in speculation as formerly. Declining vigor compelled him to relinquish much of the arder of the earlier years of his career in the pursuit of financial conquests and his numerous properties gave him enough of care, but to the hour of his death he remained a commanding figure and potent force in

the railway world. There were two sides to the character of Jay Gould, and that which presents him as the husband and father was altogether admirable. His private life was without reproach and in his domestic relations he was one of the kindest and most considerate of men. He had friends, also, to whom he was warmly attached and who learned the worth of his friendship. As to this side of Mr. Gould's character there is everything to commend.

The death of Jay Gould will probably have little effect upon the properties he controlled or upon others represented in the stock market. It was anticipated, and the stock market was fully propared for it, while his own affairs had doubtless been so arranged that his death could not seriously disturb them.

AMERICAN CORN ABROAD.

The democratic newspapers are now engaged in trying to think of things that the present administration has neglected to do for the advancement of American interests abroad. It is a difficult undertaking, but the Chicago Hecald thinks that it has made one important discovery in that line. It avers with great solemnity that President Harrison has not given proper attention to the work of Colonel Murphy, who has been teaching Europeans the value of our corn as an article of food. Not only does the journal named find fault with the president, but even Secretary Rusa, that indefatigable worker in behalf of the interests of the farmer, is accused of being indifferent to the efforts of Colonel Murphy. Everybody knows that the secretary has done all that lay in his nower to encourage the corn bread mission any and has often spoken of the value of his work. We shall presently find some democratic paper claiming that the republican administration deserves no credit for opening foreign markets to American meats, and that meat inspection has not been favored by Secretary Rusk.

It is positively stated by the Chicago Herald that the coming democratic administration will do all in its power to promote the sale of American corn in Europe. We hope it will. The subject is far more important than most of those apon which democratic administrations usually spend their energies. It is difficult to conceive of Grover Clevelana becoming excited and enthusiastic on the subject of corn bread, but if he does there are thousands of farmers who will applaud. The interests of the great American cora belt and the usefulness of corn missionaries should occupy a conspicuous place in his first message to

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE. The international monetary conference is making progress. The committee to which was referred the several plans submitted relating to silver rejected the plan proposed by Albert de Rothschild, of the British delegation and declared in favor of a part of the plan of Monteflore Levi. It is stated that the chief objection to the Roths, child proposal was the placing of the maximum price of silver at 43 pence, but the proposition to place the price higher aid not satisfy the opposition. This shows that there were other equally strong objections to it. As a matter of fact it proposed nothing for a solution of the problem and its adoption would have operated at best only as a temporary pulliative. Its immediate effect would perhaps have been to slightly raise the price of silver, but it would not have raised that metal to a parity with gold and any scheme that comes short of this will fail to accomplish the

after the Canadian government shall object sought. It is not merely to have removed the cause of complaint, create a larger region silver that is desired, but to enlaure its use under conditions that will have it an equal place with gold. The Rothschild plan contemplated an increased demand for silver for a term of years, but it did not provide a way to make it equal with gold. It is unaccountable that the American delegate should have approved of this plan, as appears to be the

The part of Mr. Levi's plan approved by the committee proposes the withdrawal of all gold coins under the value of 20 francs and also bank notes below a certain value, probably \$5. This arrangement would create a very large demand for silver for general circuiation and its effect would undoubtedly be to materially advance the price of that metal, but still it can be regarded only as a makeshift which would furnish by no means a complete solution of the problem. In fact, the more this matter is considered the more evident it becomes that the only solution is unrestricted colnage by the principal nations at a common ratio with gold, and it cannot be said that there is any

prospect of reaching this. It is gratifying to learn that the American delegates regard the situation cheerfully, though it does not appear that they have yet contributed anything to warrant this view. However, there is encouragment in the fact that the conference is showing an earnest desire to arrive at something

THE Kansas State Temperance union, having come to the conclusion that prohibition does not prohibit, has adopted a resolution asking the legislature to amend the prohibitory law so as to put the sale of liquor in the hands of agents of the state, who shall have no financial profits from the sales. The reason given for this is that the present law was designed to cut off all profits from the sale of liquors, an object that it does not seem to have accomplished. The proposition that the state shall engage in the liquor business will shock those prohibitionists who have always vehemently insisted that there should be no compromise with this evil. Moreover, there is no reason for supposing that the private dealers would cease to sell because the state had gone into the

LAST week Omaha found time to attend to business to some extent, and although the weather was not the best for winter goods, and other features were such as would militate against a lively trade, managed to do considerably more than \$1,000,000 a day, the total showing an increase of nearly onefourth-23.7 per cent-over the same week in 1891.

THE Argentine Confederation is peaceful, simply because it is financially dead-broke.

The Degree of D.D.

Washington Star. Even if Grover Cleveland did make use of form of expression that was orthodox but inelegant, it is a very small matter compared with what some of the office seekers will probably say after March 4.

Where Glory Waits.

The consumption of anthrucite coal is falling off owing to the higher prices, but the profits of the combine are increasing just the same. The party which smashes the hard coal trust and the sugar trust will deserve the gratitude of the country.

New York Tribune.

Since it became known that the comet, instead of approaching, is rapidly receding, the belief has gained ground in politico-astronomical circles that the erratic traveler actually ran into the earth several ago-that this, in fact, is what was the matter on November 8.

A Chicago Lamentation. Chicago Mail.

When Boston, soon after the war, was cursed by the varroters who swarmed into life suddenly, much as the thugs have here lately, Judge Russell rose to the occasion and sentenced two or three of the miscreants to twenty-five years in the state prison Jarroting was unknown two weeks later. That is the kind of example Chicago toughs need just now.

The Nicaragus Canal.

Philadelphia Record. The Hon, Warner Miller is of the opinion that the condition of affairs in Panama is de-cidedly favorable to the scheme to lend government credit and support to the Nicaragua canal. As president of the Nicaragua Con-struction company this view is quite natural to him. But the Panama scandals ought to be a warning to the government and per of the United States to hold aloft from Nicarague canal scheme. The people of this country have had a large assortment of experferces in regard to railroad and canal

The Mug. in Chancery. New York Sun.

Giving the mugwump leaders credit for every possible disciple and convert, the fact remains that they supplied only I per cent of the total vote for the democratic national

It is this I per cent, so helpless before election and so unimportant on election day, that omes so obstreperous and noisily conspic and attempted dictation, as soon as democ racy had won its victory. It is this i per cent that undertakes to tell the 93 per cent how the party should be managed, what its should be, and who should be its candidates.

No 1 per cent domination! No mugwumps

An Abortive Law. Philadelphia Record.

The main object involved in the passage by congress of the interstate commerce act was the prevention of preferences and unjust dis-criminations, by means of which favored shippers were enabled to rain their competitors and to build up monopolies in cortain lines of business. Curiously enough, this part of the law has proved abortive. It has been substantially repealed by the decision of the courts that both shippers and carriers were liable to the penalties provided in case of proven discriminations. Under this in-terpretation of the law collusion between the carrier and the shipper could not be proved. When called upon to testify in court, both parties to the act of discrimination refused to testify, on the ground that their testi-mony would incriminate them. This was an admission of guilt the effect of which was to secure the acquittal of the guilty parties. They were the only competent witnesses to

their own crime.

It is evident that the law must be so amended as to relieve either the shipper or the carrier from the panalty provided for the punishment of discriminating rates of trans-portation, so that one party or the other may made to testify in cases where discrim nation is charged. The law as it stands is a

The New Order.

Valparaiso Visitor.
There are many surprises in store for us in this life, and one of them is the organization of the new secret political order that was made at Memphis, Tonn., the other day, with that embent reformer, Paul Vander-yort, as its head officer, or as he is called, "commander-in-chief," Paul has a great record as a reformer. Many of our Grand Army of the Republic comrades will

remember the pathetic appeal made by him to us at the time he was discharged from his position in the postal service by Jadge Gresham on account of neglecting his busi ness and how we resolved at a campilre that Comrade Gresham ought to take him back and give him another trial, and some went so far as to say that it was a blow at the Grand Army of the Republic, of which order Paul was commander-in-chief at that time. Well our resoluting bad its effect and Paul was restored, discharged by the Cleveland administration, restored under Harrison, and finally left the service during the session of the last legislature, when it was ninted to him that he must either resign or attend to his business. Paul promptly threw up his position in the postal service and as a lobbyist for the railroads and went into the reform business. We are glad of it, and hope that Paul may make a better suc it than he did as a republican poli tician. We do not see how Paul can work his present position so as to hold a position in the lobby too, but he is a man of great resources and fertility of invention, and he and if he does, when we go to Lincoln to visit our next legislature, Paul will probably be there to deal out trip passes to go and return over the great overland route just as he used to do. We can get a free ride on a reform

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. The reported home rule program of Mr.

Gladstone needs confirmation. It contains features that are curious if not incredible. The most curious one is that which relates to a division of Ireland into four previnces, Ulster, Muuster, Connaught and Leinster, each province to have its local governor and legislature, somewhat on the model of an American state, This is an ingenious idea at least, and a novel one, totally different from anything contained in the famous home rule bill offered by Mr. Gladstone and rejected by parliament and the people in 1883. It certainly would do away with one of the strongest objections urged against the principle of Irish autonomy, namely, that Uister would be dominated by the rest of Ireland in a Dublin parliament. The scheme for an Irish senate is much less feasible, or seems so, from the rather meager outline vouchsafed. In the first place, it does not clearly appear what the senate is to do. This senate, for instance, is to maintain, by its authority, no army or navy, is to create no relations with toreign powers, is to impose no restrictions upon commerce between Ireland and any other British country, and is to be hable to have any or all of its acts vetoed by a governor appointed by the crown. In the second place, the members of the senate are to be appointed for life by the provincial legislatures, a provision that would be intolerable unless the senate were designed as a mere ornamental body, a sort of a weak imitation of the British house of lords, which the proposed tying of senatorial hands would seem to indicate as the real intent. The proposal to let Ireland be represented in the imperial parliament by eighty members, twenty to be chosen by manhood suffrage in each province, has some reasonableness to recommend it. But it is very doubtful whether Great Britain would consent to allow Ireland so large a representation at Westminster when substantially all legislative authority over Irish affairs had been transferred from the imperial parliament to that at Dubin and those at the provincial

The Alsacians and Lorrainers are so clearly French in feeling that no king of Prussia and emperor of Germany would think of submitting to them the question to what nation they should belong in the future. He would know very well that they would vote by an overwhelming majority for the French connection. He must retain them by the sword or not at all. The spectacle of a people, at least as intelligent and spirited as the average of the populations of Europe being kept away by force from their natural connections and affiliations, wherever it is seen, is of an evil example. It is not only irrelevant to, but is contradictory of, the spirit of our age, whether the population concerned be that of Ireland or that of Alsace-Lorraine. It is really the pressure of modern civilization itself that makes the task of Germany so hard. It is not only the arms of France, it is the public opinion of the world, that keeps Germany on a war footing after twenty years of peace. The Germans themselves, that is to say, the official Germans, profess to be greatly surprised at this necessity. They say, and no doubt sincerely, that Germany has nothing to gain by war and that she does not covet a rood of ground which she does not possess. The answer to this is that she possesses many roods of ground which she ought not to covet, seeing that they are inhabited by people alien to be and naturalized by her rival. If the Germanization of the provinces had been completed the case would be very different. So far from being completed, it has not been begun, Whatever German official reports may deciare, the testimony of all disinterested observers is that the provinces are no more German and no less French than they were on the day when they were exterted by Germany from France as the prize of a success ful war.

The agitation for the establishment of a separate Norway consular system has raised a constitutional question, which now threatens to break up the union of the two kingdoms occupying the Scandinavian peainsula. The case of Norway seems to prove that even the largest possible measure of home rule which is compatible with any political association with another state does not necessarily assure a union of hearts Few countries could enter on the experiment with brighter prospects of success than did Norway and Sweden. They were bound to one another by the ties of a common race and a common creed. On the other hand, it should be noted that, as regards identity of language, Norway makes a closer approach to Denmark than to Sweden and in respect to social structure there is a broad difference, Norway being essentially a democracy and Swegen an aristocratic country. The divergence in respect of language and of social institutions, coupled with the national animosity bred by three centuries of warfare, seems to have more than counterbalanced the harmonizing tendencies of a common ethnical origin and a common religion. If from Norwegian experience one should attempt to for east the effect of home rule in promoting a union of hearts between Ireland and Engiand, one would have to admit that, while between Irishmen and Englishmen there is a virtually complete identity of language, there are differences of race and creed and also of social institutions, the great majority

Flavoring

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Rose, etc. Flavor as delicately

and deliciously as the fresh fruit

Vanilla

Orange

Of perfect purity-

Of great strength-

Economy in their usa.

ants-at-will of the land they cultivate. It follows that the situation of Norway, not being historically or actually analogous to that of Ireland, no forecast of the consequonces of Irish home rule can reasonably be based on it. It should also be remembered that, while Sweden is considerably richer and more populous than is Norway. the dispreportion of wealth and population is incomparably greater between Great Britain and Ireland, The chance, therefore, of home rule leading to the forcible assertion of independence is minimized in the case of

of Irishmen having long been, not peasant

proprietors like the Norwegians, but ten-

There are signs of a constitutional conflict in Denmark. The constitution of 1840 provides that the law-giving power shall lie with the king and the Rigsdag (or Diet) together. There is also a section providing that in very pressing cases the king may issue temporary provisional laws, not in conflict with the constitution, when the Rigsdag shall not be in session; but that they must always be laid before the next Rigsdag, Now, it appears, the king is about to exercise this provisional power and increase taxation, although the Rigsdag has not adjourned. He has simply sent that body nome, and has been sustained in his interprotation of the law by the supreme court of

The Landsthing, or upper house, is composed of members of the nobility and of the direct appointees of the crown; and the govecoment can thus always depend upon having a majority to override the will of the people. It follows, therefore, that even if the Folksthing or lower house, should impeach the ministers, and bring them before the Rigsdag, the Landsthing, like the English House of Lords, might easily make a farce out of the proceedings. The Danish people are awakening to the dangers before them; for it would seem that King Christian is very anxious to emulate his minstrious souin-law, the czar of Russia, and establish an absolute monarchy.

The German government has at last taken measures to check that enormous emigration of its subjects which has so long been a source of anxiety to its impetuous young head. Should the pending army but become a law, there seems to be little doubt that a still greater exodus of the Teatonic race would follow. To prevent this, if possible, a bill has been introduced in the Reichstag containing many stringent regulations upon the subject. The bill prohibits the emigration of men whose ages render them liable to military service and those whose fares are paid by a foreign company or agent, Still further to render emigration difficult, every German who intends to leave the coun try must publically announce his purpose to the police a month before his departure, and all emigration agents must take out a license and submit their books to the government, The introduction of such a bill so soon after Emperor William's beroic speech detracts very largely from the patriotic meaning of his words. When such measures as these are necessary to restrain the people from leaving their fatherland there must certainly be something raulcally rotten in the State of Danmark.

SOME TRUTHS AND TRIFLES.

Ram's Horn: The sinners on the front seats are the hardest to hit.

Atchison Globe: We hope that in heaven people are willing to pay their debts, and do not act mean the moment a collector appears Washington Star: "Here's another case of kidnaping," said the messenger boy found a comrade asleep.

Philadelphia Record: Reporter-What shall I do with this story of a child being smashed to a jelly in a jam at the Food exposition? Editor-Jelly? Jam? Oh, put it in the current

Texas Siftings: It is said that a Chinaman never goes crazy. There is no reas in why ho should. Millmery bills and presidental elec-tions are unknown in the flowery kingdom.

ontinue to spill beer and make change at the

Yonkers Statesman: The more liquid a man puts down his throat the less chance there seems to be of drowning his voice. Lowell Courier: No man can stand a drain

upon his resources so well as the farmer, pro-vided the drain is on wet land. Philade phia Times: As to the bounty on sugar, the planters of the south don't like it, while the refiners lump it.

Atchison Globe: A man who is rough and awkward at everything else will show a delicacy and skill greater than any woman's when he has to pat ha torn \$10 bill.

Hickory Nuts: The lazy man aims at noth-

Boston Courier: A room is rarely open to

A TROOP OF WOES. Washington Star.

One woe, as SnakeSpeare ably said,
Upon anothEr's heels doth tread.
Ere paid are man's
Election bets.

He has to face His Christmas debts.

WHERE THE BLAME WILL LIE

Who Will Be Responsible if a Deficiency Occurs.

HOW THE FINANCES WERE MANAGED

Peatures of the Present Situation as Viewed by One in Authority-How Cleveland Will Figure in an Extra Session.

> WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 1 513 FOURTERNER STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.

A high official of the Treasury department said today: "With regard to the probability of a deficiency, that can be discussed, but no one can tell what laws may be passed, or what executive action may be taken in the collection of revenues, or whether any change will be made from the present method. Had the present conditions continued, every necessary expenditure would be met, but there can be no satisfactory discussion on a condition which is merely supposition. The cry of squandered republican surplus is met by the figures showing the expenditure for pensions, under the law, and for reduction of interest-bearing public dent. The expenditures for pensions under the Cleveland administration amounted to \$329,000,000. Under the Harrison administration up to November 21 they were more than \$433,000,000, an excess of \$113,000,000, no inconsiderable amount, The available surplus in the treasury

March 1, 1885, was \$158,353,296.41, stating it according to the method now in use. The surplus March 1, 1889, was \$183,827,190,29. The increase was therefore \$24,470,683.88. The outstanding principal of the interest-bearing public debt March 1, 1885, exclusive of the bonds issued in nid of Pacific rall-roads, was \$1,182,140,050. It was reduced to \$844,106,220 by March I, 1889, through the redemption and purchase of 3 per cent, 4 per cent and 445 per cent bonds, of which \$194,193,590 were 3 per cents, which were subject to call at par.
The available surplus in the treasury
March 1, 1880, was \$183,897,190.29, and it is
now, December 1, 1892, \$120,328,918,50, a reduction of \$53,498,271.79. The interest-bearing public debt has been reduced since March 1, 1889, \$259,073,240 by the purchase and redemption of 4 per cent and 414 per and redemption of 4 per cent and 4% per cent bonds, and the annual interest charge has been reduced from \$34,578,459, 80 to \$23,-893,030 80, a reduction of more than 23 per cent. The surplus during the last year of the Cleveland administration was reduced from \$231,450,789.34 to \$183,827,190.39, and during the same period United States 4 per cent and 4)<sub>2</sub> per cent bonds were purchased at the par value of \$119,039,700." dust as Cleveland Says.

"If we have been living under a system of highway robbery," said Senator Manderson of Nebraska today, "as the democrats claim, they ought to hold an extra session to relieve the country. They need not, however, con cern themselves about the matter. If Mr Cleveland wants an extra session be will have it, if not he wont. There will be no action by the senate upon the tariff bills, Tariff reform will be left to the triends of tariff reform. The democrats cannot use us as catspaws to drag their chestnuts out of the fire. They have the senate, haven't they? I hope so, I want to see them in full possession so that they cannot pleat the baby act any longer. They are now ful fledged. Let them go ahead and see if they can do any better than the republican party I don't believe they can. About Nebraska. Well, it will be a long and stubborn figh there. The republicans have sixty-two ou of a necessary sixty-seven in the legislature but many populists are republicans who let our party because of local questions, such a transportation. They will not vote for democrat for senator and many democrat will not vote for a populist. I think the re-publicans are in a better position than the nemy who cannot combine." No River and Harbor Bill.

The Treasury department has now in press the estimates for the ensuing year, and the large book will go to the capitol on Monday. One of the usual features, however, will be missing, and that is no estimates have been made or will be submitted for improvement or continuance of work on river and narbors. Each year the treasury sends in estimate the War department, but this year the d partment did not furnish estimates, and so none are given, and there will be no attempt to prepare or pass a river or harbor bill thu

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