THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1892.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION. There appears to have been no sufficleat cause for the recent financial flurry in Wall street, but none the loss the country will be reassured by the statement of the secretary of the treasury that there is no longer any prospect of a panic. What valid reason there was for the least apprehension of a panic is not apparent. It is true there were some shipments of gold at the beginning of last week, and indications that they would be increased as the week advanced, but this hardly justified the perturbation in

the money market that was responsible ing with the question. for the depression in stocks and the alarm that came very near culminating in a panic. Why the loss of a few millions of gold, as observed by a shrewd writer on current financial affairs, from a total currency amounting to over of the monetary conditions of the vari-

a thousand millions, should create so marked a scarcity of money as there appeared to be last week, is explainable only upon the theory that fear is more potent than actual facat; There was really no substantial ground for the late excitement in the eastern money market, as subsequent circumstances have fully demonstrated, but it served to illustrate how easily a panic may be brought about through a sulden

In referring to the financial flurry the comptroller of the currency suggested that the apparent stringency may be intended solely for its effect on congress. This is by no means 1mprobable. There is a practically unanimous sentiment among eastern financiers that the silver purchase law ought to be repealed, and they may be expected to lose no opportunity to make it appear that the continuance of this law is a menace to financial stability. The party that will come into control of the government after March 4 next is pledged to the repeal of the act requiring the monthly purchase by the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver and bills for this purpose have been introduced in the present congress. The time is therefore ripe for impressing upon congress that the silver policy of the government is driving gold abroad and drifting the country to a silver basis. It is true that European governments have been accumulating gold and while this process goes on they will get their supply largely from this country, but it is by no means clear that their movement is a consequence of our silver policy. Meanwhile the secretary of the treasury sees nothing alarming in the fact that the country has

recently lost a few millions of gold and expresses the opinion that it will soon be returned, with interest, through the regular channels of trale. But if it should not be the loss ought not to produce a panic, since the stock of gold in the country, according to the last report of the secretary of the treasury, is over \$650,000,000. It would seem that however much more active the scramble for gold may become in Europe, under the influence of a desire to provide against a possible panie demand, the drain from this country cannot be so large as to imperil our financial system. At any rate, there is good reason for confidence in the assurance given by Secretary Foster that there is nothing alarming in the situation. The legitimate business in-

assemble in May, nor does he agree with those who assume that it will be a failure. He regards as significant, and so it was, that a proposition should come from one of the British delegates for the increased use of silver, coupled with the declaration that unless something was done to insure its better use among the nations very serious consequences would follow. The secretary regarded this as a hopeful indication that the prominent bankers of the world feel the necessity of reaching an agreement that will secure approximate uniformity the world over in deal-

One of the American delegates, Prof. Andrews, expressed the opinion that the conference achieved all that could have been expected. Is removed prejudices and led to a better understanding

ous countries represented. He saw reason to hope that a second session will achieve practical results of much moment, unless there should be a strong demonstration by the ultra-silver men in congress in favor of free coinage by the United States alone. That, in the opinion of Prof. Andrews, would put any action by the conference wholly out of the question. "If Europe can get the United States to adopt silver and give up its gold,' said this delegate, "it will consider its monetary trouble settled for the time

being and will do nothing. If, on the other hand, people here can be made to feel that the question is in its nature international, and that we will under no circumstances give up our gold, Europe will be found willing to co-operate.' of ence could unite on nothing. garded by the the European press, and particularly by government organs,

which warrants the belief that there will not be another meeting. In the meantime, it is doubtful whether the free silver men will refrain from renewing agitation, as Professor Andrews suggests they should, though minifestly they have nothing to gain by renewing efforts at this time in behalf of free coinage.

THE fact that a decrease is shown in the traffic of the Erie canal does not by any means prove that the proposed ship canal to connect the great lakes with the sea would not be profitable. The competition of the Vanderbilt system of railroads has nearly killed the Erie canal, and the railroads have been enab ea to carry on this competition successfully because they have their great lines of steamers, which they are adding to and improving constantly, and by which they are enabled to make through lake and rail rates from Chicago and other western points to New York, carrying grain and other freight so cheaply during the season of navigation that it is in great measure diverted from the canal route. When the canal is closed by cold weather the railroids put up their freight

the pplication of steam ba paintings, and sketches whole record of wer the world. The to locomotion all are spending railway compa many thousands of dollars in the construction of machines that will be exact reproduction of the first crude attempts at locomprive building. The contrast between these early and im-perfect mechanicat contrivances and the wonderful locometres of the present day will be amazine

CONGRESS will adjourn today for the

holiday recess, and the halls of the senate and house will be silent for the next ten days. During the soventeen days of the present session neither house has accomplished anything of importance, but this is the usual experience before the holiday season, particularly with the short session, and it suggests a good reason why the date of the assembling of congress should be changed. As at present there is practically a month frittered away before the body gets down to solid business.

THE foreign trade of the south is being rapidly developed by the establishment of steamship lines, Several lines have recently been put in operation to ply between the ports of the south and those of Europe and the cotton industry is likely to be greatly benefitted thereby. The railroads that have heretofore carried southern products to northern ports for shipment may not like this change, but it will be an advantage to the producer.

Plant It at the White House.

Chicago Mail. The big gun for the navy withstood a pres-sure of 60,000 pounds to the square inch. This would be a good thing to have receive the applications of officeseekers.

A Plumb for the Hungry. Minnexpolis Tribune,

The postmaster of the great city of Phila-delphin has asked to be relieved. Just think of it for a moment, ye very hungry and very thirsty, and then faint dead away

Advice Gratis. Denver News.

Our populist friends in Nebraska will do well to "keep in the midule of the roud." Make no entangling alliances, and so avoid the suspicion of being influenced by "boodle

The Source of Intelligence. Pittsburg Chronicle.

Sir George Trevelyan, Mr. Gladstone's secretary for Scotland, says we may read books, but we must read newspapers It will be seen that Sic George is a man of rare intelligence.

Nature Makes a Suggestion. New York Sun.

A pleasing tale from Mexico shows a new

A big aerolite fell in such a skillful and obliging way that it dug up the soil sufficiently to disclose a swollen vein of silver. which is now being tapped. Here is a chance for Rusk & Dyrenforth, cloud sappers and rain pullers." Why not shoot fo aerolites?

Deserves to Be Crushed. Globe-Damocrat.

The high prices for anthracite coal are cutting down the demand. This is a good way to attack the trust, but even if the sales should fall of 8 or 10 per cent from those of the past two or three years the trust would make about as much money as it did then. Congress should give its days and nights for a whilate the study of means to crush this combination.

Give the Governor a Chance. Howells Journal.

The outlook for having any much needed railroad legislation passed during the coming session of the legislature is very meager in deed. Even though the independents democrats united might succeed in passing a freight rate bill as would relieve the people and do justice to the railroads, it is almost certain that Governar Crounse would veto and to pass it over his would be an impossibility under the circum stances. So we simply bow our head in submission, put our hands down in our pockets and help to swell railroad dividends at the old in , for at least two years longer.

selfish patriotiam not only of every American citizen, but of every English speaking person on the North American continent. DANGER OF A PANIC PASSED

COMMENT ON COMBINES.

Beatrice Times: The democrats and pop alists have never been very successful in fusing in this state. Their efforts to fuse in the organization of the legislature are likely o prove as abortive as these heretofore.

Atkinson Graphic: The calamityites are anxious to fuse with the democrats in the organization of the Nebraska legislature on the equal partnership rule of share and share allice. Such an incongruous combine would suggest the practicability of estab-lishing a powder house in hell. share alike.

Thedford Tribune: The union of the dem crat and independent members of the next egislature has been arranged in secret n Lincoln last week, but the cere-In Lincoln last week, but the cere-mony will not come off until the organization of the house. The terms of the contract are apparent. The democrats trading every g for United States senator.

Beatrice Express: The tender solicitude expressed by democratic organs and leaders just now for the Nebraska independent is touching, indeed, not to say pathetic. The anti-bond inti-monopoly, anti-millionaire, anti-bond holder, anti-trust, anti-railroad and anti-pre ection tow line is being employed pusly, and the frequent resort to the regula tion phillipic against all things and e tions that do not emanate from the ndi pendents and farmers, adds emphasis to th general solicitude. And while these inde-pendents and farmers like, many of them. the word anti, as applied to the principle the word anti, as applied to the principles and policies repugnant to them, they will not submit to the engrafting process, nor will they permit themselves to be swallowed up bodily by the bourbonism represented by these eager and solicitous democrats. The may sugar coat the pill and make it as pal-atable as possible, but it will not go down.

SENATORIAL POTPOURRI.

Howells Journal: Congressman Bryan is good, but if it could be made to read United States Senator Bryan, it would be much better. The coming legislature will have it in its power to make the change.

St. Paul Phonograph (ind.): If our demo gratic friends are so anxious that the next United States senator shall not be a repub-lican, what is the matter with them turning in with the independents and help send that grand old man, John H. Powers. He is honest, upright and knows what the people of Nebraska demand.

Columbus Telegram: One trouble with getting the populists together on the ques-tion of electing a United States senator, is that nearly every member of that party in the state is eager for senatorial lightning to strike him, and will prefer to let the ballot ing go hit or miss until -well, probably until a republican is elected.

Sutton Advertiser: Governor Crounse's name is spoken of favorably in connection with the United States senatorship by a number of papers throughout the state. His honorable and useful career single him out as the very best sort of a man for that ex alted place and once there he would be to Nebraska what Tom Benton was to Missouri. Beatrice Express: Mr. Paddock has ene nies, it's true, even within his own party but this is rather to his credit than other The man that has no enemies has not been able as yet to make a notable success it private life, much less in public station, the independents have a sincere desire secure a senator who can be of practical ser vice to the state, a man whose record is ab unassailable, they will give solutely. support to Mr. Paddock and give little head the solicitude of the democrats. Lincoln News: The republicans of Ne

raska are not in favor of electing a man United States senator who is compelled to explain his republicanism in a labored five column letter published as advertising mat-ter in the public press, and who would be mable in a fifty column article, to explain the public press, and who would be in a satisfactory manner why, as a repub lican, he has opposed every leading repub-lican measure that has been under discus-sion in the senate in the last few years. Nebraska republicans are republican clear through, and they do not want a man in the senate whose republicanism is so thin and illusory that it is lost nine-tenths of the time. Senator Paddock is a cold-blooded demagorie politician, whose only interest in the high office he now holds and to which he again aspires, is everything for Paddock —for the people what's left. He is not a re-publican, and he helds the courage to proclaim himself an independent. He represents no party, and is without conviction and courage. When the senator does venture to express an opinion it is always after the jury has rendered the verdict. Shallow, vacillating and cowardly Senator Paddock is

Secretary Foster Thinks Business Will Wear the Threatened Storm Easily. DUE TO DEMOCRATIC MACHINATIONS

Useless Questions Intended to Evolte Public

Apprehension Senators Proctor and Teller Talk of the Situation-Taylor's Explanation.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,] 513 FOURTEENTS STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21, Politics has been injected into the veins of

he financial world and the resulting fever seems to demand the gold cure. There is an evident disposition on the part of the secre tary of the treasury in the interviews which he is giving to the press, and in his replies to the telegrams which he is constantly receiving from New York to sustain confidence It is in reality the democratic effort, initiated by Mr. Dockery and precipitated by Mr. Wilson, to beeloud the public mind with suspicion as to the condition of the United States, which lies back of the present excitement in the stock market. The inquiries which the ways and means committee has addressed to Secretary Foster are intended to cover the first half of this fiscal year, and therefore cannot in the nature of the case receive any atten tion until after the new year. But it is worthy of note that not one of the questions addressed to the secretary of the treasury can bring out one jota of information which is not already in the possession of congress and of the public. The operations of the Treasury department are as open as the day to any person who wishes to examine them The trouble is that the questions asked under Mr. Wilson's resolution refer to the six months ending with December 31, while the real problem to be met in the affairs of the national treasury is what is going to

happen during the next six months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, as Secretary Foster has already been quoted as saying. He has not predicted either a surplus or a d efficiency, because he does not pretend to be able to calculate what the effect upon the revenues will be from decreased importa-tions on account of an expected change in

the customs duties. Some Drains That Are Certain.

It is well to remember, however, that within the next six mouths the treasury will be called upon to make the following extra ordinary payments: Interest on the public debt, \$6,500,000; sugar bounty at \$8,000,000 the Chostaw claim, \$3,000,000; New York custon house, \$2,000,000—a total of nearly \$20,000,000. In addition to this all the appropriations for deficiencies and all private bills appropriating money, passed at this session of coagress must be met within the next six months. It is of course impossible to say how many millions of dollars the legislation will involve, but it will undoubtedly ndd seriously to the drain upon the coffers of the government.

All this is well known to every financial expert in congress, but the questions asked of Secretary Foster do not touch any of of Secretary Poster do not touch any of these problems of the future. Their pur-pose, therefore, is purely political and they afford no basis for a financial scare. They have, however, with the exports of gold. been made the basis for the reported refusal of New York banks to discount contracts with western and southern bankers and brokers, as is usual at this time of year They have, too, been the cause of much quiet nervousness in some of the congressional and financial circles in Washington, so much indeed at times during the past few days a to create gossip about "a threatened panic

the serious closeness of the market. Diligent inquiry was made today by you correspondent among some of the leading financial experts in congress as to the possi bility of a financial crisis being precipitated by the utterly useless and mischlevous ques-tions sent to the secretary of the treasury by the ways and means committee

Due to the Late Election.

Senator and ex-Secretary Proctor, the Vermont millionaire, said: "It is my opinion that the scare is the result more of design-ing political work and apprehension as to possible legislation under the next admini-

desire to curtail their dealings at this time

never been so prosperous as now, with th

exception of apprehensions for the future which are based wholly upon and are due t

the democratic majority given at the poll

last month. If the present conditions were to be continued and the people knew it there

would not be the least disturbance in the money markets."

and await developments. The country

and told him that I anticipated before this. and told him that i anticipated before this, time very heavy drains by Europe upon our gold reserve, and that I hoped when it began steps would be taken to prevent any alarm in this country, as there could be nothing in it which should cause the least apprehen-sion from us. I expressed the opinion, I be-lieve-and if I did not, I shall express it to Secretary Foster tomorrow—that when the drain became heaviest upon our cold mearing a statement should be is. secretary rester tomorow—that when the drain became heaviest upon our gold reserve a statement should be is-sued explaining it, and with the design of allaying all fear of a panie. There is not the slightest ground for any apprehension in this country. We are simply furnishing Europe gold with which to prevent a Euro-pean panie. It was our money in fact that Europe gold with which to prevent a European panic. It was our money, in fact, that stayed the tide which threatened to bankrupt Europe when the Barings failed.

Putting the Gold Into Use.

"Several months ago Russia, Austria, France and probably some other countries began to enlarge their gold reserves. We had over \$650,000,000 of it in our treasury, more than our share, and we could afford to give up a quarter of it and not feel the effect. Europe has to pay us over \$200,000,000 a year on account of our balance of trade. She pre-fers to do that by returning our corporation and other securities, and indoing this a drain is naturally made upon our gold. Especially when our gold is wanted for European reserve, it is simply taking our inactive gold and employing it as money, Why, when there was the great drain of our gold in 1891. the certificates presented at our subtreasury were of the denominations of \$5,000 and \$10, were of the denominations of \$5,000 and \$10, 000, showing conclusively that the money was idle. In the single month of May of that year they took from us \$31,000,000 of our gold. That didn't hurt us, and if this present exportation should go on till it reached a third of our gold reserve it wouldn't hurt, and why should it? The gold might as well be in Europe staying a threat-ened panic as in the hands of the capitalists of this country.

of this country. "I can illustrate the present situation," continued Senator Teller, "by this: If you owned a bank in Chicago and another in Cleveland, and there was a great scarcity of money with the one, you would naturally draw upon the other to help you out. If Chicago demanded gold you would give her gold. In relieving the distress in the one city you would also in a measure help conditions at the other in a measure help conditions at the other city. It is so now. In exporting gold to Europe we avert a panic over there. The mere fact that gold is demanded is natural for gold is the ideal money of Europe. It seems to me that if the people of the country at large knew the causes and effects of this thing, the action of bankers in making a run on call loans or refusing to enter into rediscount contracts would be ridiculous."

Also the Work of Gamblers.

Colonel Abner Taylor of Chicago says that there is no possibility of a panic resulting from the recent financial flurries in New York. Colonel Taylor is not only the second republican on the house committee on coin-age, but he is also personally interested in financial fluctuations owing to his extensive

investments. "I have direct and personal advices from New York," said he today, "that the recent shipments of gold and depression of industrial stocks are the work of gamblers. These gamblers formed a pool before the November election and agreed to begin their operations after the election, when it was natural to expeet some uncertainty in the business out-look. I have the names of quite a number of men who are leaders in this gambling transaction. It is a remarkable fact that a few gamblers can bring this country to the verge of a panic by the investment of \$20,000 or \$30,000. That small amount of money can influence fully \$30,000,000. With \$10,000 the gamblers can pay the exchange on \$10,000,-000 in gold and have that great quantity of gold sent abroad. They can then go to the bank and invest \$20,000 as interest on vast loans, which they do not want. The loan keeps the bank from using the money in regular channels. In this way a few thousand dollars can tie up millions. This is exactly the scheme operated by the gamblers who have to precipitate a panic. Their chance of profit laid in the fact that they had purchased industrial stocks short, and when the money flurry sent these stocks down their profits began to pour in."

Times Will Be Hard.

"Then you foresee a safe and steady busi-ness condition ahead?"

"No, not entirely that. We are not to have a panic, but the condition from this time on will be strained. Mer chants and capitalists will be very cautious in their operations. We will have hard times, although not a demoralization of busi-The New York gamblers cannot effect a permanent financial condition of the country, for there is an abundance of money throughout the country, and this will soon compel finances to come back to an easier

condition. Miscellaneous.

holders in the company. It is capital fzed at \$25,000,000, and there are several millionaires interested in it whose names are never paraded before the public.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CHRCULATION

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, George B. Trachurk, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solennly swear that the actual circulation of THE DALLY BEE for the week ending December 17, 1892, was as fol-

Jows: Sunday, December 11 Monday, December 12 Tuesday, December 13 Wednesday, December 14 Thursday, December 15 Friday, December 15 Saturday, December 17	23,630 23,777 23,665 23,763 23,651
	State State

24,219 Average. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 17th day of December, 1892, [Seni] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for November, 26,059. A NATIONAL quarantine system is

needed and congress ought to provide br it as speed by as possible.

IT is interesting to note that the Swiss telephone system, which is said to be the bist and cheapest in Europe, & under government control.

IT LOOKS as if the populists would fold the balance of power in the next senate, but it would be much more interesting if the democrats had a majority.

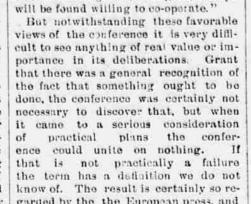
IT is said that Cornelius Vanderbilt is preparing to build a \$2,000,000 residence in New York. Well, that will afford a market for \$2,000,000 worth of materials and labor.

THE manufacture of 4,00) pounds of binding twine duly by the establishment at Fremont shows that this important industry is flourishing without the assistance of the binding twine trust

THE total fire loss of the country last month was \$ 2,008,700, and it is estimated that the aggregate for the year will be about \$135,000,000. These figures are dec dedly interesting to the insurance companies.

THE meeting of Nebraska dairymen at Minden may be made profitable by bringing the question of packages into prominence. As good butter is produced in this state as anywhere else. and there is no reason why it should not he prepared for market with greater Maro.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Carnegie receives terests of the country are in no immediprost of the blame for the troubles at ate danger of being disturbed by a finan-Homestead, there are twenty-five stock- | cial panie.



SHORTER routes and cheaper rates of transpo tation are among the most important neels of the time. For this reason it is desirable that the Nicaragua canal project be carried out and that the great lakes be connected with the sea by a waterway that will accommodate sea-going vessels. The time is ripe for both of these enterprises.

THE great grain blockade at St. Louis shows that the railroad companies have entirely failed to realize the extent of the demand for shipping facilities that has been caused by the carrying over of a large stock of wheat from last year's grop. There are now about 7,000,000 bushels of wheat in the elevators of that city and the tracks are filled with loaded cars.

THE bankers of Nebraska are struggling with the question whether or not the days of grace now allowed on matured paper should be abolished. It is a matter of slight consequence to the borrower, for days of grace are of no practical use to him. They lengthen the period during which he must pay for the use of money and he gains absolutely nothing by the privil ege.

THE "force bill" issue has been thrust upon the attention of congress by the concurrent action of a Tennessee senator and representative, who have introiduced measures for the repeal of the federal election laws. They are wasting time in proposing this to the presont congress, but it will give them a ittle cheap notoriety, which is probably what they are chiefly seeking.

IT APPEARS that the action of Great Britain in placing on the great lakes three revenue cutters that are practically gunboats has caused our own govornment to think a little of the need of providing for the protection of our lake frontier. The equipment of two large vessels recently built at Toledo with a fighting armament is now proposed, and will probably be carried out. They may never be needed, but it is well enough to be on the safe si de.

THE statement that the Canadian authorities are fitting out on the lakes revinue cutters which may readily be converted into war vessels is not quite new, though now it comes with the authority of an officer of the marine service. The treaty between Great Britain and the United States, regarding armod vessels on the lakes, does not provide against revenue cutters, but insamuch as such vessels can be built so as to be made easily available in case of war it would seem that a revision of the treaty, as suggested by the secretary of state, is in order.

PROPOSED BANKRUPTCY LEGISLATION. From the expressions of members of congress of both political parties favorable to a general bankruptcy law it seems a safe conclusion that the present congress will give the country the proposed legislation. Certainly if the demand of the business world, which ought to know what is desirable in this respect, is to be given proper consideration a measure of uniform bankruptcy will be adopted. There is not a chamber of commerce or board of trade of any importance in the country that has

not declared in favor of a general bankruptcy law and thousands of merchants not connected with such organizations have united in the domaud. The consensus of opinion among mem-

bers of congress who have publicly expressed themselves on the subject is that such a law is of the highest importance to all classes of the business community. Under its operation thousands of honest poor men who have heretofore failed would be discharged and very large amounts would be annually saved to creditors which are now spent in endeavoring to obtain or retain inequitable preferences. The Torrey bill, which is the measure proposed, is conceded to be the most complete embodiment of bankruptcy administration ever drawn. It does not propose to interfere with established business methods and customs, but only to provide a just and safe rule for the administration of the assets those who become dishonest of or insolvent, the discharge of the honest insolvents after they have surrendered their property over and above their exemptions, and the punishment of those who have committed fraudulent acts. According to statistics less than 2 per cent of those actually engaged in business fait in the course of a year. The proposed law would therefore apply only to that small per cent of the business community, not touching at all the affairs of 98 per cent, except in so far as they may have claims against bankrunt estates. This measure has been under discussion and criticism for two years or more, in and out of congress, and it has been made as nearly perfect as such a

law can be. The demand for a uniform law relating to bankruptcy does not come from any particular section of the country. It is general, being as strongly favored in New England as in the south, and as much in the west as in either section. Thus the sentiment of the country is practically unanimous for it and there is no apparent reason why congress should further postpone a favorable response to this general demand.

A FAVORABLE VIEW OF IT.

The financial authorities at Washington are reported as taking a favorable view of the results of the international monetary conference. Secretary Charles Foste: does not concur in the very gene.al view that the conference will not

rates, but they make money even when navigation is open on the canal. If it were possible for vessels to carry their cargoes from the western markets to the sea without breaking bulk the freight rates would be greatly reduced, for it is to be remembered that there would be many lines competing for the trade. The monopoly of the Vanderbilt roads across the state of New York would then be destroyed and the western firmer would get the advantage of reduced rates of transportation.

THIS season's traffic through the Sault Ste. Marie canal exceeds by 20 per cent the tonnage of any previous year. In October alone 1,135 steamers, \$95 sailing vessels and seventy-one rafts

passed through the canal. The aggregate tonnage was 28,000 tons more than during the corresponding month last year, and the total for this year will be about 2,000,000 tons greater than in any previous year. These figures afford some idea of the volume and growth of the commerce which the west is pouring into the markets of the east.

IT is peculiarly fitting that the long series of vacht races for the America's cup should be resumed during the exposition year. Great Britain has been trying for about forty years to recover that trophy and has not yet been able to do it. Our supremacy in naval designing has been maintained and the nation that is called the queen of the seas has not been able to match the skill of American vacht builders and sailors. It remains to be seen whether the Englishmen will triumph next year or not.

THE political situation in France has reached a stage which may develop into a revolution any day. The conditions seem to be favorable to such a result with one important exceptionthere is no leader for such a movement. Were Boulanger living he might now find his opportunity, but it is strong testimony to the hold which republican institutions have taken upon the people that no one arises in this exigency to strike a blow at the republic.

THE Nebraska Farmers alliance has undertaken the solution of many questions of great importance to the agricultural interests of the state, but the most urgent of all is the enforcement of legislation for the reduction of freight rates. If the farmer is to keep his head above water he must be enabled to get his produce to market at more favorable rates of transportation than he now has.

ONE of the most interesting exhibits at the World's fair will be that of the railways and the development of the railway system of the country will thereby be shown in a striking manner. About 35,000 feet square of floor room will be devoted to the working models and in addition there will Slaughter on the Railroads.

Kansas City Times. According to the report of the Interstate Commerce commission for the year ended June 30 last one railway employe out of every 296 was killed, and during the previous the rate of mortality was one in every In other words, the increase in the number of fatalities was 9 per cent, and this was accompanied by an increase of 17 per cent in the number of injuries. The increase

in the number of employes was only 5 per cent. Why there should have been an in-crease in the rate of casualties, in the face of the constant multiplication of safely ap-pliances, can be explained only upon the theory that the railways had bac luck iast year, or upon the other theory that appliances make men carcless.

No Seat. No Fare.

New York Tribune. That railway suit in Massachusetts to re-cover the sum of 15 cents has been decided in favor of the company by one of the minor courts. The question involved is greater than the amount sued for; that question being whether a passenger is required to pay his fare if the railroad fails to furnish him a seat. Many travelers will sympathize with the man who is making this fight, and will be glad to know that it is his intention to take an appeal. It is probably out of the question to expect the rule that prevails in foreign cities regarding passengers in street cars, omnibuses and the like—that only as many passengers as can be furnished with soats must be carried—to be enforced in American cities; but on regular railway lines

passengers are accustomed to better treat-ment, and are justified in trying to enforce what they believe to be their rights.

A Merited Compliment. Schuyler Herald.

C. D. Casper, the veteran editor of the C. D. Casper, the veleran editor of the Butler County Press, is being mentioned by his many friends throughout the state as the next speaker of the lower house of the Nebraska legislature. Charlie, as he is com-monly known among' all his newspaper friends, is certainly worthy of the honor. He has served in both branches of the legis-lature and his record as a member has been lature and his record as a member has been a standing credit to hthself and his party. vote and influence has always been found on the side of every measure calculated to benefit the producers of the state. He has favored every reasonable measure calculated to reduce the exorbitant freight rate charged by Nebraska gailroads. The dem ocratic and independent members could do exorbitant freight rates no better than to unite and elect him speaker.

Canada and the United States. New York Sun.

Finally, political union or annexation is no new question. It is as old as the first thought of colonial independence. It has been advocated by patriots, philosophers and diplo mats from 1763 to the present time. The original articles of confederation and perpetual union provided that Canada should be admitted into the union whenever she might apply, and the war of 1812, with its enormous cost and small gains, was conducted mostly with the object of wresting Canada from British sway. And now that the ques-tion of continental union has come forward without assistance from us, we must, in view of what hus been said and of what remains of what has been said and of what remains to say, regard it as allogether the most im-portant question claiming the attention of the American people today. It is clearly to the interest of the entire union and of every state in the union to encourage and assist by all proper means the movement now so hope fully proper means the movement now so hope-fully progressing in favor of an equal, honor-able and perpetual union between the Do-minion of Canzda and the great republic. The spirit for union among the citizens north of the border, so far as we can ascertain, is spontaneous, far transpending every consid-eration of a pariisan or sectional nature, and it should appeal to the purest and most un-

should be relegated to private ife at the very carliest opportunity. His candidacy is an insult to republicanism. There are plenty of available candidates for senator for whose republicanism no excuse or explanation is necessary.

THEY BANISH THE BLUES.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Mand--Why don't Milly Folt the gas when she knows that Mr OidswrTa's coming? Gertrude-Oh, ae's an old flame.

Elmira Gazette: Jagson says that, after all, the course dinner is merely a matter of taste.

Lowell Courier: No charge to florists for this advice: If you would have your plants start early put them in spring beds.

Binghamton Leader: It is now thought that what was regarded a few days ago as Biela's comet was only the price of coal.

Rochester Democrat: If cats could only hold their back-fence carrivals in the day-time they wouldn't new-till-late nights so.

Atchison Globe: Roosters are a good deal like men. A rooster never gives notice of flud-ing a worm until after he has swallowed it.

Texas Siftings: Editor-There is not suffi-lent action to talls comic sketch of yours. Artist-Action! Why, great Scott, it has noved around to nine or ten papers already.

New York Weekly: Petred wife-This old-fashioned chair is delightfully antique, but very uncomfortable. I don't see how your mother could sit in it. Husband (mildly)-I presume she was usu-ally tired when she sat down.

Twinklings: Bracelets are worn above the elbow this season, embracing, as it were, the humerus, but the nam who pays for them will not see much fun .n it.

Life: "Do you suppose scientists will ever discover the missing link?" "They can't help it. I danced with two of the links last evening."

Detroit Free Press: The next day after the

wedding. "I suppose, Henry," said the old gentleman to the new son-in-law, "that you are aware the check for \$5.000 l put among your wedding presents was merely for effect?" "Oh, yes sir," responded the cheerful Henry, "and the effect was excellent. The bank cashed it this morning without a word."

ROPED IN. Minneapolis Journal.

Animeapoint Journal, Seated one day at the accordion, I was weary and ill at case, And I noticed the neighbors also Were shaky about the knees: But I pumped the bellows wiidly, Until my teeth were loose, And a wild-eyred delegation Broke in and used a noose.

A TRIBUTE TO THE COOK.

Albany Journal. God bless the cook! To him we look For every earthly blessing. The poets' lyre Would lose its fire But for his skillful dressing.

In every land 'Tis said "The hand Moves earth that moves the cradle." It seems to me That is he Moves earth who wields the ladle.

Seek for the cause Of broken laws And lunacy's delusions In soggy bread, Which fills the head With crimes and wild confusions

The devil's own

Are stews of stone. The soul depends on eating. Our daily cares And night's nightmares

Are nature's stern entreating

When girls are taught The things they ought They won't for mates we striving, Then no old maid Will droop and fade. And men will take to wiving.

And then will come The "milleotum." And earth will be as Eden. "Paradise found" Will compass round A world without a weed in.

Misses Mary Bowen, Lulu Gibson, Addie Ketler and Mrs. Lizzie Palmeter of Omaha; tration than to the experts of gold or the con dition of the treasury. There is absoluted nothing in the condition of the treasury Miss Bertha Edginton of Fullerton and Miss Alice Allberry of Blair have been appointed the banks of the country or the prosperity of the people to cause any apprehension muc microscopists at the South Omaha packing colonel W. S. Parker of Deadwood, S. D. less precipitating a panic. I believe men of large means and bankers and manu'acturers, fearing adverse legislation, have a natural

is at the Ebbitt.

is at the Ebbitt. E. D. Lecompte has resigned from the postmastership at Ariosa, Wyo, and recom-mends as his successor Edgar Boyce. E. E. Gilmore was today appointed postmaster at Lennox, Lincoln county, S. D. Captain Joseph N. Long, of Davenport, Ia, and his wife and daughter are in the city for

and his wife and daughter are in the city for the winter at W 14 Massachusetts avenue. Mrs. Russell Harrison has returned from New York and will spend Christmas at the white house with her husband and little

What Senator Teller Says.

daughter. It is reported that President Harrison is Senator Teller of Colorado, who was Pres ident Arthur's secretary of the interior, and who, although an advocate of the free coin-age of silver, is one of the best posted seriously considering the proposition to extend the civil service laws so as to include the fourth class postmasters, of whom there are about \$0,000 or 90,000. It is said financiers in congress, and is frequently asked for advice by treasury officials, said "I called upon Secretary Foster at the Treas that this explains the uccrease in these officer during the past few weeks. P. S. H. that this explains the decrease of changes ury department more than six months ag

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preciated more and none will give so much for the money as something to wear, be it a boy's or man's suit or overcoat, or collars, cuffs, handkerchiefs, neckties, sox, hats or caps. We are making special Santa Claus prices for the rest of the week that will pay you to investigate. Our beautiful souvenir calendar is given free to any who ask for it.

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