THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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Sunday, December 4	26,080
Monday, December 5	23,786
Tuesday, December 6	23,314
Wednesday, December 7	23,702
Thursday, December 8	23,781
Friday, December 9	23,779
Saturday, December 10	24,963
Average	24,286

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 10th day of December, 1892.
[Seal] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for November, 26,059.

IT IS so fashionable now to have a cabinet crisis that even little Portugal has one.

THE average price of corn in Nebraska is now about 28 cents, which is higher than in any year since 1882, except 1887 and 1890.

BRAZIL wants immigrants and even offers a welcome to Chinamen. This is John's chance to escape our odious registration law.

IT IS to be hoped that the heavy snow storm in Kansas will cool the fevered brows of some of the cranks congregated in that state.

THE interstate commerce law has not enough vitality left to stand another decision. It is almost a total wreck. But the commissioners will continue to draw their salaries with unimpaired regularity.

THE Union Stock Yards company of South Omaha has decided to expend $200,000 in improvements next year. This means the employment of a large number of men and a great increase in the facilities of the company.

MEXICO wants the United States to remove the Apaches further from her border because they raid her territory. If they were removed to the vicinity of Coffeyville, Kan., they would give up raiding as an unhealthy occupation.

IT IS claimed that a locomotive ran a mile in thirty-seven seconds on the New Jersey Central railroad the other day, or at the rate of almost 100 miles an hour. As the New Jersey Central is in the anthracite combine nobody will doubt the story.

IT IS denied that Mr. Cleveland is going into training under William Muldoon's instructions to reduce his weight. Well, it is not necessary. There is an element of the democratic party that will see to it that he is properly reduced in flesh before his administration is a month old.

THE Prince of Wales and a party of friends went out the other day and shot 4,000 head of game for amusement. There is not much to be said in defense of this wholesale slaughter of game, but it cannot be denied that it is practiced in this country as well as by the royal noobs of Europe.

THOSE silken haired Reform club democrats who are opposed to Edward Murphy for senator from New York would do well to remember that he was the confidential friend of the late Samuel J. Tilden. He is backed by the men who do the work and who punish their enemies as well as reward their friends.

THE criminal record of Nebraska during the past year, so far as it is indicated by the annual report of the warden of the penitentiary, is not at all bad. During the year 167 prisoners were received and more than 200 released. There are now only 316 convicts confined in the institution.

THE statistical report of the Interstate Commerce commission strongly urges the necessity of legislation to compel railroad companies to adopt train brakes and automatic couplers, but the most eloquent plea for this legislation is found in the statistics of casualties. The startling record of killed and maimed railway employes ought to silence all opposition to any measure for their protection.

THE annexation sentiment appears to be growing in Canada. Numerous public meetings have recently been held to promote the movement for political union with the United States, and generally they have been largely attended and enthusiastic. What the annexationists need is a little encouragement from this country, but they are not getting it. A majority of the American people are not anxious to absorb the Dominion, though many believe it will ultimately be done.

A DUTY on all grades of sugar would bring to an early termination the reciprocity agreement with Spain applicable to Cuba and Porto Rico, which has already been of great material benefit to our agricultural interests. The flour makers of Spain are bringing a strong pressure to bear upon the government for a modification of the treaty, so that they may have a chance in the Cuban market, and any breach of the agreement on our part would doubtless be taken advantage of to abrogate it.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW CHANGES.

Senator Cullom has proposed changes in the interstate commerce law designed to overcome the effect of the judicial decisions which it is generally admitted render the act practically inoperative. The first of these decisions was in the Counselman case, the supreme court of the United States holding that the witness could not be required to give testimony that would criminate himself. The other decision is that of recent date by Judge Gresham, by which the Interstate Commerce commission is deprived of any right to enforce the provision of the act characterizes the refusal to testify as an offense punishable by imprisonment. By reason of these decisions the commission finds itself practically powerless to compel the railroads to obey the law, and it is not apparent that it is attempting to do anything in that direction. So far as the public knows it has become absolutely inoperative.

It is true, as Commissioner Veazey said in reference to the Gresham incident, that it does not diminish the duty of the commission to investigate violations of the law, does not prevent its getting testimony in a variety of ways, and does not prevent prosecutions by district attorneys upon the evidence submitted to them by the commission and the evidence they are able to obtain in addition, but manifestly without some judicial powers the commission cannot accomplish what it was intended to. If it have not the right to apply to the courts to render assistance in obtaining testimony it obviously must fail in every case where important witnesses decline to testify. Not having the authority itself to secure unwillingy testimony if it is denied the support of the courts it is practically powerless.

The proposed changes in the interstate commerce act to meet the adverse decisions are to do away with the imprisonment penalty and to give witnesses immunity from the results of their testimony, and to make corporations subject to prosecution under the law. The first of these amendments conforms to the suggestion of the supreme court in the Counselman decision, and the second gives the commission greater scope than it possesses under the act in its present form. Another and very important amendment proposes to permit traffic contracts between railway companies under certain restrictions, reserving the right to the Interstate Commerce commission to cancel them if they produce unreasonable rates or discrimination. In other words it proposes to allow pooling under legislative regulations, a plan which has been growing in favor for the last year or two as being essential to a solution of the railroad problem and which it is presumed will have little popular opposition.

There ought to be no doubt about the adoption of these amendments and they should go into effect at the earliest day possible. It is to be expected, of course, that they will encounter opposition from those who are hostile to the law, but this class represents an extremely small minority of the people. The great majority desire that the law shall stand if it can be made effective, and not many doubt that this can be done. There is reason to believe that the permission of pooling, under the conditions proposed, would greatly simplify the work of the Interstate Commerce commission.

A REGION OF LAWLESSNESS.

It would seem from the responsible and uncontradicted statements as to the amount of lawlessness in the Indian Territory that there ought to be no hesitation on the part of congress in adopting legislation looking to the opening of that territory to settlement. It is proposed to appoint a commission to treat with the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory with a view to the allotment of their lands in severalty and for opening the territory to settlement. If this were done the machinery of justice could be properly established in the territory and an adequate effort made to suppress the reign of lawlessness there, which under existing conditions goes on unchecked, a constant menace to all the contiguous country and a reproach to our civilization.

In presenting this matter to the attention of the senate a few days ago Senator Vest of Missouri said that the four states of Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas are directly and immediately concerned in changing the existing status among the five civilized tribes, and he declared that the time has come when the people of the United States can no longer tolerate the conditions in the Indian Territory. He said that crime there is rampant, corruption rife, and the farce of administering justice is a blot and a stain upon the judicial system of the United States. The region offers an asylum for refugees from justice, who organize raids upon adjoining territory and operate as banditti in the Indian country. Congress established a court in the territory, but its criminal jurisdiction is not complete. Over portions of the Indian Territory the courts at Paris, Tex., Fort Smith, Ark., and Wichita, Kan., have jurisdiction, and this arrangement is found to be not only extremely expensive, but it is said also to be conducive to corruption. The attorney general of the United States is authority for the statement that these courts form the largest items of expense in his annual report from year to year.

According to the last census the whites and negroes in the Indian Territory largely outnumbered the Indians, and, as Senator Vest suggested, the time is speedily coming when the aggressive and dominant race will force itself into the territory and present another problem to be settled between justice on the one side and greed on the other. It is certainly the dictate of a wise and humane policy to take steps to avert this danger, and the one proposed in the appointment of a commission with the object defined in the joint resolution is proper and practicable. The duty of the government, while respecting every right belonging to the Indians of the five civilized tribes, is to make every possible provision for the enforcement of law and the administration of justice in the territory, both for the protection of the Indians themselves and for the security of the people in adjoining states who are in a position to become the victims of the lawless element in the territory.

THE WHEAT SUPPLY PUZZLE.

The wheat growers of the west have this year completely carried out their determination to keep their own counsel in regard to the supply of wheat in their hands. They and the interior elevator men have resisted the blandishments and laughed at the expostulations of the so-called wheat "authorities," who have been greatly disturbed by their inability to form even approximate estimates of the amount of that cereal that could be put upon the market.

Even at this late day nobody appears to know much about the actual supply of wheat in the country. At Duluth and Minneapolis the flow of wheat from the northwest continues to amaze the oldest and shrewdest operators in the market. The uncertainty has naturally increased the speculative trade, and it is reported that a great bull contingent has been organized in Chicago, with outside support, to control and advance the price. According to the last government report the average price of wheat is 63.2 cents. The next lowest price was 64.5 cents in 1884, while at this time last year it was 83.9 cents. Not only is it lower now than ever before since statistics began to be collected on the subject, but it is about 20 cents lower than last year's figure, which was not considered high enough to give the farmer more than a fair return. The Minneapolis *Tribune*, speaking of the large receipts at that point, says: "This extraordinary movement is said to arise from the clearing of the country side tracks along the several lines of railway centering in this city. These were all to have been cleared some weeks ago and wheat receipts cut completely off. What has been the result? The receipts of the week just past have been larger than ever, winding up with 611 cars on Saturday against an average of about 500 for the previous days of the week. The sidetracks would appear to be of extraordinary length, and numerous, too, to render such results. It is said now, however, that there can be no longer doubt but that receipts will from now on decrease rapidly." This is a pleasant and cheerful optimism, but we are loth to accept the prediction after having been told the same thing for many weeks. The truth is that nobody knows anything about the supply of wheat in the country, and all predictions as to both supply and price seem to be based upon nothing better than conjecture. One thing, however, is reasonably certain, and that is that the decline of prices in Europe has been checked and that consumption is reducing a stock that must sooner or later be replenished from the United States, producing a demand for our great surplus, or at least for a portion of it. Upon this depends the hope of better prices.

A PETITION for the establishment of a fish hatchery on Long Pine river has been forwarded to the United States fish commission by Senator Manderson. This will give the northern part of the state equal advantages with the southern portion if the petition is granted. The results of the effort to propagate fish in Nebraska began to be somewhat apparent in some localities last summer, and if the work is kept up the time will soon come when all of the streams and small lakes in the state will be supplied with excellent food fish. It is not enough that a few favorite resorts of the sportsmen should be looked after; all of the waters in which fish can flourish should be stocked in order that the benefits of the system may be extended to all the people. An abundant supply of the best food fish would be a decided public advantage.

THE action of the State Board of Educational Lands and Funds in rejecting and setting aside the applications for lease of school lands in Perkins county is a move in the direction of defeating a shrewd scheme for cheating the state. A bidder who runs the price of school lands up at a public sale and then refuses to take the property at the figure bid, preferring to get it at his own price at private lease, is not the kind of a man that the state wants to deal with. But why should a county treasurer make such a lease at all to a man who has practiced such a trick upon the state which he officially represents as the substitute of the commissioner of public lands? It would seem as if collusion might be possible in such cases. At all events, the movement to put a stop to this practice is timely.

THE suspension of the Black Hills National bank of Rapid City in consequence of the presentation of a certificate for $7,500 by a depositor, indicates a condition of affairs that ought not to be allowed to exist in any institution authorized to do a banking business. When a little "run" like that by one depositor can put a bank on its back it must be a weak-kneed concern; and yet this institution was supposed to have a capital of $125,000. What has the state bank examiner been doing?

THERE does not appear to be any general demand for 1 cent postage. So far as the expressions of the newspapers voice the opinion of the business interests of the country, it is not lower rates of postage that are wanted, but greater speed in the transmission and delivery of mail. It will doubtless be practicable at some time in the not far future to have both, but rapid service should receive the first consideration.

ACCORDING to a statement made by the president of the Amalgamated association 2,200 of the Homestead strikers are still idle, and it is known that many of these are in destitute circumstances. The number under indictment upon various charges, including murder, is 225, and to this number will be added those charged with attempting to poison nonunion workmen. Contributions to the strikers have amounted to $41,000 the large sum of $100,000 is involved in bail bonds, and $10,000 has been paid to lawyers and witnesses. In all its aspects and results the Homestead strike has proved a most deplorable affair and its damaging effects upon all concerned are not yet at an end.

THE proposal to appropriate a $1,500,000 to maintain a military camp at Chicago during one month of next year is of questionable merit, in view of the condition of the national treasury. The camp would undoubtedly be an interesting feature in connection with the World's fair, but the results would hardly repay the outlay.

Improving on the Southern Bludgeon.
Washington Post.

Wyoming's new governor took the office with a chisel.

Are Lawmakers Built That Way?
Denver News.

The Nebraska legislature can in a measure redeem the reputation of the state by breaking up the railroad lobby which infests Lincoln.

Gone with Unkissed Kisses.
Chicago Tribune.

Speaker Crisp's unspoken speech will go thundering down the ages along with the famous unkissed kisses of the passionate poetess.

A Slap at the Profesh.
St. Louis Republic.

The decision of the Kansas supreme court that county attorneys are not necessarily lawyers is in line with the facts, and it is equally applicable to attorneys in general.

Dodging the Platform.
Globe-Democrat.

There will be a constant and resolute struggle in the next congress between those democrats who think the Chicago platform was made to stand upon and those who think that it was made to jump from.

He Doesn't Mince.
Kansas City Star.

There will be no "inaugural ball" in Kansas in ushering in the new governor, but there will be a lot of dancing, and when a granger dances he doesn't "mince," but "makes music in that part of the town."

First Declaration on Record.
Minneapolis Tribune.

The announcement that the Hon. J. S. Clarkson, of Iowa, is not a candidate for senator, cannot be said to have come like a thunderclap from a clear sky. It was about as unexpected as a shower from a densely clouded sky.

A Brilliant Reflection.
Chicago Dispatch.

A new diamond field has been discovered in Idaho. Until the gems can be tested we shall associate the discovery with the fact that a minstrel company recently disbanded at Boise City, and, discarding all worthless baggage, started to walk back to Chicago.

A Few Days of Leap Year Left.
Boston Globe.

Uncle Sam, no doubt, would be very glad to marry Miss Canada under certain contingencies. Of course he will never woo this northern maiden of the snowflaked hair against her wishes. If the marriage ever takes place there will be a willing bride as well as a willing bridegroom. And it looks very much as if these conditions would speedily be fulfilled.

Reduce the Officeholding Class.
Kansas City Star.

There are in the government employ hundreds of men who hold sinecures. Thousands of dollars are paid out monthly for which the government (ergo the people) receives no return whatever. This is wrong. If the democratic party wants to entrench itself firmly in the hearts of the American people it will honestly and manfully do away with the "place" robbery. The few votes that would be lost through the indignation of the place hunters would be more than recompensed by the popular indorsement of honesty.

A Desirable Reform.
Chicago Inter Ocean.

The republicans of Iowa are discussing the advisability of nominating a candidate for United States senator at the state convention next year and of making the campaign an open one before the people, as did Senator Palmer in this state two years ago. It is a good plan for the Iowa republicans, as it will be for the republicans of Illinois two years from now. The people are tired of electing legislatures and leaving to them the election of United States senators. It is just as well to let the people in into the party's conference regarding these elections.

Remains to Be Demonstrated.
Sidney Telegraph.

Self-assumed manipulators of the independent and democratic parties to the number of eight on each side met in secret conclave at the capital a short time since for the purpose of dividing the spoils and places in the forthcoming session of the legislature among a sufficiency of demo-dependents to secure the defeat of a republican United States senator, which means, if successful, the election of a democrat. It is remarkable that the leaders of the would-be manipulators were defeated for office at the polls last November 8, and it now remains to be demonstrated whether or not such mountebanks can rope the independent, republican and democrat like so many cattle for the slaughter.

Looking for Democratic Suckers.
C. D. Casper.

The fight for United States senator will be between republicans and independents. The democrats will have to choose between the two. The Butler County Press believes in all the best things advocated by the independents and none of the things advocated by the republicans, therefore, all the got which some people retail to the effect that the few democrats who will serve in the coming legislature can compel either republicans or independents to take a democrat for United States senator is the merest moonshine. We don't believe such nonsense. The republicans didn't elect Morton governor, but they made him think they were going to, and now they are casting about for some other democratic sucker.

A Nation's Revenues.
Chicago News Record.

What does England pay duty on? There are only about seven articles from which that nation receives revenue.

Tobacco, tea, rum, brandy and other spirits, wine, currants, coffee, raisins, and a few minor articles that amount to little in receipts. That is the list. The entire revenue from customs duties amounts to about $100,000,000 a year. About $120,000,000 more comes from the tax on beer, on railways and from licenses. Then there are the probate duty, the legacy duty, the house duty, the income and property tax, and other sources of revenue mainly taking the form of stamped documents, etc. The four chief sources of income are the excise, customs, stamps and the income and property tax, in the order named.

The study of this plan of raising revenue is of very great interest to the people of this country now because it has a charm for many of the leaders of the democratic party. Our enormous customs duties are to be whittled down, if we can believe the declaration of the ardent reformers who are tilting at the McKinley law. Free sugar has come and will remain. Free wool, free lumber, free tin-plate and other articles are to follow, with a general scaling of tariffs on manufactured products, which yet may be as well protected as before, because of the granting of free raw materials. But whence will come the revenue to pay the many millions for pensions, for river and harbor laws, the cost of new battleships and of elaborate coast defenses, which a nation with not an enemy this side of the planet Mars still thinks it must have?

Prepare for a large increase in the internal revenue tax on whisky. Prepare for a determined effort to establish an income tax and a tax on inheritances. Prepare for a lively agitation by Congressman Tom Johnson and others of that ilk in favor of a tax on lands.

The old order changeth. Will the people take kindly to these new ideas? That remains to be seen.

The Social Shindy Tabooed.
Washington Star.

The decision to have no inaugural ball in Kansas casts an unnecessary gloom over the operations of populist power. They denounce dancing as a feature of society. They are against society and will therefore have no dancing. A ball without dancing would be a rather colorless affair; so they will have no ball. Some day the populists there may discover that so far as they are concerned there is no necessity of even an inauguration.

The Great American Desert.
Boston Journal.

Only thirty years ago the geographies represented Western Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas as the "Great American Desert." Today this desert is the vast granary and meat larder of the civilized world. Between 1880 and 1890 the population of the nine northwestern states has doubled and the wealth trebled.

THAT UNDELIVERED SPEECH.

Globe Democrat: The snubbing of Crisp is the first step in the process of mugwumping the next administration.

Chicago Tribune: Why does not Speaker Crisp ask leave to print that speech? And in the matter of speeches from the snubbed, will not Messrs. Croker, Murphy and Sheehan tell us what they would have said had they been invited to the Reform dinner?

St. Paul Pioneer-Press: It will be noticed that Speaker Crisp doesn't say what he is going to do to take the bad taste of that snub out of his mouth; also that he doesn't say he is going to do nothing. Interested parties would better keep an eye on Mr. Crisp.

Chicago Times: The occurrence will serve to strengthen Mr. Crisp with the rank and file of the democracy, and the inevitable result of that, through reflex action upon democratic representatives in congress, will be to strengthen Crisp. The episode was unfortunate. It was ill-advised on the part of the reformers, so called, but we may hope for the sake of democratic harmony and success that it will soon be forgotten.

St. Louis Republic: We do not mean to say that Mr. Crisp is not a gentleman of parts and attainments. That and more we concede to him. But he has not won the confidence of the people in his sincerity and aggressiveness as a tariff reformer, and since this is so clearly the case it is not fitting that he should preside over the house in which the tariff is to be reformed. We therefore take this opportunity of nominating him for the Georgia senatorship as a consolation prize.

Indianapolis News: Mr. Crisp feels that he was snubbed because the Reform club of New York did not ask him to make the speech he had, without invitation, prepared for the banquet Saturday night. But it is not quite clear why he should have supposed that he would be called on. The Reform club is composed of men who do not belong to the Crisp wing of the democratic party. Naturally it preferred to ask men to speak whose political and party course it preferred. Of course, Mr. Crisp "gave himself away" by giving out beforehand a speech which he had not been asked to make. The situation is more funny than serious, and yet it may have serious results.

THE LATEST PITHY 'UNS.

Life: He—Do you think I could get a pass on your fathers road? She—No; they don't pass anything but dividends on his road. I've heard him say so.

Atchison Globe: Much as a man would like to be great, he knows he should feel like a fool if made a king and the people had to bow and back out of his presence.

Binghamton Republican: A divorce lawyer likes a domestic broil done brown.

Lowell Courier: A new shoe in the market is made of imitation buckskin: it's not so dear.

New Orleans Picayune: It is never necessary to tell the money-lender to take a little more interest in his business.

Washington Star: "No," said the swift compositor, "we couldn't let him into the union. He wasn't in our set."

Detroit Tribune: "Isn't your wife afraid to drive that horse?" "Not at all. It's the people she meets who are scared."

Galveston News: It is quite natural that an economical young lady should strain a little in order to convince her lover that there is not much waist about her.

Boston Transcript: Fogg says that there is only one objection, as far as he is concerned, to riding a trotting horse. The horse's back is always coming up when the rider is going down, and going down when the rider is coming up.

Atchison Globe: The children soon learn that if they want a dollar for Christmas, they must ask the Lord for it out loud in their prayers, so their mothers will hear them.

Lowell Courier: It doesn't always take the ruffles out of a man's temper to iron him.

Elmira Gazette: Jagson says he supposes clog-dancing had its origin in the great stamp act we hear so much about.

Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly: Tailor (confidentially to new customer)—That man who just went out is an old customer of mine—Mr. Heftyweight. He's a big gun in this town.

New Customer—Aha! I noticed that he was very heavily charged in here.

TAKE IT OFF.
Cape Cod Item.

Fair lady, when you're on the street,
That feathered hat of yours 'tis meet
To wear above a face so sweet;
None question that.
But when you go to see a play,
To while an hour or two away,
Or for the pleasure of it, pray
Remove the hat.

A FAIRY TALE.
Brooklyn Life.

The young prince married the maiden fair,
I read in this touching tale:
She had turquoise eyes and golden hair,
And she dwelt in a lonely dale!

He carried her off to his castle high,
With a pale of milk-white steeds,
And the bodies of seven giants lie
To attest his doughty deeds.

One wonder more, and the book is shut.
And my worldly doubts prevail:
"And they lived happily ever after"—but it
was only a fairy tale!

THE KANSAS PLAN.

From "Poems of the Cyclone State."

When a fierce editor, boiling with fury,
Paints you with hot editorial tar,
Don't start a libel suit, don't hire a jury,
Don't seek redress from the bench or the bar:
Lies sometimes vanish, facts always grow;
Smooth it over and let it go.

When you consent to be placed on a ticket,
When you have made up your mind to run,
Speak at your best—the political thicket
Tears off your clothes, but makes lots of fun;
If you are minus a vote or so,
Smooth it over and let it go.

Efforts and hopes may be lighter or graver,
Either in politics, business or fame;
Things may go crooked and friendships may waver,
Nevertheless the rule is the same;
Facts will be facts; when you find it so
Smooth it over and let it go.

NO DANGER OF A DEFICIT

Chairman Springer Satisfied That Secretary Foster's Estimate is Correct.

SOME PENSION CLAIMS TO BE CONSIDERED

Two Hundred Thousand Upon the Completed Files—Special Cabinet Meeting Held to Discuss the Situation—As to Qualified Pensioners.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.

Deficit or no deficit is the question that the ways and means committee, aided by Secretary Foster, will endeavor to make clear as to the condition of the United States treasury. The annual report of the secretary showed plainly enough by conclusive figures the falsity of the democratic cry of an existing deficit. Since Secretary Foster's report has been published the cry about a bankrupt treasury and the disappearance of a surplus, which four years ago the democratic orators regarded as an evil, has ceased.

The ways and means committee will meet on Friday to prepare a series of questions to be submitted to the secretary of the treasury. Democratic members of the committee disavow any political motive in this inquiry. They say their own purpose in framing the questions will be to make plain to the mind of the layman the technicalities that surround all questions of treasury book keeping.

They expect, they say, that Secretary Foster will cordially co-operate with them in this purpose. Chairman Springer and his political associates on the committee, do not if their utterances be sincere, expect to find any existing deficit concealed behind the figures of the secretary's report. They wish, however, to learn whether the reports are true that certain payments to naval contractors and to pensioners and to other persons entitled to receive money from the government, have been delayed beyond the time when they are due, and if so whether this delay was caused by a potential if not an existing deficiency in the treasury.

Secretary Foster visited the capitol today. He held a conference with Senators Carlisle, Brice and McPherson on the democratic side, and with several republican senators to whom he personally confirmed the statement that he had sent to the appropriations committee predicting a surplus of $20,000,000 in the treasury at the end of the present fiscal year, June 30, 1893.

Many Entitled to Pensions.

It is of interest in this connection to know the fact, not before known, that there are now on the completed files of the pension bureau the names of almost 200,000 veterans or their widows, the proof of whose claims is finished and who could be added to the pension rolls within a week. These names have been upon the completed files for months and their number grows daily. The question of placing them upon the pension rolls at once was the subject of a special cabinet meeting the other day.

The information was brought out through a visit made by Representative Doane of Ohio to Assistant Secretary Bussey today. General Doane called upon General Bussey to protest against the present order of Secretary Noble prohibiting the commissioner of pensions from giving to the members of congress or anybody else the statue of pension claims. Incidentally General Doane stated to General Bussey that it was his opinion that a grave political error was being committed by the present administration of the Interior department in not allowing at once the pension claims upon the completed files.

"As soon as the democrats come into power," said General Doane, "they will allow the 200,000 claims upon the completed files and then claim the credit of the work done under a republican administration."

General Bussey in reply stated to General Doane that the reason for the delayed final action upon this vast body of completed cases of qualified pensioners was the lack of funds in the treasury. He stated that if these cases had been finally acted upon and certificates issued as rapidly as the case had in fact been made complete the treasury would months ago have been bankrupt. General Bussey then added that the subject had been carefully considered at a special meeting of the cabinet recently, and that after a prolonged discussion no conclusion had been reached.

All this will be of great interest to an army of expectant beneficiaries of the pension laws and will also become known for the first time to members of the ways and means committee when they read this dispatch. That the members of the appropriations committee of the house have confidence in Secretary Foster's assurance that there was no danger of a deficit, was shown by the fact that the first of the great appropriation bills, the military bill, was taken up in the house today under the guidance of Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio, chairman of the military affairs committee.

Views of Immigration Committeemen.

At the joint session of the immigration committee and of the senate and house held this morning, the views of the members of both committees were freely given, showing that there was a general feeling in favor of suspending all immigration to this country for periods varying from one to five years.

Senator Gray said that it was the unanimous opinion of the committee which had taken testimony in New York and elsewhere on the subject that immigration should be entirely suspended, and Senator Hale added that he feared that the shortness of the present session would make it impossible to pass any bill save one suspending immigration for only a year. Senator Hill sent to the joint committee a request that no final action be taken until the New York representatives of the various steamship companies could be heard. Messrs. Gustav S. Schwab and Vernon H. Brown of New York, together with Dr. George O. Glavis, the Washington attorney of the companies, will be heard on Friday. Representative Geissenhainer of New Jersey, created a mild sensation by announcing his unalterable objection and all propositions looking to restriction of immigration. He is strongly in favor of the present influx of Russian Jews.

Appointment of Naval Cadets.

A bill was today introduced amending the federal statutes relating to the appointment of naval cadets. The statutes at present provide that the secretary of the navy shall fill vacancies when members of congress fail to make recommendations before July 1 in that year. It is proposed that whenever members of congress fail to make recommendations the secretary of the navy shall notify the governor in each state where the vacancy exists, and the gubernatorial recommendation shall be followed. If the governor does not recommend by September 1 of the same year the president shall designate the appointee. Attention to the necessity of some such provision as this has has been called by recent experiences. Last July one of the Nebraska congressmen failed to make a recommendation and the cadetship lapsed to the secretary of the navy. After considerable hard work on the part of Nebraska's senators the secretary accepted their recommendation for a Nebraskan with the promise that if he failed in his examination an alternate from Nebraska would be accepted.

In this case the young man failed by a small margin, but no notice was sent to the senators for the reconsideration of an alternate, but instead, the son of an officer in the cast got the place. Investigation has revealed the fact that under the present system a large portion of the naval cadetships belonging to the western states have been, and are given out to the sons of general officers from the east. It is now proposed to give western states a second final chance to supply the naval cadetships from their own ranks.

Crisp Not Easily Consoled.

Speaker Crisp acknowledged today that he received a letter of some kind from Mr. E. Ellery Anderson, the mugwump president of the Reform club, and that the letter related to the dinner at which Mr. Crisp was not invited to deliver the speech which he had prepared. Mr. Crisp, however, declined to avail himself of Mr. Anderson's kind permission to give out the letter of publication, thus leaving the opportunity open for Mr. Anderson himself to give to the public a literary gem of which he is apparently very proud. Mr. Crisp's secretary said today that the speaker's reply to Mr. Anderson's letter would be limited to a formal acknowledgement of its receipts, and will appear to mean either that the president of the Reform club has not written an apology for the insult offered to the speaker of the house while a guest of the club, or that the terms of the apology are such as to add emphasis and virulence to the original insult.

To Facilitate Registered Mail.

Commencing the 19th instant a daily exchange of inner registered mail sacks will become effective between Omaha and Kearney, leaving Omaha at 9:30 a. m. and Kearney at 11:18 via the Omaha and Ogden railroad postoffice. Commencing the 19th instant the present exchange of inner sacks between Chicago and Des Moines will be superseded by a through registered pouch exchange leaving Chicago daily, except Saturday, at 10:30 p. m. via the Chicago and West Liberty railroad postoffice and Des Moines at 4:45 p. m. daily, except Sunday, via the West Liberty and Council Bluffs railroad postoffice. A daily, except Sunday, exchange of through registered mail pouches will commence the 20th inst. between Omaha and Hastings, leaving Omaha at 9 a. m. and Hastings at 10:45 a. m. via the Omaha and Hastings railroad postoffice.

Miscellaneous.

Postmaster Rommerin of Nurey, Lincoln county, S. D., has resigned. Washington Benedict, postmaster at Barholdi, Charles Mix county, S. D., has also resigned and joined the patrons of the office in recommending as his successor William Frye.

Senator Pettigrew was at the Interior department today looking after the survey of the boundary line between the line between Nebraska and South Dakota, and is of the opinion that Sioux Falls granite will be used as monuments the same as between North and South Dakota. The specifications for the work are being prepared.

Representative Pickler today reported a substitute for his timber culture bill and has succeeded in having it transferred from the union to the house calendar which guarantees its consideration in the house as a body and not in committee of the whole. This will operate to secure early final action. The substitute cuts out nonresidents and makes the measure apply to actual residents of the states or territories in which the land is located in the matter of entry.

B. Sewill was today appointed postmaster at Bristol, Worth county, Ia., vice J. T. Kitterman, resigned. Lorenzo R. Brickford will be appointed postmaster at Dickens, Lincoln county. A bill was today introduced to increase the pension of John F. Adams of Lincoln.

A. M. Colso will be appointed postmaster at Plainview, Pierce county, and Mrs. Lozy at Madison, Madison county.

Today Secretary Noble overruled the motion for preference right in the case of E. H. Keys vs G. D. Powers of Mitchell, S. D., in favor of Keys, who is given preference right of entry.

P. S. H.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

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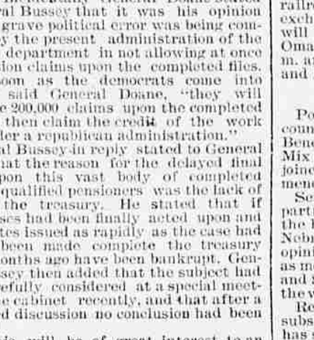
Great fall

Of snow we had last week created such big demand for warm and serviceable clothes that we have had about all we could do to fill orders. The "broken lot" sale is still going on with the sizes a little more broken, but the prices are cut accordingly.



The cut includes odd sizes in overcoats, ulsters and suits for boys and men. You can save from $5 to $10 on a suit and $10 to $15 on an overcoat if you buy at this sale. Every one is a dead sure bargain.

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