DFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Einte of Nebraska, County of Douglas. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DALLY BEE for the week ending December 3, 1892, was as fol-

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Fridny, December 3. 23,920 24,55224,303

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3rd day of December, 1892. [Seal] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for November, 26,059.

Beginning with next Monday a very marked change will take place in the make-up and contents of THE OMAHA EVENING BEE. Up to this time the evening edition has reproduced the bulk of the dispatches, local news and all the editorials that appeared in the morning edition, with the later current news of the day and brief editorial comment on local affairs.

Hereafter the two editions will be distinctive in every respect. The morning edition, as heretofore, will contain the full Associated press dispatches, Beanett cablegrams, commercial news, political reviews, correspondence, latest city news and editorfal discussion of the issues of the day.

The Evenno Bee will be made as much as possible an Omaha paper for the home and the family. While it will contain all the latest news up to the hour of going to press, the general news will be boiled down. while local news will be given greater scope A large portion of the paper will be of a literary character-short stories, crisp and racy miscellany, departments devoted to subjects of special interest to women, applied science for mechanics, and matter relating to workingmen generally.

The editorials in the evening edition will be limited to topics of local interest, and political discussions will be excluded, excepting in the midst of a campaign.

New features will be introduced from time to time that will make Tue Evening Bee more popular than ever. On the other hand THE MORNING BEE will remain as it is, the greatest metropolitan daily west of Chicago this side of San Francisco. Patrons of THE BEE residing in this city

will find it to their advantage to take both editions, which, including THE SUNDAY BEE. will be delivered by carrier at 25 cents a

THE Spanish cabinet is the most recently demolished piece of international THE trolley motor system is not as

reliable in case of a storm as Kentucky

THE whole population of Omaha seem to have taken the populist maxim

literally. They are keeping in the middle of the road. GILROY took the oath of office at New York Tuesday, although he does not

become mayor until January 1. The Tammany bird always gets after the diet of worms before sunrise. JOHN J. INGALLS has started over the country on a lecturing tour. He might

as well have staid at home, for what place in this universe needs lecturing as much as Kansas? THE question of the chairmanship of

the republican national committee is scarcely worth considering. No one disputes Mr. Carter's claims to the position except such political hoodooes as Clarkson.

OMAHA manages to hold her own in the business column of the country. Last week her total trade as shown by the clearing house reports amounted to an increase of more than one fourth over the same week in 1892, the exact figure of increase being 26.4 per cent.

THEY say that charity should begin at home. For the same reason it is naturally expected that an example of thorough cleanliness would be set by the custodians of our public buildings. The approaches to our county court house and the interior of that structure are sadly neglected of late as regards rubbish and filth.

HON. E. M. CORRELL, state senatorelect, proposes to introduce a bill at the coming session of the legislature that will in his opinion make future tax shirking one of the impossibilities. Mr. Correll's intentions in this matter are to be commended, but later on he will have better conception of the enormity of his self-imposed task.

THE handful of "leading democrats" who have formed themselves into a select committee whose purpose it is to dole out federal patronage had better open up correspondence with Mr. G. Cleveland. Before this committee opens up active business operations it will probably be necessary to secure the cooperation of that gentlem in.

THE big snow storm caused a great deal of meonvenience, but it also did a great deal of good. Not a farmer in the state of Nebraska regretted it as he toiled at shoveling paths about his premises. If it should remain on the ground all winter it would be a great advantage to next year's crops. And the storm also did good by providing temporary work for an army of unemployed on in the cities and villages. It was

FUTURE OF THE TREASURY. If the estimates of the secretary of the

treasury should be realized the government would have no difficulty in meeting its obligations for the fiscal years of 1893 and 1894. For the former, nearly buil of which has expired, the estimated revenue is in round figures \$463,000,000 and the expenditures \$161,000,000, leaving a surplus for the year of \$2,000,000. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, it is estimated that the revenues will amount to \$490,000,-000, while the estimated appropriations, exclusive of sinking fund, are placed at a little over \$457,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of nearly \$33,000,000. The cash balance above gold reserve at the close of the current fiscal year is expected to be about \$20,000,-000, which, added to the above surplus, gives an estimated available balance of \$53,000,000 on June 30, 1894. Against this are accrued and accruing obligations amounting to \$50,000,000, while no account is taken of the requirements of the sinking fund for 1894. It is not necessary, however, to consider that fund, as the next congress will probably not care to make any provision for it.

The estimates of revenue are of course based upon existing conditions, and as these will be radically altared by the next coagress through a change of policv regarding the tariff, little reliance can be placed upon the estimates for the next fiscal year. As the secretary of the treasury says, it is impossible under the present circumstances to estimate the annual income with any marked degree of accuracy. It is reasonably to be expected that in view of tariff reductions there will be a falling off in importations and a corresponding decrease in the revenues, the extent of which cannot be measured until business can adjust itself to the new conditions. This may not take effect so soon as to make any important difference with the revenue of the current fiscal year, but it will inevitably be shown in the importations from which the customs revenue for the fiscal year 1894 will be derived, and it is altogether probable that the estimated receipts from customs for that year of \$210,000,000 will be found considerably too large. Indeed it is very likely that they will not exceed, if they do not fall below, the customs receipts for the last fiscal year, which were a little over \$177,000,000. In that event the secretary of the treasury's estimated surplus on June 30, 1894, would be wipad out. But this is not all. It is also estimated that there will be a considerable increase in the receipts from internal revenue. This will depend upon the general prosperity, and if it does not improve, as there is no good reason to believe it will, the result will inevitably fall short of the estimate. The internal revenue receipts for the last fiscal venr amounted to a little less than \$154,000,-000, and the secretary of the treasury estimates that for the fiscal year 1894 they will amount to \$175,000,000, an increase in two years of \$21,000,000. It will not be surprising if these figures are found to be too high by at least

"A careful review of all the facts." says the secretary of the treasury, "fully justifies the opinion that the large increase of receipts ascribed to the marvelous prosperity of the country under the present revenue system would, it continued, enable the department during the coming fiscal year to meet all obligations without the slightest impairment of its cash and thereafter continue to show a material improvement in its condition." Under the demand of the country for a change of policy the immediate future of the national treasury does not appear altogether encouraging. The democratic party will find, when it takes control of the government, that it is, indeed, a condition and not a theory that confronts it.

PROPOSING A DUTY ON SUGAR. The democratic purpose to remove ugar from the free list has taken form. Congressman Harter of Ohio has introduced in the house of representatives a bill to levy a uniform duty of half a cent a pound on all grades of sugar imported and to abolish the bounty on sugar of domestic production, to take effect February 1, 1893. The total importation of sugar for the last fiscal year was upward of 3,500,000,000 pounds, and it is estimated that for the current fiscal year the importation will be not less than 4,000,000,000 pounds. A duty of half a cent a pound on this amount would yield a revenue of \$20,000,000. The bounty paid upon sugar produced in the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, was \$7,342,077.79, which will be somewhat increased for the current year if the bounty is not abolished. It may be estimated that the revenue and the saving to the treasury from the proposed legislation would amount

to from \$28,000,000 to \$30,000,000. This proposition is in accord with the revenue tariff policy of the democratic party. What would be its effect? In the first place it would stop the development of the sugar industry in this country unless the states in which sugar can be successfully produced should pay a bounty. In the second place it would cause an advance in the price of sugar to two or three times the amount of the bounty, for it must not be supposed that the sugar trust would fall to improve to the fullest extent the opportunity this logislation would give it to augment its income. Thus the duty of half a cent a pound, while vielding \$20,000,000 to the treasury would take at least \$40,000,000 out of the pockets of the consumers of sugar. In the third place it would have a damaging effect upon our reciprocity agreements with sugar-producing countries and might result in their abandonment whereby we should lose a present and prospective trade far more valuable than the amount of the revenue derived from the duty. It would be welcome legislation to the European countries that are doing all they can to overturn our reci-

for enlarging our commerce. Notwithstanding these considerations, it is undoubtedly the purpose of the democratic party to take sugar from the free list, and it may not stop at this. Some of its organs are suggesting that a

procity agreements and defeat that policy

The United States will Import 800,000,000 pounds of coffee this year and probably 90,000,000 pounds of tea. A democratic paper suggests that a duty of 2 cents a pound on the former would yield \$16,000,000 and 5 cents a pound on the latter \$4,500,090, and it urges duties on sugar, coffee and tea for one reason "that they would be purely fiscal, and could be easily and cheaply collected." It is true that these would be distinctively revenue duties, because we do not produce coffee or tea. and the domestic production of sugar supplies only the merest fraction of the demand, but it is absurd to pretend that there would be no oppression in such a direct tax upon the people. It would be an infinitely greater hardship than the tax on tin plate which the democratic party has so persistently denounced.

There is no chance for such legislation as Mr. Harter proposes by this congress. His bill may pass the house, but it would certainly fail in the senate. It is interesting only as showing the intentions and policy of the democratic party, which means to tax the American people in order that the foreign manufacturers may enjoy a larger share of the American market.

NEEDS OF THE RETAIL TRADE. Omaha's wholesale dealers are more than satisfied with the heavy demands upon them from every section tributary to this city. The retail trade is much better than it was a year ago but not all that it should be in a city of our popula-

What is needed most now is, first, better country roads that will enable the farmers of Douglas, Sarpy, Washington and Dodge counties to do their selling and buying in Omaha. Second, a subdivision of the farming lands and their actual cultivation by truck gardeners and farmers. Hundreds of thousands of acres of land within a radius of forty miles owned by speculators still remain unbroken. Third, free wagon bridges across the Missouri and Platte rivers. Farmers in Pottawattamie county, Iowa, and in Cass and Saunders counties are kept from trading in Omaha by reason of heavy bridge tolls and poor bridge facilities. If the Douglas street bridge were made a free wagon bridge by a payment to the company of a bonus to cover these tolls travel and traffic between Council Bluffs and Omaha would be doubled and trebled. Lastly, Omaha needs more factories and mills that will give constant employment to working people at fair wages.

The bulk of the retail trade comes from the wage-earners. The rich are very poor patrons of home industry. Most of them buy in Chicago and New York, even when they can buy the same articles for less money in Omaha. In fact, they prefer to pay two prices so they can boast that their furniture, their bric-a-brac or their dresses and clothing were purchased in the fashion centers of the country.

THE ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY. At the last election a new lot of tax assessors was put up. Among them are some good men, but others are men who will be slow to appreciate the responsibilities of the office. The law which provides compensation for the services of assessors does not show that degree of liberality which attracts a high grade of ability. Yet, in point of fact, the office is one of the most important within the gift of the people.

The constitution of Nebraska contains special instructions to assessors. It tells them that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property and franchises. This provision, as THE BEE has often shown, has been openly disregarded by the assessors of this county. The most glaring instance of this kind has been in the assessment upon the property of the Belt Line railroad, which is said by its owners to be worth \$8,000,000, while it has been returned by the assessors at less than \$95,000. This is a rank injustice to the great body of freeholders who must pay increased taxes to make up the necessary fund for maintaining the state and county government. The men who most suffer by this inequality are those

who elected the assessors to office. It is important for assessors to bear in mind that very little property is legally exempt from taxation. Only the property of the state, counties and municipal corporations and property used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for school, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes can escape the assessor. There are instances in this county where the above provisions have been evaded. The intent of the law is that property exempted shall be used exclusively for the purposes set forth. Where property that is bringing in a rental to the owners has been exempted under these provisions it is in violation of the law, and such property should be made to share its equal burden with all other property.

THE most practical way to remedy the defects of the city hall elevator is to take it down, cages, cables, frames and cross-bars, and rebuild the entire structure from the foundation up. The sooner this is done the sooner the city hall will be supplied with a safe elevator service. The cost of reconstruction should of course be borne by the parties responsible for it. When the council ascertains who they are it will be easy enough to bring them to time. If it is the architect, let him pay for it; if it is Mr. Coots, he should pay for it; if the Crane Elevator Company is responsible it should pay for it-if they have all bungled they should all share the expense in proportion to their contribution to the bungle.

OUT of a total of 575 inmates of the state industrial school at Kearney who have been dismissed since the institution was opened, 80 per cent, according to the report of the superintendent, are conducting themselves in such a manner as to reflect credit upon the school. The reforms of recent years in the methods of industrial schools have everywhere produced good results, and the per centage of discharged inmates who do not return to evil ways is larger now than it was under the prison system that was practiced duty should be levice upon coffee and tea. for many years in the older states. En-

larged privileges, kindlier treatment and the introduction of an industrial system have done much to bring about this result. Instruction in various trades and the opportunities for its practical application have enabled many a boy to go out of the industrial school with a good start in the direction best suited to his tastes and abilities, and the gradual abandonment of the prison idea has removed much of the stigma that formerly attached to the industrial school boy when he emerged from his confinement. The recommendation of the superintendent of the institution at Kearney that improved facilities be provided for the industrial department is in line with the progress

of the time and is supported by the les-

sons of experience.

SUPERINTENDING the Omaha horse railway system in 1882 is not exactly like superintending the Omaha motor and cable system in 1892. That fact is certainly patent to the officers of the street railway company. Half a dozen snow plows and skids are insufficient for cleaning the tracks within reasonable time after any sort of a snow storm. The company should not only take immediate steps to increase its equipment for battling with snow drifts, but it should also make provision for the massing of a large force of snow shovelers on all its lines on a few hours notice. A recurrence of Wednesday's and Thursday's plockade would almost precipitate a riot.

Now is a good time to do something to help along the work of the Associated Charities of Omaha. Several appeals have been made to the public by this worthy organization and they have not been without effect, but the membership is only about half as large as is desired and the funds available for work among the needy is therefore inadequate. The severe storm that has heralded the winter should remind charitable people of the poor. Much suffering may be prevented by liberal aid of this society, the managers of which will cheerfully perform the labor required if they are only provided with the means.

THE bogus medical college is an old scheme for swindling people who are as dishonest as the alleged institution itself. A new one has just come to light which bears the dignified name of "National University of the State of Illinois," and which advertises to sell degrees at very moderate figures. The institution appears to consist entirely of one man, and Iowa State Board of Medical Examiners is after him. In these days the legitimate medical men are so jealous of the good name of their protession and keep such a sharp lookout for imposters with bogus credentials that it does not pay to purchase the right to practice medicine.

THE coal famine in northern Nebraska, South Dakota and western Iowa is attributed to the alleged fact that the railroads, in consequence of the recent heavy pressure of freight traffic, have been using the coal ordered by dealers. There have been other complaints of this kind lately and there is doubtless some truth in them. If the blizzard had not blockaded the railroads they would perhaps have delivered the coal ordered by dealers in time to prevent a famine, but what right had they to confiscate it | did escape from Siberia." at all? It is not surprising that in some localities the indignant citizens are seizing the coal of the railroad com-

THE sage of Arbor lodge would make an acceptable secretary of agriculture. He has ability enough to hold any cabinet position, in which he would do credit to his state. But, alas! for the mistakes of the past. Had not Mr. Morton been so perniciously partisan at the St. Louis convention in 1838 and again at the recent Chicago convention, he might have been booked for a portfolio in Grover's cabinet.

THE Fifth Ward club has an intense hankering to get up a set of charter amendments of its own. This they have a perfect right to do. In fact there is no law, rule or regulation to prevent any citizen or taxpayer from getting up a charter of his own and presenting it to the Douglas county delegation in the legislature.

THE New York Herald has hoisted the name of Charles A. Dana as its candidate for the New York senatorship. No better choice could be made, but the traditions of the Empire state democracy are all against the choice of a man of brains for any high position. It will be Sheehan or Murphy, probably.

> Poor Lo's Bargain. Globe-Democra

The trust funds held by the government for the various Indian tribes aggregate over \$4,000,000, which certainly does not show that the red man has been very badly worsted in real estate speculations

Will David Be Shelved? New York Advertiser.

If Senator Hill accepts a position with a prominent life or assurance company he will assure Mr. Cleveland great satisfaction. Nothing would please Grover more than to see Mr. Hill provided with a large salary and placed on a shelf in some insurance company

At the same time we understand that Mr. Hill has not yet signed the contract which is to give so much pleasure to Mr. Cleveland. Honor to Whom Honor is Duc.

Philadelphia Record.

Let it be set down to the credit of Postmaster General Wanamaker that his departthe government has been so man aged as to show excellent results. There are more postoffices and post routes, improved service and a better financial showing than ever before. This comes from the applica-tion of business methods to a strictly business undertaking.

The Next Senate.

Chicago Tribune. Although a month has gone by since election day, the exact complexion of the next senate is undetermined. The democrats certainly will have forty-one members, the republicans thirty-nine and the independents three one of whom, Stewart, is as yet an uncertain quantity. It is impossible to give the politics of the men who will be chosen by the legislatures of Kansas, Wyoming, California, Nebraska and Montana. It looks very much at present as if there might be contesting secuntors from Wyoming and Ken nate is undetermined. The democrats cer very much at present as it there might be contesting senators from Wyoming and Kansas. If so the democratic or independent contestants will be pretty sure to be scated, as both Peffer and Kyle will vote for them as against any ropublican. Thus it is reasonably certain that the democrats and independent contest will have the pendents united will have the control of the senate, and can make up its committees to suit themselves. If the independents stand firm they can drive a good bargain, getting offices for their friends and first-class committees for themselves.

AGENTS OF THE CZAR OBJECT

subject of interstate con

Bureau of Chaims

Of Interest in Army Circles.

There is a bill now before the house co

below the grade of major general who shall have served in the war for the suppression

of the rebellion and who shall have attained thirty years or more of faithful service shall

upon their own application be retired from active service with one additional grade above the actual one held at date of such re-

tirement; provided that sergeant-majors all noncommissioned officers, signal corps

sergeants, regimental quartermaster sergeants, chief musicians and first sergeants be graded as second lieutenants not mounted

and that application for retirement under the proposed act shall be made within three

Western Pensions.

The following western pensions granted are reported by The Bre and Examiner

Bureau of Claims:

Nebraska: Original—Samuel P. Holloway, John Alexander, John A. Randolph, James M. Young, James V. Clarkson, Additional—John M. Jackson, Eugene A. Blodgett, Joseph Pollock, Joseph W. Perdue, William A. Ellis, Henry W. Applegarth, Increase—John E. Sank, Original widows, etc.—Ellen L. Moore, minor of Henry S. Best.

Beat,
Original—Abner A. Emerson, Albert
Chase, Justin A. Wilcox, Joseph Staker,
William G. Kinsey, Levi D. Fowler, David
Moody, Additional—Alarason Coltrin, Levi
Hayes, Thomas A. Blythe, John Mitcheltree, Duncan Clark, Moses Gleason, Re-

issue—John Johnson. Original widows, etc.—Jane A. Cornish (mother.) Original—Jacob R. Hursh, John W. Jacobs-

meier, Perry Emery, William D. Sutton, George S. Graff, Charles R. Petter, William Mock, Additional James D. Smith, Ira M. Baly, William H. Boyer, Jacob Steinman, Increase Joseph Barber, John H. Casteel,

John E. Price, Daniel Sreevesm, Israel C. Tobias, Reissue—John F. Steward, Original widows, etc.—Maryetta Blois.

Original—Eneas W. Smith, John B. Weaver, William J. Burgess, Augustus von

der Wense, George Shuss, Jacob B. Slothower, Henry J. Ostrom, George W. Robinson, Albert Johnson, Additional—John A. Brown, John W. Evans, Increase—Abel S. Fennell, Reissne—Wilhelm Peetzke.

S. Fennell, Reissue—Wilhelm Peetzke Original widows—Mary E. Butler, Mary J.

Roberts, L. Annette Wilson, Urcella Wake

Iowa: Original-Alphus F. Hall, Joachim

Putzer, Charles F. Shaffer, Columbus Richardson, Charles J. Hawkins, James C. Han-

nah, John J. Mottern, Joseph K. Tucker, Additional—Thomas T. Stradley, George R. Stephenson, William Crawford, James Rus-

sell, George W. Bates, James W. Cunnells Jacob Kunble, Norman Numan, Daniel B.

Wyatt, Increase—Henry Bunce, George Hoffman, William B. Yaryan, James Litch-field, Reissue—Edmund Carney, Calvin F.

Jones. Reissuc and increase—Thomas Lig-gett. Original widows, etc.—Mary Whita-ker, Mary C. Agard, Adaline E. Albro Niles,

Rachel Conner (mother). Original—Michael Ott, Rufus H. Bennett.

Gilman L. Long, John W. Silcott, Martin T. V. Bowman. Additional—David Lovelace deed, Thomas J. Spindler. Increase—Wiliam R. Alger, George W. Hubbard, Samuel R. French, Jacob Trager, Mary E. Griffith, Hannah Maurer, Nancy E. Glassford, Mary

A. Lovelace, William W. Derickson, father, minors of Oliver P. Todd.

White, Harvy R. Marrs. Additional-Ben-

South Dakota: Original—Benjamin F

Marshall. Original widows, etc.—Martha W. Bard, minors of Michael Dorn. Original

John Arnold. Additional—Ralph F. Suth-rland, Lewis S. Rue. Original widow—

UNYOMING: Original—Robert S. Henderson Additional—B. A. Root.

Miscellaneous.

G. M. Wells was today appointed post-

master at Ticonac, Monona county, vice J. Pritchard resigned. William M. Silcot of Omaha is at the Rau-

dall: B. A. Shea of Dabuque, Ia., is at the Howard, and N. Beeman of Salt Lake is at

General Pease's report to the secretary

upon the amount of damage that should be

awarded to the settlers upon the Crow Creek and Winnebago reservation in South Dakota, who were expelled by presidential proclam-

ation in 1885, is expected tomorrow of Monday, when work in the direction of mak-

ing restitution to the settlers who were so

Senator Wilson has introduced a bill appro-priating \$16,3% to the state of Iowa, being

the amount paid by the state to the non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the

Second and Third regiments Iowa volunteer

infantry mustered into the United States service May and June, 1861, for gray uni-

forms furnished at the time of enlistment

and received and mustered and charged to them by the United States mustering and

disbursing officers, but which were after-wards discarded by the War department and

the men required to purchase blue uniforms

instead and which thus became a loss to the

men; the claim of the state to be settled by

the proper accounting officers of the treas-ury on vouchers to be filed by the state, showing payment by the adjutant general's

certificate and auditor's warrant as provided

by the acts of the eleventh and twelfth gen-eral assemblies of Iowa.

The appeal from the decision of the land

office in the case of Charles Schoffeld vs George W. Hyde from Grand Island was

oday dismissed by Assistant Secretar, handler. He has also affirmed the decision

n the homestead case of J. D. Reedhead v.

A. E. Havenstein from North Platte agains the contestant. P. S. H.

nuch wronged will begin. Assistant Secretary Chandler has affirmed

South Dakota:

Eliza A. Hewitt.

the St. James.

the case for a rehearing.

Original - Edward P.

They Declare Jacob Gerber's Story of Russian Cruelty a Fake.

Why They are Satisfied That the Omaha Cit-

NOT THINK HE WAS IN SIBERIA

izen Could Not Have Experienced the Alleged Hardships - Their View of the Case.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,) 513 FOURTERSTH STREET.

Friends and enemies of the Russian gov ernment who are located in Washington have commented a good deal upon The Bee's recount of the recent escape of Jacob Gerber from Siberia, and some of the former are inlined to be both incredulous and indignant. The subject has been discussed at the Russian legation, but members of it refuse to talk for publication. THE BEE correspondent today met Charles Dearnaud, a native Russian who has for many years held intimate relations with the Russian legation, and who, it has frequently been said, was an agent of the czar's government. He is an author of several books upon Russia, and although an American citizen now, is a loval Russian, and has the confidence of the Russian government's representative in this country.

Colonel Dearnaud said: "Yes I read the tory narrated by Mr. Jacob Gerber of his sufferings and escape from Siberia. The Russian government needs no defense from an humble individual like myself, but in all seriousness does Gerber think that any one will believe his story of the Russian government banishing a man to Siberia for fifteen years without a cause or trial? There is something inexplicable in the story. Gerber says he was arrested in Germany while at a place of worship and without a trial trans-ported to Siberia. Strange the German ported to Siberia. Strange the German authorities permitted him to be arrested on German soil by Russian officers. Such proceedings were never known unless the Russian government established to the satisfaction of the German government at Berlin before his arrest that Gerber is a criminal and not a political transgressor. I cannot understand Mr. Gerber's case.

Peculiar Features of the Case. "I beg to remind him that a fifteen year's sentence to Siberia is only given as the se-verest punishment to men convicted of burglary, forgery, incendiarism, counterfeiting and accessories to murder or what may be termed political, coupled with other crimes. But his escape from Siberia is to me more of a paradox than his conviction and transpor-tation to Siberia. He must have had wings to fly from Ilga to Yakutzk and from Yakutzk to Tomsk and from Tomsk to Omaha. Mr. Gerber's geographical description of his flight proves to me that he is either deficient in the geographical knowledge of Siberia or he never was there. But what is most sur-prising in his case, after his successful flight from Russia he lost no time to get as far away as he could. He says he knew he was not safe until he reached America. Is it because he knew there is no extradition treaty between Russia and the United States?

"If he was simply an escaped political prisoner from Russia he was safe in Austria, Germany, Holland and in England, for those countries do not deliver up to Russia or any other country purely political prisoners. But the story of Mr. Gerber becomes more unlikely to any one who is thoroughly conver-sant with Russia, its laws, habits and customs, when one reads his narration of escape in a 'nobleman's dress and an official port manteau.' The distinction in Russia ir dress, which is considered a 'noblemau's dress,' is the military uniform worn by mili-tary officers and civil officials, and none others. If Gerber ever was transported to Siberia, for whatever crime it might have been, he must know that the regulations for ever required to the police inspector of the If he did not, of course he would be search would be made, the Cossacks would scour the country, and anything larger than a grasshopper would be detected, and neither the 'nobleman's dress' nor the 'official' portmanteau' would have saved him. 'I don't believe Jacob Gerber of Omaha ever

Little Chance for Private Bills. There is much dissatisfaction among those members of the house who have in their pockets public building bills and other local private measures. At the last session Mr. Holman, the chairman of the appropriations committee, succeeded in thwarting all ef-forts for such legislation. He was obeyed, because the members' believed it was necessary to keep down the appropriations, but there was a general understanding that whether the democrats were successful in the elections or not the short session was to be exceedingly liberal in grants for public buildings and private bills; but this morning Mr. Holman showed that he will endeavor to repeat the "economical" policy of the last session. Under the rules, Friday is devoted to the consideration of private bills, but Mr. Holman succeeded in having the customary resolution to proceed to the private catendar defeated. His action this morning is inter-preted to mean that there shall be no public building or private claims provided for at

Will Reorganize the Commission

Representatives in cangress who are dis-Representatives in cangress who are dis-satisfied with Judge Gresham's recent de-cision that the railroad officers in interstate commerce suits cannot be made to testify against themselves or their corporations, are discussing the best methods for a reorganizdiscussing the best methods for a reorganiz-ing of the present Interstate Commerce com-mission. Many of them favor the complete abolition of the present commission and the organization in its place of a court having jurisdiction only in railroad cases, such as the court of claims, which has jurisdiction nly in the cases of claims against the United States government. It is conceded on every hand, including even the members of the Interstate Commerce commission, that re-cent legal decisions have so emasculated the authority of the commission that it is at present nothing more than a mere name. Senator Cullom, the author of the present law and chairman of the senate committee on interstate commerce, says that when his bill to protect witnesses testifying before the ission comes up before the month he hopes to amend it so that the com mission will be clothed with authority to execute its purposes. Senator Culiom also states that the decision of Judge Gresham will result unfortunately for the railroads, as its sweeping character will necessitate

The Nicest and **Most Natural**

The finest, purest, strongest

and best flavors for cakes, puddings, pastry, etc., are Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts. In this age of adulteration, consumers owe it to themselves to patronize manufacturers who have an established reputation for placing in the market pure articles. Dr. Price's Extracts for purity have the endorsements of the leading chemists of this country. They are used by the United States Government. The best hotels and restaurants use them. The largest and finest grocers sell them, and they are destined to take the place of all other Flavoring Extracts.

the enactment of more drastic laws upon the THE SUNDAY BEE PROSPECTUS

In addition to its news service, which is conmittee on military affairs introduced by Johnson of Ohio which will be of interest to all old soldiers. It provides that all officers and calisted men of the United States army ededly unrivaled in the west, THE SUNDAY REE will present an intellectual menu of such rarity and variety as will please every taste. Among the many features the following are worthy special mention:

Uncle Sam in Berlin.

Frank G. Carpenter's letter will have an interesting account of life and duty at the home and office of the American minister, with pertinent anecdotes of Uncle Sam's official family and of noted Germans who have come in contact with the Americans at the

Ministers and Marriage.

frs. Henry Ward Beecher will tell of the strange, the humorous and the pathetic incidents of numerous wesidings that have come under her notice. This article will have a special value because it will be remainiscent of the author's famous husband. The Isle of Man from Shipboard.

Wakeman's wanderings carry him around the remantic Isle of Man in a steamer, and he tells in his usual felicitous style of the many historic scenes and quaint sights noticed from the boat. Escaping from Siberia.

Jacob Gerber, the Omaha man who has just returned, after an awful experience of the horrors of Siberian exile, will relate in detail the manner of his escape. He will explain how forged passports are secured and the clever ruse by which he deceived the Russian officers shows what American ingenuity can do.

Dame Fashion's New Ideas.

A copyrighted letter from New York on a sub-ject dear to every feminine heart-fresh, timely and authoritative. Gowns for the patefarchs ball described. 'Round About Woman's World. Decorations of a girl's room. Noted women of the day. Athletics in college. Fads and foibles of the hour. A plea for the children, Many minor matters especially for the fair

THE BEE has an enviable reputation for the ex-cellence and fullness of its Sunday sporting columns, and lovers of sports of all kinds will have their usual treat. In Social Circles.

The social events of the past week, both in and out of the 400, will receive careful and comprehensive treatment. Among Omaha Musicians.

The players and the singers of the city will be represented in a department which will tell of their doings, past and prospective.

Christmas in the Rockies. A story of how the day was spent without many of the conveniences of civilization. Best Things from the Magazines.

ome of the choicest articles and extracts pleked from the monthly periodicals with an idea of pleasing the general reader. Triumph of the Scissors Man.

The freshest miscellany on a great variety A Day in Omaha.

contributor who signs herself "Country Woman," relates the incidents of a day's visit to the Nebraska, metropolis with a few reflections on real estate.

Washington Letter. imely chat of the president and his cabinet, Pertinent gossip of political events and of political workers as reviewed at the national

Cablegrams from Foreign Capitals. Perhaps the strongest feature of The Sunday Bee is the New York Herald special cable service. No paper is America can beat it.

Associated Press and Special Dispatches.

The Bee's telegraphic news service is acknowledged to be as good as that of the great dailies. It prints the news. The telegraphic markets are as good as money can BORROWED MERRIMENT.

Galveston News: The matchmaker never

Elmira Gazette: Jagson says he doesn't see how a man can expect to make much progress in a stationery business.

New Orleans Picayune: The shooting stars appear to have no aim, and no one under heaven knows what they are shooting for.

Boston News: The theater hat, says an exchange, must go. It does go, bless you. Goes to every matinee and evening performance.

Indianapolis Journal: Mrs. Watts-What is that you are making, now?
Mrs. Potts-A smoking Jacket for my hus-band. If that doesn't cure him of smoking around the house I don't know what will. Assistant Secretary Chandler has affirmed the decision of the commissioner in the homestend case of Mary Sime vs. Robert Stewart from Cheyenne, Wyo., remanding

Kate Field's Washington: Uncle Josh—I guess James must be doin' first rate down in the city practicin' law,
Aunt Mandy—Why?
-Uncle Josh—Well, I heard two fellows that come in while I was there say they wanted him to come up and try a new case that evenin'.

ALL THE SAME.

THAYER, IOWA. I suffered for a long In Pain time with strained A Long back, and was in bed

Time. four months. ST. JACOBS OIL

In Bed cured me.

J. C. Stout. Months.

BROWNING, KING & CO. Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Clothing in the World.

Me and Pa

Got out our ulsters this morning--Have you got

one? They keep out the snow and cover up a feller from head to

foot. We're going tohave a "broken lot" sale now. All the suits of which there are 2 or 3 of a kind have been placed in a lot by themselves and prices cut down to \$6.50 on up to \$20 for

suits worth up to \$15 to \$30. All styles, many sizes, single or double breasted, etc. Overcoats and suits for boys on 2d floor in odd sizes have been cut too--as low as \$2.50 to \$10, used to sell for \$5 to \$15. Up on 3d floor on one counter are the men's ulsters and overcoats in odd sizes cut from \$15 to \$45 down to \$8.50 to \$30 for a fine fur trimmed coat. These are rare bargains and perfect goods, the cut being necessary on account of the oddness of the sizes.

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