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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CHRCULATION Etate of Nebraska. County of Douglas.

George B. Trschuck, secretary of THE BRE Publishing company, does soleranly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BRE for the week ending December 17, 1892, was as fol-Jows:
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Monday, December 12
Tuesday, December 13
Wednesday, December 14
Thursday, December 14
Thursday, December 15
Friday, December 16
Saturday, December 17

21.210 Average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 17th day of December, 1892, [Seal] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for November, 26,059.

THE divorce industry in South Dakota is beeming and the mills are running night and day.

THE bankers of Nebraska will discuss Important financial interests at Lincoln today, but they probably will not try to devise a plan by which the state can insure a collection of taxes from bankers in proportion to their capital.

MANY of the independent members were once republicans and have left a modicum of general common sense; it should prove a task of some difficulty to make them see the beauty of the arrangement whereby they throw their fifty-five votes to help sixteen democrats divide the plunder.

IT is interesting to know that the diamond fields of Idaho are of the same formation as those of Kimberly, in South Africa, but it would be much more interesting to learn that the diamonds of Idaho are sufficiently plentiful to reward the labor of the thousands who are searching for them.

THE bill providing for an increase in the whisky tax will increase the revenue from this source about \$35,000,000 a year. That is all right, providing the surplus of alcohol in the warehouses belonging to the whisky trust is made to pay the difference between existing revenue rates and the new rates.

THE killing of the noble game animals of Wyoming for their skins ought 'io be stopped by the enactment and enforcement of proper laws. If the slaughter is kept up at the present rate there will not be an elk, deer or antelope left in ten years. It used to be thought that the game supply of the boundless west was inexhaustible; but it is now apparent that protection is

THE Panama scandal in France is -about equal to the Credit Mobilier scandal that created so much excitement in this country some years ago. It is a great pity that de Lesseps, the distinguished and able man who so successfully managed the building of the Suez canal, should now in his old age be under such a cloud. But he is no worse than many others who have been in the deal for what they could make out of it.

THAT Reform club banquet continues to be a source of trouble to the democrats. E. Ellery Anderson, the president of the club, has made an explanation that does not explain. He says that Speaker Crisp was not invited to speak because he does not share the sentiments of the club, and it is also deplaced by Mr. Anderson that the speech of Mr. T. L Johnson of Ohio does not voice the sentiments of the club. But the fact remains that Mr. Crisp was not allowed to speak.

THE first annual meeting of the Nebraska State League of Local Loan and Building Associations was in every respect a success, and the discussion of various topics of interest to the members will greatly promote the purposes of the organization. The building and loan associations of this state have done a great deal toward enabling the wage workers to provide themselves with homes, and their influence in encouraging the accumulation of money by people whose incomes are small is a public as well as a private benefit. It adds to the wealth of the state and stimulates the development of its resources. Organization is always a source of power, and the state league seems to be doing a great deal for the permanent success of the loan association system.

CHICAGO socialists do not take kindly to the recent gift of a million and a half by P. H. Armour for the endowment of a great industrial institute. At a meeting of the new Question club, which is composed chiefly of socialistic agitators, Armour was soundly berated as a robber no better than Jesse James. One of the speakers before the club declared that Armour steals, lawfully and upon a magnificent settle, and has become a millionaire merchant prince, but his benefactions will principally benefit the rich. since the poor cannot avail themselves of his college. This may in part be true. But there are hundreds of wage workers who desire to improve, to acquire a higher industrial education, and will avail themselves of the institute and cannot fail to profit by it. Mr. Armour's methols of cornering pork cannot be commended, but that fact does not militate against his deeds of beneficence for the education of the working people in m schanical acts

HOW REPUBLICANS CAN GET A SEN-

THE REAL PROPERTY.

Although republicans lack four or five votes from having a clear majority in the legislature there is a fair chance of electing a republican successor to Senator Paddock. Three different ways are open to bring about this result. 1. The republicans can steal half a

dozen members of the legislature by trumping up claims for parties that are not elected, just as the democrats are trying to do in Douglas county.

2. They can get half a dozen venal democrats and independents by the use of boodle and promises of patronage. This boodle and patronage would doubtless be cheerfully contributed by aspirants for the senatorship and the railroads and jobbers who are anxious to control the legislature in their own in-

3. By prevailing upon populists who were formerly republicans to join with republicans in organizing the legislature and electing a senator on condition that the republican party will discard disreputable leaders, overthrow corporation bossism and redeem the pledges made by the party to give the people relief from exorbitant railroad rates and an honest and economic administration of state affairs.

The first and second methods of capturing votes to elect a senator is naturally favored by unscrupulous partisans and political highwaymen who engage in politics for what there is in it. Stealing a legislature is a pastime in which they delight to engage just as they would in a game of poker or roulette. There are others who would not like to have their names connected with a plot to steal the legislature, but, like the congressman in the "Texas Steer," can see nothing wrong in any corrupt deal so long as they can truthfully boast that they pald honestly for every vote they got.

The rank and file of the republican party of Nebraska is not in sympathy with any scheme to either steal or buy the senatorship. They believe in a free ballot and an honest count. They demand that the will of the people as expressed by majorities shall be respected, let the consequences be what they may. They look upon stealing or buying of a legislature, under whatever pretext, as a criminal assault upon the ballot box and a menace to republican institutions.

The only legitimate and honorable means by which a republican can and should be elected senator is by conciliating independent members who have strayed from the fold or deserted the party because they believed the party had gone back on its principles and become a power of oppression in the interest of corporate monopolies. This class of independents we feel confident will be found numerous enough in the legislature to give the republicans a controlling majority whenever they become convinced that by so doing they will be able to come back to their constituents with wholesome legislation for the benefit of the producers and with enforced economy in state institutions that will reduce the burdens of taxpayers generally.

Such a program would receive the cordial endorsement of the great mass of republicans.

THE IOWA RAILROADS. The annual report of the lowa rail

road commissioners, giving the returns of the railroad companies doing business in the state for the year ended June 30, 1892, is just published. It contains interesting information regarding the capital, indebtedness, eachings and expenditures of the railroad systems in their entirety, but the commissioners say that the reports of the companies fall far short of supplying the information necessary to enable them to comply with the full requirements of the law. The commissioners state that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific companies absolutely refused to furnish the data called for by the board, and hence a complete and correct statement for all the roads in Iowa could not be made, the commissioners presenting the best approximation they could of the data the companies noted refused to furnish. The conduct of the corporations which thus put themselves in defiance of the law, the provisions of which are explicit and unmistakable, cannot be too strongly condemned. When men in control of great railroad interests that exist by virtue of public favor and are justly responsible to the public, manifest such a spirit of lawlessness they set a very dangerous example. The people of Iowa have the right to demand the information which the law requires, and if, as seems to be the case, the railroad commissioners have not the power to enforce the law the next legislature should clothe them

with the necessary authority.

Thirty-seven roads reported to the commissioners a mileage of 26,877,19 miles. The total stock issued and outstanding of these corporations amounts to \$472,151,299.03, and they paid stock dividends during the year amounting to \$11,859,124.67, which was 2.57 per cent on the capital stock. The total indebtedness outstanding of these corporations is \$662,459,023.92. The total stock and debt amounts to \$1,134,610,322.95, an indebtedness per mile of road of \$12,209.09. The total cost of construction and equipment to June 30, 1892, is reported to be \$894,566,629.70, which would leave the capital, in excess of cost, \$240,043,693.25 the entire lines, 26,877 miles, an excess of \$8,926.94 per mile. The report says that this may be due to a certain extent to depreciation of securities during the construction of the roads and other causes that cannot now be fully ascertained. The gross earnings from operation for the year amounted to \$161,215,169.50 and the operating expenses to \$105,013,-072.35, leaving the income from operation \$56,215,110.13. From this amount there is to be deducted for various accounts \$41,576,139.81, leaving a net income of \$19.917.472.67. The dividends

to \$11,867,294.67. The commissioners call attention to the relatively small number of cars that have train brakes and automatic couplers, and say: "During the transition period from the old link and pin coupler to the automatic coupler, the

paid on \$472,151,290,03 of stock amounted

percentage of accidents, as the reports show, is largely increased. It could hardly be otherwise, and as the cars of every railroad in the country run over every other railroad, it emphasizes the demand on congress for immediate legislation." The numnumber of employes killed on the railroads in Iowa during the year was eighty, fourteen in coupling and uncoupling cars, and the number injured 587, 196 of them in coupling and uncoupling cars. The commissioners express the hope that before the final adjournment of the present congress a law will be passed determining the time when railways shall be supplied with safety appliances.

OBJECTIONS TO SUSPENDING IMMIGRA-TION.

There are some grave objections to suspending immigration. In the first place it is to be said that such a policy is not absolutely necessary as a precaution against the introduction of cholera, nor is it by any means certain that it would be effective for that purpose. As was said by Mr. Schwab of New York before the joint congressional committee on immigration, so long as our northern and southern frontiers offer a passageway through which the poor and oppressed of other nations can enter the United States they will continue to come. If this government should suspend immigration it would be necessary, in order to make the suspension effective, to establish a chain of guard houses along the Canadian frontier, and this is neither practicable nor desirable. Canada wants immigrants, and if we attempt to shut them out she will offer them a hearty welcome. There would thus be transferred to Canadian ports an extensive business, and we would not be able to keep all of the immigrants going there out of this country.

Another consideration that has been arged as an objection to this policy is that of our treaty obligations, and it is not without force. Our government has stipulated with most of the countries of Europe to receive the subjects of foreign powers who do not belong to the classes excluded by our laws, and there is weight in the suggestion that after having done this it would not comport with the dignity and honor of the United States to adopt a policy of total exclusion. Of course if the proposed legislation should be adopted no discrimination can be made as to nationalities. European governments might concede the right of this government to put a stop to immigration, but there is no government in Europe that would not indignantly protest against having its people singled out for exclusion from this country. We should thus be compelled to keep out people whose coming has hitherto been encouraged-notably the Germans and the Scandinavians-and for whose industry there is an unfailing demand. Doubtless we could get along for a year without them, but there is no imperative reason why we should do so. As a practical question the suspension of immigration could not fail to have an effect more or less seriously detrimental to the foreign commerce of the country, and this would react upon domestic business.

There is not the slightest doubt that cholera can be kept out by an efficient system of national quarantine. seaboard cities of Europe are applying vigorous sanitary measures for preventing an ourbreak of cholera, and if congress will make adequate provision for national quarantine there will be very little danger of a cholera invasion. It certainly does not furnish a justifiable pretext for the proposed radical departure from a policy which has the sanction of a century of practice.

FAILURE OF THE CONFERENCE. Nobody will be surprised at the termination of the international monetary conference without any practical result, for although it adjourned to reassemble in May, there is very small probability that it will meet again. It was a proper thing for Senator Allison to say before the breaking up of the conference that its deliberations have been useful, but except as supplying additional evidence of insuperable difficulties in the way of an international agreement regarding silver, which was scarcely required, it would be very hard to point out in what respect it has helped toward a solution of the problem. It has served to make doubly sure the assurance that European countries which are on a gold basis have not the least disposition to change and that there is no serious desire on the part of any of them to extend any help to the United States in its efforts to secure an enlarged use of silver. None of the expedients suggested in the conference would have given this country any relief, and the general feeling evidently was that we should be left to struggle with the silver problem alone. It is not at all likely that the Cleveland administration will give any countenance to the conference, so that it is quite safe to predict that this last effort to bring about an internation arrangement regarding silver is at an end, and it is altogether correct to speak of it as a failure. The American delegates should perhaps be credited with having done all they could in the circumstances, but it is now obvious that from the outstart their cause was hopeless. It is already announced that the silver men in congress will at once resume the agitation for free and unlimited coinage, but they must realize that they will do so under greater disadvantages than heretofore. The effect of the failure of the conference upon the market price of silver will be noted with

interest. THE census of Philadelphia just completed places the population of that city at 1,142,653. The recent school census of Chicago, computed at the standard maximum, shows an aggregate of 1,438,000, or over 200,000 in excess of the census figures of 1890. Philadelphia has ranked second among great American cities for more than half a century, but now she ranks only as third.

General Harrison for the Senate Washington Star. Indiana republicans are talking seriously of making an effort to send General Harri-

son sto the United States senate at the earlist opportunity. The idea is a good one. General Harrison in the elever a statesman to be relegated to that semi-obscurity which seems to be the retreat of ex-presidents.

The Groverian Idea. Globe-Democrat. Cleveland's idea is that the democratic party did not win the rectory in the recent election, but that he triumphed in spite of it and therefore has the right to run things

A Hint to His Adlposity.

New York Sun.
45,449 is the official Democratic plurality of New York's vote. It is 27,182 short of a majority of the total vote cast. The Tilden and Hendricks electoral ticket had in 1876 a

A Cruel Reminder. St. Louis Republic.

It is exceeding bad taste to cable to this country, just at this time, an elaborate report of the terror and despair of the man whose head has just been cut off in Paris. The feelings of the republican officeholders should be considered.

Cultivating the Corn Habit.

Mills for grinding American corn are multiplying in Germany. The Germans will find American cornbread a wholesome and de-lightful article of food. If they don't believe om come over to the United States and see the American people eat wheat bis-

A Hair-Raising Row.

St. Paul Ploneer-Press. We learn with pain that Mrs. Annie Diggs of Kansas now claims that Mrs. Lease is strutting around in borrowed piumage; that it is Diggs who slew Ingalls and raised hob, thereas Lease is demanding the rewards A twenty-four-foot ring and no favor is all that Diggs demands.

Philadelphia Ledger. When there was a snow storm in Novem ber many eminent republicans expressed their satisfaction that the democrats having won the presidency had captured with it everything else in sight, including the sen-ate. But the second snow storm, that of Tuesday, found the republican scuators in conclave, trying to devise a means of keep-ing the democrats from getting control of the senate. They hope to give the populists the balance of power, so as to worry the new administration. Nobody appears to know yet which party is really entitled to the senators from Montana, Kansas, North Dakota, Nebraska and California, but that s a matter of small importance to politicians. The democrats are sure they deserve enough senators to give them a majority and the republicans are satisfied without waiting for the returns that they are en

SENATORIAL TIMBER.

Will Lightning Strike Among the Hazel Brush or Some Great Oak. Crete Vedette: Nebraska might just as

well send an independent or a democrat to the senate, as a republican who feels it his duty and privilege to vote against his party whenever an opportunity for advertisin himself is presented.

Grand Island Independent: Governor-elect Lorenzo Crounse is being much talked of as an available candidate for United States senator. A better selection could not be made, and there is a prevailing opinion that the plum lies between Crounse and Paddock, the proposed populist and democratic combine not being feared to any considerable

Chadron Citizen: What's the matter with Kem for United States senator if the independents and democrats fuse, as leading democrats confidently predict they will! Byran and McKeighan have been talked of, but so far not an independent has mentioned the auburn-haired statesman from Broken Bow for the position. We protest against Bow for the position. We protest against any further outrages iff this nature.

Weilfleet Argus: The Independent Tribune of Hastings is advocating the name of the Hon. W. E. Andrews for United Stated senator from this state. If a republican is to be elected we know of no man in our state that would fill the position with more honor to the state and more honestly than would the "little professor." And too this honor is due him for the noble fight he made in the campaign this fall.

Nobrara Pioneer: Even Mr. Paddock finds Mr. Lambertson fitted for an honor, and it be said that he has vastly improved upon his appointments. The Pioneer by no means considers by this recognition it dis poses of Mr. Lambertson as a candidate for enatorial honors. forcible speaker and a born leader. His rep resentation of Nebraska would be the creditable of any the state ever had. believed too that he could harmonize inter ests that Senator Paddock cannot.

Alliance-Independent: In a paragraph published three weeks ago we gave the names of several independents who would make good candidates for the United States senate. We also stated that any one of a dozen others would make a good candidate Since then we notice the name of Hon. W. A Poynter favorably mentioned by several Also a friend writes from Richardson county that Hon. George A. Abbott should be in cluded in the list. "Still there's more to follow." It is certain that there is no scarcity of good material. It is also certain that if every independent in the legislature does his whole duty an independent will be chosen.

Kearney New Era: The senatorial question seems to be a source of much anxiety to quite a number of republican newspapers in this state. John M. Thurston is the choice of the New Era for United States senator While electing a senator it is well to honor the very best man Nebraska has. Best, behe is the best republican; best, be cause he is a true representative of republicanism; best, because his occupation as counsel for the Union Pacific railroad could in no manner affect his action in the senate best, because no one, even his enemies, will deny his honesty as a man and exponent of republican principles; best, because brains are in demand at this time more than pat ronage to pay political debts; best, because, notwithstanding his position in private life he is worthy of the United States senatorship, not for what he has done for the re-publican party in this state and throughout the country with his magnificent speeche but because a true appreciation of his abil ities would be shown by his election. No republican can fail to see the full meaning and importance of the New Era's selection for United States senator.

Lincoln News: The appointment of Hon. G. M. Lambertson of this city as assistant secretary of the treasury has been received with entire satisfaction by the republicans of the state and the press has been particu-larly complimentary in discussing this latest appointment which has come to Nebraska, evidencing the high regard in which Mr. Lambertson is everywhere held. been said that Mr. Lambertson's appoin ment was partly due to the desire and e forts of certain parties to get him out of the way as a senatorial candidate. This may or may not be true. But it is a fact that since the appointment was made public there have been unmistakable indications of a Lambertson boom for United States senator, and without any action on Mr. Lambertson's part, and i is said that in the event of Crounse ing a candidate all the strength gathered up by Tom Majors and Church Howe and the anti-Paddock forces may at the proper time be centered in Mr. Lambert-son. So Lincoln and Langaster county and the First district may have a candida Any effort that is made in Mr. Lam bertson's behalf is the more complimentary and forcible because Mr. Lambertson is not seeking the office.

THREE ON NEBRASKA.

St. Paul Globe: A Nebraska politician is now accused of saying "had went," and the press of the country is proceeding to ring the changes on this trivial circumstance. We protest that this grammatical particularity has went too far. Are we in a free country or where are we at!

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: The total vote for president in Nebraska this year was only 571 more than that of 1888, the closeness of the aggregates 198,977 and 198, 1986 being remarkable. As the conditions 406, being remarkable. As the population of Nebraska has increased within four years, we have here another evidence of the fact that there was a real basis for the "general apathy" so widely observed and commented upon during the campaign. Even in New York and in Kansas, both storm centers, the total votes were not comparable with the total voting strength. The widespread demo-cratic victory showed that this indifference

was wholly in the ranks of the republicans. But such indifference is as good evidence that something is wrong in a party as actual voting for the opposing candidates would be. New York Evening Post: Nebraska is a state which more than doubled its popula-tion between 1880 and 1890, and more than doubled its presidential vote between 1880 and 1888. While the rate of increase may not have been quite as large the past three or four years' there is no doubt that a nor-mal condition of things would have brought out fully 25,000 more votes in 1893 than in 1888. Yet the total vote last month was only 198,977, as agaist 198,406 in 1888, while in 1800 the aggregate vote for governor was 210,746. Harrison received only 86,895 this year, against 108,425 four years ago. More than three-fourths of the democrats supported the Weaver ticket, but enough were faithful to the party candidate to let Harrison secure the electoral vote the state by a narrow margin, although there were cast for Weaver and Cleveland 20,432 more votes than

for the republican candidate. LAWS AND LAWMAKERS.

Randolph Times: How many legislators have in formation a maximum freight bill? It should not be forgotten that after the festivities of the holiday season there is a duty to perform.

Nebraska City Press: If the next legislature should wish to do something truly great, it will plan some wise legislation in regard to road making. What it shall be, or how best such action might serve the com-wealth, is for its members to decide. mough to know that something should be

Kearney New Era: The republicans in the Nebraska legislature will not have performed one of the principal duties for which they were elected if they fail to legislate upon pairoad rates. Republican inactivity in this direction has almost proved the defeat of the party in two state elections, and the voice of the people is undeniably in favor of equitable legislation upon freight rates at an early date.

Atkinson Graphic: It is not probable that either the republicans, populists or democrats will control the Nebraska legislature at the coming session. It is the special office of the coming session. It is the special office of the Union Pacific Railway company to handle the reins which will guide that body and drive it in the direction of that corporation's interest. For such base surrender of dele-gated sovereign power the three parties first named will be equally culpable.

Superior Times: The Omaha Bee says the "preferred creditor dodge" should go and advocates a revision by our next legislature of the present bankrupt laws in this state which, while professedly prohibiting the selection of preferred creditors by falling debtors, nevertheless permits that same thing to be done through the skillful use of the chattel mortgage. There is no question but that some change along these lines should be made.

Niobrara Pioneer: It is presumed that the democracy of the state legislature will strive to win over the independents to their side. The "steering committees" of both parties will meet on the 31st inst., for that purpose By a trade for the organization of the legis-lature it is hoped the independents will throw their votes for a democratic United States schator. The Pioneer believes, however, that there are enough republicans on the independent side of the legislature who would compromise upon a good broad guaged republican for senator rather than vote for democrat under any circumstances.

York Times: Those independents who are a favor of uniting with the democrats for the purpose of organizing the legislature are for spoils and nothing else. They have no more principle than the hungry and thirsty horde of democratic spoilsmen who are so anxious to secure a few small loaves and little fishes by such an entire abandonment of principle. A manly, honest independent, who desires the good of the state and who wishes to see only honest men in office and wholesome laws passed, who desires an economical administration of state institutions, will vote for men whom they believe will be most likely to carry out their wishes. There will be a fine chance for men to show whether they are for principle or for spoils when it comes to the organization of the house.

CAUSTIC CONCEITS.

Lowell Courier: Visiting a church fair is like going into the highways and buy ways. Philadelphia Record: "I catch a cold every time I spend a night in one of those infernal sleeping cars," said Smith. "A Pullmonary trouble," observed Brown.

ome addicted to the bottle! It is a vial habit Washington Star: The famillar remarks on the "penny for your thoughts" line classed as common cents suggestions.

Indianapolis News: Polecat farming is be-coming an industry. While it is perfectly hon-orable and legitimate, the busines is never-theless in very and odor.

Somerville Journal: Mrs. Hicks—Why, Mrs. Dix, how pale you look!
Mrs. Dix—Yes I've been having lots of trouble lately with a boll.
Mrs. Hicks—I'm so sorry! Was it on your Mrs. Dix-No, it was on my husband.

New York Sun: "I want to rise promptly at 5 in the morning," said Taddells to his wife. "Then I'll give you a spoonful of powder I have in the kitchen." "What kind of powder is it?"
"Baking powder."

Philadelphia Record: A beautiful Chicago girl stood gazing at the City Hall William Penn for some time yesterday and then remarked to the old gentlemen who was with her: "Gosh, pop, but ain't his feet awful lifelike?"

iron bar weighling 500 pounds a distance of seventy-five feet last night." Said Hicks.

"Poh!" said Mawson. "I saw a fragile little woman stop a two-ton horse car on Broadway this morning just by holding up her fore-finger." Harper's Bazar: "I saw a woman carrying ar ron bar weighing 500 pounds a distance of

Somerville Journal: The oldest and largest chesnut tree in the world stands near the foot of Mount Eina. It is 213 feet in circumference, and is known to be at least 2,000 years old. The minstrel companies are still using chestnuts picked up under it the year when it began to have.

Judge: Station Master—What are you sitting here for? You've been around the station for three days.

Uncle Silas—I loaned a man \$4 in here last Tuesday an' he tol' me to sit here until he brought it back.

SAD FATE OF YON YONSON. Chicago Post. Ay baen har in deese country Fem yar ago last Yune. Ay baen preety smart svenska man; Ay kets on rate away soon.

Ven ay kem har ay see beg krode Of fellers, en ay tal Of felfors, on ay tal Ay tank ay vant to go yust now Ba da Norway hotal.

Ay man ask mae, vere ay kem fram? Ay say: "By Copenhagen." Hae yerk me rate troo krode en den Ay yumped up in his vagen.

Naxt day gat quainted ved nice gal; Her name baen Christine Swanson; Her name bach Christine Swanson; She bach har abote hawixteen yar; She kem har fram Visconsin. She say she vork up da Nord Side, Ba da Stockholm hotal. She got blue eyes en som red har; Ay lake her preety val.

Ay ask her take a street car rade. She say: "Ay tank ve valk." Ay valk by her to Yefferson park En have preety gude talk. She call mee her particley frand,

En dan ay tank she say: "Who skal be my papie Ven Yon is gone avay?" Precty quvick she see a vooman frand En den she she skal say to mae: "Meester Yonson, please excoose mae; Ay vili meed yo after tea." En leeta vile ay tank ay go To da Norway hotal

Ay meese my money, vatch en chain— Ay feel mae pad lake hal. Ay drenk mae alcoholen, Bate femty glass, en svair Ay fight mae two policema Ba Yudas! ay get squvair.

Dae call patrolen vagen, En ave ride mae to da vi En aye ride mae to da yaii; Ay tank ay stay dare fem sax day, Den ay kem ote on bail.

Ay tal Yon Prindavill abote Day redhed gal ay seen. Da krode of fallers laugh en say: "Dat yay is preety green." Chicago kouty hal hard place-Ay loose mac money all. Ay take mae trunk ba dapot train En skal go ba Santa Pol, Minneapolis, Minne

Striking Evidence of a Dying Statesman's Personal Popularity.

INTERESTED IN MR. BLAINE'S CONDITION

Residence of the Ex-Secretary Gazed Upon by Thousands of Curious but Sympathetic People-Cleveland Gives Evidence of His Disposition to Be Boss.

> WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,) 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.

The shadow of another national sorrow ties heavily upon the capitol. The possibility of the death of James G. Blaine at any moment carries with it a feeling of depres sion into every department, throughout congress and into almost every home in Washington today. Perhaps never were there more striking evidences of a dying statesman's personal popularity. The "red house," as the residence of Mr. Blaine within a stone's throw of the white house is generally called, is always an object of interest, but never before was this historic mansion grazed upon by so many eyes, curious but also respectful and sympathetic. A gleam of sunshine relieved the shadow today, because the morning opened with the news that the patient had slept soundly and naturally during the night and that he felt

much better. In response to a telegram from the family doctor, Alfred L. Loomis of New York, the celebrated specialist in diseases of the kidneys and of the lungs, arrived in Washington this morning and at once held a consultation with Drs. Frank Hyatt and W. W. Johnson. Dr. Hyatt has for a long time given advice to Mr. Blaine about his throat, while Dr. Johnson has had general charge of Mr. Blaine's physical condition. Dr. Loomis was called in order that the family might feel that no resource of science had been neglected in battling with the inevitable. The members of the Blaine family were obviously more cheerful during the day and some of them expressed to intimate friends their hope that the patient might recover sufficient strength to be taken to a climate where his life might be considerably pro-

All the Family Present.

All the immediate members of the family are present. Mrs. Damrosch came over from New York last week and the widow of Em mons Blaine has also joined the household. while James G. Blaine, jr., and Miss Hattle Blaine have been constantly assisting their mother in attendance upon the patient. Young Mr. Blaine and Miss Hattle received the callers at the house, who in cluded nearly every member of the cabine and a great many senators. Besides public men there were many other callers, intimate personal friends of the family, whose names ire never seen in the political columns of the ewspapers. Mr. Blaine's condition was the subject of

sympathetic conversation among members of congress irrespective of party. The senate was in session but a few moments today, ad-journing on account of the death of Senator Gibson of Louisiana. In his opening prayer the chaptain paid a touching tribute to the memory of Mr. Gibson, and also implored divine aid and sympathy for the ex-secre-The crape on the desk of Senator Gibson

and the anxiety about Mr. Blaine caused some comment upon the unusual number of prominent men which have marked this administration. Since the inauguration of President Harrison there have died six senators, Messrs, Beck of Ken tucky, Barbour of Virginia, Hearst of Cali-fornia, Wilson of Maryland, Plumb of Kansas and Gibson of Louisiana.

Nearly a score of the members of the lower branch of congress have died during the same period, among them being such well known men as Sunset Cox of New York, Samuel J. Randall and William D. Kelly of Pennsylvania, Lee of Virginia, Gamble of South Dakota, Warwick of Ohio, Stack-house of South Carolina, Craig of Pennsylvania and Kendall of Kentucky. Everybody The death of Dr. Scott, the father of Mrs. Harrison, was the ninth death among those who lived or were employed at white house and the fifteenth of the families of members of the cabinet.

Cleveland's Tariff Views.

Mr. Cleveland has given more evidence that he intends to run things to suit himself after the 4th of next March, and that the men who have for years been regarded as leaders of the democratic party, will have no voice in party management or legislation There was a great deal of quiet indignation among democrats at the capitol today the authorized announcement that Mr Cleveland would not call an extra session of the Fifty-third congress till October and that in the meantime he would have prepared at the Treasury department "an ad-ministration tariff bill," which would be handed into congress for the adoption of democratic leaders in the two houses of con-gress, many of whom have for years (and some of them years before Mr Cleveland came into public notice) made a special study They asked them of the tariff question. selves and then each other where they would come in under the new regime.

It has become quite evident to them that

Cleveland has regard for neither their individual ability nor their party leadership.

ANOTHER NATIONAL SORROW They were not particularly surprised to learn that they were to be overfooked and not consulted in the preparation of a tariff bill for they have about made up their minds that the new president will do as he pleases in all things, but they were hardly prepared to receive the announcement that their con-stituencies were also to have no opportunity to be heard when it comes to changing the tariff law. They had hoped that the custom of hearing those most directly interested would prevail, and even though the men who must pass the bill are driven like so many sheep to the fedder trough to eat hay

or husks as the chief executive elects. Leaders Quite Indignant.

They were made to gasp to learn that no democratic congressman would be permitted to take care of his home interests, either in the preparation of the tariff bill or its consideration before either body of congress, but would be given to understand that the bill, as it will be prepared under the direc-tiod of President Cleveland, must be passed, Such men as Springer, Crisp, McMillan and Bynum in the house and Carlisle, Mills and Gorman in the scuate are very indignant, but they are cautious about expressing thomselves upon the subject. They regard the determination of the president-elect to pass over the heads of the party in congress and prepare his own tariff bill and then and it over with a command to pass it as t is as an affront of the most impertment

It is accepted as the direct announcement that President Cleveland will take imme-liate charge of his party and as notice that his party men in congress are not only incompetent to prepare a tariff bill, but so sellish in local interests as to be unable to deal with the country as a whole with fairness, much less with political wisdom. Democrats in congress who regard them-selves as expert in the tariff question say that the action of Mr. Cleveland means that party men in congress are to matons who are to sneeze when Mr. Cleve land takes snuff, and declare that black is white if they are commanded to do so from the white house. A tariff bill prepared ader the direction of President Cleveland at the Treasury department would be western democrats declare. a Wall street measure, dictated by New York importers and others who have no sympathy with those who helped to change the political complexion of various republican states, and from this time forward they will feel no interest whatever in the "tariff reform" which was promised in the Chicago platform. They have just begun to realize that after the 4th of March they are congressmen in name only and statesmen only by reputation.

Western Pensions.

Nebraska: Original-William Low Thomas Burt. Additional—Levi Crouch, and increase—William J. Leaming. and increase—William J. Leaming. Original widows, etc.—Rebecca Connor, Enos Adamsson, father, Rhodalpha H. Camp, mother, Iowa: Original—Theodore M. Littleton, William L. Stone, William W. Hubbard, John N. Baty, Thomas C. Sholes, Francis R. Sharp, Stephen C. Goff, James Johnston, Lewis Ditch, Cornelius Daniels, William Buraside. Additional—Martin Bromley, Francis M. Howard, Henry M. Blake, Aaron Tilton, Byron T. Waldrip, Cornelius Berkshire, Frederick Danemann, Albert Thorp, shire, Frederick Danemann, Albert Thorp, Increase — Erastus McQueen, Alexander Grant, Spencer H. Reese, John C. Marietta, John H. Weidner, Hiram R. Long, William L. Thompson. Relisue and increase—George W. Athy. Original widows, etc.—Sarah Fitzgerald, Addie Kopp. Emma Campbell, Christina Hunt, Frances E. Dwiggins, Susan M. La Quatte, Melissa Hand, deceased. South Dakota: Additional—Edwin Wheel-er, Peter M. Myers, Increase—Isaac N.

er. Peter M. Myers. Increase—Isaac N. Watson, James Maconeghy. Original widow Harriet R. Burns.;

Miscellaneous. In the homestead case of George W. Kelly es John T. Utterback from Bloomington, Assistant Secretary Chandler today dismissed Kelly's contest and confirmed the claim of the contestee.

In the senate today bills were introduced to increase the pension of John Grady of O'Neill and pension Miss Attle Grub of Ne-Assistant Secretary Lambertson, who was

reported on his way here last week and who it was stated had arrived on Friday night, has been given permission to spend the Christmas holidays with his relatives at Mineral Springs, Wis., and he will not arrive here for duty before the new year.

H. M. Bushnell of Lincoln left today for New York and Charles E. Magoon of Lincoln spent today at the Interior department n business.
Fish Commissioner MacDonald says next

spring he will send a special agent out on Long Pine river to investigate the feasibility establishing a fish factory. Mrs. Lillie M. Johnson of Nebraska, a copyist in the patent office at \$720 a year,

has resigned. Lemuel J. Stanton of Iowa has been promoted from \$1,400 to \$1,600 a year in the ension office enator Kyle of South Dakota was called suddenly home Saturday by a telegram, an-nouncing the serious illness of his child. It s not expected he will return here till after

he holiday recess. the holiday recess.

The secretary of the treasury today appointed Hawkins Taylor, ir., of lowa to be private secretary to Assistto be private secretary to Assist-ant Gear, vice W. G. Crounse, who has been assigned to duty in connection with he inspection of public buildings on the

C. C. Richards, representative of Utah on the executive commission of the national as-sociation of democratic clubs, who will attend the meeting of the executive commission tomorrow, is here on another mission. He also comes as the accredited representa-tive of the democratic leaders of Wyoming. tive of the democratic leaders of and has had a protracted talk with Senator Gorman. He gave assurances to the senator that "everything was lovely" for a demo-cratic senator from Wyoming, and the news was welcome to the Maryland statesman. Senator Paddock will return to Nebraska within a few days.

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Oh, my eye What a sale we've had this week. Going to



keep it up, too -- for a few days, anyway, because there are some boys' odd lots yet. Many came to see if it was so and found it so, for its always so when we say its so. You know we always

carried good suits for \$2.50, splendid ones for \$5. Well, the \$5 ones are \$2.50, a square cut of 36. The \$6 sort are \$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 overcoats and ulsters. Come and get our beautiful souvenir

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