ably become a law

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIMCULATION State of Nebraska, County of Douglas. George B. Tzschuck, sceretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Datay Bee for the week ending December 10, 1892, was as fol-lows:

Sunday, December 4 Monday, December 5 Thesday, December 6 Wednesday, December 7 Thursday, December 8 Friday, December 9 Saturday, December 10 24,286 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.

AN ANXIOUS enquirer is hereby informed that Adlai E. Stevenson is not dead. He has merely disappeared from view temporarily.

WITH thousands of head of cattle lying dead upon the pinins of Wyoming, it is evident that the raising of stock is not without its drawbacks.

THE coal producers of Ohio have formed a combine. Like all combines this one protests setemnly that it will not oppress the public. This would be very humorous if it were not so serious.

IT HAS been demonstrated that tobacco of excellent quality can be raised in portions of Nebraska. In all cases where tobacco grows and matures well it is a prefitable crop and it may yet become one of the strongest resources of the farmer in this state.

ALL of the pretty women in Minneapolis are anxious for the honor of christening the new United States cruiser which bears the name of that city. The government should try the Montana silver statue scheme and charge a round sum for the privilege.

IT HAS cost Chicago nearly half a million dollars to clean her streets this year and they are not clean yet. Omaha is not quite so large as Chicago, but she gets just as small returns for her public expenditures in proportion to her size. It is not paying that burts, but it is not getting what is paid for.

THE German government insists that a great European war is imminent and that preparation is necessary. Nothing | products tolerated as it is in this country. is so likely to precipitate war as talking about it and constantly preparing for hostilities. When a man pulls off his coat, rolls up his sleeves and looks ugly somebody is pretty sure to hit him.

IT is argued that Texas ought to be given a cabinet portfolio because she gave nearly 150,000 democratic majority at the recent election. All of the close states think that they ought to be recognized because it was such hard work to give any democratic majority at all. We think the latter have the best of the

IT is the opinion of some of the most eminent physicians in the east that an epidemic of the "grip" threatens to visit the United States again this winter. The disease has already became widely prevalent abroad, which gives warrant for apprehending that it will become epidemic here. The danger should suggest to everybody to use every precaution to protect their

SOUTHERN representatives in congress are generally opposed to further restrictions upon immigration. They say they would be glad if the south could get more immigrants than go there, so that they could secure a supply of labor more reliable than that they must now depend upon. The proposal to suspend immigration, even for a year, will not receive much support from that

SENATOR JONES of Nevada is admittedly the ablest exponent of bimetallism in this country. His address of two hours' duration to the international monetary conference was undoubtedly a masterly effort on his side of the silver question, and it is easy to believe that it was listened to throughout with the closest attention. Nevertheless the conference seems doomed to failure, so far as practical results are concerned.

LAST week it was given out that the snow interfered to a marked extent with business, owing to the blockade of the country roads. But the clearing house report, printed in another column, shows Omaha's trade to have been very encouraging, the total volume of business amounting to 31.8 per cent increase over the same week in 1891. With hogs selling at \$6.50 and all her jobbers busy, Omaha keeps steady pace with the head of the procession that moves to material prosperity.

WHEN Phil Armour was congratulated in New York the other day on his magnificent gift to the city of Chicago he replied: "That's all right, Chicago has done a lot for me and new I'm paying some of it back." This is the right view of the case, but too few men who have made fortunes in the communities in which they live ever think of it in that light. They entirely forget that they are under any ob igations to anybody. This is specially true of the wealthiest men of Omaha-snout rage.

THE ANTLOPTION DISCUSSION. The most important contribution thus

far made to the anti-option discussion either at the last or the present session of congress, is the speech of Senator George of Mississippi, which occupied parts of three days. The opponents of the proposed legislation to put a stop to illegitimate speculation in the food products of the country will find the task of answering the arguments of Senator George a somewhat difficult one, though they will of course attempt it, if for no other purpose than to kill time and prevent action on the measure at this session. It has been made anparent ever since the bill came up as unfinished business at the present session that this is the design of the opprsition to it. There is reason to believe that if it were brought to a vote it would pass the senate, but there are so many devices by which this may be prevented that it is by no means improbable the efforts of the supporters of the measure to get action upon it will In concluding his speech, Senator

George said that the producers of cotton, wheat and corn are entitled to some consideration at the hands of the Amurican senate. They have, with practical unanimity, declared their belief that the system of speculation in futures and options, as practiced in the great exchanges and boards of trade of the country, are inimical to their interests They ascribe the unp ofitableness of their business and the losses they suffer in large measure to the gambling in their products. They did not reach this conclusion without careful consideration, and they are able to bring to its support the authority of experience and facts. Against them is arrayed the relatively small body of speculators, or, more properly speaking, gamblers, who make a business of illegitimate trading in futures and options. These men produce nothing, add nothing to the wealth of the country, in no sense or respect promote the material development of the country. Their only function is to unsettle and disturb the course of prices by creating artificial conditions in the market, making or losing money according to their ability as "bulls" or "bears" to manipulate the market. The pretense that such business can have any good results for any class of the people-for the producers or the consumers-is obviously preposterous. As between the millions of our people

who are engaged in agriculture, contributing annually by their industry hundreds of millions of dollars to the wealth of the nation, and the few speculators who do nothing for the general good, adding not a dollar to the nation's accumulations and in nowise improving its davelopment, the American senate ought to have no hesitation in deciding which interest has the stronger claim to its consideration. It is something of a reproach to that body that while it is dallying with this question and giving ear to the gamblers in food products, the Russian government has decided to prohibit the making of "corners" to restrict the output of grain, provisions and other food products, while the French Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill to provide for the levy of a tax on contracts for future deliveries of stocks. Nowhere else in the world is speculation in food new trust. Eleven of the great safe yet if the claim of the speculators that it is a good thing for the producers were sound there can be no doubt that it would exist as freely elsewhere. The difficulty is that there are too many men in the senate who are themselves speculators, and therefore in sympathy with the gambling element in the commercial exchanges of the country. A senate chosen directly by the people would not besitate to respond to the popular demand in a matter of this

GOING AFTER MEXICAN TRADE. The announcement is made that a party of representative manufacturers and merchants of eastern cities will shortly visit Mexico and pass a month in that country making a personal investigation of its commercial needs. If these American business men seriously mean to find out in what way we can extend our trade and establish closer commercial relations with neighboring republic it is not to doubted that good results will come from their visit. The business of this country with Mexico has been improving during recent years, but it has not grown as rapidly as it should have done. English and German manufacturers still control the larger share of the trade of that country, and they are enabled to do this because having made a personal study of the wants of the Mexican people they provide just what those people require. Doubtless tariff restrictions have had something to ao with preventing closer commercial relations between Mexico and the United States, but it is not to be doubted that even with these our trade would be much larger than it is if American manufacturers had been more careful in studying the wants of

the Mexican market. There is a large amount of American capital now invested in Mexico, chiefly in railroads and mining interests, and the government under the presidency of Diaz, an able and progressive statesman, who has recently entered upon his fourth term as president of the republic, has at all times shown a disposition to cultivate more intimate trade relations with the United States. It is hardly necessary to say that this disposition has not generally been met in a reciprocal spirit. The responsibility for the failure to consummate reciprocity treaties has been with this government and the barriers to an enlarged trade have been generally erected first by the United States. If in some instances Mexico has been chargeable with a like mistake, it was due measurably to a sentiment of retaliation which that country deemed to be

justifiable. In former years there was a very strong prejudice on the part of Mexican merchants against trading with Americans. Some of this may still exist, but it is not believed to be general, and if the merchants and people of Mexico can be satisfied that American-made goods are as desirable

as those manufactured in Europe and can be had as cheaply they will not hesitate to buy them. Mexico has a population of 10,000,000 and the country is stendily developing. The trade of the country is large and growing every year. The manufacturers and merchants of the United States ought to have the largest share of it, and with proper enterprise and effort they can have.

DOES THE COUNTRY NEED A DICTATOR! Close friends of the president-elect who profess to speak by authority declare that Mr. Cleveland will endeavor to shape the organization of the next house so that it should represent as thoroughly as will his own cabinet the nims and purposes of the incoming administration. In other words, Mr. Cleveland insists that the next house should be officered and controlled by men who are thoroughly in accord with his views and WIND will aid him in carrying out his policy. That the prosulent-elect also thinks that he should be considered in the election of United States senators | money in pigs just new. is indicated by the strenuous efforts that are being made in the state of New York to secure the election of some man to the senate whose views on leading issues are in unison with those of Mr. Cleveland. It seems to be assumed by himself and his special adherents that when the people elected him president they did so upon the understanding that he should run the government in all its departments; that his personal wishes should be law, and that the speakership. committee chairmauships, senatorships and everything else should be subject to his dictation.

Self-assertion has always been one of Mr. Cieveland's most marked characters istics, and in its proper place it may often be useful; but it is a mistake to suppose that the American people have placed their reliance solely upon him and expect him to manage the federal government in all its branches to suit himself. Not only would that be contrary to the spirit of our institutions, but it would also be unsafe. The legislative branch is not intended to be in any way controlled by the executive, and the idea that it should be organized to conform to the personal notions of the president is altogether unsound and indefensible. Even it it be granted that a majority of the people have absolute confidence in the wisdom of the president-elect, there can be no assurance that he will not utterly disappoint their expectations. Mr. Cleveland should be satisfied with the honors and responsibilities of the executive office to which he has been chosen. There are other men in the democratic party no less trustworthy than himself, and possibly there are some who are quite as wisc. The president-elect has had a great deal to say about his profound sense of the responsibility that has been placed upon him by the people. Let it be hoped that he will not unnecessarily burden himself by attempting to run the legislative branch of the government, with which he has nothing whatever to do.

COMPETITION is constantly being destroyed by combination. Scarcely a day passes by that does not chronicle the consolidation of great industrial concerns or the establishment of a and vault manufacturing companies of the country have just been consolidated Herring-Hall-Marvin company previously organized embraces all the rest, so that the whole business of safe making will soon be in the grasp of two mighty corporations. It only remains now for one of these to absorb the other and all competition will be completely disposed of, but it is said that "harmonious relations' exist between the two. If that is the case there will probably be no trouble about regulating prices so that they will be mutually satisfactory. Buyers of safes are thus deprived of the advantages of competition, for the combines, with their pleasant mutual understanding, will be able to crush competitors if they cannot absorb them.

A COMMITTEE of the New York Chamber of Commerce has condemned the management of Health Officer Jonkins during the cholera quarantine last summer and recommended the establishment of a national quarantine. This will probably be adopted, as there is a general sentiment in its favor. The secretary of the treasury has received information that cholera still exists in Europe and nobody appears to doubt that it will find its way to our shores next spring. In some eastern cities hundreds of miles from the coast the health authorities are already taking steps to provide cholera hospitals in anticipation of a visitation of the scourge. Vigilance will be required in all centers of population to fight off the disease. The least that Omaha can do is to take every precaution in the way of cleanliness.

THE Chamber of Commerce of New York has made public an elaborate argument, prepared by a special committee of that body, in favor of a national system of quarantine. It points out the defects and shortcomings of the existing plan of permitting the states to establish quarantine regulations and urges that the remedies for the present evils are to be found only in placthe matter under national control. The federal government being an indispensable factor in every quarantine crisis, says the report of the committee, it is only by giving to the federal government complete control that conflicts of authority, and the weakening effects of official jealousy, can be avoided. The popular sentiment of the country will be nearly unanimous in approving this view.

NORTHWESTERN shippers are interested in a bill before congress which provides that steamship companies transporting merchandise between the ports of the United States and foreign ports shall not insert in any bill of lading or agreement, as is now the practice, any clause whereby the shipper relieves the company from any liability for loss or damage arising from negligence on the part of the company in stowage, custody or trans-

jurisdiction over cases where disagreement as to liability for loss in shipments arise. Under the existing practices. American shippers, have been heavy losers and they have seidom been able

Suspension of Immigration Not Favored by to get redress in foreign courts. The Steamship Companies. measure is of course stoutly opposed by

the steamship companies, but will prob-VIEWS OF THEIR AGENTS IN AMERICA

> Gustay H. Schwab Declares That Transatlantic Lines Are Not Trying to "Blaff" Congress - Tax on Whisky to Be Increased.

"would abolish the Department of Agriculture as a political naisance." . "THE upward tendency of hogs" has become a trite phrase in these parts. But Omaha wants the world to know. that when the price of hogs reaches \$6.50, as it did yesterday, it only em-

phasizes the fact that this is the greatest hog market in the world. There is

MR. SINGERLY of the Philadelphia

Record, who ably supported Mr. Cleve-

land in the last campaign, has been

suggested by some, newspapers for sec-

retary of agriculture. He disposes of

the suggestion as a joke with the re-

mark that if he could have his way he

How Different On This Side. Pattadelphia Inquirer. The exhinet news from France proves be

your a doubt that for once an office is seek-ing the man. Man's Last Haul.

Philadelphia Times. Many a rich man comes near getting the whole earth, as the saying goes, but all are sure of six feet of it eventually.

New York Commercial, With Bishop Potter of the Protestant piscopal church and Cardinal Gibbons of the Roman Catholic church on record as favoring the opening of the World's fair on

The Kansas Problem.

Sunday, the religious mountebanks who want it closed should retire from public

There is no question that the republicans in the Kansas legislature can elect Mrs. Lease senator if they want to; and there is no doubt that she is the best man they can Mrs. Lease is about half republi already, and her election to the senate by republican votes would add anothe. fourth

An Invasion of Personal Rights.

The Indiana courts have a curious problem a man who was fined for profanity appealed on the ground that he was on his own premhe spoke, and had a right to any kind of language that he pleased. Onled ckers with inflammatory temperaments will doubtless consider the case with a good deal of interest.

A Winning Combination.

Philadelphia Record. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan of New York has licly awarded credit as the donor o the \$500,000 anonymously given to the Protestant Episcopal cathedral of St. John the Divine, which is to be erected in the me tropolis. Only the combination of a very large heart and a very deep pocket coul have compassed such a superb benefaction and such a combination fits the New York banker's case exactly

> America's Sense of Honor. Globe-Democrat.

The Panama canal scandal brings once more to the front the fact that bribery and corruption in all shapes are more prevalent that country [France] the United States. Despite howling of the agitators and ranters, there is probably a higher sense of of the honor among public men and the press in this country than there is in any great na-tion on the other side of the Atlantic.

Their Only "Reform."

Troy Times. It is more than a month since election, and the only proposition yet made by statesmen of the victorious democracy looking to a remedy of alleged economic and financial ill is to resurrect the odious income tax. When the income tax law was in existence before it was the cause of more perjury and scandal generally than any enactment in the history of the country. Is it likely that the results of reviving it will be more satisfactory

Municipal Franchises in New York.

Philadelphia Ledger. New York City's rapid transit commission not only laid out a route with the aid of engineers, but obtained the consent of the owners of \$52,600,000 worth of property on the line of the road to the proposed improve The owners of property valued at \$35,000,000 refused their assent, lege of building the road is to b be offered a nuction on December 20, and the buyer will be required to pay the expenses of the mission, including a compensation for the commissioners, to be fixed in advance by the court. This is the most businesslike way of getting rapid transit for a big city that has

Calming of the Waves.

That was an impressive scene which oc That was an impressive scene which oc-curred in the cabin of the sinking Spree when the passengers gathered to join in di-vine services led by Dwight L. Moody and to listen to a religious address by the chris-tian warrior, General Howard. Mr. Moody and General Howard both believe that the Spree and its passengers were sayed as a pree and its passengers were saved as a direct answer to prayer. Certainly the calming of the waves and the opportune ap-pearance of the Huron must have seemed like divine interference to the apparently doorned passengers. Unbelievers who were safe on land all the while will attribute the incumstances of the rescue to a fortunate coincidence, but it is safe to say that all such would have attended Brother Moody's services as a last resort if they had been on board the Spree at the time of its disaster.

A RICH MAN'S LIBERALITY.

Denver Republican: Chicago is fortunate in the possession of a man like Mr. Philip D. Armour, who has just made a gift to the ity of \$1,400,000 as a fund for the main enance of a manual training school. dition he will give a handsome building, now almost completed, in which the school will be conducted. This is a wise use of wealth and that city may congratulate itself, which numbers among its inhabitants nen who apply their wealth in this way. The establishment of Chicago Despatch:

the greatest manual training school in America, with an endowment of \$1,400,000 behind it, is an undertaking which deserves to take rank among the foremost acts of benevo-lence and philanthropy in the history of this country. Mr. Armour deserves the thanks and gratitude not only of Chicago but of the entire civilized world for placing within the reach of the poor the facilities for a first class education along the most practical

Indianapolis News: Millionaire Armour makes Chicago a bandsome Christmas gift in that best of all forms a fully endowed school of manual training, like the Pratt school in Brooklyn and the Drexel school in Philadelphin. It is one of the good things in American life that rich men are expected in American file that rich hen are expected to do something for the good of the community where they have lived and made their wealth. A large proportion of our rich men recognize this obligation. Gould was not of that number. He never gave a large amount for the continuing benefit of

Knusas City Star: Mr. Armour has shown in his action generosity guided by the tru-est wisdom. Knowing that there can be no greater kindness shown a human being than to enable him or her to help himself or herself, his benefaction has taken the shape of a great school where the faculty and power a great school where the faculty and power of self help, of caraing one's own living, may be attained. In this great school may be learned all of physics, of chemistry, of electricity, of mechanical and architectural drawing and of more common and possibly, to the majority, of more directly useful things, as cooking and dressmaking and what may be termed the arts of the household. In short, Mr. Armour's benefaction will enable a host of young men and women to go out into the world drilled, armed and equipped instead of awkward, inefficient and helpless. The gift is that of knowledge portation. Another clause provides that the American courts shall have clothing and shelter earned.

OPPOSED TO RESTRICTIONS

The following western pensions granted are reported by Tue Bee and Examiner ureau of Claims: Nebraska: Original—Philip H. James, Nebraska: Original—Philip H. James, Cornelius S. Moore, Thomas Chenorout, Reuben Sizer, Andrew J. Shipley, George Reutzel, Robert Bail, George C. Chapman, John J. Suttles, Additional—James A. Fer-guson, George A. Bangs, Sönes J. Anthony, Henry M. Hart. Increase—Henri A. Max-son, John Thompson, Original widows, etc. —Mary A. Harrah, Hannah Zimmer, Lucinda C. Stewart, mather. WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,)

513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16. Mr. Vernon S. Brown and Mr. Gustav H. Schwab, along with a number of other steam ship representatives were before a joint committee on immigration today to protest against the proposition to suspend immigration for one year. Mr. Schwab is the widely known general agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship company, and is regarded as an expert authority upon the subject of immigration traffic. To THE BEE correspond ent Mr. Schwab said tonight in speaking of the position taken by members of the immigration committee that the purpose of the Continental association to suspend steerage traffic was "bluff." "The notion that the measure suspending the transportation of steerage passengers from Europe has been adopted by the Continental steamship lines as a "bluff" at congress or anybody else is the sheerest nonsense and simply exhibits the ignorance of the person that entertains this idea. The Continental lines have taken this action simply as a business necessity and a question of profit or loss. The government restric-tion now enforced on immigration, reducing the number of steerage passengers that can be ught here, renders it unremunerative for the steamship companies to carry steerage passengers from Europe. They therefore prefer to devote the space to freight, and as the applications for second cabin passage will be materially increased by the stoppage

of steerage traffic, they will naturally in-crease cabin rates and are forced to with-draw special World's fair rates. Other Features of the Case.

The Continental lines have also taken

to forward steerage passengers booked at present steerage rates in accommodations that may be much enhanced in value by the threatened legislative measures, severely restricting immigration, the more so since at present, if the existing regulations continue, no immigrant can come over in the steerage.

"As for any idea of buildozing congress or committees or the Treasury department, the steamship companies know that an attempt at any game of that kind would be the utmost folly on their part. They don't propose to try any such picayune business on the American people. The statement is made in print today that the Continental association is composed chiefly of the Hamburg lines. The writer of this statement evidently does not know what he is talking about, for the North German Lloyd has a much larger passenger fleet than of the Continental association. The North Cerman Lloyd never brought a case of chol era to this country in spite of the fact that they carried by far the largest number of passengers landed in the country, and the other members of the Continental associa tion are the Red Star line, running from Aut werp, and the Rotterdam line, from Holland both reputable and important steamship

sengers. Bryan's Influence Limited.

companies, carrying large numbers of pas

Nebraska republicans smiled broadly this norning when they read in the Congressional Record the attempt made by Mr. Bryan in the house to get a hearing of the bill which passed the senate at the last session appropriating \$42,000 to reimburse the state of Nebraska the expenses—she incurred in repelling the threatened invasion by the Sioux In-dians in 1890-91. Mr. Bryan made a dismal failure of his effort. The only thing he demonstrated in asking the house to consider the bill was that he couldn't command the co-operation of his democratic brethren when it comes to actual business for his state. There was objection to consideration of the measure and it went over, probably not to come up in this congress. Kilgere of Texas, Fithian of Illinois, Beltehoover of Pennsylvania and other democratic mem-bers sat down upon the measure. There was no objection from republicans. Nebraskans are asking why it is, if Mr. Bryan has made such a profound impression in the house he cannot get the measure through that body if he really wants it passed. The bill would turn just \$42,000 in good hard cash into Nebraska's treasury if passed, and the burden of having it acted upon in the house now ests upon Mr. Bryan, who has undertaken s paternity at this advanced stage of its

To Increase the Tax on Whisky. There is considerable comment over the fact that the biggest whisky locality in the

United States, or the world, is the one from which comes a proposition to congress to raise the tax on whisky. Representative Owen Scott of Bloomington, Ill., has presented the bill to increase the revenue tax on distilled spirits from the present rate of 90 cents per gallon to \$1.25 per gallon. A. Mr. Scott lives only forty miles from Peoria the whisky center of the country, it is nat urally presumed that he reflects the wishes of the people in his immediate vicinity. Col-lector Starr's Fifth Illinois revenue district paid to the government \$0,828,247 in taxes on liquor during the last year accord-ing to a recent report of Commissioner This was more than twice as much as the liquor taxes paid by the banner district of Kentucky. It was almost 20 per cent of the entire internal revenue collection of the government. It might be presumed, therefore, that the localities paying this vast sum in revenue in taxes would desire the tax reduced instead of greatly increased as Mr. Scott still proposes. Mr. Scott has laid his bill before Mr. Springer, chairman of the ways and means committee of the house, and it is said that Mr. Springer thinks the plan of an increased whisky tax is a good one. Mr. Springer is not yet ready to discuss the merits of the question, but in a general way he agrees with the other tariff leaders of the house that there must be some increased revenue for the government and that an added whisky tax might as well supply this revenue as anything else. Mr. Springer's congressional district is also very near the whisky producing center. Messrs. Springer and Scott are moving, however, solely with a view to increasing the revenue of the government. Something of the Original Cost.

So far as can been learned here the liquor producing fraternity would not favor increase in the tax. On the contrary they have urged congress to reduce the tax to 25 cents per gallon. Few people are aware of the fact that the present tax of 90 cents a gallon on liquor is a tax of 200 per cent of its value, and in some cases the tax represents 700 per cent of the value of the article. Bourbon whisky is made at 30 cents per gallon and rye 45 cents, while the ordinary article known as "spirit goods," is produced for 12 cents per gallon, yet these various grades all pay a uniform tax of 90 cents per gallon. The remarkable percentage of tax over the value of the article was shown by an actual bill of goods from a

DE PRICE'S Flavoring **Extracts**

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS. Of perfect purity-Vanilla

Of great strength-Economy in their use. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit

Peoria distillery, which has been presented to the congressional committee. It was by this showing that the liquor producers urged Major McKinley to reduce the tax to 25 cents per gallon. It is said that this pro-duct amounts to 15,000,000 gallons, and an in-creuse of 35 cents per gallon in the tax would increase the value of present stock by several million dollars, since, of course,

additional tax could be collected upon

Western Pensions.

C. Stewart (mother), Iowa: Original James A. Griffin, William Feakes, Charles T. Brown, Nelson R. Pres-ton, Lawrence Tee, Arthur C. Taylor, Cyrus L. Henney, Christian Ahrens, John S. Bar-

ber, Merris Quimby, Additional—Anthony Garrison, John H. Bell, Mens Thompson, Abram S. Funk, Eliol Lake, Martin Nelson

Derease—James S. Dennisten, Sincon Beedle, Rabert M. Creighton, Reissue— George Horner (deceased), Almon Passett.

George Horner (deceased), Almon Passet Orlginal widows, etc.—Harriet Scrigh

Martha Horner, South Dakota: Additional—Adam Hockels

miller, Samuel D. L. Woodford, Increase—Gerret G. Segor, Original widow—Elizabeth P. Hopkins.

Miscellaneous.

homestead case of James E. Jenkins vs William R. May from Salt Lake City affirmed the decision of the commissioner

and recommended the cancellation of Jer

kins' entry. He dismisses the timber cul-ture contest of Burdett Sawyer vs Benjamin

Hellman from Cheyenne, Wyo, In the case of True M. Child vs Margare

M. Miner from Huron, S. D., motion for review. Secretary Noble has overruled the motion. He affirms the decision of the com-

missioner in the timber culture case of Amelia Fisher vs Walter I Agnew from Aberdeen, S. D., in favor of entryman.

A. M. Colson was today appointed post-master at Plainview, Pierce county, vice J. L. Stevens, resigned, and F. W. Williams at

Manhattan, Crook county, Wyo., vice C. A.

braska that there are vacancies existing or places can be created in the roll of micro-

This is whelly erroneous. There are no va-cancies and none can be created. All the places have been filled. The appointments recently made completed the list. If any

are made soon they will be made to fill va-cancies created after this time. A large number of applications are pouring in daily

for these positions. It is so much hope and

Assistant Secretary Gear, has returned to

building in that city to the secretary of the treasury in a few days. Captain Thomas H. Bradley, Thirty-first

infantry, was placed on the retired list of the army today on account of age. Colonel and Mrs. Guy V. Henry of Fort Myer are spending a few days in Philadelphia with Mr. A. J. Drexel.

Hon. G. M. Lambertson of Lincoln arrived this evening and will be formally inducted

into the office of assistant secretary of the

treasury tomorrow.

The commissioners decision in the timber

afirmed by Assistant Secretary Chandler

Heresy and Hair Splitting.

San Francisco Examiner.
The trial of Dr. Briggs for heresy is

marked by the same technical delay that often ousts justice from the vulgar courts of

mere worldlings. The guilt or innocence of the defendant is probably a matter of gen-eral indifference, but the weariness caused

by the quibbling the public cannot escap

that the prosecution advocates. The fraternal regard that was on the program has

How to Organize the Legislature.

Clay County Progress.

We reproduce in another column a signii

cant article from THE OMARA BRE, entitled "Organizing the Legislature," because it is

so eminently right and breathes the correc-

principle, we care not from whence it emi-nates. It may be possible, who knows, that

the circumstance of no party having a clear majority in the next legislature may be a

blessing in disguise. This, however, can only become possible by the united action of the honest men of all parties. As advocated

by The Bre, let the organization of the legislature be made without any reference whatever to the United States senatorship. Let birds of a feather flock together and honest men unite for the public weal on the following

platform laid down by THE BEE: "Let honest men of all parties form a phalanx and protect the state against the conspirators.

* * It is of more consequence to the people of Nebraska that the legislature shall

redeem its promise to reduce taxation, abol ish sinecures, overhaul corruptionists in office and afford reasonable protection to the

producer against undue exactions of public carriers than it is that any party shall tri-umph in its organization." This is a plat-form all good independents can plank both their feet upon and safely join hands with any and all republicans and democrats who

are willing to stand thereon. If a spirit of this kind will prevail at the opening of th

hings will be accomplished for the state o

Nebraska.

Briggs advocates, and Briggs objects to

dismissing the latters contest.

apparently broken its contract

alture entry case of R. C. Pilcher vs. George Wilcox from Grand Island, was today

Washington from Allegheny and will submit his report in regard to the site of the public

copists at the South Omaha packing he

An impression appears to prevail in Ne

Cops, resigned.

Assistant Secretary Chandler has in the

whisky out of bond.

Philadelphia Times: Of course it was a crosse that laid the golden egg. Any sensible bird leaving a snap of that kind would have kept it to itself. Lowell Courier: The reign of the govern-ment rainmaker is about over.

Boston Courier: Not till the viands are all itsposed of does the feaster take his "pick." Raltimore American: Artists never make good pugilists, for all their fights are drawn battles.

Philadelphia Record: Blobbs Ah, mel I vender way it is that time goes so swiftly? Wigwag Perhaps the spur of the moment

POLISHED BARBS.

Westfield Standard: The sweetest meat is mearest the bone, but the sweetest music is not nearest the trombone. New Orleans Picayume: A man with corns is naturally ili-tempered, and that is why he does not stand well with the community.

Washington Star: "Your boy has a remark-able muscular development," said the neigh-bor. "Aren't you afraid he'll become a pugi-

"Why not?"
"He's tongu e-tled."

Tid-Bus: Parent-Doctor, I can't sleep at night. I tumble and toss till morning. Doctor H in, that's had. Let me see your tongue. After dinguesis-Physically you are all right. Perhaps you worry over that bill you've owed me for the last two years.

Philadelphia Record: Bessle-Do you know Mr. Lightwaite, dear! When I first met him be confided to me that my appearance knecked silly. ssile-Well, the injury has proved perma-

Chicago Tribune: "Come and sit around the fire, Emersonia," said the hospitable western "There are physical limitations that will prevent me from doing so. Aunt Rachel," re-piled the young woman from Boston, but with your permission I will sit in front of the fire."

A GREAT MISTAKE. He loved the maid and she loved him, Just as they all begin it; He introduced another man, And now—he is not in it!

Brooklyn Life: Hawkins-I wouldn't let a Church sexton have charge of our wedding.

Miss Bliss—Why?
Hawkins—When Tompkins married Miss
Bronson the notice of the wedding began
"Suddenly on the 10th inst."

REPAIRING DAMAGES.

Boston Courier: A dog's bark does not always indicate that he is upon the seize.

Chicago Mail.

I watched her from the window,
I stood outside her door, I waited at the groceryman's, I lived in that man's store.

I asked her father for her hand, Instead he gave his foot: Now I must hang my tailor up To patch my busted suit.

Best Gure For

All disorders of the Throat and Lungs is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has no equal as a cough-cure.

Bronchitis "When I was a boy, I had a bronchial

trouble of such a persistent and stubborn character, that the doctor pronounced it incurable with ordinary remedies, but recommended me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I did so, and one bottle cured me. For the last fifteen years, I have used this preparation with good effect whenever I take a bad cold, and I know of numbers of people who keep it in the house all the time, not considering it safe to be without it."-J. C. Woodson, P. M., Forest Hill, W. Va.

Cough

"For more than twenty-five years, h was a sufferer from lung trouble, attended with coughing so severe at times as to cause hemorrhage, the paroxysms frequently lasting three or four hours. I was induced to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after taking four bottles, was thoroughly cured." - Franz Hoffman, Clay Centre, Kans.

La Crippe

"Last spring I was taken down with la grippe. At times I was completely prostrated, and so difficult was my breathing that my breast seemed as if confined in an iron cage. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and no sooner had I began taking it than relief followed. I could not believe that the effect would be so rapid and the cure so complete."-W. H. Williams, Cook City, S. Dak.

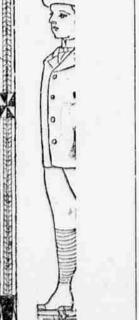
AYER'S

Promptto act, sure to cure

Browning, King

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 1/4. 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-

coats and ulsters.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.