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BWORN STATEMENT OF CIZCULATION. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemaly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending December 10, 1892, was as fol-Sunday, December 4.

Monday, December 5, Tuesday, December 6, Wednesday, December 7, Thursday, December 8, Friday, December 9, Saturday, December 10. Average 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.

THAT Reform club insult was the making of Speaker Crisp.

THE only thing that the monetary conference has accomplished is a slight depreciation in the price of silver.

PERHAPS if Wayne MacVeagh were properly approached by influential parties he would accept one of those cabinet portfolios.

SPECULATION is pushing up the price of cotton, but that does not prove that speculation is to be depended upon to benefit the producer. It is speculated down as often as up.

It is observed by a discriminating contemporary that the movement for good roads is warmly supported by all but those whom it would benefit most. This is not quite true. A prominent bicycle manufacturer is one of the leaders in the movement.

IT is the opinion of Henry Waterson that the democratic party will commit suicide if it does not carry out its pledges. But if it does carry them out it will commit suicide anyway, so it looks as if the devil and the deep sea were still a good figure of speech.

THE army bill that has made so much stir in German political circles of late seems now to be doomed. This will be a great relief to the opponents of the proposed enlargement of a military establisment that is already a tremendous burden upon the people of that country. Caprivi does not seem to have shown great ability as a political manager.

THERE has never been a line of people. steamships from any American port to the ports of Chili and Peru. Commerce with those countries has been chiefly by sniling vessels. It is an evidence of our growing trade with that portion of the hemisphere that on January 1 the first of a regular line of steamships will leave New York for Chilian and Peruvian ports.

A GREAT rowing race between English and American college men is now talked of as one of the features of the World's fair. The experience of the English in racing their yachts against ours has not been such as to make them very eager for aquatic contests against American competitors; but they now talk of trying for the America's cup once more this year and possibly the rowing race might be arranged.

THE law requires that every sleeping car running over a Nebraska railroad shall be listed for taxation. Sleeping car companies derive enormous profits from the prople of this state and should be required to share their equal burden of taxation. It is the duty of the state auditor to ascertain the number of sleeping cars running in and out of this state on interstate lines and assess the companies owning the cars accordingly.

MINNEAPOLIS is agitating the ballot question and it appears that some of the politicians of that city are not satisfied with the Australian system. Some of them want a voting system that will merely require the voter to mark the head of the ticket, which would mean in a great many cases a vote for the party and not for the candidates. That might suit some politicians, but it would destroy one of the best features of the system.

JUDGMENT for \$3,800 has been awarded in the case against the Union Pacific Railroad company at Lincoln for failure to comply with the law relating to warning whistles at crossings. The case of the complainant was so well worked up that seventy-six violations of the law were proven. This may prove a useful lesson to all railroad corporations. It does not cost much to blow a whistle, and neglect to do so may often endanger human life.

An anxious office seeker asks when the governor will appoint the secretaries of the State Board of Transportation. The governor has no authority to appoint members of the board, five state officers-namely the secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, land commissioner and attorney general-comprising the State Board of Transportation. When the officers have been sworn in they can elect three secretaries by a four-fifths vote. All the governor has to do with the appointment of these secretaries is to approve the \$10,000 official bond of each, for which we imagine the governor is duly thankful.

LAND GRANTS AND TAXATION. The subject of taxing railroad grant Minnesota. In many of the counties containing such lands the question is tions are being formed to present the subject before the legislature at its coming session with all the force that a general popular interest can give to it. It appears that there are about 5,000,-000 acres of railway grant lands in that state which are now exempt from taxation, and of this about 3,700,-000 acres are represented in the immigration pamphlets of the railroad companies as marketable agricultural land. In other words, there are about half as many acres of agricultural land still held by the companies without tax as there are of cultivated land in the possession of farmers. In one county alone there are 750,000 acres of this railway grantland upon which no tax is

The object of the state and general

government in granting lands to railway corporations is defeated instead of promoted by the policy of the corporations, for they have become gigantic real estate speculators, holding lands for high prices instead of offering them to settlers at their real present value. As they are exempt from taxation it costs nothing to hold the lands, and their value must necessarily increase as the development of the country goes on. Those who own property in the vicinity of these untaxed grants are injured because the development and growth in population which would ensue if they were divided into farms is now retarded. Rather than pay taxes the companies would open these millions of acres to settlers at such prices as they would now bring, but without taxes it is a fine speculation to cling to them until they are worth double what they are now, as they doubtless will be in a few years. It may be argued that the railroad corporations absolutely control these lands under the terms of their grants and are free to do as they please with them, but the fact remains that in holding them for speculative purposes to the disadvantage of the state they forfeit all moral right to the immunity from taxation which enables them to pursue that policy. The same principle should be applied in all cases where corporations take advantage of concessions made to them and violate the spirit of the contract by which such concessions were obtained. Railroad land grants are in all cases designed to advance public interests, and when exemption from taxation enables a railroad company to stand in the way of such advancement the exemption should

A JUST DECISION.

The supreme court of the United States has at times subjected itself to public criticism by reason of its apparent friendliness to corporate interests as opposed to the interests of the people. In past years public confidence in that tribunal has been often shaken by what seemed to be a persistent tendency to uphold the claims of great corporations, however hostile to the rights of the people. Popular faith in the integrity of the court has been strengthened within the past few years by a number of decisions which fairly recognized the interests and rights of the structing a splendid navy for sea serv-

One such decision was rendered by the supreme court a few days ago in the long-pending suit between the United States and the Southern Pacific railroad over certain valuable lands situated tetween the Colorado river and the Pacific ocean. These lands are within the limits of the grant to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad company and were claimed by the Southern Pacific as successor to the Atlantic & Pacific. The judgment of the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of California was favorable to this claim. There were two questions before the court, one involving lands within the granted limits to the Atlantic & Pacific and one within the limits of the indemnity lands, It was held, in an opinion delivered by Associate Justice Brewer, that the title of the lands in question vested in the Atlantic & Pacific, that road never having been constructed west of the Colorado river, were forfeited by the act of congress in 1886 and did not pass to the Southern Pacific railroad, but was thereby restored to the public domain, the title resting in the United States. The value of the lands thus restored to the people and which are much sought after is several million dollars, and under this decision they can be at once opened to settlement.

It is not the pecuniary consideration, however, but rather the obvious justice of the decision, which gives it public interest. The claim of the Southern Pacific was clearly preposterous, but that insatiable corporation has never hesitated at anything, and it has generally been successful in grasping everything within its reach. It is a matter for congratulation that in this last attempt at spoliation it has suffered defeat, with but two members of the supreme tribunal dissenting.

THE QUESTION OF POOLING.

The interstate commerce committee of the United States senate heard some interesting opinions Wednesday from prominent railroad men regarding the operation of the interstate commerce act and the expediency of amending it so as to allow a restricted system of traffic contracts, or pooling. There was nothing essentially new in what was said to the committee, but coming from such sources it was authoritative. The public has long been familiar with the fact stated by President Roberts of the Pennsylvania railroad that the law has not prevented discrimination. It knew that the railroad companies have in this respect been persistently violating the law and that, as was said by President Ingalls of the Chesapeake & Ohio, the general public pays the full rate, while the big dealers are the ones who get the advantage of rebates. The people have also realized the tendency has been that to create railroad combinations, which Mr. Denow ascribes to the operation of the law. There has not been

any general public apprehension of a

danger that ultimately the law would destroy manufacturers except at termrealty is assuming great importance in | inal points, or that small dealers would be driven out of business, and yet there are plausible reasons why both these being earnestly discussed and organiza- conditions may result. Admitting a combination of all the railroads of the country under one control, which was suggested by President Ingalls as a possibility and by Mr. Depew as the inevitable effect of continuing the existing conditions, and it is not difficult to understand that manufacturers at other than terminal points and small dealers might find it hard work to exist.

There was complete unanimity of opinion among these railroad men that the interstate commerce act should be so amended as to permit traffic argreements subject to the supervision of the commission. President Roberts does not regard the pooling system as the best, but thinks it very much better for the publie than the practice now existing. Mr. Depew expressed the opinion that if the law allowed contracts to be made between the railroads on a business basis, putting the matter under the control of the commission, the public would be protected and have the benefit of uniform rates. President Ingalls advocated this policy as did also Chairman Walker of the Western Traffic association, who said it would suppress unhealthy competition.

These opinions of intelligent and prac tical railroad men, who it is to be presumed have given this subject very careful consideration, are entitled to serious attention. They are not to be dismissed with the comment that they are dictated by selfish interest. The whole people are interested in a solution of the railroad problem that shall be fair to the corporations and just to the public-one that shall conserve the prosperity and welfare of both-and this will not be reached by taking a narrow or prejudreed view of opinions that proceed from those concerned in the management of railroads. It is a fact that there has been a rapid growth of public sentiment within the last year or two favorable to the proposed change in the interstate commerce law and unless some better plan shall be suggested it is probable that the change will be made. The law is still an experiment and having failed to prevent discrimination it would seem clearly to be the part of wisdom to try a different policy in relation to the matter of traffic arrangements or pooling.

THE Navy department has made a thorough inspection of two large lake steamers recently built at Toledo with the view of making preparations for their conversion into powerful fighting vessels for the defense of the lake frontier in the event of war. It was decided that these ships can be converted into double turreted monitors in sixty days, provided that the armor and equipment are provided for them and kept in readiness. The British government has lately placed on the lakes three new revenue cutters that are practically gun boats, and it is to offset this movement that the government of the United States is taking measures to provide two ships on the lakes with a fighting outfit. There is not the least probability of war with Great Britain or any other power, but while we are conice it is proper that the lakes should be looked after.

THE manufacture of binding twine can be carried on successfully in Nebraska without the advantages offered by the binding twine trust. The factory at Fremont will be started again in a few days and will produce about 4,000 pounds of twine daily until next fall. The nemp used by this concern is grown in the vicinity and is a profitable crop to the farmer. The steadily increasing acreage of small grain in this state is affording an enlarged market for the product of the factory and the industry promises to become one of considerable magnitude and importance. Thus year by year Nebraska goes forward in the direction of producing within her own porders the articles of common use which would otherwise have to be imported. There is yet a large field for enterprise in the way of manufacturing, however, and the sooner it is occupied the better for the interests

A BILL has been introduced in congress to exclude Canadian workmen who reside in the Dominion from performing labor in the United States. This has been a troublesome matter ever since the passage of the contract labor law. Congressman Chipman of Michigan, who introduced the bill, claims that along the entire Canadian border workmen cross the frontler in the morning, work on United States soil all day, and return to their Canadian homes in the evening. It has been decided that this is in violation of the contract labor law, but special legislation seems to be needed to meet the case. The measure for this purpose will have the support of the working classes of this county, and very likely will become a law.

THE Pacific Short Line, a road running trains between Sioux City, Ia., and O'Neill, Neb., has never been required to obey the laws of Nebraska in one important particular at least. This road derives all its revenues from Nebraska shippers and enjoys the protection which the state throws about the property of railways. Yet it has ignored the statute which expressly provides that every railroad operating more than ten miles of track shall open and maintain general offices in this state, where the books of the stockholders and general officers shall be kept for public inspection. This is a gentle hint to the State Board of Transportation.

GENERAL VAN WYCK takes a rather gloomy view of the prospect for good legislation by the coming session. He is reported to have said that for the reason that no one party has a majority of the legislature, all parties can readily escape responsibility for bad work. Viewed in the light of the last session. the General's idea is not necessarily the correct one. It will be difficult for the legislature this winter as made up to

disappoint the people more than did the last one, in which the independents had a majority. It must be admitted, however, that the people of Nebraska have come to put a low estimate upon the probity of the average legislative body. It is measured by greater or lesser standards of corruption, and not from the standpoint of honor.

THE tour of a delegation of Kansas City merchants, with the view of trade extension, will take in certain Nebraska points. The commercial travelers of Kansas City and various other cities have been working at trade extension in Nebraska with poor results for a year past. They have run against the home patronage sectiment all over the state and have complained that their former market in this part of the country has been lost to them by reason of the determination of the people to buy goods produced in Nebraska. There is no indication of a decline in this healthy and beneficial movement is behalf of home products, and its good results are so generally appreciated now that it is likely to be continued.

THE volume of trade between this country and Canada is much larger than is commonly supposed. During the fiscal year ended on June 30 the imports into this country from Canada amounted to \$35,334,547, and the imports into Canada from this country amounted to \$61,715,-491. In 1883 we imported from Canada \$44,740,876 worth of merchandise and Canada imported from the United States \$65,018,933 worth, showing that while our imports across the border have failen off they are still about half as great as Canada's imports from this side of the line. The trade between the two countries is sufficiently important to render closer commercial relations desirable on both sides.

ONE of the most faithful men connected with the present administration is Mr. Halford, the president's private secretary. Arduous labor has impaired his health, and it is said that he may be sent as minister to Portugal in order to get the needed benefits of a warmer climate. He would undoubtedly perform the duties of the position acceptably and it would be a gracious act on the part of the incoming administration to allow him to remain there a reasonable time, as it is understood the president hopes will be done. Mr. Halford has in his present position won the hearty respect of all who have had official relations with him.

THERE is great suffering among the cotton spinners of England. The strike inaugurated some time ago threw many thousands of these workers out of employment, and while some provision has been made for the union members out of the fund that had been accumulated, it is said that there are 40,000 nonunion hands on the verge of starvation. They are becoming desperate, and serious bread riots are apprehended. The general industrial situation in England is very unsatisfactory, and both the wageearners and the farmers are clamoring for a radical change in the fiscal and economic policy of the nation.

Washington Star.

The Tariff Reform club dinner appears to have been followed by a slight bilious attack. The World's Metropolis.

The people of Brooklyn themselves are now agitating annexation to New York. If this consolidation of the two great cities is brought about nothing can stand in the way of New York's becoming the largest city in the world during the next twenty-five years.

Not a Public Matter.

Kansas City Star. There is a great deal of unnecessary talk eing indulged in as to Mr. Blaine's religion. What matters it whether Blaine is a Methodist, a Presbyterian or a Catholic? It is a matter which concerns Mr. Blaine, and him only. Much discussion of the matter is in

Be True to Yourself.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press. THE OMAHA BEE SAYS that numerous manuacturers of that town report a doubled busi ness during the past year, and accord the credit therefor largely to the co-operation of the people in the movement inaugurated to patrouize home industries. Are you listening, St. Paul?

west sighs for inhabitants.

All Thrifty Immigrants Welcome. Detroit Free Press We need all the frugal, thrifty, honest imnigrants that can come, and nothing should be done to check their coming. Shut out the others as rigidly as possible, but en-courage these to keep on coming so long as our unoccupied land in the west and north-

The Prophet on Purgation.

New York Tribune, When Mr. Cleveland says that the democratic party needs "a self-purgation from all ignoble and unworthy tendencies threatening to enter into our motives and designs," i e not clearly demanding that which is impossible? After such a "self-purgation," where would Tammany hall be?

POINTEDLY PLEASANT.

Binghauton Leader: Occasionally when a man is getting down in the world the police justice thinks it will help him to send him up.

Siftings: A Maine man who has invented a flying machine has hired another man to try the thing. This inventor may not be such a fool after all. Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly: Nellie-I can't get ready for church in a minute; what do you take me for?
Nellie-Bister-By the way you stand in front of that mirror i might suspect you of

Atchison Globe: The family pocketbook is having its holiday opening.

being a glass eater.

Washington Star: "If we should become financially embarrassed," said George, "do washington star: If we should become financially embarrassed," said George, "do you think your father would help me out?"
"Yes, George. He said he was going to the next time you showed your face in our house."

Puck: He—I can tell just what people are thinking of me! ing of me! -Indeed? How very unpleasant it must She-Indeed? How to, be for you!
Indianapolis Journal: "What made you name your farm 'Metre'?" queried the reporter.

1. The so beautifully," answered

"Because it lies so beautifully," answered the retired gas magnale, with a low, sibilant chuckle. Life: The father—Why don't you go to work and make a place for yourself in the world? You are not known in the business community except as the idle son of a successful banker. The son—And you are not known in society except as the father of the champion—eader of the German.

Atchison Globe: No wonder a baby cries The men would make a bigger fuss than it does if they had to do without change of died day after day.

Buffalo Express: "Is he such an unlucky man?" asked Mrs. Muggs. "Unlucky? Why that man has toothache in his false teeth."

Washington Star: "Does it not throw a shade washington star. Hoes it not throw a shade of bitterness into your heart, 'she said, 'to see the trees all leafless and to hear the wind sighing forever in mournful monotony? Does it not make you feel that there is too much that is bleak in the world?'
"No," he auswered, "it weally does not."
"Why?"
"Because my papa is in the coal business."

THE SENATORIAL CIRCUS. Blue Valley Blade: The show of patriots

at Lincoln who want to go to the United States senate, when the legislature meets, will be worth going miles to see. O'Neill Frontier: Next to Mr. Paddock, Governor-elect Crounse stands the best show of being elected United States sena-tor. He would make a good one.

Bloomfield Monitor: Either Paddock or Lambertson would satisfy the masses in Ne-braska as United States senator. But owing to the closeness of the coming legislature is it possible for either to be elected.

Hartington Herald: There is at least one ble and efficient man in the state who has at asked to be made senator, and he is none other than Judge Crounse. It wouldn't be a bad idea to reward such a man occasionally. Verdon Vedette: What is the matter with

making Lieutenant Governor Majors United States senator this winter! Every one in this neck o' the woods wanted him for governor, but as we did not get that now we want him made senator. Hastings Tribane: The Tribune believes that if the republicans of the legislature would unite on Prof. Andrews for United States senator crough of the republican in-

dependents of the western part of the state

ould be secured to give him the election. Wheeler Advocate: Some of the papers round the state are bringing out their candidates for United States senator. ou think you are a little premature? But what s the matter with Governor elect Crounse? Or, perhaps he has not got enough money to buy up the legislature, but as he is not that kind of a man, we suppose his show will be

Hastings Nebraskan: The next legislature should above all things elect a man to the United States senate who has the best inerests of the state and her people and who can be depended upon to faithfully discharge the duties devolving upon him in that capacity with credit to himself and the state that has so honored him. Elect some one who will "stand up for Nebraska."

North Platte Tribune: Among the possihardly probable—candidates for United States senator are Judge Neville and Beach I. Hinman of this city. derstood that letters from leaders of the independent party have been received here asking whether it would be possible to have the independents and democrats unite or either of the above gentlemen. Just what reply has been made to these letters we are not informed, but it may be considered that these two North Platte men have their lightning rods in position.

St. Paul Republican: The Republican contends that Senator Paddock is one of the hardest working members in the United States senate today. He is untiring in his efforts to advance the interests of his contituency. Any move that tends to widen or reate a new market for the products of the farm has been championed by him. The pure food bill, of which he is the author, will be worth millions of dollars to the farmers of Nebraska when it is put in operation. He is not only untiring in his efforts to improve the condition of our people in a general way, but he is never too busy to give ear to the humblest citizen in our state whom he can be of service to. He is always gentlemanly and courteous and no man stands better with the members of the senate than he. The Republican believes him to be one of the cleanest and ablest men in the senate today and if the republicans can elect a man this winter, they will make a mistake if they do not re-elect him. While crossing a stream is not a good time to trade horses. This is a critical time in the history of the republican party and it should make no mistake.

Garfield Enterprise: Just now a number of the republican papers of this state are announcing their opposition to the return of Senator Paddock. They all assign the same reason, viz: That Paddock is in favor of the free coinage of silver and a remodera-tion of the present tariff laws, therefore, they don't want him. They want to throw him overboard and elect in his stead some "good republican"-some one who would vote against any measure, no matter how worthy or of what benefit it would be to the that a democrator independent introduced, but who would vote for anything bearing the trade mark "republican. dock isn't a "good republican" in their eyes, and praise God for it! The "good repub-lican" idea—the idea that a man must swallow anything labeled "republican"—is what is playing sheet with the republican party, Paddock, who has always been the cham-pion of his state, the friend of its people, is a good enough republican for us. His record is the record of an honest man, and every vote he has east in the senate has been in the interest of his constituents. For United States senator, Algernon S. Pad-York Times (rep.): Senator Paddock i

small cotorie of papers, office holders and friends. They are likewise endeavoring to make it appear that he is the only repub-lican who can be elected to the United States senate. As we have often said. Mr. Paddock has been a good worker in the senate and has looked carefully and intelligently after the interests of Nebraska. far as minor details are concerned. He has good ability and is honest. It is not our intention to detract anything from his merits nor would we be at all disappointed should be be re-elected. Moreover we have no favorite candidate for the position and no favors to ask of the man who is elected, further than that he faithfully represent the interests and the people of Nebraska, and vote with the republicans on political measures. This Senator Paddock has not done, and this is the cause of all the wide discontent in regard to him and his course in congress. Nebraska republicans are as strongly republican and American as any others, They are as deeply interested in honest money, in pro-tection and reciprocity as the republicans of any state in the union. Their convictions been deepened and their faith strength ened by the strong opposition which they have contended with and overcome, and have contended with and overcome, and they have felt in the contest, which was made clearly on these lines, that they were in a measure handicapped by the votes of Senator Paddock on the great issues. He gave aid and comfort to the enemy when we needed his help most. During the great struggle two years ago, when the republican party of Nebrusko suffered a disastrous de feat, Senator Paddock was a contest, but not a participant in it, and when he saw his party overthrown he commenced at once to give the influence and power of his great office to the aid and comfort of the enemy. To very many it appears that he was catering to the sentiment that overthrew the party that had twice honored him with the highest office it had the power to give. It is not exagger-ation to say that if Senator Paddock had voted unflinehingly with the republican party during the last two years our ticket would have had 10,000 more votes in Ne-braska this fall, and the legislature would have been republican in both branches. Under these circumstances we agree with large number of republicans who say that the republicans owe Senator Paddock nothing, while he owes them a great deal, and that his re-election to the United States senate is an endorsement of the pernicious doctrines of our opponents which will be harmful if not disastrous to the republican

Give Them a Trial

Give DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS FLA VORING EXTRACTS a trial, and if they please you, recommend them to your neighbor; if not, return them and have your money refunded. No fears of your not being satisfied, as their perfect purity and excellent quality are so decided. Nice delicacies are never spoiled by their use, as they impart the sweet and natural fruit flavors.

Dr. Price's Vanilla, Lemon and Orange can not be equaled.

Secretary Foster Talks of the Effect of the

Election on the Revenue.

Importations May Fall Off to Such an Extent That There Will Be a Deficit Next June-Danger of a

Gold Famine.

UNCERTAINTY SURROUNDS THE RESULT

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE. 513 FOURTEENTH STREET. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.

Secretary of the Treasury Foster was much surprised to read in nearly all the morning newspapers the report that he had sent a statement to the appropriations committee estimating a surplus in the treasury at the end of this fiscal year of \$20,000,000. The cause of this widespread publication was the appearance here of a statement in the usual form of a department bulletin, which was accepted as official by the press associations. Secretary Foster said today to your correspondent:

"I have no reason for modifying the estimated surplus given in my annual report of \$32,000,000. I would like to call attention, however, to the fact that this surplus is dependent upon estimated results, which are based, as I have already said, upon conditions prevailing prior to the late election. That, you see, is a very important condition. I do not say there will be any surplus left in the treasury at the end of next June. I do not say that there will not be a deficit. What I have stated as to the surplus is based upon a continuance of the revenues as they were be fore the election.

"But now a change of policy has been de creed. What will be the effect of the expected changes in the tariff law upon the revenues? I have not presumed to undertake to answer that question. Instead, I have reported to congress what the surplus would be if there had been no change decreed in customs duties. I have not presumed to say what the surplus will be under these new conditions, finding it impossible to predict the result the radical changes would have upon the reve-nues. I have left the consideration of that question to those members of congress who know better than I what they are going to do with the tariff. As I re marked in my report, the business community having a full knowledge of proposed tariff reductions, the inevitable result will be a falling off in importations and a corresponding decrease in the revenues. I have in other words, shown congress what the ndition of the treasury would have been next June if the business community known that the republican administration and policy were to be continued. It is now for congress to tell the country effect of the new policy will be upon the

About the Gold Reserve. "Do you think, Mr. Secretary, that there is any danger of such exportation of gold as

to reduce the amount in the treasury below "Not at least while I am here," the secretary replied. "I have now scraped to-gether \$25,000,000 in gold above the reserve line, and I do not think the demand for gold will be such as to exhaust this sum before next March. But I feel cold chills run up my back every time I think of the possible future results of a heavy demand for gold for exportation, which the treasury be called upon to furnish. I thind that a greater reserve is necessary, because we have added to our silver circulation by nearly \$260,000,000, we have increased our paper circulation \$120,000,000 of treasury notes and we are adding about \$4,000,000 each month in paying for silver. I said in my annual report that the silver in the treashould be increased. I think it should

revenue.

be increased to at least \$125,000,000. May Pass the Anti-Option Bill.

It appears to be conceded that the antioption bill in the senate may muster suffi-cient votes for its passage, if it can be brought to a vote, but the opponents of the measure are full of fight. Their present purpose is to load the bill bown with amendments, some of which they know will be objectionable to Mr. Hatch and his friends i the house. It is the expectation of the opponents of the bill that when the house disagrees to the bill as amended in the sen-ate, and the usual conference commission is appointed, the measure can be talked to death in conference. At all events their present tactics consist in offering number-less amendments to the bill.

Mr. C. Wood Davis, the Kansas lawyer who has had general charge of the anti-option bill during the present congress in the interest of the farmers, stated today that he could readily foresee the tactics of the oppo-sition, and he realized the effect it might have but he was confident that the bill in some form, and in sufficient figure to meet the original design of its famers, we inally enacted into law before next March. He said the one design of the framers was to prohibit speculators flying prices of farm products in advance of the time when they were marketed, and often before they we He said the one was a law which would prohibit speculators combining together for the purpose of saying that wheat, corn, pork or other products should bring so much upon the market at certain time or combining to turn the tide the market on short notice when its ten-

WHAT THE SURPLUS MAY BE denotes were to follow the law of supply and demand. He thought that whatever changes may be made in the bill it would have the effect indicated when it becomes law.

Immigration Will Be Restricted.

Undoubtedly the democrats will try to shift the responsibility upon the republicans, when it comes to final action upon immigration bills. Some of their leaders say they will go no farther than support a bill giving the president authority to suspend immigra-tion for a year at a time within his discretion to arbitrarily suspend immigration for any period. They prefer, and very many re-publicans too, to create the authority and awall the necessity for enforcing it. If there is no cholera or other epidemic, it is contended that it would not only be unnec-essary but unjust to suspend immigration. It is probable that the immigration bill, which will become a law at this session awalt the necessity for enforcing it congress, will simply empower the president to suspend immigration within his discretion. A proposition intended to diminish the volume of undesirable immigration and minimize the inflow of epidemic stricken in migrants will be submitted by representaives of the steamship companies when the bill is brought before the two nouses for action. They will ask for an amendment which will require the steamship companies to provide double the amount of space pro-vided now for immigrants, reducing by onehalf the carrying capacity of the ships in the matter of steerage passengers. This, of course, will require a great increase of steerage tariff and unpopularize that way of com-ing to this country.

Land Cases Settled.

Today Assistant Secretary Chandler affirmed the decision of the commissioner in the pre-emption case of Lewis Eaton against August Loutzen, from Grand Island, against the latter; also in the timber culture case of Edward R. Flint against William H. Oleson, from Grand Island, canceling the latter's

In the case of Burdette Sawyer against the heirs of T. W. Rutledge, from Cheyenne, Wyo., application to dismiss appeal, Assist-ant Secretary Chandler has decided in favor of appellants.

Western Pensions

The following western pensions granted ire reported by The Bee and Examiner Bureau of Claims Bureau of Clauses:
Nebraska: Original—John Warnke, Henry
C. Uhler, Additional—James M. Maan,
John W. Hall, John J. Bailey, William H.
Oglesby, Peter C. Thorn, Increase—James
Fisher, George Ware, Original widows—
Laura E. Gilbert, Hannah E. Higby, Betsey
E. Cores

South Dakota: Renewal and increase-Wilcox, Increase-John W. Original widows, etc.—Simeon B. Fairbani

Original-Isaac Vorbes, Julius lowa: Ciewell, Thomas J. Noland, Thomas Hughes, Additional—Asa Rudd, William Evans, Daniel R. Lang, Morton N. Talcott, James Wright, Remewal and increase— Edmund E. Gould, Increase—John Reese, James P. Johnson, George Narcott, John Neff, Leonard B. Clark, Reissue—Lewis H. Hudson, Aquila Belt Crow, George W. Davis, Original widows, etc.—Catharine Richardson, Artimisa Arnold, minors of John T. Me-Clain, minors of Orrin Emmons, Samuel Connick (father).

Personal and General.

H. A. Lea was today appointed postmaster at Phobe, Perkins county, Neb., vice L. E. Morford, resigned. F. Lukes has been ap-pointed postmaster at Protovin, Howard county, Ia., and M. Hyde at Oreanas, Owyhee county, Idaho.

Senator Pettigrew expects to leave for his home at Sioux Falls on next Thursday, to remain over the holidays. He goes there to look after the interests of his projected rail road from Sioux Falls to Yankton, which will be rushed to completion in the early spring. The senator expects considerable railroad building in South Dakota next year. The first roadway completed will be his line between Sioux Falls and Yankton, which will carry out the first crops of next senson. The senator also expects to start work upon his line from Sloux Falls to the Pacific next Mrs. Foote, wife of Captain Morris C.

Foote, Ninth infantry, with her infant son, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Murphy, 314 C street northwest. J. C. Brennan of Omaha is at the St. James, and Mrs. L. M. Kean of lowa is at the Metropolitan.

Miss Dora Sawtell has been appointed a deroscopist at the South Omaha packing ouses. Lyons postoffice will be made a presiden

tial office on January 1, and W. D. Stech has has been recommended as postmaster.

Nebraskans and officers in the Treasury department are awaiting the arrival of Assistant Secretary Lambertson, who is supposed to be on his way here,
Major J. W. Paddock has gone to New

The contract for the federal building at Fremont has been let to a firm of Joseph, Mo., contractors, and work will be pushed. P. S. H.

JINGLES OF THE DAY.

Oh, lucky it is that the world ne'er knows. The stlent but awful remark. That over the deaf mute' fingers flows. When he steps on a tack in the dark.

Indianapolis Journal. Just four-and-thirty years ago, she starred in Juliet. She starred in Juliet.
But time runs on with flying feet;
so now we see her as a sweet,
Vivacious young soubrette.
Washington Star.

I've a heart," said the maiden fond, "though a diamond here," said the youth, "for Tye a club," said her father, "'twill check

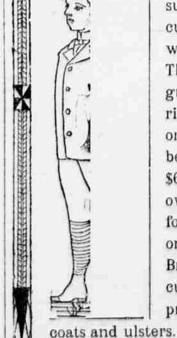
your glee;"
"My spade," laughed the sexton, "will beat all three."

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Saw's work

You see a saw cut the cut in half. We've done the same thing with lots of our boys'



suits and overcoats. That is, we've cut prices in half. Before inventory we want to clean up all broken lots. This half-price sale is on our fine grades. You know we always carried good suits for \$2.50, splendid ones for \$5. Well, the \$5 ones will be \$2.50, a square cut of 1/6. The \$6 sort will be \$3. Same with boys' overcoats and ulsters. \$5 overcoat for \$2.50. \$6 ulster \$3. There are only two or three sizes in each sort. Broken, you see. That's why we cut 'em so deep. Big break in price in broken lots of men's over-

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